



Office of the Cambridgeshire Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC)

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT – 2018/19

1. SCOPE OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- 1.1 The OPCC is responsible for ensuring that 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. The Commissioner has a duty under the Local Government Act 1999 to make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way in which functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness. The Commissioner also has a duty under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 to secure the efficiency and effectiveness of the police force.
- 1.2 In discharging this overall responsibility, the OPCC is also responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of its affairs and facilitating the exercise of its functions, which includes ensuring a sound system of internal control is maintained through the year and that arrangements are in place for the management of risk.
- 1.3 The Commissioner has approved and adopted a set of Financial Regulations which include a Code of Corporate Governance consistent with the principles of the CIPFA/SOLACE Framework: Delivering Good Governance in Local Government. This Annual Governance Statement explains how the Commissioner has complied with the Code. It also meets the requirements of Regulation 6(1) and 6(4) of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 in relation to conducting a review of the effectiveness of internal control systems at least annually and preparing an annual governance statement in accordance with accounting regulations and proper practices, and Regulations 6(2) and 10(1) (with transitional provisions at Regulation 21) regarding the requirement to approve an Annual Governance Statement in advance of the approval of the statement of accounts and which has to be published alongside the Statement of Accounts and the narrative statement.

- 1.4 The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 changed the governance and scrutiny of policing by abolishing Police Authorities and replacing them (in November 2012) with elected Police and Crime Commissioners. The Commissioner holds the Chief Constable to account and the Police and Crime Panel provide support and challenge to the Commissioner.
- 1.5 The financial management arrangements conform to the governance requirements of the CIPFA Statement on the Role of the Chief Financial Officer in Local Government (2016).

2. THE PURPOSE OF THE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 The governance framework comprises the systems and processes, and culture and values by which the OPCC is directed and controlled and the activities through which it is accountable to and engages with the community. It enables the OPCC to monitor the achievement of its strategic objectives and to consider whether those objectives have led to the delivery of appropriate, cost-effective services, including achieving value for money.
- 2.2 The system of internal control is a significant part of the 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 therefore 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 Commissioner'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.

3. THE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

- 3.1 The purpose of the framework is to give clarity to the way the two legal entities (each one a corporation sole), the Commissioner and the Chief Constable will govern, both jointly and separately, to do business in the right way, for the right reason at the right time.
- 3.2 The statutory framework within which each corporation sole will operate is:
 - Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011
 - Policing Protocol Order 2011
 - Financial Management Code of Practice
 - Strategic Policing Requirement
 - The Police and Crime Commissioner Elections (Declaration of Acceptance of Office) Order 2012
 - Police Act 1996
 - Policing and Crime Act 2017
- 3.3 This framework creates a public sector relationship, based upon the commissioner/provider arrangement but with unique elements such as the single elected

Commissioner and operational independence of the police service. It is therefore not appropriate to import corporate governance arrangements into this new environment and the framework builds upon existing good governance principles and experience.

3.4 The core principles to be adopted by both corporations sole are those highlighted by the good governance standard for public services:

- Focusing on the purpose of the Commissioner and on outcomes for the community and creating and implementing a vision for the local area
- Working together to achieve a common purpose with clearly defined functions and roles
- Promoting values for the Commissioner and Chief Constable and demonstrating the values of good governance through upholding high standards of conduct and behaviour
- Taking informed and transparent decisions which are subject to effective scrutiny and managing risk
- Developing the capacity and capability of members and officers to be effective
- Engaging with local people and other stakeholders to ensure robust public accountability
- Reliable financial reporting and internal financial controls

3.5 The Chief Constable is responsible for operational policing matters, the direction and control of police personnel, and for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of the Force. The Commissioner is required to hold him to account for the exercise of those functions and those of the persons under his direction and control. It therefore follows that the OPCC must satisfy itself that the Force has appropriate mechanisms in place for the maintenance of good governance, and that these operate in practice.

3.6 This Annual Governance Statement provides a summary of the extent to which the aspirations set out in the Code of Corporate Governance are currently being met. This statement is informed by assurances on the six principles of the Code and by on-going audit and inspection.

3.7 The reliability of financial reporting and internal financial controls are also reported as part of this statement. See (7) below.

(1) Focusing on the purpose of the Commissioner and on outcomes for the community and creating and implementing a vision for the local area.

3.8 The Commissioner makes his commitments and objectives for policing clear in his Police and Crime Plan which was informed by the views of the electorate. Following the election of the new PCC in May 2016 a new Police and Crime Plan was approved by the Police and Crime Panel in February 2017. It is against this plan that the PCC is measured and monitoring of outcomes against this plan is undertaken by both the Business Co-ordination Board and the Police and Crime Panel. The outcomes will be made visible to the public through the Annual Report.

