

# **NHS Bradford District & Craven CCGs**

## **STANDING FINANCIAL INSTRUCTIONS**

**Approved by the Joint Finance & Performance Committee,  
April 2019**



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## STANDING FINANCIAL INSTRUCTIONS

### 1.0. INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 General

- 1.1.1 These Standing Financial Instructions detail the financial responsibilities, policies and procedures adopted by the CCG. They are designed to ensure that the CCG's financial transactions are carried out in accordance with the law and with Government policy in order to achieve probity, accuracy, economy, efficiency and effectiveness. They should be used in conjunction with the Schedule of Decisions Reserved to the Governing Body and the Scheme of Reservation and Delegation adopted by the CCG.
- 1.1.2 These Standing Financial Instructions identify the financial responsibilities which apply to everyone working for the CCG. They do not provide detailed procedural advice and should be read in conjunction with the detailed departmental and financial policies and procedure notes. All financial procedures must be approved by the Chief Finance Officer.
- 1.1.3 Should any difficulties arise regarding the interpretation or application of any of the Standing Financial Instructions then the advice of the Chief Finance Officer must be sought before acting. The user of these Standing Financial Instructions should also be familiar with and comply with the provisions of the CCG's Standing Orders.
- 1.1.4 **The failure to comply with Standing Financial Instructions and standing orders can in certain circumstances be regarded as a disciplinary matter that could result in dismissal.**
- 1.1.5 **Over-riding Standing Financial Instructions** – If for any reason these Standing Financial Instructions are not complied with, full details of the non-compliance and any justification for non-compliance and the circumstances around the non-compliance shall be reported to the next formal meeting of the Audit and Governance Committee for referring action or ratification. All members of the Governing Body and staff have a duty to disclose any non-compliance with these Standing Financial Instructions to the Chief Finance Officer as soon as possible.

#### 1.2 Responsibilities and delegation.

##### 1.2.1 Governing Body

The Governing Body exercises financial supervision and control by:

- (a) Approving the financial strategy;
- (b) Requiring the submission and approval of budgets within approved allocations/overall income;
- (c) Defining and approving essential features in respect of important procedures and financial systems (including the need to obtain value for money); and
- (d) Defining specific responsibilities placed on members of the Governing Body and employees as indicated in the Scheme of Delegation document.

- 1.2.2 The Governing Body has resolved that certain powers and decisions may only be exercised by the Governing Body in formal session. These are set out in the Scheme of

Reservation and Delegation document. All other powers have been delegated to the Clinical Board/ Clinical Executive, Accountable Officer, Chief Finance Officer and such other committees as the CCG has established.

### 1.2.3 **The Accountable Officer and Chief Finance Officer** .

The Accountable Officer and Chief Finance Officer will, as far as possible, delegate their detailed responsibilities, but they remain accountable for financial control.

Within the Standing Financial Instructions, it is acknowledged that the Accountable Officer is ultimately accountable to the Governing Body, and as Accountable Officer, to the Secretary of State, for ensuring that the Governing Body meets its obligation to perform its functions within the available financial resources. The Accountable Officer has overall executive responsibility for the CCG's activities; is responsible to the Chair and the Governing Body for ensuring that its financial obligations and targets are met and has overall responsibility for the CCG's system of internal control.

1.2.4 It is a duty of the Accountable Officer to ensure that Members of the Governing Body and employees and all new appointees are notified of, and put in a position to understand their responsibilities within these Instructions.

### 1.2.5 **The Chief Finance Officer.**

The Chief Finance Officer is responsible for:

- (a) implementing the CCG's financial policies and for co-ordinating any corrective action necessary to further these policies;
- (b) maintaining an effective system of internal financial control including ensuring that detailed financial procedures and systems incorporating the principles of separation of duties and internal checks are prepared, documented and maintained to supplement these instructions;
- (c) ensuring that sufficient records are maintained to show and explain the CCG's transactions, in order to disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the CCG at any time;

and, without prejudice to any other functions of the CCG, and employees of the CCG, the duties of the Chief Finance Officer include:

- (d) the provision of financial advice to other members of the Governing Body and GP Commissioning Executive and employees;
- (e) the design, implementation and supervision of systems of internal financial control; and
- (f) the preparation and maintenance of such accounts, certificates, estimates, records and reports as the CCG may require for the purpose of carrying out its statutory duties.

### **1.2.6 Governing Body Members, Clinical Board/ Clinical Executive Members and Employees.**

All members of the Governing Body, Clinical Board/ Clinical Executive and employees, severally and collectively, are responsible for:

- (a) The security of the property of the CCG;
- (b) Avoiding loss;
- (c) Exercising economy and efficiency in the use of resources; and
- (d) Conforming with the requirements of Standing Orders, Standing Financial Instructions, Financial Procedures and the Scheme of Delegation.

### **1.2.7 Contractors and their employees.**

Any contractor or employee of a contractor who is empowered by the CCG to commit the CCG to expenditure or who is authorised to obtain income shall be covered by these instructions. It is the responsibility of the Accountable Officer to ensure that such persons are made aware of this.

1.2.8 For all members of the Governing Body, Clinical Board/ Clinical Executive and any employees who carry out a financial function, the form in which financial records are kept and the manner in which members of the Governing Body, Clinical Board/ Clinical Executive and employees discharge their duties must be to the satisfaction of the Chief Finance Officer.

## **2. AUDIT**

### **2.1 Audit and Governance Committee.**

2.1.1 An independent Audit and Governance Committee (herein after referred to as the Audit Committee), is a central means by which a Governing Body ensures effective internal control arrangements are in place. In addition, the Audit Committee provides a form of independent check upon the executive arm of the Governing Body. In accordance with the constitution, the Governing Body shall formally establish an Audit Committee with clearly defined terms of reference to perform the following tasks:

- (a) Ensuring there is an effective internal audit function established by management, that meets mandatory Internal Audit Standards and provides appropriate independent assurance to the Accountable Officer and Governing Body;
- (b) Reviewing the work and findings of the external auditor appointed by the Governing Body and considering the implications of and management's responses to their work;
- (c) Reviewing the findings of other significant assurance functions, both internal and external to the organisation, and considering the implications for the governance of the organisation;
- (d) ensuring that the systems for financial reporting to the Governing Body, including those of budgetary control, are subject to review as to completeness and accuracy of the information provided to the Governing Body;

- (e) Reviewing financial and information systems and monitoring the integrity of the financial statements and reviewing significant financial reporting judgments;
- (f) Reviewing the establishment and maintenance of an effective system of integrated governance, risk management and internal control, across the whole of the organisation's activities (both clinical and non-clinical), that supports the achievement of the organisation's objectives;
- (g) Monitoring compliance with Standing Orders and Standing Financial Instructions;
- (h) Reviewing schedules of losses and compensations and making recommendations to the Governing Body;
- (i) Reviewing schedules of debtors/creditors balances which are over 6 months old and explanations/action plans;
- (j) Reviewing the annual report and financial statements on behalf of the Governing Body focusing particularly on;
  - (i) the wording in the Governance Statement and other disclosures relevant to the Terms of Reference of the Committee;
  - (ii) changes in, and compliance with, accounting policies and practices;
  - (iii) unadjusted mis-statements in the financial statements;
  - (iv) major judgmental areas;
  - (v) significant adjustments resulting from audit.
- (k) Approving the annual financial statements on behalf of the Governing Body;
- (l) Reviewing the external auditors report on the financial statements and the annual management letter;
- (m) Conducting a review of the CCGs major accounting policies;
- (n) Reviewing any incident of fraud or corruption or possible breach of ethical standards or legal or statutory requirements that could have a significant impact on the CCGs published financial accounts or reputation;
- (o) Reviewing any objectives and effectiveness of the internal audit services including its working relationship with external auditors;
- (p) Reviewing major findings from internal and external audit reports and ensure appropriate action is taken;
- (q) Reviewing 'value for money' audits reporting on the effectiveness and efficiency of the selected departments or activities;
- (r) Reviewing the mechanisms and levels of authority (e.g. Standing Orders, Standing Financial Instructions, Delegated limits) and make recommendations to the CCG Governing Body or Council of Members / Representatives (Standing Orders and the Financial Scheme of Delegation which form part of the constitution) or the Joint Finance & Performance Committee (Standing Financial Instruction
- (s) Reviewing the scope of both internal and external audit including the agreement on the number of audits per year for approval by the CCG Governing Body;

- (t) Investigating any matter within its terms of reference, having the right of access to any information relating to the particular matter under investigation;
- (u) Reviewing waivers to Standing Orders;
- (v) Reviewing registers required by statutory guidance on the management of conflicts of interest (e.g. registers of interests, the register of gifts, hospitality and the register of procurement decisions). ;
- (w)

2.1.2 The minutes of the Audit Committee meetings shall be formally recorded and submitted to the Governing Body. The Chair of the Committee shall draw to the attention of the Governing Body any issues that require disclosure to the full Governing Body, or require executive action. The Committee will report to the Governing Body annually on its work in support of the Governance Statement, specifically commenting on the fitness for purpose of the Assurance Framework, the completeness and embeddedness of risk management in the organization and the integration of governance arrangements.

2.1.3 Where the Audit Committee considers there is evidence of ultra vires transactions, evidence of improper acts, or if there are other important matters that the Committee wishes to raise, the Chair of the Audit Committee should raise the matter at a full meeting of the Governing Body.

