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Annual Report and Accounts 2024-25

July 2025



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Annual Report and Accounts

of the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales
for the year ended 31 March 2025

Laid before the Welsh Parliament under paragraphs 15, 17 and 18 of Schedule 1 of the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Act 2019.

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Foreword

We have now completed the second year of our Strategic Plan 2023-26 'A New Chapter', and it has been another busy year for the office.

Again, we saw an increase in the number of people contacting us about public services. Since 2019-20, the volume of new complaints reaching our office has increased by 43%. To manage this increase, we have intervened early in more cases, avoiding the need for lengthy investigations, while also reducing the time it takes us to complete investigations. We have also dealt with more non-health related complaints, to make sure that our work is balanced across all public services.

We have continued to use our proactive powers to undertake investigations on our own initiative; to set and monitor complaints standards and to accept oral complaints. During the year, we concluded our second wider 'own initiative' investigation, which looked into carers' needs assessments in Wales.

We continue to bring more public bodies under complaints standards, specifically working with housing associations, and we have provided over 50 training sessions to public bodies on good complaint handling. We also accepted just over 160 oral complaints, improving access to our services.

Following a social media incident last year involving a former member of our staff, when our independence was questioned, we remain focussed on upholding our reputation. We were very glad to see that an independent review of our investigation of Code of Conduct Complaints found that our decision making was appropriate, fair and free from political bias.

In addition, the Senedd's Finance Committee also concluded that we operate with impartiality and fairness and that our response to the incident was appropriate.

Both the Review and the Finance Committee identified recommendations and learning points, all of which we accepted, and details of how we have responded are included in this Report.

We knew that the social media incident had the potential to damage public confidence in our office. Therefore, we were especially glad to see that, according to our national awareness survey, confidence in our office is at the highest level ever. We are grateful for the trust placed in us by the Welsh public.

We recognise that this has been a very challenging year for our staff. We are proud to say that, despite this, staff have continued to deliver exceptional services.

Highlights include: closing more complaints than ever before, reducing the average time it takes us to complete an investigation, and exceeding our ambitious target for improving service quality.

We recognise the effort that our staff have put into achieving these results. Throughout the year, we continued to support their wellbeing and carried out extensive internal consultation to explore what more we could do. We were delighted to see evidence that our staff appreciated these steps, with our internal survey results showing improved staff satisfaction.

We have also gathered views from public service providers, the third sector and the general public, about our organisation and the services we deliver. We were pleased to see evidence of general appreciation of our work and acknowledgement that we have a positive impact on improving public services.

There is more work to be done. The continuing increase in complaints remains one of the biggest challenges facing our office. Despite increased outreach and communications activity, we have struggled to diversify the profile of people who use our service. Also, although our process is fully bilingual, very few people opt to complain to us in Welsh.

This has been a year of new challenges, but also of new achievements. We can look to the future with assurance that we are on the right track. We will continue to work towards our ambitious goals during 2025-26, exploring new ways to overcome longstanding challenges and delivering justice and positive change for the people of Wales.

Michelle Morris

Public Services Ombudsman for Wales
July 2025



About us

We have three main roles.



We investigate complaints about public services.

We can look at the services provided by devolved public bodies in Wales such as local councils, health boards, social landlords and others. We can also look at complaints about private social care and end-of-life care, as well as some private healthcare.



We consider complaints about councillors breaching the Code of Conduct.

We look at complaints about councillors at local councils, fire authorities, national park authorities. We also look at complaints about police and crime panels. We are also a “prescribed person” under the Public Interest Disclosure Act for raising whistleblowing concerns about breaches of the Code of Conduct by members of local authorities.



We drive systemic improvement of public services and standards of conduct in local government in Wales.

We can investigate on our own initiative, even if we have not received a complaint. We can also set complaints standards for public bodies in Wales, monitor how they handle complaints and provide training to them.

Key messages

We received
10% more new
complaints.



The proportion of complaints
about complaint handling has
continued to **decrease**.



We closed **5%** more
complaints.



We intervened in **18%**
of complaints about
public services that we
closed, with more than
ever resolved
early.



94% of
recommendations
due during the
year complied with
during the year.



56% of our new Code of Conduct
complaints were about promotion
of equality and respect.

15

We referred **15** Code of Conduct
complaints to the Adjudication
Panel for Wales or local Standards
Committees.

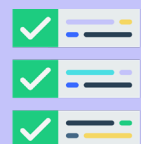
An independent
review found that
our Code of Conduct
process was:
“**appropriate, fair
and impartial and
free from political
bias**”

We upheld only **6%** of review
requests.



42% of people we asked said
they were happy with our
service.

84% of cases we
checked as part of
our Service Quality
process
resulted in
little or no
feedback.



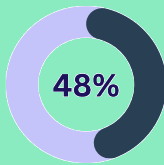
We accepted **162** complaints other than in writing.



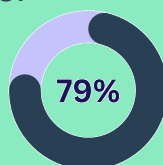
We delivered **52** training sessions on good complaint handling.



48% of the Welsh public knew about us...



... and **79%** said they had confidence in our office.



We published **2** thematic reports.



We issued **8** Public Interest Reports.



We **published** the results of our second wider own initiative investigation, which looked into carers needs assessments.



To date, we closed **10** extended investigations.

Our gender pay gap was **negative**.



We submitted evidence to the Senedd's review of our Act

91% of our staff said that PSOW was a good place to work.



Welsh language skills of our staff have improved.



We reduced our CO₂ emissions by **7%**.



**Strategic Aim 1:
Delivering justice with
a positive impact for
people and public
services**



Introduction

This year, we received and closed the highest number of duly made complaints* on record.

*You can find a definition of what constitutes a duly made complaint in the Appendix.

New cases

During 2024-25, we received 9,757 new cases overall. While this was 1% less than last year, this total represents a 36% increase compared to 2019-20.

Of these, 6,210 were enquiries and Code of Conduct pre-assessments. These are cases that we cannot look into because the issue, or the organisation complained about is not one we can investigate, or because we do not have enough information about the concern.

However, 3,547 of these cases were duly made complaints. This was 10% more than last year and the highest number of complaints we have ever received in a single year.

We also started the year with 481 complaints that were carried forward from the previous year.



10% more new complaints overall



11% more new complaints about public services

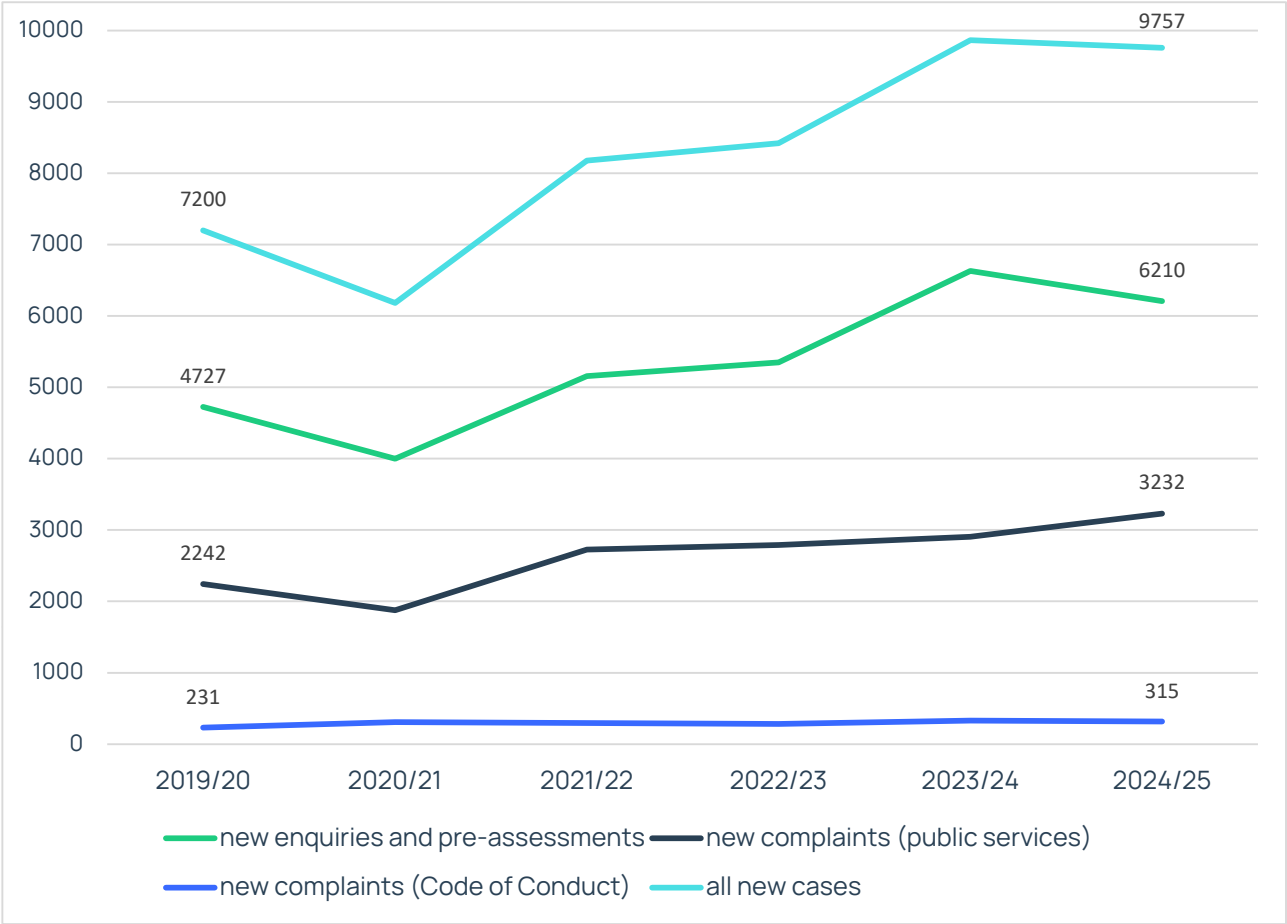


4% less new complaints about Code of Conduct

- 3,232 new public service complaints, up by 11%
- 315 new Code of Conduct complaints, down by 4%

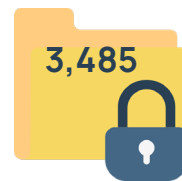
Figure 1: Our new cases since 2019-20

Since 2019-20, the volume of new complaints reaching our office has increased by 43%.



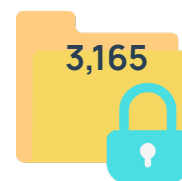
Closed cases

Overall, we closed 9,671 cases – 3% less than last year, but 34% more than in 2019-20.



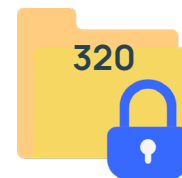
5% more closed complaints overall

Most of these were enquiries that we would usually close after an initial check. When we close an enquiry, we often offer advice or point complainants to another organisation for help.



5% more closed complaints about public services

However, we also closed 3,485 duly made complaints about public services or the Code of Conduct – 5% more than last year:



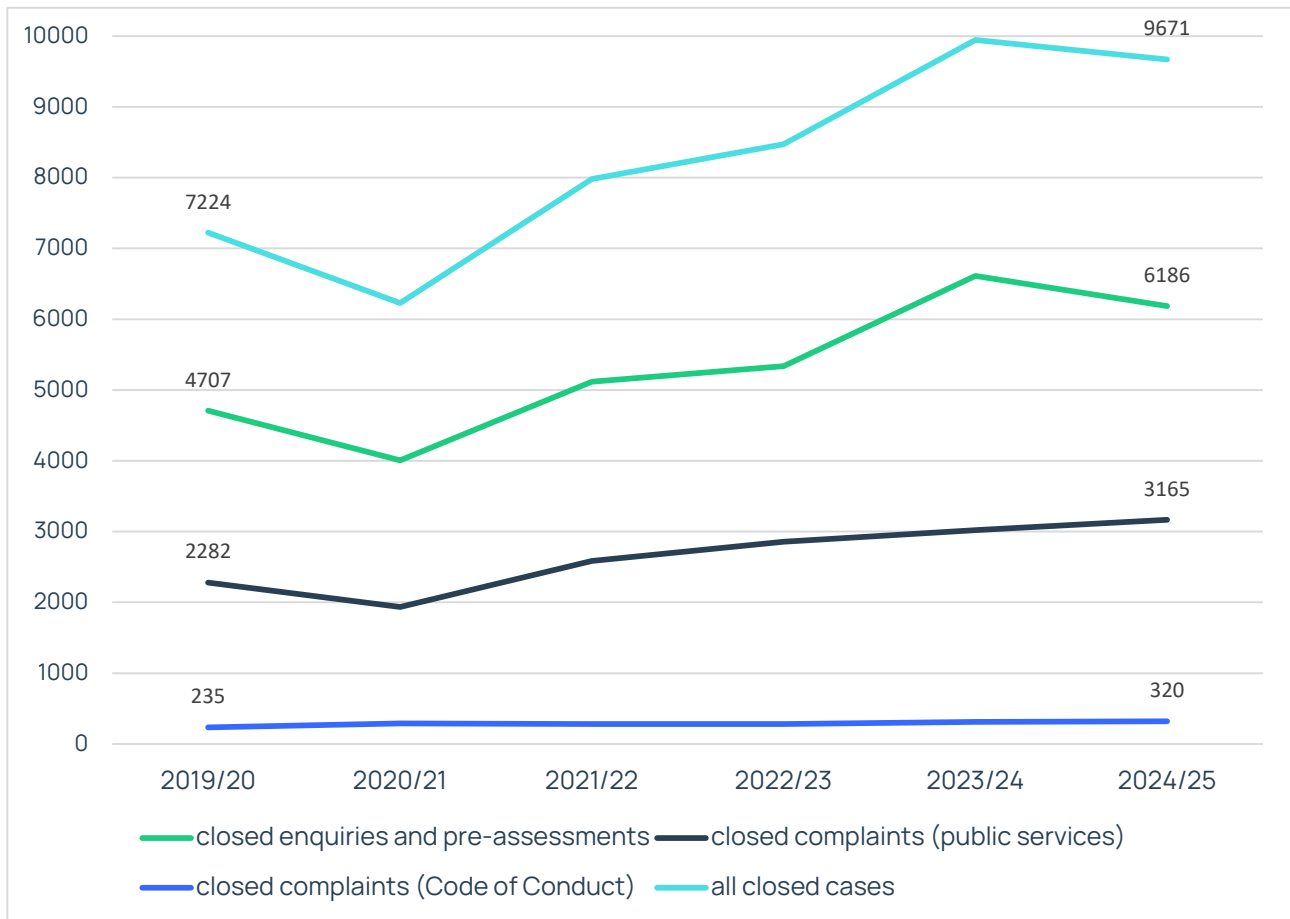
3% more closed complaints about Code of Conduct

- 3,165 closed public service complaints, up by 5%
- 320 closed Code of Conduct complaints, up by 3%.

We finished the year with 562 cases that will be carried forward. This is higher than last year (481) and reflects the pressures on our office, with the volume of new complaints constantly increasing.

Figure 2: Our closed cases since 2019-20

Since 2019-20, the volume of our closed complaints has increased by 38%.



In terms of the volume of cases, a lot of our work involves the handling of enquiries. However, it is through the handling of complaints that we deliver justice for individuals, as well as supporting broader, systemic improvements across public service in Wales.

The remainder of this section of our Annual Report focuses on **our complaint trends only**.

Our complaints about public services

New complaints about public services

We received more complaints about public services than ever before. Since 2019-20, the volume of these complaints reaching our office has increased by 44%.

New complaint subjects

Health remains the most common subject of our new complaints, overall. However, although the total number of health complaints has risen again this year, their proportion relative to the total number of complaints we received has again decreased.

The number of complaints about clinical treatment in hospital and about GP services has increased. These two subjects now account for 61% of all our health-related complaints (compared to 60% last year).

We again received fewer complaints about complaint handling this year. The current proportion of these complaints across our caseload - 12% - is the lowest since 2019-20. As this decreasing trend has now continued for several years, we are confident that it reflects the impact of our complaints standards work with public service providers across Wales.

The number of complaints about housing has increased again. These complaints now account for just over 19% of our new complaints (compared to 15% in 2019-20). This could reflect the impact of our complaints standards work and better recording practices within the sector.



Health
34%



Housing
19%



Complaint
handling
12%



Other
35%

Health boards

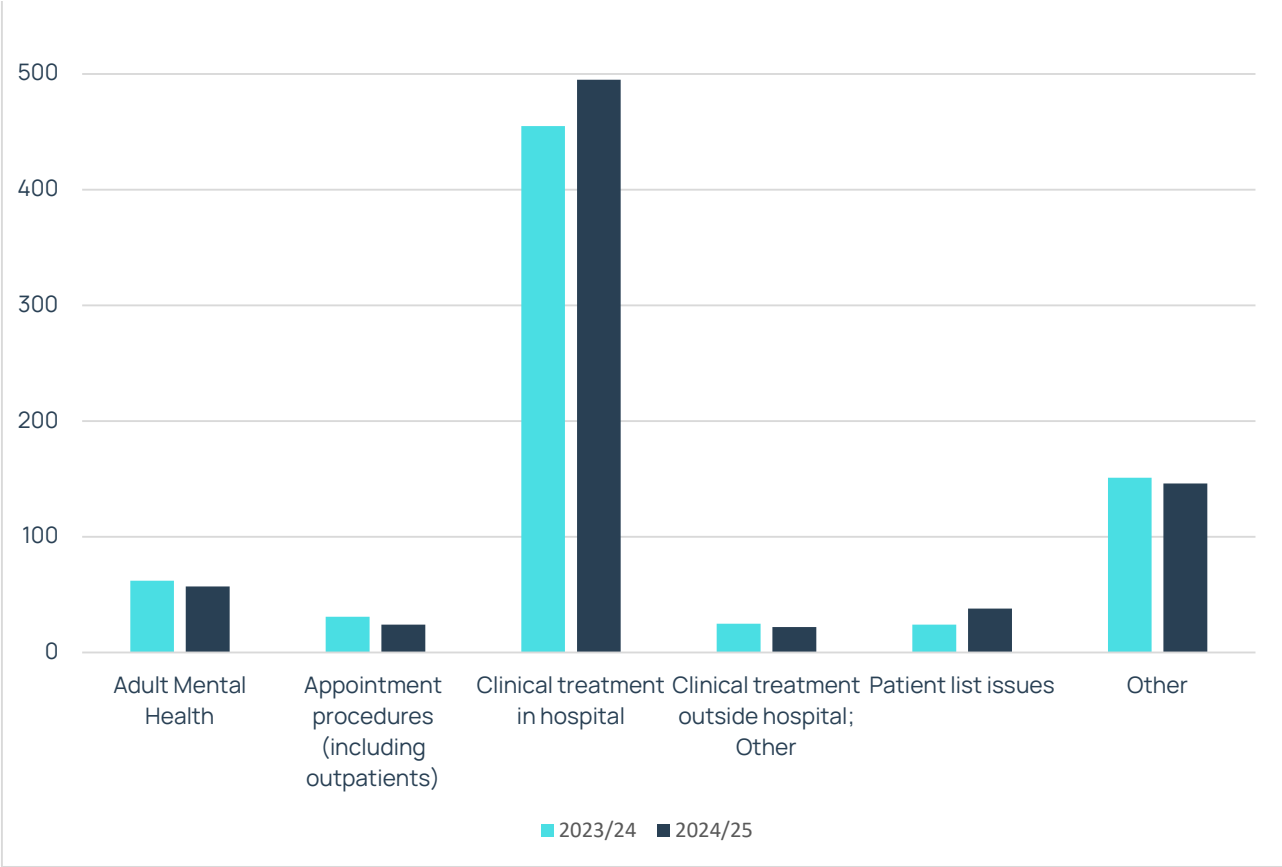
We received 949 complaints about health boards. This is an increase of only 1% since last year, and shows that the rate of increase in health board complaints is still slowing down. Still, we are now receiving 26% more complaints about health boards than in 2019-20.

Predictably, most complaints about health boards concern health services. By far, the most common area of these complaints is clinical treatment in hospital.

In addition, about 16% of complaints about health boards related to complaint handling. This was a welcome drop from 18% the year before.

We consistently receive more complaints about Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board than any other health board. However, when we consider the population figures for each health board, Betsi Cadwaladr, Hywel Dda and Swansea Bay University Health Boards were subject to most complaints per 1000 residents.

Figure 3: Health board health-related complaints by subject



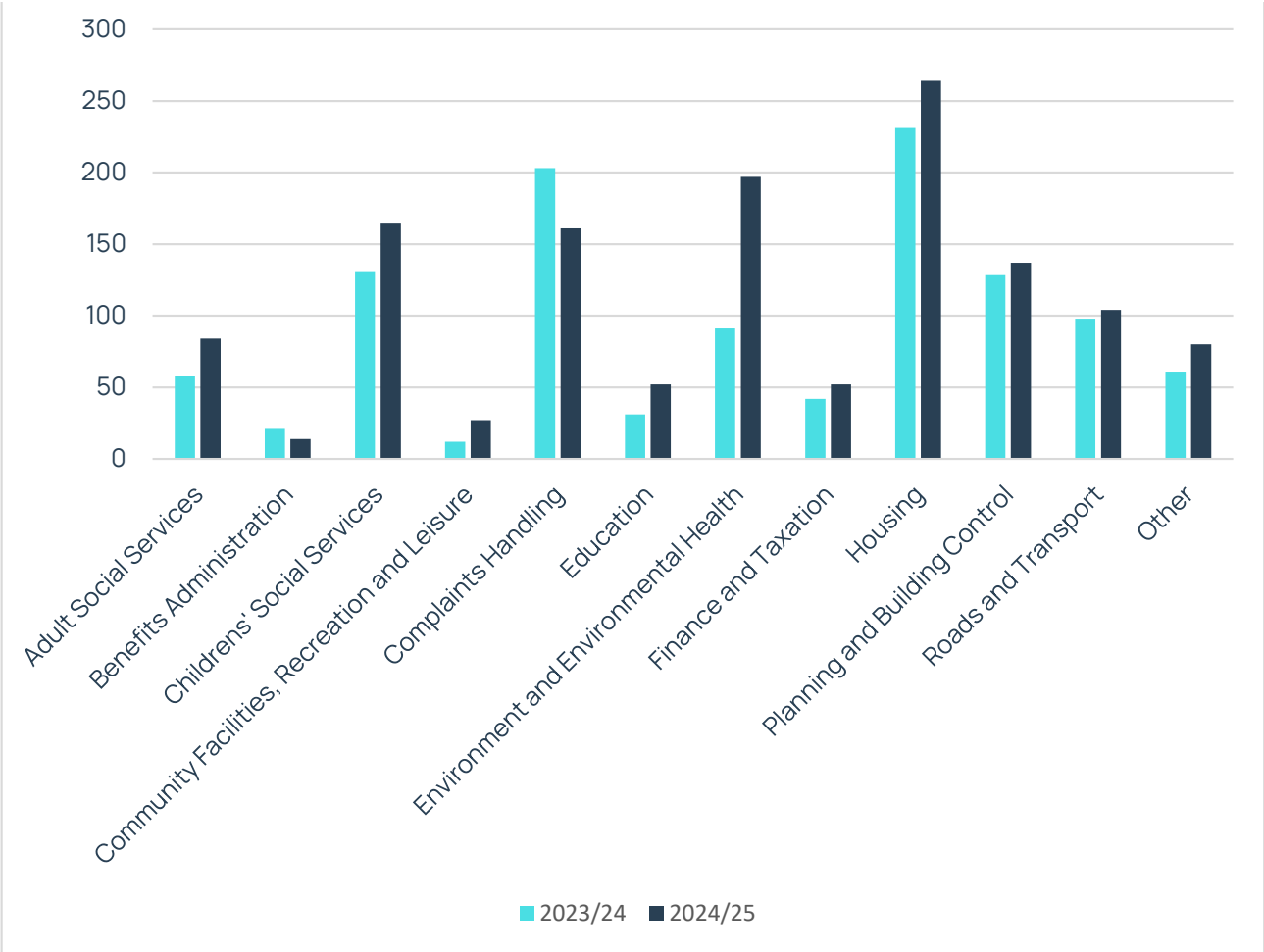
Local councils

We received 1,337 complaints about local councils - an increase of 20% on the previous year and 54% more than in 2019-20.

