



CORPORATE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

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Updates:

Updated following updated national guidance for PCCs (2023)

Updated with Regional Contract Standing Orders (effective from date TBA)

STATEMENT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

This framework provides an integrated scheme of governance to clarify the way the two corporations sole, Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) and Chief Constable of Humberside Police, govern both jointly and separately. It also sets out how we work together to fulfil our statutory obligations and deliver for local people.

CONTEXT

The principal statutory legal framework within which the corporations sole will operate is:

- Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 ('the Act').
- Policing Protocol Order 2023 (updated from the original 2011 protocol).
- Financial Management Code of Practice for the Police (Home Office, 2018).
- Strategic Policing Requirement.
- Various conduct and transparency legislation (e.g. Code of Ethics and Victims' Legislation).

Operating within this framework, the PCC and Chief Constable build upon governance arrangements established in legislation, regulation, and good practice, as well as good governance principles and experience across the public and private sector.

PRINCIPLES

The core principles adopted by both organisations are those highlighted by the International Framework for Good Governance in the Public Sector. These are:

A: Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values and respecting the rule of law.

B: Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement.

C: Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social and environmental benefits.

D: Determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes.

E: Developing the entity's capacity, including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it.

F: Managing risks and performance through robust internal controls and strong public financial management.

G: Implementing good practices in transparency, reporting and audit to delivery effective accountability.

The principles of good decision-making also apply and these are set out in our respective governance arrangements.

INSTRUMENTS OF GOVERNANCE

The corporate governance framework within which both organisations are governed, both jointly and separately, consists of:

- Statement of Corporate Governance: statutory framework and local policy.
- Code of Corporate Governance: how good governance and decision-making principles will be implemented.
- Scheme of Corporate Governance: parameters within which the corporations sole will conduct their business.
- Separate policies/procedures for each corporation sole, with protocols/other governance documents where they operate jointly.

LEADERSHIP

Effective governance demands ongoing adaptation and development. This framework is reviewed annually utilising a checklist and reporting through the OPCC Accountability Board, with findings informing the Annual Governance Statement (AGS) and Annual Reports of both corporation's sole. The Joint Independent Audit Committee (JIAC) advise both organisations according to Good Governance principles, providing independent assurance on the adequacy and effectiveness of internal controls and risk management. This ensures an up-to-date, effective, and compliant approach.

RECORD OF DECISIONS

Significant decisions by the PCC are set out in a Decision Record and published in a timely manner on the OPCC website. The extent of information published is dependent on the application of the Freedom of Information Act 2000.

The PCC has a decision-making template in place which sets out the process to follow for ensuring decisions are made by the right people, in the right way, and at the right level. It sets out which decisions are formally recorded and published.

The PCC also publishes a Scheme of Delegation, as part of this Corporate Governance Framework, setting out any delegation of their powers. The scheme clarifies permissions for sub-delegation of powers, with such permissions being notified to the PCC. The PCC may prohibit, vary, or make any sub-delegation subject to conditions and limitations. This scheme also recognises that certain functions are prohibited from delegation due to legislation.

The Code sets out how the PCC and Chief Constable govern their organisations both jointly and separately in accordance with the Statement, highlighting key enablers for ensuring Good Governance. It highlights the key enablers for ensuring good governance.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

The PCC has adopted a Code of Corporate Governance, consistent with the International Framework for Good Governance in the Public Sector (IFAC and CIPFA 2014) outlining outlines the systems, processes, culture and values to achieve compliance. It shows the commitment of the PCC and Chief Constable to their statutory requirements and how they discharge their responsibilities. Effective governance relies on public confidence in the PCC and Chief Constable, ensuring the intended outcomes are achieved whilst always acting in the public interest.

The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 (PRSRA 2011 s5-8) sets out the functions of the Police and Crime Commissioner and Chief Constable, and the Policing Protocol Order 2023 sets out how these functions will be undertaken to achieve the outcomes of the Police and Crime Plan and assist the Chief Constable in delivery their role and outlining the expected relationship between them.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

Governance arrangements for the PCC and force follow the seven principles set out in the revised Delivering Good Governance: Guidance Notes for Policing Bodies in England and Wales (2016). These are:

A: Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values and respecting the rule of law.

B: Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement.

C: Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social and environmental benefits.

D: Determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes.

E: Developing the entity's capacity, including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it.

F: Managing risks and performance through robust internal controls and strong public financial management.

G: Implementing good practices in transparency, reporting and audit to delivery effective accountability.

Underneath each principle are behaviours and outcomes demonstrating Good Governance in practice. The Code applies to all personnel, contractors and agents providing a direct service to the PCC and/or Chief Constable.

A: Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values, and respecting the rule of law

The PCC and Chief Constable are accountable not only for how much they spend, but how they use resources under their stewardship. They have an overarching responsibility to serve the public interest, adhering to legislation and government policies. They must demonstrate the appropriateness of their actions and have mechanisms in place to encourage and enforce adherence to ethical values and to respect the rule of law.

Mechanisms to ensure this include:

- PCC and Chief Constable abide by the Policing Protocol Order 2023, which outlines the expected relationship between them.
- PCC has appointed a Chief Executive (as head of paid service and monitoring officer – Local Government and Housing Act 1989 s5) and Chief Financial Officer (PRSRA 2011 sch 1 p6).
- Chief Constable has appointed a Chief Finance Officer (PRSRA 2011 sch 2 p4).
- Chief Finance Officers understand their responsibilities as set out in the Financial Management Code of Practice for the Police (s4) (CIPFA Statement on the Role of Chief Finance Officers)
- Chief Executive understand their responsibilities as set out in the APACE Statement on the Role of the Chief Executive.

- People in key roles within both organisations understand the parameters including delegations or consents from the PCC and Chief Constable, financial regulations and contracts as set out in our scheme of delegation.
- Decision Record template sets out the framework for decision making, and the process for ensuring decisions are made by the right people, in the right way, and at the right level in both organisations. It sets out which decisions are formally recorded and published. Decision-making practices are clearly set out on the OPCC website.

In relation to officers, police staff, and staff of the OPCC, they operate within their respective policies and procedures, corporate governance frameworks, and conduct regulations and code of conduct. This includes (but is not exhaustive):

- PCC Code of Conduct.
- Code of Ethics embedded in both organisations – this combines the seven principles of public life (see below) with others espoused in policing through two further principles of fairness and respect. In addition, both organisations have an expectation of goodwill, professionalism, openness, and trust.
- Shared values communicated clearly with staff (e.g. through the Force’s ‘Plan on a Page’).
- Up-to-date anti-fraud and corruption policies which are kept under review.
- Registers of interests/records of gifts/hospitalities/expenses published for PCC, Chief Officers, and relevant staff.
- Whistle-blowing policies.
- Policies on complaints published on our respective websites.
- Independent Ethics and Scrutiny Bard that provides external perspective to some key decision-making.
- PCC arrangements for oversight of Professional Standards.
- Force HR Plan showing how they lead/develop/support people via a healthy and professional workplace.

As mentioned above, both organisations also abide by the seven principles of public life as outlined in the Policing Protocol Order 2023 (the principles are contained in the Standards in Public Life 2005 as amended by the 14th report of the Committee on Standards in Public Life). The principles are selflessness, integrity, objectivity, accountability, openness, honesty, and leadership.

B: Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement

The Police is run for the public good. We must ensure openness in our activities. Clear channels of communication and consultation are used to engage effectively with all stakeholder groups. We have established means by which information relating to decisions will be made available to local people. Our publication scheme establishes how information relating to decisions will be made available to local people, with those of greater public interest receiving the highest level of prominence, except where operational and legal constraints exist.

Mechanisms to ensure this include:

- Police and Crime Plan and Force Plan on a Page set out the strategic direction and objectives for the Humberside Police area and how they will be delivered.
- PCC and Force communication and engagement strategies set out how local people will be involved to ensure they are part of decision-making, accountability, and future direction.
- PCC fosters good working relationships with the Police and Crime Panel, local authorities and other partners including Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs). Police and Crime Panel provides a check and balance on the PCC, through reviewing or scrutinising their decisions, and additionally have responsibilities to scrutinise decisions around precept setting, and appointment and dismissal of the chief constable, chief executive and s151 officer.
- Force and OPCC have Freedom of Information Act Publication Schemes.
- Force and OPCC operate accessible/engaging public websites and social/digital media channels.
- PCC publishes key decisions and diary.
- PCC and Force utilise My Community Alert and other methods to communicate with/gather community views.
- PCC consults in advance of putting forward precept proposals.

- Collaboration agreements are published and set out areas of business to be undertaken jointly with other Forces and Local Policing Bodies.
- Force operates Independent Advisory Groups.
- OPCC has an independent scrutiny process with a diverse group of local people assisting the PCC in holding the Force to account.

C: Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social and environmental benefits

The long-term nature and impact of many of the PCC and Chief Constable's responsibilities mean that they should seek to define and plan outcomes and that these should be sustainable.

- Police and Crime Plan, OPCC Delivery Plan, Force Plan on a Page, Force Management Statement (FMS), Medium Term Resource Strategy (MTRS) and Force Corporate Planning/Performance Framework are in place.
- Annual Reports communicate Force and PCC/OPCC achievements. Key strategies/plans regularly reviewed.
- PCC and Chief Constable have governance structures that assess progress against their objectives.
- PCC has developed a commissioning and grant award approach.
- Collaboration agreements set out those areas of business to be undertaken jointly with other forces, fire and rescue services (where applicable), Local Policing Bodies, and other organisations, whether to reduce cost, increase efficiency, or increase capability to protect local people.
- Medium Term Resource Strategy (MTRS) to support delivery of the Police and Crime Plan.
- Processes for identification and management of risk are in place and kept under review.
- Capital investment plan reviews are undertaken.
- Projects are subject to sound business cases.

D: Determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes

The PCC and Force achieve intended outcomes through a mixture of legal, regulatory, and practical interventions. Determining the right mix is important and they need robust decision-making mechanisms to ensure achievement in a way that provides the best trade-off between resource inputs while enabling effective and efficient operations. Decisions must be reviewed continually to ensure achievement of outcomes is optimised. Policy implementation usually involves choice about approach, objectives, priorities and incidence of costs and benefits. The PCC and Chief Constable must ensure access to appropriate skills and techniques.

- PCC and Chief Constable maintain a Medium-Term Resourcing Strategy (MTRS).
- Processes are in place that allow proper analysis and evaluation of plans including option appraisal, assessing the impact of alternative approaches and benefits realisation.
- National Decisions Model (NDM) for the police service (College of Policing) is applied to spontaneous incidents or planned operations, by officers and staff within the force as individuals or teams.
- PCCs Police and Crime Plan outlines the objectives and strategic direction for policing and supporting services.
- PCC has developed a commissioning framework that ensures the right interventions are used to achieve the intended outcomes in the Police and Crime Plan.
- PCC and Force maintain workforce development, estates, IT, and other management plans.
- PCC and Force have governance frameworks and agreement on information provided between them.
- Force has a Corporate Planning and Performance Framework and the OPCC has an Annual Delivery Plan in place.
- PCC assurance structure clarifies responses organisational or individual learning issues or good practice.

E: Developing the entity's capacity, including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it

The PCC and Force need appropriate structures, leadership and people with the right skills, qualifications, and mind-set, to operate efficiently and effectively. They must ensure they have the capability to fulfil their mandate and policies in place to guarantee management has the operational capacity for the organisations. They must continually develop capacity and respond to change over time. Leadership is strengthened by the participation of people from different backgrounds, reflecting the structure and diversity of the community.

- Force HR Plan prioritises leadership, workforce, and professional development.
- Respective performance development review processes ensure training strategies are turned into reality for officers and staff.
- Force and OPCC undertake and analyse feedback from staff surveys.
- Force is committed to flexible approaches to reward that attract/retain the best and appropriately skilled.
- Force and OPCC have 'Employer of Choice' schemes and approaches in place to develop people.
- Briefings are held for potential PCC candidates in advance of elections.
- PCC and Chief Constable ensure equality and diversity policies readily set out how each promotes diversity by recognising, valuing, and respecting different contributions and needs of communities and staff.

F: Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management

Public bodies must ensure organisation and governance structures they oversee have implemented, and can sustain, effective performance management systems to facilitate effective and efficient delivery. Risk management, business continuity and internal control are integral parts of a performance management system. Strong financial management systems are essential for implementation of policies and achievement of intended outcomes, enforcing financial disciplines, strategic resource allocation, efficient service delivery and accountability. Public bodies spend money raised from taxpayers and they are entitled to expect high standards of control and oversight of performance.

- Overarching Scheme of Corporate Governance highlights parameters for decision-making, including arrangements for governance, delegations, consent, specific financial limits and standing orders for contracts.
- Joint Independent Audit Committee (JIAC) uses CIPFA guidance and Financial Management Code of Practice (as set out in the Financial Management Code of Practice for the Police, s11.1.3).
- Risk Management Strategy establishes how risk is managed throughout the various elements of corporate governance or the organisations, whether operating solely or jointly.
- Accountability Board provides scrutiny of Force strategic risks by the PCC.
- Effective business continuity planning is in place.
- External scrutiny of PCC decisions is provided by the Police and Crime Panel.
- Internal Audit is provided by West Yorkshire OPCC and External Audit reports are scrutinised by the JIAC – provision will be reviewed in 2023--24.
- Annual Governance Statements (AGS) are produced by the Force and OPCC.
- Data Protection policies are in place and published online.
- Her Majesty's Inspectorate (HMICFRS) provide assurances around Force efficiency and effectiveness.
- Data quality is constantly kept under review by the Force and assessed by HMICFRS.
- PCC receives regular budget monitoring reports to the Accountability Board and Police and Crime Panel.
- PCC approves the Treasury Management Strategy.
- Force and OPCC receive annual external audit opinions.

