

CYNGOR SIR YNYS MON / ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL

COMMITTEE:	Standards Committee
DATE:	15 December 2020
REPORT TITLE:	Adjudication Panel for Wales – Presidential Guidance
PURPOSE OF THE REPORT:	To advise the Standards Committee on the publishing of three Presidential Guidances by the Adjudication Panel for Wales
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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Following consultation over the summer period, the Adjudication Panel for Wales (APW) has published three presidential guidances, on
- Anonymity
 - Disclosure; and
 - The role of the Monitoring Officer in APW proceedings.
- 1.2 Presidential guidance documents are not legally binding and they are provided to assist monitoring officers, the parties, relevant authorities and their members, and the wider public to understand their role within APW proceedings. The guidances do not constitute legal advice and do not supersede individuals' own duties, the requirements of their own Code of Conduct if applicable or their professional obligations, but they are a source of useful guidance to be taken into account when APW proceedings are being conducted and may be useful in connection with proceedings before the Standards Committee.
- 1.3 Whilst these documents do not directly affect the work of the Standards Committee, they provide an insight into the workings and considerations of the APW and so are informative and provide some background for the Standards Committee members. Their contents will be of limited relevance to Members of the County Council and the Community Councils until such time as they may be subject to APW proceedings.

2. PRESIDENTIAL GUIDANCE:

- 2.1 Below is a summary of the main elements included in each of the presidential guidances published by the APW.

2.2 Presidential Guidance – Anonymity

The Guidance (**Enclosure 1**) assists on the issue of Anonymity. The main matters covered in the Guidance include:

➤ **Power to anonymise:**

Whilst the APW does not have the power to issue restricted reporting orders or control what is reported by the press or through social media, it does have the power to control its own proceedings and give directions to the parties, witnesses and third parties.

APW final hearings take place in public, except where the tribunal considers that publicity would prejudice the interests of justice. However, anonymisation can allow all or the majority of the hearing to take place in public, enabling the public to fully understand the proceedings without breaching the rights of the individual whose identity has been concealed. This is compliant with the open justice principle; it is less restrictive to anonymise individuals than to have a private hearing in whole, or in part.

➤ **European Convention on Human Rights :**

The paramount object of the APW is to do justice in accordance with the right to a fair hearing, but if it is strictly necessary to withhold either evidence, or the identity of an individual, from public consideration because it is in the interests of justice to do so, this can be directed following a balanced consideration of the various rights of those involved and the open justice principle. The Convention entitles parties to a fair and public hearing, but the press and public may be excluded from all or part of the hearing where the interests of the parties so require, or to the extent strictly necessary where publicity would prejudice the interests of justice.

➤ **The approach of the APW**

In certain circumstances, the identity of a complainant, witness or third party may be anonymised at the direction of an APW tribunal, or the President, for the purposes of the hearing and decision; but the identity of that individual will be known to the parties and the tribunal. The identity of the member subject to the proceedings will not be anonymised.

Only the tribunal hearing the case, or the President, can make a direction in relation to anonymity – no party can guarantee anonymity to a complainant, witness or third party.

➤ **Practical measures that may be used to as to ensure anonymity**

- Using “Witness A/B/C/ etc” or “Mr/Ms A/B/C etc” on documents
- Altering the Hearing Bundle
- Special Measures such as screens / video links

2.3 Presidential Guidance – Disclosure

The Guidance (**Enclosure 2**) assists on the issue of Disclosure. The main elements covered in the Guidance include:

➤ **General**

The tribunal may receive evidence of any fact which appears to the tribunal to be relevant, notwithstanding that such evidence would be inadmissible in proceedings before a court of law. The tribunal should allow evidence to be adduced if it is fair to do so (in the interests of justice) and the evidence is relevant to the determinations it must make; it can exclude irrelevant evidence.

