

Response by the IPCC – Annex A

| CHAPTER | RECOMMENDATIONS/CONCLUSIONS | IPCC RESPONSE |
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| <p>Introduction</p> | <p>Police officers are warranted with powers that can strip people of their liberty, their money and even their lives and it is vital that the public have confidence that those powers are not abused. In this report, we conclude that the Independent Police Complaints Commission is not yet capable of delivering the kind of powerful, objective scrutiny that is needed to inspire that confidence.</p> | <p>The fundamental issue is the proper balance between local police responsibility for handling complaints and the IPCC’s powers and resources to provide oversight of this complaints handling, exercise a robust appeal function and investigate serious cases and those of greatest public concern itself.</p> |
| | <p>Compared with the might of the 43 police forces in England and Wales, the IPCC is woefully underequipped and hamstrung in achieving its original objectives. It has neither the powers nor the resources it needs to get to the truth when the integrity of the police is in doubt. Smaller even than the Professional Standards Department of the Metropolitan Police, the Commission is not even first among equals, yet it is meant to be the backstop of the system. It lacks the investigative resources necessary to get to the truth, police forces are too often left to investigate themselves; and the voice of the IPCC does not have binding authority. The Commission must bring the police complaints system up to scratch and the Government must give it the powers that it needs to do so.</p> | <p>The IPCC is a demand-led organisation and as the Committee’s report confirms, the demand for services continues to grow. The IPCC has indicated on a number of occasions that it does not yet have the resources or powers to do all that the public expects and needs. Until this changes, the IPCC will continue to struggle to meet the legitimate expectations of complainants and of families who have lost someone in tragic circumstances.</p> <p>The Home Secretary’s statement to Parliament on 12 February 2013 proposing the transfer of resources between force Professional Standards Departments and the IPCC, alongside existing requests from the Commission for additional funding and powers may go some way towards addressing these challenges.</p> |

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| <p>The basis of mistrust</p> | <p>The public do not fully trust the IPCC and without faith in the Commission, the damaged public opinion of the police cannot be restored. Unfortunately, too often the work of the Commission seems to exacerbate public mistrust, rather than mend it.</p> | <p>The IPCC recognises that it needs to do more to strengthen public confidence in itself and the police complaints system. The Commission has commissioned an independent external review of its investigation into the death of Sean Rigg and has launched an overall review of how it investigates death in custody cases. It has also agreed a revision and clarification of the role of independent Commissioners in investigations. These measures reflect a desire to learn and improve. The IPCC is also seeking to improve its internal data collection capability, in order to be able to demonstrate the outcomes of its work.</p> <p>The limited nature of the IPCC's role, powers and resources can be difficult to convey to the media and the public. The Commission has strengthened its communications strategy and capacity and believes that this, together with the measures above, will assist in achieving its statutory aim of improving public confidence in the complaints system.</p> <p>Public confidence in the IPCC has also been damaged by matters over which the Commission has no control – for example internal misconduct proceedings where there is a clear disconnect between the independent findings of an IPCC investigation and the eventual outcome. The Commission believes that a more transparent and independent disciplinary system would increase public confidence and be in line with the practices of other professional services.</p> |
| | <p>The independence and oversight offered by Commissioners is at the heart of the role of the IPCC.</p> | <p>Commissioners are at the heart of the safeguards and assurances for the public. None can ever have worked</p> |

