



Part 4

Rules of Procedure

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Part 4 – Rules of Procedure

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1. ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

Timing and business

- 1.1 In a year when there is an ordinary election of Councillors, the annual meeting will take place within 21 days of the retirement of the outgoing Councillors. In any other year, the annual meeting will take place in March, April or May.

The annual meeting will:

- (a) elect a person to preside if the Mayor is not present;
- (b) elect the Mayor;
- (c) elect the Deputy Mayor;
- (d) approve the minutes of the last meeting;
- (e) receive any announcements from the Mayor and/or Head of the Paid Service;
- (f) receive a report from the outgoing Leader on the work of the Council during the last year;
- (g) elect the Leader;
- (h) receive an outline of the policies of the Council for the forthcoming year from the Leader;
- (i) elect the Deputy Leader;
- (j) appoint such committees as the Council considers appropriate; elect the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of committees.
- (k) agree the scheme of delegation (as set out in Part 3 of this Constitution);
- (l) approve a programme of ordinary meetings of the Council for the year; and
- (m) consider any business set out in the notice convening the meeting.

Selection of Councillors on Committees and Outside bodies

- 1.2 At the annual meeting, the Council meeting will:

- (a) decide which committees to establish for the municipal year;
- (b) decide the allocation of seats [and substitutes] to political groups in accordance with the political balance rules;
- (c) receive nominations of Councillors to serve on each committee and outside body; and
- (d) appoint to those committees and outside bodies except where appointment to those bodies has been delegated by the Council.

2. ORDINARY MEETINGS

2.1 Ordinary meetings of the Council will take place in accordance with a programme decided at the Council's annual meeting. No business shall be transacted at a meeting of the Council other than that specified in the summons. Ordinary meetings will:

- (a) elect a person to preside if the Mayor and Deputy Mayor are not present;
- (b) approve the minutes of the last meeting;
- (c) receive any declarations of interest from Members;
- (d) receive any announcements from the Mayor, Leader or Head of Paid Service.
- (e) receive questions from, and provide answers to, the public in relation to matters which in the opinion of the person presiding at the meeting are relevant to the business of the meeting;
- (f) deal with any business from the last Council meeting;
- (g) receive reports from the Council's committees and receive questions and answers on any of those reports;
- (h) receive reports about and receive questions and answers on the business of joint arrangements and external organisations;
- (i) consider motions;
- (j) consider any other business specified in the summons to the meeting and reports of the Policy Committees for debate.

3. EXTRAORDINARY AND AD HOC MEETINGS

Calling Extraordinary Meetings

3.1 Those listed below may request the Proper Officer to call Council meetings in addition to ordinary meetings:

- (a) the Council by resolution;
- (b) the Mayor;
- (c) the Monitoring Officer; and
- (d) any five members of the Council if they have signed a requisition presented to the Mayor and he/she has refused to call a meeting or has failed to call a meeting within seven days of the presentation of the requisition.

Business

3.2 The business to be considered at an extraordinary meeting shall be restricted to a single item with no consideration of reports from committees or minutes.

Ad Hoc Meetings

3.3 When extra committee meetings are required that are additional to the Calendar of Meetings, these are known as Ad Hoc meetings (previously called 'Special' meetings).

4. TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING

4.1 *The time and place of meetings will be determined by the Proper Officer and notified in the summons.*

5. NOTICE OF AND SUMMONS TO MEETINGS

- 5.1 *The Proper Officer will give notice to the public of the time and place of any meeting in accordance with the Access to Information Rules. At least five clear days before a meeting, the Proper Officer will send a summons signed by him or her by post to every member of the Council or leave it at their usual place of residence. The summons will give the date, time and place of each meeting and specify the business to be transacted, and will be accompanied by such reports as are available.*

6. CHAIR OF MEETING

- 6.1 *The person presiding at the meeting may exercise any power or duty of the Mayor. Where these rules apply to committee and sub-committee meetings, references to the Mayor also include the Chairman of committees and sub-committees.*

7. QUORUM

- 7.1 The quorum of a Council meeting will be at least half of the whole number of members. During any meeting if the Mayor counts the number of members present and declares there is not a quorum present, then the meeting will adjourn immediately. Remaining business will be considered at a time and date fixed by the Mayor. If he/she does not fix a date, the remaining business will be considered at the next ordinary meeting.

- 7.2 *In respect of committees and sub-committees quoracy be a minimum of 4 members or 25% of the whole number of members, whichever is the greater except in the case of the Governance Sub Committees 1 and 2 which are quorate with 3 Members.*

8. DURATION OF MEETING

- 8.1 *Unless the majority of Members present vote for the meeting to continue, any meeting that has lasted for three hours will adjourn immediately. Remaining business will be considered at a time and date fixed by the Chairman. If he/she does not fix a date, the remaining business will be considered at the next ordinary meeting.*

9. QUESTIONS BY THE PUBLIC

General

- 9.1 Members of the public may ask questions of the Leader of the Council and any Chairman of a policy committee (Vice Chair or other nominated substitute may respond in their place) at ordinary meetings of the Council. This period will be known as "public question time", will be no longer than 30 minutes in length and will take place strictly in accordance with rule (2) and rules 9.2 and 9.10 below. [No question may exceed two minutes in length (or one minute for a supplemental question) and no reply may exceed five minutes in length (or two minutes for a supplementary response).]

Order of questions

- 9.2 Questions will be asked in the order notice of them was received, except that the Chairman may group together similar questions.

Notice of questions

- 9.3 A question may only be asked if notice has been given by delivering it in writing or by electronic mail to the Proper Officer no later than midday six working days before the day of the meeting. Each question must give the name and address of the questioner and must name the Member of the Council to whom it is to be put.

Number of questions

- 9.4 At any one meeting no person may submit more than one question.

Scope of questions

- 9.5 The Proper Officer may reject a question if it:
- Is not about a matter for which the local authority has a responsibility or which affects the Borough;
 - Is defamatory, frivolous or offensive;
 - Is substantially the same as a question which has been put at a meeting of the Council in the past six months; or
 - Requires the disclosure of confidential or exempt information.

Record of questions

- 9.6 The Proper Officer will enter each question in a book open to public inspection and will immediately send a copy of the question to the Member to whom it is to be put. Rejected questions will include reasons for rejection.

Asking the question at the meeting

- 9.7 The Mayor will invite the questioner to put the question to the Member named in the notice. If a questioner who has submitted a written question is unable to be present, they may ask the Mayor to put the question on their behalf. The Mayor may ask the question on the questioner's behalf or indicate that a written reply will be given.

Supplemental question

- 9.8 A questioner who has put a question in person may also put one supplementary question without notice to the member who has replied to his or her original question. A supplementary question must arise directly out of the original question or the reply. The Mayor may reject a supplementary question on any of the grounds in Rule 9.5 above.

Written answers

- 9.9 Any question which cannot be dealt with during public question time, either because of lack of time or because of the non-attendance of the Member to whom it was to be put, will be dealt with by a written answer.

Reference of question to a committee

- 9.10 Unless the Mayor decides otherwise, no discussion will take place on any question, but any Member may move that a matter raised by a question be referred to the appropriate committee or sub-committee. Once seconded, such a motion will be voted on without discussion.

10. QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS

On reports of Committees

- 10.1 *A Member of the Council may ask the chairman of a committee any question without notice upon an item of the report of a committee when that item is being received or under consideration by the Council.*

On the Leader's Report

- 10.2 *A Member of the Council may ask the Leader any question on his/her report when such a report is being received or under consideration by the Council.*

Questions on notice at Full Council

- 10.3 *Subject to Rule 10.5, a Member of the Council may ask:*

- *The Mayor*
- *The Leader; or*
- *The Chairman of any committee or sub-committee*

A question on any matter in relation to which the Council has powers or duties or which affects the Melton Borough.

Questions on notice at committees and sub-committees

- 10.4 *Subject to Rule 10.5, a Member of a committee or sub-committee may ask the chairman of it a question on any matter in relation to which the Council has powers or duties or which affect Melton Borough and which falls within the terms of reference of that committee or sub-committee.*

Notice of questions

- 10.5 *A Member may only ask a question under Rule 10.3 or 10.4 if either:*

- they have given at least six working days notice in writing of the question to the Proper Officer; or*
- following despatch of the agenda, the question is received at least 3 working days before the date of the meeting;*

- (c) *the question relates to urgent matters, they have the consent of the chairman to whom the question is to be put and the content of the question is given to the Proper Officer by 10.00 a.m. on the day of the meeting; and, in either case*
- (d) *the Proper Officer or Chief Executive may amend a question of which written notice is given under this Procedure Rule to exclude any inappropriate language.*

Response

10.6 *An answer may take the form of:*

- (a) *a direct oral answer;*
- (b) *where the desired information is in a publication of the Council or other published work, a reference to that publication; or*
- (c) *where the reply cannot conveniently be given orally, a written answer circulated later to the questioner within 14 days of the date of the Meeting.*

Supplementary question

10.7 *A Member asking a question under Rule 10.3 or 10.4 may ask one supplementary question without notice of the Member to whom the first question was asked. The supplemental question must arise directly out of the original question or the reply.*

11. MOTIONS ON NOTICE

Notice

11.1 *Except for motions which can be moved without notice under Rule 12, written notice of every motion, signed by at least two members, must be delivered to the Proper Officer not later than six working days before the date of the meeting. These will be entered in a book open to public inspection.*

11.1.1 **Applicable to Committees only** - *If the motion relates to urgent matters, the motion may be included if there is consent of the chairman and the content of the motion is given to the Proper Officer by 10.00 a.m. on the day of the meeting.*

Motion set out in agenda

11.2 *Motions for which notice has been given will be listed on the agenda in the order in which notice was received, unless the Member giving notice states, in writing, that they propose to move it to a later meeting or withdraw it.*

Scope

11.3 *Motions must be about matters for which the Council has a responsibility or which affect the Melton Borough.*

Removal of Council Leader

11.4 (a) *For the avoidance of doubt, any Notice of Motion which would have the effect of removing the Leader shall be permitted under this rule (11).*

11.5 (b) *The next item of business following the removal of the Council Leader will be the election of a new Council Leader.*

12. MOTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE

12.1 *The following motions may be moved without notice:*

- (a) to appoint a chairman of the meeting at which the motion is moved;*
- (b) in relation to the accuracy of the minutes;*
- (c) to change the order of business in the agenda;*
- (d) to refer something to an appropriate body or individual;*
- (e) to appoint a committee or member arising from an item on the summons for the meeting;*
- (f) to receive reports or adoption of recommendations of committees or officers and any resolutions following from them;*
- (g) to withdraw a motion;*
- (h) to amend a motion;*
- (i) to proceed to the next business;*
- (j) that the question be now put;*
- (k) to adjourn a debate;*
- (l) to adjourn a meeting;*
- (m) that the meeting continue beyond three hours in duration;*
- (n) to suspend a particular Council procedure rule;*
- (o) to exclude the public and press in accordance with the Access to Information Rules;*
- (p) to not hear further a Member named under Rule 19.3 or to exclude them from the meeting under Rule 19.4; and*
- (q) to give the consent of the Council where its consent is required by this Constitution.*

13. RULES OF DEBATE

No speeches until motion seconded

13.1 *No speeches may be made after the mover has moved a proposal and explained the purpose of it until the motion has been seconded.*

Right to require motion in writing

13.2 *Unless notice of the motion has already been given, the Mayor may require it to be written down and handed to him/her before it is discussed.*

Seconders' speech

13.3 *When seconding a motion or amendment, a member may reserve their speech until later in the debate.*

Content and length of speech

13.4 *Speeches must be directed to the question under discussion or to a personal explanation or point of order. No speech may exceed five minutes without the consent of the Mayor apart from the Leader and Leader of the Opposition who may speak for up to 10 minutes as well as those proposing a motion or an amendment.*

When a Member may speak again

13.5 *A Member who has spoken on a motion may not speak again whilst it is the subject of debate, except:*

- (a) to speak once on an amendment moved by another member;*
- (b) to move a further amendment if the motion has been amended since he/she last spoke;*
- (c) if his/her first speech was on an amendment moved by another Member, to speak on the main issue (whether or not the amendment on which he/she spoke was carried);*
- (d) in exercise of a right of reply;*
- (e) on a point or order; and*
- (f) by way of personal explanation.*

Amendments to motions

- 13.6 *(a) An amendment to a motion must be relevant to the motion and will either be:*
- (i) to refer the matter to an appropriate body or individual for consideration or reconsideration;*
 - (ii) to leave out words;*
 - (iii) to leave out words and insert or add others; or*
 - (iv) to insert or add words.*

As long as the effect of (ii), (iii), (iv) is not to negate the motion.

- (b) Only one amendment may be moved and discussed at any one time. No further amendment may be moved until the amendment under discussion has been disposed of.*
- (c) If an amendment is not carried, other amendments to the original motion may be moved.*
- (d) If an amendment is carried, the motion as amended takes the place of the original motion. This becomes the substantive motion to which any further amendments are moved.*
- (a) After an amendment has been carried, the Chairman will read out the amended motion before accepting any further amendments, or if there are none, put it to the vote.*

Alteration of motion

- 13.7 *(a) A Member may alter a motion of which he/she has given notice with the consent of the meeting. The meeting's consent will be signified without discussion.*
- (b) A Member may alter a motion which he/she has moved without notice with the consent of both the meeting and the seconder. The meeting's consent will be signified without discussion.*
 - (c) Only alterations which could be made as an amendment may be made.*

Withdrawal of motion

- 13.8 *A Member may withdraw a motion which he/she has moved with the consent of both the meeting and the seconder. The meeting's consent will be signified without discussion. No Member may speak on the motion after the mover has asked permission to withdraw it unless permission is refused.*

Right of reply

- 13.9 (a) *The mover of a motion has a right to reply at the end of the debate on the motion, immediately before it is put to the vote.*
- (b) *If an amendment is moved, the mover of the original motion has the right of reply at the close of the debate on the amendment, but may not otherwise speak on it.*

Motions which may be moved during debate

- 13.10 *When a motion is under debate, no other motion may be moved except the following procedural motions:*

- (a) to withdraw a motion;*
- (b) to amend a motion;*
- (c) to proceed to the next business;*
- (d) that the question be now put;*
- (e) to adjourn a debate;*
- (f) to adjourn a meeting;*
- (g) that the meeting continue beyond three hours in duration;*
- (h) to exclude the public and press in accordance with the Access to Information Rules; and*
- (i) to not hear further a Member named under Rule 20.3 or to exclude them from the meeting under Rule 20.4.*

Closure motions

- 13.11 (a) *A Member may move, without comment, the following motions at the end of a speech of another member:*
- (i) to proceed to the next business;*
 - (ii) that the question be now put;*
 - (iii) to adjourn a debate; or*
 - (iv) to adjourn a meeting.*
- (b) *If a motion to proceed to next business is seconded and the Mayor thinks the item has been sufficiently discussed, he or she will give the mover of the original motion a right of reply and then put the procedural motion to the vote.*
- (c) *If a motion that the question be now put is seconded and the Mayor thinks the item has been sufficiently discussed, he/she will put the procedural motion to the vote. If it is passed he/she will give the mover of the original motion a right of reply before putting his/her motion to the vote.*
- (d) *If a motion to adjourn the debate or to adjourn the meeting is seconded and the Mayor thinks the item has not been sufficiently discussed and cannot*

reasonably be so discussed on that occasion, he/she will put the procedural motion to the vote without giving the mover of the original motion the right of reply.

Point of order

- 13.12 *A Member may raise a point of order at any time. The Mayor will hear them immediately. A point of order may only relate to an alleged breach of these Council Rules of Procedure or the law. The Member must indicate the rule or law and the way in which he/she considers it has been broken. The ruling of the Chairman on the matter will be final.*

Personal explanation

- 13.13 *A Member may make a personal explanation at any time. A personal explanation may only relate to some material part of an earlier speech by the Member which may appear to have been misunderstood in the present debate. The ruling of the Mayor on the admissibility of a personal explanation will be final.*

Urgent Business

- 13.14 *There are occasions when an urgent decision is needed or a matter cannot wait for the next ordinary meeting of a committee having delegated powers. When an urgent item has arisen after the despatch of an appropriate agenda, the following procedure applies:*

The Chairman of the Committee has the authority to agree to take urgent items, not on the agenda, at meetings of the relevant Committee. The general authority referred to is qualified in that the items of business should not be raised at meetings without prior notice being given on the appropriate agenda unless:

- (a) the item has arisen between the compilation of the agenda and the date of the meeting, and*
- (b) the item requires an urgent decision in the public interest which cannot be dealt with by other means*

In all cases the reason for the urgency should be clearly stated and recorded.

In addition to the above, all committee agendas should have an item as follows:

Urgent Business – *To consider any other items that the Chairman decides are urgent.*

No business shall be transacted at a Meeting of the Council other than that specified in the summons.

14. PREVIOUS DECISIONS AND MOTIONS

Motion to rescind a previous decision

- 14.1 A motion or amendment to rescind a decision made at a meeting of Council within the past six months cannot be moved unless the notice of motion is signed by at least six Members.

Motion similar to one previously rejected

- 14.2 A motion or amendment in similar terms to one that has been rejected at a meeting of Council in the past six months cannot be moved unless the notice of motion or amendment is signed by at least six members. Once the motion or amendment is dealt with, no one can propose a similar motion or amendment for six months.

15. VOTING

Majority

- 15.1 *Unless the Constitution provides otherwise, any matter will be decided by a simple majority of those Members voting and present in the room at the time the question was put.*

Mayor's casting vote

- 15.2 *If there are equal numbers of votes for and against, the Mayor will have a second or casting vote. There will be no restriction on how the Mayor chooses to exercise a casting vote.*

Show of hands

- 15.3 *Unless a ballot or recorded vote is demanded under Rules 15.4 and 15.5, the Mayor will take the vote by show of hands, or if there is no dissent, by the affirmation of the meeting.*

Ballots

- 15.4 *The vote will take place by ballot if three Members present at the meeting demand it. The Mayor will announce the numerical result of the ballot immediately the result is known.*

Recorded vote

- 15.5 (a) *If three Members present at the meeting demand it, the names for and against the motion or amendment or abstaining from voting will be taken down in writing and entered into the minutes. A demand for a recorded vote will override a demand for a ballot.*

(b) There will be a recorded vote of all Members as indicated at 15.5(a) at any budget decision meeting where the authority makes a decision on the making of the calculation [these are defined by statute] or the issuing of the precept [and includes a meeting where these were included as an item of business on the agenda for that meeting].

Right to require individual vote to be recorded

- 15.6 *Where any Member requests it immediately after the vote is taken, their vote will be so recorded in the minutes to show whether they voted for or against the motion or abstained from voting.*

Voting on appointments

- 15.7 *If there are more than two people nominated for any position to be filled and there is not a clear majority of votes in favour of one person, then the name of the person with the least number of votes will be taken off the list and a new vote taken. The process will continue until there is a majority of votes for one person.*

16. MINUTES

Signing the minutes

- 16.1 *The Mayor will sign the minutes of the proceedings at the next suitable meeting. The Chairman will move that the minutes of the previous meeting be signed as a correct record. The only part of the minutes that can be discussed is their accuracy.*

No requirement to sign minutes of previous meeting at extraordinary meeting.

- 16.2 *Where in relation to any meeting, the next meeting for the purpose of signing the minutes is a meeting called under paragraph 3 of Schedule 12 of the Local Government Act 1972*

(an Extraordinary Meeting), then the next following meeting (being a meeting called otherwise than under that paragraph) will be treated as a suitable meeting for the purposes of paragraph 41(1) and (2) of Schedule 12 relating to signing of minutes.

Form of minutes

- 16.3 *Minutes will contain all motions and amendments in the exact form and order the Mayor put them.*

17. RECORD OF ATTENDANCE

- 17.1 *All Members present during the whole or part of a meeting must sign their names on the attendance sheets before the conclusion of every meeting to assist with the record of attendance.*

18. EXCLUSION OF PUBLIC

- 18.1 *Members of the public and press may only be excluded either in accordance with the Access to Information Rules in Part 4 of this Constitution or Rule 21 (Disturbance by Public).*

19. MEMBERS' CONDUCT

Standing to speak

- 19.1 *When a Member speaks at Full Council he/she must stand and address the meeting through the Mayor. Other members must remain seated whilst a member is speaking unless they wish to make a point of order or a point of personal explanation.*

Mayor standing

- 19.2 *When the Mayor stands during a debate, any Member speaking at the time must stop and sit down. The meeting must be silent.*

Member not to be heard further

- 19.3 *If a Member persistently disregards the ruling of the Mayor by behaving improperly or offensively or deliberately obstructs business, the Mayor may move that the Member be not heard further. If seconded, the motion will be voted on without discussion.*

Member to leave the meeting

- 19.4 *If a Member continues to behave improperly after such motion is carried, or if a Member has spoken or acted in an inappropriate manner the Mayor may move that either the Member leaves the meeting or that the meeting is adjourned for a specified period. If seconded, the motion will be voted on without discussion.*

General disturbance

- 19.5 *If there is a general disturbance making orderly business impossible, the Mayor may adjourn the meeting for as long as he/she thinks necessary.*

20. DISTURBANCE BY PUBLIC

Removal of member of the public

- 20.1 *If a member of the public interrupts proceedings, the Mayor will warn the person concerned. If they continue to interrupt, the Mayor will order their removal from the meeting room.*

Clearance of part of meeting room

- 20.2 *If there is a general disturbance in any part of the meeting room open to the public, the Mayor may call for that part to be cleared.*

21. SUSPENSION AND AMENDMENT OF COUNCIL PROCEDURE RULES

Suspension

- 21.1 *All of these Council Rules of Procedure except Rules 16.2 and 15.6 may be suspended by motion on notice or without notice if at least one half of the whole number of members of the Council are present. Suspension can only be for the duration of the meeting.*

Amendment

- 21.2 *Any motion to permanently add to, vary or revoke these Council Rules of Procedure will, when proposed and seconded, stand adjourned without discussion to the next ordinary meeting.*

22. APPLICATION TO COMMITTEES AND SUB-COMMITTEES

22.1 *All of the Council Rules of Procedure apply to meetings of Full Council. Only Rules 4 – 8, 10 – 13, 15 – 17, 19 – 24 apply to meetings of committees and sub-committees. [Rules applying to committees and sub-committees are marked in italics for ease of reference.]*

22.2 **The following Public Speaking Rules apply to Planning Committee only:-**

Written comments or other materials that objectors to or supporters of a Planning Application wish to have presented to the Committee must be sent to the Development Control Team well in advance of the meeting. The deadline is not later than midday three (3) working days before the meeting.

Summaries of written comments and other written materials received by the Council during the processing of a planning application are included in the report on the application contained within the agenda.

Written comments or photographs cannot be presented at the meeting.

Objectors to and supporters of a planning application and also the Ward Councillor (who is not a member of the Planning Committee, or is a member of the Committee but has elected to make representations in favour of participating in the decision concerned) any Parish Council who has responded to consultation on the application may address the Planning Committee provided the following rules are observed. Where the Ward Councillor is not able to address the Committee, for example due to a pecuniary interest, this opportunity may be transferred with the agreement of the Ward Councillor, to another Councillor.*

1. *All parties, who wish to address the Committee, must notify the Development Control Team not later than two (2) working days before the meeting. The Ward Councillor must do so (or replacement Councillor to whom the speaking opportunity has been transferred) must do so at least 24 hours before the meeting, unless a shorter notice period is agreed by the Chair.*

If more than one objector or supporter wishes to address the Committee a request will be made for a representative of each party to be appointed to speak on its behalf. If this is not possible, representatives should be appointed to speak on distinctly different aspects of the objection or support. The Chairman will request the nature of these different aspects before granting or refusing permission to speak.

Speakers will be requested to provide their names and addresses.

Any deviation from this procedure, for example to request additional numbers of speakers or a greater length of time to address the Committee will require the agreement of the Committee prior to implementation. Where the decision is not agreed unanimously, it shall be determined by a vote. Members will follow the rules of 'natural justice' and make additional allowances for opposing parties (eg. if objectors are allowed additional time, the same will be afforded to applicants/supporters).

2. *Oral presentations and also written comments submitted previously must address only relevant planning issues.*

3. *Presentations will be limited to 3 minutes. After each speaker has completed their address to the Committee, the Chair will ask if the Committee has any questions for the speaker. The questions posed must be strictly for the purpose of clarification of the contents of the speaker's address to the Committee and must be directed through the Chair, not directly to the speaker.*
4. *Speakers will be requested to return to the public gallery after making their presentations.*
5. *Applications will not be deferred if objectors fail to attend the meeting.*
6. *The order of speaking will be as follows :*
 - *The Chairman will identify the Planning Application and a Planning Officer will make introductory comments and any updating required.*
 - *Presentation by a Parish Councillor or his representative*
 - *Presentation by the objector of the objectors spokesperson*
 - *Presentation by the applicant or the applicants representative*
 - *Councillors (a) within the Member's Ward who are not part of the decision-making process and (b) Members not in the concerned Ward may, with the approval of the Chairman, speak provided (1) they have complied with the prior notice arrangements defined above and (2) have notified the Chairman of the specific planning issue(s) they wish to contribute*

23. ATTENDANCE AT COMMITTEES

23.1 *The names of the Members present at meetings of Committees shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.*

23.2 *Any Council Member may attend a Committee as an observer. If given permission by the Chairman of the meeting, a Member attending as an observer may speak (but not vote) on any matter.*

24. PETITIONS

24.1 If any petition is submitted to the Chief Executive, either directly or indirectly, relating to the exercise or non-exercise of duties or powers of the Council, and signed by at least 20 residents of the Borough, it should be referred to the next meeting of the committee responsible for the administration of the powers in connection with the subject matter of the petition. In addition, the Chief Executive shall report the receipt of such a petition to the next meeting of the Council where there shall be no debate or comment thereon.

