

The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime and the Metropolitan Police Service

Summary: The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) is a functional body of the Greater London Authority (GLA). Led by the Mayor of London, MOPAC oversees the Metropolitan Police Service (Met), setting its budget and strategic priorities, and holding the service to account for its performance. This paper provides information on the governance, funding, and strategy of MOPAC and the Met, including work to transform the Met in light of evidence of serious cultural problems.



Author: Richard Berry, Yemi Martins and Najib Ahmed

Published: June 2024

About the Research Unit

The London Assembly Research Unit provides an impartial research and information service. We undertake research and analysis on key issues in London to inform the Assembly's work. Our publications are made available for all Londoners.

Copyright Greater London Authority

June 2024

Published by
The London Assembly
City Hall
Kamal Chunchie Way
London E16 1ZE
Enquiries 020 7983 4000

Further information and copies of this report are available from
<https://www.london.gov.uk/who-we-are/what-london-assembly-does>

Cover image credit: GLA – Caroline Teo

Editing by Janette Roker, William Ditcham, David Hirst

With thanks to the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime, Metropolitan Police Service and London's Violence Reduction Unit

Connect with us on social media



Contents

| | | |
|----------|---|-----------|
| 1 | Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime | 4 |
| 1.1 | Remit and purpose..... | 4 |
| 1.2 | Mayoral appointments..... | 5 |
| | Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime..... | 5 |
| | Victims Commissioner | 6 |
| | Director of the Violence Reduction Unit..... | 6 |
| 1.3 | Directorates and partnerships | 6 |
| | Violence Reduction Unit..... | 7 |
| 1.4 | The London Policing Board..... | 8 |
| 1.5 | MOPAC-funded projects and services | 9 |
| 1.6 | Police complaints and misconduct | 9 |
| 2 | The Metropolitan Police Service | 10 |
| 2.1 | Leadership and workforce..... | 10 |
| 2.2 | Local policing areas | 11 |
| 2.3 | Service volumes | 12 |
| 3 | Review and inspection findings | 14 |
| 3.1 | The Baroness Casey Review | 14 |
| 3.2 | HMICFRS inspections..... | 14 |
| | Engage | 15 |
| | PEEL assessment..... | 15 |
| | Sexual and criminal exploitation of children..... | 16 |
| 3.3 | Independent Office for Police Conduct..... | 17 |
| 3.4 | The Angiolini Inquiry | 18 |
| 4 | Strategy | 19 |
| 4.1 | Mayor’s Police and Crime Plan | 19 |
| 4.2 | A New Met for London | 20 |
| 4.3 | Action Plan: Transparency, Accountability and Trust in Policing | 22 |
| 5 | Funding | 22 |
| 5.1 | MOPAC and the Met..... | 22 |
| 5.2 | VRU | 23 |
| 6 | Scrutiny of MOPAC | 24 |
| 6.1 | London Assembly Police and Crime Committee | 24 |
| | Terms of reference..... | 24 |
| 6.2 | Other Assembly work..... | 25 |
| | Other formats and languages | 27 |

1 Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime

The [Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011](#) established a Police and Crime Commissioner for each police force area across England and Wales.¹ In London, the elected Mayor is automatically the equivalent of the Police and Crime Commissioner; and is the occupant of the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC).

1.1 Remit and purpose

MOPAC's core remit is set out in the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011.² Led by the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime (DPMC), it must secure the maintenance of the Metropolitan Police Service (the Met)³ and ensure that it is efficient and effective. The Mayor must publish a [police and crime plan](#) within the financial year in which they are elected; the plan is therefore published in the first year of each Mayoral term.⁴ MOPAC supports the Mayor fulfil his functions by:⁵

- setting its police and crime objectives through a police and crime plan
- ensuring "efficient and effective" policing and oversight of the Met by holding the Met Commissioner to "account for the exercise of their functions" and "persons under the direction and control of the Commissioner"
- bringing together community safety and criminal justice partners to drive effective crime reduction services across London
- setting the Met's budget.

MOPAC delivers its oversight functions and holds the Met Commissioner⁶ to account for the exercise of their functions. This is done primarily through the new [London Policing Board](#) and its committees; and private bilateral meetings with the Mayor, the DPMC and the Met Commissioner/Met Management Board.

The Mayor also plays a key role in the appointment of the Met Commissioner. The Met Commissioner is appointed by the monarch on the advice of the Home Secretary, who must consult MOPAC on the appointment and have regard to any recommendation made by MOPAC.⁷ MOPAC may call for the Commissioner to retire or resign, with the approval of the Home Secretary and following procedures set out in the Police Reform and Social

¹ [Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011](#)

² [Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011](#)

³ The term 'Met' is used in this paper to refer to the Metropolitan Police Service. The acronym MPS is also commonly used elsewhere.

⁴ Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, [section 6](#)

⁵ MOPAC, [Quarterly Performance Report, Q3 2023-24](#), 2024

⁶ The Commissioner leads the Met, equivalent to chief constables in other police services. The formal title of the role is "Commissioner of the Police of the Metropolis". The Commissioner is a corporation sole, under Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 [section 4](#)

⁷ Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, [section 42](#)

Responsibility Act 2011 and the Police Regulations 2003.⁸ The Commissioner must comply with such a request.

In London, the Met Commissioner is held to account by the Mayor and the DMPC; they are also held to account by the Home Secretary.⁹

MOPAC has no operational powers in respect of policing, such as decisions about specific investigations or police staffing. These are the responsibility of the Met Commissioner. As with police services elsewhere in the UK, the Met and the Commissioner are “operationally independent” of the Mayor and MOPAC. The [Policing Protocol Order 2023](#) uses this term a number of times, although it has no statutory definition.¹⁰ MOPAC's powers also do not extend further than policing, for example to prisons, offender management services or the courts.¹¹

1.2 Mayoral appointments

Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime

The Mayor, in his role as occupant of MOPAC, has appointed a DMPC, to whom he has delegated all functions that are not reserved to the Mayor. In effect the DMPC leads and oversees MOPAC on behalf of the Mayor, working with MOPAC's chief executive and other senior leaders.

The current DMPC, [Sophie Linden](#), was first appointed in May 2016 and has been DMPC for the duration of Sadiq Khan's mayoralty.¹² The appointment of the DMPC must be confirmed by the London Assembly, which under the GLA Act 1999 has the power to hold a confirmation hearing before making its recommendation to the Mayor.¹³ The Assembly may veto a proposed appointment if a two-thirds majority of voting members choose to do so. This function can be delegated to a specific committee, as it has been to the Assembly's Police and Crime Committee.¹⁴

The functions reserved to the Mayor – and therefore not delegated to the DMPC – are set out in Section 19 (7) of the [Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011](#). They include issuing a police and crime plan; making recommendations in relation to the appointment of a

⁸ Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, [section 48](#) and [The Police Regulations 2003](#), Regulation 11A. There have been two instances since the GLA's establishment where the incumbent Commissioner has resigned after it appeared that they no longer had the confidence of the Mayor, although the circumstances differ in each case and did not involve the full, formal procedure set out in legislation and regulation. Circumstances around the most recent resignation, of Dame Cressida Dick in 2022, were explored in a [report by Sir Thomas Winsor](#), commissioned by the Home Secretary. The Mayor has shared further views on this issue in subsequent meetings with the London Assembly, including [Mayor's Question Time in October 2022](#).