➤ **Before APW proceedings start**

A final report is issued by the PSOW, setting out the allegations originally made, the evidence gathered, and his conclusions. The evidence relied upon by the PSOW is exhibited to the final report and served upon the member and either the standards committee or APW.

The PSOW has agreed to serve a schedule setting out what unused material exists to its knowledge (this is material not used to prepare the final report), what it is, and its location

when the final report is issued. The schedule of unused material may be in two sections – ordinary evidence and sensitive evidence. Sensitive evidence is defined for these purposes as evidence relating to national security, given in expectation of confidence, relating to a criminal investigation or proceedings, relating to a minor, or relating to the private life of a witness (not the member) or third party. If the member seeks disclosure of evidence listed within the unused material schedule, it should be sought within 28 days of receipt of the schedule. The tribunal may also direct disclosure of a document from the unused material schedule.

➤ **Once APW proceedings start**

Once the reference is made by the PSOW or permission to appeal has been given by the President of the APW (or their delegate), the Panel becomes responsible for deciding what evidence may be adduced. It will give directions where appropriate.

➤ **Powers of the APW**

The APW has the power to require documents or ask for particulars from any person, whether or not they are a party or interested party to the proceedings. If a party requires evidence or information from any person in order to fairly put forward their case to the APW, and they have not been able to obtain it directly themselves, they should apply to the APW for directions or an order to obtain the evidence or particulars.

➤ **The monitoring officer**

The monitoring officer is notified of the proceedings and invited to attend the final hearing. The monitoring officer's role is set out in more detail in the Presidential Guidance "*The role of the Monitoring Officer in APW proceedings*" (see below).

2.4 Presidential Guidance - The role of the Monitoring Officer in APW proceedings

The Guidance (**Enclosure 3**) assists on the issue of the role of the Monitoring Officer in APW proceedings. The main topics covered in the Guidance include:

➤ **The position of the monitoring officer**

The monitoring officer of a relevant authority whose Code of Conduct is at the centre of APW proceedings is not a party to the proceedings, but is present to assist and inform the tribunal. They are notified of the proceedings and the hearing date, and receive copies of the listing directions and final decision. The monitoring officer normally adopts a neutral role.

➤ **Attendance at the final hearing**

The monitoring officer is invited to attend the final hearing (or to send a deputy) to assist the tribunal and to make an appropriate observation or comment if they so wish at each stage of the proceedings. Their attendance at the hearing will also enable the monitoring officer to give a detailed report to the standards committee and Council and to deal with any press enquiries as appropriate.

➤ **Information required from the monitoring officer**

Routine enquiries that may be made of the monitoring officer include confirmation as to when the councillor agreed to be bound by the Code, when the councillor received training on the Code or if the councillor is also a member of another relevant authority, such as a town or community council or national park authority.

The Registrar of the APW will ask the monitoring officer to confirm if there have been any previous adverse findings made by a standards committee regarding a breach of the Code by the councillor; this information will not be disclosed to the tribunal unless it reaches the sanctions stage of the proceedings. At this stage, the clerk will provide this information to the tribunal but the monitoring officer will be given an opportunity to comment, amplify or update the information supplied orally at the hearing.

➤ **Disclosure**

The standard direction given to monitoring officers in correspondence from the Registrar is that any evidence which they wish to provide should generally be provided either direct to the Registrar when directed by the tribunal or to the PSOW for his consideration. This addresses any concerns that may be raised by either the regulations or data protection legislation in the overwhelming majority of cases about the disclosure of documents by the monitoring officer.

3. RECOMMENDATION

- 3.1 For the Standards Committee members to note the contents of the APW presidential guidance included as **Enclosures 1-3** to this report.



Presidential Guidance: Anonymity

This guidance is not legally binding and is provided to assist monitoring officers, the parties, relevant authorities and their members, and the wider public to understand their role within Adjudication Panel for Wales (“APW”) proceedings. Nothing within this guidance constitutes legal advice and those considering this guidance are reminded that this guidance does not supersede their own duties, the requirements of their own Code of Conduct if applicable or their professional obligations.