See the following Petitions Scheme approved in December 2012 and which also includes 24.1 :-

PETITIONS SCHEME

Introduction

This Petitions Scheme is divided into two parts. The first part deals with petitions submitted pursuant to the requirements of the previous Statutory Petitions Scheme under the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009. The second part deals with the Council's Local Scheme set out in the Council's Procedure Rule 24.1 contained within the Council's Constitution.

The Council welcomes petitions and recognises that petitions are one way in which people can let us know their concerns. All petitions sent or presented to the Council either will receive an acknowledgement from the Council within 10 working days of receipt. This acknowledgement will set out what we plan to do with the petition. We will treat something as a petition if it is identified as being a petition, or if it seems to us that it is intended to be a petition.

Paper petitions can be sent to:-

Chief Executive
Melton Borough Council
Parkside, Station Approach
Burton Street
Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire. LE13 1GH

Petitions can also be presented to a meeting of the Council. There are 7 scheduled meetings per year, dates and times can be found on the Council's website.

If you would like to present your petition to the Council or would like your Councillor or someone else to present it on your behalf, please contact the Senior Democracy Officer on 01664 502441 at least 10 working days before the meeting and they will talk you through the process.

If your petition has received 1,500 signatures or more it will also be scheduled for a Council debate and if this is the case, we will let you know whether this will happen at the same meeting or at a later meeting of the Council.

PART ONE: PETITIONS SCHEME

What are the guidelines for submitting a petition?

Petitions submitted to the Council must include:-

- a clear and concise statement covering the subject of the petition. It should state what action the petitioners wish the Council to take
- the name and address and signature of any person supporting the petition

Petitions should be accompanied by contact details, including telephone number and email address if possible for the petition organiser. This is the person we will contact to explain how we will respond to the petition. The contact details of the petition organiser will not be placed on the website. If the petition does not identify a petition organiser, we will contact signatories to the petition to agree who should act as the petition organiser.

Petitions which are considered to be vexatious, abusive or otherwise inappropriate will not be accepted.

In the period immediately before an election or referendum we may need to deal with your petition differently – if this is the case we will explain the reasons and discuss the revised timescale which will apply. If a petition does not follow the guidelines set out above, the Council may decide not to do anything further with it. In that case, we will write to you to explain the reasons.

What will the Council do when it receives my petition?

An acknowledgement will be sent to the petition organiser within 10 working days of receiving the petition. We will let them know what we plan to do with the petition and when they can expect to hear from us again.

If we can do what your petition asks for, the acknowledgement may confirm that we have taken the action requested and the petition will be closed.

If the petition has enough signatures to trigger a Council debate, or a senior officer giving evidence, then the acknowledgment will confirm this and tell you when and where the meeting will take place. If the petition needs more investigation, we will tell you the steps we plan to take.

If the petition applies to a planning or licensing application, is a statutory petition (for example requesting a referendum on having an elected mayor), or on a matter where there is already an existing right of appeal, such as council tax banding and non-domestic rates, other procedures apply. Further information on all these procedures and how you can express your views is available on the Council's website at www.melton.gov.uk or by contacting Customer Services on 01664 502502.

We will not take action on a petition that relates to substantially the same issue/subject as a petition which has been received by the Council in the last 12 months and will explain the reasons for this in our acknowledgement of the petition.

We will not take action on any petition which we consider to be vexatious, abusive or otherwise inappropriate and will explain the reasons for this in our acknowledgement of the petition.

To ensure that people know what we are doing in response to the petitions we receive, the details of all the petitions submitted to us will be published on our website, except in cases where this would be inappropriate.

Whenever possible we will also publish all correspondence relating to a petition (all personal details will be removed).

How will the Council respond to Petitions?

Our response to a petition will depend on what a petition asks for and how many people have signed it, but may include one or more of the following :-

- taking the action requested in the petition
- considering the petition at a Council meeting
- holding an inquiry into the matter
- undertaking research into the matter
- holding a public meeting
- holding a consultation
- holding a meeting with petitioners
- referring the petition for consideration by the relevant policy committees
- calling a referendum
- writing to the petition organiser setting out our views about the request in the petition

In addition to these steps, the Council will consider all the specific actions it can potentially take on the issues highlighted in a petition.

If your petition is about something over which the Council has no direct control (eg. the local railway or hospital) we will consider making representations on behalf of the community to the relevant body. The Council works with a number of partners and where possible will work with these partners to respond to your petition. If we are not able to do this for any reason (eg. If what the petition calls for conflicts with Council policy), then we will set out the reasons for this to you. You can find more information on the services for which the Council is responsible here www.melton.gov.uk.

If your petition is about something that a different council is responsible for we will give consideration to what the best method is for responding to it. This might consist of simply forwarding the petition to the other council, but could involve other steps. In any event we will always notify you of the action we have taken.

Full Council Debates

If a petition contains more than 1,500 signatures it will be debated by the Full Council unless it is a petition asking for a senior council officer to give evidence at a public meeting. This means that the issue raised in the petition will be discussed at a meeting which all councillors can attend.

The Council will endeavour to consider the petition at its next meeting, although on some occasions this may not be possible and consideration will then take place at the following meeting.

The petition organiser or the person acting on their behalf will be given five minutes to present the petition at the meeting and the petition will then be discussed by Councillors for a maximum of 15 minutes. The Council will decide how to respond to the petition at this meeting. They may decide to take the action the petition requests, not to take the action requested for reasons put forward in the debate or to commission further investigation into the matter for example by a relevant committee.

The petition organiser will receive written confirmation of the Council's decision. This confirmation will also be published on our website.

Officer Evidence

Your petition may ask for a senior council officer to give evidence at a public meeting about something for which the officer is responsible as part of their job. For example, your petition may ask a senior council officer to explain progress on an issue or to explain the advice given to Elected Members to enable them to make a particular decision.

If your petition contains at least 750 signatures, the relevant senior officer will give evidence at a public meeting of the Council's relevant policy committee. The Council has designated those Officers who can be called to give evidence as the Chief Executive, Deputy Chief Executive, Corporate Director and Heads of Service.

You should be aware that the relevant policy committee may decide that it would be more appropriate for another officer to give evidence instead of any officer named in the petition – for instance if the named officer has changed jobs. The Committee may also decide to call a relevant Councillor to attend the meeting. Committee Members will ask the questions at this meeting, but you will be able to suggest questions to the Chair of the Committee by contacting the Senior Democracy Officer up to 3 working days before the meeting.

What can I do if I feel my petition has not been dealt with properly?

If you feel that we have not dealt with your petition properly, the petition organiser has the right to request that the Council's Governance Committee review the steps that the Council has taken in response to your petition. It is helpful to everyone, and can improve the prospects for a review, if the petition organiser gives a short explanation of the reasons why the Council's response is not considered to be adequate.

The Committee will endeavour to consider your request at its next meeting, although on some occasions this may not be possible and consideration will take place at the following meeting. Should the Committee determine we have not dealt with your petition adequately, it may use any of its powers to deal with the matter. These powers include instigating an investigation, making recommendations to the relevant Committee and arranging for the matter to be considered at a meeting of the Full Council.

Once the appeal has been considered, the petition organiser will be informed of the results within 5 working days. The results of the review will also be published on our website.

PART TWO: PETITIONS DEALT WITH UNDER THE COUNCIL'S LOCAL PETITION SCHEME

If your petition does not meet the criteria set out under the Statutory Petitions Scheme it may be dealt with under the Council's Local Petition Scheme.

The Council's Local Petition Scheme is set out below and in the Council's Procedure Rules within the Constitution:-

PETITIONS

If any petition is submitted to the Chief Executive, either directly or indirectly, relating to the exercise or non-exercise of duties or powers of the Council, and signed by at least 20 residents of the Borough, it should be referred to the next meeting of the committee responsible for the administration of the powers in connection with the subject matter of the petition. In addition, the Chief Executive shall report the receipt of such a petition to the next meeting of the Council where there shall be no debate or comment thereon.

25. SUBSTITUTE POLICY

25.1 This policy and procedure is to enable the appointment of Substitute Members at Committee and Sub Committee meetings, where a Committee or Sub Committee Member cannot attend. The aims of the policy are :-

- To allow a significant and comprehensive attendance by fully trained Members at all Committee and Sub Committee meetings
- To help ensure quoracy

- To support transparency and accountability in Committees and Sub Committees and thereby encourage positive public perception in the decision making process
- To be fair, acknowledge political balance where this is required and preserve a form of appointment by the Council

The Council will appoint a list of substitutes at the same time as appointing the Members of each Committee and Sub Committee at the Annual Meeting of the Council.

A Substitute Member replaces a Committee or Sub Committee Member at a meeting. On politically balanced Committees and Sub Committees, a Substitute Member cannot be appointed where the group has no representation.

Political groups may appoint named substitutes to each Committee and Sub Committee. On politically balanced Committees and Sub Committees where a group has seat allocation, each group may appoint substitute representation. The following substitute allocation for 10/11 Member Committees provides the opportunity for political balance to be maintained and offers smaller groups substitute representation :-

- 4 Substitutes - Group membership being 22 and over
- 3 Substitutes - Group membership being between 14 and 21
- 2 Substitutes - Group membership being between 4 and 13
- 1 Substitute - Group membership being 3 and under

For the Licensing and Regulatory Committee where political balance is not required, the substitute appointments will be by consensus of the political groups and the total number of substitutes for the Committee will be no more than the allocation listed above per group.

In the case of smaller Committees, the allocation of substitutes is expected to be fair and proportionate where possible and on politically balanced Committees this may mean there is 1 substitute per group. However where there is a parent Committee to a Sub Committee, the same substitutes that are appointed to the Committee, may also apply to the Sub Committee and unless otherwise specified, this is the default position.

Changes to nominated substitutes of politically balanced Committees and Sub Committees may be made by the relevant Group Leader by giving 6 working days written notice to the Chief Executive.

Changes to substitutes of Committees and Sub Committees that are not politically balanced must be by consensus of the Group Leaders and by giving 6 working days written notice to the Chief Executive.

For Appeals, Planning, Licensing and Regulatory and Governance Sub Committees, Members must be trained before they take part as a Substitute and ongoing records are maintained for this purpose.

It must be noted that the Committee or Sub Committee Member takes precedence and should the Committee or Sub Committee Member arrive before the start of the meeting having previously appointed a Substitute Member, and should the Committee or Sub Committee Member wish to take part in the meeting, the Substitute Member may only remain as an observer.

Where there are site visits held before a Committee or Sub Committee, it is expected that the same Member will attend the site visit as well as the Committee or Sub Committee meeting. Therefore if a Substitute Member is appointed to attend a Committee or Sub Committee, it is expected that the Substitute Member will also attend the site visit. However if the Committee Member appoints a Substitute after the site visit, the fact that the Substitute has not attended the site visit does not exclude a Substitute from taking part in the Committee or Sub Committee meeting.

Nominated Substitute Members will receive Committee and Sub Committee documentation relating to the Committee or Sub Committee they are appointed to.

For clarity: The substitution applies for the whole of the meeting eg. if that meeting is adjourned then the Substitute should attend the reconvened meeting.

Substitution Procedure

1. To be a Substitute at a Committee or Sub Committee, a Member must have been appointed by the Council or by their Group Leader with the relevant notice given to the Chief Executive.
2. As the following Committees and Sub Committees have specific training requirements, the Substitute Member must have received the appropriate training to enable them to substitute at these Committees or Sub Committees, and Members appointed to any new Committees or Sub Committees with training requirements will also need to meet this requirement :-
 - Appeals
 - Planning
 - Licensing and Regulatory
 - Governance Sub Committees 1 and 2

If a Member is unsure whether they have received the appropriate training, these records are kept by the Senior Democracy Officer and they should check with her to confirm if required.

3. The Group Leader, Substitute Member, the Committee or Sub Committee Member may give notice of a substitution for a forthcoming a Committee or Sub Committee.
4. Notice may be by signed note/form (available in the Members' Room), or by email or telephone and be clear as to :-

- the name and date of the Committee or Sub Committee
 - the name of the Substitute Member
 - the name of the Committee Member being substituted for
5. Notice to substitute must be given to a relevant officer listed below, prior to the programmed commencement of the meeting, this time being indicated on the meeting agenda :-
 - Chief Executive
 - Deputy Chief Executive
 - Corporate Director
 - Lead Head of Service for that Committee or Sub Committee
 - Committee Administrator for that Committee or Sub Committee
 6. The relevant officer who has received the message of substitution, will inform the Lead Head of Service for the Committee or Sub Committee/Committee Administrator so that they can ensure that the Substitute Member is appropriately trained, the Chair is advised of the substitution, arrangements are adjusted accordingly (eg. seating, nameplates) and the substitution is formally recorded in the minutes.
 7. Where there are site visits held before a Committee or Sub Committee, it is expected that the same Member will attend the site visit as well as the Committee or Sub Committee meeting. Therefore if a Substitute Member is appointed to attend a Committee or Sub Committee, it is expected that the Substitute Member will also attend the site visit. However if the Committee Member appoints a Substitute after the site visit, the fact that the Substitute has not attended the site visit does not exclude a Substitute from taking part in the Committee or Sub Committee meeting.
 8. Before taking part in the meeting, the Substitute Member must sign the Attendance Register and add the Committee Member's initials who they are substituting for next to their name, indicate their role as a substitute in the 'Substitute Column', as well as add their name to the Committee Member's signature box. This method of signing will ensure a cross reference between the Committee Member and the Substitute Member. An example is shown at Appendix A.
 9. Substitute Members will have all the powers and duties of the Committee or Sub Committee Member, but will not be able to exercise any special powers or duties exercisable by the person they are substituting for.
 10. If the Committee or Sub Committee Member whose place has been substituted by a Substitute Member subsequently attends the relevant meeting after its start, the Committee Member may only do so as an observer.
 11. No Substitute Member may attend a meeting in place of a Committee or Sub Committee Member if that Committee or Sub Committee Member has already attended the meeting, unless that attendance is of observer status. This may also apply if notice has been given of a Substitute

Member attendance and the Committee or Sub Committee Member subsequently attends the meeting.

12. The attendance of the Substitute Member will be recorded in the attendees section of the Committee or Sub Committee meeting minutes and will also show which Member they are substituting for – see example layout at Appendix B.
13. An apology for absence for the Committee or Sub Committee Member substituted for will be announced at the meeting and recorded in the minutes in the usual way.

APPENDIX A

Example Attendance Register Procedure for Substitute Members



Members' Attendance Register

(Quoracy for this meeting is a minimum of 4 Members)

Name of Meeting :	Policy, Finance & Administration Committee	
Date & Times :	October 2016 – 7.00 pm	End Time :
Venue :	CC1	

No.	Councillor	Attendance Signature	Observer	Substitute	Absent	Claim
1.	P. Baguley					
2.	T. Bains					
3.	T. Beaken					
4.	M. Blase					
5.	G.E. Botterill					
6.	P.M. Chandler	P. Chandler TG		√		
7.	T. Culley					
8.	P. Cumbers					
9.	R. De Burle					
10.	J. Douglas					
11.	M. Glancy					
12.	M.C.R. Graham					
13.	T. Greenow	P. Chandler				
14.	L. Higgins					
15.	E. Holmes					
16.	J. Hurrell					
17.	E. Hutchison					
18.	J. Illingworth					
19.	S. Lumley					
20.	V. Manderson					
21.	J.T. Orson					
22.	A. Pearson					
23.	P.M. Posnett					
24.	J.B. Rhodes					
25.	M.R. Sheldon					
26.	J. Simpson					
27.	D.R. Wright					
28.	J. Wyatt					
	Total					

2. Sign your name in the usual place, followed by printing the initials of the Committee Member you are substituting for

2. Tick this column, in line with your name

1. Enter your name in the Committee Member's signature box

Example Minutes showing substitute attendance:-



POLICY, FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

PARKSIDE, STATION APPROACH, BURTON STREET, MELTON MOWBRAY

OCTOBER 2016

PRESENT :-

Councillors P.M. Posnett (Chair),
L. Higgins (Vice Chair), R. de Burle, M. Glancy,
E. Holmes, E. Hutchinson, J.T Orson,
J.B. Rhodes, J. Wyatt

As Substitute

Councillor P. Chandler for Councillor T. Greenow

As Observer

Councillor T. Greenow

If Councillor Greenow subsequently arrives during the meeting, he would be recorded as an Observer

Chief Executive, Head of Central Services, Head of Regulatory Services,
Strategic Director (KA), Manager of HR and Communications,
Committee Support Officer (KW)

ACCESS TO INFORMATION PROCEDURE RULES

1. SCOPE

These rules apply to all meetings of the Council, , area committees (if any), policy and other committees (together called meetings).

2. ADDITIONAL RIGHTS TO INFORMATION

These rules do not affect any more specific rights to information contained elsewhere in this Constitution or the law.

3. RIGHTS TO ATTEND MEETINGS

Members of the public may attend all meetings subject only to the exceptions in these rules.

4. NOTICES OF MEETING

The Council will give at least five clear days' notice of any meeting by posting details of the meeting at the offices of Melton Borough Council (the designated office).

5. ACCESS TO AGENDA AND REPORTS BEFORE THE MEETING

The Council will make copies of the agenda and reports open to the public available for inspection at the designated office at least five clear days before the meeting. If an item is added to the agenda later, the revised agenda (where reports are prepared after the summons has been sent out, the designated officer shall make each such report available to the public as soon as the report is completed and sent to Councillors) will be open to inspection for the time the item was added to the agenda.

6. SUPPLY OF COPIES

The Council will supply copies of:

- (a) any agenda and reports which are open to public inspection;
- (b) any further statements or particulars necessary to indicate the nature of the items in the agenda; and
- (c) if the Proper Officer thinks fit, copies of any other documents supplied to Councillors in connection with an item.

to any person on payment of a charge for postage and any other costs.

7. ACCESS TO MINUTES ETC AFTER THE MEETING

The Council will make available copies of the following for six years after a meeting:

- (a) the minutes of the meeting excluding any part of the minutes of proceedings when the meeting was not open to the public or which disclose exempt or confidential information;

- (b) a summary of any proceedings not open to the public where the minutes open to inspection would not provide a reasonably fair and coherent record;
- (c) the agenda for the meeting; and
- (d) reports relating to items when the meeting was open to the public.

8. BACKGROUND PAPERS

List of background papers

- 8.1 The Proper Officer will set out in every report a list of those documents (called background papers) relating to the subject matter of the report which in his/her opinion:
- (a) disclose any facts or matters on which the report or an important part of the report is based; and
 - (b) which have been relied on to a material extent in preparing the report.

But does not include published works or those which disclose exempt or confidential information (as defined in Rule 10).

Public inspection of background papers

- 8.2 The Council will make available for public inspection for four years after the date of the meeting one copy of each of the documents on the list of background papers.

9. SUMMARY OF PUBLIC'S RIGHTS

- 9.1 A written summary of the public's rights to attend meetings and to inspect and copy documents must be kept at and available to the public at the offices of Melton Borough Council.

10. EXCLUSION OF ACCESS BY THE PUBLIC TO MEETINGS

Confidential information – requirement to exclude public

- 10.1 The public must be excluded from meetings whenever it is likely in view of the nature of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings that confidential information would be disclosed.

Meaning of confidential information

- 10.2 Confidential information means information given to the Council by a Government Department on terms which forbid its public disclosure or information which cannot be publicly disclosed by Court Order.

Exempt information – discretion to exclude public

- 10.3 The public may be excluded from meetings whenever it is likely in view of the nature of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings that exempt information would be disclosed.

Where the meeting will determine any person's civil rights or obligations, or adversely affect their possessions, Article 6 of the Human Rights Act 1998 establishes a presumption that the meeting will be held in public unless a private hearing is necessary for one of the reasons specified in Article 6.

Meaning of exempt information

10.4 Exempt information means information falling within the following categories (subject to any condition).

Category	Condition
1. Information relating to any individual.	Public interest test.
2. Information which is likely to reveal the identity of an individual.	Public interest test.
3. Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information).	Public interest test. Information is not exempt if it is required to be registered under: (a) the Companies Act 1985 (b) the Friendly Societies Act 1974 (c) the Friendly Societies Act 1992 (d) the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts 1965-1978 (e) the Building Societies Act 1986 (f) the Charities Act 1993
4. Information relating to any consultations or negotiations, or contemplated consultations or negotiations, in connection with any labour relations matter arising between the authority or a Minister of the Crown and employees of, or office holders under, the authority.	Public interest test.
5. Information in respect of which a claim to legal professional privilege could be maintained in legal proceedings.	Public interest test.
6. Information which reveals that the authority proposes - (a) to give under any enactment a notice under or by virtue of which requirements are imposed on a person; or (b) to make an order or direction under any enactment.	Public interest test. Public interest test.
7. Information relating to any action taken or to be taken in connection with the prevention, investigation or prosecution of crime.	Public interest test.

10.5 Information falling within any of the categories above is not exempt if it relates to proposed development for which the local planning authority can grant itself planning permission under Regulation 3 of the Town and Country Planning General Regulations 1992.

11. PUBLIC INTEREST TEST

11.1 Information falling within any of the categories above is exempt information if and so long, as in all the circumstances of the care of the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.

12. EXCLUSION OF ACCESS BY THE PUBLIC TO REPORTS

If the Proper Officer thinks fit, the Council may exclude access by the public to reports which in his or her opinion relate to items during which, in accordance with Rule 10, the meeting is likely not to be open to the public. Such reports will be marked "Not for publication" together with the category of information likely to be disclosed.

POLICY FRAMEWORK AND BUDGET PROCEDURE RULES

SERVICE AND FINANCIAL PLANNING PROCESS

1 The process by which Budget and Strategic Planning Framework shall be developed is:

- (a) Each year the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee will approve a programme and format for the development of Strategic Plans and the Budget for the following year.
- (b) Between May and September each year, Full Council will approve Key Corporate Priorities for the following year having regard to:
 - The Government and Local Government Association's agreed set of shared priorities for local government
 - The Council's Corporate Plan
 - Local intelligence
 - The priorities of the Leicestershire Community Strategy
 - The priorities of the Melton Community Strategy; and
 - Internal priorities.
- (c) By October each year, Heads of Service will [update the Councils Corporate Development Plan](#) having regard to the agreed Key Corporate Priorities. [This will](#) identify key actions that are proposed for the following year.
- (d) The Policy, Finance and Administration Committee will prepare the Council's budget after full consideration of the elements set out in paragraphs (a) – (c).
- (e) Between November and February of each year, the budget will be refined and reviewed in light of government proposals for funding.
- (f) Once the budget has been approved, the Council's Corporate Development Plan will be finalised and approved by the Policy, Finance & Administration Committee.

2 The above procedure rules set out an integrated process which brings together:-

- The Council's priorities
- Service provision
- The Financial Strategy

3 It is a process which cascades down through the organisation. Its objectives are to:

- Help elected members to determine priorities
- Forecast changes in demand for services
- Show the likely implication of changes in legislation or spending
- Show the future costs of alternative policies.
- Match demand with likely resources
- Provide a framework for programming activities by individual services

FINANCIAL PROCEDURE RULES

1. FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

- 1.1 The Policy, Finance and Administration Committee is responsible to the Council for regulating and controlling the finances of the Council.
- 1.2 The Corporate Director is for the purposes of Section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972 the “designated” officer responsible for the proper administration of the Council’s financial affairs.
- 1.3 The Corporate Director shall make a report to the Council under the requirements of Section 114 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988, if it appears to him/her that the Council, a Committee, or Officer of the Council or a Joint Committee on which the Council is represented:
 - (i) has made or is about to make a decision which involves or would involve the Council incurring expenditure which is unlawful;
 - (ii) has taken or is about to take a course of action which if pursued to its conclusion would be unlawful and likely to cause a loss or deficiency on the part of the Council;
 - (iii) is about to enter an item of account the entry of which is unlawful; or
 - (iv) has incurred expenditure, or proposes to incur expenditure, in a financial year in excess of the resources (including sums borrowed) available to it to meet that expenditure.
- 1.4 The Council’s Contract Procedure Rules will apply to every Committee, and employee of the Council or other person acting on behalf of the Council.
- 1.5 All Directors and Heads of Service are responsible for the accountability and control of staff and the security, custody and control of all other resources including plant, buildings, materials, cash and stores appertaining to their directorate.

2. FINANCIAL PLANNING

- 2.1 Each Committee shall submit to the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee a programme of capital expenditure and revenue estimates for such future periods and in such form and by such dates as the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee shall require.
- 2.2 The Policy, Finance and Administration Committee shall consider the aggregate effect of these programmes and estimates upon the Council’s financial resources, and, after consultation on any proposed amendment, shall submit them to the Council for approval with a recommendation as to the level of the Council Tax to be levied for the ensuing financial year.
- 2.3 Each Member of the Council shall be provided with a copy of the proposed capital programme and revenue estimates together with a statement by the Corporate Director of their effect on the Council’s finances and the Council

Tax to be levied at least seven days before the meeting of the Council at which such matters will be considered.

