



ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT [20152016](#)

1. INTRODUCTION

This Annual Governance Statement reflects the position as at ~~25-23~~ September [20152016](#), including the financial year ~~20142015/1516~~, when the Statement of Accounts was approved by the Police and Crime Commissioner (the PCC). This statement is an opportunity to demonstrate compliance with the PCC's Code of Corporate Governance issued on 4 March 2013.

2. SCOPE OF RESPONSIBILITIES

The PCC is responsible for ensuring that his business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded, properly accounted for, and used economically, efficiently and effectively.

In discharging this responsibility, the PCC must put in place proper arrangements for the governance of his affairs and for facilitating the exercise of his functions. This includes ensuring there is a sound system of governance (incorporating the system of internal control) maintained through the year and that arrangements are in place for the management of risk. In exercising this responsibility the PCC places reliance on the Chief Constable of the Suffolk Constabulary to support the governance and risk management processes.

The PCC has approved and adopted a Code of Corporate Governance, which is consistent with the principles of the CIPFA/SOLACE¹ Framework: "Delivering Good Governance in Local Government" [\(the Framework\)](#) published in 2007 and the CIPFA Guidance Note for Police on the Framework published in autumn 2012. A copy of the Code is available on the PCC website at www.suffolk-pcc.gov.uk or can be obtained from the PCC's offices at Police Headquarters, Martlesham Heath, Ipswich, IP5 3QS. This Annual Governance Statement explains how the PCC has complied with the Code of Corporate Governance and further how the PCC meets the requirements of regulation 4(2) of the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2011.

[The Framework was reviewed in 2015 and an updated edition was published in spring 2016. Supporting Guidance on Good Governance in the Police Service is in the course of being drafted for publication nationally during 2016. Once published the PCC will review the current Code of Corporate Governance, which it is envisaged will be amended and published during 2016/17, as well as other key corporate governance documents. It is anticipated therefore that the Annual Governance Statement 2017 will in due course consider the governance arrangements against such new Code of Corporate Governance, the new Framework and supporting Guidance. In the meantime this Annual Governance Statement 2016 will consider governance against the Framework and Guidance Note current during the period under review in this statement.](#)

~~In accordance~~[Accordingly](#), with the 2011/12 Code of Practice on Accounting, the PCC's Chief Finance Officer has reviewed the PCC's financial management arrangements against the governance requirements set out in Principle 3 of the CIPFA Statement upon the role of the Chief Finance Officer to the PCC. He is satisfied that the PCC's financial management arrangements conform with each of the governance requirements set out in Principle 3 and that accordingly public money is safeguarded at all times and used appropriately, economically, efficiently and effectively.

Both the PCC and the Chief Constable are subject to the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015. These Regulations require all relevant bodies to prepare an Annual Governance Statement which must accompany the Statement of Accounts. Group accounts must be completed by the PCC for the PCC and Chief Constable, and the Chief Constable must complete individual accounts. Both the PCC and the Chief Constable are required to produce Annual Governance Statements.

¹ CIPFA is the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy. SOLACE is the Society of Local Authority Chief Executives.

3. THE PURPOSE OF THE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

The governance framework comprises the systems, processes, culture and values by which the PCC directs himself and maintains control and the activities through which he accounts to and engages with the community. It enables the PCC to monitor the achievement of strategic objectives and to consider whether these objectives have led to the delivery of appropriate, cost-effective services, including achieving value for money.

The system of internal control is a significant part of that framework and is designed to manage risk to a reasonable and foreseeable level. It cannot eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives; it can only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal control is based on an on-going process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of the PCC's policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised and the impact should they be realised, to manage them effectively, efficiently and economically.

Good governance is about how decisions are made, focusing on matters such as understanding and clarity of aims, the integrity, fairness and transparency of decisions and the effectiveness of controls and accountability mechanisms. Good governance means doing what is right and doing it properly and must be central to the culture of the organisation.

4. THE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

This section describes the key elements of the systems and processes that comprise the PCC's governance arrangements. It explains the overarching structures that have been put in place to deal with these systems and processes and how they are linked to each other. In producing this explanation steps have been taken to ensure that the actions identified in the PCC's Code of Corporate Governance are being addressed. This statement refers to a number of documents and decisions made by the PCC which help to illustrate the Governance Framework of the PCC. These documents and decisions are available through the PCC website referred to above.

A. Identification, Communication and Review of the PCC's Aim and Objectives

This section describes how the PCC's vision for his purpose and the intended outcomes for citizens and service users are identified and communicated.

Police and Crime Plan

The PCC's Police and Crime Plan 2013/17 was issued at the end of March 2013. The Plan describes the PCC's medium term aspirations for policing Suffolk during his term of office. A strategic plan which will outline the PCC's longer term vision is in the course of being developed.

The PCC's Plan sets out his overall aim of making Suffolk a safer place in which to live, work, travel and invest. As required by the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 the Plan contains:

- the PCC's police and crime objectives:
 - for policing;
 - for crime and disorder reduction;
 - for the discharge of national/international functions;
- the policing which the Chief Constable is to provide;
- the financial and other resources which the PCCs will provide to the Chief Constable;
- the means by which the Chief Constable will report to the PCC on the provision of policing;
- the means by which the Chief Constable's performance will be measured;
- the crime and disorder reduction grants which the PCC is to make and the conditions upon they are to be made.

The Plan for 2013/17 was the product of extensive planning and development starting in early 2012. To facilitate this process and to ensure that the Plan was produced in a thorough and systematic way, a Strategic Planning Framework was developed during early 2012. This Framework (which can be found in PCC Decision No 4-2013) sets out all the steps that were required to address the statutory obligations upon the PCC in relation to the Plan. This included amongst other things:

- obtaining the views of the people of Suffolk and victims of crime;
- consideration of the Strategic Assessment of Policing and Community Safety (which included an analysis of risks and threats);
- having regard to the priorities of responsible authorities;
- ensuring that the draft Plan was available to the new PCC upon commencement in office on 22 November 2012;
- consulting the Chief Constable in preparing the draft Plan; and
- sending the draft Plan to the Police and Crime Panel for review in accordance with statutory requirements.

Accordingly the Plan was produced during 2012 and early 2013 following extensive consultation and development with key stakeholders and communities. The Plan was widely circulated to partners and published on the PCC website. A summary document was also produced for ease of reading and communication of the message.