## **2.2 Chief Finance Officer.**

2.2.1 The Chief Finance Officer is responsible for:

- (a) ensuring there are arrangements to review, evaluate and report on the effectiveness of internal financial control including the establishment of an effective Internal Audit function;
- (b) ensuring that the Internal Audit function meets mandatory audit standards and provides sufficient independent and objective assurance to the Audit and Governance Committee and the Accountable Officer;
- (c) deciding at what stage to involve the police in cases of misappropriation and other irregularities not involving fraud or corruption.
- (d) ensuring that an annual Internal Audit report is prepared for the consideration of the Audit and Governance Committee. The report must cover:
  - (i) a clear opinion on the effectiveness of internal control in accordance with current assurance framework guidance issued by the Department of Health including for example compliance with control criteria and standards;
  - (ii) major internal financial control weaknesses discovered;
  - (iii) progress on the implementation of Internal Audit recommendations;
  - (iv) progress against plan over the previous year;
  - (iv) a strategic audit plan covering the coming three years;
  - (vi) a detailed plan for the coming year.

- 2.2.2 The Chief Finance Officer or designated internal or external auditor is entitled without necessarily giving prior notice to require and receive:
- (a) access to all records, documents and correspondence relating to any financial or other relevant transactions, including documents of a confidential nature;
  - (b) access at all reasonable times to any land, premises or members of the Governing Body and Clinical Board/ Clinical Executive or employee of the CCG;
  - (c) the production of any cash, stores or other property of the CCG under a member of the Governing Body and Clinical Board/ Clinical Executive or an employee's control; and
  - (d) explanations concerning any matter under investigation.

### **2.3 Role of Internal Audit.**

2.3.1 Internal Audit is an independent and objective appraisal service within an organisation which provides:

- (1) an independent and objective opinion to the Accountable Officer, the Governing Body, and the Audit and Governance Committee on the degree to which risk management, control and governance, support the achievement of the organisation's agreed objectives;
- (2) an independent and objective consultancy service specifically to help line management improve the organisation's risk management, control and governance arrangements.

2.3.2 Internal Audit will review, appraise and report upon policies, procedures and operations in place to;

- (a) establish and monitor the achievement of the organisation's objectives;
- (b) identify, assess and manage the risks to achieving the organisation's objectives;
- (c) ensure the economical, effective and efficient use of resources;
- (d) ensure compliance with established policies (including behavioral and ethical expectations), procedures, laws and regulations;
- (e) safeguard the organisation's assets and interests from losses of all kinds, including those arising from fraud, irregularity or corruption;
- (f) ensure the integrity and reliability of information, accounts and data, including internal and external reporting and accountability processes.

2.3.3 The Head of Internal Audit will provide to the Audit and Governance Committee;

- (a) A risk-based plan of internal audit work, agreed with management and approved by the Audit and Governance Committee, based upon the management's Assurance Framework that will enable the auditors to collect sufficient evidence to give an opinion on the adequacy and effective operation of the organisation;
- (b) Regular updates on the progress against plan;

- (c) Reports of management's progress on the implementation of action agreed as a result of internal audit findings;
- (d) An annual opinion, based upon and limited to the work performed, on the overall adequacy and effectiveness of the organisation's risk management, control and governance processes (i.e. the organisation's system of internal control). This opinion is used by the Governing Body to inform the Governance Statement and by the NHS England as part of its performance management role;
- (e) Additional reports as requested by the Audit and Governance Committee.

2.3.4 Whenever any matter arises which involves, or is thought to involve, irregularities concerning cash, stores, or other property or any suspected irregularity in the exercise of any function of a pecuniary nature, the Chief Finance Officer must be notified immediately.

2.3.5 The Head of Internal Audit will normally attend Audit and Governance Committee meetings and has a right of access to all Audit and Governance Committee members, the Chair and Accountable Officer of the CCG.

2.3.6 The Head of Internal Audit reports to the Audit and Governance Committee and is managed by the Chief Finance Officer. The reporting system for Internal Audit shall be agreed between the Chief Finance Officer, the Audit and Governance Committee and the Head of Internal Audit. The agreement shall be in writing and shall comply with the guidance on reporting contained in the NHS Internal Audit Standards. The reporting system shall be reviewed at least every three years.

2.3.7 The appointment and termination of the Head of Internal Audit and/or the Internal Audit Service must be approved by the Audit and Governance Committee.

## **2.4 External Audit.**

2.4.1 The External Auditor is appointed by the Governing Body, upon the recommendation of the Audit & Governance Committee (acting as the 'Auditor Panel') and paid for by the CCG. The Audit and Governance Committee must ensure a cost-efficient service. If there are any problems relating to the service provided by the External Auditor, then this should be raised with the External Auditor and referred on to the Governing Body if the issue cannot be resolved.

## **2.5 Fraud and Corruption.**

2.5.1 In line with their responsibilities, the CCG Accountable Officer and Chief Finance Officer shall monitor and ensure compliance with Directions issued by the Secretary of State for Health on fraud and corruption.

2.5.2 The CCG shall nominate a suitable person to carry out the duties of the Local Counter Fraud Specialist (LCFS) as specified by the NHS Counter Fraud and Corruption Manual, and guidance.

2.5.3 The LCFS shall report to the CCG Chief Finance Officer and shall work with staff in the NHS Counter Fraud Service (NHS CFS) and the Operational Fraud Team (OFT) in accordance with the NHS Counter Fraud and Corruption Manual.

2.5.4 The LCFS will provide a written report, at least annually, on counter fraud work within the CCG.

### **3. EXPENDITURE CONTROL**

3.1.1 The CCG is required by statutory provisions not to exceed its allotments from NHS England. The Accountable Officer has overall executive responsibility for the CCG's activities and is responsible to the CCG for ensuring that it stays within its allotment.

3.1.2 The Chief Finance Officer will:

- (a) provide monthly reports in the form required by the Secretary of State;
- (b) be responsible for ensuring that an adequate system of monitoring financial performance is in place to enable the CCG to fulfill its statutory responsibility not to exceed its allocations.

### **4. ALLOTMENTS, COMMISSIONING STRATEGY, BUDGETS, BUDGETARY CONTROL AND MONITORING**

#### **4.1 Allotments.**

4.1.1 The Chief Finance Officer of the CCG will:

- (a) periodically review the basis and assumptions used by NHS England for distributing allocations and ensure that these are reasonable and realistic and secure the CCG's entitlement to funds;
- (b) prior to the start of each financial year submit to the CCG Governing Body for approval a report showing the total allocations received and their proposed distribution including any sums to be held in reserve; and
- (c) regularly update the CCG Governing Body on significant changes to the initial allocation and the uses of such funds.

#### **4.2 Preparation and Approval Budgets.**

4.2.1 The Accountable Officer will compile and submit to the Governing Body a commissioning strategy which takes into account financial targets and forecast limits of available resources. The commissioning plan will contain:

- (a) a statement of the significant assumptions on which the plan is based;
- (b) details of major changes in workload, delivery of services or resources required to achieve the plan.

4.2.2 The Accountable Officer will approve consultation arrangements for the CCG's commissioning plan.

4.2.3 Prior to the start of the financial year (or in line with nationally agreed timescales) the Chief Finance Officer will, on behalf of the Accountable Officer, prepare and submit budgets for approval by the Governing Body. Such budgets will:

- (a) be in accordance with the aims and objectives set out in the plan;
- (b) accord with workload and manpower plans;
- (c) be produced following discussion with appropriate budget holders;

- (d) be prepared within the limits of available funds;
- (e) identify potential risks.

4.2.4 The Chief Finance Officer shall monitor financial performance against budget and plan, periodically review them, and report to the Joint Finance & Performance Committee and the Governing Body.

4.2.5 All budget holders must provide information as required by the Chief Finance Officer to enable budgets to be compiled.

4.2.6 The Chief Finance Officer has a responsibility to ensure that adequate training is delivered on an on-going basis to budget holders to help them manage successfully.

### **4.3 Budgetary Delegation.**

4.3.1 The Accountable Officer may delegate the management of a budget to permit the performance of a defined range of activities. This delegation must be in writing and be accompanied by a clear definition of:

- (a) the amount of the budget;
- (b) the purpose(s) of each budget heading;
- (c) individual and group responsibilities;
- (d) authority to exercise virement;
- (e) achievement of planned levels of service;
- (f) the provision of regular reports.

4.3.2 The Accountable Officer and delegated budget holders must not exceed the budgetary total or virement limits set by the Governing Body.

4.3.3 Any budgeted funds not required for their designated purpose(s) revert to the immediate control of the Accountable Officer, subject to any authorised use of virement.

4.3.4 Non-recurring budgets should not be used to finance recurring expenditure without the authority in writing of the Accountable Officer, as advised by the Chief Finance Officer.

### **4.4 Budgetary Control and Reporting.**

4.4.1 The Chief Finance Officer will devise and maintain systems of budgetary control. These will include:

- (a) monthly financial reports to the Finance & Performance Committee in a form approved by the Finance and Performance Committee containing:
  - (i) income and expenditure to date showing trends and forecast year-end position;
  - (ii) movements in working capital;
  - (iii) movements in cash and capital;
  - (iv) capital project spend and projected outturn against plan;

- (v) explanations of any material variances from plan;
- (vi) details of any corrective action where necessary and the Accountable Officer's and/or Chief Finance Officer's view of whether such actions are sufficient to correct the situation;
- (b) the issue of timely, accurate and comprehensible advice and financial reports to each budget holder, covering the areas for which they are responsible;
- (c) investigation and reporting of variances from financial, workload and manpower budgets;
- (d) monitoring of management action to correct variances;
- (e) arrangements for the authorisation of budget transfers.