The main complaint subjects accounting for this increase related to social services, environment and environmental health, and housing. However, we also saw a welcome drop in complaints about complaint handling.

Unsurprisingly, the councils with the largest number of residents generate the highest number of complaints. The council with the highest proportion of complaints per head of population was Cardiff Council. Still, we saw large increases in complaints numbers across the sector, with the number of complaints increasing by over 40% at several councils.

Figure 4: Local council complaints by subject



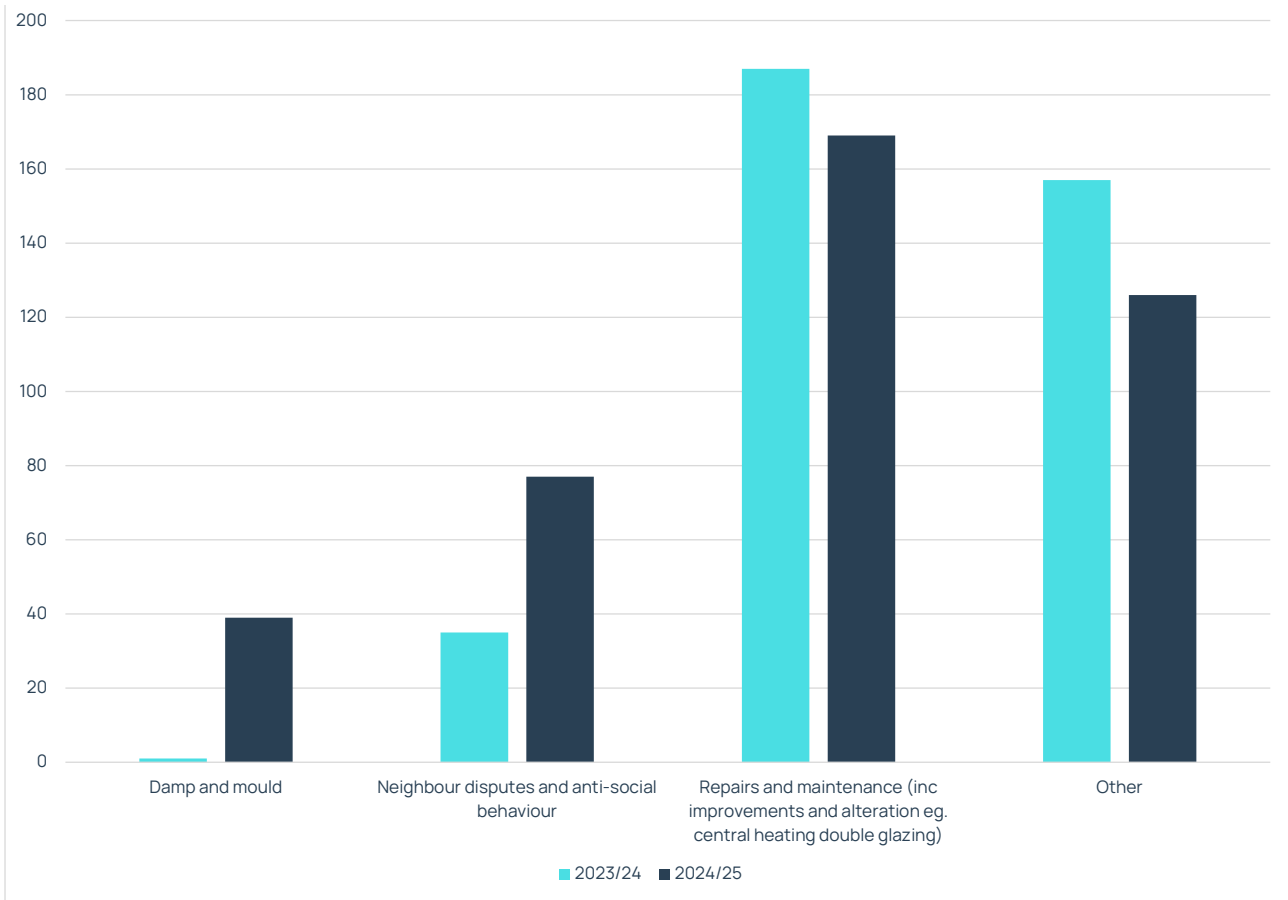
Housing associations

We received 411 complaints about housing associations. This is an 8% increase from the previous year and a very significant 103% increase compared to 2019-20.

Repairs and maintenance made up 41% of our new complaints about housing associations – a welcome decrease compared to 48% last year.

The main subjects responsible for the increase in complaints about housing associations this year were neighbour disputes / antisocial behaviour and damp and mould. This year, we published a thematic report about complaints about damp and mould and we will continue to monitor the impact of these issues on our complainants.

Figure 5: Housing association complaints by subject



Closed complaints about public services

Our closed complaints in numbers

Overall

In 2024-25, we closed **3,165** complaints about public services – 5% more than last year.

Stage One: Assess

We closed **3,023** complaints after we assessed them, 10% more than last year.

We look at all complaints carefully, to decide if we should investigate and whether things need to be put right. There are many cases that we cannot - or decide not - to take further action on, or we may intervene by resolving the complaint early. However, assessing all these cases requires a lot of detailed work from our staff, especially if we are in a position to propose how the complaint can be resolved early.

2,555: We closed these complaints at assessment because we did not have the powers to investigate them further, they had come to us prematurely or they were not serious enough to meet our threshold for full investigation.

468: We closed these complaints by intervening early. This was the highest number of Early Resolutions on record.

Stage Two: Investigate

We closed **142** complaints after we had investigated them. We only investigate in more complex cases that we cannot resolve in any other way.

56 (39%): We did not uphold these complaints, or we discontinued the investigation without any intervention.

86 (61%): We upheld these complaints, agreed a voluntary settlement or discontinued the investigation but still offered some Early Resolution when the complaint was being assessed.

Our interventions

If we find that the organisation made a mistake, we will intervene to make sure that it puts things right. We can intervene without investigating by suggesting an Early Resolution. We can also intervene after we investigated - by issuing a report which upholds a complaint, or by suggesting a settlement between the body and the person complaining.

Overall, we intervened in 554 or 18% of the complaints that we closed. Our intervention rate was lower than last year (20%). We adjusted our approach this year, to take forward more non-health related complaints, ensuring that we used our limited casework resources in a balanced way, across all public services. While our historic focus on health-related complaints would generally call for more investigations, as we focused on a broader range of public services, we did not need to investigate, at Stage Two, as often, to deliver justice.

Positively, this year we resolved many more complaints early on. We understand that many people who complain to us want a swift resolution, as investigations can

take significant time; they also use significant resources for us. When we can, we want to close complaints promptly. This year, 87% of our interventions included an element of Early Resolution, compared to 70% in 2023-24.

Our interventions by sector

While we intervened this year in 18% of our public service complaints overall, these intervention rates varied depending on the sector concerned.

We present a high-level comparison of these intervention rates below. Detailed breakdown of performance by individual organisations can be found in the Appendix.

	Intervention rate	
Sector	2024-25	2023-24
Health boards	27%	31%
Local councils	13%	14%
Housing associations	17%	10%

Example of our intervention through Early Resolution: 202409166

Mr A complained about Neath Port Talbot Council's handling of his late father's council tax account. Mr A said that the Council's correspondence contained unnecessary aggressive language and lacked compassion. Mr A said that the Council acknowledged where improvements could be made but refused to make any meaningful changes. The Council agreed to:

- review the wording of the documents issued to the personal representative of a deceased taxpayer
- review its current system to allow for the production of newly worded reminder letters to be issued in line with the recovery process, and to
- provide Mr A with a written summary of the outcome of the review.

Example of our intervention during and after an investigation: 202402193

Mrs B complained about fertility care provided to her by Hywel Dda University Health Board and Swansea Bay University Health Board. In our report, we strongly criticised the Health Boards' investigations for lack of objectivity. We asked both Health Boards to review their complaint investigation process with reference to the failings identified and the Ground Hog Day Two report.

In response the Health Boards carried out detailed reviews and identified a number of improvements to their process, including updates to the investigation toolkits and templates and training for staff.

Continued overleaf...

Example of our intervention during and after an investigation: 202402193 - continued

This case was notable because during the course of the investigation we saw that Mrs B had suffered a serious injustice which needed to be put right as soon as possible. With the constructive engagement of Swansea Bay University Health Board we were able to achieve this.

Mrs B received 2 rounds of in vitro fertilisation ('IVF') (the maximum which is available on the NHS) despite history of a medical condition that affected her chances of success. It was only following the two (unsuccessful) rounds of IVF that Mrs B underwent a procedure to address that condition.

During the investigation, we presented the Swansea Bay University Health Board with the clinical adviser's view that the first 2 rounds of IVF should not have gone ahead prior to the procedure. In the interests of mitigating ongoing injustice, we asked the Health Board to consider offering 2 further rounds on a voluntary basis, given that time is of the essence with fertility treatment, and given that several months might have passed before we could issue a final report with formal recommendations. We were impressed that the Health Board came back to us the next day confirming that it would do this, and offering Mrs B an appointment.

Recommendations

When we find that something has gone wrong with public services, we recommend that the body that provided those services puts things right.

In 2024-25, we issued 1,472 recommendations to public service providers – a drop compared to 1,679 last year. This reflects our lower intervention rate, across the complaints that we closed.

As in previous years, we most commonly recommended that the organisation should apologise – with this type of action making up about 30% of our recommendations.

Whilst it is not our primary remedy, we sometimes recommend financial redress – for example, for the complainant's time and trouble in bringing a complaint to the Ombudsman, or for distress caused to the complainant.

However, most people who complain to us want to make sure that others will not have to face the same injustice.

About 14% of our recommendations this year were about taking steps to make sure that services improve – for example, through training or feedback for staff, review of current practice, or us recommending that a procedure should change. This was a lower proportion than last year (20%).



14% of our recommendations were about making sure that services improve.

Compliance

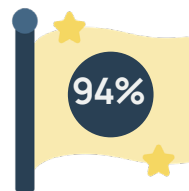
Our recommendations aim to put things right, secure justice and improve services for the benefit of the public - not just for those who complain. In practice, public bodies routinely carry out the actions we suggest.

When we make recommendations, we agree a date by which the organisation needs to comply and we ask them to send evidence that they have complied. During the year, we have continued our efforts to ensure that organisations show us how they complied with our recommendations and we have also changed the way we measure this, to focus on timely action.

- 94% of our recommendations were complied with in 2024-25.
- 56% of these were in time with the target date agreed. This was a lower proportion than last year (67%) and below our target of 75%.

Although this result is shaped by delays in a number of organisations, we had particular issues with the performance of Cwm Taf Morgannwg University Health Board. These issues have now been resolved. However, the time lag in recommendations on old cases being complied with has adversely impacted on our overall compliance rate.

If organisations consistently do not comply with our recommendations, we can issue a 'Special Report', which is a public report. We issue very few Special Reports – none was issued in 2024-25.



94% of recommendations due during the year were complied with during the year.

Our complaints about the Code of Conduct

The Model Code of Conduct



The Model Code of Conduct, introduced in Wales in 2008, sets out enforceable minimum standards for the way in which councillors and members of some other public bodies should conduct themselves, both in terms of their official capacity and (in some instances) in their personal capacity as well.

The public bodies that the Model Code of Conduct applies to include local councils; town and community councils; fire and rescue authorities; national park authorities and police and crime panels in Wales.

Independent review of our Code of Conduct work

Last year, it was brought to our attention that a member of staff who had been the Team Leader of our Code of Conduct Team had been making inappropriate and unacceptable social media posts of a political nature. The member of staff was promptly suspended and shortly afterwards resigned from their role.

The demonstrable independence, fairness and impartiality of the Office are core to our work and so the Ombudsman appointed Dr Melissa McCullough (Standards Commissioner for the Northern Ireland Assembly and for the Jersey & Guernsey States Assemblies) to undertake an

independent review of our handling of our Code of Conduct complaints.

Dr McCullough's [Report on her Independent Review of our Code of Conduct work](#) was published in September.

The review found that the PSOW's Code of Conduct processes and delegations are:

- “appropriate, fair and impartial and free from political bias. In relation to the cases reviewed, the review found no evidence of politically biased decision-making.”
- “robust in terms of safeguarding fairness and impartiality. They are systematic, well documented and supplemented with appropriate guidance and the reasoning for decisions is required to be recorded and explained as applicable.”

While the findings overall were very positive, the review report included a number of recommendations and lessons learned, to “augment the existing safeguards for ensuring the fairness and impartiality of the processes and would clarify the related guidance as applicable.”

We accepted in full the recommendations and lessons learnt.

Following this, the Senedd's Finance Committee published its report on the [Review into the operations, processes and investigations carried out by the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales](#).

The Committee made further recommendations to us in its report.

We delivered the actions against all recommendations and lessons learnt within the agreed time frame and by the end of March 2025. The details of all the recommendations and lessons learned and the actions we have taken in response can be found in the Appendix.

To provide additional assurance, Dr McCullough undertook further [independent assessment](#) of how we implemented the recommendations and lessons learned, as set out in her 2024 Independent Review Report. This assessment concluded that:

- all recommendations and lessons learned were fully accepted by us and have been fully implemented
- we demonstrated a comprehensive, thoughtful and consultative approach to the implementation

- the pace of implementation has been impressive
- a separate quality assurance review confirmed the robustness of our process.

One of the Finance Committee's recommendations to us was for us to adopt new key performance indicators to monitor the quality of Code of Conduct cases closed at the assessment stage of our process. We report on our performance against these indicators in the Appendix.



“The organisation's response to the recommendations and lessons learned from the 2024 Independent Review has demonstrated a high level of professionalism, transparency, and internal engagement throughout the implementation process. The level of staff involvement and external consultation reflects a mature, learning-oriented organisation committed to excellence in public service.”

Dr Melissa McCullough

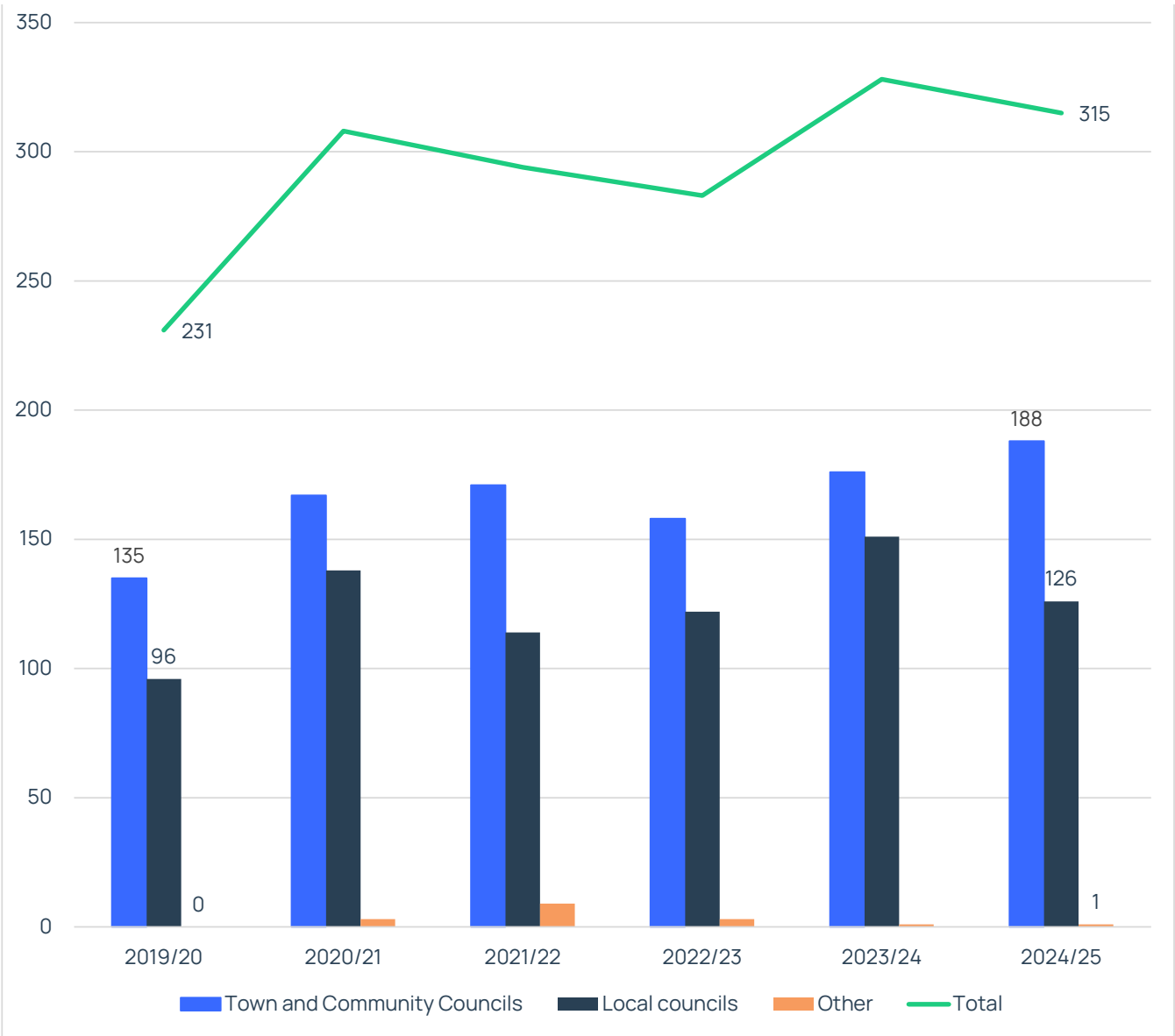
New Code of Conduct complaints

We received 315 duly made Code of Conduct complaints - 4% less than last year but 36% more than in 2019-20.

Of these, 188 (60%) were complaints about town and community councillors, 126 (40%) about local council councillors and 1 (0.3%) regarding a national park councillor.

Town and community council complaints remain the largest group of our Code of Conduct complaints overall, with a 7% increase in these complaints compared to last year.

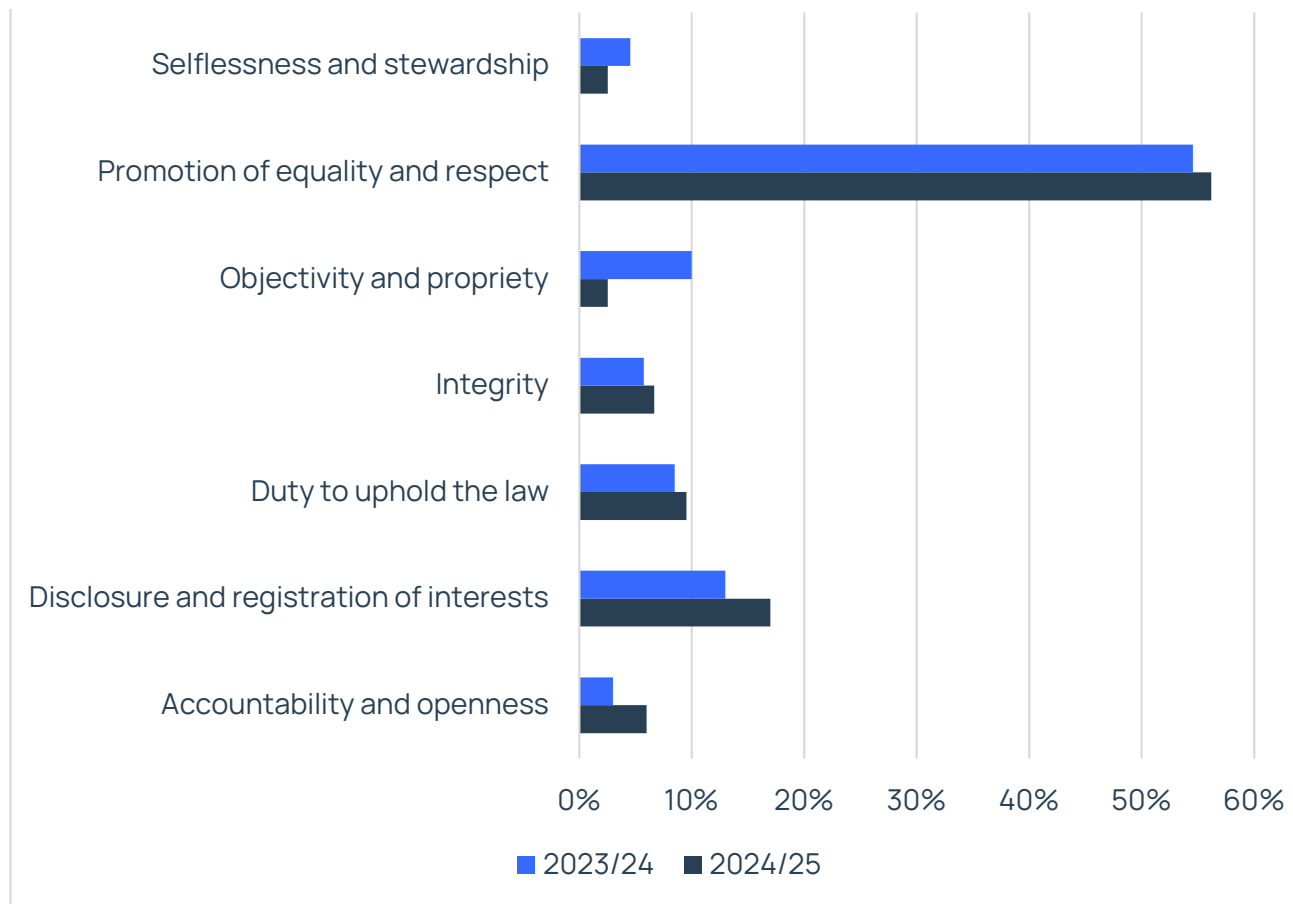
Figure 6: Our new complaints about the Code of Conduct



We analyse and report on the subject of Code of Conduct complaints, based on [the Nolan Principles](#) which are designed to promote high standards in public life. The majority (56%) of the complaints that we could investigate were about the promotion of equality and respect – almost the same proportion as last year.

Generally, the cases that we categorise under 'respect' are lower-level complaints. These are the ones where we tend to decide quickly either that we will not investigate, or where we recommend that the complaint is best resolved locally. The complaints that we categorise under 'equality' commonly involve more serious allegations of bullying or discrimination.

