

**Report:** Annual Monitoring Officer Report 2023/24

**To:** Chair and Members of the Audit Committee

**Date:** 26<sup>th</sup> September 2024

**Status:** For information

**Executive Officer:** Lisa Oldroyd, Chief Executive &  
Monitoring Officer, Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner for Cleveland.



## **1. Purpose**

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the Chair and Members of the Audit Committee with an annual update on the exercise of the statutory function of Monitoring Officer for the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) for the period 1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024.

## **2. Background**

- 2.1 As prescribed by the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC's) must appoint a Chief Executive to be the Head of the PCC's staff.
- 2.2 The Chief Executive post also encompasses the role of Monitoring Officer, by virtue of Section 5 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989.
- 2.3 The function of the Monitoring Officer is to report to the PCC, if it appears that any proposal, decision or omission by the elected Policing Body or by any person holding any office or employment under the PCC, constitutes, has given rise to or is likely to or would give rise to a contravention of any enactment or rule of law or any code of practice; or any such maladministration or injustice.
- 2.4 The Monitoring Officer must send a copy of that report to the Police and Crime Panel.
- 2.5 The Monitoring Officer is required to work closely with the PCC's Chief Finance Officer to ensure compliance with organisations regulatory rules (as set out in the Code of Corporate Governance) and is in a position to influence matters of integrity, professional ethics and propriety in all aspects of the exercise of the PCC's business.
- 2.6 To ensure resilience of the role of Monitoring Officer, in the absence of the Chief Executive the Head of Standards, Scrutiny and Accountability acts as Deputy Monitoring Officer.

## **3. Monitoring Officer Activity 2023/24**

- 3.1 A full list of Monitoring Officer activity including details of controls and future planned activity are set out below

### Ensuring lawfulness and fairness of decision making.

- In accordance with the PCC decision making process<sup>1</sup>, Statutory Officers continued to consider every decision of significant public interest made by the PCC, in respect of lawfulness and compliance with good corporate governance.
- Specialist advice and assistance in relation to corporate decision making is available to Statutory Officers via the Evolve Legal Services Collaboration, including seeking external legal opinion where necessary.
- The Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer and the Chief Finance Officer both hold membership of the Association of Policing and Crime Chief Executives and the Police and Crime Commissioners' Treasurers' Society respectively, both of which provide a conduit for further professional advice and support. In addition, the Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer and Deputy Monitoring Officer both hold membership with Lawyers in Local Government (LLG), which is a representational body for all lawyers and governance officers working in local authorities and local policing bodies. As part of this membership and onward commitment to continued professional development bespoke Monitoring Officer training was completed in July 2023.
- Unless deemed to be exempt, a log of key decisions made by the PCC are published on the PCC's website<sup>2</sup>. Information supporting a decision will be kept with the decision record and made available on request (subject to any exemption). During the reporting period there has been one decision where an exemption had been applied due ongoing legal matters.
- The PCC reports all key decisions to the Police and Crime Panel<sup>2</sup> for scrutiny.
- Governance and decision-making arrangements are embedded within the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, with many process improvements implemented following the findings of the Internal Audit of the OPCC Commissioning Process reported in March 2023, with follow-up audit activity scheduled in 2024. In addition, an OPCC annual business assurance assessment has also been introduced to drive forward continuous improvement activity.

---

<sup>1</sup> [Decision making process - Cleveland Police and Crime Commissioner \(pcc.police.uk\)](https://pcc.police.uk)

<sup>2</sup> [Decision notices - Cleveland Police and Crime Commissioner \(pcc.police.uk\)](https://pcc.police.uk)

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.redcar-cleveland.gov.uk/community-safety/police-and-crime-panel>

### **Public Interest Disclosure Policy.**

- The PCC has in place transparent and accessible mechanisms to raise Whistleblowing concerns<sup>3</sup>.
- The statutory provisions relating to 'Whistleblowing' apply to staff of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, Cleveland Police Officers and Police Staff. This means that such staff are able to make disclosures protected by the legislation and remain protected from action by their employer. These statutory provisions are reflected in the PCC's Public Interest Disclosure Policy which clearly outlines the action to be taken in cases of qualifying disclosures.
- For concerns raised by third parties falling outside the PCC's policy, the Monitoring Officer will direct the reporting persons to the relevant prescribed body i.e., Charity Commission, Care Quality Commission.
- During the reporting period no qualifying disclosures have come to the attention of the Monitoring Officer.

### **Complaints against the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner.**

- The PCC has in place transparent and accessible mechanisms to raise complaints.
- The PCC's website<sup>4</sup> provides information regarding the various types of complaints which might arise and to where complaints should be directed. It also includes advises on how the OPCC deals with complaints which are its responsibility and includes a copy of the OPCC complaints policy. During the reporting period five complaints against OPCC staff have been recorded and finalised.
- As per the Elected Policing Bodies (Complaints and Misconduct) Regulations 2012, complaints against the PCC fall under the remit of the Police and Crime Panel. Where complaints concerning the PCC come to the attention of the OPCC these are referred to the Police and Crime Panel. During the reporting period, the Police and Crime Panel have considered nine complaints under the Panel's complaints procedures.

---

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.cleveland.pcc.police.uk/publications/public-interest-disclosure-whistle-blowing-policy/>

<sup>4</sup> [Complaints and feedback - Cleveland Police and Crime Commissioner \(pcc.police.uk\)](#)

### **Anti-fraud and corruption policy.**

- The PCC is committed to maintaining the highest levels of honesty and integrity and the prevention of corrupt, dishonest, unethical and unprofessional behaviour.
- The PCC's Anti-Fraud and Corruption Policy is published on the PCC's website<sup>5</sup>.
- The Policy sets out the processes for identifying and responding to fraud and corruption. Fraud is deterred through the exercise of policies and procedures. Robust contract management, regular internal audits, vetting of staff and a Public Interest Disclosure Policy all contribute to deterring fraud and corruption.
- The Financial Regulations set out the requirement for internal financial controls, including the approach to preventing fraud and compliance, together with the arrangements for dealing with suspected fraud, theft, irregularity and improper use or misappropriation of property or resources.
- All OPCC staff are subject to police vetting processes.
- The Monitoring Officer maintains and keeps up to date a register of PCC's interests, and the offer of any gift or hospitality to the PCC or staff.
- Under the Elected Local Policing Bodies (Specified Information) Order 2011 (as amended) registers are maintained and available for examination via the PCC's website<sup>6</sup>.

## **4. Conclusion**

- 4.1 Overall, during the reporting period there were no occasions where Monitoring Officer had reason to believe that there was a likelihood that the PCC was about to take a decision that would be unlawful or give rise to maladministration. Consequently, no reports have been issued to the Police and Crime Panel under Section 5(2) of the Local Government and Housing Act (1989).

## **5. Recommendation**

- 5.1 The Chair and Members of the Audit Committee are requested to note the contents of this report.

---

<sup>5</sup> [Police and Crime Commissioner for Cleveland - Anti-fraud & Corruption Policy and Procedure - Cleveland Police and Crime Commissioner \(pcc.police.uk\)](#)  
<sup>6</sup> [~ASX:~%FileName%~\(pcc.police.uk\)](#)