Plan Variation

The Plan has been reviewed and varied in consultation with the Chief Constable and has been considered by the Police and Crime Panel in July 2015. The review took account, amongst other things, of:

- the emerging landscape and environment;
- the PCC's longer term strategy;
- emerging risks and threats; and
- the developing responsibilities of the PCC.

Work to produce the next substantive Police and Crime Plan ~~will commence in summer 2016~~ is underway and as required by the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, will be issued as soon as practicable after the PCC election in May 2016.

Annual Report

The PCC is required to produce an Annual Report. The PCC ~~has~~ produced an Annual Report for 2014/15 and which was formally submitted to the Police and Crime Panel for consideration in ~~July-October~~ 2015. ~~This was an opportunity for the PCC to report upon his progress during the second full year in office since his election in November 2012 in relation to his activities, achievements, financial position and performance.~~

An Annual Report for 2015/16 has also been produced and will be presented to the Police and Crime Panel in October 2016.

The production of an Annual Report provides an opportunity for the PCC to report upon progress in relation to this activities, achievements, financial position and performance.

B. Ensuring Delivery of Services and the Best Use of Resources

This section explains how the quality of policing and crime services is measured and how the PCC ensures that they are delivered in accordance with his objectives. Further it explains how it is ensured that the services represent the best use of resources.

Police and Crime Objectives

The Police and Crime Plan 2013/17 contains the police and crime objectives which all contribute toward achieving the PCC's overall aim of making Suffolk a safer place in which to live, work, travel and invest. Each objective is supported by actions that the Constabulary and/or partners will undertake which will contribute to successful outcomes. These objectives and actions are underpinned by performance measures which are used to assess how well the objectives are being achieved. The performance measures are set out in the PCC's Performance Management Framework which is appended to the Plan.

The PCC is able to utilise the funds available to him to award crime and disorder reduction grants and commission victims services. The PCC commissions services from any suitable provider who he considers can provide services to contribute to his police and crime objectives and which are consistent with his statutory powers.

Monitoring Delivery of Objectives

The PCC regularly reviews progress against his police and crime objectives. Where grants have been awarded the awards have been made against the timescales and milestones for delivery and include agreed success criteria or performance measures.

The Chief Constable is held to account for delivery of the objectives primarily through the PCC's Accountability and Performance Panel. Meetings are held every two months and are open to the public. The PCC holds the Chief Constable to account for typical performance against the average performance over a three year period. To add context the PCC also publishes information on performance against the previous year and shows comparison with other forces, as well as providing information from the Crime Survey for England and Wales.

Where the PCC has awarded grant monies to organisations this has been undertaken against robust business cases which clearly set out the success criteria and how the initiative for which funding is sought will deliver clear and measurable outcomes against the police and crime objectives. Where funding has been awarded to a body, that body reports on outcomes and progress deriving from the grant to the Accountability and Performance Panel as requested by the PCC.

Accountability and Performance Panel

The PCC has established the Panel primarily to hold the Chief Constable to account in a public forum. A Schedule of Future Business for the Panel is maintained to provide clarity on forthcoming items. As indicated above the Panel will monitor performance in a number of other areas and which includes financial monitoring, compliance with the Strategic Policing Requirement, estates issues, collaboration, protective services, human resources issues, stop and search, children and equality issues. The Constabulary Risk Register will also be viewed in private session at each Panel meeting. For more information about the Panel see PCC Decision No 7 – 2015.

Medium Term Financial Plan

The Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) for ~~2015/2016/16-17~~ to 2019/20 has been drawn up in line with the PCC's manifesto commitments. The MTFP was drawn up following identification of the ~~2015/2016-16-17~~ government grants in December ~~2014/2015~~. Delivery of a balanced budget against the ~~5-year~~ period of the MTFP is dependent upon the Constabulary continuing to make savings and driving out effectiveness through continuing to modernise the policing model delivering continued planned savings and currently unplanned savings initiatives. This ~~represents a significant financial and operational challenge and~~ will be monitored formally by the PCC through the Accountability and Performance Panel. The position will be monitored on the PCC's behalf on a day-to-day basis by the PCC's Chief Finance Officer.

For more information on the MTFP see PCC Decision No ~~43-2015/2016~~.

Inspection

The PCC and Chief Constable carry out a large number of internal inspections each year. These are undertaken by either the Constabulary itself or through the joint programme of linked audits undertaken by the Internal Auditors.

There are also a number of external inspections undertaken of the Constabulary, in the main by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) but also including the external auditors. Reports from the external inspections and auditors are considered variously by the PCC. Where actions are required and as appropriate the necessary improvements are monitored by the PCC by consideration of progress against action plans. Any matters of concern may be recorded upon the PCC's Risk Register.

All inspections of the Constabulary by the HMIC are available on the PCC's website together with the statutory responses from the PCC to the Home Secretary upon the inspections.

Overall therefore there are robust and effective arrangements for ensuring that policing services are delivered in accordance with the PCC's objectives and to a high standard and further for ensuring that they represent the best use of resources.

C. Roles and Responsibilities

This section explains the definition and documentation of the roles and responsibilities of the PCC, his statutory officers and those exercising delegated authority on his behalf. The nature of the delegation arrangements for challenging and scrutinising Constabulary activity are also explained.

PCC Functions

As a corporation sole established by statute the PCC performs a number of functions that are provided for in legislation, namely the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011. Principal amongst those functions are the duties to secure the maintenance of the police force, secure that the force is efficient and effective, and to hold the Chief Constable to account for the exercise of their functions and those under their direction and control.

The functions and responsibilities of the PCC are discharged by the PCC himself except insofar as the performance of the functions is delegated.

PCC's Governance Scheme

The PCC has established a corporate governance framework, known as the Scheme of Governance and Consent. The Scheme is monitored on a continuous basis to ensure it is fit for purpose. It was last amended on 5 February 2015 (see PCC Decision No 7-2015). [A further review is anticipated following publication of the Guidance on Good Governance in the Police Service \(see section 2 above\) and the review of the current Code of Corporate Governance and consequent upon the PCC election in May 2016.](#)

The Scheme of Governance and Consent contains a number of elements. Key amongst them are:

- Delegations by the PCC;
- Financial Regulations;
- Contract Standing Orders; and the,
- Decision Making and Accountability Framework.