Figure 7: Code of Conduct - new complaints subjects



Closed Code of Conduct complaints

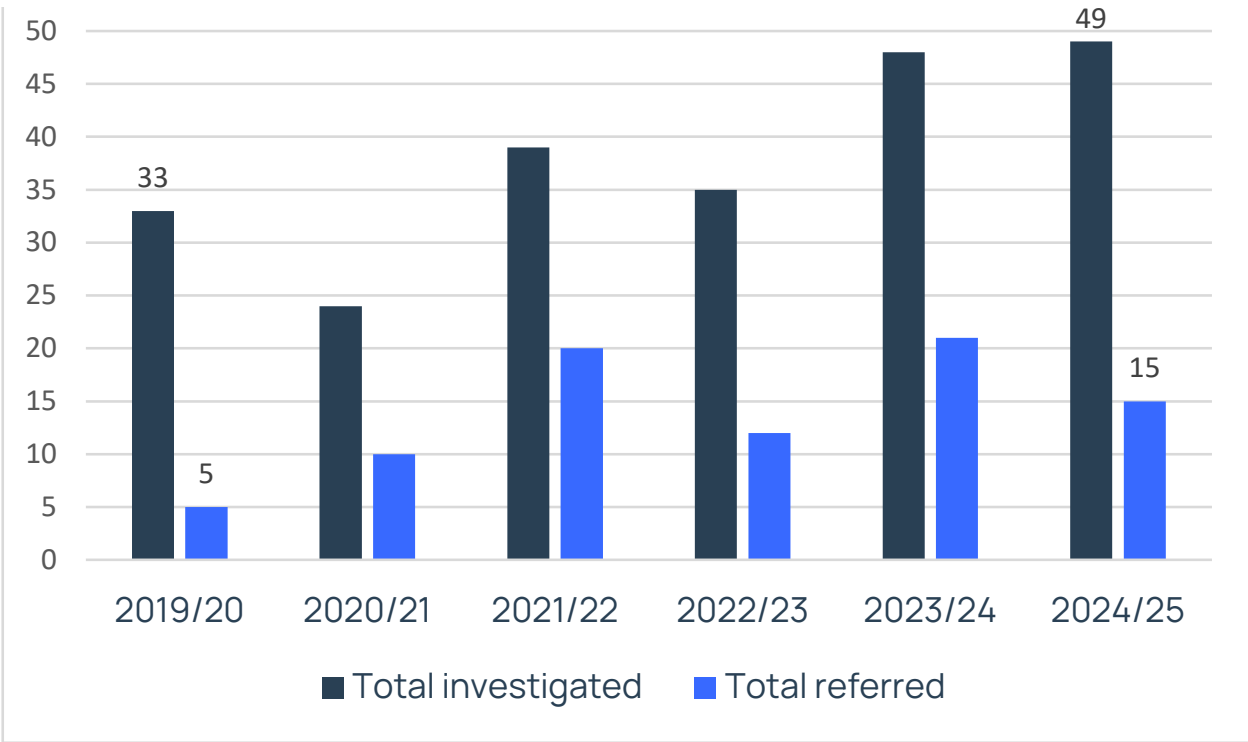
We investigated 49 (about 15%) of the Code of Conduct complaints that we closed this year – the same as last year. We referred 15 Code of Conduct cases to either the relevant Standards Committee or the Adjudication Panel for Wales. 85% of the suggested breaches we referred were upheld.

We apply our ‘public interest test’ to decide which cases we should investigate. Public interest can be described as something which is of serious concern or benefit to the public. Generally, we investigate only a small proportion of the Code of Conduct complaints we receive. This shows that the standards of conduct in local government are generally good.

In 2024-25, we closed 320 complaints about the Code of Conduct - an increase of 3% on the previous year and 36% more than in 2019-20.

We investigated 49 of these complaints, about the same number as last year.

Figure 8: Closed Code of Conduct complaints investigated and referred



It is not up to us to decide whether a councillor has breached the Code. We investigate and consider whether there may have been a serious breach of the Code and we then refer the complaint and our findings to a local Standards Committee or to the Adjudication Panel for Wales to determine.

These bodies then independently look at the evidence we have gathered, together with any information put forward by the councillor concerned.

They then decide whether the councillor breached the Code of Conduct and if so, what sanction to impose.

In 2024-25, we referred 15 complaints to the Standards Committees of the relevant local authorities or to the Adjudication Panel for Wales.

Standards Committees of the relevant local authorities and the Adjudication Panel for Wales upheld 85% of the suggested breaches that we referred. This is the same proportion as last year (85%) and demonstrates the ongoing high standard and consistency of our Code of Conduct investigations.

We include overleaf the summaries of all decisions on our referrals this year.



In 2024-25, we referred 15 complaints to the Adjudication Panel for Wales and Standards Committees.



During the year, these bodies upheld 85% of the suggested breaches that we referred.

Flintshire County Council and Connah's Quay Town Council (202201509)

Our [report](#) concerned a complaint that a Councillor of Flintshire County Council and Connah's Quay Town Council had made inappropriate sexualised comments to a vulnerable member of the public, bullied Council Officers, disclosed confidential information, abused his position of trust and failed to declare a personal and prejudicial interest.

The Adjudication Panel for Wales decided to suspend the Councillor from both Councils for 4 months.

Bridgend Town Council (202203440)

Our [report](#) concerned a complaint that a Former Councillor of Bridgend Town Council, whilst out campaigning for local elections, spoke to a member of the public who said that he would be voting for an opposition Councillor. The Former Member was alleged to have responded using a disrespectful phrase to refer to the opposition candidate.

The Standards Committee of Bridgend County Borough Council decided that the former Councillor should be censured.

Neath Port Talbot County Council (202207282)

Our [report](#) concerned a complaint that a Councillor of Neath Port Talbot County Council had been arrested by the Police on suspicion of driving his car whilst being under the influence of alcohol and subsequently faced criminal prosecution and sanction at the Magistrates Court.

The Standards Committee of Neath Port Talbot County Council decided that the Councillor should be suspended for 4 months.

Porthcawl Town Council (202201160 & 202201353)

Our [report](#) concerned two complaints relating to social media posts made by a Councillor of Porthcawl Town Council. The Councillor had failed to comply with a request made by this office during the course of the investigation.

The Standards Committee of Bridgend County Council decided to suspend the Councillor for 2 months.

Newquay Town Council (202204033)

Our [report](#) concerned a complaint that a former Councillor of Newquay Town Council had been charged by the Police with malicious intent to blackmail or harass.

The Adjudication Panel for Wales determined to disqualify the Former Member from being a member of any Relevant Authority, as set out in the Local Government Act 2000, for 12 months.

Vale of Glamorgan County Council (202200739)

Our [report](#) concerned a complaint that a Councillor of the Vale of Glamorgan County Council had breached the Code of Conduct when he applied to the Council for a number of business grants.

The Standards Committee of Vale of Glamorgan County Council decided that the Councillor should be suspended for 3 months.

Powys County Council and Brecon Beacons National Park Authority (202201455 & 202202498)

Our [report](#) concerned a complaint that a Councillor of Powys County Council and Brecon Beacons National Park Authority had inappropriately emailed an officer of the Authority to complain about the content of a personal Facebook post that the officer had made and copied senior colleagues into that email.

The Standards Committee of Ceredigion County Council, which considered the case on behalf of Powys, determined that it was appropriate to censure the Councillor. Additionally, the Committee made a training recommendation about the use of social media matters to the Councillor.

Ceredigion County Council and Aberystwyth Town Council (202106268 & 202207025)

Our [report](#) concerned a complaint that a former Councillor of Ceredigion County Council and Aberystwyth Town Council had been involved in a number of separate incidents of inappropriate harassing and stalking behaviour towards women.

The Adjudication Panel for Wales determined that the Former Councillor should be disqualified from being a member of any Relevant Authority, for 3 years.

Llantilio Pertholey Community Council (202203308)

Our [report](#) concerned a complaint that a Councillor of Llantilio Pertholey Community Council had threatened to punch a fellow Councillor over an argument during a full meeting of the Council.

The Monmouthshire County Council Standards Committee determined that it was appropriate to censure the Councillor. It also made a training recommendation to the Councillor.

Buckley Town Council (202105656)

Our [report](#) concerned a complaint that a Councillor of Buckley Town Council had called for the Former Clerk's resignation at a Council meeting which was attended by Councillors, staff and members of the public.

Flintshire County Council Standards Committee decided to suspend the Councillor from the Council for 6 months. The Standards Committee also made 4 significant recommendations:

- All Town and Community Councils in Flintshire to ensure new members undertake Code training within 3 months of joining.
- All Town and Community Councils in Flintshire to ensure members sign up to a Civility and Respect Pledge.
- That Members' induction training in all Town and Community Councils in Flintshire should include training on Standing Orders
- All Members of Buckley Town Council to undertake refresher training on the Code of Conduct.

Bridgend Town Council (202204885)

Our [report](#) concerned a complaint that a Councillor of Bridgend Town Council:

- had failed to declare a personal and prejudicial interest in a Council meeting
- had taken part in a discussion in the Council meeting when he should not have done, given his interests; and
- by taking part in the discussion, had tried to influence a decision on the matter discussed to gain an advantage for his wife.

The Bridgend County Borough Council's Standards Committee decided to suspend the Councillor for 6 months. Although the matter was considered on appeal by the Adjudication Panel for Wales, which recommended a reduced period of suspension, the Standards Committee upheld its original decision.

Bridgend Town Council (202201997)

Our [report](#) concerned a complaint that a Councillor of Bridgend Town Council had bullied the complainant, an employee of the Council, over a number of years, and had not treated the complainant with courtesy and respect.

The Adjudication Panel for Wales decided to disqualify the Councillor from being a member of Bridgend Town Council for 21 months.

Chirk Town Council (202107304)

Our [report](#) concerned a complaint that a Councillor of Chirk Town Council sent messages to an individual on social media threatening to report their spouse and prevent them from obtaining work from the Council.

The Wrexham County Borough Council's Standards Committee found that the Councillor failed to comply with the Code of Conduct. It decided that the most appropriate sanction to be applied was a censure and noted that it was the only sanction available to it given the Councillor's resignation from the Council.

Llansantffraed Community Council (202208582)

Our [report](#) concerned a complaint that a Councillor of Llansantffraed Community Council had breached the Code of Conduct following a criminal conviction for driving whilst over the legal limit for alcohol.

The Ceredigion County Council's Standards Committee found that the Councillor had failed to comply with the Code of Conduct. The Committee decided that the most appropriate sanction to be applied was a censure.

One further decision which we referred to a Standards Committee for hearing was still to be considered on appeal by the Adjudication Panel for Wales at the end of March 2025. For clarity and transparency, we will report on this case and appeal outcome in the next year's annual report.

The quality of our decisions

We do our best to make sure that we handle complaints fairly and in a transparent way. We have a process to deal with requests for a review of our decisions. Those reviews are considered by an experienced member of staff who was not previously involved in the case.

Review requests

In 2024-25, we received 224 requests from complainants asking us to review our decision. This was 13% more than the previous year. In addition, we had carried forward 20 requests from the previous year. We managed to deal with 211 of these requests.

Once we have issued our review decision, we sometimes receive further correspondence from complainants. We log these as a 'follow-up'. Last year, we received 38 of these, which is 41% more than the previous year. We responded to 35 of these, carrying forward 3 to 2025-26.

We upheld 6% of the review requests that we dealt with – this is an improvement compared to 2023-24 (8%). We include follow-ups in this calculation as we take care to consider everything sent to us. This is a very small number of our complaints overall (0.4%) and gives us confidence that our process is sound.

When we uphold a review request, we take steps to make sure we learn any lessons.



We upheld only 6% of the review requests that we dealt with this year.

Cases subject to judicial review

The Ombudsman is a Corporation Sole. This means that the person appointed to the role is fully responsible for casework decisions. Complainants can request an internal review of a casework decision that they are unhappy with (as described above). However, the appropriate route to challenge our decisions further is through judicial review.

A case involving a former councillor who applied to the High Court for permission to appeal a decision of the Adjudication Panel for Wales to disqualify them from being a member of a local authority in Wales for 12 months in March 2022, was concluded during 2024-25. Permission to appeal was refused by the High Court in November 2024.



The quality of our service

We want to deliver an excellent service. We have 5 [Service Standards](#) that explain the service people can expect from us.

To check how we are doing, every year we monitor and analyse our performance and gather feedback from our service users and from organisations that we look into. This year, we undertook more research than ever before, to help us capture the impact of our proactive powers.

What complainants think about our service

Every February, we organise a telephone survey of about 200 people who have complained to us during that year.

This year, the proportion of people who said that they were happy with the service they received from us was 42% - slightly higher than last year (40%).

This figure increased to 95% for those satisfied with the outcome of their complaint – a very high proportion, though a slight decline compared to the previous year (98%).

Generally, people tend to be happier with our service if they are happy with the outcome of their complaint. This tended to be when we have intervened in their complaint.

However, this year we also checked in more detail how satisfied people were with our service depending on the type of intervention (early resolution or intervention at investigation stage).

Some aspects of our service were rated higher by people whose complaints we resolved early at assessment. More people in that group felt that we:

- considered the complaint impartially and thoroughly
- considered the complaint in a timely manner
- clearly explained our process.

However, overall, satisfaction scores were higher or much higher among respondents for whom we intervened at investigation. This included overall satisfaction with the outcome and customer service.



42% of people we asked said they were happy with our service.



People tended to be much happier when we intervened in their complaint.

This is perhaps not surprising. Our investigations take much longer than the process we use to resolve complaints early, and people whose complaints we investigated have more opportunity to develop a deeper, more personal relationship with our office.

Nevertheless, we take this feedback seriously. We will consider ways in which we can provide a more efficient, empathetic and considerate service, while also effectively managing our limited investigation resources.

Complaints about our service

In 2024-25, we also handled 32 complaints about our service. Of those that we investigated and closed, we upheld or partially upheld 8, a much lower number than last year.

To put this into context, the upheld complaints about us related to 0.3% of all complaints that we closed during 2024-25.

These complaints related to issues around how we communicated, managed complainant's contact preferences and how we paid attention to detail. We communicated the findings internally to help ensure we do not make the same mistakes again.

To ensure that we are open and accountable, if people are unhappy with how we handled their complaint about us, they can ask for that complaint about our service to be considered by an external independent review service.

During 2024-25, 7 people referred their complaints about our service to our external review service. The review service partially upheld 2 complaints. In the first case, we agreed to offer future explanations by telephone to help the complainant better understand any further decisions relating to their ongoing concerns about the conduct of their local council. In the second case, we issued an apology and made a goodwill payment of £50 in recognition of instances where communication was inadequate and, on one occasion, the complainant was not treated fairly.

What organisations think about our service

Since 2022, we have been conducting an annual online survey of liaison officers that work with us at the bodies within our jurisdiction, to gather views on our service. The results of the survey informed our annual Sounding Boards, allowing us to discuss feedback in detail.

This year, we took a different approach. We commissioned Beaufort Research to undertake a telephone survey of liaison officers, as well as 'stakeholder research' - 8 in-depth interviews with Chief Executives or other senior representatives of local councils, health boards and housing associations. The report on the latter piece of research can be found [on our website](#).

Overall, the research results point to a good level of satisfaction with our service and appreciation of how we use our powers.

Questions in the telephone survey related to aspects such as communications, process, our decision making, provision of guidance and training, quality of publications and our impact:

- Respondents gave us very strong scores (above 90%) across most of the questions.
- Compared to the results in 2022 and 2023, satisfaction scores increased for most questions.
- Overall satisfaction with our most recent service was 8.1/10 – broadly the same as in 2022 and 2023.



Public service providers rated our service 8 out of 10.

We asked respondents to our stakeholder research, about our complaints handling and impact of recommendations; our use of own initiative investigations and thematic reports and our complaints standards and training support. While we will refer to the feedback on our use of our proactive powers later in this report, in general:

- stakeholders expressed a positive perspective of the PSOW's complaints handling, citing its effectiveness, fairness and timeliness.
- there was a high level of trust in our decision-making and recommendations.

However, the research pointed to some areas that we need to look at.

These included:

- timeliness of our updates
- consistency of our deadlines and more appreciation of organisations' capacity to respond
- consistency of our decisions (for example in respect of the redress amounts awarded)
- a perception that we could focus on more significant or impactful complaints.

This feedback is important to us and we will look at what improvements we can make to reflect it.

How quickly we consider complaints

We understand that the people who come to us want their complaints resolved as quickly as possible and we are committed to dealing with them in a timely manner.

We assessed incoming complaints, or intervened with an Early Resolution, within an average of 4 weeks; well within our target of 6 weeks.

We have also reduced the time it takes us to complete an average investigation, from 64 weeks in 2023-24, to 53 weeks this year.

However, we know that our investigations tend to take longer when we are looking into complaints about the Code of Conduct. We acknowledge that we need to address this challenge and have already allocated additional resources to the Code of Conduct team to reduce our investigation time.



We have reduced the time it takes us to complete an average investigation.

Service quality checks

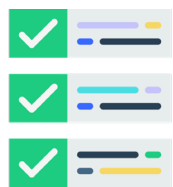
The goal of our Service Quality work is to provide feedback to our staff, and management, on how the actions of our investigation officers, in their day-to-day handling of complaints, affect the level of service we provide to the general public.

Service Quality operates in real time – checking cases which are still ongoing, giving us the opportunity to remedy poor service more quickly – as opposed to providing feedback on a closed case.

We created a multi-point check for every case we reviewed and, with a small Service Quality provision, completed 289 checks throughout the year.

Overall, our Service Quality checks highlighted the hard work and dedication of our investigation officers who provided a good service on often challenging and complex matters. 84% of cases we checked this year resulted in little or no feedback – against our target of 80%. 68% generated no feedback at all.

We'll continue to develop our Service Quality approach as time goes on, ensuring that the feedback we provide leads to the best service possible to the people of Wales.



84% of cases we checked as part of our Service Quality process resulted in little or no feedback.

Automation and AI

One of our main challenges is how to manage our growing workload without compromising the quality of our service.

- We have already made changes to reduce staff administrative input required on receipt of new complaints, for example through use of automatic acknowledgements with links to relevant factsheets.
- Our website now includes a complaints checker to help reduce the number of complaints coming to us that we are unable to consider.

- We are exploring the use of a portal that could simplify correspondence and exchange of documents as well as providing simpler and more timely updates.

We are also already undertaking research into potential AI solutions and planning AI pilot projects to help us increase efficiencies. We will include more details of this work in our next Annual Report.

Whistle-blowing Disclosure Report

Since 1 April 2017, the Ombudsman is a 'prescribed person' under the Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998. The Act provides protection for employees who pass on information concerning wrongdoing in certain circumstances. The protection only applies where the person who makes the disclosure reasonably believes that:

1. They are acting in the public interest, which means that protection is not normally given for personal grievances.

2. The disclosure is about one of the following:

- Criminal offences (this includes financial improprieties, such as fraud)
- Failure to comply with duties set out in law
- Miscarriages of justice
- Endangering someone's health and safety
- Damage to the environment
- Covering up wrongdoing in any of the above categories.

As a 'prescribed person', the Ombudsman is required to report annually on whistleblowing disclosures made in the context of Code of Conduct complaints only.

In 2024-25, we received 26 new Code of Conduct complaints that would potentially meet the statutory definition of disclosure from employees or former employees of a council (16 of which related to the promotion of equality and respect):

- 13 of these complaints proceeded to investigation stage. We have not closed any of those investigations to date.
- 1 of these complaints was still being assessed at the year-end (we were still deciding if we would investigate).

During 2024-25, we concluded some investigations of the complaints received in the previous years:

- We concluded 4 investigations carried over from 2022-23. In relation to three, we decided that there was no action necessary or no evidence of Breach. We referred one investigation to the Adjudication Panel for Wales. A member of Bridgend Town Council was suspended by the Panel for 21 months.
- We concluded 2 investigations carried over from 2023-24. We referred both investigations to the Adjudication Panel for Wales. These cases are awaiting hearing by the Panel.
- One investigation opened in 2022-23 and 9 opened in 2023-24 are still ongoing. One additional case that we were assessing in 2023-24 has since proceeded to Investigation stage.

Strategic Aim 2: Increasing accessibility and inclusion



We want to make sure that we offer a fair and equal service to all. We had some successes this year, but we will continue to work to improve how accessible we are. We publish detailed information about the profile of people who complain to us in our Annual Equality Report. You can read our Annual Equality Reports [on our website](#).

Awareness of our service

We regularly commission a survey to check how many people in Wales know about our services. This survey is based on a representative quota sample, consisting of a minimum of 1,000 adults aged 16+ who are resident in Wales.

This year, 48% of people asked said that they knew about us – only a slightly lower proportion than last year. The result was similar among some groups that rarely complain to us – for example, people from diverse ethnic backgrounds.

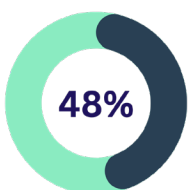
It was also positive that confidence in our office has remained high.

This year, 79% of respondents said that they had confidence in us – the highest proportion on record.

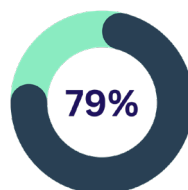
82% of people believed we are impartial and 85% felt they could approach us if they needed to.

These are strong results, suggesting that, on the whole, the Welsh public has a positive opinion of our service.

However, there still is some confusion about the independence of our role, as a large proportion of people believe we can act as an advocate on their behalf, whereas our statutory role is to independently investigate complaints.



48% of people asked said that they knew about us.



79% of people asked said that they had confidence in our service.

Access

Contacting us

Some people may find it more difficult to complain than others and there are many ways in which we can help. 86% of our complainants said that we are easy to contact. This was an improvement from last year (83%).

While most people complain to us online, by email or by post, we can accept complaints that are not in writing. This year, we took 162 oral complaints, a much higher number than last year (103).

We want to make sure that everyone who may need to use this service knows about it. Nation-wide awareness research that we commission shows consistently that about three quarters of respondents know that we can accept oral complaints. Just over a half know that we can accept a complaint via British Sign Language (BSL). This shows that the level of awareness of this option to complain is generally good but could still be improved. Therefore, we will continue to raise awareness of this power through our outreach and communications activity.

Additional support

We always check if people who complain to us need additional help and support. When someone contacts us, we ask how they prefer to communicate: by phone, email, or post and if they need us to adjust our service to better meet their specific needs. This year, 157 people requested extra help using our service.

Website

Our new website is now fully operational. We have updated our Accessibility Statement and are awaiting an audit by the Government Digital Service. We also invested in intensive PDF accessibility training for our staff responsible for website management and publication design, to ensure that we comply with all accessibility requirements moving forward.



This year, we took 162 oral complaints.

Diversity and inclusion

We continue in our efforts to make sure that the profile of our complainants reflects the demographic profile of Wales.

In our communications and engagement work during 2024-25, we have continued to focus on several groups of people:

- young people
- people from diverse ethnic backgrounds
- people from diverse national backgrounds
- disabled people
- Welsh speakers
- people experiencing socio-economic disadvantage

We attended several events to promote our services, including the National Eisteddfod, Minority Ethnic Communities Health Fair and the Mastering Diversity Conference.

We want to use social media to help us reach out to more people. This year, we secured very strong engagement with our content on X and LinkedIn and we sought new audiences on Threads and Instagram.

Unfortunately, although many of our target groups appear to be well aware of our service, we continue to receive very few complaints from most of them. Next year, we will narrow our focus and redouble our efforts to encourage some of these groups to use our services.

Advice and advocacy bodies

According to our national awareness research, 26% of people hear about our services by word of mouth. This figure rises to 33% with young people and people in lower-paid occupations. This is why, as well as attending events, we have continued to engage with advice and advocacy bodies to raise awareness of our work.

This year, 9 advice and advocacy bodies took part in training about our powers and process.

We also held a round-table event for these organisations to gather feedback on our use of the power to investigate on our own initiative. We include more details in section 'Our wider investigations' below.



9 advice and advocacy bodies took part in training about our powers and process.

Welsh language

We support the Welsh language and ensure that this is treated no less favourably than English in our work. We aim to meet Welsh speakers' needs. You can see our Welsh Language Policy [on our website](#).

This year, 27 people asked us to communicate with them in Welsh. We recognise that this is a very low number. Our complaint process is fully available in Welsh. Our research last year suggested that even confident Welsh speakers would generally choose to complain in English. Nevertheless, next year we will continue in our efforts to promote our Welsh language services.

While we received no complaints this year about how we comply with Welsh Language Standards, the Welsh Language Commissioner made us aware of a complaint made to its office about our website. The Commissioner gave us an opportunity to resolve this issue early, without the need for a formal investigation. We addressed the issue promptly and continue to keep the accessibility of our website under review.



Very few people use our service in Welsh. We want to change this.

Strategic Aim 3: Increasing impact of proactive improvement work



Complaints standards

Our work in 2024-25

In 2024-25, we continued our important work to introduce Complaints Standards to public bodies in Wales. Following our successful roll-out to all local councils and health boards, we have turned our attention to housing associations.

Currently 54 organisations across Wales operate our model complaints policy. This includes all local councils, all health boards and now most housing associations - representing about 85% of the complaints which we receive. We have targeted these bodies to adopt the policy first, to provide the most benefit to people using public services in Wales.

