



DRAFT ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT FOR THE CHIEF CONSTABLE OF SUFFOLK CONSTABULARY

1. INTRODUCTION

This Annual Governance Statement reflects the position as at 30 September 2016 including the financial year 2015-16, and plans for the financial year 2016-17.

2. SCOPE OF RESPONSIBILITIES

The Chief Constable of Suffolk Constabulary (as is done for 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 and properly accounted for, and used economically, efficiently and effectively.

In discharging this overall responsibility, the Chief Constable is also responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of his affairs and facilitating the exercise of his functions, which includes ensuring there is a sound system of governance (incorporating the system of internal control), which is maintained through the year and that arrangements are in place for the management of risk.

The Chief Constable's financial management arrangements conform to the governance requirements of the CIPFA Statement on the Role of the Chief Finance Officer in Local Government as set out in the Application Note to '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.

The role of the Chief Finance Officer of the Chief Constable is outlined in the CIPFA statement above and also defined by statute in the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act (2011) and is described in more detail in the Financial Regulations contained within the Police and Crime Commissioner's Scheme of Governance and Consent.

The Chief Constable has approved and adopted a Code of Corporate Governance which is consistent with the principles of the CIPFA/SOLACE framework. 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 Chief Constable 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 a 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.

A copy of the Constabulary code can be found on the website www.suffolk.police.uk (search for Code of Governance) or obtained from Suffolk Constabulary, Police Headquarters, Martlesham Heath, Ipswich, IP5 3QS.

This statement explains how the Chief Constable has complied with the Code and also meets the requirements set out in the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 in relation to the review of the effectiveness of internal controls and the publication of an annual governance statement.

3. THE PURPOSE OF THE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

The governance framework comprises the systems and processes, and culture and values by which the Chief Constable is directed and controlled, and the activities through which he accounts to and engages with the community. It enables the Chief Constable to monitor the achievement of his strategic objectives and to consider whether those 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 level. It cannot eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives; it can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of the Chief Constable's policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised and the impact should they be realised, and to manage them effectively, efficiently and economically.

The governance framework has been in place for the Chief Constable of Suffolk for the year ended 31 March 2016 and up to the date of approval of the accounts.

4. THE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

The Chief Constable is responsible for maintaining the Queen's Peace and has direction and control over the Constabulary officers and staff and for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of the Constabulary.

The Chief Constable has day to day responsibility for financial management of the force within the framework of the agreed budget allocation and levels of authorisation issued by the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC).

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 require 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 Decision No 27 – 2015 and No 19 - 2016.

In making the decision to share, the PCC and CC had to be satisfied that any conflicts that might arise would 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.

The arrangement will be further considered by the PCC and Chief Constable and will also be further reviewed by the Audit Committee in due course.

The following narrative describes the key elements of the systems and processes that comprise the governance arrangements that have been put in place for the Constabulary.

4.1 Planning

The PCC published the first Police and Crime Plan in 2013 that covered the period 2013-14 to 2016-17. This was in accordance with the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011. 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. This establishes the PCC's vision and priorities for residents and service users.

Work to produce the next substantive Police and Crime Plan 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.

There is a co-ordinated process for strategic and medium-term financial planning that covers the period 2016-17 to 2019-20. This takes into account risk, local and national priorities and meeting efficiency savings, value for money principles and financial resilience criteria in order to produce a medium term view and an annual balanced budget. The work involves liaising closely with operational staff and budget managers followed by a detailed process of scrutiny and challenge by Chief Officers in order to ensure that the plan reflects the strategic aims of the Constabulary and the PCC.

The medium-term planning process for the 2016-17 to 2019-20 was enhanced through consideration of more information around current and future demand, and involved independent external review. This process was a stepping stone to the use of Outcome Based Budgeting (OBB) as a strategic organisational budget planning and organisational change tool. OBB will link the key activities of the constabulary with spending / establishment data, performance data, and outcome and demand data. This will allow strategic, evidence based decisions to be taken on where to invest money in priority areas of increasing demand, and where the constabulary can increase efficiencies.

The financial strategy reflects the corporate and operational objectives of the Constabulary and the PCC. Delivery of a balanced budget against the 4 year period of the medium-term financial plan is dependent upon the Constabulary delivering planned savings and then an additional £1.2m savings over 4 years. This modest 4 year target will be met through initiatives such as OBB, Evidence Based Policing projects, the implementation of the digital strategy, and further regional collaboration. Progress will be monitored by the Chief Constable and Chief Officer Team on a monthly basis.