3. BUDGETARY CONTROL

- 3.1 It shall be the duty of every Committee to monitor and regulate its financial performance during the currency of each estimate period.
- 3.2 A Committee may not incur expenditure which cannot be met from the amount provided in the revenue estimates under a head of estimate (including any virement made in accordance with Standing Order 3.3 below) to which that expenditure would be charged or would result in any over-spending in the year on that head of estimate unless a supplementary estimate request has been submitted to and approved by the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee. This shall apply equally both to increases in expenditure and reductions in income.
- 3.3 Amounts provided in the approved annual revenue estimates under particular heads of expenditure shall not be diverted to other purposes by the Committee concerned without the approval of the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee save that such approval is not required when the amount for any single purpose does not exceed £50,000 and does not involve a new policy or a variation or extension of an existing policy. A Committee shall not vary the permanent establishment without the prior approval of the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee.
- 3.4 Every Committee shall follow the procedure set out in the latest Project Management System as regards the inclusion of new schemes in its Capital Programme and in seeking funding from the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee in respect of such schemes.
- 3.5 A Committee proposing to vary its approved programme of capital expenditure by the addition, deletion or material modification of a project in that programme shall submit a recommendation to the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee. The Policy, Finance and Administration Committee may approve, but not disapprove, the proposal on the Council's behalf. Such approval shall not be required where a Committee wishes to transfer an amount not exceeding £50,000 from one head of the capital programme to another.
- 3.6 Nothing in these Procedure Rules shall prevent a Committee from incurring expenditure which is essential to meet any immediate needs created by a sudden emergency or which is referable to Section 138 of the Local Government Act 1972 subject to its action being reported subsequently to the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee.
- 3.7 The inclusion of items in approved revenue estimates or capital programmes shall constitute authority to incur such expenditure save to the extent to which the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee or the Council shall place a reservation on any such item or items. Expenditure on any such reserved items may be incurred only when and to the extent that such reservation has been removed.

3.8 The Policy, Finance and Administration Committee shall, from time to time, keep the Council informed as to the state of the Council's finances and shall report on the accounts of each financial year as soon as possible.

3.9 Where a Committee proposes:-

- (i) a new policy; or
- (ii) a variation of existing policy; or
- (iii) a variation in the means or time-scale of implementing existing policy

which significantly affects or may significantly affect the Council's finances, it shall submit a report to the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee before the proposal is implemented and the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee shall report thereon to the Council.

SECTION 1 - FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

1. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT STANDARDS

Why is this important?

- 1.1 All staff and Members have a duty to abide by the highest standards of probity in dealing with financial issues. This is facilitated by ensuring everyone is clear about the standards to which they are working and the controls that are in place to ensure that these standards are met.

Key controls

- 1.2 The key controls and control objectives for financial management standards are:
- (a) their promotion throughout the Council
 - (b) a monitoring system to review compliance with financial standards, and regular comparisons of performance indicators and benchmark standards that are reported to the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee and the Council.

Responsibilities of the Corporate Director

- 1.3 To ensure the proper administration of the financial affairs of the Council.
- 1.4 To set the financial management standards and to monitor compliance with them.
- 1.5 To ensure proper professional practices are adhered to and to act as head of profession in relation to the standards, performance and development of finance staff throughout the Council.
- 1.6 To advise on the key strategic controls necessary to secure sound financial management.
- 1.7 To ensure that financial information is available to enable accurate and timely monitoring and reporting of comparisons of national and local performance indicators.

Responsibilities of Directors/Heads of Service

- 1.8 To promote the financial management standards set by the Corporate Director in their directorates/sections and to monitor adherence to the standards and practices, liaising as necessary with Corporate Director
- 1.9 To promote sound financial practices in relation to the standards, performance and development of staff in their directorates/sections.

2. **MANAGING EXPENDITURE**

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

Why is it important?

- 2.1 To ensure that procedures are in place to approve additional spending where amounts cannot be met from amounts provided in the revenue estimates under a budget head.
- 2.2 The Budget is set on an annual basis and events do occur that require additional spending within the year. This is particularly the case where there is a statutory requirement which cannot be avoided.

Key Controls

- 2.3 The key controls for supplementary estimates are:
 - (a) Accounting procedures that identify prior to a commitment being made the potential overspend against the approved budget.
 - (b) Approval by the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee of any new policy or extension of an existing policy which would result in additional expenditure.
 - (c) The approval by the Corporate Director in consultation with the Strategic Management Team of supplementary estimates requested from budget holders subject to sufficient budget savings having been identified from existing budgets or the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee having allocated a specific budget for this purpose for:
 - Increases in the operating costs or reduction in income for existing services; or
 - Increase in the usage of existing services; andwhere any single item does not exceed £50,000.

Responsibilities of the Corporate Director

- 2.4 To administer the scheme for approving supplementary estimates within the guidelines approved by the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee.
- 2.5 To report details of supplementary estimates approved by the Corporate Director under delegated authority to the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee.
- 2.6 To provide budget holders with information on spending and commitments against approved budgets.
- 2.7 To prepare jointly with the budget holder a report to the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee where a request for a supplementary estimate is

outside of the delegation to the Corporate Director or the Corporate Director chooses not to exercise his or her delegation.

Responsibilities of Budget Holders

- 2.8 To keep under constant review spending and commitments against approved budgets and where it appears that spending will exceed the approved budget or where additional expenditure is proposed which is not within the approved budget to seek a supplementary estimate.
- 2.9 To submit such requests in the form and the manner prescribed by the Corporate Director
- 2.10 Not to incur expenditure which cannot be met from the approved budget or any supplementary estimates that has been approved for the specific purpose.
- 2.11 To follow the guidance and rules set out in the Budget Monitoring Protocol – section 5 of the constitution,

SCHEME OF VIREMENT

Why is this important?

- 2.11 The scheme of virement is intended to enable chief officers and their staff to manage budgets with a degree of flexibility within the overall policy framework determined by the Council, and therefore to optimise the use of resources.

Key controls

- 2.12 Key controls for the scheme of virement are:
 - (a) It is administered by the Corporate Director within guidelines set by the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee. Any variation from this scheme requires the approval of the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee.
 - (b) The overall budget is agreed by the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee and approved by the Council. Budget holders are therefore authorised to incur expenditure in accordance with the estimates that make up the budget. The rules below cover virement; that is, switching resources between approved estimates or heads of expenditure. For the purposes of this scheme, a budget head is considered to be a line in the approved estimates report, or, as a minimum, at an equivalent level to the standard service subdivision as defined by CIPFA's Service Expenditure Analysis, i.e. employees, premises etc.
 - (c) Virement does not create additional overall budget liability. Budget holders are expected to exercise their discretion in managing their budgets responsibly and prudently. For example, they should aim to avoid supporting recurring expenditure from one-off sources of savings or additional income, or creating future commitments, including full-year effects of decisions made part way through a year, for which they have not identified future resources. Budget holders must plan to fund such commitments from within their own budgets.

Responsibilities of the Corporate Director

- 2.13 To prepare jointly with the budget holder a report to the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee where a virement in excess of £50,000 is proposed or where a new policy or extension of an existing policy is proposed or where the proposal is to vary the permanent establishment unless the prior approval of the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee has been given.
- 2.14 To report to the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee on the overall amounts vired under this scheme from time to time.

Responsibilities of the Budget Holders

- 2.15 A budget holder may exercise virement on budgets within individual services under his or her control without restriction following notification to the Corporate Director
- 2.16 A budget holder may exercise virement on budgets between services subject to the amount for any single purpose not exceeding £50,000, the approval of the budget holder being obtained when the service being vired either to or from is not under his or her control and the approval of the Corporate Director being obtained. The Corporate Director in giving approval to have regard to the competing demands on the Council's resources.
- 2.17 Amounts greater than £50,000 or where a new policy or a variation or extension of an existing policy is proposed or where the proposal is to vary the permanent establishment and the prior approval of the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee has not been given require the approval of the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee following a joint report by the Corporate Director and the budget holder which must specify the proposed expenditure and the source of funding, and must explain the implications in the current and future financial year. Where the virement does not affect the nature of the expenditure this procedure rule shall not apply but the approval of the Corporate Director must be obtained.
- 2.18 Virement that is likely to impact on the level of service activity of another budget holder should be implemented only after agreement with the relevant budget holder.
- 2.19 No virement relating to a specific financial year should be made after 31 March in that year.
- 2.20 Where an approved budget is a lump-sum budget or contingency intended for allocation during the year, its allocation will not be treated as a virement, provided that:
 - (a) the amount is used in accordance with the purposes for which it has been established.
 - (b) The Policy, Finance and Administration Committee has approved the basis and the terms, including financial limits, on which it will be allocated. Individual allocations in excess of the financial limits should be reported to the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee.

IDENTIFICATION OF SURPLUS MONIES

Why is it important?

- 2.21 To ensure surplus monies are identified at the earliest point possible during the financial year to enable budgets to be adjusted and any resulting savings to be diverted to those service areas which have been identified as high priority for additional funding.

Key Controls

- 2.22 The key controls for identification of surplus monies are:
- (a) Appropriate accounting procedures are in place to identify underspendings against approved budgets.
 - (b) Appropriate procedures are in place for approving supplementary budgets against savings arising from reducing budgets that are underspent.

Responsibilities of Corporate Director

- 2.23 To administer the process within the guidelines set by the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee.

Responsibilities of Budget Holders

- 2.24 Budget holders are required to provide to the Corporate Director justifications for any underspendings against approved budgets when requested.
- 2.25 In calculating the underspending the standard service sub-division as defined by CIPFA's Service Expenditure Analysis, i.e. employees, premises, etc. or its equivalent will be used.
- 2.26 At any time any budget holder becoming aware that budget savings have or will be made must surrender the excess budget and notify the Corporate Director accordingly.
- 2.27 Amounts which become available through these processes will be allocated to those service areas which have been identified as high priority for additional funding through the supplementary estimate process.

TREATMENT OF YEAR-END BALANCES

Why is this important?

- 2.28 To ensure that procedures are in place to provide for the carrying forward of under and overspendings on budget headings at the year end.
- 2.29 The rules below cover arrangements for the transfer of resources between accounting years, i.e. a carry-forward. For the purposes of this scheme, a budget head is considered to be a line in the approved estimates report, or, as

a minimum, at an equivalent level to the standard service subdivision as defined by CIPFA's Service Expenditure Analysis, i.e. employees, premises, etc.

Key Controls

- 2.30 The key control for year end balances is:
- (a) Appropriate accounting procedures are in operation to ensure that carried-forward amounts can be identified and totals are correct.

Responsibilities of the Corporate Director

- 2.31 To administer the scheme of carry-forward within the guidelines approved by the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee.
- 2.32 To report all overspendings and underspendings on service estimates carried forward to the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee.

Responsibilities of Budget Holders

- 2.33 Any overspending on service estimates in total on budgets under the control of a budget holder must be carried forward to the following year unless a supplementary estimate has been approved by the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee and will constitute the first call on service estimates in the following year. The Corporate Director will report the extent of overspendings carried forward to the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee.
- 2.34 Net underspendings on service estimates under the control of a budget holder may be carried forward, subject to:
- (a) The approval of the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee following a report setting out the source of the underspending or additional income and the proposed application of those resources.
 - (b) The approval of the Council where the underspending exceeds £100,000.
 - (c) The approval being given no later than 30 April in any year.
- 2.35 All internal business unit surpluses shall be retained for the benefit of the Council and their application shall require the approval of the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Why is this important?

- 3.1 The Corporate Director is responsible for the preparation of the Council's statement of accounts, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the format required by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (CIPFA/LASAAC), for each financial year ending 31 March.

Key Controls

- 3.2 The key controls for accounting policies are:
- (a) systems of internal control are in place that ensure that financial transactions are lawful
 - (b) suitable accounting policies are selected and applied consistently
 - (c) proper accounting records are maintained
 - (d) financial statements are prepared which present fairly the financial position of the Council and its expenditure and income.

Responsibilities of the Corporate Director

- 3.3 To select suitable accounting policies and to ensure that they are applied consistently.

Responsibilities of Directors and Budget Holders

- 3.4 To adhere to the accounting policies and guidelines approved by the Corporate Director

4. ACCOUNTING RECORDS AND RETURNS

Why is this important?

- 4.1 Maintaining proper accounting records is one of the ways in which the Council discharges its responsibility for stewardship of public resources. The Council has a statutory responsibility to prepare its annual accounts to present fairly its operations during the year. These are subject to external audit. This audit provides assurance that the accounts are prepared properly, that proper accounting practices have been followed and that arrangements have been made for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of the Council's resources.

Key Controls

- 4.2 The key controls for accounting records and returns are:
- (a) all Council committees, finance staff and budget holders operate within the required accounting standards and timetables
 - (b) all the Council's transactions, material commitments and contracts and other essential accounting information are recorded completely, accurately and on a timely basis
 - (c) procedures are in place to enable accounting records to be reconstituted in the event of systems failure
 - (d) reconciliation procedures are carried out to ensure transactions are correctly recorded
 - (e) prime documents are retained in accordance with legislative and other requirements.

Responsibilities of the Corporate Director

- 4.3 To determine the accounting procedures and records for the Council. Where these are maintained outside the Finance team, the Corporate Director should consult the director/head of service concerned.
- 4.4 To arrange for the compilation of all accounts and accounting records under his or her direction.
- 4.5 To comply with the following principles when allocating accounting duties:
 - (a) separating the duties of providing information about sums due to or from the Council and calculating, checking and recording these sums from the duty of collecting or disbursing them.
 - (b) employees with the duty of examining or checking the accounts of cash transactions must not themselves be engaged in these transactions.
- 4.6 To make proper arrangements for the audit of the Council's accounts in accordance with the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2011.
- 4.7 To ensure that all claims for funds including grants are made by the due date.
- 4.8 To prepare and publish the audited accounts of the Council for each financial year, in accordance with the statutory timetable.
- 4.9 To administer the Council's arrangements for under and overspendings to be carried forward to the following year.
- 4.10 To administer the Council's arrangements for approving supplementary estimates and virements and identifying surplus monies.
- 4.11 To ensure the proper retention of financial documents in accordance with best practice and any statutory requirements.

Responsibilities of Directors/Heads of Service

- 4.12 To consult and obtain the approval of the Corporate Director before making any changes to accounting records and procedures.
- 4.13 To comply with the principles outlined above when allocating accounting duties.
- 4.14 To maintain adequate records to provide an audit trail leading from the source of income/expenditure through to the accounting statements.
- 4.15 To supply information required to enable the statement of accounts to be completed in accordance with guidelines issued by the Corporate Director

5. THE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

Why is this important?

- 5.1 The Council has a statutory responsibility to prepare its own accounts to present fairly its operations during the year. The Council is responsible for approving the statutory annual statement of accounts.

Key Controls

- 5.2 The key controls for the annual statement of accounts are:
- (a) the Council is required to make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of these affairs. In this Council, that officer is the Corporate Director.
 - (b) The Council's statement of accounts must be prepared in accordance with proper practices as set out in the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code) (CIPFA/LASAAC).

Responsibilities of the Corporate Director

- 5.3 To select suitable accounting policies and to apply them consistently
- 5.4 To make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent
- 5.5 To comply with the Code.
- 5.6 To sign and date the statement of accounts, stating that it presents fairly the financial position of the Council at the accounting date and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 20xx.
- 5.7 To draw up the timetable for final accounts preparation and to advise staff and external audit accordingly.

Responsibilities of Directors/Heads of Service

- 5.8 To comply with accounting guidance provided by the Corporate Director and to supply the Corporate Director with information when required.

SECTION 2 - FINANCIAL PLANNING

1. PERFORMANCE PLANS

Why is this important?

- 1.1 Each local authority has a statutory responsibility to publish various performance plans, , community strategies etc. The purpose of performance plans is to explain overall priorities and objectives, current performance, and proposals for further improvement.

Key Controls

- 1.2 The key controls for performance plans are:

- (a) to ensure that all relevant plans are produced and that they are consistent
- (b) to produce plans in accordance with statutory requirements
- (c) to meet the timetables set
- (d) to ensure that all performance information is accurate, complete and up to date
- (e) to provide improvement targets which are meaningful, realistic and challenging.

Responsibilities of the Corporate Director

- 1.3 To advise and supply the financial information that needs to be included in performance plans in accordance with statutory requirements and agreed timetables.
- 1.4 To contribute to the development of corporate and service targets and objectives and performance information.
- 1.5 To ensure that systems are in place to measure activity and collect accurate information for use as performance indicators.
- 1.6 To ensure that performance information is monitored sufficiently frequently to allow corrective action to be taken if targets are not likely to be met.

Responsibilities of Directors/Heads of Service

- 1.7 To contribute to the development of performance plans in line with statutory requirements.
- 1.8 To contribute to the development of corporate and service targets and objectives and performance information.

- 1.9 To ensure that accurate information is collected in accordance with approved systems for the purpose of measuring activity and performance.

2. **BUDGETING**

FORMAT OF THE BUDGET

Why is this important?

- 2.1 The format of the budget determines the level of detail to which financial control and management will be exercised. The format shapes how the rules around virement and supplementary estimates operate, the operation of cash limits and sets the level at which funds may be reallocated within budgets.

Key Controls

- 2.2 The key controls for the budget format are:
- (a) the format complies with all legal requirements
 - (b) the format complies with CIPFA's Best Value Accounting – Code of Practice
 - (c) the format reflects the accountabilities of service delivery.

Responsibilities of the Corporate Director

- 2.3 To advise the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee on the format of the budget that is approved by the Council.

Responsibilities of Directors/Heads of Service

- 2.4 To comply with the guidance provided by the Corporate Director

REVENUE BUDGET PREPARATION, MONITORING AND CONTROL

Why is this important?

- 2.5 Budget management ensures that once the budget has been approved by the Council, resources allocated are used for their intended purposes and are properly accounted for. Budgetary control is a continuous process, enabling the Council to review and adjust its budget targets during the financial year. It also provides the mechanism that calls to account managers responsible for defined elements of the budget.
- 2.6 By continuously identifying and explaining variances against budgetary targets, the Council can identify changes in trends and resource requirements at the earliest opportunity. The Council itself operates within an annual cash limit, approved when setting the overall budget. To ensure that the Council in total does not overspend, each service is required to manage its own expenditure within the cash-limited budget allocated to it.

- 2.7 For the purposes of budgetary control by budget holders, a budget will normally be the planned income and expenditure for a service area or cost centre. However, budgetary control may take place at a more detailed level if this is required by the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee or by the Scheme of Delegation.

Key Controls

- 2.8 The key controls for managing and controlling the revenue budget are:
- (a) budget holders should be responsible only for income and expenditure that they can influence
 - (b) there is a nominated budget holder for each service cost centre heading
 - (c) budget managers accept accountability for their budgets and the level of service to be delivered and understand their financial responsibilities
 - (d) budget managers follow an approved certification process for all expenditure
 - (e) income and expenditure is properly recorded and accounted for
 - (f) performance levels/levels of service are monitor
 - (g) Compliance with the budget setting, monitoring and control protocol.

Responsibilities of the Corporate Director

- 2.9 To establish an appropriate framework of budgetary management and control that ensures that:
- (a) budget management is exercised within annual cash limits unless the Council agrees otherwise
 - (b) each director and budget holder has available timely information on receipts and payments and commitments on each budget which is sufficiently detailed to enable managers to fulfil their budgetary responsibilities
 - (c) expenditure is committed only against an approved budget head
 - (d) all officers responsible for committing expenditure comply with relevant guidance, and financial procedure rules
 - (e) each service/cost centre has a named budget and deputy budget holder, determined by the relevant director. As a general principle, budget responsibility should be aligned as closely as possible to the decision-making processes that commits expenditure.
 - (f) significant variances from approved budgets are investigated and reported by budget holders regularly
- 2.10 To administer the Council's schemes for approving virements, supplementary estimates and identifying surplus monies.

- 2.11 To submit reports to the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee in consultation with the relevant director, where a director/head of service is unable to balance expenditure and resources within existing approved budgets under his or her control.
- 2.12 To prepare and submit reports to the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee on the Council's projected income and expenditure compared with the budget on a regular basis.

Responsibilities of Directors/Heads of Service

- 2.13 To maintain budgetary control within their service areas, and to ensure that all income and expenditure is properly recorded and accounted for.
- 2.14 To ensure that an accountable budget and deputy budget holder is identified for each item of income and expenditure under the services they control. As a general principle, budget responsibility should be aligned as closely as possible to the decision-making that commits expenditure.
- 2.15 To ensure that a monitoring process is in place to review performance levels/level of service in conjunction with the budget and is operating effectively.

Responsibilities of Budget Holders

- 2.16 To ensure that spending remains within a service's overall cash limit, and that individual budget heads are not overspent by monitoring the budget and taking appropriate corrective action where significant variations from the approved budget are forecast.
- 2.17 To prepare and submit to the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee reports on the service's projected expenditure compared with its budget and its performance in consultation with the Corporate Director.
- 2.18 To ensure prior approval by the Council or Policy, Finance and Administration Committee (as appropriate) for new proposals of whatever amount, that:
- (a) create financial commitments in future years
 - (b) change existing policies, initiate new policies or cease existing policies
 - (c) materially extend or reduce the authority's services.
- 2.19 To ensure compliance with the schemes for approving virements, supplementary estimates or identifying surplus monies.
- 2.20 To agree with the relevant budget holder where it appears that a budget proposal, including a virement or supplementary estimate proposal, may impact materially on another service area or budget holder's level of service activity.

BUDGETS AND MEDIUM-TERM FINANCIAL PLANNING

Why is this important?

- 2.21 The Council is a complex organisation responsible for delivering a wide variety of services. It needs to plan effectively and to develop systems to enable scarce resources to be allocated in accordance with carefully weighed priorities. The budget is the financial expression of the Council's plans and policies.
- 2.22 The revenue budget must be constructed so as to ensure that resource allocation properly reflects the service plans and priorities of the Council. Budgets (spending plans) are needed so that the Council can plan, authorise, monitor and control the way money is allocated and spent. It is illegal for an authority to budget for a deficit.
- 2.23 Medium-term financial planning (or a three-to-five-year planning system) involves looking forward over a given period to assess the impact of known or likely changes on the Council's financial position. As each year passes, another future year will be added to the medium-term plan. This ensures that the Council is always preparing for events in advance.

Key Controls

- 2.24 The key controls for budgets and medium-term planning are:
- (a) specific budget approval for all expenditure
 - (b) budget holders are consulted in the preparation of the budgets for which they will be held responsible and accept accountability within delegations set by the Council or Policy, Finance and Administration Committee for their budgets and the level of service to be delivered
 - (c) a monitoring process is in place to review regularly the effectiveness and operation of budget preparation and to ensure that any corrective action is taken.
 - (d) the medium-term financial plan is reviewed and updated on a regular basis.

Responsibilities of the Corporate Director

- 2.25 To prepare and submit reports on budget prospects to the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee including resource constraints set by the Government. Reports should take account of medium-term prospects, where appropriate.
- 2.26 To determine the detailed form of revenue estimates and the methods for their preparation, consistent with the budget approved by the Council, and after consultation with the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee and Directors.
- 2.27 To prepare and submit reports to the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee on the aggregate spending plans and on the resources available to

fund them, identifying, where appropriate, the implications for the level of Council Tax to be levied.

- 2.28 To advise on the medium-term financial implications of spending decisions.
- 2.29 To encourage the best use of resources and value for money by working with directors to identify opportunities to improve economy, efficiency and effectiveness, and by encouraging good practice in conducting financial appraisals of development or savings options, and in developing financial aspects of service planning.

Responsibilities of Directors/Heads of Service

- 2.30 To prepare estimates of income and expenditure and budgets that are consistent with any relevant cash limits, with the Council's annual budget cycle, and with the medium-term financial plan guidelines issued by the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee for submission to the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee. The format will be prescribed by the Corporate Director
- 2.31 To integrate financial and budget plans into service planning, so that budget plans can be supported by financial and non-financial performance measures.
- 2.32 When drawing up draft budget requirements, to have regard to:
 - (a) spending patterns and pressures revealed through the budget monitoring process
 - (b) legal requirements
 - (c) policy requirements as defined by the Council in the approved policy framework
 - (d) initiatives already under way

RESOURCE ALLOCATION

Why is this important?

- 2.33 A mismatch often exists between available resources and required resources. A common scenario is that available resources are not adequate to fulfil need/desire. It is therefore imperative that needs/desires are carefully prioritised and that resources are fairly allocated, in order to fulfil all legal responsibilities. Resources may include staff, money, equipment, goods and materials.

Key Controls

- 2.34 The key controls for resource allocation are:
 - (a) resources are acquired in accordance with the law and using an approved authorisation process
 - (b) resources are used only for the purpose intended, to achieve the approved policies and objectives, and are properly accounted for
 - (c) resources are securely held for use when required

- (d) resources are used with the minimum level of waste, inefficiency or loss for other reasons.
- (e) resources are allocated having regard to the relative priorities of the competing demands.