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| | <p>It is wrong that their day-to-day work is frequently far removed from the cases being investigated. Commissioners should be given a more active role in overseeing major cases and take personal responsibility for ensuring that a clear process and timetable is laid out for anyone involved in a complaint or appeal.</p> | <p>in any capacity for the police. The appointment of a new Chair in April 2012 and five new Commissioners at the end of 2012 have brought new strengths and diversity.</p> <p>They have also provided the IPCC with the opportunity to re-focus the role of the Commissioner in independent investigations in order to provide independent oversight and accountability for investigations, with clear strategic direction and scrutiny.</p> <p>Commissioners have statutory responsibility in relation to the oversight of the complaints system and are an important interface with forces in relation to their own complaints performance and trends. They are responsible for raising any issues of concern or good practice with senior officers, and Police and Crime Commissioners in the relevant force.</p> |
| <p>The IPCC's ability to get to the truth</p> | <p>More cases should be investigated independently by the Commission, instead of referred back to the original force on a complaints roundabout. "Supervised investigations" do not offer rigorous oversight of a police investigation, nor do they necessarily give the public a convincing assurance that the investigation will be conducted objectively. This kind of "oversight-lite" is no better than a placebo.</p> | <p>The IPCC was created as primarily an appeals body undertaking only a small number of independent investigations of the most serious kind. The Police Reform Act 2002 therefore established the different levels of investigation to be undertaken and/or overseen by the IPCC. As stated above, changes in focus and role are now being proposed.</p> <p>Supervised investigations can be effective where, for example, there is a need for specialist covert intelligence gathering or where allegations relate to members of the public (over whom the IPCC has no</p> |

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| | | <p>jurisdiction), as well as police officers. The level of supervision can be varied and sufficiently intensive for the nature of the case.</p> <p>However, the IPCC is aware of the limitations of supervision in other cases and is actively looking at other and more effective ways of discharging its statutory obligations in relation to the complaints system. In part, this would involve the capacity for more independent investigations, as above. But it would involve more active intervention in certain types of case, or when it is evident that a local force has a high rate of upheld appeals and/or is not handling cases effectively. This would require additional research, analytical and policy capacity. The Commission has made a case to the Home Office for additional resources to support this important work.</p> |
| | <p>The IPCC owes it to the families of those who die in cases involving the police to get to the truth of the matter – a botched job is an offence to all concerned. When the IPCC does investigate it often comes too late and takes too long. The trail is left to go cold. IPCC investigators should be able to take immediate control of a potential crime scene during the crucial “golden hours” and early days of an investigation into deaths and serious injury involving police officers.</p> | <p>The IPCC recognises that this is an important issue in ensuring public confidence in its investigative work. Given its small size and wide responsibility for England and Wales, the IPCC will always be dependent on the local police to notify it of an incident. An IPCC team is on duty 24/7 to assess and respond and a decision is taken in each case on whether to deploy IPCC investigators to the scene.</p> <p>If a fully resourced and skilled team were to be available, in every police force in England and Wales, to take immediate control of a scene, at any time, this would have very significant financial implications. Current resources are used to ensure that investigators</p> |

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| | | <p>provide instructions to the local police about preserving the scene/evidence, are deployed when necessary, get to the priority scenes as quickly as possible and have an effective handover before taking control.</p> |
| <p>The IPCC can't afford to do more</p> | <p>It is deeply worrying that the Commission now feels that its level of resourcing has dropped below a level at which it can properly discharge its statutory functions and meet public expectations, to the extent that a backlog of appeals is now building up. We recognise that it will not be easy to find significant additional resources. We recommend that the Home Office work with the Commission to identify innovative ways in which the backlog might be cleared, for example by using temporary secondments of staff from other public authorities with relevant expertise, such as the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration or HM Inspectorate of Constabulary. More robust procedures should be put in place at the permission stage of appeals in order to filter out more minor cases in order to allow the IPCC to focus on the most serious.</p> | <p>The IPCC agrees that it is currently under-resourced to do all that people want it to do.</p> <p>The right of appeal is absolute in all cases that pre-date November 2012. One reason why the IPCC has found it hard to manage demand within available resources is that - unlike many Ombudsmen - the legislation does not provide any discretion to filter out less serious cases.</p> <p>The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2012 devolved the appellate function in less serious cases to the Chief Officer of the relevant force. This applies to complaints submitted on or after 22 November 2012. It is expected that the overall volume of appeals submitted to the IPCC will decrease, though it is too early for this to have made any impact on the current appeals workload.</p> <p>In 2010/11 and 2011/12, the IPCC achieved its targets and for around a year had no appeals backlog. However the target has not been met throughout 2012/13 for two main reasons: i) the requirement to make Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR) savings and ii) the Government's decision to delay implementation of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act, thus delaying the restrictions on</p> |