4.4.2 Each Budget Holder is responsible for ensuring that:

- (a) such information as is required by the Chief Finance Officer is provided to enable budgets to be compiled;
- (b) any likely overspending or reduction of income which cannot be met by virement is not incurred without the prior consent of the Clinical Board/ Clinical Executive;
- (c) the amount provided in the approved budget is not used in whole or in part for any purpose other than that specifically authorized, subject to the rules of virement;
- (d) no permanent employees are appointed without the approval of the Accountable Officer other than those provided for within the available resources and manpower establishment as approved by the Governing Body

4.4.3 The Accountable Officer is responsible for identifying and implementing cost improvements and income generation initiatives in accordance with the requirements of the Commissioning Plan and a balanced budget.

#### **4.5 Capital Expenditure.**

4.5.1 The general rules applying to delegation and reporting shall also apply to capital expenditure.

#### **4.6 Monitoring Returns**

4.6.1 The Accountable Officer is responsible for ensuring that the appropriate information relating to the CCG's account's or to its income and expenditure, or its use of resources is provided to the requisite monitoring organisation as requested.

### **5. ANNUAL ACCOUNTS AND REPORTS**

5.1 The Chief Finance Officer, on behalf of the CCG, will:

- (a) prepare financial returns in accordance with the accounting policies and guidance given by the Department of Health and the Treasury, the CCG's accounting policies, and generally accepted accounting practice;

- (b) prepare and submit annual financial reports to the Department of Health certified in accordance with current guidelines;
- (c) submit financial returns to the Department of Health for each financial year in accordance with the timetable prescribed by the Department of Health.

5.2 The CCG's annual accounts must be audited by an auditor who meets the requirements of the Financial Reporting Council and has been appointed by the Governing Body. The CCG's audited annual accounts must be presented to a public meeting and made available to the public.

5.3 The CCG will publish an annual report, in accordance with guidelines on local accountability, and present it at a public meeting. The document will comply with the Department of Health's Group Accounting Manual.

## **6. BANK ACCOUNTS**

### **6.1 General.**

6.1.1 The Chief Finance Officer is responsible for managing the CCG's banking arrangements and for advising the CCG Governing Body on the provision of banking services and operation of accounts . .

6.1.2 Banking arrangements are determined by NHS England..

### **6.2 Bank Accounts.**

6.2.1 The Chief Finance Officer is responsible for:

- (a) bank accounts
- (b) establishing separate bank accounts for the CCG's non-exchequer funds;
- (c) ensuring payments made from bank accounts do not exceed the amount credited to the account except where arrangements have been made;
- (d) reporting to the Governing Body all arrangements made with the CCG's bankers for accounts to be overdrawn;
- (e) monitoring compliance with DH guidance on the level of cleared funds.

### **6.3 Banking Procedures.**

6.3.1 The Chief Finance Officer will prepare detailed instructions on the operation of bank accounts which must include:

- (a) the conditions under which each bank account is to be operated;
- (b) those authorised to sign cheques or other orders drawn on the CCG's accounts.

6.3.2 The Chief Finance Officer must advise the CCG's bankers in writing of the conditions under which each account will be operated.

### **6.4**

- 7. INCOME, FEES AND CHARGES AND SECURITY OF CASH, CHEQUES AND OTHER NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS**
- 7.1 Income Systems.**
- 7.1.1 The Chief Finance Officer is responsible for designing, maintaining and ensuring compliance with systems for the proper recording, invoicing, and collection and coding of all monies due.
- 7.1.2 The Chief Finance Officer is also responsible for the prompt banking of all monies received.
- 7.2 Fees and Charges.**
- 7.2.1 The CCG shall follow the Department of Health's advice in the "Costing" Manual in setting prices for NHS service agreements.
- 7.2.2 Although rarely applicable, the Chief Finance Officer is responsible for approving and regularly reviewing the level of all fees and charges other than those determined by the Department of Health or by Statute. Independent professional advice on matters of valuation shall be taken as necessary.
- 7.2.3 All employees must inform the Chief Finance Officer promptly of money due arising from transactions which they initiate/deal with, including all contracts, leases, tenancy agreements and other transactions.
- 7.3 Debt Recovery.**
- 7.3.1 The Chief Finance Officer is responsible for the appropriate recovery action on all outstanding debts.
- 7.3.2 Income not received should be dealt with in accordance with losses procedures.
- 7.3.3 Overpayments should be detected (or preferably prevented) and recovery initiated.
- 7.4 Security of Cash, Cheques and other Negotiable Instruments.**
- 7.4.1 The Chief Finance Officer is responsible for:
- (a) approving the form of all receipt books, agreement forms, or other means of officially acknowledging or recording monies received or receivable;
  - (b) ordering and securely controlling any such stationery;
  - (c) the provision of adequate facilities and systems for employees whose duties include collecting and holding cash, including the provision of safes or lockable cash boxes, the procedures for keys, and for coin operated machines;
  - (d) procedures for handling cash and negotiable securities on behalf of the CCG.
- 7.4.2 Official money shall not under any circumstances be used for the encashment of private cheques or IOUs.
- 7.4.3 All cheques, postal orders, cash etc., shall be banked intact. Disbursements shall not be made from cash received, except under arrangements approved by the Chief Finance Officer.

- 7.4.4 The holders of safe keys shall not accept unofficial funds for depositing in their safes unless such deposits are in special sealed envelopes or locked containers. It shall be made clear to the depositors that the CCG is not to be held liable for any loss, and written indemnities must be obtained from the organisation or individuals absolving the CCG from responsibility for any loss.

## **8. TENDERING AND CONTRACTING PROCEDURE**

### **8.1 Duty to comply with Standing Orders and Standing Financial Instructions.**

The procedures for making all contracts by or on behalf of the CCG shall comply with the Standing Orders and Standing Financial Instructions

### **8.2 EU Directives Governing Public Procurement.**

- (a) Directives by the Council of the European Union promulgated by the Department of Health (DH) prescribing procedures for awarding all forms of contracts shall have effect as if incorporated in the Standing Orders and Prime Financial Policies.
- (b) The CCG should consider obtaining support from suitably qualified professional advisor (including where appropriate legal advisors) to ensure compliance with Procurement Legislation when engaging in tendering procedures.

### **8.3 Reverse eAuctions.**

The CCG should have policies and procedures in place for the control of all tendering activity carried out through Reverse eAuctions. For further guidance on Reverse eAuctions refer to [www/ogc.gov.uk](http://www/ogc.gov.uk).

### **8.4 Formal Competitive Tendering.**

#### **8.4.1 General Applicability**

The CCG shall ensure that competitive tenders are invited for:

- the supply of goods, materials and manufactured articles;
- the rendering of services including all forms of management consultancy services (other than specialised services sought from or provided by the DH);
- for disposals subject to SFI 17.1

#### **8.4.2 Health Care Services**

Where the CCG elects to invite tenders for the supply of healthcare services these Standing Financial Instructions and Financial Policies shall apply as far as they are applicable to the tendering procedure.

#### **8.4.3 Exceptions and instances where formal tendering need not be applied**

Formal tendering procedures **need not be applied** where:

- (a) the estimated expenditure or income does not, or is not reasonably expected to, exceed **£75,000**;

- (b) where the supply is proposed under special arrangements negotiated by NHS England in which event the said special arrangements must be complied with;
- (c) it is regarding disposals as set out in Standing Financial Instructions;
- (d) a consortium arrangement is in place and a lead organisation has been appointed to carry out tendering activity on behalf of the CCG;

Formal tendering procedures **may be waived** in the following circumstances:

- (e) in very exceptional circumstances where the Accountable Officer decides that formal tendering procedures would not be practicable or the estimated expenditure or income would not warrant formal tendering procedures, and the circumstances are detailed in an appropriate CCG record;
- (f) where the requirement is covered by an existing contract
- (g) where a 'framework agreement' is in place through the government procurement service
- (h) where the timescale genuinely precludes competitive tendering, but failure to plan work properly is not a justification for waiving the requirement to tender;
- (i) where the works, services or supply services or supply required are available from only one source for technical or artistic reasons or for reasons connected with the protection of exclusive rights;
- (j) where specialist expertise is required and is available from only one source;
- (k) where the task is essential to complete the project, and arises as a consequence of a recently completed assignment and engaging different consultants for the new task would be inappropriate;
- (l) there is clear benefit to be gained from maintaining continuity with an earlier project. However, in such cases the benefits of such continuity must outweigh potential financial advantage to be gained by competitive tendering;
- (m) for the provision of legal advice and/or services provided that any provider of legal advice and/or services commissioned by the CCG is regulated by the Law Society of England and Wales for the conduct of their business (or by the Bar Council for England and Wales in relation to the obtaining of Counsel's opinion) and are generally recognised as having sufficient expertise in the area of work for which they are commissioned.

The Chief Finance Officer will ensure that any fees paid are reasonable and within commonly accepted rates for the costing of such work.

#### **8.4.4 Fair and Adequate Competition**

Where any exceptions set out in the Standing Financial Instructions applies, the CCG shall ensure that invitations to tender are sent out to sufficient number of firms/individuals to provide fair and adequate competition as appropriate, and in no case less than three firms/individuals, having regard to their capacity to supply the goods or materials or to undertake the services or works required.

#### **8.4.5 List of Approved Firms**

The CCG shall ensure that the firms/individuals invited to tender (and where appropriate quote) are among those on approved lists. Where the opinion of the Chief Finance Officer it is desirable to seek tenders from firms not on the approved lists, the reason shall be recorded in writing to the Accountable Officer.