Responsibilities of the Corporate Director

- 2.35 To advise on opportunities for funding from all sources, such as grants from central government or other external bodies, leasing and borrowing etc.
- 2.36 To assist in the allocation of resources to budget holders.
- 2.37 To administer schemes for assisting with the determination of the relative priorities of competing demands for service resources.

Responsibilities of Directors/Heads of Service

- 2.38 To work within budget limits and to utilise resources allocated in the most efficient, effective and economic way.
- 2.39 To identify opportunities to minimise or eliminate resource requirements or consumption without having a detrimental effect on service delivery.
- 2.40 To identify in consultation with the Corporate Director, opportunities for funding from external sources.

CAPITAL PROGRAMMES

Why is this important?

- 2.41 Capital expenditure involves acquiring or enhancing fixed assets with a long-term value to the Council, such as land, buildings, and major items of plant, equipment or vehicles. Capital assets shape the way services are delivered in the long-term and create financial commitments for the future in the form of financing costs and revenue running costs.
- 2.42 The Government places strict controls on the financing capacity of the authority. This means that capital expenditure should form part of the medium-term financial planning strategy and should be carefully prioritised in order to maximise the benefit of scarce resources.

Key Controls

- 2.43 The key controls for capital programmes are:
 - (a) specific approval by the Council for the programme of capital expenditure
 - (b) expenditure on capital schemes is within approved budgets.
 - (c) every committee/director/manager will follow the procedure set out in the latest Project Management System as regards the inclusion of new schemes in the Programme, in seeking funding for its programme of

- capital works and in reporting variations and seeking approval to changes in the work of individual services.
- (d) The development and implementation of capital strategies and asset management plans
 - (e) accountability for each proposal is accepted by a named manager
 - (f) monitoring of progress in conjunction with expenditure and comparison with approved budget.

Responsibilities of the Corporate Director

- 2.44 To prepare capital estimates jointly with directors/heads of service and to report them to the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee for approval. The Policy, Finance and Administration will make recommendations on the capital estimates and on any associated financing requirements to the Council.
- 2.45 To prepare and submit reports to the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee on the projected income, expenditure and resources compared with the approved estimates.
- 2.46 To issue guidance concerning capital schemes and controls, for example, on project appraisal techniques or the operation of the Project Management System. The definition of 'capital' will be determined by the Corporate Director, having regard to Government regulations and accounting requirements.
- 2.47 To obtain authorisation from the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee for individual schemes where the estimated expenditure exceeds the limits set out in the Project Management System.

Responsibilities of Directors/Heads of Service

- 2.48 To comply with guidance concerning capital schemes and controls issued by the Corporate Director.
- 2.49 To ensure that all capital proposals comply with the Project Management System and any guidance issued by the Corporate Director.
- 2.50 To ensure that adequate records are maintained for all capital contracts.
- 2.51 To proceed with projects only when there is adequate provision in the capital programme.
- 2.52 To prepare and submit reports, jointly with the Corporate Director, to the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee, of any variation in individual scheme costs greater than the approved limits.
- 2.53 To ensure that credit arrangements, such as leasing arrangements, are not entered into without the prior approval of the Corporate Director and, if applicable, approval of the scheme through the capital programme.

- 2.54 To consult with the Corporate Director and to seek Policy, Finance and Administration Committee's approval where the director/head of service proposes to bid for supported capital expenditure (Revenue) to be issued by Government departments to support expenditure that has not been included in the current year's capital programme.
- 2.55 To ensure that the reporting and monitoring arrangements set out in the Project Management System are complied with regarding progress and completion of individual schemes.

3. MAINTENANCE OF RESERVES

Why is this important?

- 3.1 The Council must decide the level of general reserves it wishes to maintain before it can decide the level of Council Tax. Reserves are maintained as a matter of prudence. They enable the Council to provide for unexpected events and thereby protect it from overspending, should such events occur. Reserves for specific purposes may also be maintained, such as the purchase or renewal of capital items.

Key Controls

- 3.2 The key controls for reserves are:
- (a) To maintain reserves in accordance with the *Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom* (CIPFA/LASAAC) and agreed accounting policies.
 - (b) For each reserve established, the purpose, usage and basis of transactions should be clearly identified.
 - (c) Authorisation and expenditure from reserves by the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee following a report by the appropriate head of service after consultation with the Corporate Director.

Responsibilities of the Corporate Director

- 3.3 To advise the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee and/or the Council on prudent levels of reserves for the Council, and to take account of agreed accounting policies and the advice of the external auditor in this matter.

Responsibilities of Directors/Heads of Service

- 3.4 To ensure that resources are used only for the purpose for which they were intended.

SECTION 3 - FINANCIAL SYSTEMS AND PROCEDURES

1. GENERAL

Why is this important?

- 1.1 Departments have many systems and procedures relating to the control of the Council's assets, including purchasing, costing and management systems. Departments are increasingly reliant on computers for their financial management information. The information must therefore be accurate and the systems and procedures sound and well administered. They should contain controls to ensure that transactions are properly processed and errors detected promptly.
- 1.2 The Corporate Director has a professional responsibility to ensure that the Council's financial systems are sound and should therefore be notified of any new developments or changes.

Key Controls

- 1.3 The key controls for systems and procedures are:
- (a) basic data exists to enable the Council's objectives, targets, budgets and plans to be formulated
 - (b) performance is communicated to the appropriate managers on an accurate, complete and timely basis
 - (c) early warning is provided of deviations from target, plans and budgets that require management attention
 - (d) operating systems and procedures are secure.

Responsibilities of the Corporate Director

- 1.4 To make arrangements for the proper administration of the Council's financial affairs, including to:
- (a) issue advice, guidance and procedures for officers and others acting on the Council's behalf
 - (b) determine the accounting systems, form of accounts and supporting financial records
 - (c) establish arrangements for audit of the Council's financial affairs
 - (d) approve any new financial systems to be introduced
 - (e) approve any changes to be made to existing financial systems.

Responsibilities of Directors/Heads of Service

- 1.5 To ensure that accounting records are properly maintained and held securely.

- 1.6 To ensure that vouchers and documents with financial implications are not destroyed, except in accordance with arrangements approved by the Corporate Director
- 1.7 To ensure that a complete audit trail, allowing financial transactions to be traced from the accounting records to the original document, and vice versa, is maintained.
- 1.8 To incorporate appropriate controls to ensure that, where relevant:
 - (a) all input is genuine, complete, accurate, timely and not previously processed
 - (b) all processing is carried out in an accurate, complete and timely manner
 - (c) output from the system is complete, accurate and timely.
- 1.9 To ensure that the organisational structure provides an appropriate segregation of duties to provide adequate internal controls and to minimise the risk of fraud or other malpractice.
- 1.10 To ensure there is a documented and tested disaster recovery plan to allow information system processing to resume quickly in the event of an interruption.
- 1.11 To ensure that systems are documented and staff trained in operations.
- 1.12 To consult with the Corporate Director before changing any existing system or introducing new systems.
- 1.13 To identify officers authorised to act upon the director's behalf in respect of payments, income collection and placing orders, including variations and showing the limits of their authority.
- 1.14 To supply lists of authorised officers, with specimen signatures and delegated limits, to the Corporate Director together with any subsequent variations.
- 1.15 To ensure that effective contingency arrangements, including back-up procedures, exist for computer systems. Wherever possible, back-up information should be securely retained in a fireproof location, preferably off site or at an alternative location within the building.
- 1.16 To ensure that, where appropriate, computer systems are registered in accordance with data protection legislation and that staff are aware of their responsibilities under the legislation.
- 1.17 To ensure that relevant standards and guidelines for computer systems are observed.
- 1.18 To ensure that computer equipment and software are protected from loss and damage through theft, vandalism etc.

- 1.19 To comply with the copyright, designs and patents legislation and, in particular, to ensure that:
- (a) only software legally acquired and installed by the Council is used on its computers
 - (b) staff are aware of legislative provisions
 - (c) in developing systems, due regard is given to the issue of intellectual property rights.

2. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

INCOME

Why is this important?

- 2.1 Income can be a vulnerable asset and effective income collection systems are necessary to ensure that all income due is identified, collected, receipted and banked properly. It is preferable to obtain income in advance of supplying goods or services as this improves the Council's cash flow and also avoids the time and cost of administering debts.

Key Controls

- 2.2 The key controls for income are:
- (a) all income due to the Council is identified and charged correctly, in accordance with an approved charging policy, which is regularly reviewed
 - (b) all income is collected from the correct person, at the right time, using the correct procedures and the appropriate stationery
 - (c) all money received by an employee on behalf of the Council is paid without delay to the Corporate Director or, as he or she directs, to the Council's Bank or National Giro account, and properly recorded. The responsibility for cash collection should be separated from that:
 - for identifying the amount due
 - for reconciling the amount due to the amount received
 - (d) effective action is taken to pursue non-payment within defined timescales
 - (e) formal approval for debt write-off is obtained
 - (f) appropriate write-off action is taken within defined timescales
 - (g) appropriate accounting adjustments are made following write-off action
 - (h) all appropriate income documents are retained and stored for the defined period in accordance with the document retention schedule

- (i) money collected and deposited is reconciled to the bank account by a person who is not involved in the collection or banking process
- (j) to maintain records/identification procedures if there is a suspicion of money laundering or a payment of more than 15,000 Euros in one or more linked transactions.

Responsibilities of the Corporate Director

- 2.3 To agree arrangements for the collection of all income due to the Council and to approve the procedures, systems and documentation for its collection.
- 2.4 To agree the system for the supply to departments of all receipt forms, books or tickets and similar items and to satisfy himself or herself regarding the arrangements for their control.
- 2.5 To write-off bad debts up to an approved limit in each case and to refer larger sums to the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee and to keep a record of all sums written-off up to the approved limit and to adhere to the requirements of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2003.
- 2.6 To ensure that appropriate accounting adjustments are made following write-off action.

Responsibilities of Directors/Heads of Service

- 2.7 To establish a charging policy for the supply of goods or services, including the appropriate charging of VAT, and to review it regularly, in line with corporate policies.
- 2.8 To separate the responsibility for identifying amounts due and the responsibility for collection, as far as is practicable.
- 2.9 To collect amounts due in advance of providing services wherever possible. Where this is not possible to ensure credit checks are run for all commercial debtors in excess of £10,000. Debtor invoices will not be raised for amounts below £10, unless there is a legal requirement to recover e.g. ground rents, as below this amount it is not cost-effective to collect.
- 2.10 To issue official receipts or to maintain other documentation for income collection.
- 2.11 To ensure that at least two employees are present when post is opened so that money received by post is properly identified and recorded.
- 2.12 To hold securely receipts, tickets and other records of income for the appropriate period.
- 2.13 To lock away all income to safeguard against loss or theft, and to ensure the security of cash handling.
- 2.14 To ensure that income is paid fully and promptly into the appropriate Council bank account in the form in which it is received. Appropriate details should be

recorded on to paying-in slips to provide an audit trail. Money collected and deposited must be reconciled to the bank account on a regular basis.

- 2.15 To ensure income is not used to cash personal cheques or other payments.
- 2.16 To supply the Corporate Director with details relating to work done, goods supplied, services rendered or other amounts due, to enable the Corporate Director to record correctly the sums due to the Council and to ensure accounts are sent out promptly. Heads of Service have a responsibility to assist the Corporate Director and Head of Communities and Neighbourhoods in collecting debts that they have originated, by providing any further information requested by the debtor, and in pursuing the matter on the Council's behalf.
- 2.17 To ensure a record of every transfer of money between employees of the Council is kept. The receiving officer must sign for the transfer and the transferor must retain a copy.
- 2.18 To write-off debts up to an approved limit in each case and to refer larger sums to the Corporate Director and to keep a record of all sums written-off. Once raised, no bona fide debt may be cancelled, except by full payment or by its formal writing-off. A credit note to replace a debt can only be issued to correct a factual inaccuracy or administrative error in the calculation and/or billing of the original debt.
- 2.19 To notify the Corporate Director of outstanding income relating to the previous financial year as soon as possible after 31 March in line with the timetable determined by the Corporate Director and not later than 30 April.

ORDERING AND PAYING FOR WORK, GOODS AND SERVICES

Why is this important?

- 2.20 Public money should be spent with demonstrable probity and in accordance with the Council's policies. The Council has a statutory duty to achieve Best Value in part through economy and efficiency. The Council's procedures should help to ensure that services obtain value for money from their purchasing arrangements. These procedures should be read in conjunction with the Council's Contract Procedure Rules.

General

- 2.21 Every officer and member of the Council has a responsibility to declare any links or personal interests that they may have with purchasers, suppliers and/or contractors if they are engaged in contractual or purchasing decisions on behalf of the Council, in accordance with appropriate codes of conduct.
- 2.22 Official orders must be in a form approved by the Corporate Director. Official orders must be issued for all work, goods or services to be supplied to the authority, except for supplies of utilities, periodic payments such as rent or rates, petty cash purchases or other exceptions specified by the Corporate Director.

- 2.23 Apart from petty cash and other payments from imprest accounts, the normal method of payment from the Council shall be by cheque or BACS or other instrument or approved method, drawn on the Council's bank account by the Corporate Director. The use of direct debit shall require the prior agreement of the Corporate Director.
- 2.24 Official orders must not be raised for any personal or private purchases, nor must personal or private use be made of Council contracts.

Key Controls

- 2.25 The key controls for ordering and paying for work, goods and services are:
- (a) all goods and services are ordered only by appropriate persons and are correctly recorded
 - (b) all goods and services shall be ordered in accordance with any guidelines or procedures established for the purpose and the Contract Procedure Rules where these are applicable
 - (c) goods and services received are checked to ensure they are in accordance with the order. Goods should not be received by the person who placed the order
 - (d) payments are not made unless goods have been received by the Council to the correct price, quantity and quality standards
 - (e) all payments are made to the correct person, for the correct amount and are properly recorded, regardless of the payment method
 - (f) all appropriate evidence of the transaction and payment documents are retained and stored for the defined period, in accordance with the good practice and any statutory requirements
 - (g) all expenditure, including VAT, is accurately recorded against the right budget and any exceptions are corrected as soon as possible
 - (h) in addition, the effect of e-business/e-commerce and electronic purchasing requires that processes are in place to maintain the security and integrity of data for transacting business electronically.
 - (i) contract payments are recorded in the Contracts Register

Responsibilities of the Corporate Director

- 2.26 To ensure that all the Council's financial systems and procedures are sound and properly administered.
- 2.27 To approve any changes to existing financial systems and to approve any new systems before they are introduced.
- 2.28 To approve the form of official orders and associated terms and conditions in consultation with the Solicitor to the Council.

- 2.29 To make payments from the Council's funds on the Directors' authorisation, or on the authorisation of a person appointed by the Director to act on his/her behalf, that the expenditure has been duly incurred in accordance with financial procedure rules.
- 2.30 To make payments, whether or not provision exists within the estimates, where the payment is specifically required by statute or is made under a Court order.
- 2.31 To make payments to contractors on the certificate of the appropriate Director, which must include details of the value of work, retention money, amounts previously certified and amounts now certified.
- 2.32 To provide advice and encouragement on making payments by the most economical means.
- 2.33 To ensure that a budgetary control system is established that enables commitments incurred by placing orders to be shown against the appropriate budget allocation so that they can be taken into account in budget monitoring reports.

Responsibilities of Directors/Heads of Service

- 2.34 To ensure that unique pre-numbered official orders are used for all goods and services, other than the exceptions specified in paragraph 2.22.
- 2.35 To ensure that orders are only used for goods and services for the provision of Council's services. Individuals must not use official orders to obtain goods or services for their private use.
- 2.36 To ensure that only those staff authorised sign requisitions and to maintain an up-to-date list of such authorised staff, including specimen signatures identifying in each case the limits of their authority. The authoriser of the requisition should be satisfied that the goods and services ordered are appropriate and needed, that there is adequate budgetary provision and that quotations or tenders have been obtained or tenders have been obtained if necessary. Best Value principles should underpin the Council's approach to procurement. Value for money should always be achieved.
- 2.37 To ensure that goods and services are checked on receipt to verify that they are in accordance with the order. This check should, where possible, be carried out by a different officer from the person who authorised the order. Appropriate entries should then be made in inventories or stores records.
- 2.38 Payment shall only be made on receipt of bona fide invoices, a goods received note duly certified, or on requisitions for payment in appropriate cases prepared and certified by Directors or such other officers as delegated by them.
- 2.39 All payments related to contracts are recorded as appropriate in the Contracts Register in line with procedures issued by the Corporate Director.
- 2.40 The certification of an amount on an invoice by or on behalf of the Director of a department shall mean:

- (a) that the materials have been supplied, the work performed or the services rendered and that they are satisfactory as to quality and correct as to quantity;
- (b) that the price is in accordance with the quotation, contract, agreement or current market value, whichever is applicable;
- (c) that the account is allocated to the correct expenditure heading and is within the amount provided for that purpose;
- (d) that the expenditure has been properly incurred and that where necessary committee approval has been obtained;
- (e) that the price, extensions, calculations, trade discounts, other allowances, credits and tax are correct;
- (f) that the account has not been previously passed for payment and is a proper liability of the Council.

2.41 The certification of a goods received note by or on behalf of the director shall mean:

- (a) that the materials have been supplied, the work performed or the services rendered and that they are satisfactory as to quality and correct as to quantity;
- (b) that the expenditure has been properly incurred and that where necessary committee approval has been obtained.

2.42 Duly certified accounts and goods received notes shall be passed without delay to the Corporate Director who shall examine them to the extent that he/she considers necessary, for which purpose he/she shall be entitled to make such enquiries and to receive such information and explanations as he/she may require.

2.43 Any amendment to an invoice shall be made in ink and initialled by the officer making it, stating briefly the reason where it is not self evident.

2.44 To ensure that at least two authorised members of staff are involved in the ordering, receiving and payment process. If possible, a different officer from the person who signed the order, and in every case, a different officer from the person checking a written invoice, should authorise the invoice.

2.45 To ensure that the department maintains and reviews periodically a list of staff approved to authorise invoices. Names of authorising officers together with specimen signatures and details of the limits of their authority shall be forwarded to the Corporate Director.

2.46 To ensure that payments are not made on a photocopied or faxed invoice, statement or other document other than the formal invoice. Any instances of these being rendered will be subject to scrutiny.

- 2.47 To encourage suppliers of goods and services to receive payment by the most economical means for the Council. It is essential, however, that payments made by direct debit have the prior approval of the Corporate Director.
- 2.48 To ensure that the department obtains Best Value from purchases by taking appropriate steps to obtain competitive prices for goods and services of the appropriate quality, which are in line with Best Value principles and the Contract Procedure Rules as applicable.
- 2.49 Where appropriate, to put purchases out to competitive quotation or tender. These will comply with the Contract Procedure Rules.
- 2.50 To ensure that employees are aware of the National Code of Conduct for local government employees.
- 2.51 To ensure that loans, leasing or rental arrangements are not entered into without prior agreement from the Corporate Director. This is to protect the Council against entering into unapproved credit arrangements and to ensure that value for money is being obtained.
- 2.52 To notify the Corporate Director of outstanding expenditure relating to the previous financial year as soon as possible after 31 March in line with the timetable determined by the Corporate Director and, in any case, not later than 30 April.
- 2.53 With regard to contracts for construction and alterations to buildings and for civil engineering works, to document and agree with the Corporate Director the systems and procedures to be adopted in relation to financial aspects, including certification on interim and final payments, checking, recording and authorising payments, the system for monitoring and controlling capital schemes and the procedures for validation of sub-contractors' tax status.
- 2.54 To notify the Corporate Director immediately of any expenditure to be incurred as a result of statute/court order where there is no budgetary provision.
- 2.55 To ensure that all appropriate payment records are retained and stored for the defined period, in accordance with good practice and any statutory requirements.

USE OF CREDIT AND PROCUREMENT CARDS

2.56 General

All staff proposing to use a credit or procurement card must obtain approval from the Corporate Director to be an authorised user.

The following will apply to all cards issued:

- (a) The account will be in the name of Melton Borough Council with the authorised member of staff as the named user.

- (b) All authorised staff must complete and sign a card agreement to confirm that they accept the terms and conditions of the use, prior to using the card.
- (c) All cards must have an agreed spending limit and a set expiry date not exceeding two years.
- (d) Records and receipts must be retained to support all transactions.
- (e) Statements must be requested on a monthly basis, reconciled to a record of purchases made and submitted to Financial Services within 14 days of receipt.

2.57 Responsibility of the Corporate Director

The Corporate Director will act as the Credit/Procurement Card Controller.

Liaise with the relevant officer to determine an upper spending limit for the card.

The Corporate Director should be notified and maintain a log of the following details of all cards:

- (a) Card number
- (b) Authorised user
- (c) Valid/expiry dates of the card
- (d) Card limits
- (e) Copy of signed agreement.

Verify accuracy and completeness of reconciliation of monthly statements to receipts as submitted by the authorised officer.

Request investigation into any significant issues that has a financial implication for the Council.

Establish a system for reviewing limits on cards, up or down or cancelling a card where the limit has been exceeded on more than one occasion. All changes to card limits etc. must be authorised.

Request/implement a spending freeze on all lost or stolen cards.

2.58 Responsibility of the Authorised User

Maintain a record of all card purchases.

Reconcile the monthly statement to the purchase record.

Attach copies of the statement and reconciliation to the purchase record and forward for certification to the Head of Service.

Ensure safe custody of the card at all times.

Ensure via close monitoring that spending does not exceed the card's agreed limit.

Sign a card agreement accepting to adhere to the Council's terms and conditions of use.

Notify HCS in writing immediately the card is lost or stolen.

2.59 Accounting Procedure for Card Statements

Individual cardholder statements will be sent to Finance on a monthly basis.

On receipt, statements will be despatched to cardholders, for assessment, coding and authorisation.

On receipt, Service Departments should verify and authorise all entries against invoices, receipts and supplier statements.

All invoices, receipts and supplier statements must show any VAT payable separately. If in doubt, always ask for a VAT receipt/invoice/statement.

A payment slip(s) should be completed, detailing the appropriate general ledger codes to be used for processing.

All relevant paperwork to accompany Card statements should be forwarded to Financial Services within 14 days of receipt, for posting to the Financial Management System.

PAYMENTS TO EMPLOYEES AND MEMBERS

Why is this important?

- 2.60 Staff costs are the largest item of expenditure for most Council services. It is therefore important that payments are accurate, timely, made only where they are due for services to the Council and that payments accord with individuals' conditions of employment. It is also important that all payments are accurately and completely recorded and accounted for and that Members' allowances are authorised in accordance with the scheme adopted by the Council.

Key Controls

- 2.61 The key controls for payments to employees and Members are:

- (a) proper authorisation procedures are in place and that there is adherence to corporate timetables in relation to:
- starters
 - leavers
 - variations
 - enhancements
- and that payments are made in accordance with contracts of employment and where applicable on the basis of timesheets or claims
- (b) frequent reconciliation of payroll expenditure against approved budget and bank account

- (c) all appropriate payroll documents are retained and stored for the defined period in accordance with good practice and any statutory requirements
- (d) that Inland Revenue regulations are complied with.

Responsibilities of the Corporate Director

- 2.62 To arrange and control secure and reliable payment of salaries, wages, compensation or other emoluments to existing and former employees, in accordance with procedure prescribed by him or her, on the due date.
- 2.63 To record and make arrangements for the accurate and timely payment of tax, superannuation and other deductions.
- 2.64 To make arrangements for payment of all travel and subsistence claims or financial loss allowance. To approve the payment of urgent/emergency out of pocket expenses to staff where deemed appropriate. Where evidence is not provided by the service area within 1 week of the employee's return to work to consider if this should be recovered through the payroll system until such evidence is provided.
- 2.65 To make arrangements for paying Members' travel and other allowances upon receiving the prescribed form duly completed and authorised.
- 2.66 To provide advice and encouragement to secure payment of salaries and wages by the most economical means.
- 2.67 To ensure that there are adequate arrangements for administering superannuation matters on a day-to-day basis.

Responsibilities of Directors/Heads of Service

- 2.68 To ensure appointments are made in accordance with the regulations of the Council and approved establishments, grades and scale of pay and that adequate budget provision is available.
- 2.69 To notify the Corporate Director of all appointments, terminations or variations which may affect the pay or pension of an employee or former employee, in the form and to the timescale required by the Corporate Director.2.70 To ensure that adequate and effective systems and procedures are operated, so that:
 - (a) payments are only authorised to bona fide employees
 - (b) payments are only made where there is a valid entitlement
 - (c) conditions and contracts of employment are correctly applied
 - (d) employees' names listed on the payroll are checked at regular intervals to verify accuracy and completeness.
- 2.71 To maintain and provide the Corporate Director with an up-to-date list of the names of officers (together with specimen signatures) authorised to sign timesheets and other personnel documents.
- 2.72 To ensure that payroll transactions are processed only through the payroll system. Careful consideration should be given to the employment status of individuals employed on a self-employed consultant or subcontract basis. The

Inland Revenue applies a tight definition for employee status, and in cases of doubt, advice should be sought from the Corporate Director.