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| | | <p>appeal rights so that the appeal workload did not reduce as anticipated during 2012.</p> <p>The Home Office subsequently agreed to the provision of some additional resource and temporary staff have been appointed. The situation is now improving and it is anticipated that the IPCC will be back to processing appeals within the target timeframe by the end of the 2013/14 financial year.</p> |
| | <p>Important cases are under-investigated because of a lack of access to independent specialists. The Home Office should provide the IPCC with a specific budget for a serious cases response team. The resources within individual forces for investigating complaints dwarf the resources of the Commission. It is notable that the IPCC is smaller than the complaints department of the Metropolitan Police alone. In the most serious cases, therefore, there should be a system for transfer of funds from individual forces to the IPCC to cover an investigation. This model is already in place for the IPCC's investigations into HMRC and UKBA.</p> | <p>The Commission agrees that it needs additional resources to enable it to meet public expectations. Specifically a case has been made for a growth in budget to enable it to investigate corruption cases and provide greater oversight of the complaints system as a whole. It is understood that the grant in aid for 2013/14 will include an additional £2m for this work.</p> <p>The Home Secretary's proposal (statement to the House of Commons on 12 February 2013) to transfer resources from police Professional Standards Departments to the IPCC is relevant to this recommendation.</p> <p>The Commission will therefore consider the recommendation in light of future developments.</p> |

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| | <p>Applying non-discriminatory practices is crucial as a disproportionate number of the cases that cause the most serious public concern involve the black and minority ethnic (BME) communities. All Commissioners, investigators and caseworkers should be trained in discrimination awareness and relevant law, including all the protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010. Again, leadership in this respect should come from Commissioners themselves, of whom three of thirteen will be from BME communities when the new Commissioners take up office.</p> | <p>The IPCC recognises the importance of ensuring that all members of society have confidence in the police, the complaints system and the IPCC. It recognises that certain groups, for instance those from black and minority ethnic (BME) communities, have less confidence both in the police and in the complaints system. The Commission has undertaken specific work with some of these groups, for example through the development and promotion of its stop and search position and its review of the Metropolitan Police Service's handling of race discrimination allegations. There is however more work to be done.</p> <p>Staff and Commissioners are expected to proactively consider the organisation's values in all aspects of their roles. They are part of the IPCC's recruitment criteria and are reinforced in induction, training and appraisals.</p> <p>All IPCC staff are required to attend training which focuses on discrimination awareness and the principles of equalities legislation. In addition, all IPCC managers are required to attend training on managing a diverse workforce. The principles in both these courses are applicable to the way in which staff behave and interact both internally and externally.</p> <p>Training has been provided for Commissioners and staff on applying the Equality Act 2010 and case law relevant to the IPCC's operational environment.</p> |
| <p>Rt Hon Andrew Mitchell MP</p> | <p>Public confidence in the police has been shaken: Operation Yewtree, Operation Alice, the Hillsborough</p> | <p>The IPCC agrees that all of the cases mentioned by the Committee have the potential to impact widely on</p> |