Decision-Making and Accountability Framework

The Decision-Making and Accountability Framework has been developed to enable the PCC and those exercising delegated authority on behalf of the PCC to make robust, well-informed and transparent decisions and hold the Chief Constable to account. The formalities relating to the making of decisions are clearly established with decisions, apart from those where there are reasons of confidentiality, being published on the PCC's website. The decision-making arrangements are detailed in PCC Decision No 7-2015.

The accountability arrangements are explained in PCC Decision No 7-2015. In order to hold the Chief Constable to account and to enable issues to be discussed (and where appropriate decisions made) in public the PCC established an Accountability and Performance Panel. This Panel, scheduled to meet every two months, is the primary vehicle by which the PCC holds the Chief Constable to account in a public forum. A Schedule of Future Business for these meetings is published, with the business for these meetings being added to as the year progresses. Not only does the Panel consider bi-monthly reports on the delivery of the elements of the Police and Crime Plan as well as financial reports against the Budget, the PCC also considers updates on delivery between each of the meetings.

In addition to this formal accountability mechanism there are also regular meetings between the PCC and Chief Constable. Currently arranged on approximately a weekly basis, they are also attended by the Chief Executive, Deputy Chief Executive, PCC's Chief Finance Officer, Communications Manager and Deputy Chief Constable and Chief Constable's Chief Finance Officer.

An important facet of holding the Chief Constable to account is the reliability of information. Reliance upon the veracity and quality of information has been fortified by the outcomes of the inspection of Suffolk Constabulary by the HMIC (reporting in August 2014) upon the extent to which police recorded crime information can be trusted and the internal audit of data quality during 2013/14. With regard to the former, the Constabulary responded to implement the recommendations of the HMIC. In the latter, which was for the purpose of establishing that assurance can be taken that reported performance measures were accurate, the audit attracted an "effective" opinion.

Delegations by the PCC

Delegations by the PCC are found in PCC Decision No 7-2015. The Delegations identify those powers of the PCC which may be exercised by officers on his behalf. The Scheme requires to be read and operated together with the Decision-Making and Accountability Framework, as well the Financial Regulations and Contract Standing Orders and which are available through the PCC website. (All are found in Decision No 7-2015).

The four essential elements of the Scheme of Governance and Consent provide for how, in addition to operating within statutory parameters, the decisions of the PCC and those exercising authority on his behalf, are made.

The Chief Executive and the PCC's Chief Finance Officer monitor the Scheme of Governance and Consent on a continuous basis to ensure it is fit for purpose.

Officer Roles

The Chief Executive, PCC's Chief Finance Officer, Chief Constable and others as appropriate, are required to advise and support the PCC in meeting his responsibilities.

Chief Executive

The Chief Executive's role is to support and advise the PCC in delivering his Police and Crime Plan and in undertaking his statutory duties and responsibilities. As well as responsibility for the management and day to day running of the Office of the PCC the Chief Executive is also the Monitoring Officer. In discharging this role the Chief Executive is required to report to the PCC if it appears that any proposal, decision or failure within their organisation constitutes, has given rise to, or is likely to break the law or a code of practice. [Whilst the Chief Executive will look to find ways to achieve a desired outcome, the Monitoring Officer responsibility will ensure that any solution adopted is lawful and proportionate.](#)

PCC's Chief Finance Officer

The PCC's Chief Finance Officer is required to ensure that the financial affairs of the PCC are properly administered. Whilst the PCC's professional adviser on financial matters, the PCC's Chief Finance Officer also has similar legal duties and responsibilities to the Monitoring Officer in connection with any unlawful, or potentially unlawful, spending by the PCC or those acting on the PCC's behalf.

The Chief Executive and PCC's Chief Finance Officer continually consider the resources and support necessary to perform effectively in their roles.

Papers to be considered by the PCC for decision are scrutinised by the Chief Executive and/or PCC's Chief Finance Officer, as appropriate for compliance purposes. Indeed any submission for decision by the PCC must be certified by the Chief Executive, Chief Finance Officer or Deputy Chief Executive. More information about the roles and responsibilities of the Chief Executive and the PCC's Chief Finance Officer can be found in PCC Decision No 1 – 2012 and PCC Decision No 7-2015.

The PCC and Chief Constable have decided, following consultation with their Audit Committee to share the PCC's Chief Finance Officer on a temporary basis. [Whilst this was for an initial period from 1 May 2015 until 31 March 2016 the PCC and Chief Constable have decided, following further discussion with the Audit Committee, to extend the arrangement until further notice, enabling further consideration of the future arrangement after the PCC election of May 2016.](#) The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 requires both the Chief Constable and PCC to appoint a Chief Finance Officer. The issues involved in sharing such an officer and the formal decision by the PCC are found in PCC Decisions Nos 27 – 2015 and 19 - 2016. In making the decision to share, the PCC has had to be satisfied that any conflicts that might arise will be appropriately handled. Full regard has been had to the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) Standard of Professional Practice on Ethics. This sets out how conflicts of interest are to be handled. In the event of a conflict of interest the Chief Finance Officer will act in accordance with the CIPFA Standards. The steps to be taken are articulated in practical terms at Appendix A, paragraph 4.4 to 4.7 of PCC Decision No 27 – 2015.

[As indicated tThe arrangement will be continuously reviewed further considered by the Chief Executive and Chief Finance Officer PCC and Chief Constable and will](#)

~~receive be~~ further reviewed by the Audit Committee ~~towards the end of the temporary arrangement in 2016~~ in due course.

Chief Constable

The role and responsibilities of the Chief Constable are set out in the common law, legislation and Chief Constable's job description, amongst other sources. The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 and the Policing Protocol 2012 are key in this regard. The key roles of the Chief Constable are briefly summarised in the PCC's Scheme of Governance and Consent.

Scheme of Consent

The Scheme of Governance and Consent comprises a number of key elements including Financial Regulations, Contract Standing Orders and the Delegations of the PCC. There is no separate Scheme of Consent; rather the consents granted to the Chief Constable appear as appropriate throughout the document. They relate in particular to the extent of, and any conditions attaching to, the PCC's consent to the Chief Constable to exercise powers to enter into contracts and acquire or dispose of property.

The Police and Crime Panel

Whilst the PCC is ultimately accountable to the electorate, the Panel provides a check and balance in relation to performance of the PCC. The Panel scrutinises the PCC's exercise of their statutory functions. Comprising 11 local county and district councillors and 2 co-opted members and appointed independently of the PCC, the Panel exercises its functions with a view to supporting the effective exercise of the PCC's functions. It has two powers of veto in relation to the PCC's proposed precept and the appointment of a Chief Constable.