G: Implementing good practices in transparency, report and audit to deliver effective accountability

Accountability ensures those making decisions/delivering services are answerable for them. Effective accountability reports on actions completed and ensures stakeholders can understand responses as the organisations plan and carry out activities in a transparent manner. External/internal audit contribute to effective accountability. Both organisations will be as open as possible about all their decisions, actions, plans, resource use, forecasts, outputs, and outcomes.

- PCC holds the Chief Constable to account on a regular basis via an assurance mechanism – including the Accountability Board and weekly/monthly assurance meetings.
- Information is published on OPCC website in accordance with Elected Local Policing Bodies (Specified Information) Order 2011, for example the publication of Decision Records by the PCC.
- Force and OPCC publish their respective Annual Reports for presentation to the Police and Crime Panel.
- Force and OPCC publish their respective Statement of Accounts and Annual Governance Statements (AGS).
- OPCC believes transparency is very important to the way it works and has a CoPaCC transparency award.
- Police and Crime Plan sets out the strategic direction and priorities, and how they will be delivered.

- Communications and engagement strategies set out how local people are involved with the PCC and Chief Constable to ensure they are part of decision-making, accountability, and future direction.
- PCC and Chief Constable have developed arrangements for effective engagement with key stakeholders, through approaches including My Community Alert, Humbertalking, Independent Advisory Groups (IAGs), and our scrutiny arrangements.
- Police and Crime Panel provides checks and balances in relation to performance of the PCC and publish reports provided by the OPCC.
- Internal Audit is provided by West Yorkshire OPCC and External Audit reports are scrutinised by the Joint Independent Audit Committee (JIAC).
- Her Majesty's Inspectorate (HMICFRS) provide assurances around Force efficiency and effectiveness.
- Force and PCC welcome reviews and inspections from regulatory bodies and have oversight of recommendations through the JIAC.
- Use is made of standard decision reporting templates.
- Data Protection Impact Assessments (DPIA) are undertaken to identify the most effective way to comply with data protection obligations and meet individuals' expectations of privacy.
- PCC and Chief Constable to ensure that arrangements are in place for whistleblowing.

ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENTS (AGS)

This framework enables the development of local arrangements. Below each of the above mechanisms, the PCC and Chief Constable will build behaviours and outcomes that will demonstrate, through the AGS, good governance in practices. The AGS will outline the evidence of local arrangements.

SCHEME OF DELEGATION

This scheme sets out delegations from the PCC and Chief Constable to staff, incorporating instruments such as financial regulations/standing orders relating to contracts. It clarifies the powers which, for good business practice, are given to statutory officers. The PCC and Chief Constable may limit powers and/or remove delegation.

The approach also details the key roles of the PCC, Chief Executive, Police and Crime Commissioner's Chief Fire Officer (PCCCFO), Chief Constable, and the Chief Constable's Chief Finance Officer (CCCFO), and of those who support them.

It provides a framework to ensure business is carried out lawfully and efficiently, that decisions are not unnecessarily delayed and are taken at an appropriate level. It forms part of the overall corporate governance framework of both corporations sole. Powers are given to the PCC and Chief Constable by laws, orders, rules or regulations. National conditions of employment also give powers to the PCC and Chief Constable or (in the case of police regulations) the Secretary of State for the Home Department. Any powers or duties placed on other statutory officers should be exercised lawfully in accordance with respective delegations of the PCC and Chief Constable, standing orders and financial regulations, relevant policies, procedures, plans, strategies, and budgets. It does not identify all the statutory duties which are contained in specific laws and regulations.

Persons appointed as Chief Executive (also Monitoring Officer) and Chief Finance Officer (under Schedule 1, paragraph 6(1) (b) of the PRSR Act 2011) for the PCC have statutory powers and duties relating to their positions and do not rely on certain matters being delegated to them to carry out those specific powers and duties. This scheme provides persons with legal authority to carry out appropriate duties of the PCC and/or Chief Constable, and aims to clarify those powers which, for the benefit of good business practice, are given to the statutory officers. The PCC may limit these powers and/or withdraw delegation, as may the Chief Constable in relation to these delegations. Similarly, any sub-delegations by Statutory Officers may be limited or withdrawn by those Statutory Officers. The PCC may impose reporting arrangements on any authorised powers.

Powers are given to the Chief Constable by laws, orders, rules, or regulations. Also, national conditions of employment give powers to the PCC, the Chief Constable, and in the case of police regulations, the Secretary of State for the Home Office. The powers given to officers and staff should be exercised in line with these delegations, the law, financial regulations, and policies, procedures, plans, strategies, and budgets.

Whilst the Chief Constable has the statutory power to enter into contracts for goods or services with the consent of the PCC, to simplify systems of internal control, contracts will be issued in the name of the PCC. Consequently, no consent framework is required. This does not preclude the PCC from providing consent to the Chief Constable to enter into contracts for goods and services on a case-by-case basis, with such consent to be evidenced in writing.

They must comply with all other statutory and regulatory requirements and relevant professional guidance including:

- Police and Social Responsibility Act 2011 and relevant legislation issued under this Act.
- Financial and Contract Regulations.
- Home Office Financial Management Code of Practice.
- CIPFA Statement on the role of Chief Financial Officer of the PCC and Head of Finance and Business Services of the Chief Constable.
- PCC and Chief Constable's governance frameworks.
- PCC and Humberside Police policies and procedures.
- Data Protection Act 2018/General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and Freedom of Information Act 2000.
- Health and Safety at Work legislation and codes.

This Scheme is a record of formal delegations in effect at the time of publication. The PCC and Chief Constable's governance framework, including this Scheme, will be reviewed at least annually. Except for those matters listed above, any person to whom a power is delegated under this scheme may sub-delegate that power as they deem appropriate. Formal responsibility and accountability for effective discharge of sub-delegated powers legally remains with the person to whom the power was delegated by the PCC or Chief Constable.

The PCC and/or Chief Constable may ask for specific matters to be referred to them for decision and not be dealt with under powers of delegation.

The scheme does not attempt to list all matters which form part of everyday management responsibilities and does not identify all the statutory duties which are contained in specific laws and regulations. Giving delegation to persons under this scheme does not prevent referral of any matter to the PCC and/or Chief Constable for decision if felt appropriate (e.g. sensitive community/stakeholder issues or matters having significant operational or financial implications).

The PCC and Chief Constable may set out their reporting arrangements on actions undertaken by their own staff in respect of the use of powers delegated to them.

KEY ROLES

ROLE AND PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PCC

- Holding the Chief Constable to account for performance of the Force.
- Appointing the Chief Constable (and dismissing them when necessary).
- Setting out the Force's budget.
- Providing a link between the police and the community, obtaining, and representing the views of local people, local authorities, and criminal justice organisations.
- Working with partner agencies.
- Provision of an efficient and effective Criminal Justice System.
- Setting local strategic policing/crime priorities and objectives through publication of a Police and Crime Plan.
- Setting the policing and crime precept.
- Overseeing community safety, reduction of crime and value for money in policing.
- Commissioning victim and witness services, including restorative justice.
- Preparing and publishing an Annual Report on progress in delivery of the Police and Crime Plan.
- Owns all land/buildings and will sign contracts in accordance with the requirements of financial regulations.
- Approves the annual Treasury Management Strategy and borrowing limits.
- Receives government grants and the council tax precept.

When exercising duties and functions, the PCC must have regard to (not exhaustive list):

- Views of the people in the Humberside Police area, including victims of crime.
- Any report or recommendation made by the Police and Crime Panel in respect of the Police and Crime Plan, the proposed annual precept, and the Annual Report for the previous financial year.
- Police and Crime Plan and guidance issued by the Secretary of State, including Strategic Policing Requirement.

PCC may arrange for any person (but not a police officer) to exercise any functions, with the following exceptions:

- Determining the policing and crime objectives in the Police and Crime Plan.
- Issuing the Police and Crime Plan.
- Calculation of the budget requirement.
- Appointing or suspending the Chief Constable or calling upon the Chief Constable to retire or resign.
- Attendance at the Police and Crime Panel in compliance with a requirement by the Panel to do so.
- Attendance at, and presenting the Annual Report to, the Police and Crime Panel.

The Police and Crime Panel exercise checks and balances on the PCC through reviewing and/or scrutinising their decisions and actions, but not those of the Chief Constable.

The PCC is responsible for handling complaints and conduct matters about the Chief Constable, monitoring their handling and investigation of complaints against police officers, staff, and the wider service, and complying with Independent Office for Police Conduct (IOPC) requirements. From 01/02/20, the Policing and Crime Act 2017 made

the PCC responsible for reviews of recorded complaints handled under Schedule 3 of the Police Reform Act 2002. Delegation of the appropriate authority for Chief Constable complaints and complaints reviews is delegated to the Statutory Operations Senior Management.

Where legal services are provided to the PCC in accordance with Section 2(5) PRSRA 2011, the matter or transaction will require specific authorisation by the PCC. The settlement of claims shall be subject to Paragraph 8 Schedule 2 of the PRSRA 2011.

ROLE OF THE PCC'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE

The PCC must appoint a person (referred to as the 'Chief Executive') to act as the Head of the body's paid service under Section 4 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989. The Chief Executive is Head of the PCC's staff, and Monitoring Officer for the PCC. Formal delegations from the PCC to the Chief Executive are listed in Appendix 1.

ROLE OF THE PCC'S CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER (PCCCFO)

The PCC must appoint a person to be responsible for proper administration of their financial affairs, in accordance with the Financial Management Code of Practice. As Chief Finance Officer to the PCC (PCCCFO), they have statutory responsibility to manage the PCC's financial affairs in accordance with sections 112 and 114 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988, and Accounts and Audit Regulations 2003 (as amended). Detailed financial management responsibilities of the PCCCFO, including delegated powers, are set out in Financial Regulations. Formal delegations from the PCC to the PCCCFO are listed elsewhere in this document.

ROLE OF THE CHIEF CONSTABLE

The Chief Constable is responsible for maintaining the King's peace and direction and control of the Force. The Chief Constable is accountable to the law for exercise of police powers, and to the PCC for delivery of efficient and effective policing, management of resources and expenditure by the Force.

Delegations from the Chief Constable to key Force Personnel are contained elsewhere in this document and the Chief Constable shall appoint suitably qualified and experienced Chief Officers and Heads of Department.

ROLE OF HEAD OF FINANCE AND BUSINESS SERVICES (CCCFO)

The Chief Constable must appoint a person to be responsible for proper administration of the Force's financial affairs, in accordance with the Financial Management Code of Practice, as issued by the Home Office.

As Chief Finance Officer (CCCFO) appointed by the Chief Constable, there is a statutory responsibility for the post-holder to manage the Force's financial affairs, in accordance with sections 112 and 114 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988, and the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2003 (as amended). Detailed financial management responsibilities of the CCCFO, which includes delegated powers, are set out in Financial Regulations elsewhere.

URGENT MATTERS

a) Police and Crime Commissioner

If any urgent matter normally referred to the PCC (or Deputy PCC where in place) for decision arises and cannot be delayed, in the absence of the PCC (or Deputy PCC where in place), it may be decided by an appropriate chief officer:

- Chief Executive (all issues other than operational matters).
- PCC's Chief Finance Officer (financial and related issues).
- Chief Constable (operational and financial issues affecting the police service).

Urgent decisions taken must be reported to the PCC as soon as practicably possible and published where relevant.

b) Humberside Police

If any urgent matter normally referred to the Chief Constable (or Deputy Chief Constable) for decision arises and cannot be delayed, in the absence of the Chief Constable or Deputy Chief Constable, it may be decided by an appropriate member of the Chief Officer Group. Urgent decisions taken must be reported to the Chief Constable as soon as practicably possible and published where relevant.

FINANCIAL REGULATIONS AND CONTRACT STANDING ORDERS

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OVERVIEW

This section sets out Financial Regulations that apply to the PCC, OPCC staff, the Chief Constable and police officers and staff, having due regard to the overall regulatory framework of their approach to financial management.

Public sector accounting is covered by a range of government legislation and accounting standards that are designed to ensure proper accountability for public funds. These include:

- International Framework: good governance in the public sector
- Various Account and Audit Regulations
- The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting issued by CIPFA
- The Public Sector Internal Audit Standards issued by CIPFA
- Delivering Good Governance: Guidance notes for Policing Bodies in England and Wales issued by CIPFA
- Statement on the Role of the Chief Finance Officer issued by CIPFA
- CIPFA Statement on the role of the CFO of the PCC and the CFO of the Chief Constable
- Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities issued by CIPFA
- Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice and Guidance Notes issued by CIPFA
- Effective Governance of Collaboration in Policing issued by CIPFA
- Delivering Good Governance in Local Government: Guidance Note for Police issued by CIPFA
- The Financial Management Code issued CIPFA

The PCC and Chief Constable are established in law as corporations sole within the 2011 Act. As such, both are enabled by law to employ staff and hold funds in their official capacity. The Chief Constable is charged with the impartial direction and control of all constables and staff within the Force. Staff of the PCC are accountable to the directly elected holder of that office.

The PCC and Chief Constable are both required to appoint Chief Finance Officers.

To conduct their business effectively, the PCC and Chief Constable need to ensure that they have sound financial management policies in place and that they are strictly adhered to. Part of this process is to adopt and implement Financial Regulations. The Regulations contained herein have been drawn up in such a way as to ensure that the financial matters of the PCC and the Chief Constable are conducted properly and in compliance with all necessary requirements.

The Regulations are designed to establish overarching financial responsibilities, to confer duties, rights and powers upon the PCC, the Chief Constable, and their officers and to provide clarity about the financial accountabilities of groups or individuals. They apply to every member and officer of the service and anyone acting on their behalf. However, under the terms of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act, the PCC cannot delegate to a Constable and these regulations reflect this.

Every member of staff and police officer is expected to read and understand the Financial and Contract Regulations and any related documents. They are expected to seek clarification on any areas they do not understand with either their line manager or other relevant person.

A modern organisation should also be committed to innovation, within the regulatory framework, providing that the necessary risk assessment and approval safeguards are in place.