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| | <p>Inquiry, Operation Elvedon and Operation Pallial all cast doubt on police integrity and competence. It is in these circumstances that the public ought to be able to turn to the IPCC to investigate and we believe that the Commission ought to have a more prominent role in each of these operations.</p> | <p>public confidence in the police. The IPCC assesses the particular details of each referral it receives and makes a decision as to how to proceed with any investigation.</p> |
| | <p>Some kinds of complaint are simply not appropriate for Police Complaints Departments to investigate themselves. Cases involving serious corruption, such as tampering with evidence, should be automatically referred to the IPCC for independent investigation. The Government has committed itself to provide more resources for the IPCC to investigate the Hillsborough disaster. Once that investigation is complete, that funding should be maintained and dedicated to anti-corruption cases.</p> | <p>In its second report on 'Corruption in the Police Service' in May 2012, the IPCC highlighted the need for the police to record and refer corruption cases to the IPCC more consistently. The Commission has written to Chief Constables making clear its expectations and they were reinforced in the IPCC's revised Statutory Guidance, published in November 2012.</p> <p>Over the last 12 months a small IPCC Corruption Unit has been established. Staff have worked with the ACPO Counter Corruption Advisory Group to provide greater clarity on what constitutes corruption and have also undertaken a range of force visits to reinforce the guidance and promote the IPCC's strengthened oversight role in this area. This appears to be having a positive effect, with more cases referred and greater oversight being exercised in more cases. At the time of writing the Commission is conducting three independent investigations and six managed investigations of allegations against senior people, and overseeing 54 overt and 27 covert corruption cases.</p> <p>The research conducted to inform the IPCC's report on corruption made clear that the public expects serious corruption to be investigated by an organisation independent of the police. In that report the</p> |

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| | | <p>Commission indicated to the Home Office the need for more resources if it is to independently investigate more corruption cases. The grant in aid budget for 2013/14 includes some additional money for this.</p> |
| | <p>Allegations following the altercation between Rt Hon Andrew Mitchell MP and police officers raise fundamental questions about police honesty and integrity. The alleged unauthorised disclosure of information to the press on the night of 19 September 2012 and the alleged fabrication of an eye-witness account on Thursday 20 September 2012 are extremely serious; if officers could do this in a case involving the protection of the Prime Minister's own home, it raised the question how often might this be happening outside the gaze of the national media. As Mr Mitchell said, "if this can happen to a senior government minister, then what chance would a youth in Brixton or Hansdworth have?"</p> | <p>The IPCC is exercising intrusive supervision in this case and the IPCC Commissioner continues to keep the Commission's level of involvement under close review. The IPCC Commissioner and Senior Investigator have provided regular update briefings to the Rt Hon Andrew Mitchell MP.</p> |
| | <p>We support the Commissioner's "relentless pursuit of the truth" in this matter and believe that the West Midlands Police Federation were wrong in calling for the resignation of a cabinet minister. However, it was clearly hasty of the Commissioner to tell the media that he was 100% behind his officers and to say to Rt Hon David Davis MP that the investigation had been closed when it had not been investigated with any rigour.</p> | |
| | <p>We note the Commissioner's intention to ask another force to independently review the investigations underway in Operation Alice – while this is a welcome safeguard; it is no substitute for independent investigation by the IPCC. The IPCC should investigate</p> | |