A significant benefit of our complaints standards role is the availability - for the first time - of regular, reliable and comparable data on complaints across the public sector. Not only does this ensure that public bodies comply with our model policy, but it also promotes better focus by public bodies on using complaints information to improve

service delivery for everyone, not just those with the means and ability to complain.

We have continued our work on standardising recording practices - working with the NHS organisations and local councils - and continued to publish this information twice a year [on our website](#). We are currently looking at how to improve the presentation of this data to make it more accessible and easier to interpret.

Our offer of free complaints handling training has remained popular and we provided a further 52 training sessions to public bodies across Wales during the year. This brings the total to 550 training sessions and 10,000 people, since 2020.



We delivered 52 training sessions on good complaint handling.

Our impact

Our training is almost universally well received by public service providers:

“Since the training I am trying to change my behaviour so that I listen to incoming calls with an open mind and not type up the log notes before they have finished speaking”

“Made me realise how important the process is in supporting not only those individuals that wish to make a complaint but also how it supports us an authority in ensuring continuous improvement.”

Of the complaints officers that responded to our survey this year:

- 97% agreed that we provide good quality guidance about complaint handling
- 79% agreed that we provide good quality training about complaint handling.

Senior respondents to our stakeholder research reported high levels of engagement and satisfaction with our complaints standards training.



97% of organisations that responded to our survey agreed that we provide good quality **guidance** about complaint handling.



79% of organisations that responded to our survey agreed that we provide good quality **training** about complaint handling.

However, it is most important that our complaints standards work leads to improvements for the Welsh public.

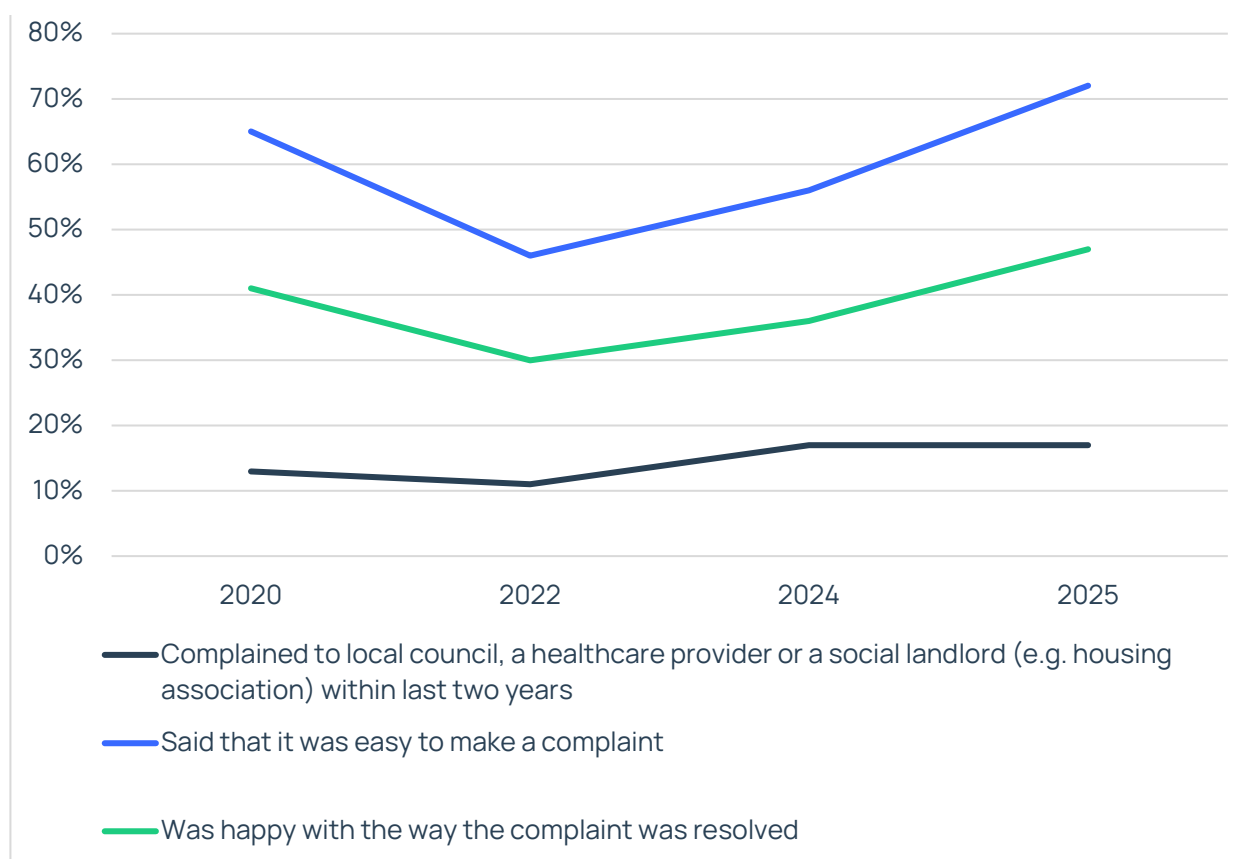
Our complaints standards work has undoubtedly improved reporting standards – with better recognition of what constitutes a complaint leading to increased numbers of complaints being logged by local councils and housing associations.

The results of our national survey also point to some positive trends in the

experience of people complaining to public service providers. Since 2020, we have seen an increase in the proportion of people who complain to local councils, healthcare providers or social landlords.

However, we have also seen an increase in the proportion who said that it was easy to make a complaint and that they were happy with how the complaint was resolved.

Figure 9: Proportion of respondents to our national survey in 2025 who had experience of complaining during the last 2 years.



Own Initiative investigations

We can undertake two different types of own initiative investigations: extended and wider.

Our extended investigations

Extended investigations happen when we are already investigating a problem and we extend the investigation to other issues or complaints.

To date, we have closed 10 extended investigations. We opened 2 extended investigations in 2024-25. These investigations were ongoing at year-end.

One investigation opened in March 2024 was also ongoing in 2024-25.

This year, we gathered some feedback from people whose complaint investigations we had extended in the past. That feedback shows clearly the important, human impact of this power.

Complaint reference 202205543

Mr D had complained about his wife's, Mrs D's care and treatment in 2019 at Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board. He said that there had been a delay in the surgery to remove her appendix and that the Health Board did not investigate her breathing difficulties in a timely way. Following this, Mrs D had suffered a cardiac arrest, requiring a lengthy Intensive Care admission. This had significant impact on her daily life, once discharged from hospital.

Although Mr D complained about the events in 2019, we saw evidence that Mrs D underwent an earlier scan, relating to her appendix, in 2017. We wanted to check whether the Health Board should have considered the removal of her appendix then. We extended our investigation to look into that.

Continued overleaf...

Complaint reference 202205543 - continued

Mr D told us:

“The Health Board didn’t want to know until the Ombudsman got involved and after I complained it ‘clammed up’. ... I would never have found out that my wife’s appendix problem should have been dealt with sooner but for the Ombudsman’s investigation. I know that this was only possible because of the extra powers given to the Ombudsman a little earlier. In my opinion the office needs all the powers it can get to get to the bottom of things for everyone, as they did in my wife’s case.”

Complaint reference 202005941

Mrs E complained about the care provided to her late mother (Mrs F) in 2020 by a GP practice in the area of Cwm Taf University Health Board. Mrs F was suffering from increasing pain in her lower leg.

We upheld the original complaint about delays in Mrs F’s referral. However, when we looked at the clinical records, we were concerned about how the Practice prescribed antibiotics and diuretics to Mrs F. We extended our investigation to look into this.

Mrs E told us:

“I am eternally grateful to the Ombudsman for the way my case was handled and without that help I would not have been able to pursue what I did, gain answers and help me to now move on. I was so glad the Ombudsman had those powers (to extend the investigation) as, at the end of the day, being able to get the outcome the Ombudsman did has finally given me some peace of mind. It was devastating to know that my mum suffered the way she did, but good to be vindicated in making the complaint as I knew something wasn’t right. “

Our wider investigations

Our second investigation

During the year, we concluded our second wider investigation which looked into carers' needs assessments in Wales. We considered whether 4 local councils – Caerphilly, Ceredigion, Flintshire and Neath Port Talbot – undertook carers' assessments in line with their statutory obligations.

We published the report on this investigation in October 2024. We found that only 2.8% of people in those council areas who identified as carers had received a needs assessment.

In addition, only 1.5% had received a proper support plan following their assessment.

Many carers were also not aware of their rights with regard to assessments and support services that might be available to them.

We identified some areas of good practice by the councils we investigated.

However, we also made several recommendations including to:

- improve recording practices
- improve how information is shared with carers
- offer staff refresher training on carers' rights
- collaborate better with the healthcare sector.

We invited the other local councils in Wales to make similar improvements.

As we did in the case of our first own initiative investigation, we have been actively monitoring how organisations' have been complying with our recommendations.

We are planning to review compliance with the recommendations and any other impacts of the report in October 2025.



We concluded our second wider investigation which looked into carers' needs assessments in Wales.

Our impact

The Senedd entrusted us with the power to investigate under our own initiative and it is key for us that this power delivers positive impact for the people of Wales. During the year, we gathered some views on the impact of this power from [the largest organisations in our jurisdiction](#) and from [a selection of third sector bodies](#).

Of the complaints officers at local councils that responded to our survey this year, 77% agreed that their organisations were moderately or significantly influenced by our own initiative reports.

Chief Executives and senior respondents indicated that, on the whole, our own initiative investigations were an appropriate and constructive

power, particularly in areas lacking regulatory oversight, by providing an external eye on public interest issues.

Third sector bodies that took part in our research:

- felt that the report into homelessness reviews has stimulated thinking and added weight to policy discussions. For instance, the evidence base of the investigation has been used by the Expert Review Panel convened to review homelessness legislation.
- spoke highly of the investigations and were impressed with the quality of reports produced
- widely supported our recommendations.



“[The report] has really made some difference, it’s shone a light, even if it’s just a little spark for those of us who are on the receiving end of carers needs assessments or have expectations around how the law relates to the way that services manifest their commitment to it. It’s been really, really powerful amongst unpaid carers and clearly there is a lot more work to be done, just to say thank you”.

An organiser of Cardiff and Vale Unpaid Carers Assembly

Sharing our findings and insights

We believe that it is very important that we share findings and insights from our casework as widely as possible to help improve public services. We publish summaries of all our investigations on our website and share our public interest reports with a wide range of organisations, including the Welsh Government.

Public interest reports

When we investigate a complaint and we think that something has gone wrong, we usually prepare a report which explains our findings.

Sometimes, we decide to issue a public interest report. We do this, for example, when:

- there are wider lessons from our investigation for other bodies
- what went wrong was very significant
- the problem that we found may be affecting many people, not just the person who complained to us, or
- we had pointed out the problem to the body in the past, but the body did not address it.

When we issue a public interest report, we draw attention to it in the media and share it with other organisations who could learn from our findings or have an interest in the subject matter. The public body must also publish an announcement in the press about the Report.



This year, we issued 8 public interest reports - the same number as last year.

Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board (202300527)

We found failings in nursing care for Ms A, an adult with learning disabilities. In addition to failing to monitor and manage Ms A's pain and epilepsy, Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board also failed to communicate with her and support her personal care needs, nutrition and hydration ([full report](#)).

Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board (202207270)

We found that a cancer patient in the care of Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board was denied potentially curative surgery and had a biopsy privately, due to an unacceptable delay in the Health Board being able to undertake this procedure ([full report](#)).

Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board (202206250)

We found that, had Mrs K been treated appropriately at the outset by Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board, her acute pancreatitis would have been treated successfully and, on balance, her deterioration and death might have been prevented ([full report](#)).

Cwm Taf Morgannwg University Health Board (202302939)

We issued a public interest report against Cwm Taf Morgannwg Health Board after it ignored requests and reminders from us to respond to our draft report and the recommendations for improvements that it included ([full report](#)).

GP Practice in the area of Aneurin Bevan University Health Board (202303356)

We found that a cancer patient would have likely survived longer, had an earlier urgent referral been made by the patient's GP Practice. The patient's symptoms should have resulted in an urgent suspected cancer referral in July 2021. However, despite ongoing symptoms and multiple opportunities, the patient was only referred by the Practice for further investigation in May 2022 ([full report](#)).

Welsh Ambulance Services University NHS Trust (202306104)

We found that the Trust did not properly manage two 999 calls about a patient who collapsed at home and later died. This meant a delay of 32 minutes in an ambulance attending the patient. We also found failings in the standard of advice given by the Trust's staff over the phone as well as record keeping by the attending paramedic. We also found failings in how the Trust handled the original complaint about these failings ([full report](#)).

Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board (202301141)

We found significant shortcomings in the patient's post-operative care, failures in the informed consent process and inadequate contract monitoring arrangements in place between Betsi Cadwalader University Health Board and Health Trusts in England ([full report](#)).

**Welsh Ambulance Services University NHS Trust and
Swansea Bay University Health Board (202302966 &
202307480)**

We found that the Trust did not correctly consider escalating the ambulance response category when responding to an emergency call about an elderly patient who fell at home. An ambulance arrived at the address around 16 hours after the first of 6 emergency calls made by the family. We also found failings in how the Trust handled the original complaint about these failings. We did not uphold the complaint against the Health Board about the standard of the patient's care once admitted to the hospital ([full report](#)).



Thematic reports

In line with our legislation, we sometimes issue thematic reports with general recommendations for public bodies, drawing on lessons learned from our casework. This year, we issued two such reports:

‘Living in Disrepair’

In November, we published a thematic report about [housing disrepair and damp and mould complaints](#).

The link between poor housing and health has been well documented and a source of comment over many years. The report presents a selection of our complaints highlighting that:

- too often, occupiers had to raise a complaint in order to obtain remedial work and, similarly, had to repeatedly chase public bodies in order for a complaint to be initiated
- pre-letting inspections by landlords (to ensure properties are both in repair and fit for habitation) were sometimes of questionable quality
- some occupiers in vulnerable situations would have waited significantly longer

for necessary works to be completed, were it not for the intervention of our office

- there were issues around complaint handling, with some complaint responses seemingly being delayed whilst the organisation carried out some works in the meantime, or the organisation failing to properly record a complaint.

As our casework demonstrates, it seems that it is only when proper inspections and surveys are undertaken that landlords will take action. Ultimately, the longer an issue is left, the more costly it will be to rectify and, in these difficult times, it makes good business sense to be proactive.

‘Equality Matters’

In January, we published the second thematic report this year – [‘Equality Matters’](#).

Over recent years, we shared information about cases in which equality and human rights implications have been considered in an annual Equality and Human Rights Casebook.

This year, we decided to issue instead a thematic report, given that some equality and human rights themes continue to appear in casework.

Among the key themes and learning points highlighted in the report is the lack of reasonable adjustments for individuals with disabilities, such as learning disabilities, severe mobility issues, or autism and dyslexia. The Report also notes challenges arising from poor communication with people who have language needs or sensory loss.

Additionally, the report raises concerns about public bodies failing to align service delivery policies with their legal duties under equality and human rights legislation. However, it also highlights examples of good practice that demonstrate how public services can effectively meet equality and human rights standards.

The report makes several recommendations for all public bodies in Wales, focusing on improving inclusion and accessibility across public services.



Living in Disrepair - a thematic report about housing disrepair and damp and mould complaints to PSOW

November 2024



Equality Matters: improving inclusion and accessibility in public services in Wales

January 2025

Annual Letters

Every year, we send letters to health boards and local councils about the complaints we received and considered about them during the year. We do this to help these organisations improve their complaint handling and the services that they provide. The organisations must report this information through their internal governance arrangements and use it to see how they can improve.

This year, as a new development, we will be issuing these letters also to all housing associations.

Information about the annual letters is available [on our website](#).

Engagement with public bodies

It is important that we directly engage with the bodies in our jurisdiction and other stakeholders operating in the sectors which account for most of our complaints.

The Ombudsman and our senior staff met during the year with representatives of several Health Boards, local councils and housing associations, as well as with other

key stakeholders responsible for the scrutiny of public services, such as: Health Inspectorate Wales, General Medical Council, Enforcement Conduct Board, Audit Wales, the Welsh Commissioners, the Equalities and Human Rights Commission and other Public Sector Ombudsmen across the UK and Ireland, to share relevant information and insights.

Public policy

We use our expertise and the evidence from our casework to contribute to the development of public policy in areas such as health, social care and local government.

During the year, we responded to 8 public consultations. Of these, our focus has been mostly on the Finance Committee's post-legislative review of the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Act 2019. The Act requires the Senedd to undertake a post-legislative review, as soon as practicable, five years after the 2019 Act received Royal Assent.

Our [written submission to the review](#) draws on rich evidence to demonstrate the impact of our proactive powers to accept complaints other than in writing; undertake investigations on own initiative and set and monitor complaints standards.

Despite some challenges, we are proud of how we have used these powers to date. We were glad to see that our work has been generally endorsed by public sector providers and third sector organisations that

took part in the research which informed our submission. However, we were particularly pleased to see some evidence of the positive impact of these powers on our complainants and people using Welsh public services.

We have also taken this opportunity to invite the Finance Committee to consider some changes to our legislative framework, to enable us to better serve the people of Wales. These include:

- removing the statutory bar which prevents us from considering a complaint when it could be considered by the courts
- bringing into our jurisdiction complaints about schools and governing body decisions in Wales
- streamlining the process required to launch a wider own initiative investigation
- enabling us to issue sector-wide statutory recommendations, following a wider own initiative investigation.

Strategic Aim 4: Ensuring that we are a healthy, efficient and accountable organisation



Our people

We value and support our staff. We want to continue to support staff to develop the knowledge, skills and attitudes to continue to offer an efficient and professional service.

We are also committed to creating a healthy, equal, diverse and inclusive workplace. We are proud of how our staff performed this year and our focus continues to be on maintaining the health and well-being of staff.

Training and development

All staff are expected to complete 28 hours of training and development each year (pro rata for staff who work part time). In 2024-25, 77% of our staff achieved this target. This was higher than in the previous year (71%).

Through our Performance Review & Development Process (PRDP), we make sure that each member of staff has clear objectives and priorities for the year ahead and that we review their progress regularly. New colleagues are set more immediate objectives and priorities and undertake an extensive Induction Programme. For staff returning from maternity leave or long-term sickness, we discussed

and agreed their objectives when they returned. This year again 100% of staff completed their PRDP.

We successfully recruited 2 Welsh speaking Graduate Investigation Officers in 2024. The Graduate scheme is a new initiative and involves three years of development to lead to employment as an Investigation Officer (IO). They are on a programme of structured development and rotation which gives them exposure and experience in all work and teams. This allows them the opportunity to learn all of the skills needed to be a successful IO.

Health and wellbeing

We want our staff to be healthy and well. The average percentage of working days lost through staff sickness decreased from 3% to 2.3% this year. An average of 5.8 days per employee were lost because of sickness, compared to 7.7 days in 2024-25. This is a significant improvement.

We have continued to offer staff support to safeguard their wellbeing. We have delivered a series of 'lunch and learn' events on the stress risk assessment process and the wellbeing passport; both are mechanisms in place for staff to use to access support. We carried out extensive consultation during 2024, through staff focus groups, to explore what more we can do to support staff going forward.

We continued to offer Mental Health First Aider support to staff, support through Menopause Mentors and continued to offer our external counselling services. Our Wellbeing Working Group has continued to deliver a schedule of events throughout the year for staff to access. This has included voluntary health assessments held on site. We have continued to look for ways to handle work more efficiently and continue to successfully recruit excellent staff when vacancies arise.



On average, fewer working days were lost this year due to staff sickness.

Equality, diversity and inclusion

Equality, diversity and inclusion are important to us – as a service provider and as an employer.

Every year, we look at how well the profile of our staff and job candidates reflects the population of Wales.

Our staff

The proportion of people in our workforce who identified with diverse ethnic backgrounds is 5%, a slightly lower proportion than last year. It remains in line with the national proportion of the population of 5.4%⁶.

4% of our staff identified as disabled, a decrease, compared to 6% last year. This is significantly lower than the proportion of disabled people in Wales.

We also look at gender equality in our workplace. 74% of our current staff identified as female (compared to 77% last year).

Job applicants

For us to reflect the diversity in society, our aim is to attract more applicants from diverse backgrounds.

Women, among our job applicants and staff, consistently outnumber men by a significant margin.

In 2024-25, of people applying to join us:

- 8% were from diverse ethnicities – about the same as last year
- 8% said that they were disabled – about the same as last year
- 13% said their main language was Welsh – a much higher proportion than last year
- 5% were under 25 – a slightly higher proportion than last year.

Gender pay gap

For the first time since we started reporting, we have recorded a negative gender pay gap:

- our mean gender pay gap was -6%
- our median gender pay gap was -5%

This means that, on average, women in our organisation are paid more than men.

While we are proud of this result, we have always been clear that, in a small organisation, individual appointments can make a significant difference to the pay gap calculations.

For comparison, [the UK Government-commissioned research](#) suggests that, in 2024, the mean gender pay gap in the UK stood at 6.9% and median at 4.4%.



Our gender pay gap was negative.

Welsh language skills of our staff

Under the Welsh Language Standards, every year we measure the Welsh language skills of our workforce.

In 2024-25, 12% of our staff said that Welsh was their main language. This was an increase from 8% last year.

The proportion of people who spoke Welsh fairly well or fluently has increased compared to the previous year:

- Speaking: 28% (compared to 21%)
- Reading: 27% (compared to 24%)
- Writing: 26% (compared to 21%)
- Understanding: 28% (compared to 21%).

We supported 3 colleagues to undertake Welsh language training during the year.



Welsh language skills of our staff have improved.

Staff survey

Historically, we have conducted our staff survey every two years. This has always helped us to understand how our staff feel about the organisation and their work. The survey asks staff to give specific feedback on a wide range of areas that impact on the way we work and the results help us to consider any improvements.

To ensure feedback is relevant and timely, we have now taken the decision to conduct this survey annually.

We are pleased that 69 out of 70 staff took part in our staff survey this year, with a response rate of 99%.

We are also pleased with the survey results, which indicate a real improvement on the results of the previous year.

One of our key performance indicators is the number of staff who would say PSOW is a great place to work. We were pleased to see a significant increase in that respect, with 91% of staff saying that it is a great place to work, in comparison with 74% last year. In addition, 93% of staff said they were proud to work for PSOW, compared to 83% last year.

Below, we present average favourable scores across questions under each survey heading (where the respondent agreed or agreed strongly).



91% of our staff said that PSOW was a good place to work.

Theme	2024/25 Average favourable score	2023/24 Average favourable score	% difference
My job	78%	74%	+4%
Internal Communications & Engagement	83%	69%	+14%
IT arrangements and facilities	83%	60%	+23%
Our service	77%	74%	+3%
My manager	90%	77%	+13%
Leadership	79%	62%	+17%
Learning & Development	81%	69%	+12%
Equality & Diversity	87%	76%	+11%
Work life balance and wellbeing	81%	68%	+13%
Perceptions of PSOW	92%	82%	+10%

Sustainability

We understand that we need to play our part in protecting the environment and continue to develop sustainable working practices. This year, we produced 7,740kg of waste. This was 38% more than last year and reflects the fact that more staff are working from the office, compared to the previous year. We were able to recycle 84% of waste and sent no waste to landfill.

Office presence remains flexible and working from home continues to be the preferred place of work. Since January 2025, all staff have been provided with a laptop which has made working from home or the office accessible to all. Our electricity usage has reduced by 25%.

Emissions data now includes actual data rather than average as we are able to report on where staff are working from (office/home), their commuting mileage and any other business travel. This year we saw a 7% reduction in our total emissions.

We produced 58,514kg of CO₂e which is 2% under our target figure of 60,000kg.

We are required by law to publish a report on our sustainability under the Biodiversity and Resilience of Ecosystems Duty (section 6 duty). We publish detailed information on how we managed waste, used electricity and calculated emissions.