Suffolk and Norfolk Constabularies gather data and intelligence from a range of sources to produce an annual Strategic Assessment. The Strategic Assessment takes into account all relevant internal and external factors that might impact upon policing crime and disorder at county and local level, highlighting emerging issues, risks and threats. This is then used to inform the development/review of Police and Crime Plans, inform the development of local policing plans and performance frameworks and is shared with partners to aid their decision making and planning.

The Constabulary also undertakes strategic analysis in the form of Strategic Profiles. Where relevant, these are produced jointly for Norfolk and Suffolk, highlighting any cross force and single force issues. The profiles cover a range of strategic crime and thematic topics and provide a comprehensive account of the issue, taking into consideration any existing research or 'what works' evidence to inform strategic and tactical action plans and decision making. These strategic profiles are then used to inform the overall Strategic Assessment as well as informing organisational and operational decision making and planning.

4.2 Performance Management

There is a clearly defined corporate performance management framework. Objectives and key performance indicators are established and monitored both at a corporate and local level. Regular reports are made to senior managers, the Command Team and to the PCC on performance against objectives. This includes detailed analysis and scrutiny of performance and compares performance against the most similar family of forces.

The PCC produces and publishes an Annual Report that details performance for the previous year against the objectives set in the Annual Policing Plan. Financial performance against the revenue budget, capital programme and levels of reserves is reported monthly to the PCC.

The PCC, under the governance framework, has responsibilities to review key functions of the Constabulary and assess that the required level of performance is being achieved.

The Joint Performance and Analysis Department (JPAD), under the lead of the Head of Department, undertakes analysis, research and improvement and evaluation activity across the Constabulary. In addition, the department is also responsible for HMIC liaison on behalf of Suffolk Constabulary – organising inspections, monitoring publications and developments and tracking actions following inspections and reviews.

The collaboration of these distinct areas of business within one department allows for more informed analysis to take place which could relate to any part of the organisation, whether operational or organisational. This collaboration also results in the greater use of a variety of techniques to aid tactical and strategic decision making and to formulate problem solving approaches. The department seeks to use an evidenced based approach to its work ensuring that the best available evidence regarding 'what works' is considered as part of the Constabulary's problem solving activity and evaluations are conducted to ensure lessons are learnt and successes identified.

The department produces analytical work to support a number of forums and groups, including the Tasking and Co-ordination Group meetings and Performance and Accountability meetings, delivering strategic and tactical products which facilitate forward resource planning and the identification and management of threat, risk and harm, thereby minimising costs to the organisation. The department supports the Constabularies in meeting their statutory and legislative requirements regarding information and data provision including the Annual Data returns as set out by the Home Office and provision of data for a large proportion of Freedom of Information Requests.

The Crime Registry and Audit functions for Suffolk and Norfolk are also now part of JPAD. By carrying out independent and rigorous audits of crime and incident recording, they provide an objective assessment of how the Constabularies are complying with the National Crime and Incident recording standards. The audit reports produced are reviewed by Chief Officers and if areas for improvement are identified, action is allocated and taken accordingly.

4.3 Satisfaction

The Constabulary measures the satisfaction of service users through the use of public surveys and reports to the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner on levels of satisfaction as one of the agreed Police and Crime Objectives. This is done in accordance with Home Office requirements.

Satisfaction and confidence rates are also monitored through the Suffolk Satisfaction and Confidence Board which is chaired by the ACC. An action plan is in place to monitor and track work to improve rates in this area.

Reports of dissatisfaction are reviewed by PSD and victims are contacted to discuss whether they would like to make a formal complaint about any of the issues raised within their response. Reports of satisfaction are fed back to the officers for praise and recognition.

The Constabulary has a programme of local engagement and consultation with the wider public. Consultation results are fed back at a local level to Safer Neighbourhood Teams/Local Policing Commanders as well as to County Policing Command and Chief Officers.

4.4 Internal Control and Compliance

The roles and responsibilities of senior officers within the Constabulary are established by the Scheme of Governance and Consent, Financial Regulations, common law, legislative requirements and role profiles.

The Chief Constable has weekly meetings with the PCC and bi-monthly public meetings through the Accountability & Performance Panel. Each Chief Officer controls a portfolio covering a designated range of activities.

Codes of Conduct

Standards of professional behaviour and the Code of Ethics apply to all police officers and staff. Police officer conduct is managed in accordance with the Police Conduct Regulations 2012 and public complaints in respect of officers, and staff are dealt with in accordance with the Police Reform Act 2002 and the Police (Complaints and Conduct) Regulations 2012. Formal policies also exist in respect of whistle-blowing, anti-fraud and corruption, the registering of business interests and the declaration of gifts and hospitality.