(2) Working together to achieve a common purpose with clearly defined functions and roles.

- 3.9 As set out above the governance arrangements have been developed in line with the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, the statutory Policing Protocol and the Home Office Financial Management Code of Practice.
- 3.10 The Scheme of Governance includes details of the various duties delegated to senior officers. Financial Regulations (including contract standing orders) have been developed to ensure that the financial responsibilities of both the OPCC and the Commissioner are clear.
- 3.11 The Commissioner has a good working relationship with the Chief Constable. The Business Coordination Board, comprising the senior leaders of the two organisations, meets to review issues and take decisions relating to strategy, governance, business and holding the Chief Constable to account.
- 3.12 The Commissioner continued to endorse Section 22 (of the Police Act 1996) collaboration agreements with Strategic Alliance partners in 2018/19 and mechanisms in place to hold these collaborative services to account are in place.
- 3.13 The strategic direction of the strategic alliance is managed via the Strategic Alliance Summit (SAS), which is made up of the six corporation soles of the organisations. The operational implementation of the collaboration units are managed via the Joint Chief Officers Board (JCOB) which is made up of the three Chief Constables. The Commissioners have initiated a review of the governance of BCH via their Chief Executives.
- 3.14 In addition, Collaboration across Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire, Norfolk and Suffolk, Essex and Kent known as 7Force has established a programme to progress consideration of joint working across the region and to collaborate specific business cases as agreed. A S22 Collaboration agreement for Procurement across the 7Forces has been signed.
- 3.15 The Cambridgeshire Joint Audit Committee have endorsed a joint strategic risk register and continue to review the risk register to ensure a shared understanding of strategic risks including collaboration and transition.
- 3.16 Partnership arrangements are in place with local authorities and criminal justice partners, including an overarching Countywide Community Safety Board and Criminal Justice Board. Partnership governance arrangements were audited during 2018/19 and work is ongoing to implement the recommendations.
- 3.17 Emergency service collaboration arrangements are being progressed through a constabulary led interoperability board.

(3) Promoting values for the Commissioner and Chief Constable and demonstrating the values of good governance through upholding high standards of conduct and behaviour.

- 3.18 Immediately upon election, the Commissioner signed the Declaration of Acceptance of Office that incorporates the seven Nolan principles relating to public life. OPCC staff are subject to the same codes of conduct as police staff. The Joint Audit Committee

has a specific role with regard to integrity and during the year reviewed the internal controls in place.

- 3.19 The OPCC has an approved policy on anti-fraud and bribery which is included within the financial regulations. The policy is designed to encourage prevention, promote detection and identify a clear pathway for investigation of fraudulent and/or corrupt activities or behaviour.
- 3.20 The OPCC and Constabulary have a 'whistleblowing' policy to deal with all disclosures of inappropriate behaviour or malpractice, including fraud and misappropriation. This includes the areas catered for under the Public Interest Disclosure Act of 1998.
- 3.21 The OPCC has a published complaints policy and robust processes with independent input to consider integrity issues. The Terms of Reference of the Joint Audit Committee include the responsibility to maintain an overview, ensure best practice and make recommendations on the governance arrangements of the Commissioner and Chief Constable including in relation to codes of conduct and behaviour.
- 3.22 As a public body, the Commissioner is subject to the general equality duty. Under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, the Commissioner must hold the Chief Constable to account for the exercise of his duties relating to equality and diversity. The Police and Crime Plan considers the needs of the diverse population we serve. OPCC staff comply with and ensure that those who we support adhere to guidelines set out in the equality duty. The OPCC staff equality and diversity breakdown has been published on the website. There was an internal audit of Equality and Diversity conducted in 2017/18 and regular reports are reported to the Strategic Ethics Equality and Inclusion Board.

(4) Taking informed and transparent decisions which are subject to effective scrutiny and managing risk.