Power to anonymise

1. The APW does not have the power to issue restricted reporting orders or control what is reported by the press or through social media. However, it does have the power to control its own proceedings and give directions to the parties, witnesses and third parties.
2. The law on the reporting of sexual offences and the naming of alleged victims (s.1 of the Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act 1992) applies to those publishing information about APW proceedings where relevant; where possible, the tribunal considering such matters will remind those in attendance of these provisions, but they apply whether or not such a reminder is given. The APW will give consideration about how to approach matters involving the possible commission of sexual offences and give the necessary directions to the parties prior to the start of the final hearing.
3. While in appropriate cases, the identity of a complainant, witness or third party may be anonymised at the direction of a APW tribunal or the President for the purposes of the hearing and decision, the identity of that individual will be known to the parties and the tribunal. The identity of the member subject to the proceedings will not be anonymised.

European Convention on Human Rights

4. The paramount object of the APW is to do justice in accordance with the right to a fair hearing, but if it is strictly necessary to withhold either evidence or the identity of an individual from public consideration because it is in the interests of justice to do so, this can be directed following a balanced consideration of the various rights of those involved and the open justice principle. The Convention entitles parties to a fair and public hearing, but the press and public may be excluded from all or part of the hearing where the interests of the parties so require, or to the extent strictly necessary where publicity would prejudice the interests of justice.

5. Rights that may be engaged include the right to privacy and the right to a family life, as well as the right to freedom of expression, which is generally always engaged in APW proceedings. Examples of when such rights may be engaged could include the disclosure of medical information pertaining to a witness (such information being confidential), painful and humiliating disclosure of personal information about a witness where there is no public interest in its being publicised, or disclosure of information affecting minors.

The approach of the APW

6. APW final hearings take place in public, except where the tribunal considers that publicity would prejudice the interests of justice. However, anonymisation can allow all or the majority of the hearing to take place in public, enabling the public to fully understand the proceedings without breaching the rights of the individual whose identity has been concealed. This is compliant with the open justice principle; it is less restrictive to anonymise individuals than to have a private hearing in whole or in part.
7. It is appreciated that some complainants will only make a complaint if anonymisation at the hearing is likely. The quality of the evidence given at a hearing may be diminished due to fear or distress if anonymity is not granted. Only the tribunal hearing the case or the President can make such a direction – no party can guarantee anonymity to a complainant, witness or third party.
8. When considering whether to direct anonymisation, the tribunal will consider and balance the rights of the individual involved against the open justice principle and the right to a fair hearing in public, and the likely effect of anonymisation (or failure to do so) on the evidence to be adduced. It will also consider whether the identity of the individual is already widely known, rendering anonymisation pointless. Reasons will be provided to the parties for its decision.
9. If an interested person, such as the press, wishes to apply to set aside the anonymity order, they may apply to the tribunal for the application to be heard. It is a matter for the tribunal when the application is considered, but the views of the parties will be sought and considered. The view of the individual themselves may or may not be sought, depending on the approach adopted by the tribunal.

Practical measures

10. To guard against inadvertent disclosure, at the outset of the hearing and at the start of a relevant witness' evidence the chair will remind the parties, witnesses and the public that a particular individual's identity has been anonymised and they should be referred to as "Witness A/B/C/ etc" or "Mr/Ms A/B/C etc".
11. The hearing bundle may be redacted or altered to ensure that the name of the anonymised person is as directed, depending on the directions of the tribunal. The witness bundle and any press bundle (if prepared) must be so redacted or altered to avoid disclosure of the identity if inspected by the press or public.