D. Standards of Conduct

Code of Ethics

The College of Policing has produced a national Code of Ethics which sets out the principles and standards of behaviour that will promote, reinforce and support the highest standards from everyone who works in policing in England and Wales. The staff of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner have been trained in its content and application. The PCC is monitoring the implementation of the code through the wider workforce via the Audit Committee.

PCC

The Local Policing Bodies (Specified Information) Order 2011 (as amended) requires a PCC to publish "a statement of the elected local policing body in relation to the conduct of relevant office holders, including procedures for the handling of qualifying complaints and conduct matters". The PCC has adopted a Statement of Policy upon Ethical Conduct to meet this obligation – see PCC Decision No 12-2014. The PCC is accountable to the electorate for his conduct. Upon taking up office the PCC made a statutory declaration of acceptance of office by which he committed to serving all the people of Suffolk. In making the declaration he promised to act with integrity, give the public a voice, be transparent and be accountable to the public. In discharging his responsibilities he is expected to adhere to the Nolan principles relating to standards of behaviour in public life. Briefly stated these relate to selflessness, integrity, objectivity, accountability, openness, honesty and leadership. These principles have

been developed in producing the Statement of Policy. The Policy sets out the Standards of Conduct that the PCC has set himself and gives examples of how he demonstrates that he meets those standards. The PCC is also subject to the Official Secrets Act 1989 in the same way as police officers.

Complaints against the PCC fall to be considered under the Elected Policing Bodies (Complaints and Misconduct) Regulations 2012. The appropriate authority for complaints made against the PCC is the Police and Crime Panel. The Panel is responsible for the initial recording of complaints and conduct matters and for referring any complaints which allege criminality to the Independent Police Complaints Commission. Where complaints do not allege criminality, the Panel is responsible for handling and informally resolving these complaints. At its meeting on 25 January 2013 the Panel delegated to the PCC's Chief Executive responsibility for receipt, initial handling and recording of complaints, and to the Monitoring Officer of Suffolk County Council, responsibility for securing informal resolution of complaints.

Under the Elected Local Policing Bodies (Specified Information) Order 2011 (as amended) the PCC is required to maintain a register of interests of the PCC. Accordingly the Register of Interests is maintained and available for examination via the PCC's website.

Officers and others

As well as the Code of Ethics referred to above PCC staff are subject to rules of conduct applicable under their contracts of employment.

In addition to these rules of conduct the Chief Executive as a solicitor, and the PCC Chief Finance Officer as an accountant, are also subject to professional codes of conduct.

Complaints against the PCC officers (and other volunteers utilised by the PCC) are handled in accordance with the explanation found on the PCC's website. The PCC is committed to maintaining the highest levels of honesty and integrity and the prevention of corrupt, dishonest, unethical and unprofessional behaviour. All PCC staff and volunteers performing custody visitor and Independent Advisory Group duties are subject to police vetting processes. The PCC's vetting policy is set out in PCC Decision No 7-2013.

Gifts and Hospitality

Under the Elected Local Policing Bodies (Specified Information) Order 2011 (as amended) the PCC is required to publish a register of each offer of gift or hospitality made to the PCC or a member of staff, indicating whether the offer was accepted or refused. Accordingly a Register of Gifts and Hospitality is maintained.

E. Governance Scheme, including Contract Standing Orders, Financial Regulations and their Update

This section explains the arrangements that apply for Contract Standing Orders and Financial Regulations, both of which are part of the Scheme of Governance and Consent (see section C above).

Financial Regulations

The PCC has adopted a set of Financial Regulations as a part of the Scheme of Governance and Consent. Available through the PCC website, the Regulations are a

major part of the overall governance arrangements for the PCC and help establish a sound internal control environment. In order to conduct business effectively, the PCC and Chief Constable need to ensure that sound financial management policies are in place and that they are strictly adhered to. The Regulations that have been adopted have been drawn up to ensure that the financial affairs of the PCC and the Chief Constable are conducted properly and in compliance with all necessary requirements. They are designed to establish overarching financial responsibilities, and to provide clarity about the financial accountabilities of groups or individuals. They apply to all PCC staff and all of the Chief Constable's officers and staff and anyone acting on their behalf.

The Financial Regulations cannot be viewed in isolation but rather as part of the overall regulatory framework of the Scheme of Governance and Consent.

The Regulations are subject to continuous monitoring by the PCC Chief Finance Officer and Chief Executive to ensure they are fit for purpose in view of the constantly changing environment.

The Regulations are joint Regulations with the Norfolk policing area such that the Norfolk and Suffolk police areas operate under the same Financial Regulations.

Contract Standing Orders

The PCC has also adopted a set of Contract Standing Orders as part of the Scheme of Governance and Consent. The PCC and Chief Constable require all procurement activity to be undertaken in a transparent, fair and consistent manner, ensuring the highest standards of probity and accountability. The Contract Standing Orders set out the arrangements to ensure that all contracts shall comply with statutory requirements. The Contract Standing Orders are joint orders with the Norfolk policing area such that the Norfolk and Suffolk policing areas operate under the same Contract Standing Orders. The Contract Standing Orders are continuously monitored by the PCC Chief Finance Officer and Chief Executive to ensure they are fit for purpose.

F. Risk Management

Risk Management Strategy

A key aspect of decision-making by the PCC relates to risk management. The PCC has adopted a Risk Management Strategy and which is encapsulated within the document Risk Management Strategy (incorporating the statement of responsibilities). The PCC seeks to identify, analyse and prioritise the risks faced. He then seeks to manage and control the risks in order to maximise the quality and efficiency of service provision. The strategy recognises the importance of working closely with the Constabulary and sets out clearly the various responsibilities of the individuals and groups in the risk management regime.

The Chief Executive is overall responsible for overseeing the corporate approach to risk management and each year arranges, as judged necessary, for an audit of compliance with the strategy.

Both the PCC and the Chief Constable maintain strategic risk registers which are regularly reviewed. The PCC's Risk Register, which identifies, profiles, controls and maintains all strategic risks, is circulated to the Constabulary and is published upon the PCC's website at each update.

All submissions to the PCC for decision are required to address risk and this is specifically provided for in the Strategy.

