



DRAFT ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT FOR THE CHIEF CONSTABLE OF SUFFOLK CONSTABULARY

1. INTRODUCTION

This Annual Governance Statement reflects the position as at 22 September 2017 including the financial year 2016/17, and plans for the financial year 2017/18.

2. SCOPE OF RESPONSIBILITIES

The Chief Constable of Suffolk Constabulary 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 of the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) and the Chief Finance Officer of the Chief Constable (CC). 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 PCC has approved and adopted a Code of Corporate Governance, which is consistent with Delivering Good Governance: Guidance Notes for Policing Bodies in England and Wales published in 2016 by CIPFA.

A copy of the 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 Constabulary for the year ended 31 March 2017 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. 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 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.

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 to 2017. 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 was considered by the Police and Crime Panel in July 2015. This established the PCC's vision and priorities for residents and service users.

A new Police and Crime Plan for the period 2017-2021 was produced to apply from 1 January 2017 (see Decision No 2-2017 on the PCC's website).

The new Police and Crime Plan clearly articulates the PCC's police and crime objectives. To enable the PCC's vision for policing to become a reality, the objectives have been translated into an Action Plan which will drive day-to-day activities. Progress against the Action Plan is assessed under the Performance Monitoring Arrangements. The Action Plan and Police Monitoring Arrangements are described in Decision No 2-2017. A detailed Delivery Plan outlining specific actions, timescales and milestones has also been produced and which drives delivery by the Chief Constable and the Office of the PCC.

There is a co-ordinated process for strategic and medium-term financial planning that covers the period 2017/18 to 2020/21. 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 2017/18 to 2020/21 was enhanced through a revised Service and Financial Planning process that is underpinned by Outcome Based Budgeting (OBB) principles as a strategic organisational budget planning and organisational change tool. OBB links the key activities of the Constabulary with spending / establishment data, performance data, risks and priorities and outcome and demand data. This allows 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 of £4.106m and then an additional £2.651m savings over 4 years. This 4 year target can be met through initiatives such as OBB, Evidence Based Policing projects, the implementation of a 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. All issues are risk assessed using the nationally recognised Management of Risk in Law Enforcement (MoRiLE) framework. The Strategic Assessment is then used to inform the development and review of the Police and Crime Plans and the local policing plans and performance frameworks. This also leads to the setting of the Operational Control Strategy for which there are identified strategic leads for each theme area.

Partners are consulted in the development of the Strategic Assessment and the final document is also shared with them to help 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 Suffolk and Norfolk, highlighting any cross force and single force issues. The profiles cover a range of strategic crime and thematic topics, including some looking at organisational issues such as sickness and absence management. They provide a comprehensive account of the topic, taking into consideration any existing research or 'what works' evidence to inform strategic and tactical action plans and decision making. Partnership data is utilised wherever possible and consultation is also undertaken with stakeholders outside of policing as a key part of the process to ensure they are widely informed. These strategic profiles are used to inform the overall Strategic Assessment.

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, consultation and improvement and evaluation activity across the Constabulary. 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.

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 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 Constabulary in meeting its 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. As necessary, any areas of risk in relation to Crime Data Integrity are also raised at the Force Crime Data Integrity meetings and detailed on the risk register.

4.3 Developing leadership and skills

Suffolk and Norfolk Constabularies have a Leadership Development Programme called “Best I Can Be”, which runs a quarterly series of professional development events as part of the work being delivered under the Leadership Strategy.

The Strategy promotes the idea that Leadership is not necessarily about rank. It advocates ‘Courageous, Inclusive and Ethical’ leadership. It goes further to describe the development of the whole workforce which is engaged not only in day to day activity but also in strategic projects and change programmes.

The Professional Development Review (PDR) process continues to be improved and embedded and increased focus is placed on the development of skills and succession planning across the constabulary.

4.4 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 Plan Objectives.

Satisfaction and confidence rates are also monitored through the Suffolk Supporting Victims and Public 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 the Professional Standards Department (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.

4.5 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 police Code of Ethics (produced by the College of Policing) 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.

An Ethics Committee has been established to enable staff to raise for consideration ethical issues affecting the Constabulary to enable further improvement in the transparency, professionalism and ethical approach of staff, policies and procedures to such issues.

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.

The Joint Suffolk and Norfolk (Constabularies) Risk Management Policy includes details of the risk management framework within the governance structure of Suffolk Constabulary. It sets out risk management requirements and practices that should be undertaken; by whom and when, and outlines the consequences of non-adherence. The policy supports a robust risk management approach for ensuring that strategic objectives are achieved and shows how risk is dealt with, by mitigation and/or escalation to the appropriate level in the organisations.

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

4.6 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 (including Facebook, Twitter Instagram) is more than 123,000. 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 our 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 good 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 us 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.

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 two main drivers have 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 formal agreements that specify the details in relation to specific collaborations. One of the main collaborations has been the creation and development of the Eastern Region Special Operations Unit (ERSOU).

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.

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, Woodbridge and Felixstowe; 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:

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 2016/17 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.