Governance Scheme

The PCC has adopted a Scheme of Governance and Consent, including Financial Regulations, Contract Standing Orders and various codes of practice as part of his governance arrangements. The Constabulary has to adhere to these documents that form a core part of the governance framework. These are reviewed periodically in accordance with requirements.

Risk Management

Both the PCC and the Chief Constable maintain strategic risk registers which are regularly reviewed. Risk management policies and procedures are in place to ensure that the risks facing the PCC and Chief Constable in achieving objectives are identified, evaluated and reported.

In addition, the Chief Constables of Norfolk and Suffolk have adopted a Risk Management Framework. This is employed in respect of all Collaborative and Norfolk only and Suffolk only activities. This will ensure that officers and staff from both forces can access and will employ one set of transferable skills and processes. The framework will undergo continuous review to make sure it remains valid for Suffolk and Norfolk.

A robust approach is in place to ensure the continuing achievement of Corporate Objectives and Performance Priorities.

All legal requirements for insurance are met and insurance policies are reviewed as part of agreed regional consortium arrangements.

4.5 Accountability to the Community

Communication and engagement

Members of the public have a range of options for getting in touch and can contact the Constabulary via 101, 999, through its website or social media channels or by visiting one of the three police station front counters.

The Constabulary offers regular, direct updates via its social and digital channels including Twitter, Facebook, Instagram and the force website. In addition, members of the public can sign up to the free Police Connect service to receive details of local crimes, initiatives and engagement

opportunities via e-mail, voicemail or text. Regular web chats are held with members of the public, allowing communities direct access to chief officers and the PCC, and to ask questions on key areas of interest such as recruitment. Facebook is also used to post discussion questions in support of communications campaigns and direct, targeted advertising through Facebook has allowed the Constabulary to target key areas of the community according to defined demographics.

These platforms play an increasingly important part of engaging with communities. The Constabulary's total combined social media audience on Facebook and Twitter is more than 80,000. The Constabulary continues to provide a full service to the local media, engaging with local newspapers, radio and television to publicise crime appeals, event information, safety messages and policing initiatives.

These communication methods are further supported by face to face engagement at the three front counters at police stations in Ipswich, Lowestoft and Bury St Edmunds and by engagement through regular visibility patrols carried out by the Safer Neighbourhood Teams across the county. Alongside this, key stakeholders are consulted with in person by police officer attendance at key meetings when significant change programmes are in development or when major incidents have occurred.

The Constabulary consults with a wide range of local communities, businesses and partner agencies to ensure reliable information is available for decision making in respect of policing priorities and the strategic assessment. The Independent Advisory Group and Business Forum are examples of consultative groups in place to allow the Constabulary to gauge thoughts and opinions on operational and strategic areas.

The Constabulary is developing a consultation action plan proposal and current engagement strategies will be reviewed as part of this process and will set out the arrangements for obtaining and understanding the views of a wide range of stakeholders.

The Constabulary is committed to ensuring that its services are accessible to all, and that all communities representing the diverse nature of Suffolk are given opportunities to have their voices heard. The Improvement and Evaluation Team undertake this work on behalf of the Constabulary.

4.6 Partnerships

Suffolk Constabulary collaborates extensively with Norfolk Constabulary as it has done since 2008. This formal collaboration is across a range of services including operational policing and back office functions. The PCC is required to give approval to collaborative opportunities before they can commence. There are governance arrangements that cover operational managers and Chief Officers. The main driver has been to maintain the effectiveness of operational and organisational support and to drive out savings through economies of scale in order to protect front line resources wherever possible.

Collaboration within the eastern region has been pursued for a number of years. Since the introduction of the PCCs, the six PCCs from the region 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 agreements 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.

The Constabulary also has a good track record on sharing properties with other local government partners. These include shared accommodation with the County Council at Landmark House in Ipswich; with the Fire Service at Ixworth, Elmswell, Framlingham, Debenham and Woodbridge; and with the NHS in Eye.

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 and Constabulary work closely with partners in order to deliver county wide objectives around community safety issues. Each of these partnerships is subject to its own governance arrangements.

5. REVIEW OF EFFECTIVENESS

The Chief Constable has responsibility for conducting an annual review of the effectiveness of the governance framework, including:

- The system of internal audit
- The system of internal control

These reviews have been informed by the work of the Constabulary, internal auditors, and also officers of the PCC who have the responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment. In addition, comments made by the external auditors and other review agencies and inspectorates have informed this review.