All reports to the PCC's Accountability and Performance Panel require the originators to address the risks associated with the subject-matter of the report. This approach ensures that risk management plays a major role in the key elements of the PCC's work relating to financial and budgetary management, service planning and performance management.

For further information upon the PCC's Risk Management Strategy reference should be made to PCC Decision No 17-2013.

G. The Role and Functioning of the Audit Committee

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee for the PCC and Chief Constable discharges the functions of an Audit Committee as suggested by the Practical Guidance for Local Authorities and Police Audit Committees (2013) published by the Chartered Institute for Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA). The Audit Committee was established in the first instance in February 2013 as an interim Audit Committee to meet on three occasions in the period until 30 September 2013. A permanent Audit Committee comprising four members has now been appointed and met for the first time on 28 March 2014.

The Audit Committee performs the functions as set out in the CIPFA Guidance:

“to provide independent assurance on the adequacy of the risk management framework and the associated control environment, independent scrutiny of the organisation's financial and non-financial performance to the extent that it affects exposure to risk and weakens the control environment, and to oversee the financial reporting process.”

The Audit Committee agreed ~~its own~~ Annual Reports upon its activities in June [2015](#) and [20156](#) and ~~this is these are~~ published on the PCC website.

For further information upon the Audit Committee, reference should be made to the Decision-making and Accountability Framework comprised within the Scheme of Governance and Consent (see PCC Decision No 7-2015).

H. Compliance with Law and Internal Policy and Procedure

This section addresses the arrangements that are in place to ensure that relevant law is complied with by the PCC and to ensure that internal policy and procedure is observed. In particular, the arrangements to ensure that all expenditure by the PCC is lawful is described.

Statutory Officers

The PCC is responsible for securing an efficient and effective police service for the area, for observing the duties imposed upon it and exercising the powers conferred upon it by legislation. The Chief Executive and the PCC's Chief Finance Officer are required to support and advise the PCC in delivering his manifesto, as expressed through the Police and Crime Plan, and in undertaking his statutory duties and responsibilities. This includes in relation to strategy and resource planning, partnership working, commissioning and service delivery, engagement and information management, scrutiny, evaluation and performance.

The Chief Executive is a statutory officer. Whilst responsible for the effective and efficient administration of the PCC's office he also fulfils the statutory role of monitoring officer. In this regard he has responsibility to draw to the PCCs attention any actual or possible contravention of law, maladministration or injustice.

The PCC's Chief Finance Officer, also a statutory officer, has similar responsibilities relating to financial management and governance, and is similarly required to report issues of a financial nature to the PCC where they may give rise to a breach of requirements, be they statutory or otherwise.

All originators of submissions to the PCC for decisions are required to consider a number of issues in the production of their submissions, namely, legal, financial, equality, diversity and human rights, human resources, consistency with the objectives of the Police and Crime Plan, consultation, media and risks. The Chief Executive must be satisfied that all relevant advice has been taken into account in the preparation of a submission before it is considered by the PCC. Similar issues must be considered by originators in the production of reports for the PCC's Accountability and Performance Panel.

Whilst the PCC is reliant upon the statutory professional officers to scan and monitor the environment for potential legislative impacts upon him he is also assisted by numerous professional networks. These include the Association of Police and Crime Commissioners which, amongst other things, is a source of support and advice to PCC's. This is supplemented by the Chief Executive and PCC's Chief Finance Officer membership of the Association of Policing and Crime Chief Executives and the Police and Crime Commissioners' Treasurers' Society respectively, both of which provide a conduit for further professional advice. Technical support services of a financial nature, in common with other police areas, are received from Somerset County Council.

Each year a programme of internal audits is undertaken which is aimed at ensuring compliance with internal policy and procedure. The Plan of internal audits, considered by the Audit Committee, takes into account current corporate governance and risk management issues.

It is clear therefore that there are numerous mechanisms across the PCC's office whereby steps are taken to ensure the PCC complies with both his external and internal obligations.

I. Whistleblowing and Complaints

This section describes the processes for whistleblowing and explains the transparent and accessible arrangements for handling complaints.

Whistleblowing

The statutory provisions relating to whistleblowing apply to police officers and police staff alike. This means that such staff are able to make disclosures protected by the legislation and remain protected from action by their employer. These statutory provisions are reflected in the policies that apply to staff of the PCC and the Constabulary and explain the action to be taken in cases of whistleblowing.

Complaints

The handling of complaints relating to the police service is an intricate and complex combination of statutory and employment related provisions. The PCC's website provides information regarding the various types of complaint which might arise and to where complaints should be addressed. It also advises on how the Office of the PCC deals with complaints which are its responsibility.

Complaints against the PCC

The appropriate authority for complaints made against the PCC is the Police and Crime Panel. The Police and Crime Panel is responsible for initial recording of complaints and conduct matters and for referring any complaints which allege criminality to the Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC). Where complaints do not allege criminality, the Police and Crime Panel is responsible for handling and informally resolving these complaints. The Police and Crime Panel has determined that the Chief Executive of the Office of the PCC shall have delegated authority for the receipt and initial handling and recording of complaints against the PCC. However the Monitoring Officer of the Suffolk County Council has responsibility for securing the informal resolution of complaints as appropriate. Complaints are handled in accordance with the Elected Policing Bodies (Complaints and Misconduct) Regulations 2012.

Complaints against the Chief Constable

The PCC is responsible for recording and investigating complaints against the Chief Constable. In dealing with complaints about the Chief Constable, the PCC follows the statutory guidance issued by the IPCC and in line with the Police (Complaints and Conduct) Regulations 2012.

Complaints against Police Officers and Police Staff

If anyone wishes to make a complaint against a police officer (other than the Chief Constable) or a member of police staff that works for the Suffolk Constabulary, the PCC's website directs them to the dedicated section of the Constabulary's website or alternatively to the PCC website.

The PCC does not deal with complaints about police officers (apart from the Chief Constable) and staff who work for the Constabulary. However the PCC does have a responsibility to monitor and keep themselves informed of complaints and misconduct issues relating to police officers and police staff. Where permissible and necessary, the PCC also has the power to direct the Chief Constable to take action in relation to complaints matters. The PCC regularly monitors information about complaints received by Suffolk Constabulary and the lessons learnt by the force.