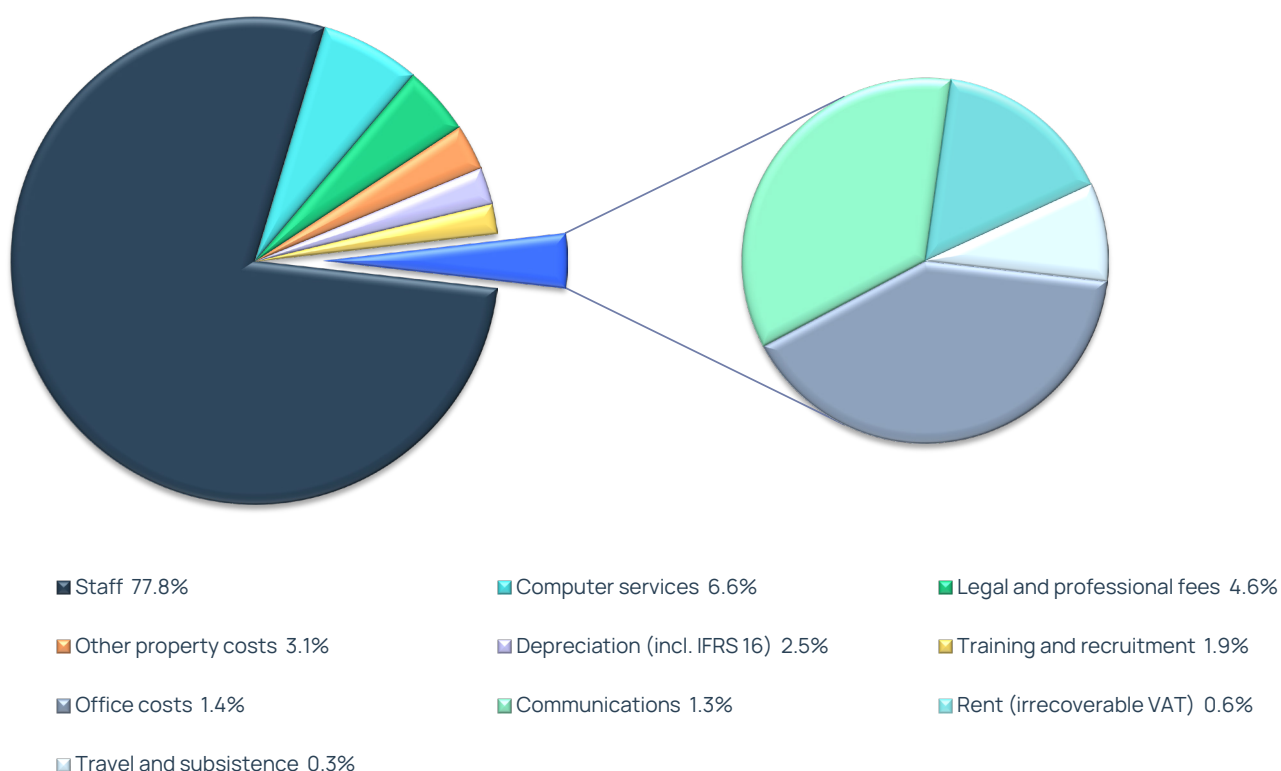
We reduced our CO₂ emissions by 7%.

Financial Management

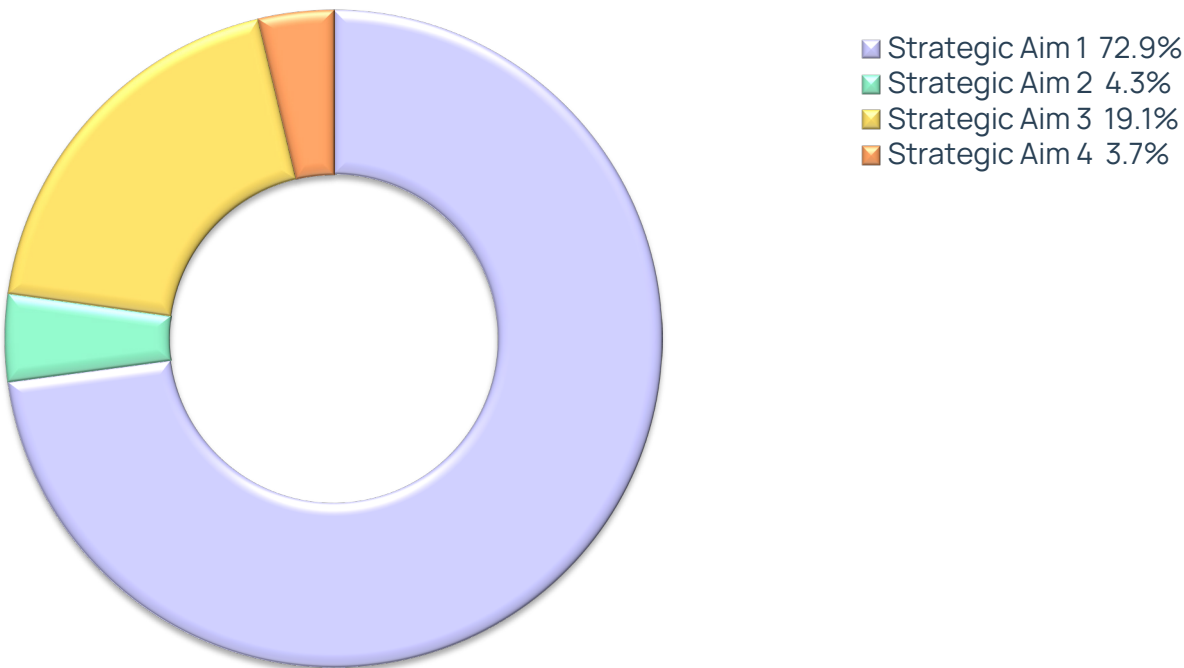
Overall resource and cash expenditure has increased as a result of the additional funding provided to us from the Welsh Consolidated Fund to fund pay awards, inflation and some investment in our strategic priorities.

Resource Out-turn	2024/25	2023/24	Change
	£000	£000	£000
Total Resource	6,089	5,736	+353
Cash Requirement	6,211	5,729	+482

Gross Resource Expenditure 2024/25



Analysis of Spending by Strategic Aims

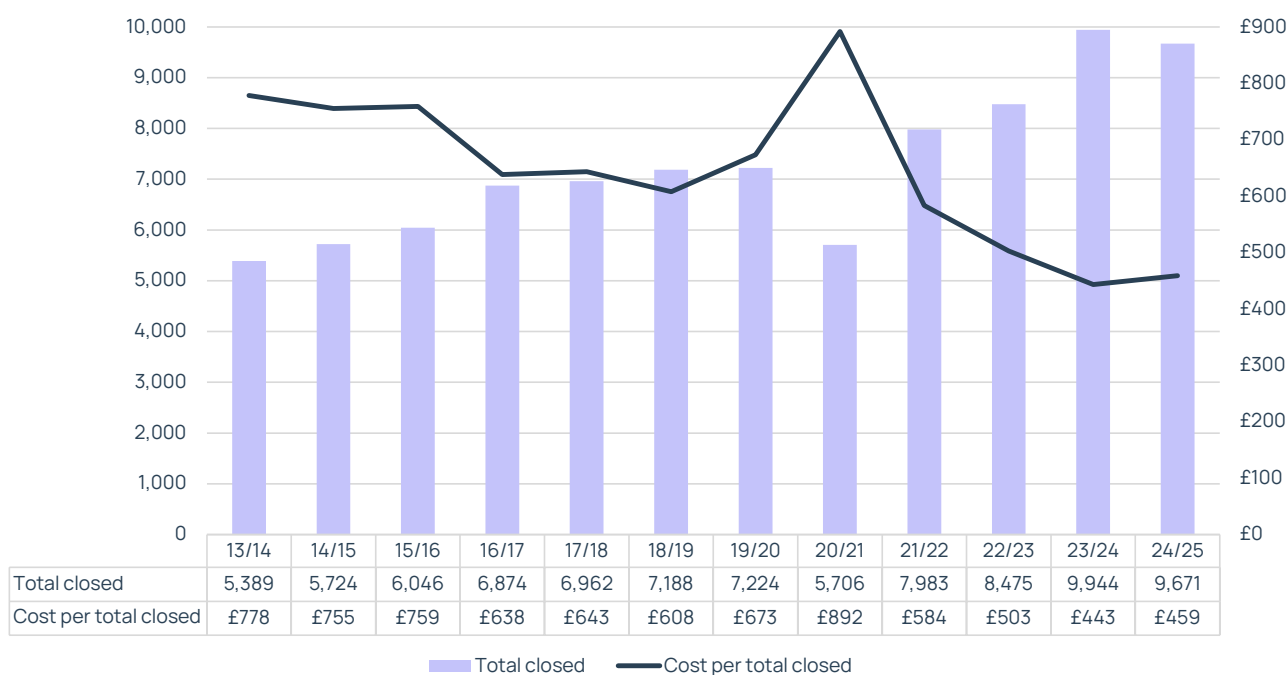


Casework Costs

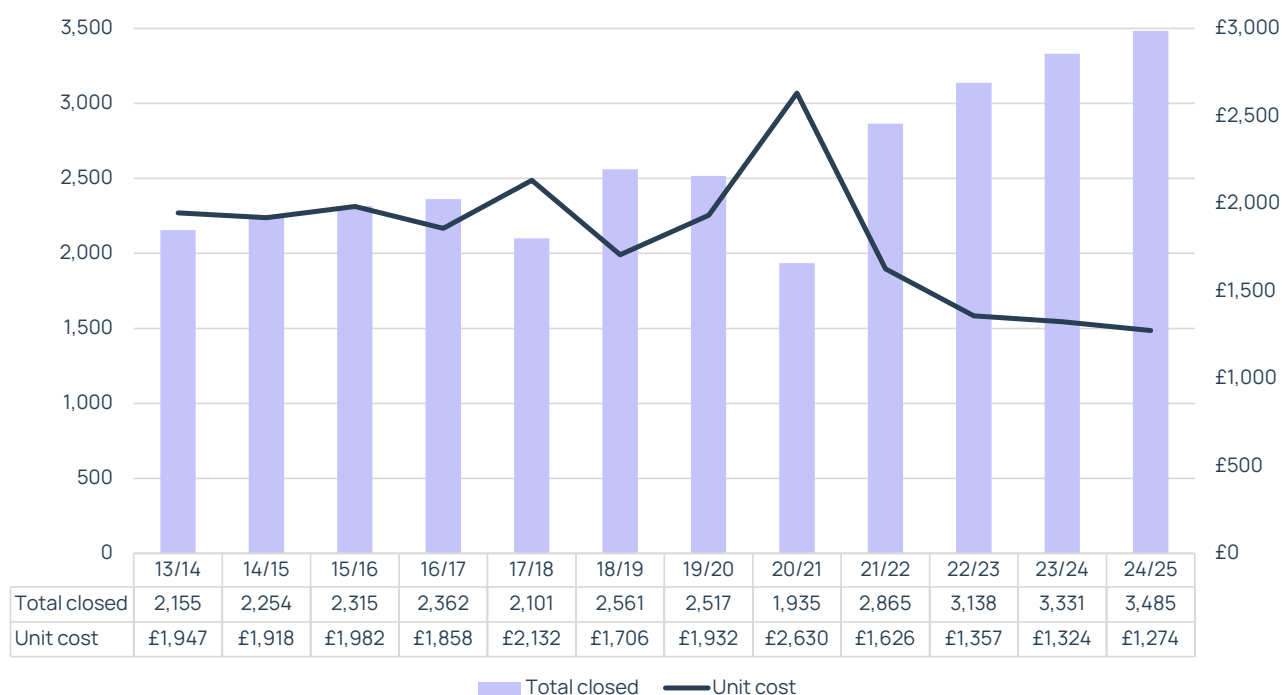
As outlined in previous Annual Report & Accounts, we present average costs as calculated for our main activity – receiving, considering, investigating and responding to enquiries and complaints. This is our activity under Strategic Aim 1, and we will use the analysis figures for Operating Costs by Strategic Aims, presented within these audited accounts.

The graphs below show firstly cost per case for the full enquiry and complaints work completed in the year and secondly for cases completed in the year.

Cost per Case for Total Casework (Enquiries & Complaints) Closed



Cost per Case for Total Complaints Closed



Note: These graphs are based on expenditure on this Strategic Objective and adjusted to 2024/25 prices. Figures reported in previous Annual Reports are not directly comparable due a change in approach during 2021/22.

Proactive Powers

We identify expenditure related to the additional powers provided to the Ombudsman under the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Act 2019, and for 2024/25 this is as reported below.

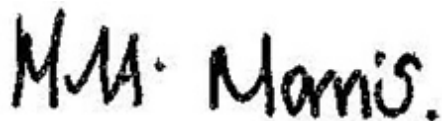
PSOW Act 2019: Expenditure in 2024/25	£000s
Staff costs	359
Communications	15
Premises	14
Professional Fees	8
Training and Recruitment	7
Computer Services	4
Professional Advice on Own Initiative Investigation	1
Travel & Subsistence	1
Total	409
Budget	420
Variance	11

The Senedd Finance Committee are currently conducting a post-legislative review of the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Act 2019. You can read our evidence submission to the Committee [here](#).

Expenditure to 31 March 2024 compared to previous year

	2024/25	2023/24	Reasons for significant changes
	£000	£000	£000
Salaries	3,444	3,211	Pay award settlement of £1,290 or 2.50%, whichever was higher.
Social Security costs	355	326	
Pension costs	946	865	
Pension fund charges	49	38	
Total Pay	4,794	4,440	
Rent	35	28	IFRS 16 implications of new lease in 2024/25
External Audit fee	22	21	
Legal and professional fees	259	180	Cost of Independent Review £66k in 2024/25
Other property costs	188	216	Release of dilapidations provision in 2024/25
Computer services	405	453	Hardware & security upgrades in 2023/24
Office costs	89	94	
Travel and Subsistence	19	16	
Training and Recruitment	120	40	Increased recruitment costs in 2024/25
Communications	77	53	Increased engagement work in 2024/25
Depreciation	151	233	IFRS 16 implications of new lease in 2024/25
Total other Administration Costs	1,365	1,334	
Gross Costs	6,159	5,774	
Income	(70)	(38)	Staff secondment to Senedd Commission
Net Expenditure	6,089	5,736	
Capital	-	-	
Net Resource	6,089	5,736	

More detailed financial information can be found in the financial statements and notes that support the accounts.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "MMA Morris".

Michelle Morris

Accounting Officer

Public Services Ombudsman for Wales

23 July 2025

**Accountability Report
2024-25**



Corporate Governance Report

Ombudsman's Report:

Under the Government of Wales Act 2006, the Office is financed through the Welsh Consolidated Fund (WCF) with any unspent cash balances repaid into the WCF after a certified copy of the accounts has been laid before the Senedd. This creates a further control in that there is a need to effectively manage the budget on both a cash and a resource basis. The salary of the office holder of the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales and the related costs are a direct charge on the WCF and are administered through the Senedd.

As at 31 March 2025, the Office comprised 81 permanent full and part-time staff based in Pencoed, Bridgend including the Ombudsman, an interim Executive Director - Corporate Resources, Executive Director - Casework & Legal, as well as investigation and support staff.

The Welsh Parliament provided cash of £6.2 million for the funding of the Office. £25k of this overall funding is due to be returned to the WCF, being the unused cash balance at the year-end. The expenditure of the Office was kept within the Estimate agreed in November 2023 and amended by Supplementary Budgets during 2024/25.

Our unit costs have shown a small increase, which reflects a slightly lower overall number of total cases closed and a continued fall in the levels of CPI inflation at the end of March 2025, compared to previous year end figures.

Remuneration and Pension Liabilities

Details of the pay and related costs of the Ombudsman and the Office are shown in the Remuneration Report.

Pension obligations to present and past employees are discharged through the Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme (PCSPS) and the pensions paid directly to former Commissioners or their dependants.

Further details are given in the Pensions Disclosures.

Corporate Governance

The office holder of the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales is a Corporation Sole.

The Audit & Risk Assurance Committee supports the Ombudsman by reviewing the comprehensiveness and reliability of assurances on governance, risk management, the control environment and on the integrity of financial statements and the annual report. Further details are set out in the Annual Governance Statement.

Register of Interests

A register of interests is maintained for the Ombudsman, Executive Directors and members of the Advisory Panel and Audit & Risk Assurance Committee.

Accounts Direction

Under the Accounts Direction issued by HM Treasury dated 21 December 2006, the Ombudsman is required to prepare accounts for the financial year ended 31 March 2025 in compliance with the accounting principles and disclosure requirements of the edition of the Government Financial Reporting Manual (the FReM) issued by HM Treasury which was in force for 2024/25

The accounts have been prepared to:

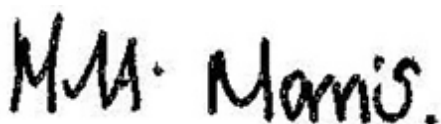
- Give a true and fair view of the state of affairs at 31 March 2025 and of the net resource out-turn, resources applied to objectives, recognised gains and losses and cash flows for the financial year then ended.
- Provide disclosure of any material expenditure or income that has not been applied for the purposes intended by the Welsh Parliament or material transactions that have not conformed to the authorities that govern them.

Auditors

The Auditor General for Wales is the External Auditor of the accounts of the PSOW as laid down in paragraph 18 of Schedule 1 to the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Act 2019.

The cost of the audit for 2024/25 was £22k (2023/24 = £21k).

As far as I am aware, I have taken all the steps necessary to make the auditors aware of any relevant audit information.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "M.M. Morris".

Michelle Morris

Accounting Officer

Public Services Ombudsman for Wales

23 July 2025

Statement of Accounting Officer's Responsibilities

Under the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Act 2019, as Public Services Ombudsman for Wales I am required to prepare, for each financial year, resource accounts detailing the resources acquired, held or disposed of during the year and the use of resources by the PSOW during the year.

The accounts are prepared on an accruals basis and must give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the PSOW and its net resource out-turn, Statement of Financial Position and cash flows for the financial year.

In preparing the accounts, as the Accounting Officer, I am required to comply with the requirements of the 'Government Financial Reporting Manual' and in particular to:

- Observe the Accounts Direction issued by the Treasury including the relevant accounting and disclosure requirements and apply suitable accounting policies on a consistent basis.
- Make judgements and estimates on a reasonable basis.
- State whether applicable accounting standards as set out in the Government Financial Reporting Manual have been followed and disclose and explain any material departures in the accounts.
- Prepare the accounts on a going concern basis.
- Confirm that the annual report and accounts as a whole is fair, balanced and understandable.
- Take personal responsibility for the annual report and accounts and the judgements required for determining that it is fair, balanced and understandable.

My relevant responsibilities as Accounting Officer include the propriety and regularity of the public finances for which the Accounting Officer is answerable, for keeping proper records and for safeguarding the PSOW's assets, as set out in Managing Welsh Public Money and the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Act 2019.

As the Accounting Officer, I have taken all the steps that I ought to have taken to make myself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that PSOW's auditors are aware of that information. So far as I am aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware.

Annual Governance Statement 2024/25

Status of the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales

As laid down in Schedule 1 paragraph 2 of the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Act 2019, the Ombudsman is a Corporation Sole holding office under His Majesty. The Ombudsman discharges the functions set down in legislation on behalf of the Crown. Schedule 1 paragraph 19 states that the Ombudsman is the Accounting Officer for the office of the Ombudsman.

Scope of Responsibility

In undertaking the role of Accounting Officer, I have ensured that the office operates effectively and to a high standard of probity. In addition, the Ombudsman has responsibility for maintaining a sound system of internal control that supports the achievement of PSOW's policies, aims and objectives, whilst safeguarding the public funds and assets for which the Ombudsman is personally responsible, in accordance with the responsibilities set out in 'Managing Welsh Public Money'.

The Ombudsman is independent of the Senedd but is accountable to its Finance Committee for the use of resources provided. In determining the level of resources available to the office, the PSOW's budget proposals are considered by the Finance Committee of the Senedd in accordance with the process laid down in the Act. A combined Annual Report and Accounts is prepared for consideration by the Finance Committee.

I am required to include this Governance Statement with my annual report and accounts to explain how the governance of my office works and to ensure it meets the requirements of the Corporate Governance Code and The Orange Book: Management of Risk. To enable me to satisfy these requirements, I have maintained appropriate structures, systems and procedures that are comprehensive and provide me with evidence that the governance arrangements are working as intended across the whole organisation and its activities. Such arrangements include my Governance Framework, a comprehensive internal control environment, effective internal and external audit arrangements and robust financial management, risk planning and monitoring procedures. These areas will be covered in the remainder of this report.

Strategic Planning and Performance Monitoring

In my [Strategic Plan](#), which was launched in April 2023, for the three years 2023/24 to 2025/26, I established the following:

Our ambition for public services in Wales:

People of Wales feel that public services treat them fairly and respond when things go wrong, Welsh public services listen to individuals and use their complaints to learn and improve, Welsh local government is trusted to deliver the highest standards of conduct; and the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales continues to be an influential and respected voice in public service improvement.

Our Strategic Aims:

- **Strategic Aim 1: Delivering justice with a positive impact for people and public services:** We deliver an efficient, empathetic and proportionate service that supports justice and improves public services.
- **Strategic Aim 2: Increasing accessibility and inclusion:** People across Wales are aware of our office, understand how we can help them and our service is relevant and accessible.
- **Strategic Aim 3: Increasing the impact of our proactive improvement work:** We contribute to improvement in public services, through complaints standards work, wider learning from complaints and own initiative investigations and supporting high standards of conduct amongst councillors.
- **Strategic Aim 4: Ensuring that we are a healthy, efficient and accountable organisation:** We maintain and improve efficient and effective use of our financial, staff and IT resources, and ensure good governance, accountability and transparency.

Whilst individual teams within the office are charged with implementing the actions identified, the Management Team monitors progress made against targets and the outcomes achieved.

System of Internal Control

The system of internal control is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level rather than eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives; it can therefore only provide reasonable, and not absolute, assurance of effectiveness. It is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of my policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised and the impact should they be realised, and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically.

The system has been in place in the office of the PSOW for the year ended 31 March 2025 and up to the date of approval of these accounts and accords with HM Treasury guidance. No significant areas of internal control weaknesses have been identified from audit work and steps to improve controls further are implemented promptly by management and are monitored by the Audit & Risk Assurance Committee.

Corporate Governance arrangements: Audit & Risk Assurance Committee

Governance arrangements include an Audit & Risk Assurance Committee (ARAC). The Committee's responsibilities are:

a) Terms of Reference

The Committee supports me by reviewing the comprehensiveness and reliability of assurances on governance, risk management, the control environment and the integrity of financial statements and the annual report. The Committee has a scrutiny and advisory role and has no role or remit in relation to operational or casework decisions made by the PSOW.

b) Membership

Membership comprises a minimum of four, and a maximum of eight, independent external members.

The membership of the Committee during 2024/25 was:

- Ian Williams – Chair (term of office concluded July 2024)
- John McSherry
- Mike Usher – Vice Chair (until July 2024), Chair from October 2024
- Joanest Varney-Jackson (term of office concluded July 2024)
- Jane Martin CBE
- Dave Tosh OBE – Vice Chair from October 2024
- Laura Davies (from October 2024)
- Jayne Woods (from October 2024)

More details on our independent members can be found on our [website](#).

c) Training

Members of the Committee are invited to assess their training needs annually. An induction programme is provided for all new members of the ARAC and this took place in February 2025.

(d) Meetings

The Committee sets itself an annual work programme. There are generally four meetings of the Committee during the year.

In addition to the usual meeting cycle, in September & October 2024 ARAC members took part in two additional sessions on the office's response to the previous year's social media incident and on the impact this had on staff wellbeing. Both sessions were also attended by members of the Advisory Panel.

