

1. The police have duties in relation to impartiality and conflicts of interest. Does the WMP have a policy or guidelines to ensure they remain impartial and avoid conflicts of interest? If it does, can you please supply that policy or direct me to where it can be located?

**The Code of Ethics has been produced by the College of Policing in its role as the professional body for policing. It sets and defines the standards of behaviour for everyone who works in policing. The code of ethics can be viewed on the internet by accessing the following link:**

**[https://paas-s3-broker-prod-lon-6453d964-1d1a-432a-9260-5e0ba7d2fc51.s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/2021-02/code\\_of\\_ethics.pdf](https://paas-s3-broker-prod-lon-6453d964-1d1a-432a-9260-5e0ba7d2fc51.s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/2021-02/code_of_ethics.pdf)**

**There may be other information held by the force that would be useful to you but you would need to be more specific with your question/s in order for us to be able to search for this, for example the force has a policy for those wishing to seek `Business Interests` outside of the Police force and in addition to their usual role. This policy seeks to provide a consistent approach to only authorising those business interests and secondary occupations which do not conflict with the work of the police and which will not adversely affect the reputation of the individual, his or her force, or the wider service.**

**Please see: <https://foi.west-midlands.police.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Business-Interests-v9.1.pdf>  
<https://foi.west-midlands.police.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Business-Interests-v9.1.pdf>**

2. The police have duties in relation to record serious crime that is reported to them. The public rely upon the police doing that. The public trust that, for example, a police officer would not fail to record or investigate a crime because it involved them or their associates. Consequently, is this crime recording log available? If the log is not available, please outline how the public can access information to ascertain if a crime has been recorded and when?

**Crime Recording is Governed by the Home Office Counting Rules (HOCR). HOCR states:**

**All reports of incidents, whether from victims, witnesses or third parties and whether crime related or not, will, unless immediately recorded as a crime, result in the registration of an auditable incident /record by the police.**

**Whether to Record - An incident will be recorded as a crime (notifiable offence) for 'victim related' offences if, on the balance of probability:**

**(A) The circumstances of the victims report amount to a crime as defined by law (the police will determine this, based on their knowledge of the law and counting rules); and**

**(B) There is no credible evidence to the contrary immediately available.**

**A belief by the victim (or a person reasonably assumed to be acting on behalf of the victim, that a crime has occurred is usually sufficient to justify its recording.**

**For offences 'against the state' the points to prove "to evidence the offence must clearly be made out before a crime is recorded,**

**Victims must be told when a decision is taken not to record a crime: Where a report of a crime is made to police and the individual dealing decides not to record it as such then they must make an auditable record of that decision and inform the reporting person why they will not be recording a crime.**

- **To ensure National Crime Recording Standards (NCRS) and HOCR standards are applied with consistency locally and nationally, each force must appoint a Force Crime Registrar (FCR) to act as final arbiter for the audit process, the interpretation of the counting rules and assigning outcomes.**

**HOCR does not prescribe any appeal process for crime recording, as the nationally accredited FCR is the final arbiter for all crime recording decisions.**

**The only options open to a member of the public, in order of procedure would be to:**

- 1. Refer the matter to the FCR to review:**
- 2. Make a formal complaint against the police through Professional Standards Department (PSD)**
- 3. Appeal the PSD decision through the Independent Office for Police Complaints (IOPC)**
- 4. Seek a Judicial Review**

**Should you wish to track the progress on an ongoing case that you have reported, there are details of how to do this on the force website:**

**<https://www.west-midlands.police.uk/user/login>**

**There is also the provision to do a Subject Access Request (SAR) for other information reported by you, or recorded on Police systems about you:**

**<https://www.west-midlands.police.uk/about-us/privacy-notice/individuals-rights#right>**

3. The public's trust with the police is founded upon the understanding that the police properly investigate complaints against officers, particularly serious complaints against senior officers. The public trust that, for example, senior officers within the WMP declined to investigate complaints which may impact upon fellow senior officers. Consequently, for each of the years between the years 2000 and 2020, please outline separately:

The number of complaints lodged against officers of the rank Inspector and above? - **1345**

How many of these complaints were investigated? - **1345**

How many of these complaints were upheld? - **130**

How many of these complaints led to misconduct proceedings or prosecution?

**This data is not accurate and would require a manual check of each case in order to locate and retrieve this information, this would exceed the FOI time limit.**

Where appropriate, please indicate in each year how many of those officers were linked to FCID? - **FCID – 9**

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0

**Please note the above data was obtained by searching our Centurion database by case type, complaint, department and rank (if recorded).**