The roles and processes that have been applied in maintaining and reviewing the effectiveness of internal control include the following:

5.1 Corporate Governance Assurance Group

This group has been established to review the corporate governance framework and systems of internal control and to prepare the Annual Governance Statement for consideration. The group comprises the Chief Constable, the Chief Constable's Chief Finance Officer and the Head of Joint Finance. These officers have involvement in the oversight of the governance framework and its processes and therefore the review of its effectiveness. During 2015-16 the Group assessed assurance against each of the major activities undertaken within the Constabulary and compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance. As part of this the Group has taken account of the information described in more detail in this section.

5.2 Internal Audit

Internal audit provide an independent opinion on the adequacy and effectiveness of the system of internal control, including the key controls operating within and around the core financial systems. Deficiencies in internal controls are reported 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 of the PCC and Chief Constable. The internal audit programme is prepared and agreed with the PCC and Constabulary following a risk based assessment.

Based on the findings of the internal audit work carried out throughout 2015/16, the Head of Internal Audit has given the following opinion:

“I am satisfied that sufficient internal audit work has been undertaken to allow me to draw a positive conclusion as to the adequacy and effectiveness of Suffolk Police and Crime Commissioner’s and Chief Constable’s risk management, control and governance processes. In my opinion, the Suffolk Police and Crime Commissioner... and Chief Constable... have adequate and effective management, control and governance processes in place to manage the achievement of their objectives.”

In their Annual Assurance Report 2015-16, the internal auditors advised that they had carried out 23 reviews, designed to ascertain the extent to which the internal controls were adequate to ensure that activities and procedures are operating to achieve objectives. For each assurance review an assessment of the combined effectiveness of the controls in mitigating the key control risks was provided. Of the assessments, whilst the majority were graded “substantial” or “reasonable”, two were graded as “limited” assurance. The two areas comprised: Proceeds of Crime, and Payroll.

Proceeds of Crime

This review appraised the efficiencies of controls for managing the Proceeds of Crime and in particular the securing and monitoring of such.

It was found that:

- the current service level agreement – between the Eastern Regional Special Operations Unit (ERSOU) and Suffolk Constabulary was not adequate necessitating the production of a revised agreement;
- the agreement did not have any key performance indicators requiring the agreement of such;
- there was no designated governance mechanisms to monitor proceeds of crime recovery rates necessitating the creation of an appropriate vehicle;
- there was no designated monthly performance report necessitating the creation of such;
- there was no annual report prepared on ERSOU to define the effectiveness of ERSOU and necessitating the preparation of such.

All recommendations have been acted upon and completed.

Payroll

The aim of this review was to assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal controls for managing the payroll function. It was found that the Head of Transactional Services was the sole officer to authorise the monthly payroll and had access rights to authorise the payroll. This arrangement has now been altered to assign additional officers to authorise the payroll, the above access rights reviewed to provide for separation of duties along with adequate business continuity arrangements. Action to address the recommendation from the Payroll audit has therefore been completed.

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

Actions already taken and planned enable 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.

For 2015-16 financial year, the internal audit service for the Suffolk PCC and Constabulary was provided through a contract with TIAA Ltd. This is a joint contract with Norfolk PCC and Constabulary and will run for another 2 years.

5.3 External Audit

External audit provide a further source of assurance by reviewing the annual accounts and value for money assessment and reporting upon internal control processes and any other matters relevant to their statutory functions and codes of practice.

Following the abolition of the Audit Commission by the government, new external auditors, Ernst & Young, were appointed from October 2012. Ernst & Young issue an Audit Results Report in September and an Annual Audit Letter in October summarising audit work relevant to the Chief Constable's financial statements and adequacy of arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources.

5.4 Other External Review Bodies

HMIC Inspections

The Constabulary is subject to review from HMIC and has had a significant number of inspections over the period including a number of nationally assessed areas. This included the recent Police Effectiveness Efficiency and Legitimacy (PEEL) inspection which assessed the Constabulary across a wide set of criteria including assessing whether the force was in a sound position to meet the significant financial challenges ahead. The final report in relation to this review will not be received until the autumn

During 2015-16 a number of reports were received upon inspections by HMIC.

HMIC Assessment for Suffolk Constabulary – Effectiveness, Efficiency and Legitimacy

The assessments received from HMIC in early 2016 were respectively:

- The extent to which Suffolk Constabulary is effective at keeping people safe and reducing crime is good;
- The extent to which Suffolk Constabulary is efficient at keeping people safe and reducing crime is good;
- The extent to which Suffolk Constabulary is legitimate at keeping people safe and reducing crime is good.

Upon effectiveness, although the HMIC commented that the Force needs to improve its approach to keeping some vulnerable people safe, the HMIC was reassured that the Force was taking steps to address the issue.