⁹ The Met, [Governance](#), accessed 19 June 2024

¹⁰ For instance, Policing Protocol Order 2023, paragraph 9. Baroness Casey's [review of MPS culture and standards](#) (page 220) discussed this use of the term “operational independence”, noting the helpful use of the term “operational responsibility” by Lord Patten in an earlier Review of Policing in Northern Ireland. A [judicial review](#) brought by the former South Yorkshire Police Chief Constable against the South Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioner also explored the concept of operational independence.

¹¹ MOPAC, [Scheme of Consent and Delegation](#)

¹² GLA, [The Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime](#)

¹³ GLA Act 1999, [section 60A](#) and [Schedule 4A](#)

¹⁴ The Police and Crime Committee held a [confirmation hearing](#) in respect of Sophie Linden's re-appointment following the 2024 GLA elections, on 22 May 2024

Met Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner; being consulted in relation to the appointment or removal of a Met Assistant Commissioner, Deputy Assistant Commissioner or Commander; and suspending the Met Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner or calling on them to retire or resign.

Victims' Commissioner

In 2017, Mayor Sadiq Khan appointed [Clare Waxman OBE](#) as London's first Independent Victims' Commissioner for London. The Mayor describes the role in the following way:

“As Victims' Commissioner for London, Claire works alongside victims and survivors, amplifying their voices and promoting their interests with criminal justice partners such as central government, the Met Police, Crown Prosecution Service and judiciary, among others, to ensure that their voices are heard and that lessons are learnt to inform and shape practices, policies, and service provision.”¹⁵

The role of Victims' Commissioner is funded by MOPAC. The Victims' Commissioner is employed by MOPAC and supported by a small team of MOPAC staff, but reports directly to the Mayor.

Director of the Violence Reduction Unit

In 2019, [Lib Peck](#) was appointed by the Mayor to be the first Director of the Violence Reduction Unit (VRU). She is a former Leader of Lambeth Council, and Deputy Chair of London Councils. Section 1.3 has further information on the VRU.

As with other VRU officers, Lib Peck is employed by MOPAC, but reports directly to the Mayor's Office.

1.3 Directorates and partnerships

As of June 2024, MOPAC employed 268.7 full-time equivalent staff (an increase from 123 staff in April 2016).¹⁶ Its officers are politically restricted.¹⁷ MOPAC's Chief Executive leads its staff team.

MOPAC has six directorates:¹⁸

- Strategy and MPS Oversight
- Commissioning and Partnerships
- Human Resources, Private Office and Secretariat
- Finance and Corporate Services

¹⁵ GLA, [Claire Waxman OBE](#) (accessed May 2024)

¹⁶ Information provided by MOPAC to the Assembly, June 2024

¹⁷ GLA, [Guidance on Political Restriction](#), p4

¹⁸ Information provided by MOPAC to the Assembly, June 2024

- Directorate of Audit, Risk and Assurance¹⁹
- VRU (see below).

MOPAC convenes a number of oversight boards, partnership bodies and meetings. These include:²⁰

- [Criminal Justice Effectiveness Board](#)
- [DMPC and London Council Leaders for Crime meeting](#)
- [London CONTEST Board](#) (counter-terrorism)
- [London Criminal Justice Board](#)
- [London Disproportionality Board](#)
- [London Drugs Forum](#)
- [London Policing Board](#) (see section 1.4)
- [London Reducing Reoffending Board](#)
- [London Victims' Board](#)
- [Violence Against Women and Girls Board](#).

Violence Reduction Unit

London's [VRU](#) was established by the Mayor in 2019. The VRU has set out that it aims to focus on early intervention and prevention, seeking to reduce all forms of violence using a public health approach.²¹ In May 2024, the VRU stated that it has “invested in 350,000 interventions, opportunities and diversionary activities for young people most affected by violence.”²²

The VRU is a Mayor-led partnership body, rather than an integrated part of the MOPAC structure. However, the VRU's funding comes through MOPAC's budget; its permanent staff are employed by MOPAC; and MOPAC is legally accountable for its decisions and operations.²³

The [VRU Partnership Reference Group](#) is a non-statutory body set up to steer and provide strategic direction and oversight to the work of the VRU. It is chaired by the Mayor, and includes three Deputy Mayors as members, along with experts and stakeholders from local authorities, health and youth services, the Met and criminal justice agencies.

The VRU leads on the coordination of the [Serious Violence Duty](#) across London, working with partners such as the London boroughs, the Met and the NHS.²⁴

¹⁹ The Directorate of Audit, Risk and Assurance is an independent internal audit service hosted by MOPAC, providing services across the GLA Group and for the Met.

²⁰ GLA, [MOPAC governance and decision making](#)

²¹ GLA, [What is the Violence Reduction Unit?](#), accessed June 2024

²² Mayor of London, [Mayor announces record additional £14.5m investment in VRU's flagship approach to tackle violence in key hotspots](#), 10 May 2024

²³ MOPAC, [Annual Governance Statement 2022-23](#), 2023

²⁴ MOPAC, [PCD 1365 Home Office Serious Violence Duty](#), January 2023

The VRU's [Strategy for 2023-25](#) sets out five priority areas:

- Reducing harm: support the prevention of violence and exploitation of children and young people, and disadvantage, particularly race and sex.
- Positive opportunities: expand access to positive opportunities and provide development into employment, training, apprenticeships and further education.
- Families: focus on developing stronger and more resilient families to better support young people.
- Education: promoting healthy relationships and inclusive practices to reduce exclusions and disengagement with education.
- Communities and place: providing communities with the support and resources to deliver sustainable reductions in violence.

1.4 The London Policing Board

In her review into the standards of behaviour and internal culture of the Met, Baroness Casey found that the Met lacks accountability and transparency to Londoners (see section 3.1 for details of the Casey Review). She concluded that a “new governance structure should be introduced to oversee and scrutinise the changes and ensure full transparency and accountability to Londoners, while maintaining the operational independence of the Commissioner.”²⁵

Baroness Casey recommended that a new Policing Board for London should be established, chaired by the Mayor, to drive forward the changes called for in her review. In response, the London Policing Board was announced by the Mayor in May 2023. He said:

“I am determined to push through the changes needed so that the Met becomes a service that has the trust and confidence of all Londoners. The London Policing Board will help drive the necessary reforms to ensure that all Londoners have the representative, fair and effective Police service they deserve.”²⁶

The London Policing Board is a non-statutory body chaired by the Mayor. It is comprised of 17 members – including two deputy mayors, and a range of experts and stakeholder representatives. It met for the first time on 26 September 2023. The Board meets four times per year and aims to “improve the openness and transparency of how the Met Commissioner is held to account for delivering his New Met for London plan to reform the service and the policing commitments of the Mayor's Police and Crime Plan.”²⁷ It is supported by two committees:

- **Performance and Finance Delivery** Committee – oversees the totality of the Met's performance and financial management to ensure that its reform supports improved service delivery and better outcomes for Londoners²⁸