STATUS

These Financial Regulations should not be seen in isolation, but rather as part of the overall regulatory and governance framework that includes the Policing Protocol, codes of conduct and the rest of the Corporate Governance framework.

The PCC, Chief Constable and all employees have a general duty to take reasonable action to provide for the security of assets under their control and for ensuring that the use of these resources is legal, properly authorised, provides value for money, and achieves best value.

Financial Regulations explain the working financial relationship between the PCC and the Chief Constable and their respective chief financial officers, having regard also to the role played by the PCC's Chief Executive.

The PCC is responsible for approving or amending Financial Regulations after consultation with the Chief Constable. The PCCCFO and CCCFO are jointly responsible for maintaining a review of Financial Regulations and submitting any additions or amendments to the PCC and Chief Constable, after consulting with the Chief Executive.

More detailed financial instructions to supplement these Regulations, shall be issued by the CCCFO after consultation with the PCCCFO and Chief Executive.

Chief Officers are responsible for ensuring that all employees, contractors and agents are aware of the existence and content of these Financial Regulations and that they are complied with.

Breaches of Financial Regulations may result in disciplinary proceedings and, potentially, criminal action. Such cases shall be reported to the PCCCFO and/or CCCFO who shall determine, after consulting with the Monitoring Officer, whether the matter shall be reported to the PCC and/or Chief Constable.

The PCC, Chief Constable and all employees have a duty to abide by the highest standards of probity (i.e., honesty, integrity and transparency) in dealing with financial issues.

These regulations should be reviewed on an annual basis to ensure they are up to date.

FINANCIAL REGULATIONS AND CONTRACT STANDING ORDERS

The Financial Regulations are divided into several sections, each with detailed requirements relating to the section heading. References are made throughout the individual sections to delegated limits of authority. These are also summarised in the summary of delegated limits (Appendix xxx).

SECTION A:	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK
SECTION B:	FINANCIAL PLANNING AND CONTROL
SECTION C:	MANAGEMENT OF RISK AND RESOURCES
SECTION D:	SYSTEMS AND PROCEDURES
SECTION E:	EXTERNAL ARRANGEMENTS
SECTION F:	CONTRACT STANDING ORDERS
SECTION G:	DELEGATED LIMITS
SECTION H:	BREACH OF STANDING ORDERS AND FINANCIAL REGULATIONS
SECTION I:	ANTI-FRAUD AND CORRUPTION STRATEGY AND FRAUD RESPONSE PLAN

Regulations may be supplemented by more detailed Financial Instructions issued by the Chief Constable after consultation with the CCCFO. Financial Instructions should be made available on the Force Intranet.

DEFINITIONS WITHIN THE REGULATIONS

Definitions:

- 'OPCC' refers to the PCC, Deputy PCC (if appointed) and members of staff employed by the PCC providing core democratic support commissioning, community engagement and other services, and volunteers providing scrutiny support.
- 'Force' refers to the Chief Constable, police officers, police staff, Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs), special constabulary, volunteers, and other members of the wider police family under their direction and control.
- 'Chief Officers' when referred to generically means Chief Constable, Chief Executive, PCCCFO, CCCFO, Assistant Chief Officer (Resources) and all other members of the Chief Officer Group.
- 'Employees' when referred generically means police officers/staff including OPCC staff, and other members of the wider police family including contractors or agents.
- 'Authorised Officer' refers to employees authorised through the Scheme of Delegation.
- 'Contract' refers to any commitment (Purchase Orders/MOUs/SLAs/Leases) to acquire/purchase/sell goods, services or building works on behalf of the PCC, Force or affiliated bodies.
- 'Value for money' refers to the most cost-effective means of meeting the need and takes account of whole life costs.
- Chief Constable, Chief Executive, PCCCFO and CCCFO includes any member of staff, contractors or agents to whom particular responsibilities may be delegated. Levels of delegated responsibility must be evidenced clearly, made to an appropriate level, with sufficient authority, training and resources given to undertake the duty.
- Medium Term Resource Strategy (MTRS) is a five-year strategic financial planning summary containing forecasted annual income and expenditure budget estimates. It is approved by the PCC.

Within these Regulations, most references have been made to responsibilities of the Chief Constable since most day-to-day financial management is vested with that post. Where resources are under the control of the Chief Executive or PCCCFO, the duties, rights and powers as detailed for the Chief Constable shall apply equally to them.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT – KEY ROLES

Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC)

- Ensures, through a statutory duty and electoral mandate, an efficient and effective police service and holds the Chief Constable to account on behalf of the public. The PCC is the recipient of funding relating to policing and crime reduction, including government grant, council tax precept and other sources of income. How this money is allocated is a matter for the PCC in consultation with the Chief Constable, or in accordance with any grant terms. Statutory Officers of the Chief Constable and PCC will provide professional advice and recommendations.
- Appoints a Chief Financial Officer (PCCCFO) to be responsible for proper administration of the Commissioner's financial affairs. The PCC appoints a Chief Executive (who acts as Monitoring Officer and Head of Paid Service).
- Approves the policy framework and budget, monitors financial outcomes and approval of Medium Term Resource Plans in consultation with the Chief Constable. They are responsible for approving the overall framework of accountability and control, and monitoring compliance, including:
 - a) Police and Crime Plan
 - b) Medium Term Resource Strategy (including medium-term financial forecasts)
 - c) Annual Revenue Budget
 - d) Capital Programme
 - e) Treasury management strategy, annual investment strategy, minimum revenue provision (MRP) policy
 - f) Estate Strategy, IT/IS and other key strategies and asset management plans
 - g) Risk Management strategy
 - h) Governance policies
- Approves procedures for recording and reporting decisions taken and for monitoring compliance with agreed policy and related executive decisions.
- Approves procedures for agreeing variations to approved budgets, plans and strategies in the policy framework.
- Provides the PCCCFO with staff, accommodation, and other resources in their opinion sufficient to allow their duties under this section to be performed.
- Appoints a Deputy PCC (if required) and arranges carrying out of appropriate functions delegated to them.

Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner (DPCC) (if appointed)

- Exercises the functions conferred on him/her by the PCC as detailed in the Code of Corporate Governance.

Chief Constable

- Responsible to the public and accountable to the PCC for the delivery of efficient and effective policing, management of resources and expenditure by the police force.
- Help ensure the effective delivery of policing services the Chief Constable has day to day responsibility for financial management of the force within the framework of the agreed budget allocation and levels of authorisation issued by the PCC.
- Must ensure that the financial management of the Force's allocated budget remains consistent with the objectives and conditions set by the PCC and will be held to account for the effective financial management of the force. The Chief Constable will discharge this through the CCCFO who will lead for the force on financial management.
- Must sought the approval of the PCC when they intend to make changes of policy with financial implications or seeks to move significant sums of their budget.
- Hold the CCCFO to account in ensuring that all financial processes are appropriately documented and communicated.

Joint Independent Audit Committee

Home Office Financial Management Code of Practice states the PCC and Chief Constable should establish a Joint Independent Audit Committee (JIAC), a combined body which considers internal and external audit reports of both

the PCC and Chief Constable. In establishing the JIAC, the PCC and the Chief Constable shall have regard to CIPFA Guidance on Audit Committees and good practice principles set out in the HM Treasury Audit Committee Handbook.

- Advise the PCC and the Chief Constable according to good Governance principles and will ensure that appropriate risk management arrangements in accordance with proper practices are in place and operating.
- Composed of five members who are independent of the PCC and the Force.
- Establish terms of reference, covering its core functions (formally adopted and reviewed at least annually).
- Comprise of five members who are independent of the PCC and Force.
- PCC and Chief Constable shall be suitably represented at all JIAC meetings.

Police and Crime Commissioner's Chief Finance Officer (PCCCFO)

The PCCCFO is responsible for proper administration of the financial affairs of the PCC and has a personal fiduciary responsibility to the local council taxpayer. Their statutory responsibilities are set out in:

- Paragraph 6 of Schedule 1 to the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011.
- Section 114 Local Government Finance Act 1988 (powers to safeguard lawfulness and propriety in expenditure).
- Accounts and Audit Regulations 2011 as amended from time to time.
- Home Office Financial Management Code of Practice.
- Section 151 Local Government Act 1972.

The PCCCFO is the PCCs professional adviser on financial matters and shall:

- Ensure the financial affairs of the PCC are properly administered and Financial Regulations are observed and kept up-to-date.
- Ensure regularity, propriety and Value for Money (VfM) in the use of public funds.
- Ensure the funding required to finance agreed programmes is available from Central Government, council tax precept, other contributions and recharges.
- Report to the PCC, Police and Crime Panel and external auditor:
 - any unlawful, or potentially unlawful, expenditure by the PCC or officers of the PCC.
 - when it appears any expenditure is likely to exceed resources available to it to meet that expenditure.
- Advise the PCC on the robustness of estimates and adequacy of financial reserves.
- Prepare and publish the PCC's annual statement of accounts in accordance with appropriate accounting codes of practice and reporting standards, including an Annual Governance Statement.
- Ensure the statement of accounts for the PCC and PCC Group are produced and published in accordance with the appropriate codes of practice and reporting standards.
- Ensure provision of an effective internal audit service, in conjunction with the CCCFO.
- Secure the treasury management function, including loans and investments.
- Advise in consultation with the Chief Executive on the safeguarding of assets, including risk management and insurance.
- Arrange for determination and issue of the precept.
- Liaise with the external auditor.
- Advise the PCC on the application of value for money principles by the Force to support the PCC in holding the Chief Constable to account for efficient and effective financial management.
- Nominate a person to deputise should they be unable to perform their duties (Deputy s151 officer).

The PCCCFO, in consultation with the Chief Executive, CCCFO and/or Chief Constable as appropriate, shall be given powers to institute any proceedings or take necessary action to safeguard the finances of the OPCC and Force. They have certain statutory duties which cannot be delegated, namely, reporting any potentially unlawful decisions by the PCC on expenditure and preparing each year, in accordance with proper practices in relation to accounts, a statement of the PCC's accounts, including group accounts.

The PCCCFO is the PCC's professional advisor on financial matters. To fulfil these duties and ensure the PCC is provided with adequate financial advice, the PCCCFO must:

- Be a key member of the PCC Leadership Team, work closely with the Chief Executive, help the team develop and implement strategy, resource/deliver the PCCs strategic objectives sustainably and act in the public interest.
- Be actively involved in, and bring influence to bear on, all strategic business decisions of the PCC, and ensure the financial aspects of immediate and longer-term implications, opportunities and risks are fully considered and aligned with the PCCs financial strategy.
- Lead promotion and delivery by the PCC of good financial management, so that public money is always safeguarded and used appropriately, economically, efficiently, and effectively.
- Ensure the finance function is resourced and is fit for purpose.

Financial Regulations cannot foresee every eventuality. The PCCCFO, in consultation with the CCCFO, is responsible for reviewing, maintaining, and interpreting these Regulations to ensure efficient and effective operation of services.

Chief Constable's Chief Finance Officer (CCCFO)

The CCCFO is responsible for proper financial administration and has personal fiduciary responsibility to local council taxpayers. They are also responsible to the Chief Constable for all financial activities within the Force or contracted out under the supervision of the Force.

CCCFO's responsibilities are set out in:

- Paragraph 4 of Schedule 2 and paragraph 1 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011.
- Section 114 Local Government Finance Act 1988 (powers to safeguard lawfulness and propriety in expenditure).
- Accounts and Audit Regulations 2011 as amended from time to time.
- Section 151 Local Government Act 1972.

The CCCFO shall:

- Ensure the financial affairs of the Force are properly administered and that Financial Regulations are observed and kept up-to-date.
- Prepare revenue and capital budgets and medium-term resource forecasts for the Chief Constable.
- Report to the Chief Constable, PCC, PCCCFO and to the external auditor: (i) any unlawful, or potentially unlawful, expenditure by the Chief Constable or officers of the Chief Constable, or (ii) when it appears any expenditure of the Chief Constable is likely to exceed the resources available to it to meet that expenditure.
- Advise the Chief Constable on value for money in relation to all aspects of the Force's expenditure.
- Advise the Chief Constable and PCC on the soundness of the budget in relation to the Force.
- Prepare and ensure a statement of accounts of the Chief Constable is produced/published and prepare PCC and PCC Group accounts in conjunction with the PCCCFO.
- Prepare and publish the Chief Constable's Annual Governance Statement.
- Ensure an effective internal audit service in conjunction with the PCCCFO.
- Liaise with the external auditor.
- Nominate a deputy should they be unable to perform their duties (Deputy s151 officer).

The CCCFO has certain statutory duties which cannot be delegated, namely reporting potentially unlawful decisions by the Force on expenditure and preparing each year (in accordance with proper practices in relation to accounts) a statement of the Chief Constable's accounts. The CCCFO will need to observe the locally agreed timetable for compilation of the Group accounts by the PCCCFO. To enable them to fulfil these duties they must:

- Be a key member of the Chief Constable's Management Team, helping develop and implement strategy and resource to deliver the PCC's and Chief Constable's strategic objectives sustainably and in the public interest.
- Be actively involved in, and able to bring influence to bear on, all strategic business decisions of the Chief Constable to ensure immediate and longer-term implications, opportunities and risks are fully considered.
- Lead promotion and delivery by the Chief Constable of good financial management so public money is always safeguarded and used appropriately, economically, efficiently, and effectively.
- Ensure the finance function is resourced to be fit for purpose.

Financial Regulations cannot foresee every eventuality. The CCCFO, in consultation with the PCCCFO, shall be responsible for interpreting these Regulations to ensure efficient and effective operation of services.

Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer

The Chief Executive is responsible for leadership and general administration of the PCC's office. They are also the designated Monitoring Officer, appointed under section 5(1) of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989, to:

- Ensuring legality of the actions of the PCC and their officers.
- Ensuring procedures for recording and reporting key decisions are operating effectively.
- Advising the PCC and officers about who has authority to take a particular decision.
- Advising the PCC about whether a decision is likely to be considered contrary or not wholly in accordance with the policy framework.
- Advising the PCC on matters relating to standards of conduct.