- 2.73 To certify travel and subsistence claims and other allowances. Certification is taken to mean that journeys were authorised and expenses properly and necessarily incurred, and that allowances are properly payable by the Council, ensuring that cost-effective use of travel arrangements is achieved. Due consideration should be given to tax implications and that the Corporate Director should be consulted where appropriate.
- 2.74 To ensure any urgent/emergency payments approved by the Corporate Director are evidenced and certified within 1 week of an employees return to work.
- 2.75 To ensure that the Corporate Director is notified of the details of any employee benefits in kind, to enable full and complete reporting within the income tax self-assessment system.
- 2.76 To ensure that all appropriate payroll documents are retained and stored for the defined period in accordance with the best practice and any statutory requirements.

Responsibilities of Members

- 2.77 To submit claims for Members' travel and subsistence allowances on a monthly basis and, in any event, within one month of the year-end.

3. TAXATION

Why is this important?

- 3.1 Like all organisations, the Council is responsible for ensuring its tax affairs are in order. Tax issues are often very complex and the penalties for incorrectly accounting for tax are severe. It is therefore very important for all officers to be aware of their role.

Key Controls

- 3.2 The key controls for taxation are:
 - (a) budget holders are provided with relevant information and kept up-to-date on tax issues
 - (b) budget holders are instructed on required record keeping
 - (c) all taxable transactions are identified, properly carried out and accounted for within stipulated timescales
 - (d) records are maintained in accordance with instructions
 - (e) returns are made to the appropriate authorities within the stipulated timescale.

Responsibilities of the Corporate Director

- 3.3 To complete all Inland Revenue returns including PAYE.
- 3.4 To complete a monthly return of VAT inputs and outputs to HM Customs and Excise.

- 3.5 To provide details to the Inland Revenue regarding the construction industry tax deduction scheme.
- 3.6 To maintain up-to-date guidance for Council employees on taxation issues in the budget and VAT manuals.

Responsibilities of Directors/Heads of Service

- 3.7 To ensure that the correct VAT liability is attached to all income due and that all VAT recoverable on purchases complies with HM Customs and Excise regulations.
- 3.8 To ensure that, where construction and maintenance works are undertaken, the contractor fulfils the necessary construction industry tax deduction requirements.
- 3.9 To ensure that all persons employed by the Council are added to the Council's payroll and tax deducted from any payments, except where the individuals are bona fide self-employed or are employed by a recognised employment agency.
- 3.10 The Chief Executive, Directors and Heads of Service should give careful consideration to the employment status of individuals employed on a self-employed consultant or subcontract basis. The Inland Revenue applies a tight definition for employee status, and in cases of doubt, advice should be sought from the Corporate Director.
- 3.11 To follow the guidance on taxation issued by the Corporate Director in the Council's budget and VAT manuals.

4. TRADING ACCOUNTS AND BUSINESS UNITS

Why is this important?

- 4.1 Trading accounts and business units have become more important as local authorities have developed a more commercial culture. Under Best Value, authorities are required to keep trading accounts for services provided on a basis other than straightforward recharge of cost. They are also required to disclose the results of significant trading operations in the Statement of Accounts.

Responsibilities of the Corporate Director

- 4.2 To advise on the establishment and operation of trading accounts and business units.

Responsibilities of Directors/Managers

- 4.3 To consult with the Corporate Director where a business unit wishes to enter into a contract with a third party where the contract expiry date exceeds the remaining life of their main contract with the Council. In general, such contracts should not be entered into unless they can be terminated within the main contract period without penalty.

- 4.4 To observe all statutory requirements in relation to business units, including the maintenance of a separate revenue account to which all relevant income is credited and all relevant expenditure, including overhead costs, is charged, and to produce an annual report in support of the final accounts.
- 4.5 To ensure that the same accounting principles are applied in relation to trading accounts or business units as for other services.
- 4.6 To ensure that each business unit prepares an annual business plan.

SECTION 4 – RISK MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF RESOURCES

1. RISK MANAGEMENT

Why is this important?

- 1.1 All organisations, whether private or public sector, face risks to people, property and continued operations. Risk is the chance or possibility of loss, damage, injury or failure to achieve objectives caused by an unwanted or uncertain action or event. Risk management is the planned and systematic approach to the identification, evaluation and control of risk. Its objectives are to secure the assets of the organisation and to ensure the continued financial and organisational well-being of the organisation. In essence it is, therefore, an integral part of good business practice. Risk management is concerned with evaluating the measures an organisation already has in place to manage identified risks and then recommending the action the organisation needs to take to control these risks effectively.

Key Controls

- 1.2 The key controls for risk management are:
- (a) Procedures are in place to identify, assess, prevent or contain material known risks, and these procedures are operating effectively throughout the Council.
 - (b) A monitoring process is in place to review regularly the effectiveness of risk reduction strategies and the operation of these controls. The risk management process should be conducted on a continuing basis.
 - (c) Managers know that they are responsible for managing relevant risks and are provided with relevant information on risk management initiatives.
 - (d) Provision is made for losses that might result from the risks that remain.
 - (e) Procedures are in place to investigate claims within required timescales.
 - (f) Acceptable levels of risk are determined and insured against where appropriate.
 - (g) The Council has identified business continuity plans for implementation in the event of disaster that results in significant loss or damage to its resources.

Responsibilities of the Corporate Director

- 1.3 To prepare and promote the Council's Risk Management Policy Statement.
- 1.4 To develop risk management controls in conjunction with other Heads of Service.
- 1.5 To include all appropriate employees of the Council in a suitable fidelity guarantee insurance policy.

- 1.6 To effect appropriate insurance cover, through external insurance and internal funding, and to negotiate all claims in consultation with other officers, where necessary.

Responsibilities of Directors/Heads of Service

- 1.7 To notify the Corporate Director immediately of any loss, liability or damage that may lead to a claim against the Council, together with any information or explanation required by the Corporate Director or the Council's insurers.
- 1.8 To take responsibility for risk management, in line with the Risk Management Strategy Policy, having regard to advice from the Corporate Director and other specialist officers (e.g. crime prevention, fire prevention, health and safety).
- 1.9 To ensure that there are regular reviews of risk within their departments.
- 1.10 To notify the Corporate Director promptly of all new risks, properties or vehicles that require insurance and of any alterations affecting existing insurances.
- 1.11 To consult the Corporate Director and the Solicitor to the Council on the terms of any indemnity that the Council is requested to give.
- 1.12 To ensure that employees, or anyone covered by the Council's insurances, do not admit liability or make any offer to pay compensation that may prejudice the assessment of liability in respect of any insurance claim.

2. INTERNAL CONTROLS

- 2.1 The Council is complex and beyond the direct control of individuals. It therefore requires internal controls to manage and monitor progress towards strategic objectives.
- 2.2 The Council has statutory obligations, and, therefore, requires internal controls to identify, meet and monitor compliance with these obligations.
- 2.3 The Council faces a wide range of financial, administrative and commercial risks, both from internal and external factors, which threaten the achievement of its objectives. Internal controls are necessary to manage these risks.
- 2.4 The system of internal controls is established in order to provide measurable achievement of:
 - (a) efficient and effective operations
 - (b) reliable financial information and reporting
 - (c) compliance with laws and regulations
 - (d) risk management
 - (e) protection of asset.

Key Controls

- 2.5 The key controls and control objectives for internal control systems are:
- (a) key controls should be reviewed on a regular basis and the Council should be satisfied that the systems of internal control are operating effectively
 - (b) managerial control systems, including defining policies, setting objectives and plans, monitoring financial and other performance and taking appropriate anticipatory and remedial action. The key objective of these systems is to promote ownership of the control environment by defining roles and responsibilities
 - (c) financial and operational control systems and procedures, which include physical safeguards for assets, segregation of duties, authorisation and approval procedures and information systems
 - (d) an effective internal audit function that is properly resourced. It should operate in accordance with the principles contained in the Auditing Practices Board's auditing guideline *Guidance for Internal Auditors*, as interpreted by CIPFA's *Code of Practice for Internal Audit in Local Government in the United Kingdom* and with any other statutory obligations and regulations.

Responsibilities of the Corporate Director

- 2.6 To assist the Council to put in place an appropriate control environment and effective internal controls which provide reasonable assurance of effective and efficient operations, financial stewardship, probity and compliance with laws and regulations.

Responsibilities of Directors/Heads of Service

- 2.7 To manage processes to check that established controls are being adhered to and to evaluate their effectiveness, in order to be confident in the proper use of resources, achievement of objectives and management of risks.
- 2.8 To review existing controls in the light of changes affecting the Council and to establish and implement new ones in line with guidance from the Corporate Director. Directors should also be responsible for removing controls that are unnecessary or not cost or risk effective – for example, because of duplication.
- 2.9 To ensure staff have a clear understanding of the consequences of lack of control.

3. AUDIT REQUIREMENTS

INTERNAL AUDIT

Why is this important?

- 3.1 The requirement for an internal audit function for local authorities is implied by section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972, which requires that authorities “make arrangements for the proper administration of their financial affairs”. The Accounts and Audit Regulations (2015) requires every local authority to maintain an effective internal audit to evaluate the effectiveness of its risk management, control and governance processes taking into account public sector internal auditing standards or guidance.
- 3.2 Accordingly, internal audit is an independent and objective appraisal function established by the Council for reviewing the system of internal control. It examines, evaluates and reports on the adequacy of internal control as a contribution to the proper, economic, efficient and effective use of resources.

Key Controls

- 3.3 The key controls for internal audit are:
- (a) that it is independent in its planning and operation
 - (b) the Head of Internal Audit has direct access to the Head of Paid Service, all levels of management and directly to Elected Members
 - (c) the internal auditors comply with the Auditing Practices Board’s guideline *Guidance for Internal Auditors*, as interpreted by CIPFA’s *Code of Practice for Internal Audit in Local Government in the United Kingdom*.

Responsibilities of the Corporate Director in liaison with Internal Audit.

- 3.4 The provision of an effective and efficient internal audit function.
- 3.5 To ensure that internal auditors have the authority to:
- (a) access Council premises at reasonable times
 - (b) access all assets, records, documents, correspondence and control systems
 - (c) receive any information and explanation considered necessary concerning any matter under consideration
 - (d) require any employee of the Council to account for cash, stores or any other authority asset under his or her control
 - (e) access records belonging to third parties, such as contractors, when required
 - (f) directly access the Head of Paid Service, the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee and the Governance Committee.
- 3.6 To approve, following consultation with the Management Team, the strategic and annual audit plans prepared by the Internal Audit, which take account of the characteristics and relative risks of the activities involved.
- 3.7 To ensure that effective procedures are in place to investigate promptly any fraud or irregularity.

Responsibilities of Directors/Heads of Service

- 3.8 To notify the Corporate Director immediately of any suspected fraud, theft, irregularity, improper use or misappropriation of the Council's property or resources. Pending investigation and reporting, the director/head of service should take all necessary steps to prevent further loss and to secure records and documentation against removal or alteration.
- 3.9 To ensure that new systems, are discussed with and agreed by Internal Audit prior to implementation.

EXTERNAL AUDIT

Why is this important?

- 3.10 The Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 lays the foundations for the arrangements for external audit following closure of the Audit Commission including the transitional arrangements.

Responsibility for preparing and issuing Codes of Audit Practice and guidance to auditors, and a power to carry out examinations into the economy, efficiency and effectiveness with which relevant authorities have used their resources, is held by the Comptroller and Auditor General. Data matching powers and the National Fraud Initiative are responsibilities held by the Cabinet Office. The counter-fraud function is held by a new public sector 'Counter Fraud Centre' established by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA).

- 3.11 The Code of Audit Practice sets out what local auditors of relevant local public bodies are required to do to fulfill their statutory responsibilities under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 The external auditor has rights of access to all documents and information necessary for audit purposes
- 3.12 The Council's accounts are scrutinised by external auditors, who must be satisfied that the statement of accounts 'presents fairly' the financial position of the Council and its income and expenditure for the year in question and complies with the legal requirements.

Key Controls

- 3.13 The key control for external audit is:
- (a) External Auditors are appointed normally for a minimum period of five years. This process is currently under review. External Auditors are required to follow the code of audit practice, when carrying out their audits.

Responsibilities of the Corporate Director

- 3.14 To ensure that External Auditors are given access at all reasonable times to premises, personnel, documents and assets that the External Auditors consider necessary for the purposes of their work.
- 3.15 In conjunction with Internal Audit to ensure there is effective liaison between External and Internal Audit.
- 3.16 To work with the External Auditor and advise the Council, Policy, Finance and Administration Committee, Directors and Heads of Service on their responsibilities in relation to external audit.

Responsibilities of Directors/Heads of Service

- 3.17 To ensure that external auditors are given access at all reasonable times to premises, personnel, documents and assets which the external auditors consider necessary for the purposes of their work.
- 3.18 To ensure that all records and systems are up to date and available for inspection.

4. PREVENTING FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

Why is it this important?

- 4.1 The Council will not tolerate fraud and corruption in the administration of its responsibilities, whether from inside or outside the Council.
- 4.2 The Council's expectation of propriety and accountability is that Members and staff at all levels will lead by example in ensuring adherence to legal requirements, rules, procedures and practices.
- 4.3 The Council also expects that individuals and organisations (e.g. suppliers, contractors, service providers) with whom it comes into contact will act towards the Council with integrity and without thought or actions involving fraud and corruption.

Key Controls

- 4.4 The key controls regarding the prevention of financial irregularities are that:
 - (a) the Council has an effective anti-fraud and corruption policy and maintains a culture that will not tolerate fraud or corruption
 - (b) all Members and staff act with integrity and lead by example
 - (c) senior managers are required to deal swiftly and firmly with those who defraud or attempt to defraud the Council or who are corrupt
 - (d) high standards of conduct are promoted amongst members by the Standards Committee/Governance Committee and Ethical Governance Panel
 - (e) the maintenance of a register of interests in which any hospitality or gifts accepted must be recorded
 - (f) whistle blowing procedures are in place and operate effectively

- (g) legislation including the Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998 is adhered to.

Responsibilities of the Corporate Director in conjunction with Internal Audit.

- 4.5 To develop and maintain an anti-fraud and corruption policy.
- 4.6 To maintain adequate and effective internal control arrangements.
- 4.7 To ensure that all suspected irregularities are reported in accordance with the procedures set out in the Anti-Fraud and Corruption Response Plan.

Responsibilities of Directors/Heads of Service

- 4.8 To ensure that all suspected irregularities are reported in line with the Fraud and Corruption Response plan.
- 4.9 To instigate the Council's disciplinary procedures where the outcome of an audit investigation indicates improper behaviour.
- 4.10 To ensure that where financial impropriety is discovered, the Corporate Director is informed without delay.

5. ASSETS

SECURITY

Why is this important?

- 5.1 The Council holds assets in the form of property, vehicles, equipment, furniture and other items worth many millions of pounds. It is important that assets are safeguarded and used efficiently in service delivery, and that there are arrangements for the security of both assets and information required for service operations. An up-to-date asset register is a prerequisite for proper fixed asset accounting and sound asset management.

Key Controls

- 5.2 The key controls for the security of resources such as land, buildings, fixed plant, machinery, equipment, software and information are:
 - (a) resources are used only for the purposes of the Council and are properly accounted for
 - (b) resources are available for use when required
 - (c) resources no longer required are disposed of in accordance with the law and the regulations of the Council so as to maximise benefits

- (d) an asset register is maintained for the Council, assets are recorded when they are acquired by the Council and this record is updated as changes occur with respect to the location and condition of the asset
- (e) all staff are aware of their responsibilities with regard to safeguarding the Council's assets and information, including the requirements of the Data Protection Act and software copyright legislation
- (f) all staff are aware of their responsibilities with regard to safeguarding the security of the Council's computer systems, including maintaining restricted access to the information held on them and compliance with the Council's computer and internet security policies.

Responsibilities of the Corporate Director

- 5.3 To ensure that an asset register is maintained in accordance with good practice for all fixed assets. The function of the asset register is to provide the Council with information about fixed assets so that they are:
 - safeguarded
 - used efficiently and effectively
 - adequately maintained
- 5.4 To receive the information required for accounting, costing and financial records from each director.
- 5.5 To ensure that assets are valued in accordance with the *Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom* (CIPFA/LASAAC).

Responsibilities of Directors/Heads of Service

- 5.6 A property database (asset register) should be maintained in a form approved by the Corporate Director for all properties, plant and machinery and moveable assets currently owned or used by the Council. Any use of property by a department or establishment other than for direct service delivery should be supported by documentation identifying terms, responsibilities and duration of use.
- 5.7 To ensure that lessees and other prospective occupiers of Council land are not allowed to take possession or enter the land until a lease or agreement, in a form approved by the director in consultation with the Solicitor to the Council has been established as appropriate.
- 5.8 To ensure the proper security of all buildings and other assets under their control.
- 5.9 Where land or buildings are surplus to requirements, a recommendation for sale should be the subject of a report by the director/head of service to the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee after consultation with the Corporate Director and the Solicitor to the Council.

- 5.10 To pass Title Deeds to the Solicitor of the Council who is responsible for custody of all Title Deeds.
- 5.11 To ensure that no Council asset is subject to personal use by an employee without proper authority.
- 5.12 To ensure the safe custody of vehicles, equipment, furniture, stock, stores and other property belonging to the Council.
- 5.13 To ensure that the service maintains an inventory of moveable assets in accordance with arrangements defined by the Corporate Director.
- 5.14 To ensure that assets are identified, their location recorded and that they are appropriately marked and insured.
- 5.15 To consult the Corporate Director in any case where security is thought to be defective or where it is considered that special security arrangements may be needed.
- 5.16 To ensure cash holdings on premises are kept to a minimum.
- 5.17 To ensure that keys to safes and similar receptacles are securely held by those responsible at all times; loss of any such keys must be reported to the Corporate Director as soon as possible.
- 5.18 To record all disposal or part exchange of assets that should normally be by competitive tender or public auction, unless, following consultation with the Corporate Director, the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee agrees otherwise.
- 5.19 To arrange for the valuation of assets for accounting purposes to meet requirements specified by the Corporate Director.
- 5.20 To ensure that all employees are aware that they have a personal responsibility with regard to the protection and confidentiality of information, whether held in manual or computerised records. Information may be sensitive or privileged, or may possess some intrinsic value, and its disclosure or loss could result in a cost to the Council in some way.

INVENTORIES

Why is it important?

- 5.21 To safeguard the Council's assets and ensure that proper records are kept of all of the Council's assets. Assets included in the inventory are generally those of a relatively low value, are moveable and have not been included in the Asset Register.

Key Controls

- 5.22 The key controls for the maintenance of inventories are:
 - (a) inventories are maintained in the prescribed format

- (b) acquisitions and disposals are recorded at the time the event occurs
- (c) a physical check against the inventory is made at least once in any twelve month period.

Responsibilities of the Corporate Director

- 5.23 To prescribe the format and method for maintaining inventories.
- 5.24 To ensure inventories are maintained and are up to date.
- 5.25 To ensure items are included on the Council's insurance policies where appropriate.

Responsibilities of Directors/Heads of Service

- 5.26 To maintain inventories and record an adequate description of furniture, fittings, equipment, plant and machinery above £100 in value for any single item in the manner prescribed by the Corporate Director.
- 5.27 To carry out an annual check of all items on the inventory in order to verify location, review condition and to take action in relation to surpluses or deficiencies, annotating the inventory accordingly. Attractive and portable items such as computers, cameras and video recorders should be identified with security markings as belonging to the Council.
- 5.28 To make sure that property is only used in the course of the Council's business, unless the director concerned has given permission otherwise.

STOCKS AND STORES

Why is this important?

- 5.29 To ensure stock and stores which are held by the Council are only used for the purpose of providing Council services, that they are safeguarded from theft or misappropriate and are maintained at reasonable levels.

Key Controls

- 5.30 The key controls for stocks and stores are:
 - (a) stock records are maintained in prescribed format
 - (b) stock levels are set at appropriate levels
 - (c) a regular independent physical check is carried out
 - (d) adequate physical security is provided for stock and stores whilst awaiting use
 - (e) processes are in place to deal with discrepancies and the disposal of surplus of obsolete stock.

- Responsibilities of Corporate Director** 5.31 To provide the format and method for maintaining records of stocks and stores.

- 5.32 To review from time to time the adequacy and frequency of stock checks.
- 5.33 To maintain appropriate accounting records and to obtain at the year end a certificate from the responsible officer of the value of stock held.

Responsibilities of Directors/Heads of Service

- 5.34 To make arrangements for the care and custody of stocks and stores in the department.
- 5.35 To ensure stocks are maintained at reasonable levels and are subject to a regular independent physical check. All discrepancies should be investigated and pursued to a satisfactory conclusion.
- 5.36 To investigate and remove from the Council's records (i.e. write-off) discrepancies and redundant stocks and equipment as necessary, or to obtain approval if they are in excess of £100.
- 5.37 To authorise or write-off disposal of redundant stocks and equipment. Procedures for disposal of such stocks and equipment should be by competitive quotations or auction, unless, following consultation with the Corporate Director, the Management Team decides otherwise in a particular case.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Why is this important?

- 5.39 Intellectual property is a generic term that includes inventions and writing. If these are created by the employee during the course of employment, then, as a general rule, they belong to the employer, not the employee. Various acts of Parliament cover different types of intellectual property.
- 5.40 Certain activities undertaken within the Council may give rise to items that may be patentable, for example, software development. These items are collectively known as intellectual property.

Key Controls

- 5.41 The key control for intellectual property is:
- (a) in the event that the Council decides to become involved in the commercial exploitation of inventions, the matter should proceed in accordance with the Council's approved intellectual property procedures.

Responsibilities of the Corporate Director

- 5.42 To develop and disseminate good practice through the Council's intellectual property procedures.

Responsibilities of Directors/Managers

- 5.43 To ensure that controls are in place to ensure that staff do not carry out private work in Council time and that staff are aware of an employer's rights with regard to intellectual property.

ASSET DISPOSAL

Why is this important?

- 5.44 It would be uneconomic and inefficient for the cost of assets to outweigh their benefits. Obsolete, non-repairable or unnecessary resources should be disposed of in accordance with the law and the regulations of the Council.

Key Controls

- 5.45 The key controls for asset disposal are:
- (a) assets for disposal are identified and are disposed of at the most appropriate time, and only when it is in the best interests of the Council, and best price is obtained, bearing in mind other factors, such as environmental issues. For items of significant value, disposal should be by competitive tender or public auction. Any disposals of land should be in line with the Land Acquisition & Disposal Policy.
 - (b) procedures protect staff involved in the disposal from accusations of personal gain.

Responsibilities of the Corporate Director

- 5.46 To issue guidelines representing best practice for disposal of assets.
- 5.47 To ensure appropriate accounting entries are made to remove the value of disposed assets from the Council's records and to include the sale proceeds if appropriate.

Responsibilities of Directors/Heads of Service

- 5.48 To seek advice on the disposal of surplus or obsolete materials, stores or equipment as necessary.
- 5.49 To dispose of surplus assets in accordance with any guidelines on best practice issued by the Corporate Director.
- 5.50 To ensure that income received for the disposal of an asset is properly banked and coded.
- 5.51 To ensure that the Asset Register or inventory is updated following a disposal.

6. TREASURY MANAGEMENT

Why is this important?

- 6.1 Many millions of pounds pass through the Council's books each year. This led to the establishment of Codes of Practice. These aim to provide assurances that the Council's money is properly managed in a way that balances risk with return, but with the overriding consideration being given to the security of the Council's capital sum.

Key Controls

- 6.2 The key controls for treasury management are:
- (a) that the authority's borrowings and investments comply with the CIPFA *Code of Practice on Treasury Management*, with the Council's Treasury Policy Statement and Treasury Management Practices.
 - (b) to report on treasury management activities to the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee on a regular basis
 - (c) the Treasury Management Strategy and policies are scrutinised by the Budget and Strategic Planning Working Group on a regular basis.
 - (d) to operate bank accounts as are considered necessary.

Responsibilities of Directors/Heads of Service – Treasury Management and Banking

- 6.3 To follow the instructions on banking issued by the Corporate Director.

Responsibilities of the Corporate Director–

Investments and Borrowing

- 6.4 To ensure that all investments of money are made in the name of the Council or in the name of nominees approved by the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee.
- 6.5 To ensure that all securities that are the property of the Council or its nominees and the Title Deeds of all property in the Council's ownership are held in the custody of the Solicitor to the Council.
- 6.6 To effect all borrowing in the name of the Council.
- 6.7 To act as the Council's registrar of stocks, bonds and mortgages and to maintain records of all borrowing of money by the Council.

Responsibilities of Directors/Heads of Service – Investments and Borrowing

- 6.8 To ensure that loans are not made to third parties and that interests are not acquired in companies, joint ventures or other enterprises without the approval of the Policy, Finance and Administration Committee following consultation with the Corporate Director.

Responsibilities of Directors/Heads of Service – Trust Funds and Funds held for Third Parties

- 6.9 To arrange for all trust funds to be held, wherever possible, in the name of the Council. All officers acting as trustees by virtue of their official position shall deposit securities, etc relating to the trust with the Solicitor to the Council unless the deed otherwise provides.
- 6.10 To arrange, where funds are held on behalf of third parties, for their secure administration, such arrangements to be approved by the Corporate Director and to maintain written records of all transactions.
- 6.11 To ensure that trust funds are operated within any relevant legislation and the specific requirements for each trust.