²⁵ Baroness Casey Review, [Final Report](#), March 2023, p23

²⁶ GLA, [The London Policing Board](#)

²⁷ GLA, [The London Policing Board](#)

²⁸ GLA, [Browse meetings - London Policing Board Performance and Finance Delivery Committee](#)

- **People and Culture Committee** – oversees the Met's work on matters relating to the people and culture of the Met and ensure that reform supports service delivery and better outcomes for Londoners; oversees cultural reform and workforce planning and seeks to assure that it is aligned to strategic priorities in an evidence-based way.²⁹

In the announcement of the Board, the GLA stated, "Members of the Board will provide high-level, specialist advice to challenge and support to assist the Mayor in holding the Met Police Service to account and rebuilding public confidence and trust in the force."³⁰ The Commissioner welcomed the establishment of the Board and the "scrutiny it will provide." He said: "I welcome this new approach to constructive scrutiny, including the opportunity for the process to take place in public so that Londoners can have confidence in the progress we are making towards delivering more trust, less crime and high standards."³¹

Meetings of the London Policing Board and its committees are held in public and webcast.

1.5 MOPAC-funded projects and services

MOPAC commissions [crime prevention and reduction services](#). This includes services commissioned pan-London by MOPAC, and services commissioned in collaboration with London boroughs via [the London Crime Prevention Fund](#) (LCPF). Services are designed to deliver the key objectives of the Mayor's Police and Crime Plan.

Examples of programmes involving services funded by MOPAC include:

- [Countering Violent Extremism](#): The Shared Endeavour Fund has supported grassroots civil society projects that counter the spread of extremism and radicalisation. The Fund is administered by Groundwork, a federation of charities.
- [Supporting Victims and Witnesses](#): a range of support services and interventions for victims and witnesses of crime in London, and for individuals at risk of becoming involved in crime. This includes the [London Victim and Witness Service](#), providing advice and support to victims.
- [Domestic abuse safe accommodation and support](#): a range of services to meet the safe accommodation needs of domestic abuse survivors.

1.6 Police complaints and misconduct

MOPAC has a role in relation to complaints made about the Met, and in misconduct proceedings regarding Met officers.

Public [complaints about the Met](#) of its officers are directed to the Met. MOPAC does not have authority to investigate complaints about the Met or to intervene in specific cases.³²

²⁹ GLA, [Browse meetings - London Policing Board People and Culture Committee](#)

³⁰ Mayor of London, [Mayor to establish London Policing Board to oversee and scrutinise reform of the Metropolitan Police Service](#), 23 May 2023

³¹ GLA, [Mayor to establish London Policing Board to oversee and scrutinise reform of the Metropolitan Police Service](#)

³² The exception to this is complaints made about the Met Commissioner, which would be handled by MOPAC.

MOPAC has a duty, however, to hold the Met Commissioner to account for their handling of public complaints. MOPAC also has a role as a '[relevant review body](#)', whereby a complainant can ask MOPAC to review whether the Met handled their complaint in a reasonable and proportionate manner.³³

For gross [misconduct hearings](#) involving Met officers, a three-person panel is established to conduct the hearing. The panel includes two independent panels members (IPMs), and there is also a supporting legal adviser; MOPAC's role is to appoint the two IPMs and the legal adviser. MOPAC also recruits and trains people to perform the IPM and legal adviser roles. For police appeal tribunals, where an officer is appealing against the findings of a gross misconduct hearing, MOPAC is responsible for managing and arranging the panel hearings, which includes appointing a chair and a layperson. The chair must come from a Home Office-approved list, while the layperson will be from MOPAC's list of IPMs.

2 The Metropolitan Police Service

2.1 Leadership and workforce

The Met is the UK's largest police service. It is responsible for policing Greater London, excluding the City of London.³⁴ Sir Mark Rowley QPM was appointed as the Commissioner of the Police of the Metropolis in September 2022 and is supported by Deputy Commissioner Dame Lynne Owens.³⁵ The Met employs over 46,000 people, made up of police officers and staff, and is divided into five business groups, each led by an Assistant Commissioner:³⁶

- Frontline Policing
- Met Operations
- Specialist Operations
- Professionalism
- Trust and Legitimacy.

These are supported by "functions providing strategic and transactional services," led by senior non-operational staff, covering:³⁷

- Data, Digital and Technology
- Communications and Engagement
- People and Resources
- Strategy and Transformation.

³³ Roles and procedures are set out by [The Police \(Complaints and Misconduct\) Regulations 2020](#).

³⁴ The City of London Police is the police authority within the City's boundaries. The Met, and MOPAC, do not operate in the City and have no jurisdiction over the City of London Police.

³⁵ The Met, [Senior management team](#), accessed June 2024

³⁶ The Met, [Senior management team](#), accessed June 2024

³⁷ The Met, [Senior management team](#), accessed June 2024

As of April 2024, the Met's total workforce stands at 47,532, which includes:³⁸

- 33,972 police officers (including 7,896 detectives)
- 10,877 police staff
- 1,386 police community support officers
- 1,296 special constables.

Approximately 37 per cent of the Met's total workforce is female; among police officers, this is 31 per cent. Approximately 21 per cent of the total workforce is from Black, Asian, or multiple ethnic heritage, including 17 per cent of police officers.³⁹

2.2 Local policing areas

The Met's 12 Basic Command Units (BCUs), local policing areas broken down into sectors, cover London's 32 boroughs (see Figure 1). The transition to BCUs, from 32 Borough Command Units, began with two BCU pathfinders⁴⁰ in 2017 and completed in 2019 when the last BCU went live.

Under the BCU model, buildings and resources are shared across local authority boundaries. The BCU is led by a BCU Commander, at the rank of Chief Superintendent. In January 2023, the Met announced that from March 2023, every London borough would have a Superintendent to "help promote better, more visible relationships with communities".⁴¹ Each BCU covers between two and four local authorities.

Each BCU has five strands:⁴²

- Emergency Response and Patrol Team: providing emergency response to 999 and local patrols.
- Neighbourhood Teams: this team acts as the community policing function and includes officers dedicated to particular wards, safer school officers and youth engagement. These teams are frequently referred to as Safer Neighbourhood Teams.
- Criminal Investigation Departments: these teams are detective units investigating crimes such as burglary, robbery, serious assaults, gangs and organised crime. They also run officer management and youth offending programmes as part of the multi-agency Youth Offending Teams.
- Public Protection: detective units that cover crimes of domestic abuse, child abuse, online abuse, sexual exploitation, rape and sexual assaults.
- HQ: providing non-operational work on the BCU such as, professional standards, co-ordination functions, facilities and communications.

³⁸ The Met, [Workforce data report](#), April 2024, Table 1. These numbers are Full-Time Equivalent officers, rounded to the nearest single unit. The headcount figure for police officers in April 2024 was 34,442.

³⁹ The Met, [Workforce data report](#), April 2024, Table 1.