SECTION A: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

A1 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT STANDARDS

The PCC, Chief Constable and all employees have a duty to abide by the highest standards of probity, i.e. honesty, integrity and 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 in place to ensure these standards are met.

The PCC shall receive updates on financial performance of the Force and OPCC through regular budget monitoring and outturn reports from the PCCCFO and CCCFO, and the Annual Audit Letter provided by the external auditor.

Joint Responsibilities of the PCCCFO and CCCFO

- Ensure proper administration of the financial affairs of the OPCC and Force.
- Ensure proper practices are adhered to.
- Advise on key strategic controls necessary to secure sound financial management.
- Ensure financial information is available to enable accurate and timely monitoring and reporting of comparisons of national and local financial performance indicators.
- Ensure all officers and staff are aware of, and comply with, proper financial management standards, including these Financial Regulations.
- Ensure staff are properly managed/developed/trained/supported to carry out their financial duties effectively.
- Ensure appropriate accounting policies are in place and applied consistently.

Responsibilities of the Chief Constable

- Ensure specific duties/responsibilities in financial matters are clear to individual officers and properly recorded.

A2 ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS, RECORDS AND RETURNS

Maintaining proper accounting records is one way the PCC and Chief Constable discharge their responsibility for stewardship of public resources. The PCC and Chief Constable have a statutory responsibility to prepare the annual accounts to present a true and fair view of their operations during the year. These are subject to external audit. This audit provides assurance that separate sets of accounts have been prepared properly, proper accounting practices have been followed and adequate arrangements made for securing economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the use of resources.

Joint Responsibilities of the PCCCFO and CCCFO

- Determine accounting policies and procedures to be adopted, in accordance with recognised accounting practices, and approve strategic accounting systems and procedures employed by the Chief Constable. All employees shall operate within required accounting policies and published timetables.
- Make proper arrangements for audit of the PCC, Force and the Group accounts in accordance with the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2011 as amended from time to time.
- Ensure all claims for funds including grants are made on a timely and accurate basis.
- Ensure all statutory returns and relevant statistical returns are accurate and returned by the due date.
- Ensure bank reconciliations and other key control accounts are reconciled on a timely and accurate basis.
- Prepare and publish audited accounts in accordance with the statutory timetable.
- Observe agreed principles for segregation of duties in allocation of accounting duties to provide adequate control arrangements.
- Ensure financial records are retained and disposed of in accordance with agreed policies and procedures.

Responsibilities of the CCCFO

- Obtain approval of the PCCCFO before making any fundamental changes to accounting records and procedures or accounting systems.
- Ensure that all transactions, material commitments and contracts and other essential accounting information are recorded completely, accurately and on a timely basis.
- Maintain adequate records to provide a management trail leading from the source of income and expenditure through to the accounting statements.

A3 ANNUAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

The PCC and Chief Constable have a statutory responsibility to prepare their own accounts to present a true and fair view of their operations during the year. They must be prepared in accordance with proper practices as per the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom. The accounts will comprise separate statements for the PCC, Chief Constable and Group accounts covering both entities. The PCC and the Chief Constable are responsible for approving their own annual accounts. The accounts are subject to detailed independent review by the external auditor. This provides assurance that the accounts are prepared correctly, proper accounting practices have been followed and adequate arrangements have been made for securing economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the use of resources.

Joint Responsibilities of the PCCCFO and the CCCFO

- Agree and publish a timetable for final accounts preparation, in consultation with the external auditor and share this with appropriate employees.
- Select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently.
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent.
- Comply with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting.
- Prepare, sign and date the separate statements of accounts, including the Group accounts, stating they present a true and fair view of the financial position of the PCC, Force and Group at the accounting date and their income and expenditure for the financial year just ended.
- Publish the approved and audited accounts each year, in accordance with the statutory timetable.

Joint Responsibilities of the PCC and the Chief Constable

Consider and approve their annual accounts in accordance with the statutory timetable.

A4 FINANCIAL MONITORING AND REPORTING

Accurate and timely monitoring and reporting is essential to ensure actions can be taken to address potential overspends and to reallocate underspends to ensure resources are used to best effect in support of the Police and Crime Plan and Force priorities.

Responsibilities of the CCCFO

- Agree and publish a timetable for reporting to the Executive Board and Governance Board.
- Ensure the process and resources are in place to deliver accurate and timely reports.
- Prepare reports, in consultation with the PCCCFO, providing projections to the relevant boards.
- Ensure all virements between Business Areas, and all virements above £250,000 are reported to the PCC and Chief Constable through the agreed financial and budget reporting process.

Responsibilities of the PCCCFO

- Prepare reports in respect of the PCC.

SECTION B: FINANCIAL PLANNING AND CONTROL

B1 FINANCIAL PLANNING

The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Force are complex organisations, responsible for delivering a range of policing and community safety related activities. They need to develop systems to enable resources to be allocated in accordance with priorities. Financial planning is essential if they are to function effectively.

The financial planning process should be directed by the approved policy framework, the business planning process, and the need to meet key objectives.

The planning process is continuous, and the planning period covers a five-year period – this is the Medium-Term Resource Strategy (MTRS). The process includes a more detailed annual plan - the budget, covering the forthcoming financial year. This allows the PCC and Force to plan, monitor and manage the way funds are allocated and spent.

It is recognised that the impact of financial planning in the police service is constrained by the quality of information made available by central government on resource allocation.

Appropriate budget delegation enables effective management of resources and protect the public purse.

MEDIUM TERM RESOURCE STRATEGY (MTRS)

The PCC and Chief Constable share responsibility to provide effective financial/budget planning for the short/medium/long term, through preparation of a MTRS including financial projections for five years together with a capital programme covering the same period. This explains how the PCC and Chief Constable will structure and manage their finances to support delivery of the outcomes set out in the Police and Crime Plan and ensure there is sound financial management and good stewardship of public money.

Responsibilities of the PCC

Agree, in consultation with the Chief Constable and other relevant partners and stakeholders, a medium-term financial plan which includes funding and spending plans for both revenue and capital. When agreeing the medium-term financial plan, the PCC shall have due regard to:

- the Police and Crime Plan
- policy requirements approved by the PCC as part of the policy framework
- the Strategic Policing Requirement

- unavoidable future commitments, including legislative requirements
- initiatives already underway
- revenue implications of the capital programme and CIPFA's Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local authorities
- proposed service developments and plans which reflect public consultation
- the need to deliver efficiency and/or productivity savings
- affordability
- impact on multiple years
- government grant allocations
- risk management and the use of reserves
- potential implications for local taxpayers

Joint Responsibilities of the PCCCFO and CCCFO

- Determine the format and timing of the medium-term financial plans to be presented to the Chief Constable and the PCC. The format is to comply with all legal requirements.
- Prepare a medium-term financial plan in consultation with the Chief Constable, PCC and other stakeholders and Partners.
- Prepare and monitor a medium term forecast of potential resources, including options for the use of general balances, reserves and provisions, and assumptions about future levels of government funding.

A gap may be identified between available resources and required resources. Requirements should be prioritised by the Chief Constable to enable the PCC to make informed judgements as to future funding levels and planning the use of resources.

ANNUAL REVENUE BUDGET PREPARATION

- Revenue budget provides estimates of annual income/expenditure requirements for the police and crime/community safety and sets out financial implications of the PCC's strategic policies. It provides authority to Chief Officers to incur expenditure and a basis to monitor financial performance of the PCC and Force.
- PCC should consult the public, Chief Constable and other relevant partners and stakeholders in planning the overall annual budget, including a separate force budget. This will take into consideration funding from Government and other sources, balancing the expenditure needs of the policing service, community safety and the PCC against the level of local taxation. This should meet statutory requirements to achieve a balanced budget (Local Government Act 2003) and be completed in accordance with the statutory timeframe.
- Annual budget should be prepared within the context of the medium-term financial plan, representing the first year of that plan. Impact of the annual budget on priorities and funding of future years as set out in the Police and Crime Plan and Medium-Term Resource Strategy should be clearly identified.

Responsibilities of the PCC

- Agree planning timetable with the Chief Constable.
- Obtain views of the local community on proposed spending plans (including capital expenditure) for the financial year to which the proposed expenditure relates.
- Present proposed budget and precept recommendations to the Police and Crime Panel for consideration in accordance with legislative requirements and agreed timetable.
- Approve the annual revenue budget including any contribution to or from reserves.
- Determine if required the establishment of annual ring-fenced or cash limited revenue budgets for specific purposes such as for one or more departments, services, local policing areas, or specific projects.

Responsibilities of the PCCCFO

- Determine the format of the revenue budget to be presented to the PCC in consultation with the Chief Constable, to comply with all legal requirements and latest CIPFA guidance.

- Obtain timely and accurate information from billing authorities on the council tax base and latest surplus/deficit position on collection funds to inform budget deliberations.
- Advise the PCC on the appropriate level of general balances, earmarked reserves or provisions to be held.
- Submit a report to the PCC on (i) robustness of estimates and adequacy of reserves, and (ii) the suite of prudential indicators for the next three years, arising from the Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities. These indicators shall be consistent with the annual revenue budget and capital programme approved by the PCC. This report will be published on the PCC's website together with the agreed budget.
- Upon approval of the annual budget, to submit the council tax requirement return to Central Government and precept requests to appropriate bodies in accordance with the legal requirement.
- Produce and publish on the website, in accordance with statutory requirements and best practice, council tax information.

Responsibilities of the CCCFO

- Prepare detailed budget estimates and medium-term resource plans for the forthcoming financial year and the next four years in accordance with the timetable agreed with the PCCCFO which will include resources sufficient to finance the foreseeable operational needs without having to request additional approvals.
- Submit draft budget proposals to the Chief Constable and Chief Officer Group for approval by the Chief Constable.
- Submit estimates in the agreed format to the PCC for approval.
- Put in place the delegation of Force budgets as directed by the Chief Constable.

B2 BUDGETARY CONTROL

Budget management ensures once the PCC has approved the budget, resources allocated are used for their intended purpose and properly accounted for. Budgetary control is a continuous process, enabling the Chief Constable and PCC to review and adjust their budget targets during the financial year. It also provides the mechanism that calls to account managers responsible for defined elements of the budget.

The key controls for managing and controlling the revenue budget are that: (i) there is a nominated budget manager for each cost centre heading who is accountable for all employees, assets, spending, income, and contracts associated with the budgets under his direct control; and (ii) the management of budgets must not be seen in isolation. It should be measured in conjunction with service outputs and performance measures.

Revenue Budget Monitoring

By continuously identifying and explaining variances against budgetary targets, the PCC and Chief Constable can identify changes in trends and resource requirements at the earliest opportunity. The PCC, and Chief Constable through the CCCFO, operate within an annual expenditure limit, approved when setting the annual budget. To ensure the budget is not overspent in total, the Chief Constable and CCCFO, Chief Executive and PCCCFO are required to manage expenditure within their budget allocations, subject to the rules of virement and as reported through to the Accountability Board.

Responsibilities of the CCCFO

- Provide appropriate financial information on an accurate and timely basis to enable budgets to be monitored effectively.
- Ensure each income/expenditure element has a nominated budget manager to take responsibility for that part of the budget. Budget responsibility should be aligned as closely as possible to the decision-making process that commits expenditure.
- Ensure total spending for operational policing remains within overall allocation of resources and takes corrective action where significant variations from the approved budget are forecast. Where total projected expenditure exceeds the total allocation of resources due to circumstances beyond the control of the Chief Constable and the CCCFO, both the PCCCFO and PCC shall be alerted immediately and proposals for remedy should be put

forward as part of the regular reporting process to the PCC. The same responsibilities apply to the Chief Executive and the PCCCFO for any budgets under their control.

- Ensure that relevant spending remains within any annual ring-fenced or cash limited revenue budgets that the PCC has established.
- Submit a monthly budget monitoring report to the Chief Constable's Chief Officer Group and the PCC on a regular basis throughout the year, containing recently available financial information. The reports shall be in a format agreed with the PCC and PCCCFO.

Responsibility of the PCCCFO

- Co-ordinate a joint monthly budget monitoring report to the Chief Executive throughout the year, containing the most recently available financial information for the OPCC.
- Co-ordinate a joint budget monitoring report for presentation to the Police and Crime Panel, as necessary, containing the most recently available financial information in a format agreed with the CCCFO.

Joint Responsibilities of the Chief Executive and PCCCFO

- Manage the budget allocated for the PCC's Office.
- Ensure total spending for the OPCC remains within the overall allocation of resources and take corrective action where significant variations from the approved budget are forecast. Where total projected expenditure exceeds total allocation of resources due to circumstances beyond the control of the Chief Executive, the PCC shall be alerted immediately along with proposals to remedy the situation as part of regular reporting to the PCC.

Responsibility of Budget Holders

- Ensure they are aware of, and comply with, proper financial management standards, including these Financial Regulations.
- Ensure that total spending remains within the overall allocation of resources they have received and take corrective action where significant variations are forecast.
- Ensure that relevant spending remains within any annual ring-fenced or cash limited revenue budget which they are responsible and accountable for.

VIREMENT

A virement is an approved reallocation of resources between approved budgets or heads of expenditure. A budget head is a line in the approved budget report. The PCC's consent in respect of the scheme of virement is intended to enable proper financial management at service and organisational level, with a degree of flexibility within the overall policy framework determined by the PCC and provide the opportunity to optimise the use of resources to emerging needs.

The CCCFO should seek the approval of the PCC through the PCCCFO where a:

- Virement might create a significant additional future year or continuing commitment. Revenue expenditure can only be funded from revenue funding.
- a change in policy would create an additional financial liability beyond the level of the current budget.
- virement changes a public facing or politically sensitive element of the service.
- virement is undertaken for the purpose of outsourcing to a third-party.
- virement is more than £250,000.