Upon efficiency HMIC reported that Suffolk Constabulary is adequately prepared to face its future financial challenges. In the 2015 Value for Money Inspection Suffolk was judged to be good in meeting the spending review challenges.

Upon legitimacy, this was the first time that the Force had been graded, so no year-on-year comparison was possible.

HMIC Inspection of Suffolk Constabulary – Identifying Victim and Witness Vulnerability in Criminal Cases

The inspection examined the effectiveness of police in providing accurate information in a case, identifying the vulnerability of victims and witnesses, and assessing and managing wishes so that their needs are effectively met.

Whilst no gradings were given a narrative of findings was given. There were no recommendations for implementation by the Force.

5.5 Police and Crime Panel

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.

The Constabulary's role is to support the PCC in these meetings where requested, and to support the delivery of the Police and Crime Plan.

5.6 Audit Committee

The Audit Committee for the PCC and Chief Constable discharges the functions of an Audit Committee as suggested in the Audit Committees- Practical Guidance for Local Authorities and Police (2013), published by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA).

The Audit Committee has performed the functions as set out in the CIPFA Guidance and achieved its purpose:

“to provide to those charged with governance independent assurance on the adequacy of the risk management framework, the internal control environment and the integrity of the financial reporting and annual governance processes.

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 the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, the review of the effectiveness of internal control has concluded that the opinion in the annual report on internal audit work can be relied upon as a key source of evidence.

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.

5.7 Collaborative Governance

Proposals for collaboration go through a detailed process, designed to ensure that all options are considered and that all parties can sign up to formal agreements in the knowledge that future policy, performance and resource levels are recognised at the offset. Dedicated resources are in place to support those units subject to Suffolk / Norfolk collaboration, including the formulation of detailed business cases. The business cases are subject to review by senior officers and the Joint Chief Officer Teams of the two constabularies. Proposals are then required to be approved by the PCCs. Any approved collaborations are underpinned by formal agreements covering the legal aspects of collaboration. A similar process applies to Regional proposals.

A Programme Management Office has been established to oversee all collaborative activities on a day to day basis, monitor progress against the agreed programme and report upwards into a Joint Norfolk and Suffolk Organisational Board and onwards to the Joint Chief Officer Team and the Commissioners.

For 2015-16 Suffolk and Norfolk Commissioners had a set of joint Financial Regulations and Contract Standing Orders incorporated through their Schemes of Governance and Consent.

The Corporate Governance Assurance Group has concluded that the arrangements continue to be regarded as fit for purpose in accordance with the governance framework.

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 that 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 the publication of the guidance on Good Governance and consequent upon the PCC election in May 2016.

Three significant governance issues were identified in the Annual Governance Statement 2015.

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 further or new significant governance issues have been identified. Notwithstanding this statement a number of major projects continue, including two ICT projects.

Firstly, Suffolk and Norfolk PCCs jointly procured t-Police via Capgemini, which is a single ICT system known as an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system to support Human Resources, Training, Health and Safety, Finance, Procurement and Payroll, with the system linking in with Crown DMS for duties management.

Planning and implementation of the project was undertaken using Prince 2 methodology (projects in a controlled environment), with the CFOs representing both the PCCs and Chief Constables on the ERP Project Board throughout the life of the project. The system went live on 1 April 2015, with the Statements of Accounts for the year-ended 31 March 2016 being produced through the newly implemented t-Police ERP solution.

There have been a number of changes in operational procedures arising from the system, which has resulted in Change Control Notices (CCNs) being approved by the ERP Project Board. Additionally, a contract was awarded to Capgemini for the provision of enhanced system support, which will complement and enhance the in-house support provided.

Secondly there is the multi-force Athena project to deliver a fully integrated, web-based information and communications technology solution to manage core policing business. A governance structure is in place to deliver the Athena project and wherein a Management Board attended by Chief Officers from all contracted forces is responsible for programme planning, operational matters, finance management, reporting and providing direction to the Strategic Board.

On data security there have been no breaches during 2015-16 which have resulted in a referral to the Information Commissioners' Office from the Information Management Department. However there was one referral in July 2016 concerning a data breach which resulted in the conviction of an officer. The disciplinary hearing is due in September 2016. Computer misuse remains a priority for the Constabulary and will continue to feature in future training.

The PCC will be considering a report from the Chief Constable at the October 2016 Accountability and Performance Panel upon progress against the HMIC Assessment upon Effectiveness, Efficiency and Legitimacy referred to above. The report upon progress will cover all areas but in particular the one area which required improvement, namely upon keeping vulnerable people safe, will receive special consideration.

Signed:

Name

Chris Bland

September 2016

September 2016

Chief Constable of Suffolk Constabulary

Chief Finance Officer