⁴⁰ The BCU pathfinders involved the boroughs of Camden and Islington; and Redbridge, Havering, Barking and Dagenham – MPS, [BCU Pathfinder Review](#), January 2018

⁴¹ ITV, [All London boroughs to receive a senior police officer to lead on local policing](#), 31 January 2023

⁴² Baroness Casey of Blackstock DBE CB, [Baroness Casey Review](#), March 2023, p107

Figure 1: The Met BCUs and London boroughs



Source: The Met

2.3 Service volumes

The Met received approximately 4.7 million ‘requests for service’ in 2022-23. This includes 2.5 million 999 emergency calls, and 1.5 million 101 non-emergency calls.⁴³

Approximately 4.4 million incidents were recorded by the Met in 2022-23, according to the [national standard for incident recording](#). This includes 900,000 crime-related incidents and 3.4 million non-crime or other incidents.⁴⁴

The Met’s Public Order and Resources command provides policing for significant events, including protests, sporting events, ceremonial events, concerts and festivals. There were 2,933 such events in 2022-23. Policing for local, smaller-scale events is delivered by BCU teams.⁴⁵

⁴³ The Met, [Force Management Statement](#), 2023, p30

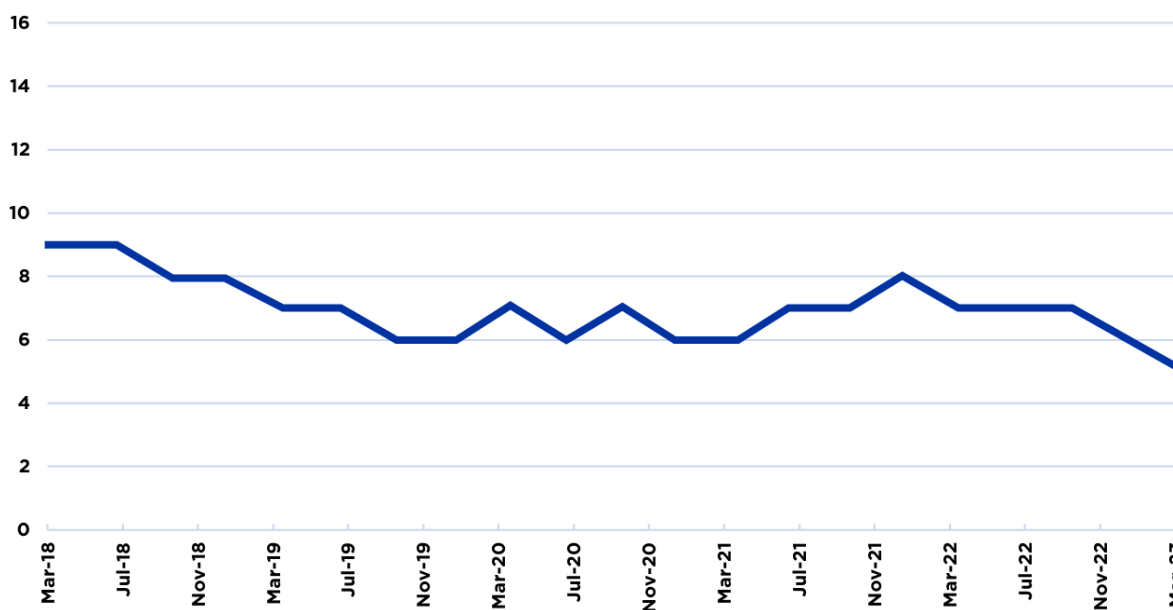
⁴⁴ The Met, [Force Management Statement](#), 2023, p30-31

⁴⁵ The Met, [Force Management Statement](#), 2023, p135

The Met recorded just over 1 million crimes in 2022-23. Of these, 705,000 were triaged as suitable for further investigation and allocated to an officer. Met officers made 124,000 arrests that year.⁴⁶

Over the past five years, ‘positive outcome rates’ (charged/summonsed, diversion, or out-of-court disposal) for crimes recorded by the Met have ranged from 5 to 9 per cent:

Figure 2: Positive outcome rates for crimes recorded by the Met, percentage⁴⁷



Source: The Met

⁴⁶ The Met, [Force Management Statement](#), 2023, p64-65

⁴⁷ The Met, [Force Management Statement](#), 2023, p79

3 Review and inspection findings

3.1 The Baroness Casey Review

In February 2022, Baroness Casey of Blackstock DBE CB was commissioned by the previous Met Commissioner, Dame Cressida Dick QPM, to “undertake an [independent review](#) into the standards of behaviour and internal culture of the Metropolitan Police Service and make recommendations on the actions required.” The review was requested by the Mayor⁴⁸ and was commissioned following the “grave levels of public concern following the kidnap rape and murder of Sarah Everard by a serving Met officer and other deeply troubling incidents which were undermining public confidence in the force.”⁴⁹

Baroness Casey's [final report](#) was published in March 2023. It followed an [interim report](#) on the Met's internal misconduct system, published in October 2022. Baroness Casey found the Met to be institutionally racist, sexist and homophobic, and in need of radical reform. There were eight overall conclusions:

1. There are systemic and fundamental problems in how the Met is run.
2. The Met has not managed the integrity of its own police service.
3. The Met's new leadership represent a welcome change of tone and approach. However, deep-seated cultures need to be tackled in order for change to be sustained.
4. Londoners have been put last.
5. London's women and children have been left even further behind.
6. The Met lacks accountability and transparency.
7. Discrimination is tolerated, not dealt with, and has become baked into the system.
8. The Met is in danger of losing its way – consent is broken.

There were 16 recommendations in the review's final report, including the establishment of the London Policing Board. The review said that the Met and the Mayor should commission independent progress reviews after two and five years “so that Londoners can have trust and confidence that reform is taking place.” Baroness Casey concluded: “If sufficient progress is not being made at the points of further review, more radical, structural options, such as dividing up the Met into national, specialist and London responsibilities, should be considered to ensure the service to Londoners is prioritised.”⁵⁰

3.2 HMICFRS inspections

His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) undertakes inspections of police services across England and Wales, including the Met. Regular inspections of police services are known as police effectiveness, efficiency and

⁴⁸ Mayor of London, [Mayor of London statement following Baroness Louise Casey review](#), 21 March 2023

⁴⁹ Baroness Casey Review, [Final Report](#), March 2023

⁵⁰ Baroness Casey Review, [Final Report](#), March 2023

legitimacy (PEEL) assessments, and HMICFRS can also carry out inspections on specific issues.

Under the Police Act 1996, MOPAC is able to make a specific request that HMICFRS inspect the Met, as it did in June 2023 in relation to the Met's handling of the sexual and criminal exploitation of children (see below).⁵¹

Engage

In June 2022, HMICFRS placed the Met into an advanced stage of monitoring known as '[Engage](#)'. The Engage process involves HMICFRS undertaking additional scrutiny and seeking to provide support for police services to make required improvements.