Key controls for the scheme of virement are:

- Administered by the PCCCFO/CCCFO in accordance with limits set out in Financial Regulations. Any variation from this scheme requires the approval of the PCC.
- No virement may reduce the budget in a service forecast to overspend nor where the proposed virement would create an overspend. This applies at each level in the Force and the OPCC.

- Overall budget is agreed by the PCC. Financial managers are therefore only authorised to incur expenditure in accordance with the estimates that make up the budget.
- Virement does not create an additional overall budget liability.
- PCCCFO/CCCFO shall ensure that virement is undertaken as necessary to maintain the accuracy of budget monitoring.
- Virements can be approved by the PCCCFO/CCCFO where the additional expenditure is fully reimbursed by another body.
- No virements are permissible from capital to revenue or from revenue to capital.
- Virements to annual ring-fenced or earmarked revenue budgets can only be agreed by the PCC.

Responsibilities

- The PCC shall approve a scheme of virement and note and approve reports on virement submitted by the Chief Constable and their officers and staff.
- The PCC has consented to allow virements between budget headings if they operate within the limits defined in Section G.

Exceptions to the above framework are:

- Virement is not permitted in relation to financing items such as asset charges or where a proposal would adversely affect long term revenue commitments of the Force and the PCC.
- When the virement is between an income budget and expenditure budget line which is directly related, approval is sought from the PCCCFO and/or CCCFO and the income and expenditure budgets will be increased for budget monitoring purposes.

Budget lines will be cash limited and defined each year as part of the budget approval. All requests for virement must be made in the format prescribed by the PCCCFO and/or CCCFO and information on the virements within the limits set out in Section G will be available to support budget monitoring report information. Approval of the PCC shall be required if the virement involves either a substantial change in policy, or a significant addition to commitments in future years.

TREATMENT OF YEAR END BALANCES

Carry forward of underspent budgets is permitted only within delegation limits set out in the carry forward scheme.

Carry forwards are to be subject of a report to the PCC as part of the year end outturn report. Budget Managers will be required to satisfy the Chief Constable and CCCFO that expenditure proposed against carry forward underspending is in accordance Police and Crime Plan priorities and non-recurrent in nature.

Responsibilities of the CCCFO

- Ensure Budget Managers report any overspend on their budgets in any financial year.
- Consider reducing budgets for the following financial year where overspending has/is expected to occur.
- Consider requests from Budget managers who identify planned underspends in any financial year for budget provision to be carried forward to the following financial year, subject to limits indicated in Section G.
- Refer all carry forwards that fall outside of parameters stipulated in these Regulations to the PCC and Chief Officer Group for approval.

Responsibilities of the PCC

- Consider whether arrangements for carrying forward underspends are appropriate/affordable when considering levels of reserves and balances as part of development of a sustainable Medium Term Resource Strategy.

B3 MEDIUM TERM CAPITAL PROGRAMME AND ANNUAL CAPITAL BUDGET

Capital expenditure involves acquiring, enhancing, or disposing of assets with a long-term value, such as land, buildings, and major items of plant, equipment, or vehicles. Capital planning supports the way services are delivered in the long-term and may create long term financial commitments in the form of financing costs and revenue running costs.

Capital investment can be undertaken providing the spending plans are affordable, prudent, and sustainable. CIPFA's Prudential Code sets out the framework under which the Force and PCC will consider their spending plans.

The capital programme is linked to the Estates Strategy, IS, Fleet and other key strategies involving proposals for significant investment in capital assets that must be included within the approved MTRS.

Responsibilities of the Chief Constable

- Develop an asset management plan for all assets other than land and buildings and significant building components.
- Ensure accountability of budget managers for capital spend under their control.
- Develop asset management plans for land and buildings and significant building components.
- Prepare project appraisals for all schemes to be included in the capital programme for submission to the PCCCFO and PCC for consideration and scheme approval. This will include all additional revenue and capital costs.
- Ensure each capital project has a named officer responsible for sponsoring the scheme, monitoring progress, and ensuring completion of the scheme.

Responsibilities of the PCC

- Consulted on the Estate, IT and Fleet Strategies and asset management plans together with other key strategies involving proposals for significant investment in capital assets.
- Approve the asset management strategy.
- Approve the annual capital budget and medium-term capital programme and how it is to be financed.

Responsibilities of the CCCFO

- Prepare five-year rolling programme of proposed capital expenditure in accordance with agreed finance strategy for initial consideration by the Chief Constable's Chief Officer Group and presentation to/approval by the PCC. Each scheme shall identify the total capital cost of the project and any additional revenue commitments.
- Identify, in consultation with the PCCCFO, available sources of funding the capital programme, including identification of potential capital receipts from disposal of property or other assets.
- Prioritise requirements so that if a gap is identified between available resources and required capital investment the Chief Constable can advise the PCC so that they can make informed judgements as to which schemes should be included in the capital programme, minimum levels of funding required for each scheme and potential phasing of capital expenditure.
- Not to incur capital expenditure unless the scheme is part of the Capital Programme approved by the PCC apart from professional fees.

Responsibilities of the PCCCFO

Make recommendations to the PCC on the most appropriate level of revenue support and appropriate levels of borrowing, under the Prudential Code, to support the capital programme.

ANNUAL CAPITAL PROGRAMME

Responsibilities of the PCC

- Agree the annual capital programme, and how it is to be financed.

Joint Responsibilities of the Chief Constable and CCCFO

- Ensure that incurred expenditure, providing the project appraisal has been approved in the capital programme and provided cost variations, does not exceed the sum contained in the approved programme.
- Ensure property leases, finance leases or other credit arrangements with the value or term above the limits set out in Section G are not entered into without prior approval of the PCCCFO.

MONITORING OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Responsibilities of the Chief Constable

- Ensure adequate records are maintained for all capital contracts.
- Prepare a business case for all new capital schemes and consult with the PCC, subject to the Joint Financial Regulation Thresholds.
- Prepare a business case for all new capital schemes relating to land and buildings and significant building components for submission to the PCC for consultation and approval.

Responsibilities of the CCCFO

- Monitor progress of capital programme and expenditure throughout the year against the approved programme.
- Submit capital monitoring reports to both the Chief Constable's Chief Officer Group and the Police and Crime Commissioner monthly throughout the year. These reports are to be based on the most recently available financial information. The reports shall be in a format agreed by the PCC and PCCCFO.
- Amendments to the programme increasing its overall cost must demonstrate how such changes are to be funded.

Joint Responsibilities of the PCCCFO and the CCCFO

- Report on outturn of capital expenditure as part of the annual report on the statutory accounts.
- Review the funding proposals for the capital programme (as part of the medium-term financial planning process) to take account of the current economic circumstances and if necessary, make revised funding proposals to the PCC.

B4 MAINTENANCE OF BALANCES AND RESERVES

The PCC must decide the level of general reserves they wish to retain before they can decide the level of council tax precept. Reserves are maintained as a matter of prudence, and all are owned by the PCC. They enable the organisation to provide for cash flow fluctuations and unexpected costly events and thereby help protect it from overspending the annual budget, should such events occur. Reserves and provisions for specific purposes may also be maintained where it is likely that a spending requirement will occur in the future.

The proposed use of reserves and provisions will be specified in the budget and should form part of regular budget monitoring reports.

Responsibilities of the PCC

- Approve a policy on balances, reserves, and provisions.
- Approve creation of each earmarked reserve – purpose, usage and basis of transactions should be clearly identified for each reserve established.
- Approve allocation of monies to and from general and earmarked reserves, as part of annual budget setting process.

Responsibilities of the PCCCFO

- Advise the PCC on appropriate levels of balances, reserves, and provisions to reflect long-term financial risks faced.
- Prepare a reserves strategy for approval by the PCC and review it on an annual basis.
- Report to the PCC on adequacy of balances, reserves, and provisions before they approve the annual budget and precept.
- Approve appropriations to and from each earmarked reserve. These will be separately identified in the Annual Statement of Accounts.

Responsibilities of the CCCFO

- Present business cases to the PCCCFO and PCC for one-off expenditure items to be funded from earmarked and/or general reserves.

SECTION C: MANAGEMENT OF RISK AND RESOURCES

C1 RISK MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS CONTINUITY

It is essential that robust, integrated systems are developed and maintained for identifying and evaluating all potential significant corporate and operational risks. This should include proactive participation of all those associated with planning and delivering services.

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 – it cannot be eliminated altogether. However, risk management is the planned and systematic approach to identification, evaluation, and control of risk. Its objectives are to secure the assets of the PCC and Force and ensure continued corporate and financial wellbeing of the PCC and Chief Constable. It is an integral part of good business practice and a core element of our Corporate Governance Framework.

Joint Responsibilities of the PCC and Chief Constable

Code of Corporate Governance highlights the importance of risk management being embedded throughout the Governance arrangements in both organisations, whether operating jointly or separately. The PCC and Chief Constable are jointly responsible for approving their respective risk management policy statements and strategies, and reviewing the effectiveness of risk management, defining risk appetite/tolerance and providing information and assurances to the Joint Independent Audit Committee (JIAC).

Responsibilities of the Chief Constable

- Prepare the risk management policy statement and promote a culture of risk management awareness and reviewing risk as an ongoing process.
- Implement procedures to identify, assess, prevent, or contain material known risks, with a monitoring process in place to regularly review the effectiveness of risk reduction strategies and the operation of these controls. The risk management process should be formalised and conducted on a continuing basis.
- Ensure that appropriate business continuity plans are developed, implemented, and tested on a regular basis.
- Make all appropriate employees aware of their responsibilities for managing relevant risks.
- Ensure that employees, or anyone covered by our insurance, are instructed not to admit liability, or make any offer to pay compensation that may prejudice the assessment of liability in respect of any insurance claim.
- Ensure that a comprehensive risk register is produced for both the OPCC and the Force and updated regularly, and that corrective action is taken at the earliest possible opportunity to either transfer, treat, tolerate or terminate the identified risk.
- Regularly report the risk register to the Joint Independent Audit Committee (JIAC).
- Regularly review the risk management process and risk register.
- Settle civil claims in accordance with arrangements set out in Section G.

Joint Responsibilities of the PCCCFO and the CCCFO

- Advise the PCC and Chief Constable on appropriate arrangements for insurance. Acceptable levels of risk should be determined and insured against where appropriate. Activities leading to levels of risk assessed as unacceptable should not be undertaken.
- Arrange for an actuary to undertake a regular review of the self-insurance fund and, following that review, to recommend to the Chief Constable and PCC a course of action to ensure that, over the medium term, the fund can meet all known liabilities.
- Ensure that appropriate insurance cover is provided and claims against insurance policies are made promptly.
- Undertake a regular review of self-insurance and recommend a course of action.

C2 INTERNAL CONTROLS

Internal control refers to systems of control devised by management to help ensure objectives of the PCC and Chief Constable are achieved in a manner that promotes economical, efficient, and effective use of resources and that assets and interests are safeguarded. Policing is complex and requires an internal control framework to manage and monitor progress towards strategic objectives. The PCC and Chief Constable have statutory obligations, and, therefore, systems of internal control are required to identify, meet and monitor compliance with these obligations.

The PCC and Chief Constable face a wide range of financial, administrative and commercial risks, both from internal and external factors, which threaten achievement of their objectives. Systems of internal control are necessary to manage these risks. These systems of internal control are established to provide achievement of:

- Efficient and effective operations.
- Reliable financial information and reporting.
- Compliance with laws and regulations.
- Risk management.

Responsibilities of Chief Officers

- Implement effective systems of internal control, in accordance with advice from the PCCCFO and CCCFO. These arrangements shall ensure compliance with applicable statutes and regulations and other relevant statements of best practice, and that public resources are properly safeguarded and used economically, efficiently, and effectively.
- Ensure effective key controls exist and are operating in managerial control systems, including defining policies, setting objectives/plans, monitoring financial/other performance information, and taking appropriate anticipatory/remedial action where necessary. The key objective of these systems is to define roles/responsibilities.
- Ensure effective key controls are operating in financial and operational systems and procedures, including physical safeguard of assets, segregation of duties, authorisation and approval procedures and robust information systems.

Responsibilities of the PCCCFO and CCCFO

- Produce Annual Governance Statements (AGS) for consideration and approval by the PCC and Chief Constable. Following approval, both AGS should be signed by the Chief Executive, Chief Constable, and PCC.

Responsibilities of the Chief Executive, PCCCFO, Chief Constable and CCCFO

- Ensure governance, risk and internal control systems of the organisations are reviewed at least annually. All senior officers are required to complete annual assurance statements, setting out governance/internal control issues identified within their area of responsibility as evidence for the review.
- Ensure a review of governance and internal controls (Annual Governance Statements) is carried out for consideration by JIAC.

- Ensure the Annual Governance Statements are approved by the PCC and Chief Constable in line with CIPFA/SOLACE code and published alongside the financial statement of accounts.

The PCCCFO and CCCFO will ensure signed annual letters of representation are prepared and submitted to the external auditor.

Joint Independent Audit Committee (JIAC)

Purpose of an audit committee is to provide those charged with Governance (i.e. PCC and Chief Constable) independent assurance on the adequacy of the risk framework, internal control environment and integrity of financial reporting and annual governance processes.

C3 AUDIT REQUIREMENTS

Internal Audit

Internal audit is an assurance function that provides an independent and objective opinion to the organisation on the control environment, by evaluating its effectiveness in achieving the organisation's objectives. It objectively examines, evaluates, and reports on the adequacy of the control environment as a contribution to the proper, economic, efficient, and effective use of resources.