Complaints against PCC Support Staff

Complaints against staff employed by the PCC are considered in the first instance by the Chief Executive. Similarly complaints against the Chief Executive are considered by the PCC. Where necessary complaints against staff are progressed in accordance with their contractual terms and conditions. The PCC website explains the action to be taken should any person wish to complain against a member of the PCC staff.

Other Complaints

If anyone wishes to make complaint about the conduct of an Independent Custody Visitor, a member of the Independent Advisory Group or an Audit Committee member the PCC's website explains the action to be taken.

J. Conditions of Employment and Development of Officers in relation to their Roles and Training

Terms and Conditions

The staff of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner transferred to his employment by operation of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 from the Suffolk Police Authority on 22 November 2012. These staff, all of whom are under the direction and control of the PCC, were employed on the standard terms and conditions of the Suffolk Constabulary subject to local variation appropriate to their circumstances. The policies of the Suffolk Constabulary similarly are generally applicable to them subject to variation as necessary within the employment grouping.

All other Police staff not employed in the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner transferred from the employment of the PCC to the Chief Constable on 1 April 2014 by operation of a transfer scheme made by the PCC and approved by the Home Secretary under the 2011 Act.

Development

The PCC has approved a Statement of Approach to Training. The document brings together all aspects of training and development into one place and demonstrates the PCC's commitment to training. Available via the website, PCC Decision No 30-2013, expands upon the arrangement described below.

The performance of and training needs of officers of the PCC are examined and actioned through Performance Development Review. Through this process steps are identified to enhance transferable skills of officers as well as increase and maintain the knowledge and skills base in police and governance specific disciplines.

The two statutory officers, namely the Chief Executive and PCC's Chief Finance Officer are required to undertake continuing professional development in order to sustain professional qualifications. Officers regularly attend conferences and seminars upon issues of relevance to the delivery of policing and governance.

Staff meetings are held as required and which provide an opportunity for staff to update and enhance their knowledge of key developments on an on-going basis.

All new staff are inducted into the work of the PCC and receive guidance appropriate to the roles to be performed.

K. Engagement with Communities and Other Stakeholders

This section describes how the PCC establishes clear channels of communication with all Suffolk communities and stakeholders, recognising that different sections of the Suffolk community have different priorities and how it ensures accountability and encourages open consultation. [These arrangements are being reviewed and developed in the period following the PCC election in May 2016. The arrangements described are, unless described otherwise, those that were in place in the year leading up to the election.](#)

Communication

The PCC's website, which is regularly updated, is one of the primary sources by which the PCC publicises his activity. In easily accessible format, it includes material upon the PCC's day-to-day activity, news stories, forthcoming meetings, meeting agendas and associated papers, key governance documentation, advice on how to make a complaint, and decisions as well as information that the PCC is statutorily required to publish. In this latter regard information of the expenditure and the running expenses of the Office of the PCC can be found. Responses to all Freedom of Information requests are also published.

Consultation

One of the PCC's key functions is to make arrangements for obtaining the views of the community upon policing. This includes obtaining the views of the people in Suffolk and victims of crime about the policing of Suffolk. Further the views of people in Suffolk and victims of crime in Suffolk must be obtained upon the draft Police and Crime Plan before it is issued. In addition the views of the people and ratepayers representatives must be obtained on proposals for expenditure. This means that decisions of the PCC about police and crime objectives, contained within the Police and Crime Plan, and decisions upon expenditure must be informed by the views gained in pursuit of the above obligations upon the PCC. In addition the PCC must exercise their functions having regard to the relevant priorities of each responsible authority.

During 2012 in readiness for the election of the PCC in November 2012 work began upon processes which lead ultimately to the issue of the PCC's first Police and Crime Plan in March 2013. As set out above in Section A, a Strategic Planning Framework was developed to lead up to the issue of a Police and Crime Plan in a thorough and systematic way. The Framework can be found in PCC Decision No 4-2013. This decision, along with PCC Decision No 14-2013, summarises the consultation that took place with responsible authorities, business representatives, stakeholders, obtaining the views of the people of Suffolk and victims of crime, and collaboration upon the draft Police and Crime Plan and expenditure, as well as how that consultation shaped the Police and Crime Plan.

The purpose of the Strategic Planning Framework was to ensure that the PCC secured and understood the views of local people about policing, that police and crime objectives were shaped around local needs and which would help improve public confidence. The PCC went on to provide feedback on how issues raised through consultation and community engagement were considered and acted upon.

[A similar approach is now being taken, in the period following the PCC election in May 2016, for the purposes of producing the new Police and Crime Plan.](#)

Engagement

The PCC holds meetings to engage directly with the public. They range from meetings to which the public are invited to one-to-one surgeries with members of the public. The meeting arrangements vary from time to time. All public meetings are publicised in advance via the PCC's website.

Business

Business Liaison Meetings have been established to enable regular engagement by the PCC and Suffolk Constabulary with representatives of the business community. There are three Business Liaison Meetings per annum for nominated attendees from the business community.

IAG

A channel of communication also exists through the Independent Advisory Group (IAG) which helps improve the trust and confidence of Suffolk's diverse communities in the police service.

It is through the arrangements summarised above that the PCC encourages individuals from all parts of the Suffolk community to engage with, contribute to and participate in the work of the PCC.

More information can be found in the PCC's Scheme of Governance and Consent (see Decision No 7-2015) and on the PCC's website.

L. Partnerships

The PCC has a number of collaborative/partnership arrangements with members of the wider policing/local government family.

Collaboration with Norfolk

Both Norfolk and Suffolk Constabularies are collaborating extensively across a range of service areas. At the point where collaborative opportunities are identified as able to deliver efficiencies, savings or improved service then the PCC is required to give its approval to collaborate. This is recognised by Norfolk and Suffolk alike. ~~The PCCs of both Norfolk and Suffolk have agreed to meet on a number of occasions per year with the Chief Constables to consider issues of mutual interest and to discharge the governance responsibilities of the PCCs in relation to collaboration between Norfolk and Suffolk. The meetings are held in public unless the nature of the business to be transacted requires to be considered in private. Agenda, reports and minutes are produced and published in respect of all meetings (except where confidentiality must be maintained) and where appropriate they are published on the PCC website. This is determined by reference to the Government's Protective Marking Scheme. Any executive decisions arising from this meeting of PCCs, in Suffolk's case, need to be formalised in compliance with the PCC's decision-making arrangements. The PCCs are accompanied and where required, represented by their Deputies (if appointed) and/or statutory officers.~~

The most longstanding collaborative project is the Police Investigation Centres Project which seeks to provide custody facilities across Norfolk and Suffolk under a private finance initiative (PFI). All of the custody facilities were formally commissioned during 2011. A legally binding Second Joint Working Agreement, which in general terms describes the management and governance arrangements between the two PCCs, and which runs for the 30 year life of the service, is in existence. The PCC currently maintains oversight of the project through membership of a joint PFI Board by the Chief Executive and the PCC's Chief Finance Officer. Decision-making relating to specifically identified decisions requires PCC approval.