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| | <p>this case independently and the Government should provide additional funds, if necessary, as it has for Hillsborough.</p> | |
| <p>Redirecting the Commission's work</p> | <p>Mediation and restorative justice present rich avenues for improving the handling of police complaints. The Commission should set out best practice protocols for their use in appropriate cases and the use of information or local resolution systems should be independently monitored to ensure that it is not used inappropriately in relation to conduct that would justify criminal or disciplinary proceedings.</p> | <p>The IPCC is supportive of any method which ensures that complaints are dealt with promptly, effectively and in a way which commands public confidence. The current version of the Statutory Guidance, issued in late 2012 promotes the value of resolving complaints, including the use of mediation. The Commission also believes that consideration should be given to a more fundamental reform of the over-bureaucratic complaints system as a whole, to bring it in line with current best practice and promote early resolution, rather than focusing of blame.</p> |
| <p>Police complaint statistics</p> | <p>The root of the problem is that the front line of the police complaints system is not working. It is unacceptable that Police Standards Departments had made the wrong decision in 38% of appeals. The number of appeal[s] upheld varies wildly from force to force, as does the proportion of appeals upheld by the IPCC and Police and Crime Commissioners must take decisive action where a force is shown to be failing. The Commission's robust handling of appeals is welcome, but it is costly. Far more effort should be made to ensure that correct decisions are made in the first instance at the level of individual forces. We have written to each chief constable to ask for the staff complement and budget of their Professional Standards Department.</p> | <p>The IPCC is concerned about the increase in the number of appeals from those dissatisfied with the way their complaint was handled and the considerable increase in the proportion of appeals upheld by the IPCC. Commissioners and staff have worked with Professional Standard Departments to seek to ensure they learn and improve their initial handling. However, more detailed analysis of statistics and patterns is needed in order to identify problem areas or forces. The IPCC has asked the Home Office for additional resources to be able to strengthen its oversight of forces and to examine divergences between forces.</p> <p>The IPCC has urged all Chief Constables to take a personal interest in their complaint statistics to assure themselves that they and their staff are meeting their obligations to record and resolve complaints from the public. In particular, they should look closely at the</p> |

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| | | <p>number and type of appeals upheld by the IPCC. The IPCC also held an initial conference for Police and Crime Commissioners (PCC) to share information on the performance of their force in handling the public's complaints. The lead IPCC Commissioner for each force meets regularly with the PCC to discuss the active role they can play on behalf of the public in ensuring that local complaints are handled effectively and learnt from.</p> <p>As the Committee suggests, lengthy appeal processes could be avoided altogether if forces were better at dealing with complaints in the first instance. In 2011, the IPCC launched the Right First Time campaign, designed to help forces improve the way that they handle complaints, including providing guidance on good and bad practice in complaints handling. The continuing wide variations in force performances show that not all forces have yet successfully absorbed these lessons.</p> <p>Following implementation of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2012, the IPCC's strategy is to develop more intensively its powers of oversight to seek to improve the overall quality of local complaint handling. This will of course require new resource, for which discussions are ongoing with the Home Office.</p> |
| | <p>Where a threshold of 25% of appeals are upheld, the Commission must demand a written explanation from Chief Constables and Police and Crime Commissioners, which should be followed by a six</p> | <p>As above, the IPCC is seeking to strengthen its oversight of the way in which forces deal with complaints, and to develop positive and helpful relationships with PCCs.</p> |

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| | <p>month probation period. After that time, if the proportion of appeals upheld is not reduced below the threshold, a “complaints competency investigation” must be held into the reasons for the inaccuracy of decisions made at the local level. This should involve a joint report by the IPCC, HMIC and the local Police and Crime Commissioner, which would lead to proposals that would be binding on Chief Constables. If applied now, these measures would affect all but four forces.</p> | <p>The IPCC has previously recommended that HMIC follow up IPCC recommendations during its inspections and it is hoped that this will be taken forward in the future.</p> |
| <p>Learning the lessons: giving the IPCC authority</p> | <p>It is a basic failing in the system that there is no requirement for forces to respond to recommendations from the IPCC, still less to implement them. We recommend that the Commission be given a statutory power to require a force to respond to its findings. In the most serious cases, the Commission should instigate a “year on review” to ensure that its recommendations have been properly carried out. Any failure to do so would result in an investigation by HMIC and the local Police and Crime Commissioner, as a professional conduct matter relating to the Chief Constable.</p> | <p>The IPCC agrees with the Committee. The Commission identified some time ago that there should be a statutory requirement for the police to provide a formal published response to IPCC recommendations. It is understood this power is being considered by Home Office ministers as part of a package of legislative measures.</p> <p>The IPCC welcomes the fact that the Home Office is undertaking consultation with stakeholders on how IPCC recommendations can be followed up in the future. As above, the IPCC is also developing relationships with HMIC and PCCs to reinforce mutual cooperation in this area.</p> |
| <p>A second home for police officers</p> | <p>If the Commission’s primary statutory purpose is to increase public confidence, then it must act to rectify the impression that the police are investigating the police. The Commission must improve its in-house investigative resources and move to a target of 20% of investigators who have moved directly from a career as a police officer, or fewer, so that the number of former officers investigating the police is significantly reduced.</p> | <p>The IPCC recognises that this is an area of concern which impacts considerably on public confidence in the organisation. We also recognise the valuable skills and expertise that ex-police personnel bring, and what is important is the way they work and their commitment to the values and culture of the IPCC.</p> <p>However, it is important to ensure a diverse and multi-</p> |