HMICFRS has cited four reasons for the Met being in Engage:⁵²

1. The Met's counter-corruption arrangements related to the findings of the Daniel Morgan Independent Panel:⁵³
 - a. The Met's lack of proactive work to gather counter-corruption intelligence is a cause of concern.
2. Concerns identified in PEEL 2020-21 inspection:
 - a. The force needs to improve how it answers 101 calls for service and how it identifies vulnerability at the first point of contact.
3. Concerns in relation to systematic failings in both performance and governance as identified in inspection reports in recent years.
4. In October 2023, two accelerated causes of concern were issued because the force's approach to child protection is putting vulnerable children at risk:⁵⁴
 - a. The force needs to improve how it identifies and assesses risks, and how it responds, when children are reported missing.
 - b. The force should improve its investigations when children are at risk of, or harmed by, criminal or sexual exploitation.

PEEL assessment

Following the Engage announcement, in September 2022, HMICFRS published its [PEEL 2021-22 inspection](#) of the Met. It graded the Met's performance across nine areas of policing, reaching judgements of either outstanding, good, adequate, requires improvement or inadequate. Its judgements were as shown in Table 1 below:⁵⁵

⁵¹ Police Act 1996, [section 54](#), as amended by the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011

⁵² HMICFRS, [Police forces in Engage](#), accessed May 2024

⁵³ The [Daniel Morgan Independent Panel](#) was established by the Government to explore the circumstances of the murder of Daniel Morgan in London in 1987, and its investigation by the Met. The panel's report was published in 2021. HMICFRS carried out an [inspection of the Met's counter-corruption arrangements](#) following the panel report, which concluded in 2022.

⁵⁴ These causes of concern were identified after the Met was placed into Engage, but are cited by HMICFRS as reasons for Met being under this form enhanced monitoring.

⁵⁵ HMICFRS, [PEEL 2021/22: Metropolitan Police Service](#), September 2022

Table 1: HMICFRS judgements of the Met, PEEL 2021/22 inspection

| Area | Judgement |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| Developing a positive workplace | Requires improvement |
| Good use of resources | Requires improvement |
| Investigating crime | Requires improvement |
| Managing offenders | Requires improvement |
| Preventing crime | Good |
| Protecting vulnerable people | Requires improvement |
| Recording data about crime | Adequate |
| Responding to the public | Inadequate |
| Treatment of the public | Adequate |

Under the area of ‘Responding to the public’ criteria, HMICFRS issued one ‘cause of concern’ about the Met. This is the most serious level of finding in PEEL assessment reports. The cause of concern in the report was about the need for the Met to “improve how it answers calls for service and how it identifies vulnerability at the first point of contact.”⁵⁶

Sexual and criminal exploitation of children

HMICFRS carried out an [inspection of the Met in 2023-24](#) at the request of MOPAC, to consider how effectively the Met responds to the sexual and criminal exploitation of children.

The inspection found that there was evidence of good work at the Met to protect children, but overall the Met’s response to the criminal and sexual exploitation of children was not effective. Specific concerns identified were:⁵⁷

- lack of understanding of the nature and scale of child exploitation
- the presence of victim-blaming language among officers and staff
- officers failing to identify exploitation or to understand the links between missing children and exploitation
- when children go missing regularly, the force’s response is frequently poor, with officers and staff simply waiting for them to turn up

⁵⁶ HMICFRS, [PEEL 2021/22: Metropolitan Police Service](#), September 2022

⁵⁷ HMICFRS, [An inspection of the Metropolitan Police Service’s handling of the sexual and criminal exploitation of children](#), February 2024

- the force often using officers and staff to investigate child exploitation who don't have the skills or knowledge to do this effectively, with supervisors also lacking the right knowledge and experience
- delays in starting and progressing investigations, and many missed opportunities to identify suspects and disrupt their activity, leaving children exposed to risk.

HMICFRS identified three causes of concern in its inspection. Two of these were published as 'accelerated' causes of concern, before the final inspection report was published, because of risks to public safety. HMICFRS made 11 recommendations to the Met in the report.

3.3 Independent Office for Police Conduct

The [Independent Office for Police Conduct](#) (IOPC) also investigates potential misconduct by Met officers. The IOPC is a non-departmental public body (NDPB)⁵⁸ established under the Police Reform Act 2002, as amended by the Policing and Crime Act 2017.⁵⁹

While most complaints about police officers are handled internally, the IOPC focuses on the most serious matters involving the police, including deaths, serious injuries, corruption, and misconduct.⁶⁰ The IOPC also undertakes thematic reviews, in addition to considering individual cases.

Recent IOPC work relevant to the Met includes:

- **Violence against women and girls:** Following the murder of Sarah Everard, and the actions of police officers investigating the murders of Bibaa Henry and Nicole Smallman, the IOPC conducted a [thematic investigation](#) into violence against women and girls. The IOPC issued several recommendations to police services throughout England and Wales.⁶¹
- **Stop and search:** The IOPC has called for "action to address the disproportionate use of stop and search on people from Black, Asian and other ethnic minority backgrounds and its impact on public confidence in policing."⁶² The IOPC issued [18 recommendations](#) to police services across England and Wales for improvement, including better training and supervision, increased use of body-worn video, and efforts to address racial bias in policing.⁶³
- **Stop and search involving minors:** The IOPC has called for a "substantial review" of policing powers relating to strip searches of children, and made recommendations

⁵⁸ NDPBs are established by government but operate at arm's length, with operational independence. They are accountable to ministers, who are in turn accountable to Parliament for their performance. More information: [Public Bodies Handbook – Part 1. Classification Of Public Bodies: Guidance for Departments](#) ([publishing.service.gov.uk](#))

⁵⁹ IOPC, [Statutory guidance on the police complaints system](#) ([policeconduct.gov.uk](#)), 2020.

⁶⁰ Dr Gillian Fairfield, [Independent Review of the Independent Office for Police Conduct](#) ([publishing.service.gov.uk](#)), 2023

⁶¹ IOPC, [Violence against women and girls: End-to-end case handling review - February 2024 | Independent Office for Police Conduct \(IOPC\)](#), 2024; IOPC, [Failings identified in how the MPS handled missing persons reports for murdered sisters | Independent Office for Police Conduct \(IOPC\)](#), 2021

⁶² IOPC, [IOPC calls for stop and search law change and identifies 18 opportunities for improvement | Independent Office for Police Conduct \(IOPC\)](#), 2022

⁶³ IOPC, [National stop and search learning report | Independent Office for Police Conduct \(IOPC\)](#), 2022.

to the Home Office, the National Police Chiefs' Council, and the College of Policing following the strip search of a 15-year-old child in London.⁶⁴

- **Operation Hotton:** This was a series of nine linked independent investigations, focused on serving police officers from the Met between 2016 and 2018. Most officers were constables based at Charing Cross Police Station. The allegations included bullying, sexual harassment and other behaviours.⁶⁵ The IOPC conducted an extensive investigation and the findings led to dismissals, resignations and other actions. The original allegation resulted in criminal investigation and dismissal for improper use of electronic communications.

3.4 The Angiolini Inquiry

The Angiolini Inquiry is an ongoing independent inquiry led by Rt Hon Lady Elish Angiolini LT DBE KC. It was established in 2021 by the Home Secretary, following the murder of Sarah Everard by the serving Met officer Wayne Couzens. There are three parts to the inquiry, with the first part concluding in early 2024:⁶⁶

- Part 1: to investigate how an off-duty police officer was able to abduct, rape and murder a member of the public.
- Part 2: to establish if there is a risk of recurrence across policing, to investigate police culture, and to address the broader concerns surrounding women's safety in public spaces.
- Part 3: to examine the career and conduct of David Carrick, a former Met officer convicted of numerous rapes and other offences.