12. The tribunal may direct use of special measures, such as a screen or video link, to enable the witness to give their evidence without disclosure of their identity.
13. Prior to the commencement of APW proceedings, if the parties anticipate that it is highly likely the identity of a witness or third party will be anonymised while gathering evidence, they may submit a suitably redacted version of the evidence (only anonymising the name of the individual and replacing with an appropriate anonymised name) to the APW for inclusion within the bundle. However, the original evidence must be disclosed to the other party, either before the matter is sent to the APW or when the redacted evidence is disclosed to the APW. The redaction must be brought to the tribunal's attention in a covering letter, and the letter must also include the reasons for the redaction and an application for directions permitting the anonymisation as sought.
14. The APW expects the parties to attempt to agree the issue of anonymisation before submitting an anonymised bundle to the panel, but if agreement cannot be reached, provided the process outlined above is followed, one party may request anonymity for an individual/s and submit an anonymised bundle for the approval of the panel or President.

Claire Sharp

Llywydd, Panel Dyfarnu Cymru/ President, Adjudication Panel for Wales

September 2020



Presidential Guidance: Disclosure

This guidance is not legally binding and is provided to assist monitoring officers, the parties, relevant authorities and their members, and the wider public to understand their role within Adjudication Panel for Wales (“APW”) proceedings. Nothing within this guidance constitutes legal advice and those considering this guidance are reminded that this guidance does not supersede their own duties, the requirements of their own Code of Conduct if applicable or their professional obligations.

General

1. Unlike *inter partes* litigation (litigation where one party is suing another), the APW deals with references made by the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales (“PSOW”) and appeals brought by members following a decision by a standards committee on the issue of whether the Code of Conduct for members has been breached (and if so, the appropriate sanction). In all cases, the member and the PSOW are parties and entitled to submit evidence, ask for witnesses to be called, and make representations. However, it is a matter for the tribunal to determine what evidence is before it, provided that a fair hearing is undertaken.
2. The tribunal may receive evidence of any fact which appears to the tribunal to be relevant, notwithstanding that such evidence would be inadmissible in proceedings before a court of law. It shall not refuse to admit any evidence which is admissible at law and is relevant. In other words, the tribunal should allow evidence to be adduced if it is fair to do so (in the interests of justice) and the evidence is relevant to the determinations it must make; it can exclude irrelevant evidence.
3. The parties are reminded that disclosure is key to a fair hearing and that evidence should be provided to the other party and the APW in advance and in good time before a final hearing; attempts to “ambush” the other party are not in accordance with the spirit of modern litigation practice. It is also inappropriate to ask those who are approached to give or supply evidence to keep the approach confidential from the other party or the APW, particularly monitoring officers, other officers or members of a relevant authority; this does not mean such a person cannot be asked to generally keep the approach confidential, but not in relation to the other party or the APW.

Before APW proceedings start

4. Prior to the commencement of APW proceedings, in the vast majority of cases the PSOW will have undertaken a full investigation (monitoring officers can conduct

investigations in certain circumstances, but generally they ask the PSOW to do so). The PSOW will have gathered evidence from the member, witnesses and relevant third parties, carried out interviews, and asked the member to comment on the draft report.

5. A final report is issued by the PSOW, setting out the allegations originally made, the evidence gathered, and his conclusions. The evidence relied upon by the PSOW is exhibited to the final report and served upon the member and either the standards committee or APW.
6. The PSOW has agreed to serve upon the member (and the APW when a reference is made) a schedule setting out what unused material exists to its knowledge (this is material not used to prepare the final report), what it is, and its location (as the PSOW may not hold such material; for example, the monitoring officer may hold it) when the final report is issued. The schedule of unused material may be in two sections – ordinary evidence and sensitive evidence. Sensitive evidence is defined for these purposes as evidence relating to national security, given in expectation of confidence, relating to a criminal investigation or proceedings, relating to a minor, or relating to the private life of a witness (not the member) or third party. If the member seeks disclosure of evidence listed within the unused material schedule, it should be sought within 28 days of receipt of the schedule to avoid unnecessary delay by the member or his representatives. The tribunal may also direct disclosure of a document from the unused material schedule, but it is not obliged to do so.

