



**General  
Osteopathic  
Council**

## **General Osteopathic Council**

### **Professional Conduct Committee Practice Note:**

#### **Questioning of Witnesses**

**Effective: [TBC]**

##### **Introduction**

1. This Practice Note focusses on the appropriate questioning of witnesses, including the registrant, when they attend a hearing before the Professional Conduct Committee (PCC) of the General Osteopathic Council (GOsC).
2. The GOsC is committed to ensuring that its adjudication function is discharged in a fair, effective and transparent manner.
3. The procedures followed by the PCC are set out in section 22 of the Osteopaths Act 1993 (the Act), and in the GOsC (Professional Conduct Committee) (Procedure) Rules 2000 (PCC Rules). Both of these documents are available in full on the GOsC website: [www.osteopathy.org.uk](http://www.osteopathy.org.uk)
4. The PCC has the power under paragraph 21 of the Schedule to the Act to regulate its own procedures. It uses this power to manage the procedures that are followed at a hearing. Witnesses may attend the hearing to give oral evidence. Further details about the arrangements for giving oral evidence are set out in Practice Note 2014/04. The PCC may ask questions of the witness. This Practice Note is intended to help support this process.

##### **Role of the Chair**

5. All those who appear before the PCC must be treated with courtesy and consideration. The PCC Chair should therefore ensure that all witnesses are enabled to give their best evidence and engage effectively with the process. The Chair should ensure questions asked are capable of being understood and that any special arrangements or cultural issues are taken into account. For example, where a witness may be fasting.
6. The Chair is also responsible for ensuring that the hearing is properly managed and progressed. The Chair should remind all parties that these are professional proceedings and that behaviour should reflect this. The Chair may interpose where they consider that this is required to ensure fairness of the proceedings.

For example, where one side's questioning of the witness is repetitive or overly aggressive or where a witness appears unduly stressed. Generally speaking, it should not be necessary for the PCC Chair to interrupt the parties or their representatives when asking questions.

7. The Chair should manage the process of the PCC members asking questions, but each member of the PCC should have the opportunity to ask his or her own questions. The Chair may wish to speak to the PCC members in camera before panel questions to assist with the division and ordering of questioning.

## **Role of PCC**

8. PCC members should play a proactive role in fitness to practise proceedings, making sure that the case is properly presented, and the relevant evidence is placed before the PCC.<sup>1</sup> The proceedings should not be strictly adversarial; the PCC has an inquisitorial function. Questions should not be restricted only to clarifying matters which arisen earlier in the evidence. This is because the objective of the hearing is to enable the PCC to reach the right decision for the protection of patients and the public.
9. The PCC may admit evidence (including oral evidence) which is relevant to the allegations being considered by the PCC as long as it fair to the registrant and in the interests of justice to admit it.
10. Panellists should ask questions and explore issues which they think are of relevance, even if it appears that the parties do not intend to do so. PCC questions need to be relevant to the issues which are in contention and the decisions which it must determine. It is appropriate for them to ask questions if they feel that any issue has not been adequately explored.
11. However, it is not the function of the PCC to ensure that a witness is "cross-examined" and the style and nature of PCC questions should be distinct from the style which might be more appropriate for representatives who will be presenting on behalf of one of the parties.
12. It is reasonable for PCC members to test a witness's account to an appropriate extent and, if members of the PCC are concerned about whether a witness is being truthful on a particular matter, they are entitled to probe the witness about that matter and consider whether it affects their assessment of the witness's evidence.
13. Fairness requires that a registrant must be asked about all of the disputed allegations being brought against them. This will usually be done by the Presenting Officer, but the PCC should also ensure that the registrant is not deprived of the opportunity to explain or defend him/herself against the allegation.
14. A registrant is entitled to have their case heard by an independent and impartial PCC and therefore in all aspects of Committee member's conduct, including the asking of questions, the PCC must ensure that there are not circumstances

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<sup>1</sup> Council for the Regulation of Healthcare Professionals v General Medical Council and Ruscillo & Council for the Regulation of Healthcare Professionals v Nursing and Midwifery Council and Truscott [2005] 1 WLR 717 [79-80],

which would lead a fair-minded and informed observer to conclude that there was a real possibility, that the tribunal was biased.

### **Appropriate questions**

15. It is important that questions are only asked of a witness at the appropriate stage in the proceedings. It is reasonable for the PCC to ask questions that may be relevant to a potential later stage of their deliberations as it is unusual for a witness or the registrant to be recalled to provide further evidence at any such later stage.
16. Therefore, if questions relate to a potential stage, such as asking questions of the registrant around insight and remediation, the panellist should be careful in how the question is framed to avoid the perception they have pre-judged any of the earlier issues or stages.
17. Questions should:
  - (a) Be relevant, justified and necessary for the PCC to be able to determine the issues in the case;
  - (b) Be expressed in an open-minded way;
  - (c) Be questions and not statements;
  - (d) Be straightforward, and use words the witness could be expected to understand;
  - (e) Be asked one at a time; and
  - (f) Should provide the witness time to answer fully, without interruption.
18. PCC members may find it helpful to refer witnesses to documents if these form the basis of the question. This may include referring to a document which presents an alternative account of events, to enable the witness to address any discrepancies.
19. Questions may be probing and as a result may cause the witness to feel uncomfortable.
20. Questions should not be:
  - (a) Hostile or aggressive;
  - (b) Unnecessarily repetitive, having regard to questions asked already by the representatives and other PCC members.
21. PCC members should be aware of their non-verbal communications during the hearing and particularly during questions. Pointing or wagging fingers, a raised voice or other aggressive postures may make otherwise acceptable questioning inappropriate.

22. Any agreed reasonable adjustments must continue to be accommodated throughout questioning. If a witness becomes confused or distressed, or appears to be overly tired, the Chair or Legal Adviser may appropriately suggest a short adjournment. Witnesses should be reminded that they remain on oath during such breaks.
23. The Chair or Legal Assessor should intervene during questioning if this is necessary to preserve the integrity and fairness of the proceedings.

#### **Further information**

24. This Practice Note is part of a suite of Practice notes produced by the GOsC Council.
25. For further information about the PCC's procedures and guidance, please see the GOsC's website - [www.osteopathy.org.uk](http://www.osteopathy.org.uk) – or contact the Regulation Department on 020 7357 6655 x224.