#### **8.4.6 Contracts/Items which subsequently breach thresholds after original approval**

Contract opportunities/Items estimated to be below the financial limits set in this Standing Financial Instructions, for which formal tendering procedures are not used, but which subsequently prove to have a value above such limits shall be reported to the Accountable Officer and Audit & Governance Committee, and be recorded in an appropriate CCG record.

### **8.5 Contracting/Tendering Procedure.**

#### **8.5.1 Invitation to Tender**

- (i) All invitations to tender shall state the date and time as being the latest time for the receipt of tenders.
- (ii) All invitations to tender shall state that no tender will be accepted unless;
  - submitted in a plain sealed package or envelope bearing a pre-printed label supplied by the CCG (or the word "tender" followed by the subject to which it related and the latest date and time for the receipt of such tender) addressed to the Accountable Officer or nominated Manager;
  - tender envelopes/packages bear no names or marks indicating the sender. The use of courier/postal services must not identify the sender on the envelope or on any receipt required by the deliverer.
  - Where an e-tendering software package is used and the supplier's response will be completed on-line and uploaded into a secure electronic mailbox until the opening time.
- (iii) Every tender for goods, materials, services or disposals shall embody such of NHS Standard Contract Conditions as applicable.
- (iv) Every tender must have given, or give a written undertaking, not to engage in collusive tendering or other restrictive practice and not to engage in canvassing the CCG, its employees or officers concerning the contract opportunity.

#### **8.5.2 Receipt and safe custody of tenders**

The Accountable Officer or his/her nominated representative will be responsible for the receipt, endorsement and safe custody of tenders received until the time appointed for their opening.

The date and time of receipt of each tender shall be endorsed on the tender envelope/package.

Where an electronic tendering package is used the tender document will be stored in the electronic mailbox until the closing date and time. An audit log of e-tendering system will record the date and time the tender documents are received.

The Accountable Officer or his/her nominated representative will designate and agree a list of officers who will be able to access the electronic tenders and release them once the time and date for opening has passed.

### 8.5.3 Opening tenders and Register of tenders

- (a) As soon as practicable after the date and time stated as being the latest time for the receipt of tenders, they shall be opened by two senior officers/managers designated by the Accountable Officer and not from the originating department.
- (b) A member of the CCG Governing Body will be required to be one of the two approved persons present for the opening of tenders estimated above **£100,000**. The rules relating to the opening of tenders will need to be read in conjunction with any delegated authority set out in the CCG's Scheme of Delegation.
- (c) The 'originating' Department will be taken to mean the Department sponsoring or commissioning the tender.
- (d) The involvement of Finance Directorate staff in the Originating Department's preparation of an invitation to tender will not preclude the Chief Finance Officer or any approved Senior Manager from the Finance Directorate from serving as one of the two senior managers to open tenders.
- (e) All Executive Directors/members will be authorised to open tenders regardless of whether they are from the Originating Department provided that the other authorised person opening the tenders with them is not from the Originating Department.

The CCG's Associate Director of Corporate Affairs will count as a Director for the purposes of opening tenders.

- (f) Every tender received shall be marked with the date of opening and initialled by those present at the opening. Where an electronic tendering package is used the details of the persons opening the documents will be recorded in the audit trail together with the date and time of the document opening.
- (g) A register shall be maintained by the Accountable Officer, or a person authorised by him/her, to show for each competitive invitation to tender dispatched:
  - the names of all organisations/individuals invited to tender;
  - the names of all organisations/individuals from which tenders have been received;
  - the date the tenders were received and opened;
  - the persons present at the opening;
  - the price shown on each tender; and
  - a note where price alterations have been made on the tender and suitably initialled.
  - Where an electronic tendering package is used all actions by both procurement staff and suppliers are recorded within the system audit reports.

Each entry to this register shall be signed by those present.

A note shall be made in the register if any one tender price has had so many alterations that it cannot be readily read or understood.

- (h) Incomplete tenders – i.e. those from which information necessary for the adjudication of the tender is missing, and amended tenders, i.e. those amended by the tenderer upon his/her own initiative either orally or in writing after the due time for receipt, but prior to the opening of other tenders, should be dealt with in the same way as late tenders (No. 8.5.5 below).

#### **8.5.4 Admissibility**

- (a) If for any reason the designated officers are of the opinion that the tenders received are not sufficient to demonstrate competition (for example, because their numbers are insufficient or any are amended, incomplete or qualified) no contract shall be awarded without the approval of the Accountable Officer.
- (b) Where only one tender is sought and/or received, the Accountable Officer and Chief Finance Officer shall, as far practicable, ensure that the price to be paid is fair and reasonable and will ensure value for the CCG.

#### **8.5.5 Late tenders**

- (a) Tenders received after the due time and date, but prior to the opening of the other tenders, may be considered only if the Accountable Officer or his/her nominated officer decides that there are exceptional circumstances i.e. dispatched in good time but delayed through no fault of the tenderer.
- (b) Only in the most exceptional circumstances will a tender be considered which is received after the opening of the other tenders and only then if the tenders that have been duly opened have not left the custody of the Accountable Officer or his/her nominated officer or if the process of evaluation and adjudication has not started.
- (c) While decisions as to the admissibility of late, incomplete or amended tenders are under consideration, the tender documents shall be kept strictly confidential, recorded, and held in safe custody by the Accountable Officer or his/her nominated officer.
- (d) Accepted late tenders will be reported to the Governing Body.

#### **8.5.6 Acceptance of formal tenders (See overlap with SFI No. 8.7)**

- (a) Any discussions with a tenderer which are deemed necessary to clarify technical aspects of his/her tender before the award of a contract will not disqualify the tender.
- (b) The lowest tender, if payment is to be made by the CCG, or the highest if payment is to be received by the CCG, shall be accepted unless there are good and sufficient reasons to the contrary. Such reasons shall be set out in either the contract file, or other appropriate record.

It is accepted that for professional services such as management consultancy, the lowest price does not always represent the best value for money. Other factors affecting the success of a project include:

- (i) Experience and qualification of team members;
- (ii) Understanding of client's needs
- (iii) Feasibility and credibility of proposed approach
- (iv) Ability to complete the project on time.

Where other factors are taken into account in selecting a tenderer, these must be clearly recorded and documented in the contract file and reason(s) for not accepting the lowest tender clearly stated.

- (c) No tender shall be accepted which will commit expenditure in excess of that which has been allocated by the CCG and which is not in accordance with these instructions except with the authorisation of the Accountable Officer.
- (d) The use of these instructions must demonstrate that the award of the contract was:
  - (i) Not in excess of the going market rate/price current at the time the contract was awarded;
  - (ii) That best value for money was achieved.
- (e) All tenders, subject to compliance with the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act 2000, should be kept confidential and should be retained for inspection.

#### **8.5.7 Tender reports to the CCG Governing Body**

Reports to the CCG Governing Body will be made on an exceptional circumstance basis only, in line with delegated financial limits for approval of award of contracts.

#### **8.5.8 List of approved firms (See SFI No.8.4.5)**

##### **(a) Responsibility for maintaining list**

A manager nominated by the Accountable Officer shall on behalf of the CCG maintain lists of approved firms from who tenders and quotations may be invited. These shall be kept under frequent review. The lists shall include all firms who have applied for permission to tender and as to whose technical and financial competence the CCG is satisfied. All suppliers must be aware of the CCG's terms and conditions of contract.

##### **(b) Financial Standing and Technical Competence of Contractors**

The Chief Finance Officer may make or institute any enquiries he/she deems appropriate concerning the financial standing and financial suitability of approved contractors. The director will lead responsibility for clinical governance will similarly make such enquiries as is felt appropriate to be satisfied as to their technical/medical competence.

#### **8.5.9 Exceptions to using approved contractors**

If in the opinion of the Accountable Officer and the Chief Finance Officer, or the director with lead responsibility for clinical governance, it is impractical to use a potential contractor from the list of approved firms/individuals (e.g. where specialist services or skills are required and there are insufficient suitable potential contractors on the list), or where a list for whatever reason has not been prepared, the Accountable Officer should ensure that appropriate checks are carried out as to the technical and financial capability of those firms that are invited to tender or quote.

## **8.6 Quotations: Competitive and non-competitive.**

### **8.6.1 General Position on Quotations**

Competitive quotations are required where formal tendering procedures are not adopted and where the intended expenditure or income exceeds, or is reasonably expected to exceed £5,000 but not exceed £75,000.

### **8.6.2 Competitive Quotations**

- (a) Quotations should be obtained from at least 2 organisations/individuals for between £5,000 and £50,000 and three quotations for between £50,000 and £75,000 based on specifications or terms of reference prepared by, or on behalf of, the CCG.
- (b) Quotations should be obtained in writing unless the Accountable Officer or his nominated officer determines that it is impractical to do so in which case quotations may be obtained by telephone. Confirmation of telephone quotations should be obtained as soon as possible and the reasons why the telephone quotation was obtained should be set out in a permanent record.
- (c) All quotations should, subject to compliance with the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act 2000, be kept as confidential and should be retained.
- (d) the Accountable Officer or his nominated officer should evaluate the quotations and select the quote which gives the best value for money. If this is not the lowest quotation if payment is to be made by the CCG, or the highest if payment is to be received by the CCG then the choice made and the reasons why should be recorded in a permanent record.

### **8.6.3 Non-Competitive Quotations**

Non-competitive quotations in writing may be obtained in the following circumstances:

- (a) the supply of goods or manufactured articles of any kind are required quickly and are not obtainable under existing contracts;
- (b) where competitive tendering or a competitive quotation is not required the CCG shall seek advice from the CCG's supplies department for the procurement of all goods unless the Accountable Officer or nominated officers deem it inappropriate. The decision to use alternative sources must be documented in an appropriate CCG record.