Once APW proceedings start

7. Once the reference is made by the PSOW or permission to appeal has been given by the President of the APW (or their delegate), the Panel becomes responsible for deciding what evidence may be adduced. It will give directions where appropriate, but broadly the following principles apply:
 - a) The final report and evidence exhibited with it will form part of the hearing bundle if it is relevant and in the interests of justice to be considered by the tribunal (attention is drawn to paragraph *h* below);
 - b) The response of the member or their application to appeal will form part of the hearing bundle;
 - c) Evidence submitted by the member with their response will form part of the hearing bundle if it is relevant and in the interests of justice to be considered by the tribunal (attention is drawn to point *h* below);
 - d) Any decision made by the standards committee and supporting evidence where provided by either the parties or monitoring officer (if not already within the PSOW's final report) will form part of the hearing bundle;
 - e) Correspondence between the APW and the parties will form part of the hearing bundle, as will listing and other directions or orders;

- f) Submissions from the parties may form part of the hearing bundle (unless made orally), but is not evidence;
- g) Any additional evidence the parties wish to be considered, apart from paragraphs a – e, must either be the subject of an application made to the tribunal or included by way of directions from the tribunal on its own initiative. Applications should be made in good time before the final hearing commences to allow the tribunal to seek the view of the other party and deliver its decision; such applications should be made no later than 28 clear days before the final hearing commences, but the expectation is that such applications should be made before the listing conference. Applications to adduce evidence made at the final hearing or within the 28 day period preceding the start of the final hearing will be viewed as a late application and good reasons as to why the application could not have been made earlier will be required to be given, as will an explanation as to why late disclosure is in the interests of justice;
- h) The tribunal has the right to exclude irrelevant evidence from the hearing bundle and to determine which witnesses will be called to give evidence. It is expected that the parties will be notified in advance and given reasons if evidence is to be excluded.

Powers of the APW

- 8. The APW has the power to require documents or ask for particulars from any person, whether or not they are a party or interested party to the proceedings. If a party requires evidence or information from any person in order to fairly put forward their case to the APW, and they have not been able to obtain it directly themselves (attention is drawn below to the special position of monitoring officers), they should apply to the APW for directions or an order to obtain the evidence or particulars.
- 9. Applications should be made in good time before the final hearing, and ideally before the listing conference. Such applications should not be made at the final hearing or within the 28 day period before the start of a final hearing as costs will already have been incurred by the parties and the APW which may be wasted (the parties should note that the APW does in certain circumstances have the power to make costs orders). The parties should bear in mind that sufficient time should be given to allow submissions to be made by the other party and for the tribunal to make a decision – this is likely to take at least 28 days.

The monitoring officer

- 10. The monitoring officer is notified of the proceedings and invited to attend the final hearing. The monitoring officer's role is set out in more detail in the Presidential Guidance "*The role of the Monitoring Officer in APW proceedings*". The section relating to disclosure and monitoring officers is repeated below for convenience and to ensure that the parties understand that the monitoring officer is neutral and has a key role in upholding standards.