The requirement for an internal audit function for local authorities is either explicit or implied in the relevant local government legislation (section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972), which requires that authorities "*make arrangements for the proper administration of their financial affairs*". In the Police Service, the PCC and Chief Constable are required to maintain an effective audit of their affairs by virtue of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2011 (as amended) which state that a "*relevant body must maintain an adequate and effective system of internal audit of its accounting records and of its system of internal control in accordance with the proper practices in relation to internal control*". The guidance accompanying the legislation states that proper internal control practices for internal audit are those contained in the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards and associated Local Government Application note.

In fulfilling this requirement, the PCC and Chief Constable should have regard to the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards and associated Local Government Application Note. In addition, the Statement on the Role of the Head of Internal Audit in Public Service Organisations issued by CIPFA sets out best practice and should be used to assess arrangements to drive up audit quality and governance arrangements.

In addition to enabling the PCC and the Chief Constable to fulfil their requirements in relation to the relevant Accounts and Audit Regulations, internal Audit is needed:

- to satisfy the PCC and the Chief Constable that effective internal control systems are in place; and
- to satisfy the external auditor that financial systems and internal controls are effective and that the Police Fund is managed to secure value for money.

Responsibilities of the Joint Independent Audit Committee

- Approve Terms of Reference within which internal audit operates. These include:
 - a) Advise the PCC and Chief Constable on appropriate arrangements for internal audit and approve the Internal Audit Strategy.
 - b) Approve (but not direct) the annual internal audit programme.
 - c) Oversee and give assurance to the PCC and Chief Constable on provision of an adequate and effective internal audit service, receive progress reports on the internal audit work plan and ensure appropriate action is taken in response to audit findings, particularly in areas of high risk.
 - d) Consider the Head of Internal Audit's Annual Report and annual opinion on the internal control environment for the PCC and Force, ensuring appropriate action is taken to address areas for improvement.

- e) Review and monitor the effectiveness of policies on fraud, irregularity, and corruption.
 - f) Scrutinise the draft statement of accounts and Annual Governance Statements prior to publication.
- Approve the Internal Audit Strategy, which sets out:
 - a) Internal Audit objectives and outcomes.
 - b) How the Head of Internal Audit will form and evidence their opinion on the control environment to support the Annual Governance Statements.
 - c) How Internal Audit's work will identify and address significant local and national issues and risks.
 - d) How the service will be provided, i.e. internally, externally, or a mix of the two, and what resources and skills are required for the delivery of the strategy.
 - e) Resources and skills required to deliver the strategy.

Joint Responsibilities of the PCC, Chief Constable, PCCCFO and CCCFO

- Ensure provision of an adequate and effective internal audit service.
- Prepare, in consultation with the PCC, Chief Constable, PCCCFO and CCCFO, annual audit plans that conform to the Public Sector Internal Auditing Standards, for consideration by JIAC.
- Attend or be represented at meetings of the JIAC and present to each meeting a report on progress in delivering the annual plan, matters arising from completed audits, and extent to which agreed actions in response to issues raised in the audit reports have been delivered.
- Present an annual report to JIAC, including an opinion on the reliance that can be placed on the internal control, risk, and governance framework, summarising the work completed during the year in support of this opinion.
- Ensure internal auditors, having been security cleared, have the authority to:
 - Access Force and OPCC premises at reasonable times.
 - Access all assets, records, documents, correspondence, control systems and appropriate personnel, subject to appropriate security clearance.
 - Receive any information and explanation considered necessary concerning any matter under consideration.
 - Require any employee to account for cash, stores or any other police and PCC assets under their control.
 - Access records belonging to contractors, as required, by including appropriate clauses in all contracts.
 - Direct access to all Chief Officers and employees, where necessary.
- Prepare, in consultation with the PCC, Chief Constable, PCCCFO and CCCFO, annual audit plans that conform to the Public Sector Internal Auditing Standards, for consideration by JIAC.
- Attend or be represented at meetings of the JIAC and present to each meeting a report on progress in delivering the annual plan, matters arising from completed audits, and extent to which agreed actions in response to issues raised in the audit reports have been delivered.
- Present an annual report to JIAC, including an opinion on the reliance that can be placed on the internal control, risk, and governance framework, summarising the work completed during the year in support of this opinion.

Responsibilities of the Chief Constable

- Consider/respond promptly to control weaknesses, issues and recommendations in audit reports and ensure all critical or significant agreed actions are carried out in accordance with the agreed action plan in each report.
- Ensure new significant systems for maintaining financial records or records of assets, or significant changes to existing systems, are discussed with and agreed by the PCCCFO and Internal Audit prior to implementation.
- Consider and respond promptly to control weaknesses, issues and recommendations in audit reports and ensure that all critical or significant agreed actions arising from the audit are carried out in accordance with the agreed action plan included in each report.

External Audit

The external auditor has rights of access to all documents and information necessary for audit purposes.

The basic duties of the external auditor are governed by a code of audit practice produced by the National Audit Office. The code of audit practice sets out the auditor's objectives to review and report upon:

- the financial aspects of the audited body's corporate governance arrangements.
- the audited body's financial statements.
- aspects of the audited body's arrangements to secure Value for Money.

In auditing the annual accounts, the external auditor must satisfy themselves that:

- the accounts are prepared in accordance with the relevant regulations.
- they comply with the requirements of all other statutory provisions applicable to the accounts.
- proper practices have been observed in the compilation of the accounts and the statements present a true and fair view.
- the body whose accounts are being audited has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency, and effectiveness.

Responsibilities of the Joint Independent Audit Committee (JIAC)

- Receive the annual work plan.
- Receive and respond to the audit results report.
- Receive the Annual Audit Letter.

Joint Responsibilities of the PCCFO and CCCFO

- Liaise with the external auditor and advise the PCC and Chief Constable on their responsibilities in relation to external audit. Ensure effective liaison between external and internal audit.
- Provide the Home Office with a copy of the Annual Audit Letter.
- Ensure that for the purposes of their work, external auditors are given access to which they are statutorily entitled in relation to premises, assets, records, documents, correspondence, control systems and personnel, subject to appropriate security clearance.
- Respond to draft action plans and ensure that agreed recommendations are implemented in a timely manner.

Other Inspection Bodies

The Force and OPCC may, from time to time, be subject to audit, inspection, or investigation by external bodies such as HMICFRS (Force) and HM Revenue and Customs, who have statutory rights of access.

Joint Responsibilities of the PCC and the Chief Constable

- Receive and respond to reports from other inspection bodies.

C4 PREVENTING FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

The PCC and Chief Constable will not tolerate fraud or corruption in the administration of its responsibilities, whether from internal or external sources.

The PCC, Chief Constable and employees at all levels will lead by example in ensuring adherence to legal requirements, rules, procedures, and practices.

The PCC and Chief Constable also expect that individuals and organisations (e.g., suppliers, contractors, and service providers) with whom it comes into contact will act with honesty and integrity, and without thought or actions involving fraud or corruption. Suppliers must be mindful of legislation in relation to the Bribery Act and money laundering.

Joint Responsibilities of the PCC and Chief Constable

- Approve and adopt a policy on registering of interests and the receipt of hospitality and gifts.
- Maintain an effective anti-fraud, anti-corruption, and anti-money laundering policy.
- Ensure that adequate and effective internal control arrangements are in place.
- Maintain a policy and register for the registering of interests and the receipt of hospitality and gifts including the PCC, police officers and police staff including where gifts and hospitality have been declined.
- Maintain a whistle blowing policy to provide a facility that enables employees, the public and contractors to make allegations of fraud, misuse, and corruption in confidence, and without recrimination, to an independent contact. Procedures shall ensure that allegations are investigated robustly as to their validity, that they are not malicious, and that appropriate action is taken to address any concerns identified. The PCC and Chief Constable shall ensure that all employees are aware of any approved whistle blowing policy.
- Implement and maintain a clear internal financial control framework setting out the approved financial systems to be followed by all elected or appointed representatives and employees.

Joint Responsibilities of the PCC, Chief Constable, PCCCFO and CCCFO

- Have in place an effective Anti-Fraud and Corruption Strategy and Fraud Response Plan for approval by the PCC and Chief Constable (as contained within this Code of Corporate Governance).
- Adhere to appropriate legislation.
- Arrange for suspected incidents of fraud or corruption to be reported in line with the protocol agreed between the Chief Constable's Head of Professional Standards, PCCCFO, CCCFO and Head of Audit and for these to be unrestricted in line with the agreed Anti-Fraud and Corruption Strategy and Fraud Response Plan.

C5 ASSETS

Security

Assets are held in the form of land, property, vehicles, equipment, furniture, and other items, together worth many millions of pounds. It is important that assets are safeguarded and used efficiently in service delivery, that there are arrangements for the security of both assets and information required for service operations and that proper arrangements exist for the disposal of assets. An up-to-date asset register is a prerequisite for proper fixed asset accounting and sound asset management which provides information about assets so that they are: (i) accurately recorded and classified, (ii) safeguarded against loss, (iii) Used efficiently and effectively, (iv) adequately maintained, and (v) valued in accordance with statutory and management requirements.

The PCC will own and fund all assets regardless of use by the PCC, Force or both bodies. The Chief Constable is responsible for direction and control of the Force and therefore has day-to-day direction and control of these assets.

The Chief Constable should formally consult the PCC in planning the budget and developing the Medium-Term Resource Strategy. These processes should involve a full assessment of assets required to meet operational requirements, including human resources, infrastructure, land, property, and equipment.

Responsibilities of the Chief Constable

Ensure that:

- asset registers are maintained to provide information about assets so that they are safeguarded, used efficiently and effectively, adequately maintained, and valued in accordance with statutory and management requirements.
- assets and records of assets are properly maintained and securely held and that contingency plans for the security of assets and continuity of service in the event of disaster or system failure are in place.
- lessees and other prospective occupiers of our land are not allowed to take possession or enter the land until a lease or agreement has been established as appropriate.
- no asset is subject to personal use by an employee without proper authority.

- valuable and portable items such as computers, cameras and video recorders are identified with security markings as belonging to the organisation.
- all employees are aware of their responsibilities about safeguarding assets and information, including the requirements of the Data Protection Act and software copyright legislation.
- assets no longer required are disposed of in accordance with the law and the regulations of the organisation.
- report quarterly a list of all vehicles purchased, disposed of and hired with their values, in the previous quarter.
- all employees are aware of their responsibilities about safeguarding the security of ICT systems, including maintaining restricted access to the information held on them and compliance with the information and security policies.
- IT strategy is produced and presented to the PCC for consideration and endorsement. This will form part of the development of the capital programme and annual budget process.
- Fleet Management Strategy is produced and presented to the PCC annually for consideration in September and final approval in March each year. This will form part of the development of the capital programme and annual budget process.
- the property portfolio is managed in accordance with the agreed Estates Asset Management Plan and within budgetary provisions.
- Estates Strategy is produced and presented to the PCC for approval. This will form part of the development of the capital programme and annual budget process.
- Assets and records of assets are properly maintained and securely held and that contingency plans for the security of assets and continuity of service in the event of disaster or system failure are in place.
- Lessees and other prospective occupiers of our land are not allowed to take possession or enter the land until a lease or agreement has been established as appropriate.
- Title deeds to property are held securely.
- Assets no longer required are disposed of in accordance with the law and the regulations of the organisation.

Responsibilities of the PCC

- Approve an estates asset management plan, including disposals.
- Be adequately consulted on the Estates Strategy, IT, Fleet, and other key strategies, including all property disposals.

Valuation

Joint responsibilities of the PCCCFO and CCCFO

- Ensure an asset register is maintained for all fixed assets with a value more than the limits shown, in accordance with agreed policies.
- Assets are to be recorded when they are acquired and shall remain on the asset register until disposal. Assets are to be valued in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom and the requirements specified by the PCCCFO.

Inventories

Responsibilities of the PCC and Chief Constable

- Ensure inventories are maintained for the Force in a format approved by the PCCCFO and CCCFO that record an adequate description of items with a value more than the amount shown in Section G. Other items of equipment should also be recorded if deemed both desirable and portable (e.g. laptops).
- Ensure inventories are maintained for the OPCC office in a format approved by the PCCCFO that record an adequate description of items with a value more than the amount shown in Section G. Other items of equipment should also be recorded if deemed both desirable and portable (e.g. laptops).
- PCC and Chief Constable must ensure disposals and write offs of all stock or inventory items are actioned in accordance with financial instructions and limits set out in Section G. Any write off above this level must be referred to the PCC for approval.

Stocks and Stores of a Material Value

Responsibilities of the CCCFO

Uniform stores are held regionally.

- Plan for the care, custody and control of the stocks and stores of a material value.
- Ensure that a stock check is undertaken at least once per year either by means of continuous or annual stocktake. The stocktake shall be undertaken and certified by an authorised member of staff who is independent of the stock keeping function. This procedure shall be followed, and a complete stock check undertaken whenever stock keeping duties change.
- Write-off discrepancies between the actual level of stock and the book value of stock up to the limits shown on Section G. Amounts for write off above these values must be referred to the PCCCFO for approval.
- Write-off obsolete stock, up to the limits shown in Section G. Amounts for write off above these values must be referred to the PCCCFO for approval supported by a written report.

Responsibilities of the PCCCFO

- Consider and approve applications for write offs more than the limits set out in Section G.

Intellectual Property

Intellectual property is a generic term that includes inventions and writing.

If any Intellectual Property is created by an employee during employment, then, as a general rule, this will belong to the employer, not the employee. Various acts of Parliament cover different types of intellectual property. Certain activities undertaken within the Force, by the PCC and within the OPCC may give rise to items that could be patented, for example, software development. These items are collectively known as intellectual property.

If the Force or PCC decides to become involved in the commercial exploitation of inventions, the matter should be brought to the attention of the OPCC Chief Executive and proceed only after legal advice.

Responsibilities of the Chief Constable

- Ensure employees are aware of these procedures.
- Prepare guidance on intellectual property procedures and ensure employees are aware of these procedures.

Responsibilities of the PCC

- Approve the intellectual property policy.

Asset Disposal

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 these Financial Regulations.