A [report with findings from Part 1](#) of the Inquiry was published in February 2024. The Inquiry found that Couzens was a repeat sexual offender whose offending behaviour had not been addressed by the Met or by Kent Police, where Couzens also served. The Inquiry found that vetting undertaken on Couzens throughout his policing career, including by the Met, lacked rigour and failed to address salient issues that should have prevented him serving as a police officer. The report states:

“This Inquiry cannot, of course, make any conclusive finding that earlier intervention would have prevented the horrific crimes against Sarah Everard. However, more diligent adherence to vetting guidance, improved information-sharing and greater scrutiny of Couzens' financial situation and the associated stress and pressure created by significant debt could have made a difference. More thorough and committed investigation of reports of alleged indecent exposure in particular would almost certainly have brought him to the attention of his employers, and could have led to prosecution, his removal from policing roles and outright dismissal.”⁶⁷

⁶⁴ IOPC, [IOPC calls for review of police strip search powers following Child Q investigation | Independent Office for Police Conduct \(IOPC\)](#), 2023

⁶⁵ IOPC, [Thematic learning issued to address cultural concerns in nine linked investigations– Metropolitan Police Service, June 2018 | Independent Office for Police Conduct \(IOPC\)](#), 2022.

⁶⁶ The Angiolini Inquiry, [Terms of Reference](#), accessed May 2024

⁶⁷ The Angiolini Inquiry, [Part 1 Report](#), February 2024

4 Strategy

4.1 Mayor's Police and Crime Plan

The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 requires the Mayor, as occupant of MOPAC, to draft, consult and issue a Police and Crime Plan within the financial year in which the Mayor is elected.⁶⁸ The Mayor's current [Police and Crime Plan](#), covering 2022 to 2025, was published in March 2022. It sets out an overall vision for London to be a city in which Londoners are safer and feel safer, and includes four priorities for policing in London:⁶⁹

- **Reducing and preventing violence:** preventing and reducing violence affecting young people; making London a city in which women and girls are safer and feel safer; tackling the harm caused by drugs; reducing reoffending by the most violent and high-risk groups; preventing hate crime; and working together to prevent terrorism and violent extremism.
- **Increasing trust and confidence:** increasing public trust in the Met and reducing gaps in confidence between different groups; ensuring that the Met engages with Londoners and treats them fairly; and ensuring that the Met, borough councils and all community safety partners respond to neighbourhood crimes such as burglary and anti-social behaviour.
- **Better supporting victims:** improving the service and support that victims receive from the Met and the criminal justice service; working to ensure victims receive a better criminal justice response and outcome; and reducing the number of repeat victims of domestic abuse and sexual violence.
- **Protecting people from being exploited or harmed:** reducing the number of young people and adults who are criminally exploited or harmed; keeping young people in the justice system supported and safe; and keeping people safe online.

MOPAC published a consultation summary alongside the Mayor's final Police and Crime Plan.⁷⁰ This set out how MOPAC consulted on its draft plan and details of the responses received. Consultation included: representative surveys of Londoners, including Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic Londoners; consultation workshops and events; discussions hosted on Talk London; and meetings with stakeholders and members of the public.

The London Assembly Police and Crime Committee also held a formal evidence-gathering meeting with a range of experts in December 2021 to inform its response to the Mayor's draft plan. In addition, in January 2022, it heard evidence from the DMPC and MOPAC's Director of Strategy and MPS Oversight. The Committee subsequently provided [written](#)

⁶⁸ Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, [section 6](#)

⁶⁹ Mayor of London, [Police and Crime Plan for London 2022-25](#), March 2022

⁷⁰ MOPAC, [Police and Crime Plan for London – 2022-2025: Consultation Summary](#)

[feedback and recommendations](#) on the Plan in February 2022, with the DMPC [responding](#) to this in March 2022.

MOPAC publishes quarterly reports summarising the progress made against commitments in the Mayor's Police and Crime Plan, including priorities identified for additional oversight. Its last quarterly report was published in February 2024.⁷¹ MOPAC published its first Annual Report against the plan on 1 March 2024. This provides a detailed summary of progress against its commitments.⁷²

4.2 A New Met for London

Following the HMICFRS PEEL inspection and the Baroness Casey Review (see section 1.2), the Met published [A New Met for London](#) on 18 July 2023. A New Met for London sets out how the Met is "putting communities back at the heart of policing as it delivers more trust, less crime and high standards." The Met states that the two-year plan directly supports the delivery of the Mayor's Police and Crime Plan for London, the Mayor's Race Action Plan⁷³ and the Government's [Beating Crime Plan](#). A New Met for London focusses on three priorities for reform. These priorities and the specific commitments under them are:

“Community crime-fighting – working with Londoners to keep them safe

- We'll make communities a Met-wide priority and the bedrock of how we police.
- We'll take a precise and community-first approach to tackling and reducing neighbourhood crime, anti-social behaviour and serious violence.
- We're putting more people into local policing, focused on the issues that matter to Londoners.
- Every borough and every ward, will have its own team of officers and PCSOs.
- To keep them safe, we'll listen and involve Londoners in how their areas are policed.
- We're going to do more to support communities and people who've had their trust damaged. We'll put more people and focus into the teams protecting women and children from violence; we'll go after predatory men who commit those crimes; we'll do more for Black, ethnic minority and LGBT+ communities and for disabled Londoners. We'll develop a new strategy that makes a meaningful difference to how we police and keep children and young people safe.
- We're putting more people into the teams who work with victims of crime, ensuring they can provide the right care and better support those who've suffered.
- We'll ensure we're in buildings and locations that are visible and accessible to the public.

Culture change – embedding the values of policing by consent

⁷¹ MOPAC, [Quarterly Performance Report: Quarter 3 – 2023/24](#), 2024

⁷² MOPAC, [2022-2023 MOPAC Annual Report](#)

⁷³ This refers to the Mayor's Action Plan for Transparency, Accountability and Trust in Policing (see section 4.3).

- We’re going to refresh and embed new values to reset our culture and set out a positive vision for how we want everyone in the Met to act.
- We’re going to address our cultural challenges and deliver the inclusive, open, tolerant and diverse organisation that our people, and the public, expect to see.
- We’ll more regularly review how we use force and stop and search.
- We’ll reform the command that investigates and hears cases for officers and staff who’ve breached standards, ensuring we’re removing those who fail to meet the public’s expectations.
- We’ll reform armed policing.

Fixing the Met’s foundations – setting the Met up to succeed

- We’re radically changing how we train our people to give them the skills and tools they need to reform the Met.
- We’ll improve leadership training across the organisation.
- We’re going to give our people, better facilities and better equipment, with the data and technology they need to be precise and reduce disproportionality in how we police London.
- We’ll make sure our people have more time to serve communities. They’ll have more capacity to be out in their neighbourhoods, learning about them and working with them on how to fix the issues in their area.”