11. Generally, monitoring officers are not expected to take an active part in APW proceedings. Prior to proceedings, the PSOW is likely to have collected relevant evidence from the relevant authority, including from the monitoring officer, and this evidence will either be exhibited to the PSOW's final report or set out in an unused material schedule provided with the report.
12. However, it is possible that the monitoring officer may hold relevant evidence that has not been disclosed to the PSOW or is approached by the councillor or his representatives to disclose evidence. Monitoring officers should not "*descend into the arena*" and are expected to remain neutral in accordance with the requirements of their role. It is appropriate for a monitoring officer to correct a factual mistake made by a witness (as part of their role outlined above to provide factual information to the tribunal in relation to any evidence already before it), but they should not adopt a position about the decision to be made by the tribunal. Equally, it is appreciated that the monitoring officer may need to be a witness in their own right if they witnessed a disputed event or made the initial complaint (for example on behalf of junior officers); this is not regarded as outside their neutral role provided the evidence only deals with factual matters.
13. Monitoring Officers are reminded that if they carried out the investigation (as opposed to the PSOW), Regulation 5 of Local Government Investigations (Functions of Monitoring Officers and Standards Committees) (Wales) Regulations 2001 ("the Regulations") will apply, and the APW is not listed as an entity that can lawfully be a direct recipient of information obtained by the monitoring officer when conducting the investigation, unlike the PSOW. The APW does have the power to require evidence from any person through directions and orders under Regulation 7, including information gathered by the monitoring officer under Regulation 5.
14. The standard direction given to monitoring officers in correspondence from the Registrar is that any evidence which they wish to provide should generally be provided either direct to the Registrar when directed by the tribunal or to the PSOW for his consideration. This addresses any concerns that may be raised by either the regulations or data protection legislation in the overwhelming majority of cases about the disclosure of documents by the monitoring officer.
15. Once APW proceedings are underway, it is the tribunal which decides what evidence is within the hearing bundle (subject to applications by the parties where relevant). If a monitoring officer is concerned that they hold relevant evidence which has not been previously disclosed to the PSOW and APW proceedings have commenced, they should either consider making an application to the tribunal seeking directions on their own initiative to enable disclosure to the PSOW, the councillor/councillor's representatives and the tribunal, or disclose the evidence to the PSOW (who has undertaken to ensure the councillor then receives such evidence). Disclosure applications to the tribunal should be made at the earliest possible opportunity to avoid delay to the final hearing.

16. If a monitoring officer is requested to keep a request for disclosure confidential by one of the parties, it is a matter for their professional judgment whether to agree, but the APW expects that disclosure should not be made outside of its directions (whether through the direction set out in its standard letter to monitoring officers or case-specific directions made by the tribunal) or this guidance once its proceedings have commenced. This is to ensure a fair hearing once the APW proceedings are underway and to enable both parties to receive disclosure.

Claire Sharp

Llywydd, Panel Dyfarnu Cymru/ President, Adjudication Panel for Wales

September 2020



Presidential Guidance: The role of the Monitoring Officer in APW proceedings

This guidance is not legally binding and is provided to assist monitoring officers, the parties, relevant authorities and their members, and the wider public to understand the role of the monitoring officer within Adjudication Panel for Wales (“APW”) proceedings. Nothing within this guidance constitutes legal advice and monitoring officers are reminded that this guidance does not supersede their duties, the requirements of the Code of Conduct for Employees or professional obligations.

The position of the monitoring officer

1. The monitoring officer of a relevant authority whose Code of Conduct is at the centre of APW proceedings is not a party to the proceedings, but is present to assist and inform the tribunal. They are notified of the proceedings and the hearing date, and receive copies of the listing directions and final decision. The monitoring officer normally adopts a neutral role.

Attendance at the final hearing

2. The monitoring officer is invited to attend the final hearing (or to send a deputy) to assist the tribunal and to make an appropriate observation or comment if they so wish at each stage of the proceedings. This is an opportunity for the monitoring officer to clarify any procedural points regarding the business of the relevant authority or to provide factual information to the tribunal in relation to any evidence already before it. It is open to the officer to make no comment.
3. The tribunal’s invitation to speak at the oral hearing is not an opportunity for the monitoring officer to adduce new evidence not previously disclosed; any evidence which they wish to provide should generally be provided either direct to the Registrar when directed by the tribunal or to the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales (“PSOW”) for his consideration (see the disclosure section below).
4. The monitoring officer may ultimately be asked to provide or arrange further training to the councillor or to action matters relating to the exercise of the authority’s functions, the authority’s Code, or the authority’s standards committee if so recommended by the tribunal. Their attendance at the hearing will also enable the monitoring officer to give a detailed report to the standards committee and Council and to deal with any press enquiries as appropriate.