### **8.6.4 Quotations to be within Financial Limits**

No quotation shall be accepted which will commit expenditure in excess of that which has been allocated by the CCG and which is not in accordance with Standing Financial Instructions except with the authorisation of either the Accountable Officer or Chief Finance Officer.

## **8.7 Authorisation of Tenders and Competitive Quotations.**

Providing all the conditions and circumstances set out in these Standing Financial Instructions have been fully complied with, formal authorization and awarding of a contract may be decided by the following staff to the value of the contract as follows:

Budget Holders	up to	£5,000
Directors	up to	£75,000
Chief Finance Officer	up to	£1,000,000
Accountable Officer	up to	£1,000,000
Governing Body	over	£1,000,000

These levels of authorisation may be varied or changed and need to be read in conjunction with the CCG Governing Body's Scheme of Delegation.

Formal authorisation must be put in writing. In the case of authorisation by the CCG Governing Body, this shall be recorded in the minutes.

## **8.8 Instances where formal competitive tendering or competitive quotation is not required.**

Where competitive tendering or a competitive quotation is not required, the CCG should adopt one of the following alternatives:

- (a) The CCG shall use the NHS Purchasing & Supplies Agency for procurement of all goods and services unless the Accountable Officer or nominated officers deem it inappropriate. The decision to use alternative sources must be documented.
- (b) If the CCG does not use the NHS Purchasing & Supplies Agency - where tenders or quotations are not required because expenditure is below £5,000, the CCG shall procure goods and services in accordance with procurement procedures approved by the Chief Finance Officer.

## **8.9 Compliance requirements for all contracts.**

The Governing Body may only enter into contracts on behalf of the CCG within the statutory powers delegated to it by the Secretary of State and shall comply with:

- (a) The CCG's Standing Orders and Standing Financial Instructions;
- (b) EU Directives and other statutory provisions;
- (c) Such of the NHS Standard Contract Conditions as are applicable;
- (d) NHS (Procurement, Patient Choice and Competition) Regulations 2013
- (e) Essential Standards;
- (f) Contracts with Foundation Trusts must be in a form compliant with appropriate NHS guidance
- (g) Where appropriate, contracts shall be in or embody the same terms and conditions of contract as was the basis on which tenders or quotations were invited;

(h) In all contracts made by the CCG, the Governing Body shall endeavour to obtain best value for money by use of all systems in place.

(i) The Accountable Officer shall nominate an officer who shall oversee and manage each contract on behalf of the CCG.

#### **8.10 Healthcare Service Agreements (see overlap with SFI No. 9).**

Service agreements with NHS providers for the supply of healthcare services shall be drawn up in accordance with the NHS Act 2006 (as amended by the Health and Social Care Act 2006) and administered by the CCG. Service agreements are not contracts in law and are not enforceable by the courts. However, a contract with a Foundation Trust, is a legal document and is enforceable in law.

The Accountable Officer shall nominate officers to commission service agreements with providers of healthcare in line with a commissioning plan approved by the Clinical Board/ Clinical Executive.

#### **8.11 Employment, Agency and Consultants Contracts**

The Accountable Officer shall nominate officers with delegated authority to enter into contracts of employment and other contracts for agency staff, temporary staff, or persons engaged on a consultancy basis.

#### **8.12 Disposals (See overlap with SFI No. 17)**

Competitive Tendering or Quotation procedures shall not apply to the disposal of:

- (a) any matter in respect of which a fair price can be obtained only by negotiation or sale by auction as determined (or pre-determined in a reserve) by the Accountable Officer or his nominated officer;
- (b) obsolete or condemned articles and stores, which may be disposed of in accordance with the supplies policy of the CCG;
- (c) items to be disposed of with an estimated value of less than £5,000, this figure to be reviewed on a periodic basis.

#### **8.13 In-house Services.**

8.13.1 The Accountable Officer shall be responsible for ensuring that best value for money can be demonstrated for all services provided on an in-house basis. The CCG may also determine from time to time that in-house services should be market tested by competitive tendering.

8.13.2 In all cases where the Governing Body determines that in-house services should be subject to competitive tendering the following groups shall be set up:

- (a) Specification group, comprising the Accountable Officer or nominated officer(s) and specialist;
- (b) In-house tender group, comprising a nominee of the Accountable officer and technical support; and

- (c) Evaluation team, comprising normally a specialist officer, a supplies officer and a Chief Finance Officer representative.

8.13.3 All groups should work independently of each other and individual officers may be a member of more than one group, but no member of the in-house tender group may participate in the evaluation of tenders.

8.13.4 The evaluation team shall make recommendations to the Governing Body.

8.13.5 The Accountable Officer shall nominate an officer to oversee and manage the contract on behalf of the CCG.

## **9. CONTRACTS FOR PROVISION OF SERVICES (see overlap with SFI No. 8.10)**

### **9.1 Service Level Agreements (SLAs)/Contracts.**

9.1.1 The Accountable Officer is responsible for ensuring the CCG enters into suitable contracts with service providers for the provision of NHS services.

All contracts should aim to implement the agreed priorities contained within the Commissioning Plan and wherever possible, be based upon integrated care pathways to reflect expected patient experience. In discharging this responsibility, the Accountable Officer should take into account:

- the standards of service quality expected;
- the relevant national service framework (if any);
- the provision of reliable information on cost and volume of services;
- the NHS National Performance Standards
- that contracts build where appropriate on existing Joint Investment Plans;
- that contracts are based on integrated care pathways.

9.1.2 In the cases of third parties, the Chief Finance Officer shall ensure that the requirement for the CCG to receive assurance on the effectiveness of the systems of internal control is specified in the Service Level Agreement.

### **9.2 Reports to the Joint Finance and Performance Committee on Contracts/SLAs.**

The Accountable Officer will need to ensure that regular reports are provided to the Joint Finance and Performance Committee detailing actual and forecast expenditure against the contract/SLA. This will include information on costing arrangements, which increasingly should be based upon Healthcare Resource Groups (HRGs). Where HRGs are unavailable for specific services, all parties should agree a common currency for across the range of contracts/SLAs.

## **10. COMMISSIONING**

### **10.1 Role of the CCG in Commissioning Secondary Care Services.**

The CCG has responsibilities for commissioning secondary care services on behalf of the resident population. This will require the CCG to work in partnership with NHS

England, local NHS Trusts, CCGs, FTs, local authority, users, carers and the voluntary sector and social enterprises to develop commissioning plans.

## **10.2 Role of the Accountable Officer.**

10.2.1 The Accountable Officer has responsibility for ensuring secondary care services are commissioned in accordance with the priorities agreed in the commissioning plan. This will involve ensuring contracts/SLAs are put in place with the relevant providers, based upon integrated care pathways.

10.2.2 Contracts/SLAs will be the key means of delivering the objectives and therefore they need to have a wider scope. The CCG Accountable Officer will need to ensure that all contracts/SLAs;

- Are commissioned in accordance with these Standing Financial Instructions;
- Meet the standards of service quality expected;
- Fit the relevant national service framework (if any);
- Enable the provision of reliable information on cost and volume of services;
- Allow delivery of NHS performance standards and meet patients rights as set out in the NHS constitution;
- Build where appropriate on existing Joint Investment Plans;
- Are based upon cost-effective services;
- Are based on integrated care pathways.

10.2.3 The Accountable Officer will need to ensure that regular reports are provided to the Joint Finance and Performance Committee detailing actual and forecast expenditure and activity for each contract/SLA.

10.2.4 Where the CCG makes arrangements for the provision of services by non-NHS providers it is the Accountable Officer, as the Accountable Officer, who is responsible for ensuring that the agreements put in place have due regard to the quality and cost-effectiveness of services provided. Before making any agreement with non-NHS providers, the CCG should explore fully the scope to make maximum cost-effective use of NHS facilities.

## **10.3 Role of Chief Finance Officer.**

10.3.1 A system of financial monitoring must be maintained by the Chief Finance Officer to ensure the effective accounting of expenditure under the contract. This should provide a suitable audit trail for all payments made under the agreements, but maintains patient confidentiality.

10.3.2 The Chief Finance Officer must account for Out of Area Treatments/Non Contract Activity financial adjustments in accordance with national guidelines.

## **11. TERMS OF SERVICE, ALLOWANCES AND PAYMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE CCG GOVERNING BODY AND EMPLOYEES**

## **11.1 Remuneration Committee (terms of reference included as Appendix 2 of the CCG Constitution).**

11.1.1 In accordance with the constitution the Governing Body shall establish a Remuneration Committee, with clearly defined terms of reference, specifying which posts fall within its area of responsibility, its composition, and the arrangements for reporting.

11.1.2 The Committee will:

- (a) advise the Governing Body about appropriate remuneration and terms of service for the Accountable Officer, other officer members employed by the CCG and other senior employees not covered by Agenda for Change including:
  - (i) all aspects of salary (including any performance-related elements/ bonuses);
  - (ii) provisions for other benefits, including pensions and cars;
  - (iii) arrangements for termination of employment and other contractual terms;
- (b) make such recommendations to the Governing Body on the remuneration and terms of service of officer members of the Governing Body, Clinical Board/ Clinical Executive and GP Executives/Council of Members/ Council of Representatives (and other senior employees) to ensure they are fairly rewarded for their individual contribution to the CCG - having proper regard to the CCG's circumstances and performance and to the provisions of any national arrangements for such members and staff where appropriate;
- (d) advise on and oversee appropriate contractual arrangements for such staff including the proper calculation and scrutiny of termination payments taking account of such national guidance as is appropriate.