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 2016/17, and the outcomes of external assurance provider reports, it is the opinion of internal audit that the PCC's / Constabulary's control environment provides assurance that the significant risks being faced have been addressed:

"TIAA is satisfied that, for the areas reviewed during the year, the Police and Crime Commissioners for Norfolk and Suffolk and Chief Constables of Norfolk and Suffolk Constabularies have reasonable and effective risk management, control and governance processes in place. Also, there was evidence to support the achievement of value for money with regard to economy, efficiency or effectiveness of the systems reviewed. This opinion is based solely on the matters that came to the attention of TIAA during the course of the internal audit reviews carried out during the year and is not an opinion on all elements of the risk management, control and governance processes or the ongoing financial viability which must be obtained by the Police and Crime Commissioners for Norfolk and Suffolk and Chief Constables of Norfolk and Suffolk Constabularies from its various sources of assurance."

In their Annual Assurance Report 2016/17 the internal auditors advised that they had carried out 25 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”, four were graded as “limited”.

1. Internal Audit - HR Recruitment

This review assessed the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal controls in place for managing the recruitment function within Norfolk and Suffolk Constabularies. A number of important action points were identified.

2. Internal Audit - Duty Management System

The purpose of the audit was to assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal controls in place at the Constabularies for managing the Duty Management System. A number of important action points were identified.

3. Internal Audit - Estates – Facilities (Catering – Suffolk)

The purpose of the review was to assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal controls in place at the Constabulary for managing the catering function. A number of important action points were identified.

4. Internal Audit - HR – Strategy and Workforce Planning

This review assessed the adequacy and effectiveness of the controls in place at Suffolk and Norfolk OPCCs and Constabularies for managing the HR strategy and workforce planning process. One urgent action point was identified.

Progress for compliance with the action points by the Constabulary will be monitored by the PCC Chief Executive and Chief Finance Officer and reported to the Audit Committee.

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

For 2016/17 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 year.

External Audit and Other External Review Bodies

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.

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. In each category the Constabulary was assessed as “Good”.

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.

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 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.”

In order to undertake this role the Committee takes assurance from inspections carried out upon the activities of the PCC and Chief Constable. Inspection reports originate, as appropriate, from a number of sources, but which include internal audit, the external auditors and Her Majesty’s Inspectorate of Constabulary.

The Audit Committee agrees an Annual Report upon its activities each year and 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 Nos 7-2015 and 49-2016).

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 2016/17 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. The areas to be specifically addressed with new actions planned are outlined below.

5. 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 Scheme was reviewed in December 2016 (Decision No 49-2017). It is subject to continuous review and modification as required.

No significant governance issues were identified in the Annual Governance Statement for 2016. Notwithstanding that position two major projects progressed throughout 2016/17. 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. The ERP system went live in April 2015. Norfolk and Suffolk have established an ERP Shared Services Programme Board to progress and monitor all aspects of the ongoing use of ERP.

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 2016/17 which have resulted in a referral to the Information Commissioners' Office from the Information Management Department.

The PCC's Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) 2017-18 to 2020-21 was developed following the announcement by The Minister of State for Fire and Policing in December 2016 of the police

funding settlement for 2017-18, which stated that 'direct resource funding for each PCC, including precept will be protected at flat cash levels compared to 2015-16, assuming that precept income is increased to the maximum amount available in both 2016-17 and 2017-18'.

A significant financial consequence of the 'flat cash' grant settlement is that recurring savings are required to be delivered in order to fund the cost of nationally agreed pay awards for officers and staff, and other unavoidable inflationary cost pressures.

In the current year, there has been a significant increase in demand in a number of key business areas, resulting in the need to cover vacant posts through the use of overtime. In addition, deployment of additional resources has been necessary to maintain operational performance, resulting in additional overtime and agency costs being incurred. Mutual aid from neighbouring forces in support of on-going major operations has also been called upon, as and when required. The financial consequence of these demands has resulted in a year-end forecast overspend of £715k for Suffolk Constabulary based on the financial position to 31 July 2017, concluding in a decision that action is required to mitigate and reduce the projected year-end overspend and come as close to the budget as possible, in order to protect the level of PCC reserves.

Steps being implemented to reduce the 2017-18 forecast overspend include:

- Vacancy management- recruiting only to business critical posts;
- Overtime- limit to meeting essential business and operational needs;
- Non-pay expenditure- travel, external training, and supplies and services to be limited to critical or essential requirements.

An early start has been made on the 2018/19 budget and MTFP processes, which will provide greater opportunity for the Chief Constable and PCC to take measured and probably difficult decisions as regards budget reduction plans. The existing strong financial planning governance processes (Service and Financial Planning Challenge Panels, underpinned by the use of Outcome Based Budgeting tools) will be continued. The Panels will identify a range of low to high risk budget reduction options which will then be considered by Chief Officers prior to more detailed discussion with the PCC.

No further or new significant governance issues have been identified for the purposes of this Annual Governance Statement.

Signed:

Signed:

Gareth Wilson
Chief Constable of Suffolk Constabulary

Chris Bland
Chief Finance Officer of Suffolk Constabulary

Date

Date

Signed on behalf of senior staff and senior officers of Suffolk Constabulary.