Regional Collaboration

~~Across the region collaboration is also being pursued. Collaboration within the Region has been pursued for a number of years. Since the introduction of PCCs, The the six PCCs from the region meet have met~~ quarterly as a group with their Chief Constables and Chief Executives. All collaborations that have been entered into have a collaboration agreement and which specify the formalities of the collaboration arrangements in relation to specific collaborations.

~~Since October 2015 the six police areas in the Region have been joined by Kent in the 7 Force Strategic Collaboration Programme. This has been formalised in a collaboration agreement entered into between the PCCs and Chief Constables of the seven police areas and is planned to run until at least the end of March 2017.~~

Wider Public Sector

The PCC is also involved in partnerships outside of the police family and in this regard has continued the work overseen by the predecessor authority. The police service in Suffolk currently share use of a number of buildings with the County Council ranging from Landmark House in Ipswich (which involved the joint purchase and commissioning of this major capital asset) to the shared use of local fire stations throughout the county for Safer Neighbourhood Teams. Further collaborative work is currently being undertaken for the police and fire services to share further premises building upon the five premises that are currently used jointly. ~~The ambulance service is also involved in the further work that is being undertaken.~~

The PCC also attends or is represented on a number of other countywide strategic boards and which comprise the Norfolk and Suffolk Local Criminal Justice Board ~~and~~, the Suffolk Health and Wellbeing Board.

Commissioning

~~Section 143 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 provides that the PCC may provide or arrange for the provision of services that will secure or contribute to securing crime and disorder reduction in the area and services which are intended to help victims, or witnesses of, or persons affected by offences and anti-social behaviour. The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner ensures that the services commissioned are consistent with the PCC's objectives as set out in the Police and Crime Plan 2013 – 2017 (revised).~~

~~The PCC has responsibility for the commissioning of services that will help secure crime and disorder reduction as well as services to help victims or witnesses of crime and anti-social behaviour.~~

~~For the financial year 2014/15, the PCC set aside £700,000 for the purposes of Crime and Disorder Reduction Grants in accordance with the objectives of the Police and Crime Plan. Within that figure, £300,000 was awarded to Suffolk Community Foundation to administer the Safer Suffolk Fund on the PCC's behalf (PCC Decision No 10-2014) and a sum of £96,000 was earmarked to make awards directly of smaller grants. All grants awarded are subject to conditions and monitoring requirements, and details relating to them are published on the PCC website. All business cases for grants must set out clear success criteria. Grant recipients are required to report on progress and attend the PCC's Accountability and Performance Panel as appropriate to report upon how the grant has been spent and the outcomes achieved. All grants awarded via the Safer Suffolk Fund, are discussed and approved~~

~~in partnership with other statutory agencies and the successful awards published on the PCC's website.~~

~~From 1 October 2014 the PCC became responsible for commissioning victims services. The PCC has been working collaboratively with other PCCs in the region to prepare to commission the Victim Assessment and Referral Service from 1 April 2015. Preparatory funding received from the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) to build capacity and capability, and a victims services grant enabled £500,000 to be utilised to commission local services for victims in Suffolk. The PCC also leveraged with partner agencies £262k of funding through the MoJ Competed Fund, which was subject to monitoring requirements by the MoJ, and which directly supported a wide range of services to victims of domestic and sexual abuse.~~

For the financial year 2015/16, the PCC ~~will commit~~committed over £1.5m to crime and disorder reduction and victims commissioning grants (including funding to the Safer Suffolk Fund). A significant proportion of that funding ~~has been~~was committed to Lighthouse Women's Aid to deliver the Suffolk Independent Domestic Violence Advisory Service (PCC Decision No C13-2014) and to commission Victim Support to deliver the generic victim assessment and referral service (PCC Decision No 23-2015). In 2016/17 the bulk of the Ministry of Justice grant will once again be committed to the Suffolk Independent Domestic Violence Advisory Service and the Victims Assessment and Referral Centre.

All grants awarded are subject to conditions and monitoring requirements, business cases must set clear success criteria and the outcomes to be achieved must be demonstrated. Details relating to grants made are published on the PCC website.

5. REVIEW OF EFFECTIVENESS

The PCC has the responsibility for conducting, at least annually, a review of the effectiveness of the governance framework, including the system of internal audit and the system of internal control. Review of these systems has been informed by the work of internal auditors, and officers of the PCC who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment. Comments made by external auditors and other review agencies have also informed this review.

The Corporate Group comprising the Chief Executive, Deputy Chief Executive and PCC's Chief Finance Officer, with the responsibility for drafting this Annual Governance Statement have considered the governance framework and the system of internal controls as necessary and vital concomitants to producing such a statement. These officers collectively have involvement in the oversight of the processes involved in maintaining and reviewing the effectiveness of the governance framework. In producing this statement full regard has been taken of the PCC's Risk Register. The maintenance and review of the effectiveness of the governance framework also extends to others within the Office of the PCC. The PCC himself maintains overall control of the governance framework and has been involved, for example, in considering and approving the Scheme of Governance and Consent, the Risk Management Strategy, as well as challenging Constabulary performance. The Audit Committee has carried out work against its terms of reference, and which has included the consideration of the effectiveness of the PCC's risk management arrangements and the internal audit plan. Internal audit have carried out a programme of work at a level commensurate with the legal and professional obligations of the PCC.

The Audit Committee as part of its regular business reviews the effectiveness of the system of internal audit on an annual basis. In accordance with Regulation 6 of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, the review of the effectiveness of internal audit has concluded that the opinion in the annual report on internal audit work can be relied upon as a key source of

evidence. The effectiveness of the system of internal audit includes the effectiveness of the Audit Committee (interim or otherwise) (to the extent that its work relates to internal audit) as well as the performance of internal audit.

Internal audit provided an independent opinion on the adequacy and effectiveness of the PCC's system of financial control, including in particular the key controls operating within and around the core financial systems.