A New Met for London includes a set of priorities and measures agreed between the Mayor and the Commissioner to monitor progress on the delivery of the plan:⁷⁴

Figure 3: Performance measures in A New Met for London

| More Trust Improve Londoners' Perceptions of the MPS | Less Crime The MPS Keeps Londoners Safer | Higher Standards (Improve MPS Culture, Standards and Processes) |
|--|--|---|
| Proportion of Londoners who think the Met’s doing a good job locally. | Neighbourhood Crime - recorded volume (and outcomes) | The time it takes to resolve public complaints and misconduct matters. |
| Proportion of Londoners who trust the Met. | Serious violence – recorded volume (and outcomes) | The level of disproportionality in misconduct matters. |
| The proportion of victims satisfied with the service the Met provides. | Gun Crime – recorded volume (and outcomes) | The proportion of Met officers and staff who feel safe to challenge inappropriate behaviour. |
| Proportion of Londoners who believe they’d be treated fairly by the Met. | Rape; other serious sexual offences; domestic abuse; stalking and harassment – positive outcomes, repeat victimisation | The proportion of Met officers and staff who say they’re fairly treated at work. |
| Proportion of Londoners who believe stop and search is used fairly (PAS). | Hate crime – positive outcomes, repeat victimisation | The proportion of Met officers and staff who are confident in their leaders (at all levels). |
| Disproportionality across protected characteristics for all the above measures.. | Anti social behaviour– positive outcomes, repeat locations | The proportion of Met officers and staff who are confident inappropriate behaviour and misconduct will be dealt with effectively. |

⁷⁴ MOPAC, [Quarterly Performance Report: Quarter 3 – 2023/24](#), 2024

A New Met for London also sets out how the Met is responding to both HMICFRS's and Baroness Casey's recommendations, and the action it is taking to address them.⁷⁵

4.3 Action Plan: Transparency, Accountability and Trust in Policing

In November 2020, MOPAC published the Mayor's action plan for [Transparency, Accountability and Trust in Policing](#). The plan was aimed at addressing community concerns about the disproportionality in the use of certain police powers affecting Black Londoners.

The action plan includes:

- an overhaul of community monitoring structures to ensure that London's diverse communities are better represented
- stricter oversight and scrutiny of the 'smell of cannabis' used as sole grounds for stop and search
- research into stop and search using Body Worn Video (BWV) footage
- greater public scrutiny of the Met police and police use of force
- reviewing vehicle stops and calling for mandatory data collection
- developing community-led training for police officers
- challenging aims for Black police officer recruitment.

Regular [action plan updates](#) are published by MOPAC. An [External Reference Group](#) oversees progress.

5 Funding

5.1 MOPAC and the Met

MOPAC's budget is set by the Mayor as part of the [annual GLA Group Budget](#). The budget allocation to MOPAC includes the budget for the Met.⁷⁶ The Mayor's budget is considered by the London Assembly, which can amend it with a two-third majority of members voting.

MOPAC stated in its 2022-23 annual report that it spends about £70 million per year commissioning services that help "victims of crime, tackle the behaviour of perpetrators and reduce reoffending". It also oversees a further £20 million of funding through the Mayor's Domestic Abuse Safe Accommodation project, in partnership with the GLA.⁷⁷

The majority of MOPAC's funding comes directly from the England and Wales system of police grant funding. Funding for MOPAC/the Met has increased by 47 per cent between

⁷⁵ The Met, [A New Met for London](#), 18 July 2023

⁷⁶ GLA Act 1999, [schedule 6](#)

⁷⁷ MOPAC, [2022-2023 MOPAC Annual Report](#), March 2024

2017-18 and the 2024-25 MOPAC/the Met budget.⁷⁸ This has been driven predominantly by the Home Office grant increasing by 28 per cent from £1.9 billion to £2.4 billion, and a 63 per cent increase in the amount of council tax that the Mayor has dedicated to MOPAC and the Met, which has risen from £592 million to £964 million.

MOPAC's 2024-25 budget presents a net expenditure of £4,444 million.⁷⁹ The Home Office Police Grant at £2,402 million therefore comprises 54 per cent of MOPAC's net expenditure for 2024-25.

The majority of MOPAC's operating budget is spent on Met officers and staff, which at £3,583 million represents around 84 per cent of net expenditure.⁸⁰ MOPAC also has a capital spending plan for 2024-25 of £341 million. This is primarily funded through borrowing of £283 million.⁸¹

The Met receives annual funding through the National and International Capital Cities (NICC) grant, which is provided "in recognition of the unique and additional activities associated with policing London."⁸² In 2024-25, the NICC grant is £185 million. The Met and MOPAC's assessment is that this represents underfunding of £240 million per year.⁸³

5.2 Violence Reduction Unit

Since its inception, the VRU has received funding from the Home Office, like other VRUs around the country, in addition to funding from the Mayor. Home Office funding of the VRU in London is £9.4 million in 2024-25.⁸⁴

The VRU also receives funding from the MOPAC-funded LCPF. The 2024-25 MOPAC/Met budget submission to the Mayor set out £1.6 million of LCPF funding for each of the years from 2024-25 to 2026-27.⁸⁵

⁷⁸ Based on budgeted revenue spending of £4797.2 million in 2024-25, compared to £3269.1 million in 2017-18. GLA, [The Greater London Authority Consolidated Budget and Component Budgets 2024-25](#), March 2024; GLA, [The Greater London Authority Consolidated Budget and Component Budgets for 2017-18](#), March 2017

⁷⁹ GLA, [The Greater London Authority Consolidated Budget and Component Budgets 2024-25](#), March 2024

⁸⁰ Based on planned expenditure of £3401.1 million on officer pay and £173.3 on overtime GLA. [The Greater London Authority Consolidated Budget and Component Budgets 2024-25](#), March 2024. Additional information provided to the Assembly by MOPAC, June 2024.

⁸¹ GLA, [The Mayor of London's Capital Spending Plan 2024-25](#), February 2024

⁸² Home Office, [Police funding for England and Wales: user guide](#), February 2023

⁸³ GLA, [The Greater London Authority Consolidated Budget and Component Budgets 2024-25](#), March 2024. This estimate is based on the findings of a [review](#) for the Home Office led by Sir Richard Mottram in 2016-17, and updated for current prices. MOPAC confirmed to the Assembly in June 2024 that it shares this assessment.

⁸⁴ GLA, [The Greater London Authority Consolidated Budget and Component Budgets 2024-25](#), March 2024

⁸⁵ [MOPAC/MPS Budget Submission 2024-25 to 2026-27](#), 5 December 2023, pp21-22

6 Scrutiny of MOPAC

6.1 London Assembly Police and Crime Committee

The London Assembly is required by statute to establish a committee to discharge the functions set out in the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011.⁸⁶ These functions include:

- reviewing and making a report or recommendations on the Mayor's draft police and crime plan
- to keep under review the exercise of the functions of MOPAC.