Responsibilities of the Corporate Director–

Imprest Accounts

- 6.12 To provide employees of the Council with cash, bank imprest or credit card accounts to meet minor expenditure on behalf of the Council and to prescribe rules for operating these accounts. Minor items of expenditure should not exceed the prescribed amount.
- 6.13 To determine the imprest account limits and to ensure records of all transactions on imprest accounts are maintained and periodically to review the arrangements for the safe custody and control of these imprest accounts.
- 6.14 To reimburse imprest holders as often as is necessary to restore the imprests, but normally not more than monthly.

Responsibilities of Directors/Heads of Service – Imprest Accounts

- 6.15 To ensure that employees operating an imprest account:
- (a) obtain and retain vouchers to support each payment from the imprest account. Where appropriate, an official receipted VAT invoice must be obtained
 - (b) make adequate arrangements for the safe custody of the account
 - (c) produce upon demand by the Corporate Director cash and all vouchers to the total value of the imprest account
 - (d) record transactions promptly
 - (e) reconcile and balance the account at least monthly; reconciliation sheets to be signed and retained by the imprest holder
 - (f) provide the Corporate Director with a certificate of the value of the account held at 31 March each year
 - (g) ensure that the imprest is never used to cash personal cheques or to make personal loans and that the only payments into the account are the reimbursement of the imprest and change relating to purchases where an advance has been made

- (h) on leaving the Council's employment or otherwise ceasing to be entitled to hold an imprest advance, an employee shall account to the Corporate Director for the amount advanced to him or her.

7. STAFFING

Why is this important?

- 7.1 In order to provide the highest level of service, it is crucial that the Council recruits and retains high calibre, knowledgeable staff, qualified to an appropriate level.

Key Controls

- 7.2 The key controls for staffing are:

- (a) an appropriate staffing strategy and policy exists, in which staffing requirements and budget allocation are matched
- (b) procedures are in place for forecasting staffing requirements and cost
- (c) controls are implemented that ensure that staff time is used efficiently and to the benefit of the Council
- (d) checks are undertaken prior to employing new staff to ensure that they are appropriately qualified, experienced and trustworthy
- (e) the appropriate procedures are in place to identify the training needs of staff appropriate training programmes/courses etc.

Responsibilities of the Corporate Director

- 7.3 To ensure that budget provision exists for all existing and new employees.
- 7.4 To act as an advisor to directors on areas such as National Insurance and pension contributions, as appropriate.

Responsibilities of Directors/Heads of Service

- 7.5 To produce an annual staffing budget.
- 7.6 To ensure that the staffing budget is an accurate forecast of staffing levels and is equated to an appropriate revenue budget provision (including on-costs and overheads).
- 7.7 To monitor staff activity to ensure adequate control over such costs as sickness, overtime, training and temporary staff.
- 7.8 To ensure that the staffing budget is not exceeded without due authority and that it is managed to enable the agreed level of service to be provided.
- 7.9 To ensure that the Communications Manager and the Corporate Director are immediately informed if the staffing budget is likely to be materially over or underspent.

SECTION 5 – EXTERNAL ARRANGEMENTS

1. PARTNERSHIPS

Why is this important?

- 1.1 Partnerships are likely to play a key role in delivering community strategies and in helping to promote and improve the well-being of the area. Local authorities are working in partnership with others – public agencies, private companies, community groups and voluntary organisations. Local authorities still deliver some services, but their distinctive leadership role is to bring together the contributions of the various stakeholders. They therefore need to deliver a shared vision of services based on user wishes.
- 1.2 Local authorities will mobilise investment, bid for funds, champion the needs of their areas and harness the energies of local people and community organisations. Local authorities will be measured by what they achieve in partnership with others.

General

- 1.3 The main reasons for entering into a partnership are:
- (a) the desire to find new ways to share risk
 - (b) the ability to access new resources
 - (c) to provide new and better ways of delivering services
 - (d) to forge new relationships.
- 1.4 A partner is defined as either:
- (a) an organisation (private or public) undertaking, part funding or participating as a beneficiary in a project, or
 - (b) a body whose nature or status give it a right or obligation to support the project.
- 1.5 Partners participate in projects by:
- (a) acting as a project deliverer or sponsor, solely or in concert with others
 - (b) acting as a project funder or part funder
 - (c) being the beneficiary group of the activity undertaken in a project.
- 1.6 Partners have common responsibilities:
- (a) to be willing to take on a role in the broader programme appropriate to the skills and resources of the partner organisation
 - (b) to act in good faith at all times and in the best interests of the partnership's aims and objectives
 - (c) be open about any conflict of interests that might arise

- (d) to encourage joint working and promote the sharing of information, resources and skills between public, private and community sectors
- (e) to hold confidentially any information received as a result of partnership activities or duties that is of a confidential or commercially sensitive nature
- (f) to act wherever possible as ambassadors for the project.

Key Controls

1.7 The key controls for external partners are:

- (a) if appropriate, to be aware of their responsibilities under the Council's Financial and Contract Procedure Rules
- (b) to ensure that risk management processes are in place to identify and assess all known risks
- (c) to ensure that project appraisal processes are in place to assess the viability of the project in terms of resources, staffing and expertise
- (d) to agree and accept formally the roles and responsibilities of each of the partners involved in the project before the project commences
- (e) to communicate regularly with other partners throughout the project so that problems can be identified and shared to achieve their successful resolution.

Responsibilities of the Corporate Director

1.8 To advise on effective controls that will ensure that resources are not wasted.

1.9 To advise on the key elements of funding a project. They include:

- (a) a scheme appraisal for financial viability in both the current and future years
- (b) risk appraisal and management
- (c) resourcing, including taxation issues
- (d) audit, security and control requirements
- (e) carry-forward arrangements.

1.10 To ensure that the accounting arrangements are satisfactory.

Responsibilities of Directors/Managers

1.11 To maintain a register of all contracts entered into with external bodies in accordance with procedures specified by the Corporate Director.

1.12 To ensure that, before entering into agreements with external bodies, a risk management appraisal has been prepared.

1.13 To ensure that such agreements and arrangements do not impact adversely upon the services provided by the Council.

- 1.14 To ensure that all agreements and arrangements are properly documented.
- 1.15 To provide appropriate information to the Corporate Director to enable a note to be entered into the Council's statement of accounts concerning material items.

2. **EXTERNAL FUNDING**

Why is this important?

- 2.1 External funding is potentially a very important source of income, but funding conditions need to be carefully considered to ensure that they are compatible with the aims and objectives of the Council. Local authorities are increasingly encouraged to provide seamless service delivery through working closely with other agencies and private service providers. Funds from external agencies such as the National Lottery and the single regeneration budget provide additional resources to enable the Council to deliver services to the local community. However, in some instances, although the scope for external funding has increased, such funding is linked to tight specifications and may not be flexible enough to link to the Council's overall plan.

Key Controls

- 2.2 The key controls for external funding are:
 - (a) to ensure that key conditions of funding and any statutory requirements are complied with and that the responsibilities of the accountable body are clearly understood
 - (b) to ensure that funds are acquired only to meet the priorities approved in the policy framework by the Council
 - (c) to ensure that any match-funding requirements are clearly understood and are given due consideration prior to entering into long-term agreements and that future revenue budgets reflect these requirements.

Responsibilities of the Corporate Director

- 2.3 To ensure that all funding notified by external bodies is received and properly recorded in the Council's accounts.
- 2.4 To ensure that the match-funding requirements are clearly understood and are considered prior to entering into the agreements and that future revenue budgets reflect these requirements.
- 2.5 To ensure that audit requirements are met.

Responsibilities of Directors/Managers

- 2.6 To ensure that all claims for funds are made by the due date.

2.7 To ensure that the project progresses in accordance with the agreed project plan and that all expenditure is properly incurred and recorded.

3. **WORK FOR THIRD PARTIES**

Why is this important?

3.1 Current legislation enables the Council to provide a range of services to other bodies. Such work may enable a unit to maintain economies of scale and existing expertise. Arrangements should be in place to ensure that any risks associated with this work is minimised and that such work is intra vires.

Key Controls

3.2 The key controls for working with third parties are:

- (a) to ensure that proposals are costed properly in accordance with any guidance provided by the Corporate Director
- (b) to ensure that contracts are drawn up using any guidance provided by the Solicitor to the Council and that formal approval is sought when amounts are significant
- (c) maintenance of proper financial records of all transactions with third parties.

3.3 To ensure that, wherever possible, payment is received in advance of the delivery of the service.

3.4 To ensure that the department/unit has the appropriate expertise to undertake the contract.

3.5 To ensure that such contracts do not impact adversely upon the services provided for the Council.

3.6 To ensure that following consultation with the Solicitor to the Council all contracts are properly documented.

3.7 To provide appropriate information to the Corporate Director to enable a note to be entered into the statement of accounts.



MELTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

CONTRACT PROCEDURE RULES

Issue Date: 14 December 2016

Approved by Full Council on 14 December 2016

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INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

1 Basic Principles

- 1.1 These Contract Procedure Rules set out the rules governing all Melton Borough Council's procurements.
- 1.2 Whether or not a procurement is subject to EU Regulations, it must be conducted in accordance with the basic EU Treaty Principles. This means that all procurements must be carried out in a fair, transparent, equitable and non discriminatory way.
- 1.3 Any changes to the relevant English or European law must be observed until these Rules are revised. If these Rules or the Procurement Toolkit conflict in any way with English law or European law in force in England then that legislation takes precedence.
- 1.4 The strategic advice of the Welland Procurement Unit and, where relevant, Legal Services must be sought during the earliest stages of planning and procurement.
- 1.5 All procurements must realise value for money by achieving the optimum combination of whole life costs and quality of outcome.
- 1.6 These Contract Procedure Rules are designed to ensure that procurements:
 - 1.6.1 achieve value for money for public money spent;
 - 1.6.2 are consistent with the highest standards of propriety;
 - 1.6.3 are allocated in a fair and compliant manner;
 - 1.6.4 comply with all legal requirements and established government and commercial codes of conduct;
 - 1.6.5 support the Council's own corporate aims and service policies;
 - 1.6.6 comply with the Council's Financial Procedure rules, health and safety, equality and environmental sustainability requirements; and
 - 1.6.7 manage the Council's risk effectively.
- 1.7 The Rules have four primary objectives:

- 1.7.1 To ensure that the Council obtains value for money and fulfils the duty of achieving best value as defined in Section 3 of the Local Government Act 2003.
- 1.7.2 To ensure that the Council complies with English law and European law in force in England that governs the procurement of Goods, Services and Works.
- 1.7.3 To establish tendering procedures which when followed should protect Members and Officers of the Council from any allegation of acting unfairly or unlawfully which may be made in connection with any procurement by the Council of Goods, Services, or Works.
- 1.7.4 To ensure that any risks associated with entering into the contract are assessed as part of the procurement process.

2 Scope of these Contract Procedure Rules

- 2.1 These Rules apply to all procurements undertaken by the Council unless any such procurement is expressly excepted under these Rules or is subject to an exemption.
- 2.2 The Rules apply to all procurement activity including arrangements under which the Council pays or receives money or equivalent value and includes:
 - 2.2.1 the permanent supply or disposal of assets/goods;
 - 2.2.2 execution of works;
 - 2.2.3 the temporary hire, rental or lease of a supply;
 - 2.2.4 the provision of services (including agency contracts for interim or temporary staff, consultancy contracts, contracts with the voluntary sector);
 - 2.2.5 concession contracts (please seek advice from Welland Procurement Unit);
 - 2.2.6 any combination of the above.
- 2.3 For the avoidance of doubt, these Rules do not apply to the following contracts:
 - 2.3.1 Employment contracts making an individual a direct employee of the Council;
or
 - 2.3.2 Land transactions to acquire or dispose of some interest in land (which are covered by Financial Procedure Rules);

2.3.3 Lending or borrowing of money.

3 Exemptions

3.1 Unless a Contract falls within the list of general Exemptions set out in Appendix A, it cannot be exempted from these rules.

3.2 The Exemptions listed here do not apply to procurements subject to the EU Procedure. For procurements valued below the relevant EU Threshold, officers with approval from the Solicitor to the Council and the Corporate Director may grant formal exemptions which fulfil one or more of the criteria set out in Appendix A.

3.3 A procurement will be considered compliant where another authority/public body is acting as 'lead buyer' and provided that the person(s) awarding the contract can demonstrate the arrangements comply with the requirements of best value and other applicable legislation, included where relevant the EU Directives. This includes recognised wider public sector arrangements, including for example those let by the Crown Commercial Service or successor organisations etc. A Head of Service will be required to approve such a procurement.

3.4 An 'Exemption Request Form' can be found at [Appendix B](#) and when an Exemption is sought this must be submitted to the Solicitor to the Council and the Corporate Director for initial clearance.

3.5 The Solicitor to the Council and Corporate Director will ensure that a decision on a request for an Exemption is made within five (5) working days of receipt of the relevant form.

3.6 An exemption will either:

3.6.1 Be approved by the Solicitor to the Council and Corporate Director and confirmed with the requesting Officer; or

3.6.2 Held pending a request for further information; or

3.6.3 Rejected stating reasons; or

3.6.6 Referred to the relevant committee for determination if in the opinion of the Solicitor to the Council and Corporate Director that is required.

3.7 If the Exemption is approved, the application form will be endorsed and returned to the relevant department who should keep a copy with the procurement file as supporting evidence.

4 Roles and Responsibilities

- 4.1 The Officer responsible for procurement (“the Officer”) must comply with these Rules, the Financial Procedure Rules and all UK and European Legislation in force in England.
- 4.2 The Officer must ensure that agents acting on their behalf also comply with Rule 4.1 above.
- 4.3 The Officer responsible for the contract must comply with the Council Code of Conduct and must not invite or accept any gift or reward in respect of the award of performance of any contract.
- 4.4 The Welland Procurement Unit is the procurement service shared by this Council and other Councils admitted by the Welland Partnership Joint Committee. The Unit issues guidance and offers assistance on procurement matters to all participating Councils.
- 4.5 The Officer must have regard to current guidance offered by the Welland Procurement Unit and the principles of the Council’s Procurement Strategy.
- 4.6 The Officer must establish if an existing approved contract exists before seeking to let another contract. This contract must be used unless there is an overriding reason why not.
- 4.7 Where the Council is procuring through the Welland Procurement Unit, there is no further requirement to seek alternative quotations and tenders. The Contract Procedure Rules for the lead authority adopted by the Welland Joint Committee for any procurement will be applied by the Welland Procurement Unit.
- 4.8 The officer must consult the Welland Procurement Unit prior to commencing any tendering activity where the contract value may be greater than the EU Threshold (see Appendix D).
- 4.9 The Officer should take advice from the Welland Procurement Unit when any employee may be affected by any transfer arrangement, to ensure the relevant issues are considered, including the Transfer of Undertaking Protection of Employment (TUPE), and that Legal/Human Resources advice is obtained before proceeding with the procurement.
- 4.10 If the Welland Procurement Unit is not available to provide advice for any reason, advice should be sought from the Corporate Director or Solicitor to the Council in the first instance.

4.11 Consultants:

- 4.11.1 An Authorised Officer may only appoint external consultants or advisors providing professional or consulting services if such services are not available within the Council or if Council *Officers* providing them do not have the resources to meet the needs of the service. Where such services are available in-house, the *Authorised Officer* must consult with a Director or the Head of Service before taking any decision to make an external appointment. Where external legal services are required, the appointment will be managed by the Solicitor to the Council.
- 4.11.2 The appointment of external consultants and advisors shall be undertaken in accordance with the relevant sections of these Rules and the Procurement Toolkit.
- 4.11.3 External consultants and technical officers engaged to supervise contracts must follow these Rules as applicable and their contracts for services must state this requirement.
- 4.11.4 All contracts for external consultants and advisors shall explicitly require that the consultants or advisors provide without delay any or all documents and records maintained by them relating to the services provided on request of the Officer, and lodge all such documents and records with the appropriate Officer at the end of the contract.
- 4.11.5 The Officer shall ensure that any consultant working for the Council has appropriate indemnity insurance.
- 4.11.6 The officer will also need to complete an employment status check toolkit which can be located from the Human Resources team.

5 Partnership and Joint Arrangements

- 5.1 These Rules apply to any proposal for the Council to become involved in a procurement as part of a joint venture or partnership, including the monitoring of any such arrangement. A joint venture or partnership:
- Includes any formal arrangement involving one or more organisations in addition to the Council through which either a specific project or services within any of the functions of the Council are to be provided; and
 - Provides a role for the Council or any of its members or officers in whatever structure is used to deliver the project or services involved (such structures may include but are not limited to, companies, trusts and management committees).

- 5.2 Before any consideration is given to the Council entering into a joint venture with the private sector or a strategic service delivery partnership with any external organisation, the Head of Service concerned must submit information detailing the proposed joint venture or partnership to the appropriate Authorising Officer or Members' body as determined on a case by case basis. They will give consideration to the proposed joint venture in accordance with these Rules and will ensure that a proper Officer/Member group is convened.
- 5.3 Procurement processes for strategic partnerships must include, where relevant:
- 5.3.1 The issue of an information memorandum to prospective bidders setting out the background to the project, the Council's objectives and an outline of the procurement process and timetable, with roles and responsibilities made clear.
- 5.3.2 An invitation to bidders to demonstrate their track record in achieving value for money through effective use of their supply chain, including the use of small firms, this should continue to be examined as part of the contract management.
- 5.3.3 The inclusion in invitations to tender (or negotiate) for partnerships a requirement on bidders to support optional, priced proposals for the delivery of specified community benefits which are relevant to the contract and add value to the Community Strategy.
- 5.3.4 A clear indication of roles and responsibilities, including nomination for the lead authority where appropriate.

COMMON COMPETITION PRINCIPLES

6 Records

6.1 Where the total contract value is less than £50,000, the document containing the Request for Quotation as well as the Quotes received from Bidders must be kept as well as:

- A written or electronic record of any exemption and the reasons for it if an exemption has been sought;
- A written or electronic record of the evaluations carried out and their conclusion; and
- Written or electronic records of communications with the successful Bidder.

6.2 Where the total contract value exceeds £50,000, the Officer must record:

- The method of obtaining Tenders;
- Any contracting decision and the reasons for it;
- Any exemption and the reasons for it if applicable;
- The Award Criteria and their relative importance;
- Tender documents sent to and received from Bidders;
- Pre-procurement market research and consultation;
- Clarification and post tender negotiation (to include minutes of meetings);
- The Contract documents;
- Post contract evaluation and monitoring;
- Written records of communications with Bidders and with the successful Bidder throughout the period of the Contract.

6.3 Written records required under Rules 6.1 and 6.2 must be kept in accordance with the Council's Policy on Document Retention.

6.4 The risks associated with the procurement should be assessed and a record kept of that assessment.

7 Advertising

7.1 For procurements with a value below £50,000 no advertising is required unless the procurement has corporate implications (as identified by the **Chief Officer**) which are perceived to be significant and/or it is to be tendered and is valued at £25,000 or more in which case Rule 7.2 applies.

7.2 For procurements valued over £50,000 but below the relevant EU Threshold (see Appendix D) an advertisement must be placed on Contracts

Finder/Source Leicestershire and may be subsequently placed on additional media. If the procurement is likely to be of interest locally, an advert should be placed on the Council website. The advertisement shall contain details of the proposed contract and specify a time limit within which interested parties may express an interest in tendering for the contract. For clarity, quotations valued under £50,000 should not be advertised on the Council website or anywhere else unless corporate implications a set out on 7.1 are identified.

- 7.4 Where the EU Procedure applies, the Welland Procurement Unit is responsible for managing the advertising required under those Directives.
- 7.5 When advertising a Framework Agreement, the advertisement must indicate:
 - 7.5.1 that it is a Framework Agreement which is being tendered;
 - 7.5.2 the duration of the Framework Agreement (which must not exceed four (4) years including extensions);
 - 7.5.3 the expected maximum number of suppliers;
 - 7.5.4 the estimated total value of the contracts to be covered by the Framework Agreement; and
 - 7.5.5 the award criteria for choosing suppliers and subsequent criteria for placing orders.

8 Framework Agreements, Dynamic Purchasing Systems and E-Auctions

Framework Agreements

- 8.1 A Framework Agreement is a formal tendered arrangement which sets out terms and conditions under which specific purchases can be made from the successful Bidders in unpredictable quantities and at different times during the Framework Agreement.
- 8.2 Framework Agreements must comply with these Rules, including but not limited to the following:
 - 8.2.1 A Framework Agreement must be procured in accordance with the Procurement Thresholds set out in these Rules. The value of the Contract in relation to the Framework Agreement is the estimated maximum value over its lifetime.
 - 8.2.2 A Framework Agreement shall not operate for more than four (4) years except in duly justified and exceptional circumstances.
 - 8.2.3 In any case where a Framework Agreement is in place:

8.2.3.1 subsequent call-offs from that Framework Agreement must not contain substantial amendments to the original terms of that Framework Agreement;

8.2.3.2 orders to be placed against a known price do not require further competition unless required by law;

8.2.3.3 in circumstances where the price was not specified under the Framework Agreement an order can only be placed if quotes have been requested from all capable suppliers specified in the Framework Agreement, or, if the call-off arrangements for the Framework Agreement have been followed.

8.3 Where an Officer wishes to procure a requirement valued over £10,000, he or she should consult the Welland Procurement Unit to check whether an existing Framework Agreement exists. Where the officer wishes to use a Framework Agreement offered by another public sector body, he or she must demonstrate (to a Corporate Director) that Value for Money will be achieved. Costs of procurement should be included in this consideration.

Dynamic Purchasing Systems

8.4 When using a Dynamic Purchasing System, the Council shall comply with the Regulations and Directives which set out the full details of the legal requirements. In order to set up a Dynamic Purchasing System, the Council must first contact the Welland Procurement Unit for support and guidance.

E Auctions

8.6 E auctions may be used where appropriate and in circumstances where this approach will provide the Council with value for money.

8.7 An electronic auction requires the use of specialised software and tenderer support, and may then be used in these circumstances:

8.7.1 Open or restricted procedures stating use of an auction.

8.7.2 Mini competition within a framework if e-auctions were mentioned in the Contract Notice

8.7.3 Competition for contracts to be awarded through a dynamic purchasing system if stated in the Contract Notice; and

8.7.4 Expressions of interest invited in accordance with the selected procedure if the Contract Notice states that an electronic auction will be used.

8.8 Before entering into an E Auction, advice and guidance must be sought from the Welland Procurement Unit.

9 Competition Requirements

- 9.1 The Officer must establish the Total Value of the procurement (for the life of the contract including any potential extension period which may be awarded). Where the contract period cannot be calculated, the Total Value should be calculated for a period of four years. For Framework Agreements with no guaranteed commitment, the Total Value will be the estimated value of call offs over the full duration of the contract.
- 9.2 Based on this value, Quotations or Tenders must then be invited in line with the procurement thresholds detailed in these Rules.
- 9.3 The Public Contract Regulations (2015) regulate procurements valued between £50,000 and the EU Threshold for supplies/services. For Contracts valued between those limits, Officers must ensure they take the following actions:
 - 9.3.1 The Procurement must be advertised, clause 7.2 provides further detail. In addition, once the Contract has been awarded, an Award Notice must be published, Appendix D contains further detail.
 - 9.3.2 Where procurements are valued over the tender threshold, Officers must ensure that an Open (One Stage) tender process is followed with no pre qualification of suppliers permitted. Officers must also ensure that all procurement documentation, including the Specification and conditions of contract, is available at the point the procurement is advertised.
- 9.4 Where the procurement is below £50,000 at least one of the Quotations sought should be from a local supplier where local means within the Council area or sub-region, unless no such supplier exists.
- 9.5 Every procurement valued over the relevant EU Threshold must be supported, where practical, at every stage by the Welland Procurement Unit.
- 9.6 An Officer must not enter into separate contracts nor select a method of calculating the Total Value in order to minimise the application of these Rules.

10 Pre Procurement Market Research and Consultation

- 10.1 The Council may consult potential suppliers prior to the issue of the Invitation to Tender or Request for Quotation in general terms about the nature, level and standard of supply/contract packaging and/or other relevant matters, provided that this does not prejudice any potential Supplier.
- 10.2 When engaging with potential suppliers, the Council must not seek or accept technical advice on the preparation of an Invitation to Tender or Request for Quotation from anyone who might have a commercial interest in the process

and where this may prejudice the equal treatment of all potential bidding organisations or distort competition.

10.3 In conducting Pre Procurement Market Research, the Council must ensure that:

10.3.1 no information is disclosed to one supplier which is not then made available to all suppliers involved in the process or who are subsequently invited to bid;

10.3.2 no supplier shall be led to believe that the information they offer will lead to them being invited to quote/tender or awarded the contract;

10.3.3 a written record, including any communications made, any notes of any meetings held and the responses and names of individuals present shall be kept by the Officer.

10.4 In undertaking any such activities, the Officer responsible should refer to the guidance in the Procurement Toolkit.

The Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012

10.5 This Act requires contracting authorities to consider at the pre-procurement stage of any service contract and service Framework Agreement (including goods and works contracts procured in combination with services) above EU Thresholds:

- How the proposed procurement may improve the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of an area;
- How the contracting authority may act with a view to securing that improvement in conducting the process of procurement; and
- Whether to undertake any community consultation on the above.

10.6 Appropriate records should be kept of these considerations, including the reason for any decision regarding the matter of community consultation.