Information required from the monitoring officer

5. Routine enquiries that may be made of the monitoring officer by either the PSOW or the tribunal through its directions or correspondence through the Registrar include confirmation as to when the councillor agreed to be bound by the Code, when the councillor received training on the Code or if the councillor is also a member of another relevant authority, such as a town or community council or national park authority. They will also be asked to confirm the dates of full council meetings or relevant council business that might affect the listing of the hearing, and their personal unavailability dates.
6. The Registrar of the APW will ask the monitoring officer to confirm if there have been any previous adverse findings made by a standards committee regarding a breach of the Code by the councillor; this information will not be disclosed to the tribunal unless it reaches the sanctions stage of the proceedings. At this stage, the clerk will provide this information to the tribunal but the monitoring officer will be given an opportunity to comment, amplify or update the information supplied orally at the hearing.

Disclosure

7. Generally, monitoring officers are not expected to take an active part in APW proceedings. Prior to proceedings, the PSOW is likely to have collected relevant evidence from the relevant authority, including from the monitoring officer, and this evidence will either be exhibited to the PSOW's final report or set out in an unused material schedule provided with the report.
8. However, it is possible that the monitoring officer may hold relevant evidence that has not been disclosed to the PSOW or is approached by the councillor or his representatives to disclose evidence. Monitoring officers should not "*descend into the arena*" and are expected to remain neutral in accordance with the requirements of their role. It is appropriate for a monitoring officer to correct a factual mistake made by a witness (as part of their role outlined above to provide factual information to the tribunal in relation to any evidence already before it), but they should not adopt a position about the decision to be made by the tribunal. Equally, it is appreciated that the monitoring officer may need to be a witness in their own right if they witnessed a disputed event or made the initial complaint (for example on behalf of junior officers); this is not regarded as outside their neutral role provided the evidence only deals with factual matters.
9. Monitoring Officers are reminded that if they carried out the investigation (as opposed to the PSOW), Regulation 5 of Local Government Investigations (Functions of Monitoring Officers and Standards Committees) (Wales) Regulations 2001 ("the Regulations") will apply, and the APW is not listed as an entity that can lawfully be a direct recipient of information obtained by the monitoring officer when conducting the investigation, unlike the PSOW. The APW does have the power to require evidence from any person through directions and orders under Regulation 7, including information gathered by the monitoring officer under Regulation 5.

10. The standard direction given to monitoring officers in correspondence from the Registrar is that any evidence which they wish to provide should generally be provided either direct to the Registrar when directed by the tribunal or to the PSOW for his consideration. This addresses any concerns that may be raised by either the regulations or data protection legislation in the overwhelming majority of cases about the disclosure of documents by the monitoring officer.
11. Once APW proceedings are underway, it is the tribunal which decides what evidence is within the hearing bundle (subject to applications by the parties where relevant). If a monitoring officer is concerned that they hold relevant evidence which has not been previously disclosed to the PSOW and APW proceedings have commenced, they should either consider making an application to the tribunal seeking directions on their own initiative to enable disclosure to the PSOW, the councillor/councillor's representatives and the tribunal, or disclose the evidence to the PSOW (who has undertaken to ensure the councillor then receives such evidence). Disclosure applications to the tribunal should be made at the earliest possible opportunity to avoid delay to the final hearing.
12. If a monitoring officer is requested to keep a request for disclosure confidential by one of the parties, it is a matter for their professional judgment whether to agree, but the APW expects that disclosure should not be made outside of its directions (whether through the direction set out in its standard letter to monitoring officers or case-specific directions made by the tribunal) or this guidance once its proceedings have commenced. This is to ensure a fair hearing once the APW proceedings are underway and to enable both parties to receive disclosure.

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