The Ombudsman attends all ARAC Meetings and the Chief Operating Officer acts as Secretary to the Committee. The meetings were also regularly attended by internal and external auditors and appropriate members of the PSOW's Management Team.

At each meeting, the Committee received a number of standing agenda items including budget management, risk management and declarations of any identified fraud or losses, including any data losses.

Regarding budget management, at each meeting, the Committee received a copy of the latest Budget Monitoring report considered by the Management Team. This is intended to provide the Committee with an assurance that there is regular scrutiny of the financial position of the office.

Regarding risk management, at each meeting the Committee considered the full Risk Register, including a report on the greatest identified risks. The Committee explored and challenged the reported risks to satisfy itself that key risks had been identified. In addition, the Committee undertakes, at alternate meetings, an in-depth review of a specific risk selected from the risk register.

During the year, the Committee also received reports on a number of other appropriate matters within its Terms of Reference, including regular updates on the progress of Dr Melissa McCullough's Independent Review. They included:

- the 9- and 12 month accounts
- internal audit plans and reports
- a review of the Whistleblowing Policy
- updates on major IT developments
- relevant financial and corporate governance matters.

The Committee considered cyber security risks and scrutinised arrangements in place to maintain cyber security. The Committee also reviewed the Office's counter-fraud and anti-corruption arrangements and policies, in the context of the Cabinet Office Counter-Fraud Framework.

The Committee provided advice to me to ensure that this 2024/25 Annual Governance Statement included appropriate information and complied with best practice.

The Committee is chaired by an independent member and includes the Chair of the Advisory Panel. The number of meetings attended, along with the number of meetings each member was eligible to attend, was as follows:

Committee Member	Maximum number of attendances possible	Actual number of attendances	% attended
Ian Williams (Chair)	2	2	100
John McSherry	4	4	100
Mike Usher (Vice-Chair/Chair)	4	4	100
Joanest Varney-Jackson	2	2	100
Jane Martin CBE	4	3	75
Dave Tosh OBE	4	4	100
Laura Davies	2	2	100
Jayne Woods	2	2	100

e) Internal and External Audit

The Committee received regular reports from both the internal and external auditors. The work of internal audit during the year was planned based on their overall needs assessment and carried out through their agreed annual programme, including a review of our Risk Register. Their reports highlighted a satisfactory internal control framework within the organisation and made recommendations for improvement where necessary.

In all but one audit, the level of assurance was considered 'Substantial', the highest assurance level meaning there is a robust system of internal controls operating effectively to ensure that risks are managed and process objectives achieved. A number of recommendations were made, and these have either been completed or will be completed in accordance with agreed timescales.

The lower level of assurance on the Cyber Security audit was as a result of policy and record-keeping related matters, rather than any specific operational issues that increased our level of risk. The report made 4 recommendations, all of which had been implemented by 31 March 2025.

The internal audits undertaken in 2024/25 and overall assessments were as follows:

	Assurance level
Governance – Operational Performance Management	SUBSTANTIAL
Complaints Handling	SUBSTANTIAL
Staff Declarations of Interest & Staff Standards of Conduct	SUBSTANTIAL
Contract Management	SUBSTANTIAL
Cyber Security	REASONABLE
Key Financial Controls:	
Payroll & Travel Expenses	SUBSTANTIAL
General Ledger	SUBSTANTIAL
Income	SUBSTANTIAL

In addition, an audit of previous internal audit recommendations was undertaken. This found that all previous recommendations had been implemented. The internal auditors' Annual Report for 2024/25 stated: *'TIAA is satisfied that, for the areas reviewed during the year, Public Services Ombudsman for Wales has reasonable and effective risk management, control and governance processes in place.'* These findings also provide assurance that the arrangements in place are reducing the office's exposure to risk.

The Committee noted the thoroughness of the audit work, practicality of recommendations and the open and positive response of management to the recommendations made.

In respect of the previous financial year, the Committee considered the 2023/24 Annual Report and Accounts that included the Governance Statement, together with the External Audit of Financial Statements Report and Management Letter. An unqualified opinion was given by Audit Wales on the 2023/24 Accounts. There were no recommendations arising from the external audit.

Both Internal and External Auditors have the right to raise any matter through an open access policy to the Chair and, through that right, to bring any matter to the attention of the Committee. The Committee, by reviewing the programmes of both the External and the Internal Auditors, satisfied itself that both auditors were co ordinating effectively with each other. The quality of the audit work has been evaluated during the year through consideration of the audit reports and recommendations and dialogue at meetings between Committee Members and the Auditors. The quality of the work has been considered satisfactory.

Before every formal Committee meeting, the Committee meets privately with representatives of the External and Internal Auditors. In addition, to ensure that appropriate matters can be raised in confidence, the Chair of the Committee holds an annual meeting with representatives of the External and Internal Auditors. Such a meeting was held on 29 April 2025.

(f) Monitoring processes

At each meeting during 2024/25, the Committee received a report on progress made on the implementation of Internal Audit recommendations. Committee members were satisfied that all the recommendations made, had been implemented or would be implemented in accordance with agreed timescales.

(g) Annual Review and Assessment

This annual review is undertaken to evaluate the work of the Committee and to ensure that the work of the Audit & Risk Assurance Committee continues to comply with the Good Practice Principles set out in the HM Treasury Audit Committee Handbook. To assist the Committee in determining that it was complying with good practice, each member was invited to complete the National Audit Office's 'The Audit Committee self-assessment checklist'. Comments received from Committee members were considered in preparing the Annual Review for 2024/25.

The ARAC Annual Review concluded that it had received comprehensive assurances and information that was reliable and sufficient to enable it to carry out its responsibilities. Those assurances demonstrated a satisfactory overall internal control environment, financial reporting and the management of risk and of the quality of both the Internal and External Audit work undertaken.

The Committee was therefore able to provide assurances to support me effectively, as Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, to comply with my Accounting Officer responsibilities. The Committee provided evidence to assist in the preparation of this Annual Governance Statement.

Corporate Governance arrangements: Advisory Panel

The Advisory Panel is a non-statutory forum whose main role is to provide support and advice to me in providing leadership and setting the strategic objectives of the office of the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales. The Panel also brings an external perspective to assist in the development of policy and practice. The Panel's work during the year included advising on the progress of our Strategic Plan and the Estimate for 2025/26, reviewing the organisation's performance and assessing the impact of the Ombudsman's proactive powers.

As Ian Williams' term of office as ARAC Chair and Advisory Panel member concluded in July 2024, one additional Independent Member of the Advisory Panel (Felicity Mitchell) was appointed from October 2024.

The Advisory Panel has an advisory role and has no role or remit in relation to operational or casework decisions made by the PSOW.

Reporting of Personal Data Related Incidents

All incidents involving personal data are reported to the Audit & Risk Assurance Committee, regardless of whether PSOW is at fault. Where PSOW is at fault, guidance issued by the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) is considered to establish whether it is necessary to report the incident to that office. In 2024/25 there was 1 incident which was reported to the ICO, involving data sent by PSOW but not received by the intended recipient.

The Risk and Control Framework

As required by 'Managing Welsh Public Money', I am supported by a professionally qualified Financial Accountant who carries out the responsibilities of a Finance Director as set out in that document. Risk management and the risk register are standing agenda items for the Audit & Risk Assurance Committee, and the Risk Management Policy, is reviewed periodically. I am continuing to enhance the robust internal control arrangements to ensure that the office has the capacity to identify, assess and manage risk effectively.

In undertaking this responsibility during the year ended 31 March 2025, I was supported by a Chief Operating Officer to whom some of my responsibilities were delegated. The Chief Operating Officer left the organisation at the end of February 2025, and recruitment is currently ongoing for a replacement. From March 2025, an Interim Executive Director - Corporate Resources has been appointed to cover this post until the permanent position is filled.

I am satisfied that the systems in place identify potential risks at an early stage and enable, through active management, the appropriate action to be taken to minimise any adverse impact on the office.

The Audit & Risk Assurance Committee receives regular reports on the risks relating to this office, explores the office's approach to managing those risks and provides comments and suggestions on current and emerging risks. Risks are considered across a number of key areas or risk themes. These are:

- Casework
- Staffing
- Technology
- Financial
- Reputational
- Governance and Legal
- Data & Information Management.

Key risks and issues

The last Annual Governance Statement (2023/24) highlighted two high risks. These related to events at the turn of the year (March/April 2024), involving the inappropriate social media posts of a (now former) member of staff, which had a significant impact on the reputation of the office and on staff.

The publicity around the social media posts, and the comments of some politicians, prompted concerns about impartiality in our work. To address these concerns, an Independent Review of decisions made by staff not to investigate code of conduct complaints, and of the processes used for considering and investigating code of conduct complaints, was undertaken by Dr Melissa McCullough (Commissioner for Standards for the Northern Ireland Assembly, and the Jersey and Guernsey States Assemblies). That review found no evidence of political bias, and it concluded that processes and delegations to staff were sound. We have accepted the findings and implemented all recommendations for further improvement, and have invited Dr McCullough to return in 2025/26 to review our progress. You can read Dr McCullough's full report [here](#).

The Senedd Finance Committee also conducted their own review into our operations, processes and investigations, and published their report in October 2024. The report concluded that the Committee has confidence that we are able to undertake our work with impartiality and fairness, and also made a number of recommendations for further improvement. We have responded to the report and implemented all recommendations by 31 March 2025. You can read the Committee's full report [here](#).

The incident and political reaction to it also had a significant impact on our staff. The most significant impact was a dip in morale and confidence of the Code Team members, who take pride in their work and felt both vulnerable and fearful of challenges and intrusion into their own private lives/social media activity. We have, and will continue to, support our staff. All staff have access to counselling services, and mutual peer-to-peer support is encouraged.

At 31 March 2025, the Risk Register identified the following high risk:

Risk theme	Risk/issue and impact:	Risk/issue management and mitigation:	Residual risk:
Casework	If we continue to manage our increasing caseload by raising the bar for cases which are suitable for resolution or accepted for detailed investigation, then we will risk only being able to intervene positively in a small proportion of our caseload with casework resources being devoted to closing cases at initial consideration. Despite managing the year on year increases in complaints by applying our public body proportionality & code public interest tests, our open caseload at 31 March 2025 was higher than the previous year.	We have finalised our Medium Term Financial Plan, which has forecast future caseloads and the impact on organisational capacity. We will continue to monitor casework decisions and feedback from review decisions, and consider if there is a need for extra staff as part of our budget planning for 2026/27.	As we are likely to continue to see similar increases in complaint volumes in 2025/26 we will not be able to maintain this level of intervention on complaints or reduce our code investigation times. Therefore the residual risk is considered RED.

Risk Assurance Framework Arrangements

PSOW Framework			
• Strategic objectives from Corporate Plan • Work programme • Risk management • Anti-fraud policy • Governance framework • Policies, procedures and code of conduct			
Advisory Panel	Accounting Officer	Audit & Risk Assurance Committee	Management Team
Provides support and advice on vision, values and purposes as well as strategic direction and planning.	Governance. Decision making. Financial management. Risk management.	Reviews and monitors governance, risks and internal controls. Agrees annual governance statement.	3-year Corporate Plan. Operational Plan. Performance monitoring. Corporate policies. Risk management. Value for money.
Central Guidance		PSOW policies, plans and risk register	Annual Governance Statement
HM Treasury. FReM. Managing Welsh Public Money. Public Sector Internal Audit Standards.			
Assurance Map Components			
1st line of defence Strategic and operational delivery reporting. KPI reporting. Financial controls / Budget monitoring.	2nd line of defence Risk register reviews. Quality assurance. Information security assurance.	3rd line of defence Internal audit reports. Financial Manager spot checks.	
Other assurances External audit. Scrutiny by Finance Committee.			

I and my Management Team will continue to work to manage and minimise all key risks in line with our assessed risk appetite, and the risks will be considered at each meeting of the Audit & Risk Assurance Committee.

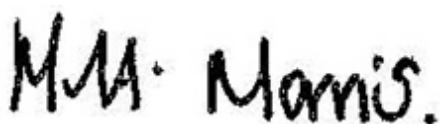
Budgeting Process

As Accounting Officer, I ensure that I have in place arrangements for tight control of the public money entrusted to me. The Management Team receives a monthly budget monitoring report setting out details of actual, against budgeted expenditure. Any unexpected expenditure issues that may arise during the year are considered so that appropriate action can be taken to remain within the budgeted expenditure where possible or to seek additional resources where cost pressures cannot be contained.

In producing the PSOW's financial estimate for 2025/26, a paper setting out initial budget criteria was considered by the Advisory Panel in July 2024. Overall, the submission sought an increase of 2.0% to reflect pay and price increases and investment in our strategic priorities. Following Finance Committee scrutiny in October, the Committee supported the submission, and this was included in the Wales Annual Budget Motion in March 2025.

Conclusion

I am satisfied that there were no significant weaknesses in the office's system of internal controls in 2024/25 which would affect the achievement of the office's policies, aims and objectives and that robust Corporate Governance is in operation with no breaches of the Corporate Governance Code.



Michelle Morris

Accounting Officer

Public Services Ombudsman for Wales

23 July 2025

Remuneration Report

Public Services Ombudsman for Wales

The Government of Wales Act 2006 provides for my remuneration and associated national insurance and pension costs to be met from the Welsh Consolidated Fund, rather than being paid directly. These costs are included, for transparency, in the remuneration report.

Remuneration

The following sections provide details of the remuneration and pension interest of the most senior management of the Office: Michelle Morris – Ombudsman, Chris Vinestock – Chief Operating Officer, Simon Hart – Interim Executive Director – Corporate Resources, and Katrin Shaw – Executive Director – Casework & Legal.

Single Total Figure of Remuneration					
2024/25					
Officials	Salary (£'000)	Bonus (£'000) payments (£'000)	Benefits in Kind (to nearest £100)	Pension benefits (to nearest £1,000)	Total (£'000)
Michelle Morris	155-160	-	-	73,000	230-235
Chris Vinestock (until 2 March)	110-115	-	-	50,000	160-165
Simon Hart (from 3 March)	5-10	-	-	-	5-10
Katrin Shaw	105-110	-	-	78,000	180-185

Chris Vinestock was employed as Chief Operating Officer until 2 March 2025. The annual equivalent of his salary is £115,596 per annum.

Simon Hart was employed as Interim Executive Director - Corporate Resources from 3 March 2025, on a 0.5 FTE basis. The annual equivalent of his salary is £63,000 per annum.

Single Total Figure of Remuneration					
2023/24					
Officials	Salary (£'000)	Bonus (£'000) payments (£'000)	Benefits in Kind (to nearest £100)	Pension benefits (to nearest £1,000)	Total (£'000)
Michelle Morris	150-155	-	-	58,000	210-215
Chris Vinestock	110-115	-	-	44,000	155-160
Katrin Shaw	100-105	-	-	58,000	160-165

Salary

Salary includes gross salary, overtime and any other allowances to the extent that they are subject to UK taxation.

Off-payroll engagements

At 31 March 2025, there were the following off-payroll appointments:

Highly paid off-payroll worker engagements, earning £245 per day or greater.	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Number of existing engagements	1	0
Of which:	1	0
Existed for less than 1 year		

All highly paid off-payroll workers engaged at any point during the year, earning £245 per day or greater.	2024/25	2023/24
Number	1	0
Of which:	1	0
Subject to off-payroll legislation and determined as out-of-scope of IR35		

There were no off-payroll engagements of board members or senior officials with significant financial responsibility between 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025.

Benefits in kind

The monetary value of benefits in kind, covers any expenditure paid by the PSOW and treated by HM Revenue and Customs as a taxable emolument. There was no such expenditure.

Bonuses

No bonus was paid during the year to me or to any staff within my office, as no bonus scheme is in operation.

Pay multiples

The banded remuneration of the highest-paid director in the financial year 2024/25 was £155-£160,000 (2023/24 = £150-£155,000).

The following section provide details of the required fair pay disclosures:

	2024/25	2023/24
25th percentile remuneration	£37,938	£36,648
25th percentile pay ratio	4.2	4.2
50th percentile remuneration	£49,764	£48,474
50th percentile pay ratio	3.2	3.1
75th percentile remuneration	£50,799	£50,799
75th percentile pay ratio	3.1	3.0

In 2024/25, no employee received remuneration in excess of the highest-paid director (2023/24 = none).

Remuneration ranged from £27,000 to £160,000 (2023/24 = £26,000-£155,000). Total remuneration includes salary, non-consolidated performance-related pay and benefits in kind. It does not include severance payments, temporary payments, employer pension contributions and the cash equivalent transfer value of pensions.

Pay awards

Staff pay is linked to the pay awards made to employees within Local Government in England and Wales. In line with that procedure, a pay award of £1,290 per full time equivalent or 2.50%, whichever was higher, was awarded to staff in October 2024 backdated to April 2024.

Pensions

Pension entitlements for the persons shown earlier in the report are detailed below:

Pension Liabilities

The pension obligations to present and past employees are discharged through the Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme (PCSPS) and the pensions paid directly to former Commissioners or their dependants.

Name	As at 31/03/25				As at 31/03/24
	Accrued pension at pension age and related lump sum	Real increase in pension and related lump sum at pension age	CETV	Real Increase in CETV	CETV
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Michelle Morris	30-35	2.5-5	504	56	405
Chris Vinestock	30-35	2.5-5	510	39	430
Katrin Shaw	50-55	2.5-5	1057	65	950

Simon Hart is not included in these calculations as he has 'opted-out' of the PCSPS. CETV refers to the Cash Equivalent Transfer Value, and further information can be found in the Pensions Disclosures.

Sickness

During the year, an average of 5.8 days per employee were lost through sickness, compared with 7.7 days in 2023/24. This is the equivalent of 2.3% (3.1% in 2023/24) of total possible workdays. This reflects typical short-term absences and a small number of staff incurring long-term sickness.

Reporting of Civil Service and other compensation schemes

No exit packages were paid in 2024/25 (2023/24 = Nil).

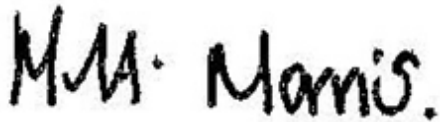
Advisory Panel and Audit & Risk Assurance Committee

The following non-pensionable payments, based on a daily rate, were made to members of the Advisory Panel and Audit & Risk Assurance Committee:

	2024/25	2023/24
Mike Usher	4,600	2,950
Jane Martin CBE	4,200	3,350
Dave Tosh OBE	2,300	1,100
Ian Williams	2,200	3,050
John McSherry	2,000	1,900
Nia Roberts	1,900	1,400
Sue Phelps	1,800	1,100
Carys Evans	1,600	1,400
Bernie Davies	1,500	1,400
Felicity Mitchell	1,000	-
Joanest Varney-Jackson	800	1,800
Laura Davies	800	-
Jayne Woods	800	-

These figures comprise payments made to members for attendance at meetings, workshops and training sessions during 2024/25. Some members also assisted with staff recruitment during the year.

For staff reporting issues see the Annual Equality Report.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "MMA Morris". The letters are stylized and somewhat cursive.

Michelle Morris

Accounting Officer

Public Services Ombudsman for Wales

23 July 2025

Welsh Parliament Accountability and Audit Report

In addition to the primary statements prepared under **International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)**, the Government Financial Reporting Manual (FReM) requires the Ombudsman to prepare a statement and supporting notes to show resource out-turn against the Supply Estimate presented to the Senedd, in respect of each request for resource.

Summary of Net Resource Out-turn for year ending 31 March 2025

	Revised Estimate			Out-turn				2023/24
	Gross Expenditure	Income	Net Total	Gross Expenditure	Income	Net Total	Net total compared to estimate	Net Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Revenue	6,335	(72)	6,263	6,159	(70)	6,089	174	5,736
Capital	5	-	5	-	-	-	5	-
Resource DEL	6,340	(72)	6,268	6,159	(70)	6,089	179	5,736
Total Resources	6,340	(72)	6,268	6,159	(70)	6,089	179	5,736
Net Cash Requirement	6,308	(72)	6,236	6,251	(70)	6,211	25	5,729

The Ombudsman’s salary is paid directly from the Welsh Consolidated Fund with only the reimbursement of actual business expenses included in the PSOW accounts.

Reconciliation of Net Resource to Net Cash Requirements

for the year ended 31 March 2025

	Note	2024/25			2023/24
		Revised Estimate	Net Total Out-turn	Net total out-turn compared to revised estimate	Out-turn
		£000	£000	£000	£000
Net Revenue	2-4	6,263	6,089	174	5,736
Net Capital	6	5	-	5	-
Total Resources		6,268	6,089	179	5,736
Depreciation	6	(159)	(151)	(8)	(233)
Movements in working capital	6-9	107	124	(17)	214
Movements in provisions	10	20	149	(129)	12
Net cash requirement		6,236	6,211	25	5,729

M.A. Morris.

Michelle Morris

Accounting Officer

Public Services Ombudsman for Wales

23 July 2025

The Certificate and Report of the Auditor General for Wales to the Senedd

Opinion on financial statements

I certify that I have audited the financial statements of the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales for the year ended 31st March 2025 under paragraph 18 (2) of Schedule 1 of the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Act 2019.

The financial statements comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Cash Flows, Statement of Changes in Taxpayers Equity and related notes, including the material accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK adopted international accounting standards as interpreted and adapted by HM Treasury's Financial Reporting Manual.

In my opinion, in all material respects, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales' affairs as at 31 March 2025 and of its net operating cost for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK adopted international accounting standards as interpreted and adapted by HM Treasury's Financial Reporting Manual and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with HM Treasury directions issued under the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Act 2019.

Opinion on regularity

In my opinion, in all material respects:

- the Statement of Resource Outturn properly presents the outturn against the sums authorised by the Senedd for the year ended 31 March 2025 and shows that those totals have not been exceeded; and
- the income and expenditure in the financial statements have been applied to the purposes intended by the Senedd and the financial transactions recorded in the financial statements conform to the authorities which govern them.

Opinion on arrangements for the economic, efficient and effective use of resources

In my opinion, the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in its use of resources throughout the financial year ended 31 March 2025.

Basis of opinions

I conducted my audit in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing in the UK (ISAs (UK)) and Practice Note 10 “Audit of financial statements and regularity of public sector bodies in the United Kingdom”. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my certificate.

My staff and I are independent of the body in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in the UK including the Financial Reporting Council’s Ethical Standard, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinions.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, I have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work I have performed, I have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the body's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

My responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Accounting Officer with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this certificate.

The going concern basis of accounting for Public Service Ombudsman for Wales is adopted in consideration of the requirements set out in HM Treasury's Government Financial Reporting Manual, which require entities to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements where it anticipated that the services which they provide will continue into the future.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon. The Accounting Officer is responsible for the other information in the annual report. My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in my certificate, I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. My responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If I identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, I am required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact.

I have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters

In my opinion, the part of the Remuneration Report to be audited has been properly prepared in accordance with HM Treasury directions made under section 17(1) of the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Act 2019.

In my opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of my audit:

- the parts of the Accountability Report subject to audit have been properly prepared in accordance with HM Treasury directions made under section 17(1) of the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Act 2019; and
- the information given in the Annual Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements and is in accordance with the applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which I report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the body and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, I have not identified material misstatements in the Annual Report.

I have nothing to report in respect of the following matters which I report to you if, in my opinion:

- I have not received all of the information and explanations I require for my audit;
- proper accounting records have not been kept or returns adequate for my audit have not been received from branches not visited by my team;

- the financial statements and the audited part of the Accountability Report are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns;
- information specified by HM Treasury regarding the remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed;
- certain disclosures of remuneration specified by HM Treasury's Government Financial Reporting Manual are not made or parts of the Remuneration Report to be audited are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- the Governance Statement does not reflect compliance with HM Treasury's guidance.