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| | | <p>disciplinary staff, and for that reason we have taken positive steps to re-balance the investigative workforce. In 2011 the Commission established a training scheme to help candidates from a range of backgrounds become IPCC investigators. Five trainee investigators have since become accredited investigators. In 2012, the scheme was extended further, with eight trainee investigators appointed. None of the trainees come from a police background and the training programme is led by a Senior Investigator and staff from non-police backgrounds.</p> <p>In January 2013, the IPCC launched a recruitment campaign for both substantive and trainee investigators. The recruitment strategy was designed to ensure that the pool of available applicants was as wide as possible in terms of gender, ethnicity and background. Over 1,000 investigator applications and approximately 3,000 trainee investigator applications were received and candidates are currently undergoing a rigorous assessment and selection process.</p> |
| | <p>Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary must play a more prominent role in investigations of the most serious cases. In cases involving serious police corruption, for example, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors should review the IPCC's findings and be tasked with ensuring the implementation of any IPCC recommendations. HMIC's responsibility for forces' effectiveness make it a natural candidate for</p> | <p>The IPCC and HMIC already share information and cooperate where appropriate and discussions are ongoing as to how the two organisations can continue to complement each other's roles effectively.</p> |

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| | involvement in the “complaints competency investigation” described above and the inspectorate should ensure that any findings for a particular force are taken up by other forces where necessary. | |
| Treating officers differently from the public | The issue of interviewing officers in cases involving death and serious injury is indicative of a culture of treating officers differently from members of the public. Where officers are not interviewed promptly under caution, this can lead to weaker evidence and loss of confidence in the process of investigating serious matters such as deaths in custody. The application of the threshold test for special requirements should be reviewed, so that officers are routinely interviewed under caution in the most serious cases, exactly as a member of the public would be. | <p>The Commission believes that police officers, as constables and public office holders, ought to be willing to provide witness evidence and be prepared to explain their actions during any IPCC investigation. The change to the law which enables officers to be compelled to attend witness interviews is welcomed.</p> <p>The decision as to whether or not the special requirements threshold has been reached is taken on a case by case basis and involves discussion and decision between the lead investigator, lawyers and the Commissioner. These decisions are kept under review throughout an investigation. There has recently been extensive in-house training for investigators and Commissioners in relation to the proper threshold for invoking these requirements. The IPCC will always make clear whether an officer is being treated as a witness or a suspect and will then treat them accordingly.</p> <p>The Commission will continue to keep this issue under review, in light of its new powers referred to above.</p> |
| | The Government should revise the legislative definition of the threshold. One option would be that death and serious injury cases should be treated as “conduct” matters with special requirements and officers interviewed under caution except where it is “beyond reasonable doubt” that a misconduct or criminal offence has not been committed. | |
| Communications | The adequacy of communications between the IPCC and the public can have serious implications. Some of the violence that raged across London in the summer riots of 2011 may have been avoided if anger had not been intensified by inaccurate statements by the IPCC. | The IPCC agrees that providing accurate and timely information is vital to securing public confidence. Demand for information is often at its highest at the time when the IPCC knows the least. The IPCC is criticised when it does not provide information but also |