PROCEDURES BY VALUE OF REQUIREMENT

11 Procurement Thresholds

Buying Goods and Services

11.1 Goods (including the use of goods) were once described by the UK Treasury as ‘anything you can drop on your foot’. However, the definition also includes electricity, gas, heat and water, off the shelf software and the hire of equipment without a driver. Services are defined as anything that isn’t either Goods or Works (see below). However, please note that some Services are covered by the new Light Touch Regime and Officers should note the definition below before starting any procurement exercise.

Value of Procurement	Notices Required	Procurement Method	Notes
Under £5,000	None	At least one written quotation required. See Rule 11.4 below	Procurements at this value are not subject to Regulation but Officers should ensure they achieve value for money and keep the Records required at Rule 6
Between £5,000 and £10,000	None	At least one written quotation required. See Rule 11.4 below	Procurements valued above £5,000 are subject to Transparency Regulations and will need to be entered on to the Council’s Contracts Register.
Between £10,000 and £50,000	None however if advertised or tendered, then contact the Welland Procurement Unit for guidance.	At least 3 quotations should be sought via a one stage process. See Rule 11.5 below.	Procurements valued above £25,000 are subject to The Public Contracts Regulations 2015 and Transparency Regulations and will need to be entered on to the Council’s Contracts Register.
Between £50,000 and EU Goods/Services Threshold	Advertising and award notices. See Rule 7 and 9.3.1.	A single stage (open) tender is required. See Rule 11.6.	Procurements valued above £25,000 are subject to The Public Contracts Regulations 2015 and Transparency Regulations and will need to be entered on to the Council’s Contracts Register.
Over EU Goods/Services Threshold	OJEU Advertising and Award notices.	A method defined by EU Procurement Regulations	Refer to Welland Procurement Unit for further support

Buying Works

11.2 Works are defined as the execution of building and/or civil engineering works whether or not they are accompanied by other tasks.

Value of Procurement	Notices Required	Procurement Method	Notes
Under £5,000	None	At least one written quotation required. See Rule 11.4	Procurements at this value aren't subject to Regulation but Officers should ensure they achieve value for money and keep the Records required at Rule 6.
Between £5,000 and £10,000	None	At least one written quotation required. See Rule 11.4	Procurements valued above £5,000 are subject to Transparency Regulations and will need to be entered on to the Council's Contracts Register.
Between £10,000 and £50,000	None unless advertised or tendered, then contact the Welland Procurement Unit for guidance.	At least 3 quotations should be sought via a one stage process. See Rule 11.5	Procurements valued above £25,000 are subject to the Public Contracts Regulations 2015 and Transparency Regulations and will need to be entered on to the Council's Contracts Register.
Between £50,000 and <u>EU Goods/Services Threshold</u>	Advertising and award. See Rule 7 and 9.3.1.	A single stage (open) tender is required. See Rule 11.6.	Procurements valued above £25,000 are subject to the Public Contracts Regulations 2015 as well as Transparency Regulations and will need to be entered on to the Council's Contracts Register.
Between <u>EU Goods/Services Threshold</u> and the EU Works Threshold	Advertising and award notices are required. Please see Rule 7 and 9.3.1.	A method defined by EU Procurement Regulations.	Procurements at this value are subject to Transparency Regulations and the Treaty of Rome principles but <u>not</u> the full Public Contracts Regulations 2015
Over EU Works Threshold	OJEU Advertising and Award notices	A method defined by EU Procurement Regulations	Refer to Welland Procurement Unit for further support

Buying Services Covered by the Light Touch Regime

11.3 The EU Procurement Directives 2014 list the services to be covered by a new Light Touch Regime, see Appendix D for the relevant threshold. The full list of services is available from the Welland Procurement Unit but in summary it covers the following:

11.3.1 **Health, social and related services:** Domestic help, nursing staff, medical staff, staff for households, home helps, domestic services, social work services, guidance and counselling services.

11.3.2 **Administrative social, educational, healthcare and cultural services:** Education and training services, organisation of cultural events. Culture is restricted to events and does not include leisure.

11.3.3 **Compulsory social security services**

11.3.4 **Benefit services**

11.3.5 **Other community, social and personal services:** Including services furnished by trade unions, political organisations, youth associations and other membership organisation services.

11.3.6 **Religious services**

11.3.7 **Hotel and restaurant services:** Catering, meals on wheels, canteen and cafeteria services. Includes school meals

11.3.8 **Legal services:** With some narrow exceptions

11.3.9 **Other administrative and government services:** For education, healthcare, housing, etc

11.3.10 **Provision of services to the community:** Generally central government services, foreign and diplomatic, defence etc. Not local government

11.3.11 **Investigation and security services:** Alarm monitoring, guard services, surveillance services, patrol services. Does not include CCTV

11.3.12 **International services**

11.3.13 **Postal services**

11.3.14 **Other services:** Tyre re-moulding, blacksmiths

Value of Procurement	Notices Required	Procurement Method	Notes
Under £5,000	None	At least one written quotation required. See Rule 11.4	Procurements at this value aren't subject to Regulation but Officers should ensure they achieve value for money and keep the Records required at CSO 6
Between £5,000 and £10,000	None	At least one written quotation required. See Rule 11.4	Procurements valued above £5,000 are subject to Transparency Regulations and will need to be entered on to the Council's Contracts Register.
Between £10,000 and £50,000	None unless advertised or tendered, then contact the Welland Procurement Unit for guidance.	At least 3 quotations should be sought via a one stage process. See Rule 11.5	Procurements valued above £25,000 are subject to the Public Contracts Regulations 2015 and Transparency Regulations and will need to be entered on to the Council's Contracts Register.
Between £50,000 and <u>EU Goods/Services Threshold</u>	Advertising and award notices. See Rule 7 and 9.3.1.	A single stage (open) tender is required. See Rule 11.6 below.	Procurements valued above £25,000 are subject to the Public Contracts Regulations 2015 and Transparency Regulations and will need to be entered on to the Council's Contracts Register.
Between <u>EU Goods/Services Threshold</u> and the EU Light Touch Regime Threshold	Advertising and award notices. See Rule 7 and 9.3.1.	A method defined by EU Procurement Regulations.	Procurements at this value are subject to Transparency Regulations and the Treaty of Rome principles but <u>not</u> the full Public Contracts Regulations 2015
Over EU Light Touch Regime Threshold	OJEU Advertising and Award notices	A method defined by EU Procurement Regulations	Refer to Welland Procurement Unit for further support

11.4 At Least One Written Quotation Required

11.4.1 Rules 11.1 to 11.3 (above) define the application of this Rule where the requirement cannot be obtained via an existing approved contract or Framework Agreement.

11.4.2 Whilst obtaining Value for Money remains the primary objective, multiple quotations need not be obtained provided compliance with that objective can be demonstrated.

11.4.3 However, a quotation (written) must be obtained for requirements under £10,000 before any order is processed and this must specify:

- The goods, services or works to be supplied;
- Where and when they are to be supplied;
- The value of the transaction; and
- The Terms and Conditions including Payment Terms.

11.4.4 In the case of Works, the use of pre agreed hourly/day rates is acceptable provided the hourly/day rates do not exceed EU Thresholds.

11.4 At least 3 Quotations Required

11.5.1 Rules 11.1 to 11.3 (above) define the application of this Rule where the requirement cannot be obtained via an existing approved contract or Framework Agreement.

11.5.2 The criteria for selecting the most advantageous quotation must be established before written quotations are invited.

11.5.3 At least three comparable written quotations must be sought; at least one of those quotations should be from a local supplier where local means in the Council area or sub-region. Where fewer than three potential suppliers can be identified, the Officer should keep a written record of the reason and all potential suppliers should be invited to quote.

11.5.4 The Officer shall maintain the Records detailed in 6.1.

11.5.5 Where the requirement can be satisfied by an existing approved contract or Framework Agreement, then the order will be considered consistent with these Rules as long as the Call Off arrangements defined within the individual contract are followed.

11.5.6 Where a requirement is valued over £50,000 it must be advertised in accordance with Rule 7.2 and the requirements of Rule 9.3 taken into account.

11.6 Single Stage (Open) Tender Process

11.6.1 Rules 11.1 to 11.3 (above) define the application of this Rule where the requirement cannot be obtained via an existing approved contract or Framework Agreement.

11.6.2 Tendering under this procedure is 'open' as any Supplier expressing an interest is automatically entitled to submit a Tender.

11.6.3 Tenders should be advertised in accordance with Rule 7.2 and the requirements of Rule 9.3 taken into account.

11.6.4 Officers must ensure that all relevant documents are available at the point the Tender is advertised. These documents will include at least the Specification, Conditions of Contract and weighted evaluation criteria. The Crown Commercial Service mandated Suitability Questionnaire must be used as part of the process, a copy of which can be obtained from the Welland Procurement Unit.

11.6.5 Bidders must be given adequate time to respond, consistent with the level of complexity of the requirement and, except where the industry norm is otherwise, this should be a minimum of 15 working days.

11.6.6 The Contract Award must be authorised according to Appendix F and Rule see 3.11.3

11.7 Two Stage (Restricted) Tender Process

11.7.1 Rules 11.1 to 11.3 (above) define the application of this Rule where the requirement cannot be obtained via an existing approved contract or Framework Agreement.

11.7.2 This process contains two distinct stages, the selection (shortlisting) of suitable Bidders from those expressing an interest (usually via a Pre Qualification Questionnaire) and the Invitation to Tender.

11.7.3 Tenders should be advertised in accordance with Rule 7.2 and the requirements of Rule 9.3 taken into account.

11.7.4 Officers must ensure that all relevant documents are available at the point the Tender is advertised. These documents will include at least the Specification, Conditions of Contract and weighted evaluation criteria.

11.7.5 Bidders must be given adequate time to respond, consistent with the level of complexity of the requirement and, except where the industry norm is otherwise, this should be a minimum of 15 working days.

11.7.6 The Contract Award must be authorised according to Appendix F and Rule see 3.11.3

11.8 Procurements Over the EU Threshold

11.8.1 Where the anticipated value of the contract exceeds the relevant current EU Threshold (see Appendix D for the current EU Thresholds), the formal advice of the Welland Procurement Unit must be sought prior to any tendering activity. Rules 10.5 and 10.6 above should also be considered.

11.8.2 The minimum standards to be applied to such a procurement must be determined before OJEU (and other) advertising takes place; this may involve Members in determining criteria at an early stage.

11.8.3 An OJEU Notice is required for every procurement above the EU Threshold; the Welland Procurement Unit is responsible for placing these notices on behalf of the Council.

COMMON TENDERING PRINCIPLES

12 Standards and Award Criteria/Procedure

12.1 The Officer must ascertain what relevant British, European and International Standards apply and include the standards that are necessary to describe the required quality. The Officer must ensure that the Council does not discriminate in favour of British Standards.

12.2 The criteria must take into account the Council's priorities (particularly those on Equalities and Sustainable Procurement) and can include economic and social considerations, support for the economy or the use of sub contractors.

They must be:

- Relevant to the works, services or goods to be provided under the contract; and
- Secure an outcome which will provide Value for Money for the Council.

12.3 Award criteria may include:

- Most Economically Advantageous Tender (MEAT): where considerations other than price are important; or
- Lowest cost (taking into account lifecycle costs): where price is the prime factor; or
- Highest price: where payment is to be received by the Council.

12.4 If using MEAT award criteria, the Officer must define the relevant factors by reference to sub-criteria which may cover factors such as the following, depending on what is to be provided under the Contract:

- Price
- Quality and performance
- Running costs
- Technical merit
- Economic advantage based on past experience
- Delivery date
- Social and environmental considerations

- Aesthetic and functional characteristics
- Safety
- After sales service
- Technical assistance
- Organisation, qualifications and experience of staff assigned to perform the contract
- Other relevant matters
- The risks associated with the contract must be assessed

12.5 The procurement documentation should clearly explain the basis of the decision to the bidding organisations, making clear how the evaluation criteria specified in the process will be applied, how weightings will be distributed etc.

12.6 Award criteria/award procedures must not include:

- Non commercial considerations other than those permitted under the Social Value Act and Public Contract Regulations 2015;
- Matters which discriminate against suppliers from the European Economic Area or signatories to the Government Procurement Agreement.

12.7 The Corporate Director must be consulted if a procurement with a price weighting of less than 50% is being considered.

13 Invitations to Tender/Quotations

13.1 The Invitation to Tender or Quotation must specify what is to be provided in sufficient detail to enable the submission of competitive offers

13.2 The Invitation to Tender or Quotation must state that the Council is not bound to accept any Quotation or Tender and that late submissions may be rejected (See Para 14.12).

13.2.1 At its discretion, the Council may either waive or insist on strict compliance with any requirement set out in the Invitation to Tender or Quotation. The Invitation to Tender or Quotation will include or be deemed to include such discretion of the Council.

13.3 Invitations to Tender (valued above £50,000) must specify that no Tender will be considered unless it is enclosed in a sealed envelope which bears the word 'Tender' followed by the name of the Contract but with no name or mark which indicates the sender (including a franking mark), unless Rule 13.10 applies. Where a Tender or Quotation is personally delivered to the Council, the Bidder is to be informed to obtain an official receipt noting the date and time of receipt by the Council.

- 13.4 The Invitation to Tender or Quotation must specify the latest date and time for the return and the name and address to which the returns are to be made.
- 13.5 The Invitation to Tender or Quotation must specify the award criteria and procedure.
- 13.6 The Invitation to Tender must include a Tendering and Canvassing Certificate which the Officer can obtain from Legal Services or the Welland Procurement Unit.
- 13.7 The Invitation to Tender or Quotation should include the contract terms, specification and other supporting documents that will apply to the Contract.
- 13.8 The Invitation to Tender must request that bidders hold their tender open for acceptance for a minimum of 90 days from the date of opening.
- 13.9 The Invitation to Tender must include a statement that the Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any other tender.
- 13.10 The Welland Procurement Unit will introduce an Electronic Tendering System and it is expected that Invitations to Tender will be published and Tenders received via that system following its introduction. Procedures for the use of this system can be found in Appendix F and further information in Rules 14.6 to 14.12.
- 13.11 Details of the expected Tenders must be notified to Customer Services or their nominee at least five working days prior to the tender opening.

14 Submission, Receipt and Opening of Tenders/Quotations

- 14.1 Bidders must be given a sufficient period to prepare and submit a proper Tender or Quotation, consistent with the urgency and complexity of the contract requirements. Procurements over the EU Thresholds must abide by the time periods laid out in the Regulations.

Quotations

- 14.2 Quotations between £10,000 and £50,000 must be returned to the relevant Officer.
- 14.3 Quotations and tenders above £10,000 cannot be accepted by fax or other electronic means unless they have been sought in accordance with the Electronic Tendering System detailed at Rule 13.10 above.
- 14.4 It shall be the responsibility of the relevant Officer to keep safe the Quotations above £10,000 until the appointed time of opening. Each quotation must be:

- 14.4.1 Suitably recorded so as to be able to subsequently verify the date and precise time it was received and opened; and
- 14.4.2 Adequately protected immediately on receipt to guard against amendments to its contents.
- 14.5 The relevant Officer must ensure that all Quotations are opened at the same time when the period for their submission has ended. The Officer or their representative must be present. Quotations above £10,000 must be opened in the presence of two officers, one of whom should not be from the service responsible for the purchase.

Tenders

- 14.6 All Tenders of a value greater than £50,000 must be returned to The Chief Executive, Melton Borough Council, Parkside, Station Approach, Burton Street, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, LE13 1GH.
- 14.7 Tenders received by fax or other electronic means will be rejected unless they have been sought in accordance with the Electronic Tendering System detailed in Rule 13.10.
- 14.8 If submitted by post, all tender documents are to be kept securely in a locked cupboard until after the closing date and time. The cupboard is to have unique key access using 2 keys and 2 people must be present to open the cupboard. Each Tender must be:
- 14.8.1 Suitably recorded so as to be able to subsequently verify the date and precise time it was received and opened;
- 14.8.2 Adequately protected immediately on receipt to guard against amendments of its contents;
- 14.8.3 Recorded in the Corporate Tender Register.
- 14.9 If submitted through the approved E Tendering system, tenders will only be released following the closing date and time. The Welland Procurement Unit and trained officers from the Council will be responsible for ensuring the procedures detailed in Appendix F are followed.
- 14.10 The relevant Head of Service must ensure that all Tenders are opened at the same time when the period for their submission has ended. The relevant Officer or his/her representative must be present at the opening as well as another Officer not from the service responsible for the purchase. The other Officer is likely to be the Finance Manager, the Democratic Services Manager or the Solicitor to the Council. These Officers may assign a deputy to be

present as an independent officer. For significant contracts, an appropriate Member will also be present.

- 14.11 The opened Tenders must be date stamped and signed by two Officers at the time of opening on the page containing the overall contract value, alternatively on pages containing price information where no overall value is quoted.
- 14.12 Tenders received after the closing date and time or Tenders which are not submitted in accordance with these Rules will be disqualified unless it is agreed otherwise with the Monitoring Officer or the S151 Officer and Solicitor to the Council.
- 14.13 An original version of the successful Tender must be retained for a period of six years from the expiry date of the Contract. Unsuccessful Tenders must be kept for twelve months from the commencement date of the Contract.

15 Clarification Procedures

- 15.1 The Council can ask Bidders for clarification of any details submitted as part of their bid. However, such clarifications must not involve changes to the basic features of the Bidder's submission.
- 15.2 When requesting clarification, the Officer must make reference to the Procurement Toolkit, and if necessary take advice from the Welland Procurement Unit.

Errors in Tenders

- 15.3 The arithmetic in compliant tenders must be checked. If arithmetical errors are found they should be notified to the tenderer, who should be requested to confirm or withdraw their tender. Alternatively, if the rates in the tender, rather than the overall price, were stated within the tender invitation as being dominant, an amended tender price may be requested to accord with the rates given by the tenderer.

16 Evaluation, Award and Debriefing

- 16.1 The evaluation of bids must be conducted in accordance with the evaluation criteria set out in the procurement documents provided to the Bidders without deviation and in line with any guidance contained within the Procurement Toolkit.
- 16.2 Before the contract is awarded the Officer will submit to Finance relevant Financial Information as provided by the potential winning bidder to support a financial assessment. Finance will complete a financial assessment which may include a report from a credit checking agency. Reports from credit

checking agencies are not to be used as the sole basis for exclusion of any tenderer and will be paid for by the procuring team/service.

- 16.3 The Officer must ensure that appropriate budgetary provision exists before any contract is entered into.
- 16.4 All Bidders must be notified of the Award decision simultaneously in writing (via email is acceptable) by the Officer, whether or not their Bid was successful.
- 16.5 A contract may only be awarded by an Officer authorised to make such a commitment on behalf of the Council. Contracts are to be authorised according to the total value of the contract:
 - 16.5.1 Up to £10,000: by an Officer so authorised
 - 16.5.2 Up to £500,000: by the relevant Head of Service
 - 16.5.3 Over £750,000: by the relevant Director
 - 16.5.4 Over £1,000,000: by the relevant Director in conjunction with the relevant **Policy Chair**. Committees may request that they are involved in the decision at any of these levels.
- 16.6 All contracts awarded, must be recorded on the Contract Database by the awarding Officer.
- 16.7 For all Tenders (including those over the EU Threshold) the requirements of the EU Regulations in relation to the information in the Award Notice should be adhered to, these requirements are available in the Procurement Toolkit.
- 16.8 If a Bidder requests in writing a further debrief in relation to the award, the Officer must give the appropriate information within ten working days of the written request.
- 16.9 The confidentiality of Quotations and Tenders and the identity of Bidders must be preserved at all times and information about one Bidder's response must not be given to another Bidder.
- 16.10 The results of the tender evaluation must be retained on the Tender file
- 16.11 Officers will also need to complete the tender register as part of meeting the Councils transparency requirements which is coordinated by Legal Services.

CONTRACTS AND OTHER FORMALITIES

17 Contract Documents

- 17.1 All contracts must be in writing. Where the contract is of a non-complex nature and is for a value up to £50,000, the use of a Purchase Order is an acceptable form of contract. This must make reference to the quotation and terms agreed and attach a clear specification or description of the subject of the order. Orders can still be raised for contracts in excess of this amount in addition to the formal contract as this will aid commitment accounting and budget monitoring.
- 17.2 Every contract valued over £50,000 must, as a minimum, state clearly in a form approved by the Solicitor to the Council:
 - 17.2.1 That the Supplier must not assign or sub-contract without prior written consent;
 - 17.2.2 Any insurance requirements to include clauses relating to liquidated damages and security bonds;
 - 17.2.3 Ombudsman requirements;
 - 17.2.4 Requirements relating to legislation;
 - 17.2.5 Equalities requirements;
 - 17.2.6 Sustainability requirements;
 - 17.2.7 A right of access to relevant documentation and records of the Supplier for monitoring and audit purposes, if relevant;
 - 17.2.8 Pricing mechanism and arrangements for payment to include a clause stating that the Council will pay valid invoices within 30 days of receipt and specifying a duty on suppliers to do the same for sub contract invoices.
 - 17.2.9 Rights of termination.
 - 17.2.10 A duty on the Supplier to provide such performance management information as may be reasonably required by the Council;
 - 17.2.11 A duty on the Supplier to support the Council in the discharge of its duty under Section 3 of the Local Government Act 1999.
- 17.3 The formal advice of the Solicitor to the Council must be sought prior to award for the following contracts:
 - 17.3.1 Where the total value exceeds £50,000;
 - 17.3.2 Those involving leasing arrangements;

- 17.3.3 Those which are complex or involve a recognisable risk;
- 17.3.4 Where it is an extension to an existing contract within its terms that will take the overall value over £50,000;
- 17.3.5 Where invoice payments are made to finance or factoring companies;
- 17.3.6 Those involving the transfer of non land assets;
- 17.3.7 Those involving TUPE or pension arrangements; and/or
- 17.3.8 Where it is proposed to use the Supplier's own terms over £50,000.
- 17.4 All contracts valued over £50,000 must be concluded or evidenced in writing before the supply, service or work begins except in genuinely exceptional circumstances where the Solicitor to the Council confirms in writing that the contract delivery can begin beforehand.
- 17.5 Where assets are created as a result of a procurement exercise, the lead Officer shall notify the Corporate Director who is responsible for ensuring the Council's Asset Register is appropriately updated;
- 17.6 Contract documents must be retained for a period of six years from the contract end date and, if under seal, for a period of twelve years.
- 17.7 All contracts or purchase orders with a value over £5,000 need to be recorded on the Contracts Register maintained by Legal Services in accordance with the Transparency Regulations. The procedure to be followed is attached as [Appendix G](#).

Performance Bonds

- 17.8 The Officer responsible for the contract must consult the Corporate Director and the Solicitor to the Council about whether a Parent Company Guarantee or Performance Bond is necessary when a potential supplier is a subsidiary of a parent company and
- the award is based on an evaluation of the parent company and the total value exceeds £250,000; or
 - there is concern about the stability of the subsidiary supplier.
- 17.9 The Council must never give a bond.

Signature

17.10 The Officer responsible for signing the contract must have been granted the appropriate authority and ensure that the person signing for the other contracting party has the authority to bind it.

17.11 In the case of contracts for commissioning of care services, where the Total Value of the contract is not known, the *Officer* responsible must have been granted authority to enter into commissioning contracts.

Sealing

17.12 Contracts must be sealed where:

17.11.1 the Council wishes to enforce the Contract for more than six years after its end (e.g. for land or construction works); or

17.11.2 the price paid or received under the Contract is a nominal price and does not reflect the value of the goods or services; or

17.11.3 where there is any doubt about the authority of the person signing for the other contracting party; or

17.11.4 where a bond is established on behalf of the contractor(s) or their guarantors; or

17.11.5 where required by the parties to the agreement.

17.12 Where contracts are completed by each side adding their common seal, the affixing must be attested by or on behalf of the Solicitor to the Council. The Solicitor to the Council is responsible for the process of sealing contracts.

Contract Formalities

17.13 Agreements must be completed as follows:

TOTAL VALUE	METHOD OF COMPLETION	BY
Up to £15,000	Signature Use of Purchase Order, or Written Contract for complex requirements	Officer with appropriate authority to enter into a contract
Over £15,000 and up to £50,000	Signature Use of Purchase Order, or Written Contract for	Head of Service

	complex requirements	
Over £50,000 and up to £500,000	Signature on Written Contract plus an order as appropriate	Head of Service
Over £500,000 and up to £1,000,000	Signature on Written Contract plus an order as appropriate	Corporate Director /Deputy Chief Executive
Over £1,000,000	Signature on Written Contract plus an order as appropriate	, Corporate Director /Deputy Chief Executive once the appropriate Policy Chair has been consulted
Contracts for sealing	Sealing	

18 Prevention of Corruption/Declaration of Interests

Officers

- 18.1 The Officer responsible for the contract must comply with the Council's Officers Code of Conduct (Part 5 of the Constitution) and must not invite or accept any gift or reward in respect of the award or performance of any contract.
- 18.2 Officers must avoid giving advice to Members on Members' Code of Conduct issues either immediately before or during a meeting. If Officer advice is required, it is important that adequate time for consideration of that advice is given. The Monitoring Officer should be informed if advice is given to Members if the Monitoring Officer has not been consulted prior to such advice being given.
- 18.3 Officers should have regard to and comply with the Council's Counter Fraud Strategy when procuring goods, services and works.