Deficiencies in internal controls are reported by internal audit to management whose responsibility is to consider them and act appropriately. The result of the internal audit review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control has been reported to the Audit Committee.

Based on the findings of the internal audit work carried out throughout [2014/2015/1516](#), and the outcomes of external assurance provider reports, it is the opinion of [the Head of Audit Services—internal audit](#) that the PCC's / Constabulary's control environment provides assurance that the significant risks being faced have been addressed.

Financial administrative systems, transition arrangements, governance and corporate systems are operated at an effective level.

Actions already taken and planned enable [the Head of Audit Services—internal audit](#) to provide assurance that the whole control environment is adequate, taking into account that assurance cannot be absolute.

Officers remain vigilant about the need to continue to apply effective controls and Audit Committee members will continue to monitor performance on this.

In considering this Annual Governance Statement the Audit Committee has reviewed the effectiveness of the governance framework including the system of internal control. In undertaking the review the Committee has been advised by the Chief Executive and the PCC's Chief Finance Officer.

6. SIGNIFICANT GOVERNANCE ISSUES

The Suffolk Police Authority, as the PCC's predecessor, took steps in the period leading up to its abolition in November 2012, to prepare for the introduction of a PCC. This was identified as a significant governance issue in the Authority's final Annual Governance Statement executed in September 2012. The PCC took forward the preparatory steps made by the Authority to ensure that initial governance management measures were put in place to provide for proper and appropriate corporate governance.

The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 provided that on 21 November 2012, all existing rights, assets and liabilities transferred from the Authority to the PCC. This included the transfer of all police staff and was referred to as the "Stage 1" transfer. The Act also provides for a second "Stage 2" transfer. The Home Secretary directed that each PCC submit a Transfer Scheme to her by 16 September 2013 setting out those police staff who will transfer from the employment of the PCC to the Chief Constable, to be effective from 1 April 2014. The PCC's Transfer Scheme was duly adopted by the Home Secretary and on 1 April 2014 all of the police staff with the exception of those employed in the Office of the PCC transferred from the employment of the PCC to the Chief Constable.

It was known that Transfer "Stage 2" would impact upon corporate governance by the PCC and that a number of the governance mechanisms would need to be reviewed so that appropriate governance arrangements were put in place for the PCC for the period from 1 April 2014 onwards. Accordingly the PCC approved a Scheme of Governance and Consent

(see PCC Decision No 8-2014) to be applicable from 1 April 2014 to accommodate the governance issues arising. The PCC has operated under this new Scheme since that date. The Scheme is subject to continuous review and modification as required. [A review of the Scheme is anticipated following publication of the Guidance on Good Governance in the Police Service and the review of the current Code of Corporate Governance and consequent upon the PCC election in May 2016.](#)

Three significant governance issues were identified in the Annual Governance Statement [2014/2015](#).

~~Firstly, in July 2014 the HMIC published its report on Suffolk Constabulary under the “Responding to Austerity” series of inspections. The HMIC’s overall judgement (graded as “Good”) was as follows:~~

~~“Suffolk Constabulary’s response to the financial challenge of the spending review to date has been good. The force is on track to achieve the savings required by the end of the spending review period in March 2015. The force has made good progress in developing its collaboration over the last few years with Norfolk Constabulary, although HMIC has some concerns about the effect that a recent decision by Suffolk’s Police and Crime Commissioner may have on the force’s ability to meet its longer term (3–5 year) financial challenges while still maintaining the service it provides to the public.”~~

~~The PCC and Chief Constable set out the approach to be taken and the governance mechanisms by which the challenge will be addressed in PCC Decision No 31—2014. The savings challenge was modified in the Medium Term Financial Plan for 2015/16 to 2019/20 (see PCC Decision No 4—2015).~~

~~The governance mechanisms include regular dialogue between the PCC and Chief Constable, the Suffolk Programme Change Board, comprising senior officials from the PCC’s Office and the Constabulary, as well as the Accountability and Performance Panel.~~

~~Secondly, a security review conducted by the internal audit function revealed a rating of ineffective. The Audit Committee considered a report and presentation upon the security arrangements. Further follow up work was included in the Internal Audit plan for 2014/15 to help ensure and deliver improvement action. A further report on progress was presented to the Audit Committee in March 2015 and when it was advised that the reassessment found that security was now “effective”. The Committee considered that the governance issue had been resolved.~~

~~Thirdly, a fire safety audit conducted by the internal audit function revealed a rating of ineffective. The matter was reported to the Audit Committee. In brief the audit identified significant weaknesses within the Health & Safety Management System, including a lack of up-to-date training and compliance with the key elements of the role of the responsible person. As a consequence a follow-up audit took place within the 2014/15 Internal Audit Plan to help ensure and deliver improvement action. The reassessment found that fire safety was now “effective” such that the Committee considered the governance issue had been satisfactory resolved.~~

~~Three new significant governance issues affecting the Constabulary have been identified.~~

Firstly, during 2014/15 an internal audit relating to records management within the Constabulary recorded an opinion of “ineffective”. Whilst this opinion related to compliance at the time of the audit with the management of police information guidance, it was considered that an effective approved project was in progress to address issues of non-compliance.

Secondly, in August 2014 the HMIC, following an inspection, reported upon crime data integrity within the Suffolk Constabulary. Within their report a number of recommendations were made to improve the quality of crime data. Some of these recommendations (four) required immediate action whereas some required action within 3 or 6 months. In October 2014 the PCC's Accountability and Performance Panel considered a report from the Chief Constable (Paper AP14/70) in which he set out the action taken to respond to the inspection report and its accompanying recommendations.

Thirdly, in November 2014 the HMIC, following an inspection, reported upon police integrity and compliance within the Suffolk Constabulary. Within their report, there were four recommendations, one of which required immediate action. This related to the Constabulary ensuring it had effective processes in place to monitor and audit the decision-making process and record-keeping in relation to investigations by the Professional Standards Department. In April 2015, the PCC's Accountability and Performance Panel considered a report from the Chief Constable (AP15/24) in which he set out the action to respond to the inspection report and its accompanying recommendations.

| [No new significant governance issues have been identified](#)

Signed:

| [Tim Passmore](#)
Police and Crime Commissioner for Suffolk

Christopher Jackson
Chief Executive
Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Suffolk

| [25-23](#) September [20152016](#)