Responsibilities of the Accounting Officer for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Accounting Officer's Responsibilities, the Accounting Officer is responsible for:

- maintaining proper accounting records;
- the preparation of the financial statements and Annual Report in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view;
- ensuring that the Annual Report and financial statements as a whole are fair, balanced and understandable;
- ensuring the regularity of financial transactions;
- internal controls as the Accounting Officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements to be free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- assessing the body's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Accounting Officer anticipates that the services provided by the Public Sector Ombudsman for Wales will not continue to be provided in the future; and

- for putting in place proper arrangements for the economic, efficient and effective use of the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales resources.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

My responsibility is to examine, certify and report on the financial statements in accordance with section 18(1) of the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Act 2019.

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a certificate that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. I design procedures in line with my responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

My procedures included the following:

- Enquiring of management, and those charged with governance, including obtaining and reviewing supporting documentation relating to the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales policies and procedures concerned with: identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
- detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- reviewing the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations;

- Considering as an audit team how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud. As part of this discussion, I identified potential for fraud in the following areas: expenditure recognition and posting of unusual journals;
- Obtaining an understanding of the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales framework of authority, as well as other legal and regulatory frameworks that the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales operates in, focusing on those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the financial statements or that had a fundamental effect on the operations of the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales; and
- Obtaining an understanding of related party relationships.

In addition to the above, my procedures to respond to identified risks included the following:

- reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with relevant laws and regulations discussed above;
- enquiring of management, the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee and legal advisors about actual and potential litigation and claims;
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and the Advisory Board; and
- in addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

I also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all audit team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

The extent to which my procedures are capable of detecting irregularities,

including fraud, is affected by the inherent difficulty in detecting irregularities, the effectiveness of the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales controls, and the nature, timing and extent of the audit procedures performed.

A further description of the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of my auditor's report.

Other auditor's responsibilities

I am required to obtain evidence sufficient to give:

- reasonable assurance that the Statement of Resource Outturn properly presents the outturn against the sums authorised by the Senedd for the year ended 31 March 2025 and shows that those totals have not been exceeded.
- reasonable assurance that the expenditure and income recorded in the financial statements have been applied to the purposes intended by the Senedd and the financial transactions recorded in the financial statements conform to the authorities which govern them.
- assurance that the Accounting Officer has made appropriate arrangements for the economic, efficient and effective use of the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales resources.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

Report

I have no observations to make on these financial statements.

Adrian Crompton

Auditor General for Wales

25 July 2025

**1 Capital Quarter
Tyndall Street
Cardiff, CF10 4BZ**

Annual Accounts 2024-25



Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

for the year ended 31 March 2025

Administration costs	Note	2024/25	2023/24
		£000	£000
Staff costs	2	4,794	4,440
Other non-staff administration costs	3	1,365	1,334
Gross Administration Costs		6,159	5,774
Operating Income	4	(70)	(38)
Net Administration Costs		6,089	5,736
Net Revenue Out-turn		6,089	5,736

Notes 1 to 18 form part of these statements.

All activities commenced in the period are continuing.

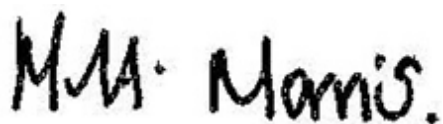
Statement of Financial Position

for the year ended 31 March 2025

	Note	As at 31 March 2025 £000	As at 31 March 2024 £000
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	6a	43	77
Intangible assets	6b	38	66
Right of use asset	6c	924	231
Receivables due after more than 1 year	7	-	-
		1,005	374
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	7	304	325
Cash and cash equivalents	8	25	17
		329	342
Total assets		1,334	716
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	(1,129)	(446)
Provisions less than 1 year	10	(54)	(49)
		(1,183)	(495)
Total assets less current liabilities		151	221
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables due after 1 year	9	-	(1)
Provisions greater than 1 year	10	(295)	(449)
		(295)	(450)
Total assets less liabilities		(144)	(229)
General Fund		(144)	(229)

Notes 1 to 18 and the Pension Disclosures form part of these statements.

The financial statements were approved by the Accounting Officer and authorised for issue on 23 July 2025 by:

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "MMA Morris".

Michelle Morris

Accounting Officer

Public Services Ombudsman for Wales

23 July 2025

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 March 2025

	Note	2024/25 £000	2023/24 £000
Net cash outflow from operating activities	11	(6,174)	(5,729)
Net cash outflow from investing activities	12	-	-
Financing from Welsh Parliament	13	6,236	5,746
Prior year cash balance repaid		(17)	(1)
Prior year cash not drawn down		(37)	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash equivalents after adjustments for payments to Welsh Consolidated Fund		8	16
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		17	1
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		25	17

Notes 1 to 18 form part of these statements.

Statement of Changes in Taxpayers' Equity

for the year ended 31 March 2025

General Fund	2024/25	2023/24
	£000	£000
Balance as at 1 April	(229)	(222)
Net operating costs	(6,089)	(5,736)
Funding by Welsh Parliament	6,236	5,746
Prior year cash not drawn down	(37)	-
Due back to Welsh Consolidated Fund:		
Cash	(25)	(17)
Non-operating income	-	-
Total recognised income and expense for year	85	(7)
Balance as at 31 March	(144)	(229)

Notes 1 to 18 and the Pension Disclosures form part of these statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Statement of Accounting Policies

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Government Financial Reporting Manual (the FReM) issued by HM Treasury which is in force for 2024/25. The accounting policies contained in the FReM apply International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted or interpreted for the public sector. Where the FReM permits a choice of accounting policy, the accounting policy which has been judged to be most appropriate to the particular circumstances of the PSOW for the purpose of giving a true and fair view has been selected. The particular accounting policies adopted by the PSOW are described below. They have been applied consistently in dealing with items considered material in relation to the accounts.

1.1. Accounting Convention

These accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention modified to account for any revaluation of fixed assets, where material to their value to the business, by reference to their current costs.

1.2. Property, Plant and Equipment

Expenditure on property, plant and equipment is capitalised where the purchases are expected to have a useful life extending over more than 1 year and the cost exceeds £5k. Assets costing less than £5k may be capitalised providing they are capital in nature and are part of a larger scheme that is, in total, more than £5k. Assets are shown at cost less an allowance for depreciation. On initial recognition, fixed assets are measured at cost, including such costs as installation, which are directly attributable to bringing them into working condition for their intended use. In reviewing the costs of fixed assets previously acquired and the prices paid for new acquisitions during the year there is no material difference between the historic net book value of the assets and their replacement cost less depreciation.

1.3. Depreciation

Assets are depreciated at rates calculated to write them down to zero or, if applicable, estimated residual value on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life following an initial charge of a full month's depreciation in the month of purchase. Assets in the course of construction are depreciated from the month in which the asset is brought into use.

Except where otherwise noted asset lives are assumed to be the following:

Plant	10 years or the lease term if shorter
Furniture and other fittings	10 years or in the case of fittings, the lease term
Computers and other equipment	3 to 10 years

1.4. Intangible assets

Purchased computer software licences and developed software are capitalised where expenditure of £5k or more is incurred, and the useful life is more than 1 year. Intangible assets costing less than £5k may be capitalised providing they are capital in nature and are part of a larger scheme that is, in total, more than £5k. Intangible assets are reviewed annually for impairment and are stated at amortised historic cost. Software licences are amortised over the shorter of the term of the licence and the useful economic life of the computer equipment on which they are installed. This would usually be from 3 to 5 years. Developed software is amortised over the estimated useful life. In the year of acquisition, amortisation charges commence when the asset is brought into use.

1.5. Value Added Tax

The PSOW is not registered for VAT. Expenditure is therefore disclosed gross of VAT.

1.6. Pensions

The pension obligations to present and past employees are covered by the provisions of the Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme (PCSPS) and by direct payment to previous Commissioners for Local Administration in Wales or any surviving beneficiaries. Full details are disclosed in the Pension Disclosures at the end of the Financial Statements. The costs of providing these pensions are charged through the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure.

1.7. Early departure costs

Where the PSOW is required to meet the additional cost of benefits beyond the normal benefits payable by the appropriate pension scheme in respect of employees who retire early, these costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure in full when the liability arises.

1.8. Leases

Expenditure on leased property and equipment is charged in the period to which it relates.

1.9. Staff Costs

In line with IAS 19, short-term employee benefits, such as wages, salaries and social security contributions, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, as well as non-monetary benefits for current employees, are recognised when an employee has rendered services in exchange for those benefits.

1.10. Provisions

These are sums which are of uncertain timing or amount at the balance sheet date and represent the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligations. Where the effect of the time value of money is significant, the estimated risk adjusted cash flows are discounted using the recommended HM Treasury discount rate.

1.11. Income

All income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure in accordance with IAS 18 and IFRS 15.

1.12. Standards Not Yet Effective

Standard	Effective date	Further details
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	1 April 2025	IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts. It establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts. IFRS 17 requires insurance contracts, including reinsurance contracts, to be recognised on the statement of financial position as the total of the fulfilment cashflows and the contractual service margin.
Non- investment asset valuations	2025-26	In December 2023 HM Treasury released an exposure draft on potential changes to make to valuing and accounting for non-investment assets (such as PPE, intangible assets). References to assets being held for their 'service potential' and the terms 'specialised and non-specialised' assets are being removed from the FReM.
Social Benefits	2025-26	The 2025/26 FReM will include new guidance on accounting for social benefits as current transfers received by households intended to provide for the needs that arise from certain events or circumstances, such as sickness, unemployment, retirement, housing, education or family circumstances.
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	2027-28	IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. The effective date is 1 January 2027 for the private sector and the public sector implementation date is not yet confirmed.

2. Staff Costs and Numbers

The aggregate employment costs were as follows:

	2024/25	2023/24
	£000	£000
Permanent staff:		
Salaries	3,352	3,168
Social Security costs	349	325
Pension costs	936	865
Pension fund charges	49	38
Total	4,686	4,396
Temporary staff:		
Salaries	92	43
Social Security costs	6	1
Pension costs	10	-
Total	108	44
Total Staff Costs	4,794	4,440

The average number of whole-time equivalent persons employed (including senior management and fixed term appointments) during the year was as follows:

	2024/25	2023/24
	No.	No.
Directors	2	2
Communications and PA	3	3
Complaints and Investigations	51	50
Improvement Team	7	6
Support	8	8
Total	71	69

3. Non-Staff Administration Costs

	2024/25	2023/24
	£000	£000
Rent	35	28
External Audit fee	22	21
Legal and professional fees	259	180
Other property costs	140	212
IFRS 16 interest charge	48	4
Computer services	405	453
Office costs	89	94
Travel and Subsistence	19	16
Training and Recruitment	120	40
Communications	77	53
Sub-total	1,214	1,101
Depreciation	123	206
Amortisation charge	28	27
Loss on disposal	-	-
Sub-total	151	233
Total Other Administration Costs	1,365	1,334

4. Operating Income

	2024/25	2023/24
	£000	£000
Seconded staff	(69)	(37)
Other – Future Generations Commissioner payroll services	(1)	(1)
Total	(70)	(38)

5. Operating Costs by Strategic Aims

The costs of providing a first-class Ombudsman service to Wales are set out below. We have 4 strategic aims for delivering our mission and the allocation of costs to each of the aims has been based on the following:

- (a) an estimate of the staff time spent on the objective
- (b) direct allocation of expenditure where applicable
- (c) apportionment of other costs pro rata to the estimate of staff time.

	2024/25		2023/24	
	£000	%	£000	%
Strategic Aim 1: Delivering justice with a positive impact for people and public services	4,440	72.9	4,295	74.9
Strategic Aim 2: Increasing accessibility and inclusion	263	4.3	233	4.1
Strategic Aim 3: Expanding our proactive improvement work	1,163	19.1	1,023	17.8
Strategic Aim 4: Ensuring that we are a healthy, efficient and accountable organisation	223	3.7	185	3.2
Net Resources Out-turn	6,089	100.0	5,736	100.0

The Aims analysis excludes capital expenditure.

6a. Property, Plant and Equipment

2024/25	Plant	Computers and other equipment	Furniture and other fittings	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost or valuation at 1 April	156	147	353	656
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 31 March	156	147	353	656
Depreciation as at 1 April	(156)	(115)	(308)	(579)
Charged in the year	-	(15)	(19)	(34)
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 31 March	(156)	(130)	(327)	(613)
Carrying amount as at 31 March 2025	-	17	26	43
Carrying amount as at 31 March 2024	-	32	45	77

2023/24	Plant	Computers and other equipment	Furniture and other fittings	Surplus assets	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost or valuation at 1 April	156	147	353	137	793
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(137)	(137)
At 31 March	156	147	353	-	656
Depreciation as at 1 April	(156)	(97)	(290)	(137)	(680)
Charged in the year	-	(18)	(18)	-	(36)
Disposals	-	-	-	137	137
At 31 March	(156)	(115)	(308)	-	(579)
Carrying amount as at 31 March 2024	-	32	45	-	77
Carrying amount as at 31 March 2023	-	50	63	-	113

6b. Intangible Assets

2024/25	Information Technology	Software Licences	Total
	£000	£000	£000
Cost or valuation at 1 April	518	52	570
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
At 31 March	518	52	570
Amortisation as at 1 April	(452)	(52)	(504)
Amortisation charged in the year	(28)	-	(28)
Disposals	-	-	-
At 31 March	(480)	(52)	(532)
Carrying Value as at 31 March 2025	38	-	38
Carrying Value as at 31 March 2024	66	-	66

2023/24	Information Technology	Software Licences	Total
	£000	£000	£000
Cost or valuation at 1 April	518	52	570
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
At 31 March	518	52	570
Amortisation as at 1 April	(425)	(52)	(477)
Amortisation charged in the year	(27)	-	(27)
Disposals	-	-	-
At 31 March	(452)	(52)	(504)
Carrying Value as at 31 March 2024	66	-	66
Carrying Value as at 31 March 2023	93	-	93

In the opinion of the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales there is no material difference between the net book value of assets at current values and at their historic cost.

6c. Right of Use Assets

2024/25	IFRS 16 right of use asset	Total
	£000	£000
Cost or valuation at 1 April	571	571
Additions	1,013	1,013
Disposals	(571)	(571)
At 31 March	1,013	1,013
Depreciation as at 1 April	(340)	(340)
Charged in the year	(89)	(89)
Disposals	340	340
At 31 March	(89)	(89)
Carrying amount as at 31 March 2025	924	924
Carrying amount as at 31 March 2024	231	231

2023/24	IFRS 16 right of use asset	Total
	£000	£000
Cost or valuation at 1 April	571	571
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
At 31 March	571	571
Depreciation as at 1 April	(170)	(170)
Charged in the year	(170)	(170)
Disposals	-	-
At 31 March	(340)	(340)
Carrying amount as at 31 March 2024	231	231
Carrying amount as at 31 March 2023	401	401

7. Trade and other Receivables

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
	£000	£000
Amounts falling due within 1 year		
Prepayments	304	288
Cash not drawn down	-	37
Trade debtors	-	-
Amounts falling due after more than 1 year		
Prepayments	-	-
Total	304	325

8. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Any bank balance held at the year-end must be returned to the Welsh Consolidated Fund. A figure of £25k (£17k in 2023/24) has been included within the accounts, being the net balance at the year-end on all the bank accounts operated by the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, irrespective of whether the individual account is in debit or credit.

The year-end balance will be repaid to the Welsh Consolidated Fund in 2024/25 under the Government of Wales Act 2006.

9. Trade Payables and other Current Liabilities

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
	£000	£000
Amounts falling due in 1 year		
Untaken annual leave	130	132
Deferred rent reduction	-	5
Welsh Consolidated Fund - unspent balances	25	17
Trade payables	5	6
IFRS 16 creditor	930	250
Accruals	39	36
	1,129	446
Amounts falling due in more than 1 year		
Deferred rent reduction	-	1
Total	1,129	447

10. Provisions for Liabilities and Charges

	2024/25				2023/24
	Pensions for Former Commissioners	Dilapidation Costs	Other Costs	Total	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April	175	323	-	498	510
Additional provision required	49	-	-	49	41
Discount rate movement	-	-	-	-	(3)
Provisions utilised in the year	(54)	(144)	-	(198)	(50)
Balance at 31 March	170	179	-	349	498

Analysis of expected timings of payment of provisions:

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
	£000	£000
Payable within 1 year	54	49
Payable within 2 to 5 years	116	449
Payable in more than 5 years	179	-
Balance at 31 March 2025	349	498

Pension provisions are calculated based on the National Life Tables for England and Wales issued by the Office of National Statistics. Later year pension increases are in line with GDP deflator information issued by HM Treasury. The discount factor has been amended to 2.40% for the financial year (2.45% in 2023/24) in line with the guidance issued by the Treasury. Two surviving spouses of former Commissioners remain as a pension liability.

We will commission an independent review of our dilapidations provision during 2025/26.

11. Reconciliation of Operating Cost to Operating Cash Flows

	Notes	2024/25 £000	2023/24 £000
Net operating cost		(6,089)	(5,736)
Adjust for non-cash items	3/6c	(631)	233
Decrease/ (Increase) in trade and other receivables	7	21	(45)
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade and other payables	9	682	(153)
Movement in provisions	10	(149)	(12)
Movement in cash repaid to Welsh Consolidated Fund	8	(8)	(16)
Net cash outflow from operating activities		(6,174)	(5,729)

12. Non-Current Asset Expenditure and Financial Investment

	2024/25 £000	2023/24 £000
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	-	-
Proceeds of disposals of property, plant and equipment	-	-
Purchases of intangible assets	-	-
Net cash outflow from investing activities	-	-

13. Reconciliation of Net Cash Requirement to Increase/(Decrease) in Cash

	2024/25	2023/24
	£000	£000
Net Cash Requirement:		
Operating activities	(6,174)	(5,729)
Capital Expenditure	-	-
	(6,174)	(5,729)
Financing from Welsh Parliament	6,236	5,746
Prior year cash balance repaid	(17)	(1)
Prior year cash not drawn down	(37)	-
Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	8	16

14. Commitments under Operating Leases

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
	£000	£000
Total future minimum lease payments on building:		
Payable within 1 year	136	220
Within 2 and 5 years	556	84
More than 5 years	745	-
	1,437	304
Other:		
Payable within 1 year	-	-
Within 2 and 5 years	-	-
More than 5 years	-	-
	-	-
Total of all operating leases	1,437	304

15. Contingent Liabilities

None.

16. Capital Commitments

There were no capital commitments at 31 March 2025 (2023/24 = Nil).

17. Related Party Transactions

The PSOW is headed by the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales. The office was established under the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Act 2005 and is now governed by the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Act 2019. The Ombudsman is independent of Government and the funding arrangements of the Office are set up to ensure that the independence of the Office is secured. The PSOW has had a number of material transactions with the Welsh Parliament, HM Revenue and Customs (Tax and National Insurance) and the Cabinet Office (payments in respect of the Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme). During the year, no directors, key members of staff or their close relatives have undertaken any material transactions.

18. Events after the Reporting Period

None.

Pension Disclosures

One pension scheme was operated on behalf of current staff during 2024/25 – The Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme (PCSPS). There also remains an ongoing liability to meet the unfunded pensions of two dependant relatives of former Local Government Commissioners.

Civil Service Pensions

Pension benefits are provided through the Civil Service pension arrangements. From 1 April 2015 a new pension scheme for civil servants was introduced – the Civil Servants and Others Pension Scheme or **alpha**, which provides benefits on a career average basis with a normal pension age equal to the member's State Pension Age (or 65 if higher). From that date all newly appointed civil servants and the majority of those already in service joined **alpha**. Prior to that date, civil servants participated in the Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme (PCSPS). The PCSPS has four sections: 3 providing benefits on a final salary basis (**classic**, **premium** or **classic plus**) with a normal pension age of 60; and one providing benefits on a whole career basis (**nuvos**) with a normal pension age of 65.

These statutory arrangements are unfunded with the cost of benefits met by monies voted by Parliament each year. Pensions payable under **classic**, **premium**, **classic plus**, **nuvos** and **alpha** are increased annually in line with Pensions Increase legislation. Existing members of the PCSPS who were within 10 years of their normal pension age on 1 April 2012 remained in the PCSPS after 1 April 2015. Those who were between 10 years and 13 years and 5 months from their normal pension age on 1 April 2012 switch into **alpha** sometime between 1 June 2015 and 1 February 2022. Because the Government plans to remove discrimination identified by the courts in the way that the 2015 pension reforms were introduced for some members, eligible members with relevant service between 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2022 may be entitled to different pension benefits in relation to that period (and this may affect the Cash Equivalent Transfer Values shown in this report – see below). All members who switch to **alpha** have their PCSPS benefits 'banked', with those with earlier benefits in one of the final salary sections of the PCSPS having those benefits based on their final salary when they leave **alpha**. (The pension figures quoted for officials

show pension earned in PCSPS or **alpha** – as appropriate. Where the official has benefits in both the PCSPS and alpha the figure quoted is the combined value of their benefits in the two schemes.) Members joining from October 2002 may opt for either the appropriate defined benefit arrangement or a defined contribution (money purchase) pension with an employer contribution (**partnership** pension account).

Employee contributions are salary-related and range between 4.6% and 8.05% for members of **classic**, **premium**, **classic plus**, **nuvos** and **alpha**. Benefits in classic accrue at the rate of 1/80th of final pensionable earnings for each year of service. In addition, a lump sum equivalent to three years initial pension is payable on retirement. For **premium**, benefits accrue at the rate of 1/60th of final pensionable earnings for each year of service. Unlike **classic**, there is no automatic lump sum. **Classic plus** is essentially a hybrid with benefits for service before 1 October 2002 calculated broadly as per **classic** and benefits for service from October 2002 worked out as in **premium**. In **nuvos** a member builds up a pension based on his pensionable earnings during their period of scheme membership. At the end of the scheme year (31 March) the member's earned pension account is credited with 2.3% of their pensionable earnings in that scheme year and the accrued pension is uprated in line with Pensions Increase legislation. Benefits in **alpha** build up in a similar way to **nuvos**, except that the accrual rate is 2.32%. In all cases members may opt to give up (commute) pension for a lump sum up to the limits set by the Finance Act 2004.

The **partnership** pension account is an occupational defined contribution pension arrangement which is part of the Legal & General Mastertrust. The employer makes a basic contribution of between 8% and 14.75% (depending on the age of the member). The employee does not have to contribute, but where they do make contributions, the employer will match these up to a limit of 3% of pensionable salary (in addition to the employer's basic contribution). Employers also contribute a further 0.5% of pensionable salary to cover the cost of centrally provided risk benefit cover (death in service and ill health retirement).

The accrued pension quoted is the pension the member is entitled to receive when they reach pension age, or immediately on ceasing to be an active member of the scheme if they are already at or over pension age. Pension age is 60 for members of **classic**, **premium** and **classic plus**, 65 for members of **nuvos**, and the higher of 65 or State Pension Age for members of **alpha**. (The pension figures quoted for officials show pension earned in PCSPS or alpha – as appropriate. Where the official has benefits in both the PCSPS and alpha the figure quoted is the combined value of their benefits in the two schemes, but note that part of that pension may be payable from different ages.)

Further details about the Civil Service pension arrangements can be found at the website www.civilservicepensionscheme.org.uk.

Cash Equivalent Transfer Values

A Cash Equivalent Transfer Value (CETV) is the actuarially assessed capitalised value of the pension scheme benefits accrued by a member at a particular point in time. The benefits valued are the member's accrued benefits and any contingent spouse's pension payable from the scheme. A CETV is a payment made by a pension scheme or arrangement to secure pension benefits in another pension scheme or arrangement when the member leaves a scheme and chooses to transfer the benefits accrued in their former scheme. The pension figures shown relate to the benefits that the individual has accrued as a consequence of their total membership of the pension scheme, not just their service in a senior capacity to which disclosure applies.