Assets shall be disposed of when in the best interests of the Force and PCC and at the most advantageous price subject to the limits set out in Section G. Where this is not the highest offer, a report must be prepared by the CCCFO for the PCC outlining the reasons.

Responsibility of the Chief Constable

- Dispose of assets other than land and buildings at the appropriate time and at the most advantageous price, subject to the financial limits set out in Section G. Where this is not the highest offer, this can only be done with the agreement of the PCCCFO. All asset disposals shall be recorded in the asset register or inventory as appropriate.

Responsibility of the PCC

- Approve disposal of any interests in land and buildings.

Responsibility of the Chief Executive

- Dispose of land and buildings at the appropriate time and at the most advantageous price. Where this is not the highest offer, this can only be done with the agreement of the PCCCFO. All asset disposals shall be recorded in the asset register or inventory as appropriate.

Joint Responsibilities of the Chief Constable and CCCFO

- Dispose of surplus vehicles and items of equipment up to the estimated value shown in Section G.
- Dispose of items above the value in Section G by public auction or sealed bids after advertisement.
- Record all asset disposals in the asset register or inventory as appropriate.

Joint Responsibilities of the PCCCFO and CCCFO

- Ensure income received from disposal of an asset is properly banked and accounted for.
- Ensure appropriate accounting entries are made to remove the value of disposed asset from the records and include sale proceeds if appropriate.

C6 TREASURY MANAGEMENT AND BANKING ARRANGEMENTS

Treasury Management

It is important that monies held by the PCC and Force are managed properly, in a way that balances risk with return, but with prime consideration being given to security of the capital sums involved.

The PCC will create and maintain, as the cornerstone for effective treasury management:

- Treasury management policy statement, stating the policies, objectives, and approach to risk management of its treasury management activities.
- Suitable Treasury Management Practices (TMPs) setting out the way the organisation will seek to achieve those policies and objectives, and prescribing how it will manage and control those activities.

Responsibilities of the PCC

- Direct responsibility for loans, investments and borrowing money as holder of the Police Fund.
- Adopt key recommendations of CIPFA's Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice.
- Approve the annual Treasury Management Policy and Annual Investment Strategy.
- Receive and approve an annual report on treasury management activity and (as a minimum) a mid-term review report.

Responsibilities of the PCCCFO

- Implement and monitor treasury management policies and practices in line with the CIPFA Code and other professional guidance.

- Prepare reports on the PCC's treasury management policies, practices and activities, including, as a minimum, an annual strategy, half-yearly performance monitoring reports and an annual report, together with other performance monitoring information.
- Ensure that treasury management is executed and administered in accordance with the CIPFA Code and the PCC's policy.
- Arrange borrowing and investments, in compliance with the CIPFA Code.
- Ensure all investments and borrowings are made in the name of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Humberside.

Banking Arrangements

The PCC is statutorily accountable to the public for management of the Police Fund. The PCC is recipient of all funding relating to policing and crime reduction, including government grant and precept and other sources of income.

A consistent and secure approach to banking services is essential to achieve security of cash deposits and the best possible value for money. To minimise administration and costs, the PCC and Chief Constable share bank accounts.

Responsibilities of the PCCCFO

- Overall responsibility for banking arrangements.
- Authorise opening and closing of all bank accounts in the name of the Police and Crime Commissioner or Chief Constable. No other employee shall open a bank account unless they are performing a statutory function in their own right.
- Ensure that bank reconciliations are undertaken on a timely and accurate basis.
- Determine signatories on all bank accounts and ensure maintenance of appropriate lists of approved signatories.

Responsibilities of the CCCFO

- Authorise the opening and closing of bank accounts, for specific purposes, as agreed with the PCCCFO.
- Undertake bank reconciliations on a timely and accurate basis for these specific bank accounts.
- Determine signatories on these specific bank accounts.

Petty Cash (Imprest)

Cash advances may be made to an individual in a department/establishment in order that relatively small incidental payments may be made quickly. Record of disbursements from the account should be maintained to control the account and so that the expenditure may be substantiated, accurately reflected in the accounts, and correctly reimbursed to the account holder.

Joint Responsibilities of the Chief Constable and CCCFO

- Ensure appropriate employees are provided with cash, bank imprests or pre-paid cash cards to meet minor expenditure on behalf of the Force. CCCFO shall determine reasonable petty cash limits and maintain a record of all transactions and petty cash advances made, and periodically review arrangements for safe custody and control of these advances.
- Determine reasonable petty cash limits and maintain a record of all transactions and petty cash advances made, and periodically review the arrangements for the safe custody and control of these advances.
- Prepare detailed Financial Instructions for dealing with petty cash, to be agreed with the PCCCFO, and these shall be issued to all appropriate employees.

The OPCC does not utilise petty cash.

Money Laundering

The Force and OPCC are alert to the possibility they may become subject of an attempt to involve it in transactions involving the laundering of money or crypto currency. Suspicious cash deposits in any currency more than £1,000 must be reported to the Economic Crime Unit (ECU), then on to the National Crime Agency (NCA) or a successor body if the value in any currency is more than £10,000.

Suspicious cash deposits in any currency more than £10,000 (or equivalent) should be reported by the ECU to the National Crime Agency (NCA) or a successor body. Under no circumstances should cash payments of more than £10,000 be accepted for any transaction, whether carried out in a single operation or in several operations which appear to be linked.

Internal control procedures will be monitored to ensure they are reliable and robust.

Responsibilities of the PCCCFO

- Nominated Money Laundering Reporting Officer (MLRO) for the PCC and Chief Constable respectively.
- Upon receipt of a disclosure to consider, in light of all information, whether it gives rise to such knowledge or suspicion.
- Disclose relevant information to the National Crime Agency (NCA) or a successor body.
- Prepare and review the anti-money laundering policy.

Responsibilities of the Chief Constable

- Undertake appropriate checks to ensure all new suppliers and counterparties are bona fide.
- Notify the PCCCFO as soon as they receive information which may result in them knowing or having reasonable grounds for knowing or suspecting money laundering, fraud, or use of the proceeds of crime.
- Cash banking from a single source over £10,000 should be reported to the PCCCFO. This instruction does not apply to seizures and subsequent banking under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act, Proceeds of Crime Act, Misuse of Drugs Act, or other legislation.

Covert Accounts

To maintain strictest confidentiality and prevent any link to the Force, it is necessary to purchase company identities and to set up bank accounts that mirror those identities to support covert operations.

Responsibilities of the Chief Constable

- Agree detailed Force operating procedures.
- Authorise opening and closing of covert accounts.
- Delegate authorisation for covert accounts and their maintenance, including creation of a register of covert accounts, to the CCCFO initially to preserve covert identity of that account.

C7 STAFFING

Staffing costs form the largest element of the annual policing budget. An appropriate workforce management strategy should exist, in which staffing requirements and budget allocations are matched. The Chief Constable is responsible for approving the overall strategy in consultation with the PCC.

Responsibilities of the Chief Constable and Chief Executive

- Ensure that their employees and those under their direction and control are appointed, employed and dismissed in accordance with relevant statutory regulations, national agreements and personnel policies, budgets and strategies.
- Advise the PCC on the budget necessary in any given year to cover estimated staffing levels.

- Adjust the staffing numbers to meet the approved budget provision and varying the provision as necessary within policy constraints to meet changing operational needs.
- Have systems in place to record all matters affecting payments to staff, including appointments, resignations, dismissals, secondments, suspensions, transfers, and all absences from work.
- Approve policy arrangements for premature retirements on grounds of ill-health or efficiency for all staff and redundancy arrangements for police staff.

C8 ADMINISTRATION OF SEIZED AND FOUND PROPERTY (EVIDENTIAL AND NON-EVIDENTIAL)

The Chief Constable is required to exercise a duty of care and safeguard evidential or non-evidential property pending decisions on its ownership, or private property of an individual e.g., a suspect in custody.

Responsibilities of the Chief Constable

- Determine procedures for the safekeeping of the private property of a person, other than a member of staff, under their guardianship or supervision. These procedures shall be made available to all appropriate employees and should ensure that there is an appropriate segregation of duties and regular inventory checks.
- Determine procedures for the safekeeping of evidential or non-evidential property. These procedures shall be made available to all appropriate employees, shall make specific reference to the need for insurance of valuable items and shall ensure that there is an adequate segregation of duties and regular inventory checks.
- Issue separate Financial Instructions for dealing with cash, including seized cash under Proceeds of Crime Act.

C9 POLICE PROPERTY ACT

The Police (Property) Act 1897 and the Police (Property) Act 1997 is a fund whereby allocations are received from the sale of recovered stolen goods or property that has been found. If the owners of the property are not traceable then the goods are sold at auction. Monies from the sale of goods are redistributed by way of grants or donations to local charitable bodies that support and complement local policing and crime reduction priorities.

The PCC will determine an appropriate approach for distributing monies to charitable bodies in accordance with the Police (Property) Act 1897 as amended by the Police (Property) Act 1997.

Responsibilities of the PCC

- Make donations to charitable bodies within the Force area in accordance with the requirements of the Police (Property) Act 1897 and Police (Property) Act 1997.

Responsibilities of the CCCFO

- Prepare a six-monthly schedule of items to demonstrate income generated and expenses incurred by the Force in the disposal of property, for presentation to the Accountability Board.

Responsibilities of the Chief Constable

- Determine procedures for safekeeping of the private property of a person, other than a member of staff, under their guardianship or supervision. These procedures shall be made available to all appropriate employees.
- Determine procedures for safekeeping of evidential or non-evidential property. These procedures shall be made available to all appropriate employees and make specific reference to the need for insurance of valuable items.
- Determine items of crime property which may be retained for police purposes subject to consulting the PCCFO.

C10 TRUST FUNDS

Trust Funds have a formal legal status governed by a Deed of Trust. Employees and police officers acting as trustees must ensure they are conversant with the requirements of the Trust Deed and the law and comply fully with them.

In respect of trust funds, these financial procedures and regulations should be viewed as best practice which ought to be followed whenever practicable.

No employee shall open a trust fund without the specific approval of the PCCCFO and CCCFO.

Responsibilities of Trustees

- All employees acting as trustees shall ensure they have received suitable training to support their role and personal legal obligations and should satisfy themselves they are covered by appropriate insurance. All employees acting as trustees by virtue of their official position shall ensure that accounts are audited as required by law and submitted annually to the appropriate body, and the PCCFO shall be entitled to verify this has been done.

C11 PROCEEDS OF CRIME ACT (POCA)

Responsibilities of the Chief Constable

- Determine an approach for dealing with cash including seized cash under the POCA in consultation with the PCC.
- Provide six-monthly report to the Accountability Board on income received and impact of spend.

C12 GIFTS, LOANS AND SPONSORSHIP

In accordance with the Police Act 1996, the PCC may decide to accept gifts of money and gifts or loans of other property or services if they enable the police or PCC to enhance or extend the service they would normally be expected to provide. The terms on which gifts or loans are accepted may allow commercial sponsorship of some Force and PCC activities. Gifts, loans, and sponsorship are particularly suitable for multi-agency work such as crime prevention, community relations work, and victim support schemes.

Gifts, loans, and sponsorship can be accepted from any source which has genuine and well-intentioned reasons for wishing to support specific projects. In return, the provider may expect some publicity or other acknowledgement. It is acceptable to allow the provider to display the organisation's name or logo on publicity material, provided this does not dominate or detract from the purpose of the supported project.

The total value of gifts, loans and sponsorship accepted, should not exceed limits set out in Section G.

Responsibilities of the PCC

- Approve the approach to gifts, loans, and sponsorships.

Joint Responsibilities of the Chief Constable and Chief Executive

- Accept gifts, loans, or sponsorship within agreed guidelines.
- Refer all gifts, loans, and sponsorship above the limits in Section G (£15,000) or market equivalent, or where there would be public sensitivity over acceptance of the gift, loan, or sponsorship, to the PCC for approval before acceptance.

Responsibilities of the CCCFO

- Present an annual report to the PCC listing all gifts, loans, and sponsorship above the limits in Section G.
- Maintain a central electronic register, in a format agreed by the PCCCFO, of all sponsorship initiatives, loans, gifts and agreements including their true market value, to the Force and PCC, and review and provide a quarterly report and annual certified statement of all such initiatives and agreements.
- Make available a register to the PCCCFO and satisfy themselves that it provides a suitable account of the extent to which such additional resources have been received.
- Bank cash from sponsorship activity in accordance with normal income procedures.

SECTION D: SYSTEMS AND PROCEDURES

D1 GENERAL

There are many systems and procedures relating to control of PCC and Force assets, including purchasing, costing and management systems. The Force and OPCC are reliant on computers for financial management information. This information must be accurate and systems and procedures sound and well administered. They should contain controls to ensure transactions are properly processed and errors detected promptly.

The PCCCFO and CCCFO both have statutory responsibility to ensure financial systems are sound and should be notified of any proposed new developments or changes.

The PCC and Chief Constable share common financial systems where appropriate.

Joint Responsibilities of the PCCCFO and CCCFO

- Plan for proper administration of financial affairs, including:
 - Issue advice, guidance and procedures for officers, staff and others acting on behalf of the PCC and Chief Constable.
 - Determine the accounting systems, form of accounts and supporting financial records, and their retention.
 - Establish arrangements for the audit of the PCCs and Chief Constables financial affairs.
 - Approve any new financial systems to be introduced.
 - Approve any changes to existing financial systems.
- Ensure, in respect of systems and processes:
 - Systems are secure, adequate internal control exist and accounting records (e.g. invoices, income documentation) are properly maintained and held securely and that duties are appropriately segregated to minimise the risk of error, fraud, or other malpractice.
 - Appropriate controls exist so that all systems input, processing, and output is genuine, complete, accurate, timely and not processed previously.
 - Complete audit trail is maintained, allowing financial transactions to be traced from accounting records to the original document and vice versa.
 - Systems are documented, and staff trained in operations.
- Ensure a documented and tested business continuity plan that allows key system processing to resume quickly in event of an interruption. Effective contingency arrangements, including back up procedures, are to be in place in the event of a failure in computer systems.
- Establish separate schemes of delegation from the PCC and Chief Constable to their own staff, identifying staff authorised to act on their behalf in respect of income collection, placing orders, making payments, and employing staff.