- 3.23 All decision making is carried out in accordance with the Governance framework.
- 3.24 The governance arrangements ensure that the key decisions taken by the Commissioner are made in the light of all necessary information and analysis and made public (unless exempt under the Provision of Access to Information rules). Appropriate legal, financial, human resources and other professional advice is considered as part of the decision-making process. The Commissioner signs a notice for each decision taken and any decision can be 'called in' by the Police and Crime Panel for further consideration.
- 3.25 The Commissioner has appropriate oversight and scrutiny of Constabulary decision-making through the scrutiny of reports at the Business Coordination Board and other meetings, review of Force Executive Board minutes and formal and informal meetings with the Chief Constable and Constabulary officers. A specific objective and risk-based performance approach is in place.
- 3.26 The Commissioner and Constabulary are subject to an extensive internal and external inspection regime and the results of these inspections are published to ensure appropriate scrutiny of decision-making.
- 3.27 Risk management is embedded into the work of the OPCC on an ongoing and continuous basis. A joint strategic risk register is in place and endorsed by the Joint

Audit Committee. The aim of this strategy, endorsed by the Joint Audit Committee, is to ensure that risk management is embedded into the governance structure and that it effectively underpins and enables the business.

- 3.28 The risk strategy sets out the Commissioner's controls assurance mechanisms which inform the call of performance reports to the Business Co-ordination Board. The Joint Audit Committee oversees the risk management arrangements of the OPCC and the Constabulary and ensures that OPCC and Force processes are aligned.

(5) Developing the capacity and capability of members and officers to be effective.

- 3.29 The OPCC takes a pro-active approach to staff development. OPCC staff complete a regular Personal Development Review process with their named line manager. This process will continue to identify training requirements for individuals.

(6) Engaging with local people and other stakeholders to ensure robust public accountability.

- 3.30 The Commissioner has a duty to obtain the views of the Community under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011. The Commissioner undertakes this in a number of ways including:

- Monthly advertised public surgeries
- Meeting the community at police contact points
- Monthly newsletter
- Frontline visits
- Attendance at local community and events
- Responding to correspondence
- Active use of Twitter feed and Facebook page

(7) Reliable financial reporting and internal financial controls.

- 3.31 Financial control involves the existence of a structure which ensures that all resources are used as efficiently and effectively as possible to attain the overall objectives and targets. Internal financial control systems are in place to minimise the risk of loss, unlawful expenditure or poor value for money, and to maximise the use of the assets and limited resources.

- 3.32 The financial management framework follows national and/or professional best practice and its key elements are set out below:

- Each corporation sole has a Chief Finance Officer (CFO) with responsibility under Section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972 to ensure that there are arrangements in place for the proper administration of financial affairs. The CFOs also have certain statutory obligations under Section 114 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 which cannot be delegated, namely, reporting any potentially unlawful decisions by either the Commissioner or the Constabulary on expenditure and where a loss or deficiency may arise. The CFOs must also report in the event that spending in the year is likely to exceed available resources. The

organisations fully comply with the CIPFA Statement on the Role of the Chief Financial Officer of the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Chief Financial Officer of the Chief Constable.

- The finance function is governed by the Financial Regulations which are framed under the Home Office Code of Financial Management. The Chief Constable is responsible for adherence to Police Regulations and the Constabulary monitored for additional compliance by HMICFRS and HM Revenue and Customs.
- Responsibility and accountability for resources rests with managers who are responsible for service provision.
- The Commissioner has adopted the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management requiring approval of an annual treasury management strategy including an annual investment strategy.
- In accordance with the CIPFA Prudential Code and best accounting practice a four-year medium-term financial strategy (MTFS) and a four-year capital programme are produced.
- The revenue budget provides an estimate of the annual income and expenditure requirements for the police service (Commissioner and Constabulary) and sets out the financial implications of the Police and Crime Plan. It provides chief officers with the authority to incur expenditure and the basis on which to monitor the financial performance.
- The Commissioner is required to set the budget and precept.
- Capital expenditure is an important element in the development of the policing business since it represents major investment in new and improved assets. The Commissioner approves the capital programme each year and monitors its implementation and funding closely.

4. REVIEW OF EFFECTIVENESS

- 4.1 The Commissioner has responsibility for conducting at least annually, a review of the effectiveness of the governance framework, including the system of internal control. The review is informed by the work of the Chief Executive, the CFOs, internal auditors, the Head of Internal Audit report and also managers within the OPCC and Constabulary 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 inform all Governance Statements.
- 4.2 The OPCC's role in maintaining the effectiveness of the governance framework extends to ensuring that there is an approved Code of Corporate Governance and that the Code includes the arrangements for review thereof.
- 4.3 The Joint Audit Committee undertakes the core functions of an audit committee in accordance with the guidance set out in the CIPFA publication 'Audit Committees – Practical Guidance for Local Authorities and Police'.
- 4.4 The Joint Audit Committee plays a pivotal role in the system of internal control through its oversight of audit arrangements. The Committee approves the external audit plan

and receives the annual audit letter from the external auditor. The Committee also considers the annual internal audit plan, receives regular internal audit reports and monitors management performance against agreed action plans to address any weaknesses identified. In addition, the Committee oversees progress on Risk Management and related issues.