In fulfilling its statutory functions, the London Assembly has the power to hold MOPAC to account, investigate and prepare reports about any actions or decisions of MOPAC, and any of its officials, and any other matters the Assembly considers to be of importance to policing and crime reduction in London. The Police and Crime Committee therefore examines the work of MOPAC and publicly scrutinises the DMPC on a regular basis, alongside representatives from the Met. In accordance with the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, the Assembly can also, at reasonable notice, request the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis to attend the committee to give evidence.⁸⁷

The Police and Crime Committee usually meets twice a month, holding one Q&A session and one thematic meeting. Q&A sessions are typically held with the DMPC, and a senior member of the Met. Over recent years, the Commissioner of the Met has attended around four meetings each year. These sessions are used to question the Met and MOPAC about current and on-going strategic and other topical policy issues.

Thematic meetings allow the Committee to delve deeper into a particular topic and invite informed/specialist guests to participate and give evidence. Written evidence for these meetings may also be requested to provide the Committee with more information on which to draw its conclusions and make recommendations for action.

The Committee has recently undertaken investigations on: [serious injury collisions](#); [preventing violence and protecting young people](#); [policing and mental health](#); [money laundering](#); and [MOPAC's oversight of the Met](#).

Terms of reference

The current terms of reference for the Police and Crime Committee, as agreed at the [annual meeting of the London Assembly](#) on 10 May 2024, are:⁸⁸

1. To review and make a report or recommendation on the draft police and crime plan, or draft variation, given to the Assembly by the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime

⁸⁶ Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, [section 33](#)

⁸⁷ Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, [section 33](#)

⁸⁸ The Committee's functions must be exercised with a view to supporting the effective exercise of the functions of MOPAC.

and on the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime Annual Report, in accordance with the provisions of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011.

2. To keep under review the exercise of the functions of the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime.
3. To investigate, and prepare reports, as necessary, in accordance with the relevant provisions of section 33 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011.⁸⁹
4. To submit proposals, as necessary, to the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime.
5. To hold a confirmation hearing in respect of the Mayor's proposed candidate for Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime and to make recommendations to the Mayor and decisions as necessary on the proposed appointment.
6. To fulfil functions in relation to complaints about conduct matters, in accordance with the responsibilities accorded to the Committee by section 31 and schedule 7 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 and the Elected Local Policing Bodies (Complaints and Misconduct) Regulations 2012.

The Committee has lead responsibility for scrutiny of the London Policing Board and its sub-committees; the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime, including the London Criminal Justice Board and other Boards; and the VRU Partnership Reference Group.

6.2 Other Assembly work

The Assembly also scrutinises MOPAC and the Met in its annual policing plenary meeting, the most recent of which was held on 2 November 2023 with the Mayor and Met Commissioner, Sir Mark Rowley. The plenary meeting included questions on the biggest challenges with regards to policing and crime in London, and how the Mayor and the Met are delivering for Londoners.⁹⁰

The Assembly's Budget and Performance Committee also scrutinises MOPAC, as it does for all GLA functional bodies. The Committee reviews quarterly financial and performance reports from MOPAC and also examines MOPAC's budget proposals annually as part of its scrutiny of the Mayor's budget.

In 2021, the House of Commons Housing, Communities and Local Government Committee published a report on devolution in England, following an inquiry on this topic.⁹¹ The Committee recommended that the London Assembly should have the power to reject the Mayor's Police and Crime Plan, by a two-thirds majority vote, as it does for other statutory

⁸⁹ The powers of the London Assembly include, in particular, power to investigate, and prepare reports about:
(a) any actions and decisions of MOPAC;
(b) any actions and decisions of the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime;
(c) any actions and decisions of a member of staff of MOPAC;
(d) matters relating to the functions of MOPAC;
(e) matters in relation to which the functions of MOPAC are exercisable; or
(f) any other matters which the Assembly considers to be of importance to policing and crime reduction in the metropolitan police district.

⁹⁰ London Assembly Plenary, [Agenda](#), 2 November 2023

⁹¹ House of Commons, Housing, Communities and Local Government Committee, [Progress on devolution in England](#), October 2021, p59. The Committee is now named the Levelling Up, Housing and Communities Committee.

Mayoral strategies. The government rejected the proposal, stating that whilst the additional powers could “strengthen the scrutiny of the Assembly, they also introduce additional bureaucracy and have to be balanced against the benefits of the strong mayoral model in London.”⁹²

⁹² Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, [Government response to the Levelling Up, Housing and Communities Select Committee report on Progress on Devolution in England](#), 25 February 2022

Other formats and languages

If you, or someone you know needs this report in large print or braille, or a copy of the summary and main findings in another language, then please call us on: 020 7983 4100 or email assembly.translations@london.gov.uk

Chinese

如您需要这份文件的简介的翻译本，
请电话联系或按上面所提供的邮寄地址或
Email 与我们联系。

Vietnamese

Nếu ông (bà) muốn nội dung văn bản này được dịch sang tiếng Việt, xin vui lòng liên hệ với chúng tôi bằng điện thoại, thư hoặc thư điện tử theo địa chỉ ở trên.

Greek

Εάν επιθυμείτε περίληψη αυτού του κειμένου στην γλώσσα σας, παρακαλώ καλέστε τον αριθμό ή επικοινωνήστε μαζί μας στην ανωτέρω ταχυδρομική ή την ηλεκτρονική διεύθυνση.

Turkish

Bu belgenin kendi dilinize çevrilmiş bir özetini okumak isterseniz, lütfen yukarıdaki telefon numarasını arayın, veya posta ya da e-posta adresi aracılığıyla bizimle temasa geçin.

Punjabi

ਜੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਦਾ ਸੰਖੇਪ ਆਪਣੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਚ ਲੈਣਾ ਚਾਹੋ, ਤਾਂ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਸ ਨੰਬਰ 'ਤੇ ਫ਼ੋਨ ਕਰੋ ਜਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਡਾਕ ਜਾਂ ਈਮੇਲ ਪਤੇ 'ਤੇ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਕਰੋ।

Hindi

यदि आपको इस दस्तावेज़ का सारांश अपनी भाषा में चाहिए तो उपर दिये हुए नंबर पर फोन करें या उपर दिये गये डाक पते या ई मेल पते पर हम से संपर्क करें।

Bengali

আপনি যদি এই দলিলের একটি সারাংশ নিজের ভাষায় পেতে চান, তাহলে দয়া করে ফো করবেন অথবা উল্লিখিত ডাক ঠিকানায় বা ই-মেইল ঠিকানায় আমাদের সাথে যোগাযোগ করবেন।

Urdu

اگر آپ کو اس دستاویز کا خلاصہ اپنی زبان میں درکار ہو تو، براہ کرم نمبر پر فون کریں یا مذکورہ بالا ڈاک کے پتے یا ای میل پتے پر ہم سے رابطہ کریں۔

Arabic

الحصول على ملخص لهذا المستند بلغتك،
فارجاء الاتصال برقم الهاتف أو الاتصال على
العنوان البريدي العادي أو عنوان البريد
الإلكتروني أعلاه.

Gujarati

જો તમારે આ દસ્તાવેજનો સાર તમારી ભાષામાં જોઈતો હોય તો ઉપર આપેલ નંબર પર ફોન કરો અથવા ઉપર આપેલ ટપાલ અથવા ઈ-મેઇલ સરનામા પર અમારો સંપર્ક કરો.