11.1.3 The Committee shall report in writing to the Governing Body the basis for its recommendations. The Governing Body shall use the report as the basis for their decisions, but remain accountable for taking decisions on the remuneration. Minutes of the Governing Body's meetings should record such decisions.

11.1.4 The Governing Body will consider and need to approve proposals presented by the Accountable Officer for the setting of remuneration and conditions of service for those employees and officers not covered by the Committee (specifically the Lay Members).

11.1.5 The CCG will pay allowances to the Chair and non-officer members of the Governing Body in accordance with instructions issued by the Secretary of State for Health and CCG national policy.

## **12.0 PAYROLL**

12.1 The Chief Finance Officer will ensure that the payroll service selected:

- (a) is supported by appropriate terms and conditions, i.e. contracted;
- (b) has adequate internal controls and audit review processes;
- (c) has suitable arrangements for the collection of payroll deductions and payment of these to appropriate bodies.

## **12.2 Funded Establishment.**

- 12.2.1 The manpower plans incorporated within the annual budget will form the funded establishment.
- 12.2.2 The funded establishment of any department may not be varied without the approval of the Accountable Officer.

### **12.3 Staff Appointments**

- 12.3.1 No officer or member of the CCG Governing Body or employee may engage, re-engage, or re-grade employees, either on a permanent or temporary nature, or hire agency staff, or agree to changes in any aspect of remuneration:
  - (a) unless authorised to do so by the Accountable Officer; and
  - (b) within the limit of their approved budget and funded establishment.
- 12.3.2 The Governing Body will approve procedures presented by the Accountable Officer for the determination of commencing pay rates, condition of service, etc, for employees outside of Agenda for Change..

### **12.4 Processing Payroll.**

- 12.4.1 The Chief Finance Officer is responsible for:
  - (a) specifying timetables for submission of properly authorised time records and other notifications;
  - (b) the final determination of pay and allowances;
  - (c) making payment on agreed dates;
  - (d) agreeing method of payment.
- 12.4.2 The Chief Finance Officer will issue instructions regarding:
  - (a) verification and documentation of data;
  - (b) the timetable for receipt and preparation of payroll data and the payment of employees and allowances;
  - (c) maintenance of subsidiary records for superannuation, income tax, social security and other authorised deductions from pay;
  - (d) security and confidentiality of payroll information;
  - (e) checks to be applied to completed payroll before and after payment;
  - (f) authority to release payroll data under the provisions of the Data Protection Act;
  - (g) methods of payment available to various categories of employee and officers;
  - (h) procedures for payment by cheque, bank credit, or cash to employees and officers;
  - (i) procedures for the recall of cheques and bank credits;
  - (j) pay advances and their recovery;

- (k) maintenance of regular and independent reconciliation of pay control accounts;
- (l) separation of duties of preparing records and handling cash;
- (m) a system to ensure the recovery from those leaving the employment of the CCG of sums of money and property due by them to the CCG.

12.4.3 Appropriately nominated managers have delegated responsibility for:

- (a) submitting time records, and other notifications in accordance with agreed timetables;
- (b) completing time records and other notifications in accordance with the Chief Finance Officer's instructions and in the form prescribed by the Chief Finance Officer;
- (c) submitting termination forms in the prescribed form immediately upon knowing the effective date of an employee's or officer's resignation, termination or retirement. Where an employee fails to report for duty in circumstances that suggest they have left without notice, the Chief Finance Officer must be informed immediately.

12.4.4 Regardless of the arrangements for providing the payroll service, the Chief Finance Officer shall ensure that the chosen method is supported by appropriate (contracted) terms and conditions, adequate internal controls and audit review procedures and that suitable arrangements are made for the collection of payroll deductions and payment of these to appropriate bodies.

## **12.5 Contracts of Employment**

12.5.1 The Chief Finance Officer shall delegate responsibility to an officer for:

- (a) ensuring that all employees are issued with a Contract of Employment in a form approved by the Remuneration Committee and which complies with employment legislation; and
- (b) dealing with variations to, or termination of, contracts of employment.

### **13. NON-PAY EXPENDITURE**

#### **13.1 Delegation of Authority.**

13.1.1 The Governing Body will approve the level of non pay expenditure including Commissioning Support on an annual basis and the Accountable Officer will determine the level of delegation to budget managers.

13.1.2

13.1.3 The Accountable Officer will set out:

- (a) the list of managers who are authorised to place requisitions for the supply of goods and services;
- (b) the maximum level of each requisition and the system for authorisation above that level.

13.1.4 The Accountable Officer shall set out procedures on the seeking of professional advice regarding the supply of goods and services.

#### **13.2 Choice, Requisitioning, Ordering, Receipt and Payment for Goods and Services (see overlap with Standing Financial Instruction No. 8).**

##### **13.2.1 System of Payment and Payment Verification**

The Chief Finance Officer shall be responsible for the prompt payment of accounts and claims. Payment of contract invoices shall be in accordance with contract terms, or otherwise, in accordance with national guidance.

##### **13.2.2 The Chief Finance Officer will:**

- (a) advise the Governing Body regarding the setting of thresholds above which quotations (competitive or otherwise) or formal tenders must be obtained; and, once approved, the thresholds should be incorporated in the Standing Financial Instructions and Scheme of Reservation and Delegation and regularly reviewed;
- (b) prepare procedural instructions or guidance on the obtaining of goods, works and services incorporating the thresholds;
- (c) be responsible for the prompt payment of all properly authorised accounts and claims. Payment of contract invoices shall be in accordance with contract terms, or otherwise, in accordance with national guidance;
- (d) be responsible for designing and maintaining a system of verification, recording and payment of all amounts payable. The system shall provide for:
  - (i) A list of Governing Body and Clinical Board/ Clinical Executive members/employees (including specimens of their signatures) authorised to certify invoices.
  - (ii) Certification that:
    - goods have been duly received, examined and are in accordance with specification and the prices are correct;

- work done or services rendered have been satisfactorily carried out in accordance with the order, and, where applicable, the materials used are of the requisite standard and the charges are correct;
  - in the case of contracts based on the measurement of time, materials or expenses, the time charged is in accordance with the time sheets, the rates of labour are in accordance with the appropriate rates, the materials have been checked as regards quantity, quality, and price and the charges for the use of vehicles, plant and machinery have been examined;
  - where appropriate, the expenditure is in accordance with regulations and all necessary authorisations have been obtained;
  - the account is arithmetically correct;
  - the account is in order for payment.
- (iii) A timetable and system for submission to the Chief Finance Officer of accounts for payment; provision shall be made for the early submission of accounts subject to cash discounts or otherwise requiring early payment.
- (iv) Instructions to employees regarding the handling and payment of accounts within the Finance Department.
- (e) be responsible for ensuring that payment for goods and services is only made once the goods and services are received. The only exceptions are set out in SFI No. 13.2.4 below.

### 13.2.3 Requisitioning

The requisitioner, in choosing the item to be supplied (or the service to be performed) shall always obtain the best value for money for the CCG. In so doing, the advice of the CCG's adviser on supply shall be sought. Where this advice is not acceptable to the requisitioner, the Chief Finance Officer (and/or the Accountable Officer) shall be consulted.

### 13.2.4 Prepayments

Prepayments are only permitted where exceptional circumstances apply. In such instances:

- (a) Prepayments are only permitted where the financial advantages outweigh the disadvantages (i.e. cash flows must be discounted to NPV using the National Loans Fund (NLF) rate plus 2%);
- (b) The appropriate executive director must provide, in the form of a written report, a case setting out all relevant circumstances of the purchase. The report must set out the effects on the CCG if the supplier is at some time during the course of the prepayment agreement unable to meet his commitments;
- (c) The Chief Finance Officer will need to be satisfied with the proposed arrangements before contractual arrangements proceed (taking into account the EU public procurement rules where the contract is above a stipulated financial threshold);

- (d) The budget holder is responsible for ensuring that all items due under a prepayment contract are received and they must immediately inform the appropriate Director or Accountable Officer if problems are encountered.

#### 13.2.5 Official orders

Official Orders must:

- (a) be consecutively numbered;
- (b) be in a form approved by the Chief Finance Officer;
- (c) state the CCG's terms and conditions of trade;
- (d) only be issued to, and used by, those duly authorised by the Accountable Officer.

#### 13.2.6 Duties of Managers and Officers

Managers and officers must ensure that they comply fully with the guidance and limits specified by the Chief Finance Officer and that:

- (a) all contracts (except as otherwise provided for in the Scheme of Delegation), leases, tenancy agreements and other commitments which may result in a liability are notified to the Chief Finance Officer in advance of any commitment being made;
- (b) contracts above specified thresholds are advertised and awarded in accordance with EU rules on public procurement;
- (c) where consultancy advice is being obtained, the procurement of such advice must be in accordance with guidance issued by the Department of Health;
- (d) no order shall be issued for any item or items to any firm which has made an offer of gifts, reward or benefit to directors or employees, other than:
  - (i) isolated gifts of a trivial character or inexpensive seasonal gifts, such as calendars;
  - (ii) conventional hospitality, such as lunches in the course of working visits;

**(This provision needs to be read in conjunction with the CCG Policy “Standards for Business Conduct” and “CCG Conflicts of Interest Policy” June 2013) and the principles outlined in the national guidance contained in HSG 93(5) “Standards of Business Conduct for NHS Staff”; the Code of Conduct for NHS Managers 2002); and the ABPI Code of Professional Conduct relating to hospitality/gifts from pharmaceutical/external industry.**

- (e) no requisition/order is placed for any item or items for which there is no budget provision unless authorised by the Chief Finance Officer on behalf of the Accountable Officer;
- (f) all goods, services, or works are ordered on an official order except works and services executed in accordance with a contract and purchases from petty cash;
- (g) verbal orders must only be issued very exceptionally - by an employee designated by the Accountable Officer and only in cases of emergency or urgent necessity.