4.5 Risk management is embedded within the organisation via the Risk Management Strategy and the joint strategic risk register. The Joint Audit Committee reviewed the strategic risk register at its meetings in April and October 2018 and considered the operational risk register in July 2018 and January 2019. The strategic risk register sets out the key accountable activities, responsibilities and risks or challenges. It includes the risk controls, controls assurances, risk owners and risk ratings. The strategic risk register is reviewed and updated on a regular basis.

4.6 The Head of Internal Audit's Annual Report for the year ended 31 March 2019 will be considered by the Joint Audit Committee. The Report will include an opinion on the internal financial control framework.

4.7 The opinion is as follows:-

“The organisation has an adequate and effective framework for risk management, governance and internal control. However, our work has identified further enhancements to the framework of risk management, governance and internal control to ensure that it remains adequate and effective.”

4.8 The Head of Internal Audit noted that the following factors and findings informed the opinion above:

Governance – Our Cambridgeshire only reviews of governance have focussed on Constabulary arrangements.

We have not undertaken any specific reviews of the Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire Collaborative governance arrangements within 2018/19, however, aspects have been covered within each of our collaborative reviews.

Risk Management - Our audits of Risk Management within the OPCC and Constabulary included a review of the Risk Register update, review, monitoring and reporting where the organisations could take reasonable assurance on the arrangements in place.

Control – For our Cambridgeshire only reports, we have issued in total three reports where the organisations can take substantial assurance, seven where the organisations can take reasonable assurance and one where the organisation can take partial assurance (Governance – Major Projects). We have not issued any no assurance opinions in 2018/19.

For Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire Police joint reports, we have issued in total one report where the organisations can take substantial assurance, four where the organisations can take reasonable assurance and four advisory reviews where no formal opinion was provided. We currently have one draft report where the organisation can take partial assurance (Performance Management) where we noted that there was an inconsistent performance management methodology being used between BCH Portfolios without a clear link between

delivery plans, measures and BCH wide strategic objectives. We are awaiting management responses prior to finalising this report.

- 4.9 The Annual report lists 22 audits (including 6 collaborated audits and 4 advisory audits) which shows 1 high priority action, 58 medium priority actions and 23 low priority actions.
- 4.10 The most recent external audit annual letter was issued by Ernst & Young in July 2018. This noted an unqualified opinion on the statement of accounts and unqualified value for money conclusion. Procedures have been undertaken and no issues identified in preparation of the financial statements and estimates (valuation of property, plant and equipment). The letter also noted that Ernst & Young did not find any material misstatements, and found governance arrangements to be adequate and in compliance with the requirements of the Home Office's Code of Financial Management. No control issues were identified for the Commissioner.
- 4.11 Both internal and external audit have detailed audit plans upon which assurance is gained.

5. SIGNIFICANT GOVERNANCE ISSUES

- 5.1 During 2018/19 no major governance issues were identified.
- 5.2 In the Internal Audit Annual Report the auditors state that "based on the work we have undertaken on the Police and Crime Commissioner and Constabulary's system on internal control, we do not consider that within these areas there are any issues that need to be flagged as significant control issues within the Annual Governance Statements (AGSs). However, we would expect the Police and Crime Commissioner and Constabulary to consider in the formulation of the AGSs, the internal control weaknesses identified within our partial assurance opinions summarised above at 4.8, along with the actions being taken to address the issues identified.
- 5.3 Based on the opinion of the Head of Internal Audit and our own ongoing work, we are satisfied that our arrangements for governance, risk management and control are adequate and effective.
- 5.4 At a time of such major organisation change and downward pressure on finances, it is inevitable that risk appetite will need to be reviewed and controls will come under pressure. As a result audit resources and management effort will need to be directed at areas of higher risk. In order to help us manage this risk appetite we are developing a board assurance framework.
- 5.5 The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner will continue to identify enhancements to its arrangements for corporate governance, in particular the governance of collaborated activities.
- 5.6 Looking ahead, the OPCC considers that in light of the major organisation change and downward pressure on finances there is a clear need for a robust medium term financial planning process and the work in this area in previous years to be built upon. The future strategic arrangements will include closer linking of the MTFs and FMS increasing the ability of the Commissioner and Chief Constable to base resourcing decisions on an understanding of demand.

The BCH Chief Executives have commenced a strategic review of BCH Collaboration and the recommendations from this review will be implemented during 2019/20.

Signed

Jason Ablewhite
Police and Crime Commissioner
Date:

Dr Dorothy Gregson
Chief Executive