Members

- 18.4 The decision whether or not to declare an interest is the individual Member's responsibility. See Part 5 of the Constitution.
- 18.5 If it comes to the knowledge of a Member that a contract in which he or she has an interest has been or is proposed to be entered into by the Council and in which respect his or her approval or decision is sought, he or she shall immediately give written notice to the Monitoring Officer.

- 18.6 Members shall have regard to and comply with the Council's Counter Fraud Strategy when involved in the procurement of goods, services and works.

Contracts

- 18.7 All contracts must contain an appropriate clause that provides protection and the right to terminate the contract in the event of a supplier offering any inducement, committing fraud or committing an offence under the Prevention of Corruption Acts or the Bribery Act 2010.
- 18.8 All contracts must contain a clause requiring suppliers to comply with the Council's Counter Fraud Strategy.

19 Contract Management/Variation/Extension/Termination

Contract Management

- 19.1 All contracts over the value of £50,000 and those of a complex nature below this value must have a designated Contract Manager whose name should be notified to the Supplier. This shall be a senior officer of the Council, usually a Head of Service or Tier 3 Manager. The post designated as Contract Manager shall be defined in the Contract.
- 19.2 The Contract Manager shall be responsible for ensuring that the contractor fulfils his contractual obligations and that payment is made for satisfactory completion of those obligations.
- 19.3 The Contract Manager shall undertake periodic review meetings with the Supplier following an agenda that includes relevant and appropriate topics, for example performance, quality of service, customer satisfaction, payments, contract extension or variation.
- 19.4 The Contract Manager shall undertake an annual review of long term contracts (greater than two years) to ensure that value for money continues to be provided and that contract arrangements are fit for purpose. Where there is flexibility in the contract, improved terms and savings will be negotiated at this annual review.

Variation

- 19.5 In any case where a variation means that the value of a contract would exceed the relevant EU Threshold, or where there is any material change to the contract, the contract must be treated as a new procurement under these Rules. A material change is one which:

- 19.5.1 Would have allowed the admission of other Bidders or the acceptance of another Tender;
- 19.5.2 Extends the scope of the contract considerably to goods, services or works not initially covered;
- 19.5.3 Changes the economic balance in favour of the contractor in a manner not provided for.
- 19.6 For clarity, a change will be deemed immaterial if the value of the modification is both below the EU Threshold and below 10% of the original contract value (15% for works) after any contract indexation.

Extension

- 19.7 A contract should not be extended beyond its term unless the contract documents specifically allow for this.
- 19.8 A Framework Agreement shall only be extended if its contract documents allow this and the original term and extension added together do not exceed four years except in exceptional circumstances.
- 19.9 Where a business need has been identified which means that a contract is required to be extended beyond the term permissible in the contract, advice must be sought from the Welland Procurement Unit in the first instance and authority sought from the Solicitor to the Council if such an extension is proposed.
- 19.10 The Officer must be satisfied that such an extension would achieve Value for Money and be reasonable in all relevant circumstances. The Officer must record in writing the reasons for reaching these conclusions.
- 19.11 Where the Contract is subject to Public Contract Regulations and/or EU Regulations and the Contracts Finder/OJEU Notice and contract documentation did not state that the contract may be extended, advice must be sought from the Welland Procurement Unit on how to proceed.

Termination

- 19.13 A contract up to £100,000 must not be terminated unless
- 19.13.1 Advice has been sought from the Solicitor to the Council; and
- 19.13.2 The relevant Head of Service or Director approves the termination of the contract.

19.14 A contract which exceeds £100,000 can only be terminated where written approval has been obtained from the Solicitor to the Council.

Assigning Contracts

19.15 A Contract up to £100,000 must not be assigned unless:

19.15.1 Advice has been sought from the Solicitor to the Council; and

19.15.2 The relevant Head of Service or Director approves the assignment of the contract.

19.16 A contract which exceeds £100,000 can only be assigned where written approval has been obtained from the Solicitor to the Council.

APPENDIX A: GENERAL EXEMPTIONS FROM THE CONTRACT PROCEDURE RULES

- (A) Sole source of supply: where suitable supplies or services are genuinely only available from one supplier (e.g. if a patent, copyright or other exclusive design right exists). Similarly, for a highly specialised/niche supply or service, where for all practical purposes no realistic alternative source of supply exists.
- (B) Reasons of compatibility: if compatibility with existing supplies, equipment or services is essential and where those supplies, equipment or services cannot be sourced from another supplier (e.g. spare parts/components for existing equipment) or where additional units are being purchased to match existing equipment and there is an overwhelming case for matching the existing equipment on the grounds of functionality, aesthetics etc.
- (C) Genuine emergencies: due to a need to respond to events that were beyond the control of the Council (e.g. natural disasters such as flooding or fires) where there is a real and imminent risk to the safety of people or property.
- (D) Urgent situations not of the Council's own making: the urgency must have been reasonably unforeseeable (e.g. an existing supplier going into liquidation, urgently imposed statutory changes etc.) and genuinely be a case of 'time is of the essence'. However, urgency arising from problems of the Council's own making (whatever the cause and regardless of whether it involved previous delays or shortage of resources etc.) shall not in itself justify exemption.
- (F) Procurements which have been registered as Partnerships or Grants.
- (G) Works orders placed with Utility companies, e.g. for re-routing cables of pipe work. The term 'Utilities' does not include telecommunications.
- (H) Procurements of goods, services, or works where the procurement procedure to be followed by the Council is the subject of express legislation.
- (I) Low value purchases made by a Purchasing Card that are subject to guidelines issued on the use of Purchasing Cards.
- (J) Most contracts for the acquisition and disposal of land, property or assets that are covered by separate policies and procedures.
- (K) Call off or orders placed against framework agreements where the procedures defined in the contract for call off are followed.

APPENDIX B: EXEMPTION REQUEST FORM

Name of *Officer* seeking Exemption:

Service Area:

Contract Title:

Description of Contract (attach supporting documentation if applicable)

Estimated Total Value of Contract:

Target Contract Start Date:

Date	Justification for Exemption Request	Authorised by Head of Service or Director
		Signed: Name:

This Form should be kept on file as evidence of compliance with Contract Procedure Rules.

LEGAL SERVICES (LS) ACTION

LS AUTHORISED: YES/NO

REFER TO POLICY COMMITTEE: YES/NO

REASON FOR REJECTION (IF APPLICABLE):

SIGNATURE:

PRINT NAME:

DATE:

CORPORATE SERVICES ACTION

CD AUTHORISED: YES/NO

REFER TO POLICY COMMITTEE: YES/NO

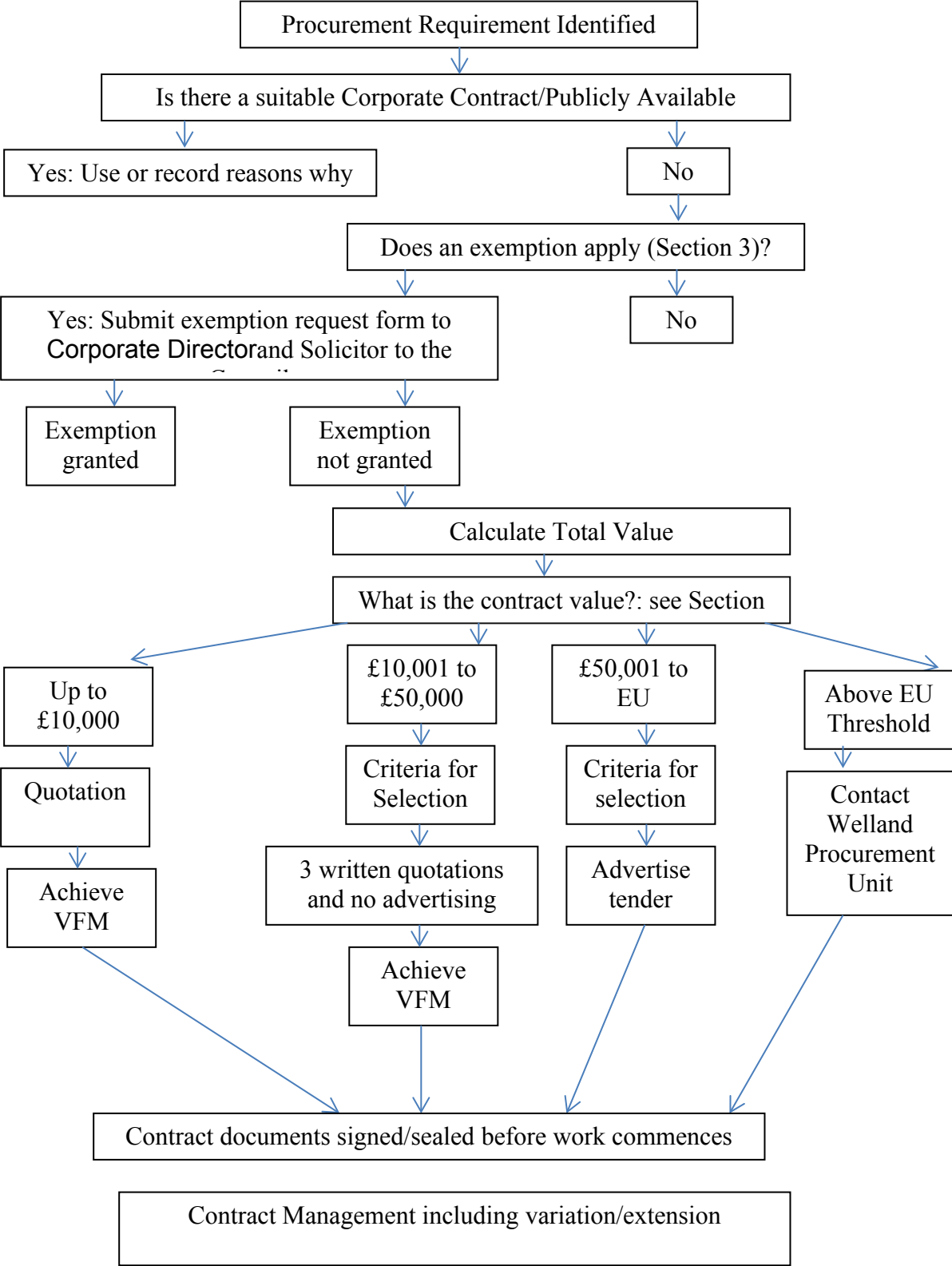
REASON FOR REJECTION (IF APPLICABLE):

SIGNATURE:

PRINT NAME:

DATE:

APPENDIX C: QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE



APPENDIX D: VARIABLE INFORMATION

The following information is subject to change during the currency of these Contract Standing Orders and may be updated as changes occur by the Corporate Director
EU Thresholds

From 1st January 2015 to 31st December 2017, the EU Thresholds are:

- Supplies and services: £164,176
- Works: £4,104,394
- Light Touch Regime: approximately £589,148

These values are applicable until the 31st December 2017 and will then be revised. The Thresholds are revised every two years.

Advertising Websites

All procurements valued between £50,000 and the relevant EU Threshold must be advertised on Contracts Finder and Source Leicestershire. To place an advert, contact Clare Ellis (cellis@melton.gov.uk) or any member of the Welland Procurement Unit.

Once the Contract has been awarded, an Award Notice must be published on Contracts Finder and Source Leicestershire. Award notices will be published quarterly in arrears by the Welland Procurement Unit at dates to be announced. Please ensure that you record the following information and collate and return it quarterly to Clare Ellis (cellis@melton.gov.uk) by the date given:

- Name of contractor
- Date contract entered into
- Value of contract
- Whether the contractor is an SME or VCSE.

Welland Procurement Unit

The Welland Procurement Unit works with six councils in the East Midlands and may be contacted as follows:

Paul Large, Procurement Strategy Manager, plarge@melton.gov.uk, 07769 918574
Clare Ellis, Procurement Standards Manager, cellis@melton.gov.uk, 07876 574944

Procurement Toolkit

More detailed information on undertaking procurements can be found in the Procurement Toolkit.

APPENDIX E: GLOSSARY

Agent	Any person or organisation acting on behalf of the Council or on behalf of another organisation.
Approved List	A list of suppliers/providers who have already been approved as suppliers/providers to the Council.
Assign / Assignment	Transfer of a contractual benefit to another party.
Award Criteria	The criteria stated in the Quotation / Tender by which the successful Bidder is to be selected.
Bidder	Any person / organisation who asks for or is invited to submit a Quotation / Tender.
Call Off	A specific requirement which can be met under the terms of a Framework Agreement and which is issued under the terms of that Framework Agreement to form a contract.
Concession Contract	Concessions are broadly similar to "normal" contracts between contracting authorities/entities and suppliers, but with one key difference: the consideration in a concession contract consists in the right to exploit the work, or services, that are the subject of the contract, or that right to exploit together with a payment. Examples of concessions might include car parks built on local authority-owned land, or toll roads and toll bridges.
Corporate Contract	A contract let by the Council.
Council	Melton Borough Council.
Destruction of Records Policy	The Council's policy on the appropriate length of time documents relating to tenders, quotations and contracts need to be retained either in hard or electronic copy.
Dynamic Purchasing System	A completely electronic system of limited duration which is established by the Council to purchase commonly used goods, works or services; and is open throughout its duration for the admission of Suppliers who satisfy selection criteria specified by the Council and who submit an indicative tender to the Council, or body operating the system on its behalf and who comply with the Specification.
Exemption	Approval given by the relevant Head of Service or Committee of the Council as appropriate to exempt an Officer or Officers from adhering to these Contract Standing Orders.
EU Procedure	The procedure required by the EU for awarding contracts where the value exceeds the EU Threshold.
EU Procurement Regulations	Regulations which are given force of law in the UK through the Public Contracts Regulations 2015 as amended and any successor regulations which specify in detail the procedures

	by which public authorities shall undertake their procurement.
EU Threshold	The contract value at which the EU Regulations must be applied. See Appendix 2.
European Economic Area	The members of the European Union and Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein.
Financial Health Check	A financial risk assessment of the finances of a company, parent or group of organisations in order to establish their liquidity, profitability, stability and capability to support a contract of the value required.
Financial Regulations	The Financial Regulations outlining the Officer's responsibilities for financial matters as detailed in the Constitution.
Framework Agreement	A formal tendered arrangement which sets out terms and conditions under which specific purchases can be made from the successful Bidders in unpredicted quantities at different times during the term of the Framework Agreement.
Goods	Goods which are covered by the EU Procurement Regulations if they meet the relevant value threshold.
Government Procurement Agreement	The successor agreement to the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs. The main signatories other than those in the European Economic Area are: USA, Canada, Japan, Israel, South Korea, Switzerland, Aruba, Hong Kong, China and Singapore.
Group Manager	All Group Managers and the Strategic HR Director
Invitation	Invitation to Tender or Quotation in the form required by these Contract Standing Orders.
Light Touch Regime	Refers to those social and other specific services covered by Part 2, Chapter 3, Section 7 of the Public Contract Regulations 2015.
Non Commercial Considerations	<p>Except as provided, the following matters are non commercial considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The terms and conditions of employment by contractors of their workers or the composition of, the arrangements for the promotion, transfer or training of or the other opportunities afforded to, their workforces ("workforce matters"). b) Where the terms on which contractors contract with their sub-contractors constitute, in the case of contracts with individuals, contracts for the provision by them as self-employed persons of their services only c) Any involvement of the business activities or interests of contractors with irrelevant fields of Government Policy d) The conduct of contractors or workers in industrial

disputes between them or any involvement of the business activities of contractors in industrial disputes between other persons (“industrial disputes”).

- e) The country or territory of origin of supplies to, or the location in any country or territory of the business activities or interests of, contractors
- f) Any political, industrial or sectarian affiliations or interests of contractors or their directors, partners or employees
- g) Financial support or lack of financial support by contractors for any institution to or from which the authority gives or withholds support
- h) The use or non use by contractors of technical or professional services provided by the authority under the Building Act 1984
- i) Workforce matters and industrial disputes, as defined above, cease to be non commercial considerations to the extent necessary or expedient to demonstrate value for money or where there is a transfer of staff to which TUPE applies.

Officer	An Officer of the Council, who is the Officer responsible for undertaking a purchase and for the administration of the completed contract to include ensuring compliance with its terms and conditions and implementation of any required variation.
OJEU Notice	Notice (advertisement) posted in the Official Journal of the European Union including a PIN, a Contract Notice or Award Notice.
PIN	A Prior Information Notice. A PIN can be published before the procurement starts, when a requirement is above EU Thresholds, and makes it possible to reduce the time needed to complete a competition.
Parent Company Guarantee	A contract which binds the parent of a subsidiary company as follows – if the subsidiary company fails to do what it has promised under a contract with the Council, the Council can require the parent company to do so instead.
Performance Bond	An insurance policy: if the Supplier does not do what it has promised under a Contract with the Council, the Council can claim from the Bondsman the sum of money specified in the Bond (10% of the contract value). A Bond is intended to protect the Council against a level of cost arising from the Supplier’s failure.
Procurement Toolkit	A guide for procurers giving advice on how to procure goods and services in accordance with the Council’s constitution and procurement legislation.
Publicly Available Contract	A contract let by a public purchasing organisation such as

	ESPO, Crown Commercial Service on behalf of the Council
Quotation	A quotation of price and any other relevant matter.
Senior Leadership Team	The Chief Executive, Directors, Group Managers and the Strategic HR Manager
Service Contracts	Contracts let by public authorities for services as defined in The Treaty of Rome which is for anything other than civil engineering and building works and works concession contracts.
Shortlisting	Where Bidders are selected to quote or bid or proceed to full evaluation.
Supplier	Any person or organisation, including companies or other bodies of persons providing, or seeking to provide, supplies, services or works to the Council.
Tender	A Bidder's proposal submitted in response to an Invitation.
Terminate(d)	To end a contractual arrangement.
Total Value	<p>The whole of the value or estimated value (in money or equivalent value) of the Contract, calculated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Where the contract is for a fixed period, by taking the total price to be paid or which might be paid during the whole of the contract period. b) Where the purchase involves recurrent transactions for the same type of item, by aggregating the value of those transactions over the coming 12 months. c) Where the contract is for an uncertain duration by multiplying the monthly payment by 48. d) For nominated Suppliers and sub-contractors, the Total Value shall be the value of that part of the main contract to be fulfilled by the nominated Supplier or sub-contractor.
TUPE	<p>These regulations apply to the transfer of an economic entity or service provision change. Where TUPE does not apply, public bodies should refer to the Cabinet Office Statement of Practice ("COSOP").</p> <p>TUPE is to protect employees by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prohibiting dismissals because of the transfer (but redundancies are permitted) 2. Maintaining most of their terms and conditions 3. Restricting changes to terms and conditions of employment made because of a transfer 4. Providing the right to be informed and / or consulted
Value for Money	Is not necessarily the lowest price, it combines goods or services that fully meet the needs with the level of quality required, delivered at the time needed and at an appropriate price.

Welland Procurement Unit	The Welland Procurement Unit is the Welland Partnership procurement service shared by the Council and other Councils. The Welland Procurement Unit issues guidance and offers assistance on procurement matters to all participating councils.
Works Contract	Contracts let by public authorities for civil engineering and building works and works concession contracts.

APPENDIX F: E TENDERING PROCESS

1. Tenders published via the E Tendering system must be returned electronically via that system. Only in exceptional circumstances, such as where 3D models are required, will paper submission be permitted.
2. Once the bidder has submitted their Tender it remains inaccessible in a locked electronic tender box until after the closing date and time for the procurement has passed.
3. Once the closing date and time has passed, the Welland Procurement Unit officer supporting the procurement in question will see that there are tenders to verify (open).
4. The Welland Procurement Unit Officer will then access the system and remove the electronic seal from the procurement. The received tenders are now listed but require individual verification.
5. On time responses: the Welland Procurement Unit officer will accept all on time responses and release them.
6. Late responses: the Welland Procurement Unit officer will liaise with the Council's identified lead officer (please see below) to determine whether such responses should be accepted or rejected – this will depend on the individual circumstances (as it does with the opening of paper submissions).
7. Verified responses will then be released into the E Tendering system.
8. The Welland Procurement Unit Officer will email the identified lead officer from the Council advising that the tenders are available to be downloaded.
9. It will then be the responsibility of the Council to download their tenders, log their receipt and ensure copies are made available to evaluation panel members as appropriate. Please note that Councils can develop local procedures if more than one officer is required to be present for the downloading and logging of tenders, or if a Member is required to be present etc.

Notes

An e tendering system allows for the tender documents to be circulated to bidders online, for those bidders to ask questions and get responses online and then for the submission of tenders online. The system contains a full audit trail functionality for the procurement, including the 'opening' of tenders, and this can be accessed on request by any member of the Welland Procurement Unit

The Due North system, along with other public sector e tendering systems, has to meet stringent requirements for security, confidentiality and data protection.

Detailed advice is available to Suppliers on how to use the system both to download and upload tender documents, in addition Due North provide a supplier helpline should further support be required.

APPENDIX G: CONTRACT REGISTER PROCESS

OFFICER EMPLOYMENT PROCEDURE RULES

1. Recruitment and Appointment

(a) Declarations

- (i) The Council will draw up a statement requiring any candidate for appointment as an officer to state in writing whether they are the parent, grandparent, partner, child, stepchild, adopted child, grandchild, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece of an existing Councillor or officer of the Council; or of the partner of such persons.
- (ii) No candidate so related to a Councillor or an officer will be appointed without the authority of the relevant Chief Officer or an officer nominated by him/her.

(b) Seeking support for appointment

- (i) The Council will disqualify any applicant who directly or indirectly seeks the support of any councillor for any appointment with the Council. The content of this paragraph will be included in any recruitment information.
- (ii) No Councillor will seek support for any person for any appointment with the Council.

2. Recruitment of Head of Paid Service and Chief Officers

2.1 Where the Council proposes to appoint a Chief Officer and it is not proposed that the appointment be made exclusively from among their existing officers, the Council will:

(a) draw up a statement specifying:

- (i) the duties of the officer concerned; and
- (ii) any qualifications or qualities to be sought in the person to be appointed;

(b) make arrangements for the post to be advertised in such a way as is likely to bring it to the attention of persons who are qualified to apply for it; and

(c) make arrangements for a copy of the statement mentioned in paragraph (1) to be sent to any person on request.

3. Appointment of Head of Paid Service

3.1 The Full Council must approve the appointment of the Head of Paid Service following the recommendation of such an appointment by a committee or sub-committee of Council, before an offer of appointment is made to him/her.

4. Appointment of Chief Officers and Deputy Chief Officers

4.1 A committee or sub-committee of the Council will appoint Chief Officers and Deputy Chief Officers.

5. Other Appointments

- (a) **Officers below Deputy Chief Officer.** Appointment of officers below Deputy Chief Officer (other than assistants to political groups) is the responsibility of the Head of Paid Service or his/her nominee and may not be made by Councillors.
- (b) **Assistant to political groups.** Appointment of an assistant to a political group shall be made in accordance with the wishes of that political group.

6. Disciplinary Action

- (a) **Suspension.** The Head of Paid Service, Monitoring Officer and Chief Finance Officer may be suspended whilst an investigation takes place into alleged misconduct. That suspension will be on full pay and last no longer than two months.
- (b) **Dismissal.** Councillors will not be involved in the dismissal of any officer below Deputy Chief Officer except where such involvement is necessary for any investigation or inquiry into alleged misconduct, though the Council's disciplinary, capability and related procedures, as adopted from time to time may allow a right of appeal to Members in respect of dismissals.
- (c) No dismissal of the Statutory Officers shall take place other than in accordance with a procedure that is compliant with the Local Authorities (Standing Orders) (England) Regulations 2001 as amended by the Local Authorities (Standing Orders) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2015.
- (d) The full Council must approve the dismissal of the Head of Paid Service [the Monitoring Officer or the Chief Finance Officer] before notice of dismissal is given to that Officer.
- (e) Where a committee, sub-committee or officer is discharging on behalf of the Council the function of dismissal of the Statutory Officers the Council must approve that dismissal before notice is given to that person.

Police and Crime Panel

Role of the Community & Social Affairs Committee (as the designated Crime and Disorder Committee)

Section 19 of the Police and Justice Act 2006 requires every local authority to have a crime and disorder committee with the power to review or scrutinise decisions taken in connection with the discharge by the Responsible Authorities* of their Crime and Disorder Functions. The Crime and Disorder (Overview and Scrutiny) Regulations 2009 complement the provisions under Section 19.

Melton Borough Council has designated the Community & Social Affairs Committee as the Crime and Disorder Committee.

The Community & Social Affairs Committee has determined that it will meet at least once a year to consider Crime and Disorder related issues. It will do so primarily by reviewing and scrutinising the Annual Report of the Community Safety Partnership. The role of the Committee is to act as a 'critical friend' by constructive challenge at a strategic level. The Committee has also agreed that it will consider relevant crime and disorder matters at other meetings should the need arise, as is the current practice.

*** Responsible Authorities on Community Safety Partnerships include:-**

Local Authorities (County Councils and District Councils)

The Police Force

The Fire and Rescue Service

The Primary Care Trust (or successor bodies)

Note – the Police Authority was previously identified as a Responsible Authority. The Police and Crime Commissioner has NOT been designated as a responsible authority for these purposes. However the Police and Social Responsibility Act places a mutual responsibility on PCCs and responsible authorities on the CSP to co-operate to reduce crime, disorder and re-offending.