These must be confirmed by an official order and clearly marked "Confirmation Order";

- (h) orders are not split or otherwise placed in a manner devised so as to avoid the financial thresholds;
- (i) goods are not taken on trial or loan in circumstances that could commit the CCG to a future uncompetitive purchase;
- (j) changes to the list of members/employees and officers authorised to certify invoices are notified to the Chief Finance Officer;
- (k) purchases from petty cash are restricted in value and by type of purchase in accordance with instructions issued by the Chief Finance Officer;
- (l) petty cash records are maintained in a form as determined by the Chief Finance Officer.

### **13.3 Joint Finance Arrangements with Local Authorities and Voluntary Bodies.**

13.3.1 The CCG may enter into the following types of joint working arrangements:

- (a) joint (or collaborative) arrangements with other clinical commissioning groups;
- (b) designated function(s) as defined in an agreement under section 75 of the 2006 Act with Local Authority.

13.3.2 Payments to local authorities and voluntary organisations made under the powers of section 75 of the 2006 Act shall comply with procedures laid down by the Chief Finance Officer which shall be in accordance with that Act.

## **14. FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK**

14.3.1 The Chief Finance Officer should ensure that members of the Governing Body and Clinical Board/ Clinical Executive are aware of the Financial Framework. This document contains directions which the CCG must follow. It also contains directions to NHS England regarding allotments and funding to CCGs. The Chief Finance Officer should also ensure that the direction and guidance in the framework is followed by the CCG.

## **15. CAPITAL INVESTMENT, FIXED ASSET REGISTERS AND SECURITY OF ASSETS**

### **15.1 Capital Investment.**

Should there be a need for capital investments, the Accountable Officer shall ensure that the process undertaken complies with details included in the DH's Capital Investment Manual.

### **15.2 Asset Registers.**

15.2.1 The Accountable Officer is responsible for the maintenance of registers of assets, taking account of the advice of the Chief Finance Officer concerning the form of any register and the method of updating, and arranging for a physical check of assets against the asset register to be conducted once a year.

- 15.2.2 Each CCG shall maintain an asset register recording fixed assets. The minimum data set to be held within these registers shall be as specified in the *Capital Accounting Manual* as issued by the Department of Health.
- 15.2.3 Additions to the fixed asset register must be clearly identified to an appropriate budget holder and be validated by reference to:
- (a) properly authorised and approved agreements, architect's certificates, supplier's invoices and other documentary evidence in respect of purchases from third parties;
  - (b) stores, requisitions and wages records for own materials and labour including appropriate overheads;
  - (c) lease agreements in respect of assets held under a finance lease and capitalised.
- 15.2.4 Where capital assets are sold, scrapped, lost or otherwise disposed of, their value must be removed from the accounting records and each disposal must be validated by reference to authorisation documents and invoices (where appropriate).
- 15.2.5 The Chief Finance Officer shall approve procedures for reconciling balances on fixed assets accounts in ledgers against balances on fixed asset registers.
- 15.2.6 The value of each asset shall be indexed to current values in accordance with methods specified in the *Capital Accounting Manual* issued by the Department of Health.
- 15.2.7 The value of each asset shall be depreciated using methods and rates as specified in the *Capital Accounting Manual* issued by the Department of Health.
- 15.2.8 The Chief Finance Officer of the CCG shall calculate and pay capital charges as specified in the *Capital Accounting Manual* issued by the Department of Health.

### **15.3 Security of Assets.**

- 15.3.1 The overall control of fixed assets is the responsibility of the Accountable Officer.
- 15.3.2 Asset control procedures (including fixed assets, cash, cheques and negotiable instruments, and also including donated assets) must be approved by the Chief Finance Officer. This procedure shall make provision for:
- (a) recording managerial responsibility for each asset;
  - (b) identification of additions and disposals;
  - (c) identification of all repairs and maintenance expenses;
  - (d) physical security of assets;
  - (e) periodic verification of the existence of, condition of, and title to, assets recorded;
  - (f) identification and reporting of all costs associated with the retention of an asset;
  - (g) reporting, recording and safekeeping of cash, cheques, and negotiable instruments.
- 15.3.3 All discrepancies revealed by verification of physical assets to fixed asset register shall be notified to the Chief Finance Officer.

- 15.3.4 Whilst each employee and officer has a responsibility for the security of property of the CCG, it is the responsibility of the Clinical Board/ Clinical Executive and senior employees in all disciplines to apply such appropriate routine security practices in relation to NHS property as may be determined by the Governing Body. Any breach of agreed security practices must be reported in accordance with agreed procedures.
- 15.3.5 Any damage to the CCG's premises, vehicles and equipment, or any loss of equipment, stores or supplies must be reported by Governing Body and Clinical Board/ Clinical Executive members and employees in accordance with the procedure for reporting losses.
- 15.3.6 Where practical, assets should be marked as CCG property.

## **16. STORES AND RECEIPT OF GOODS**

### **16.1 General Position.**

- 16.1.1 Stores, defined in terms of controlled stores and departmental stores (for immediate use) should be:
- (a) kept to a minimum;
  - (b) subjected to annual stock take;
  - (c) valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

### **16.2 Control of Stores, Stocktaking, Condemnations and Disposal.**

- 16.2.1 Subject to the responsibility of the Chief Finance Officer for the systems of control, overall responsibility for the control of stores shall be delegated to an employee by the Accountable Officer. The day-to-day responsibility may be delegated by him/her to departmental employees and stores managers/keepers, subject to such delegation being entered in a record available to the Chief Finance Officer.
- 16.2.2 The responsibility for security arrangements and the custody of keys for any stores and locations shall be clearly defined in writing by the designated manager. Wherever practicable, stocks should be marked as health service property.
- 16.2.3 The Chief Finance Officer shall set out procedures and systems to regulate the stores including records for receipt of goods, issues, and returns to stores and losses.
- 16.2.4 Stocktaking arrangements shall be agreed with the Chief Finance Officer and there shall be a physical check covering all items in store at least once a year.
- 16.2.5 Where a complete system of stores control is not justified, alternative arrangements shall require the approval of the Chief Finance Officer.
- 16.2.6 The designated Manager shall be responsible for a system approved by the Chief Finance Officer for a review of slow moving and obsolete items and for condemnation, disposal, and replacement of all unserviceable articles. The designated Officer shall report to the Chief Finance Officer any evidence of significant overstocking and of any negligence or malpractice (see also overlap with SFI No.17 Disposals and Condemnations, Losses and Special Payments). Procedures for the disposal of obsolete stock shall follow the procedures set out for disposal of all surplus and obsolete goods.

### **16.3 Goods supplied by NHS Supply Chain.**

- 16.3.1 For goods supplied via the NHS Supply Chain central warehouses, the Accountable Officer shall identify those authorised to requisition and accept goods from the store. The authorised person shall check receipt against the delivery note before forwarding this to the Chief Finance Officer who shall satisfy him/her self that the goods have been received before accepting the recharge.

## **17. DISPOSALS AND CONDEMNATIONS, LOSSES AND SPECIAL PAYMENTS**

### **17.1 Disposals and Condemnations.**

#### **17.1.1 Procedures**

The Chief Finance Officer must prepare detailed procedures for the disposal of assets including condemnations, and ensure that these are notified to managers.

- 17.1.2 When it is decided to dispose of a CCG asset, the Head of Department or authorised deputy will determine and advise the Chief Finance Officer of the estimated market value of the item, taking account of professional advice where appropriate.

- 17.1.3 All unserviceable articles shall be:

- (a) condemned or otherwise disposed of by an employee authorised for that purpose by the Chief Finance Officer;
- (b) recorded by the Condemning Officer in a form approved by the Chief Finance Officer which will indicate whether the articles are to be converted, destroyed or otherwise disposed of. All entries shall be confirmed by the countersignature of a second employee authorised for the purpose by the Chief Finance Officer.

- 17.1.4 The Condemning Officer shall satisfy himself as to whether or not there is evidence of negligence in use and shall report any such evidence to the Chief Finance Officer who will take the appropriate action.

### **17.2 Losses and Special Payments.**

#### **17.2.1 Procedures**

The Chief Finance Officer must prepare procedural instructions on the recording of and accounting for condemnations, losses, and special payments.

- 17.2.2 Any employee or officer discovering or suspecting a loss of any kind must either immediately inform their Head of Department, who must immediately inform the Accountable Officer and the Chief Finance Officer, or inform an officer charged with responsibility for responding to concerns involving loss. This officer will then appropriately inform the Chief Finance Officer and/or Accountable Officer. Where a criminal offence is suspected, the Chief Finance Officer must immediately inform the police if theft or arson is involved. In cases of fraud and corruption or of anomalies which may indicate fraud or corruption, the Chief Finance Officer must inform the relevant LCFS and Operational Fraud Team (OFT) in accordance with Secretary of State for Health's Directions.

#### **17.2.3 Suspected Fraud.**

The Chief Finance Officer must notify the NHS CFS and the External Auditor of all frauds.