The figures include the value of any pension benefit in another scheme or arrangement which the member has transferred to the Civil Service pension arrangements. They also include any additional pension benefit accrued to the member as a result of their buying additional pension benefits at their own cost. CETVs are worked out in accordance with The Occupational Pension Schemes (Transfer Values) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 and do not take account of any actual or potential reduction to benefits resulting from Lifetime Allowance Tax which may be due when pension benefits are taken.

Real Increase in CETV

This reflects the increase in CETV that is funded by the employer. It does not include the increase in accrued pension due to inflation, contributions paid by the employee (including the value of any benefits transferred from another pension scheme or arrangement) and uses common market valuation factors for the start and end of the period.

Compensation for loss of office

No staff left under Voluntary Exit or Voluntary Redundancy terms during the financial year.

Pensions for former Ombudsmen

With the agreement of the Secretary of State for Wales in 1991 and subsequent confirmation by Statutory Instrument 1993 No. 1367, Local Government Commissioners became eligible to join the Local Government Pension Scheme. However, the pensions of the three previous Local Government Commissioners remained the responsibility of the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales and are met through the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure.

At 31 March 2025 two surviving spouses of former Commissioners continued to receive a pension.

Pensions are increased annually in line with other pension schemes within the Public Sector. The basis of calculations of the Annual Pensions Increase has been changed from using the annual movement based on the Retail Price Index (RPI) to the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The amount of the uplift applied is normally set out in the Statutory Instrument Pensions Increase (Review) Order. This uplift for 2024/25 was 1.7%.

The total payments during 2024/25 were £53k (£50k in 2023/24). The liabilities arising out of the obligation to finance these pensions together with any dependant pensions has been calculated to be £170k (£175k in 2023/24). The calculation to determine the overall liability has been carried out internally using life expectancy tables for males and females in Wales obtained from the website of the Government Actuary's Department. A discount rate, from PES (2024), of 2.40% (2.45% in 2023/24) has been applied in accordance with the Treasury guidance that all pension liabilities should be discounted.

Appendices



Independent review: recommendations and learning points

Below, we include the details of all the recommendations and learning points raised by the Independent Review of our Code of Conduct work and the Senedd's Finance Committee report. We also include the details of the actions we have taken in response:

Recommendation	Update	Completion date
Documenting the political affiliation of the Accused Member In order to mitigate the risk of unconscious bias on the part of the Investigation Officer and to underpin the fairness of the complaint assessment process, it is recommended that steps are taken to ensure that the political affiliation of the Accused Member is not recorded on the Pre-assessment and Assessment Form ('PAAF'). The process manual will need to be amended accordingly, with updated instructions for the Intake Team.	Completed Process amended and PSOW staff updated.	26 September 2024
Accused Member not informed of complaint until after assessment In the interests of fairness and transparency, it is recommended that the PSOW considers reverting to the previous practice of notifying the Accused Member of the complaint once it is received. This would also protect the PSOW from criticism in that regard, which might arise from circumstances in which the Accused Member is unsighted of the complaint and learns of its existence via a third party or the media. If the PSOW decides to revert to the previous practice, the process manual will need to be amended accordingly.	Completed. Consultation exercise and benchmarking of other organisations undertaken. The PSOW decided to revert to its previous practice of notifying the Accused member of the complaint once it is received.	19 February 2025

Investigation Officer decisions not to investigate Notwithstanding the applicable provisions in the process manual and in the Decision Review Process, it is recommended that an additional review/ check mechanism is put place for the purpose of quality assuring the Investigation Officer decisions in this regard, particularly around the public interest test, and as a further safeguard against the potential for unconscious bias on the part of the Investigation Officer. This recommendation is supported by findings from the staff interviews. Given the volume of complaints, however, the proposed measure needs to be proportionate and it is suggested that this could be achieved by way of occasional random sampling of Investigation Officer decisions.	Completed Dr Melissa McCullough has been appointed to sample 5% of Code assessment decisions taken by Investigation Officers on an annual basis, for the purpose of quality assuring decisions, for a period of 3 years.	28 January 2025
Code Team Manager's delegated authority to overrule Investigation Officer proposals to investigate and Investigation Officer proposals to extend the investigation or commence a new investigation against another member. Notwithstanding the applicable provision in the Decision Review Process, it is recommended that an additional review/ check mechanism is introduced in respect of these delegated decisions, in order to mitigate the risk of unconscious bias on the part of the Code Team Manager when deciding not to agree Investigation Officer proposals. It is suggested that this measure could also be achieved by way of random sampling of Code Team Manager decisions. Also, the Scheme of Delegation should be updated to include these Code Team Manager decision-making powers.	Completed Dr Melissa McCullough has been appointed to sample 5% sample of Code assessment decisions where the Code Team Manager has overruled Investigation Officer proposals to investigate, on an annual basis for the purpose of quality assuring decisions, for a period of 3 years. Scheme of delegation updated.	28 January 2025

Opportunity for the Accused Member to provide comment The review recognises that, as part of the combined PSOW and Adjudication Panel for Wales/standards committee process, the Accused Member has a number of opportunities to comment on the facts of the case. The review therefore found the process to be demonstrably fair. That said, the PSOW may wish to consider whether there are any additional points in the process in which there would be a benefit in providing the Accused Member with the opportunity to comment further on relevant facts, particularly in advance of reaching draft conclusions/findings on whether the evidence is suggestive of a breach.	Completed. As PSOW's process is demonstrably fair and aligns with other similar regulatory processes, PSOW decided not to add any additional points in the process. However, we have reviewed and updated our communication with members to ensure that we clearly inform them that they may comment on the facts of the case on the three available occasions in the process.	19 February 2025
Public interest factors and considerations The review recognises the factors and considerations listed are non-exhaustive, but recommends that PSOW gives consideration to developing more detailed internal guidance on assessing the public interest test. Additionally, the public interest factors and considerations should be reviewed regularly.	Completed. Detailed internal guidance for staff on assessing the public interest has been developed with staff and introduced.	19 February 2025
Clarificatory amendments I The process manual is amended to address the apparent contradiction in terminology whereby "direct evidence that a breach of the Code took place" is a requirement for a complaint to pass assessment stage (paragraphs 5.4 and 5.5) whereas an investigation can be concluded based on the finding that there is "no evidence of a breach of the Code" (paragraph 13.1(a))	Completed. Complaints process amended.	29 November 2024

Clarificatory amendments II The process manual is amended to reflect the existing practice that, when the Lead Review Officer upholds a complaint review request, the reassessment/ reconsideration is undertaken by a different Investigation Officer to the Investigation Officer who undertook the original assessment/investigation	Completed. Complaints process amended.	29 November 2024
Clarificatory amendments III The Scheme of Delegation is updated in light of the retitling of the Lead Review Officer post to make clear that the Lead Review Officer has delegated authority in respect of decisions on whether to uphold a review request that the complaint should be reassessed/ reconsidered.	Completed. Scheme of delegation updated.	29 November 2024

Lesson learned	Update	Completion date
1: Whether the PSOW's Staff Code of Conduct, policies and practices relating to social media usage could be more comprehensive in relation to setting out the circumstances in which social media activity by an employee amounts to misconduct, both in their work and private lives, with consideration of current case law in relation to freedom of expression (Article 10) and other relevant precedent cases.	Completed. Revised policies approved following consultation. Training provided for all staff on the revised policies.	31 March 2025
2: Whether steps need to be taken to ensure clear information is provided as part of any PSOW recruitment processes to ensure candidates are made aware of any necessary curtailment of PSOW employees' right to freedom of expression, including activity on social media.	Completed. Recruitment information updated.	28 October 2024

3: Whether bias/unconscious bias assessments should be a mandatory part of the recruitment process.	Completed. Agreed to continue external Critical thinking assessments for prospective caseworkers. This assesses the ability of candidates to distinguish between fact and opinion and their ability to make decisions based on evidence. Also decided to trial a personality and values based recruitment test.	31 March 2025
4: Whether mandatory refresher training on unconscious bias and on social media usage should be implemented on an annual basis.	Completed. Unconscious bias training arranged for all staff and completed. Social media and unconscious training included in annual training plan.	30 September 2025
5: Whether, should similar exceptional circumstances arise, the PSOW requires any further policies or processes to be in place to support its staff.	Completed. Staff suggestions considered and agreed.	12 March 2025
6: Whether, due to the particular challenges arising from investigating the conduct of elected members, appropriate training is in place for applicable PSOW staff in relation to resilience in managing the pressures and vulnerabilities which come with this role.	Completed. Existing training reviewed and resilience training arranged for staff. Stress risk assessment lunch and learn sessions offered to all staff.	12 March 2025

Recommendation	Update	Completion date
FC1: The Committee recommends the Ombudsman provides a formal response to our report and recommendations as well as regular updates, including updates in its Annual Reports, to the Committee on progress thereafter in implementing the recommendations and lessons learned identified in the Independent Review.	Response sent to the Committee on 24 January 2024. Further update sent in April 2025 and to be included in 2024/25 Annual Report.	24 January 2025
FC2: The Committee recommends the Ombudsman considers introducing a new key performance indicator based on a sample of decisions made by Investigating Officers and Code Team Managers undergoing additional checks.	Completed. New KPIs introduced from 1 April 2025.	31 March 2025
FC3: The Committee recommends that the Ombudsman provides an update as to whether any follow-up work would be conducted following the Independent Review, including any associated financial and resource implications.	Completed. Dr McCullough engaged to undertake follow up work by the end of Q1 to provide external assurance that the Recommendations and Lessons Learned have been delivered and addressed.	24 January 2025
FC4: The Committee recommends that the Ombudsman provides updates to the Committee on how it is monitoring staff compliance in respect of its social media policy.	We have reviewed and strengthened our internal policies on social media use; provided staff briefings to explain the requirements and expectations and give guidance to staff on how to comply; introduced annual reminder briefings to staff. We have also reviewed our recruitment processes, made it clear at application stage that PSOW staff are subject to restrictions on their political activity and are required to comply with our policy on social media use and introduced pre-employment checks of social media accounts, to identify any concerns or issues.	24 January 2025

Some terms that we use in this report

Case: any matter raised with us by a member of the public

Caseload: all cases that we handle.

Enquiry: a case where a member of the public contacts us with a general query but is not yet ready to complain – or we know straight away that we cannot look into their issue. If that happens, we try to offer advice or direct people to another organisation that can help.

Pre-assessment: a Code of Conduct case which is not a duly made complaint. People who complain to us about the Code of Conduct need to sign a declaration to say that the details of the complaint are true and they are aware that their details and the complaint will be shared with the member. If they do not sign that declaration, we close the case as preassessment.

Complaint: a case where we have had enough information to start looking into an issue to see what we can do. Once we consider the information received, we can reject a complaint, suggest how it can be resolved quickly ('early resolution') or start an investigation.

Duly made complaint (public services): We can only consider a complaint about public services if it is submitted to us in line with [our statutory guidance](#).

Duly made complaint (Code of Conduct): To consider a complaint about Code of Conduct, we need:

- complainant name and contact details
- name and authority of member complained about
- details of the allegation against the member.
- a signed declaration from the complainant and any third parties whose evidence has been submitted, located at the end of our Code of Conduct complaint form.

The complaint will be duly made even if evidence is not provided, but we will not be able to investigate it.

Outcome: our decision after we have considered a complaint.

Intervention: a complaint outcome when we decided that something has gone wrong with public services and things must be put right. This could be by making recommendations or agreeing early resolution or settlement of a complaint.

Referral: a type of outcome in Code of Conduct cases where we refer a matter to a Standards Committee or the Adjudication Panel for Wales. We generally do this for cases which involve serious breaches of the Code.

Our Key Performance Indicators

We check how well we perform against a set of measures called Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). Below, we explain how we aimed to perform and how we did.

We developed our KPIs in 2023 and we intend to retain them for the life of our current Strategic Plan. However, we agree targets for each KPI annually. We do this by analysing our past performance, and taking into account any challenges that may affect our ability to meet our commitments in the future. Generally, we will always seek to maintain or exceed our targets from the previous year. If we decide that we need to lower our targets, we will explain this decision below.

The tolerances for our RAG rating are: GREEN: > 90%, AMBER: 70% - < 90%, RED: 0- < 70%.

Strategic Aim 1: Delivering justice with a positive impact for people and public services.	Target 2024-25	Actual 2024-25	Target 2023-24	Actual 2023-24
Average case closure time: Assessment (weeks)	≤6	4	≤6	4
Average case closure time: Investigation (weeks)	≤55	53	≤55	64
Proportion of complaint reviews in which we find that our original decision was appropriate	≥95%	94%	≥95%	92%
Proportion of decisions made by Investigation Officers and the Code Team Manager undergoing additional checks	5%	5%	-	-
Proportion of sample checks where decision of Investigation Officers and the Code Team Manager are confirmed as appropriate	100%	100%	-	-
Proportion of Service Quality reviews satisfactory or better	≥80%	84%	≥75%	67%
Proportion of recommendations due during the year complied with in line with set target cases closed within 12 months	≥75%	56%	≥55%	67%
Proportion of people satisfied with our service				
All respondents	≥52%	42%	≥50%	40%
Respondents satisfied with the outcome	≥95%	95%	≥95%	98%
Respondents not satisfied with the outcome	-	17%	-	21%

Strategic Aim 2: Increasing accessibility and inclusion.	Target 2024-25	Actual 2024-25	Target 2023-24	Actual 2023-24
Level of awareness of our service	-	48%	≥45%	49%
Complainant assessment of our accessibility ('easy to get in touch')				
All respondents	≥90%	86%	≥90%	83%
Respondents satisfied with the outcome	≥95%	95%	≥95%	95%
Respondents not satisfied with the outcome	-	81%	-	79%
Representation of target groups among our complainants (number of 6 target groups well-represented)	≥2	1	≥1	1
Proportion of our complaints that are in our jurisdiction and not premature	≥65%	60%	≥65%	59%

Strategic Aim 3: Increasing the impact of our proactive improvement work.	Target 2024-25	Actual 2024-25	Target 2023-24	Actual 2023-24
Proportion of complaints handled by public bodies and then escalated to us: Health Boards	≤5%	5%	≤5%	5.5%
Proportion of complaints handled by public bodies and then escalated to us: Local Authorities	≤7%	6%	≤7%	7.1%
Proportion of recommendations as a result of our extended and wider investigations due during the year complied with in line with set target	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%
Proportion of Code of Conduct breaches that we referred upheld by Standards Committees or Adjudication Panel for Wales	≥85%	85%	≥90%*	85%

* We missed this ambitious target and set slightly more realistic expectations for 2024/25.

Strategic Aim 4 - Ensuring that we are a healthy, efficient and accountable organisation.	Target 2024-25	Actual 2024-25	Target 2023-24	Actual 2023-24
Sickness absence levels (average number of days)	≤6.0	5.78	≤5.0	7.7
Proportion of staff who agree that PSOW is a good place to work	≤80%*	91%	≤87%*	75%
Level of variance on expenditure from that set out in our Estimate for the current year (less than)	≤3%	0.40%	≤3%	0.50%
Proper management of our budget	Unqualified accounts and substantial assurance	Unqualified accounts and substantial assurance	Unqualified accounts and substantial assurance	Unqualified accounts and substantial assurance
Average cost per case for total casework closure	≤£500	£459	≤£500	£432
Average cost per complaint for total complaints closure	≤£1,350	£1,274	≤£1,350	£1,289
Our carbon footprint (kg CO ₂ e produced)	≤60,000g CO ₂ e	58,514 kg CO ₂ e	≤60,000g CO ₂ e	62,630kg CO ₂ e

* We reflected on this target in light of 2023/24 survey results.

Our complaints

Public services - new complaints

Health board	2024-25	Received per 1000 residents	2023-24	Received per 1000 residents
Aneurin Bevan University Health Board	178	0.30	175	0.30
Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board	236	0.34	214	0.31
Cardiff and Vale University Health Board	149	0.29	150	0.30
Cwm Taf Morgannwg University Health Board	102	0.23	109	0.25
Hywel Dda University Health Board	130	0.33	138	0.36
Powys Teaching Health Board	20	0.15	21	0.16
Swansea Bay University Health Board	134	0.34	132	0.34
All health boards	949	0.28	939	0.30

Local council	2024-25	Received per 1000 residents	2023-24	Received per 1000 residents
Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council	14	0.21	15	0.22
Bridgend County Borough Council	58	0.40	59	0.40
Caerphilly County Borough Council	78	0.44	56	0.32
Cardiff Council (Incl Rent Smart Wales)	219	0.60	149	0.40
Carmarthenshire County Council	86	0.45	69	0.36
Ceredigion County Council	47	0.64	32	0.45
Conwy County Borough Council	29	0.25	36	0.31
Cyngor Gwynedd	46	0.39	38	0.32
Denbighshire County Council	98	1.01	31	0.32
Flintshire County Council	61	0.39	51	0.33
Isle of Anglesey County Council	22	0.32	38	0.55
Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council	17	0.29	12	0.20
Monmouthshire County Council	19	0.20	29	0.31
Neath Port Talbot Council	48	0.34	35	0.25
Newport City Council	61	0.37	52	0.32
Pembrokeshire County Council	47	0.38	40	0.32

Powys County Council	55	0.41	54	0.40
Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council (Incl South Wales Parking Group)	62	0.26	64	0.27
Swansea Council	113	0.46	82	0.34
Torfaen County Borough Council	20	0.21	15	0.16
Vale of Glamorgan Council	61	0.45	77	0.58
Wrexham County Borough Council	76	0.56	76	0.56
All local councils	1337	0.41	1110	0.35

Housing association	2024-25	2023-24
Adra	18	14
Aelwyd Housing Association Ltd	3	3
Ateb Group Ltd	4	1
Barcud	5	8
Bro Myrddin Housing Association	0	2
Bron Afon Community Housing Ltd	24	23
Cadwyn Housing Association Ltd	3	2
Cardiff Community Housing Association	13	4
Caredig	10	5
Cartrefi Conwy	7	10
Charter Housing Association (part of the Pobl Group)	1	8
Clwyd Alyn Housing Association	14	13
Coastal Housing Group Ltd	9	8
Cynon Taf Community Housing Group	2	2
Grwp Cynefin	10	7
Hafod Housing Association	46	55
Linc Cymru Housing Association	18	17
Melin Homes Ltd	4	6
Merthyr Tydfil Housing Association Ltd	4	6
Merthyr Valleys Homes	10	7
Monmouthshire Housing Association	3	1

Newport City Homes	25	16
Newydd Housing Association	14	13
Pobl	35	43
Rhondda Housing Association Ltd	2	0
Stori Wales	0	2
Taff Housing Association	5	4
Tai Calon Community Housing	13	10
Tai Tarian	12	10
Trivallis	27	26
Ty Gwalia (part of Pobl Group)	0	2
United Welsh Housing Association	16	12
Valleys To Coast Housing	38	24
Wales & West Housing Association	16	16
All housing associations	411	380

Public services - closed complaints

Health board	2024-25			2023-24		
	No. of interventions	No. of closures	Intervention rate	No. of interventions	No. of closures	Intervention rate
Aneurin Bevan University Health Board	50	176	28%	73	195	37%
Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board	64	227	28%	81	256	32%
Cardiff and Vale University Health Board	27	154	18%	34	158	22%
Cwm Taf Morgannwg University Health Board	36	104	35%	39	129	30%
Hywel Dda University Health Board	43	131	33%	55	154	36%
Powys Teaching Health Board	6	25	24%	3	21	14%
Swansea Bay University Health Board	33	136	24%	41	141	29%
All health boards	259	953	27%	326	1054	31%

Local council	2024-25			2023-24		
	No. of Interventions	No. of closures	Intervention rate	No. of Interventions	No. of closures	Intervention rate
Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council	0	12	0%	1	16	6%
Bridgend County Borough Council	6	57	11%	8	59	14%
Caerphilly County Borough Council	11	79	14%	3	48	6%
Cardiff Council (Incl Rent Smart Wales)	37	190	19%	28	147	19%
Carmarthenshire County Council	11	86	13%	8	60	13%
Ceredigion County Council	11	45	24%	7	32	22%
Conwy County Borough Council	5	29	17%	0	37	0%
Cyngor Gwynedd	3	44	7%	6	39	15%
Denbighshire County Council	6	98	6%	2	33	6%
Flintshire County Council	7	61	11%	8	57	14%
Isle of Anglesey County Council	1	20	5%	10	41	24%
Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council	1	15	7%	3	14	21%
Monmouthshire County Council	1	16	6%	3	32	9%
Neath Port Talbot Council	5	45	11%	5	34	15%

Newport City Council	6	62	10%	5	51	10%
Pembrokeshire County Council	8	47	17%	7	38	18%
Powys County Council	8	51	16%	7	53	13%
Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council (Incl South Wales Parking Group)	6	60	10%	11	63	17%
Swansea Council	12	109	11%	12	77	16%
Torfaen County Borough Council	0	18	0%	2	14	14%
Vale of Glamorgan Council	12	63	19%	15	71	21%
Wrexham County Borough Council	7	72	10%	7	79	9%
All local councils	164	1279	13%	158	1095	14%

Housing association	2024-25			2023-24		
	No. of interventions	No. of closures	Intervention rate	No. of interventions	No. of closures	Intervention rate
Adra	2	18	11%	0	13	0%
Aelwyd Housing Association Ltd	0	3	0%	0	3	0%
Ateb Group Ltd	1	4	25%	0	1	0%
Barcud	1	4	25%	0	8	0%
Bro Myrddin Housing Association	0	0	0%	1	2	50%
Bron Afon Community Housing Ltd	4	25	16%	1	20	5%
Cadwyn Housing Association Ltd	0	3	0%	0	2	0%
Cardiff Community Housing Association	0	13	0%	1	3	33%
Caredig	0	10	0%	0	4	0%
Cartrefi Conwy	0	7	0%	1	10	10%
Charter Housing Association (Part of the Pobl Group)	0	1	0%	2	9	22%
Clwyd Alyn Housing Association	2	11	18%	1	14	7%
Coastal Housing Group Ltd	2	12	17%	0	5	0%
Cynon Taf Community Housing Group	0	2	0%	0	2	0%
Grwp Cynefin	3	10	30%	0	8	0%
Hafod Housing Association	17	45	38%	8	57	14%
Linc Cymru Housing Association	3	15	20%	3	17	18%
Melin Homes Ltd	0	4	0%	0	4	0%

Merthyr Tydfil Housing Association Ltd	0	5	0%	0	5	0%
Merthyr Valleys Homes	0	7	0%	0	7	0%
Monmouthshire Housing Association	0	3	0%	0	1	0%
Newport City Homes	4	22	18%	1	18	6%
Newydd Housing Association	2	16	13%	1	9	11%
North Wales Housing	0	1	0%	0	0	0%
Pobl	5	36	14%	4	42	10%
Rhondda Housing Association Ltd	2	2	100%	0	1	0%
Stori Wales (formerly Hafan Cymru)	0	0	0%	0	2	0%
Taff Housing Association	2	6	33%	1	4	25%
Tai Calon Community Housing	1	12	8%	2	10	20%
Tai Tarian	0	13	0%	2	9	22%
Trivallis	5	22	23%	2	26	8%
Ty Gwalia (Part Of Pobl Group)	0	0	0%	0	2	0%
United Welsh Housing Association	3	14	21%	1	13	8%
Valleys To Coast Housing	8	36	22%	3	23	13%
Wales & West Housing Association	1	16	6%	1	15	7%
All housing associations	68	398	17%	36	369	10%

Code of Conduct – new complaints

Organisation	2024-25	2023-24
Town and Community Councils	188	176
County and County Borough Councils	126	151
National Parks	1	1
Fire Authorities	0	0
Police and Crime Commissioners and Panels	0	0
Total	315	328

Subjects	2024-25	2023-24
Accountability and openness	6%	3%
Disclosure and registration of interests	17%	13%
Duty to uphold the law	10%	8%
Integrity	7%	6%
Objectivity and propriety	3%	10%
Promotion of equality and respect	56%	55%
Selflessness and stewardship	3%	5%



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