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| | | <p>when it provides information in good faith which subsequently proves to be inaccurate. The incident referred to in the Committee’s report is an example of this. Early in the investigation of the shooting of Mr Duggan, and under considerable pressure to provide information, the IPCC acknowledged that it had accidentally orally misled a journalist, believing that the information it was providing was consistent with information that it had received. The IPCC apologised for the misinformation and quickly published a press release to rectify the error. Since then guidance has been published, clarifying roles and responsibilities between forces and the IPCC on communications in the aftermath of a death or serious injury.</p> |
| | <p>Accurate and timely information is also vital in retaining confidence in the complaints process. The Commission should be required to set out a timetable for an investigation for complainants and to write to them to explain any deviation. If the Commission orders a police complaints department to reinvestigate, it should also set a timetable for that investigation and any deviation should be explained to both the complainant and the Commission. There should be sanctions if the process and timelines are not followed.</p> | <p>The Commission publishes data on force performance and can also uphold appeals from complainants on the grounds of insufficient information if the complainant states that they were not kept informed.</p> <p>The IPCC is committed to providing information to complainants, families and other interested parties throughout its investigations. The Commission will always endeavour to provide as much information as possible, providing there is no restriction or constraint on doing so.</p> <p>When dealing with appeals, the IPCC informs complainants of the timetable that is being worked towards and aims to provide updates when there are delays.</p> |

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| | | The Commission has no power to specify a time frame in which a force should complete a re-investigation, or to apply any sanctions. As stated above, we would like to have the capacity to monitor some re-investigations. |
| | The Commission should communicate positive outcomes through different channels, including social media. Prosecutions, misconduct findings and recommendations to forces must be more widely publicised in a way that openly demonstrates the scrutiny of the police. | The Commission agrees that it is important to publicise positive outcomes relating to investigations, complaints and appeals. The IPCC publishes the findings of all of its independent investigations; how these are reported by the media is outside the IPCC's control. The IPCC would welcome the capacity to enhance its ability to report on outcomes, by strengthening its research and analysis capacity, and its data collection systems, so that this information is more readily available. |
| Widening remit | We note that although the IPCC is allowed to hear complaints about the Serious Organised Crime Agency (SOCA), the position regarding the new National Crime Agency (NCA) is less clear. We recommend that the NCA may be subject to IPCC procedures in the same way as police forces generally. | The IPCC agrees that it should have jurisdiction over the National Crime Agency. The Crime and Courts Bill currently before Parliament will bring the Agency within the IPCC's remit, subject to Parliament's approval. |
| Private firms | <p>The landscape of policing is changing and the IPCC must change with it. Increasingly, companies like G4S, Capita, Mitie and Serco are involved in delivering services that would once have fallen solely to the police (we described the involvement of G4S in the Jimmy Mubenga case in our report on Rules governing enforced removals from the UK), yet the public cannot call on the IPCC to investigate their delivery of those services.</p> <p>The Commission's jurisdiction should be extended to cover private sector contractors in their delivery of policing services and appropriate funding should be</p> | The IPCC proposed some years ago that its jurisdiction should be extended to cover private sector contractors delivering policing services. Home Office Ministers and officials have expressed their broad support for legislative change in this area. |

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| | <p>available for it to undertake all the functions which we consider it should have responsibility for.</p> | |
| | <p>The Commission should be renamed to reflect its broader remit and functions covering appeals and complaints for police, UKBA, HMRC and the NCA. "The Independent Policing Standards Authority" is one possibility.</p> | <p>The IPCC acknowledges that its name can cause confusion in that the organisation is not part of the police, does not deal directly with complaints and clearly has jurisdiction over other agencies. A change of name would however require primary legislation. While the IPCC's work can and should feed into standard-setting, the Commission would have considerable concern about a title that implied that it was responsible for setting and implementing policing standards, which is properly a role for the service itself and for the newly created College of Policing.</p> |

11 April 2013