- 17.2.4 For losses apparently caused by theft, arson, neglect of duty or gross carelessness, except if trivial, the Chief Finance Officer must immediately notify:
- (a) the Governing Body, and
  - (b) the External Auditor.
- 17.2.5 Within limits delegated to it by the Department of Health, the Governing Body shall approve the writing-off of losses.
- 17.2.6 The Chief Finance Officer shall be authorised to take any necessary steps to safeguard the CCG's interests in bankruptcies and company liquidations.
- 17.2.7 For any loss, the Chief Finance Officer should consider whether any insurance claim can be made.
- 17.2.8 The Chief Finance Officer shall maintain a Losses and Special Payments Register in which write-off action is recorded.
- 17.2.9 No special payments exceeding delegated limits shall be made without the prior approval of the Department of Health.
- 17.2.10 All losses and special payments must be reported to the Audit and Governance Committee.

## **18. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

### **18.1 Responsibilities and duties of the Chief Finance Officer.**

- 18.1.1 The Chief Finance Officer, who is responsible for the accuracy and security of the computerised financial data of the CCG, shall:
- (a) devise and implement any necessary procedures to ensure adequate (reasonable) protection of the CCG's data, programs and computer hardware for which the Director is responsible from accidental or intentional disclosure to unauthorised persons, deletion or modification, theft or damage, having due regard for the Data Protection Act and General Data Protection Regulations 2018.;
  - (b) ensure that adequate (reasonable) controls exist over data entry, processing, storage, transmission and output to ensure security, privacy, accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of the data, as well as the efficient and effective operation of the system;
  - (c) ensure that adequate controls exist such that the computer operation is separated from development, maintenance and amendment;
  - (d) ensure that an adequate management (audit) trail exists through the computerised system and that such computer audit reviews as the Director may consider necessary are being carried out.
- 18.1.2 The Chief Finance Officer shall need to ensure that new financial systems and amendments to current financial systems are developed in a controlled manner and thoroughly tested prior to implementation. Where this is undertaken by another

organisation, assurances of adequacy must be obtained from them prior to implementation.

- 18.1.3 The Officer responsible for Information Technology shall publish and maintain a Freedom of Information (FOI) Publication Scheme, or adopt a model Publication Scheme approved by the Information Commissioner. A Publication Scheme is a complete guide to the information routinely published by a public authority. It describes the classes or types of information about our CCG that we make publicly available.

**18.2 Responsibilities and duties of other Directors and Officers in relation to computer systems of a general application.**

- 18.2.1 In the case of computer systems which are proposed General Applications (i.e. normally those applications which the majority of CCGs in the Region wish to sponsor jointly) all responsible directors and employees will send to the Chief Finance Officer:

- (a) details of the outline design of the system;
- (b) in the case of packages acquired either from a commercial organisation, from the NHS, or from another public sector organisation, the operational requirement.

**18.3 Contracts for computer services with other health bodies or outside agencies.**

The Chief Finance Officer, with the Officer responsible for Information Technology, shall ensure that contracts for computer services for financial applications with another health organisation or any other agency shall clearly define the responsibility of all parties for the security, privacy, accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of data during processing, transmission and storage. The contract should also ensure rights of access for audit purposes.

Where another health organisation or any other agency provides a computer service for financial applications, the Chief Finance Officer shall periodically seek assurances that adequate controls are in operation.

**18.4 Requirements for computer systems which have an impact on corporate financial systems.**

Where computer systems have an impact on corporate financial systems the Chief Finance Officer shall need to be satisfied that:

- (a) systems acquisition, development and maintenance are in line with corporate policies such as an Information Technology Strategy;
- (b) data produced for use with financial systems is adequate, accurate, complete and timely, and that a management (audit) trail exists;
- (c) Chief Finance Officer staff have access to such data;
- (d) such computer audit reviews as are considered necessary are being carried out.

**19. ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS BY STAFF AND LINK TO STANDARDS OF BUSINESS CONDUCT (see overlap with Constitution Section 6 and SFI No. 13.2.6 (d))**

The Chief Finance Officer shall ensure that all staff are made aware of the CCG policy on acceptance of gifts and other benefits in kind by staff (see CCG's Policy on the Offer and Receipt of Gifts, Hospitality & Sponsorship and the Conflicts of Interest & Standards of Business Conduct Policy). These policies follow NHS England's Conflicts of Interest Management: Statutory Guidance for CCGs, 2017 also deemed to be an integral part of these Standing Financial Instructions (see overlap with Constitution Section 6).

## **20. PAYMENTS TO INDEPENDENT CONTRACTORS**

### **20.1 Role of the CCG.**

The CCG will approve additions to, and deletions from, approved lists of contractors, taking into account the health needs of the local population, and the access to existing services. All applications and resignations received shall be dealt with equitably, within any time limits laid down in the contractors NHS terms and conditions of service.

### **20.2 Duties of the Accountable Officer.**

The Accountable Officer shall:

- (a) ensure that lists of all contractors, for which the CCG is responsible, are maintained in an up to date condition;
- (b) ensure that systems are in place to deal with applications, resignations, inspection of premises, etc, within the appropriate contractor's terms and conditions of service.

### **20.3 Duties of the Chief Finance Officer.**

The Chief Finance Officer shall:

- (a) ensure that contractors who are included on the CCG's approved lists receives payments;
- (b) maintain a system of payments such that all valid contractors' claims are paid promptly and correctly, and are supported by the appropriate documentation and signatures;
- (c) ensure that regular independent verification of claims is undertaken, to confirm that:
  - (i) rules have been correctly and consistently applied;
  - (ii) overpayments are detected (or preferably prevented) and recovery initiated;
  - (iii) suspicions of possible fraud are identified and subsequently dealt with in line with the Secretary of State for Health's Directions on the management of fraud and corruption.
- (d) ensure that arrangements are in place to identify contractors receiving exceptionally high, low or no payments, and highlight these for further investigation.

## **21. RETENTION OF RECORDS**

**21.1** The Accountable Officer shall be responsible for maintaining archives for all records required to be retained in accordance with the Health & Social Care Records Management Code of Practice 2016

**21.2** The records held in archives shall be capable of retrieval by authorised persons.

**21.3** Records held in accordance with the Health & Social Care Records Management Code of Practice 2016, shall only be destroyed at the express instigation of the Accountable Officer or if they have reached the end of their retention period. Detail shall be maintained of records so destroyed.

## **22. RISK MANAGEMENT AND INSURANCE**

### **22.1 Programme of Risk Management.**

The Accountable Officer shall ensure that the CCG has an effective integrated risk management framework, in accordance with current Department of Health assurance framework requirements, which must be approved and monitored by the Audit & Governance Committee

The programme of risk management shall include:

- a) a process for identifying and quantifying risks and potential liabilities;
- b) engendering among all levels of staff a positive attitude towards the control of risk;
- c) management processes to ensure all significant risks and potential liabilities are addressed including effective systems of internal control, cost effective insurance cover, and decisions on the acceptable level of retained risk;
- d) contingency plans to offset the impact of adverse events;
- e) audit arrangements including; internal audit, clinical audit, health and safety review;
- f) a clear indication of which risks shall be insured;
- g) arrangements to review the risk management programme.

The existence, integration and evaluation of the above elements will assist in providing a basis to make a statement on the effectiveness of internal control within the Annual Report and Accounts as required by current Department of Health guidance.

### **22.2 Insurance: Risk Pooling Schemes administered by NHSLA.**

The Governing Body shall decide if the CCG will insure through the risk pooling schemes administered by NHS Resolution (formerly the NHS Litigation Authority) or self- insure for some or all of the risks covered by the risk pooling schemes. If the Governing Body decides not to use the risk pooling schemes for any of the risk areas (clinical, property and employers/third party liability) covered by the scheme, this decision shall be reviewed annually.

### **22.3 Insurance arrangements with commercial insurers.**

22.3.1 There is a general prohibition on entering into insurance arrangements with commercial insurers. There are, however, **three exceptions** when CCGs may enter into insurance arrangements with commercial insurers. The exceptions are:

- (1) for **insuring motor vehicles** owned/leased by the CCG including insuring third party liability arising from their use;
- (2) where the CCG is involved with a consortium in a **Private Finance Initiative contract** and the other consortium members require that commercial insurance arrangements are entered into;
- (3) where **income generation activities** take place. Income generation activities should normally be insured against all risks using commercial insurance. If the income generation activity is also an activity normally carried out by the CCG for a NHS purpose the activity may be covered in the risk pool. Confirmation of coverage in the risk pool must be obtained from NHS Resolution (formerly the NHS Litigation Authority). In any case of doubt concerning a CCG's powers to enter into commercial insurance arrangements the Chief Finance Officer should consult the Department of Health.

#### **22.4 Arrangements to be followed by the Governing Body in agreeing Insurance cover**

- (1) Where the Governing Body decides to use the risk pooling schemes administered by NHS Resolution (formerly the NHS Litigation Authority), the Chief Finance Officer shall ensure that the arrangements entered into are appropriate and complementary to the risk management programme. The Chief Finance Officer shall ensure that documented procedures cover these arrangements.
- (2) Where the Governing Body decides not to use the risk pooling schemes administered by NHS Resolution (formerly the NHS Litigation Authority) for one or other of the risks covered by the schemes, the Chief Finance Officer shall ensure that the Governing Body is informed of the nature and extent of the risks that are self insured as a result of this decision. The Chief Finance Officer will draw up formal documented procedures for the management of any claims arising from third parties and payments in respect of losses which will not be reimbursed.
- (3) All the risk pooling schemes require Scheme members to make some contribution to the settlement of claims (the 'deductible'). The Chief Finance Officer should ensure documented procedures also cover the management of claims and payments below the deductible in each case.