D2 INCOME

Income is vital and effective systems are necessary to ensure that all income due is identified, collected, receipted, and banked promptly. The PCC and Chief Constable will agree charging policies when applying charges under section 25 of the Police Act 1996. The purpose of charging for special services is to ensure that, whenever appropriate, those using the services pay for them.

The PCC and Chief Constable should ensure there are arrangements in place so that expected charges are clearly identified in their budgets and costs are accurately attributed and charged. When considering budget levels, the PCC and Chief Constable should ensure that ongoing resource requirements are not dependant on a significant number of uncertain or volatile income sources and should have due regard to sustainable and future year service delivery.

When specifying resource requirements, the Chief Constable will identify the expected income from charging. The Chief Constable should adopt NPCC charging policies in respect of mutual aid unless the Chief Constable and PCC agree a different scheme of charges.

Joint Responsibilities of the Chief Constable and PCC

- Adopt NPCC national charging policies and national guidance when applying charges under Section 25 of the Police Act 1996 unless the Chief Constable and PCC agree a different scheme of charges and to keep scales of fees and charges under review with such reviews being carried out at least annually.

Joint Responsibilities of the CCCFO and PCCCFO

- Plan for collection of all income due and approve the procedures, systems and documentation for its collection, including the correct charging of VAT.
- Agree a charging policy for the supply of goods and services, including the appropriate charging of VAT, and to review regularly in line with corporate policies. All charges should be at full cost recovery and consistent with NPCC guidelines, except where regulations require otherwise or with express approval of the PCC.
- Ensure all income is paid fully and promptly into the appropriate bank account. Appropriate details should be recorded on paying-in slips to provide an audit trail and money collected/deposited reconciled monthly.
- Ensure income is not used to cash personal cheques or make other payments.
- Order and supply to appropriate employees all receipt forms, books or tickets and similar items and be satisfied as to the arrangements for their control. Official receipts or other suitable documentation shall be issued for all income received.
- Operate effective debt collection procedures.
- Initiate, in consultation with the Chief Executive, appropriate debt recovery procedures, including legal action where necessary.
- Approve write-off of cash discrepancies and bad debts in accordance with limits set out in Section G. Authorising officers shall maintain a permanent record of amounts written off, which should be available for inspection by the PCC if required. Any write off greater than this must be referred to the PCC for approval.
- Prepare detailed Financial Instructions for dealing with income, to be agreed with the PCCCFO, and to issue them to all appropriate employees.

D3 ORDERING AND PAYING FOR WORK, GOODS AND SERVICES

Public money should be spent in accordance with the PCC's policies. The PCC and Chief Constable have a statutory duty to ensure financial probity and best value. Procedures should assist in ensuring value for money is obtained by purchasing arrangements within the OPCC and Force, which should be in accordance with the procurement strategy and Contract Standing Orders. All expenditure should be incurred in accordance with the limits set out in Section G.

Joint Responsibilities of the PCCCFO and CCCFO

- Maintain a procurement policy covering the principles to be followed for purchase of goods and services and that all payments are made in accordance with this policy.
- Ensure official orders are issued for all work, goods or services except for supplies of utilities, periodic payments such as rent or rates, petty cash purchases or other exceptions approved by the PCCCFO. Orders must be in a form approved by the PCCCFO.
- Official orders must not be raised for any personal or private purchases, nor must personal or private use be made of the Force and PCC contracts.
- Goods and services ordered must be appropriate and with adequate budgetary provision. Quotations or tenders must be obtained where necessary, in accordance with these regulations and contract standing orders.
- Payments are not to be made unless goods and services have been received at the correct price, quantity, and quality in accordance with any official order.
- Ensure payments are made to the correct person, for the correct amount, on time and are recorded properly, regardless of the method of payment.
- Ensure VAT is recovered where appropriate.
- Ensure all expenditure, including VAT, is accurately recorded against the right budget and any exceptions are corrected.

- Ensure all purchases follow the rules, regulations and procedures detailed in Section F, and any relevant organisational procedures including contract financial regulations.
- Ensure control systems are in place for payment of accounts in accordance with the Late Payments of Commercial Debts (Interest) Act 1998.
- Prepare detailed Financial Instructions for dealing with ordering and payment of goods and services, and issue these to all appropriate employees.

Responsibilities of the PCC Chief Executive, Senior Staff from the OPCC and Chief Officers

- Ensure every employee declares any links or personal interests they may have with purchasers, suppliers, and contractors if they are engaged in contractual or purchasing decisions on behalf of the PCC or Chief Constable and that such persons take no part in the selection of a supplier or contract with which they are connected.

D4 PAYMENTS TO EMPLOYEES

Employee costs are the largest item of expenditure for the Force. It is important there are controls in place to ensure accurate, timely and valid payments made in accordance with individuals' conditions of employment.

Responsibilities of the CCCFO

- Ensure, in consultation with the PCCCFO, secure and reliable payment of salaries, overtime, pensions, compensation and other emoluments to existing and former employees.
- Ensure that tax, superannuation, and other deductions are made correctly and paid over at the right time to the relevant body.
- Pay all valid travel and subsistence claims or financial loss allowance.
- Pay salaries, wages, pensions, and reimbursements by the most economical means.
- Ensure payroll transactions are processed only through the payroll system. Payments to individuals employed on a self-employed consultant or subcontract basis shall only be made in accordance with HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) requirements. HMRC applies a tight definition of employee status, and in cases of doubt, advice should be sought from them.
- Ensure full records are maintained of payments in kind and properly accounted for in any returns to HMRC.
- Prepare detailed Financial Instructions for dealing with payments to employees, to be agreed with the PCCCFO, and issue to all appropriate employees.

D5 TAXATION

The PCC and Chief Constable are legally required to properly account for taxation and to pay over to the relevant bodies.

Joint Responsibilities of the PCCCFO and CCCFO

- Ensure arrangements are in place for timely completion and submission of all HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) returns regarding PAYE and that due payments are made in accordance with statutory requirements.
- Ensure arrangements are in place for timely completion and submission of VAT claims, inputs and outputs to HMRC.
- Ensure the correct VAT liability is attached to all income due and that all VAT receivable on purchases complies with HMRC regulations.
- Provide details to HMRC regarding the construction industry tax deduction scheme.
- Ensure appropriate technical staff have access to up-to-date guidance notes and professional advice.

D6 CORPORATE CREDIT CARDS (Non-covert)

Credit cards provide an effective method for payment for designated officers who, during their official business, have an immediate requirement for expenditure which is relevant to the discharge of their duties.

Responsibilities of the CCCFO

- Provide detailed financial instructions to all cardholders.
- Authorise and maintain control over the issue and cancellation of cards.
- Maintain a list of all credit card holders.

For covert purposes, the CCCFO must ensure appropriate arrangements in place for credit-cards used for covert purposes.

Responsibilities of credit card holders (including OPCC)

- Ensure purchases are in accordance with approved policies.
- Provide receipted details of all payments made by corporate credit card each month, including nil returns, to ensure all expenditure is correctly reflected in the accounts and that VAT is recovered.

D7 EX GRATIA PAYMENTS

An ex-gratia payment is a payment made where no legal obligation has been established, for example to recompense a police officer for damage to personal property in the execution of duty or a member of public for providing assistance to a police officer in the execution of duty.

Joint Responsibilities of the Chief Constable and CCCFO

- Make ex gratia payments, on a timely basis, to members of the public in any individual instance, for damage or loss to property or for personal injury or costs incurred as a result of police action where such a payment is likely to facilitate or is conducive or incidental to the discharge of any of the functions of the PCC and Force up to the limits set in Section G.
- Make ex gratia payments, on a timely basis, up to the level shown in Section G in any individual instance, for damage or loss of property or for personal injury to a police officer, police staff or any member of the extended police family, in the execution of duty.
- Maintain details of ex gratia payments in a register and on the Force website, and report back to the Accountability Board annually.

SECTION E: EXTERNAL ARRANGEMENTS

E1 EXTERNAL FUNDING

External funding can be a very important source of income, but funding conditions need to be carefully considered to ensure they are compatible with the aims and objectives of the PCC and Chief Constable. Funds from external agencies provide additional resources to enable policing objectives to be delivered. Funds may or may not be subject to conditions requiring them to be spent in specific ways. All such funding is paid into the Police Fund in the first instance and is therefore under the jurisdiction of the PCC.

The main sources of such funding tend to be specific Government grants, additional contributions from local authorities and donations from third parties (e.g. towards capital expenditure).

The Policing Protocol Order 2023 states the PCC is the recipient of all funding including government grant and precept and other sources of income relating to policing and crime reduction. All funding for the Chief Constable must come via the PCC. How funding is allocated is a matter for the PCC in consultation with the Chief Constable, or in accordance with any grant terms.

Responsibility of the PCC

- Approve an approach towards inward investment.

Joint Responsibilities of the Chief Constable and the PCC

- Ensure match-funding requirements and exit strategies are considered prior to entering into agreements and that future medium-term financial forecasts reflect these requirements.

Responsibilities of the Chief Constable

- Pursue actively any opportunities for additional funding where considered to be in the interests of the Force and PCC and in line with the Chief Constables policing priorities and PCCs Police and Crime Plan.
- Ensure funds are acquired only to meet policing needs and objectives.
- Ensure key conditions of funding and any statutory requirements are complied with and that the responsibilities of the accountable body are clearly understood.
- Ensure any conditions in relation to external funding are in accordance with approved policies of the PCC. If there is a conflict, this needs to be taken to the PCC for resolution.
- Ensure all grant funding for the Force comes via the PCC. Grant funding should only be considered when it clearly meets policing objectives and priorities in line with the Police and Crime Plan.
- Maintain a central register of external funding, including information on expected outcomes, risks, staffing implications as per the agreed inward investment policy.
- Report annually to the PCC on external funding.

Responsibilities of the CCCFO

- Accept, or bid for, grants of up to the limits in Section G. Any grant bids or grant acceptance above this level must be referred to the PCC or PCCCFO for approval.
- Ensure any key conditions of funding and statutory requirements are complied with and that the responsibilities of the accountable body are clearly understood. Any conditions placed on the PCC in relation to external funding must be in accordance with approved policies of the PCC. If there is a conflict, this needs to be taken to the PCC for resolution.
- Ensure all grant income received by the Force is notified to the PCCCFO, all claims for funds are made by the due date and properly authorised and any audit requirements are met.
- Ensure all funding notified by external bodies is received and properly accounted for, all claims for funds are made by the due date and properly authorised and any audit requirements specified in the funding agreement are met.

Joint Responsibilities of the PCCCFO and CCCFO

- Ensure all funding notified by external bodies is received and properly accounted for, and that all claims for funds are made by the due date and any audit requirements specified in the funding agreement are met.

E2 WORKING FOR EXTERNAL BODIES

The Force provides services to other bodies outside of its normal obligations, for which charges are made, e.g. training, special services. Arrangements should be in place to ensure any risks associated with this work are minimised and that such work is not ultra vires.

Responsibilities of the Chief Constable

- Ensure proposals for assistance are costed, that no contract is subsidised by the Force or OPCC and that, where possible, payment is received in advance of delivery of the service so that the Force and OPCC are not put at risk from any liabilities such as bad debts.
- Ensure appropriate insurance arrangements are in place.
- Ensure all contracts are properly documented.
- Ensure such contracts do not impact adversely on services provided by the PCC.

The agreement of the PCC will be required to all tender submissions which may be publicly or politically sensitive. Otherwise, the submission of tenders for the supply of goods and/or services should be approved as follows:

- For tenders up to £250,000 by the Chief Constable.
- Between £250,000 and £1,000,000 by the Chief Constable in consultation with the PCCCFO.
- Over £1,000,000 the prior approval of the Police and Crime Commissioner is required.

E3 JOINT WORKING ARRANGEMENTS

Public bodies are increasingly encouraged to provide seamless service delivery through working closely with other public bodies, local authorities, agencies, and private providers. Joint working arrangements can take several different forms, each with its own Governance arrangements. These can be grouped as follows: Partnerships, Consortia, Regional Working, and Collaboration.

Partners engaged in joint working arrangements have common responsibilities:

- Act in good faith at all times and in the best interests of the partnership's aims and objectives.
- Willing to take on a role in the broader programme, appropriate to the skills/resources of the contributing organisation.
- Open about any conflicts that might arise.
- Encourage joint working and promote the sharing of information, resources, and skills.
- Keep secure any information received as a result of partnership activities or duties that is of a confidential or commercially sensitive nature.
- Promote the project.

In all joint working arrangements, the following key principles must apply:

- Before entering into the agreement, a risk assessment has been prepared.
- Such agreements do not impact adversely upon the services provided by the Force and OPCC.
- Project appraisal is in place to assess the viability of the project in terms of resources, staffing and expertise.
- All arrangements are properly documented.
- Regular communication is held with other partners throughout the project to achieve successful outcomes.
- Audit and control requirements are satisfied.
- Accounting and taxation requirements, particularly VAT, are understood fully and complied with.
- Appropriate exit strategy has been produced.

Force and OPCC element of all joint working arrangements must comply with these Financial Regulations.

Partnerships

The term partnership refers to groups where members work together as equal partners with a shared vision for a geographic or themed policy area and agree a strategy in which each contributes towards its delivery. A useful working definition of such a partnership is where the partners: (i) are otherwise independent bodies, (ii) agree to co-operate to achieve a common goal, and (iii) achieve it to create an organisational structure or process and agreed programme, and share information, risks and rewards. Partnerships are usually statutory based, strategic or ad hoc.

The number of partnerships, both locally and nationally, is expanding in response to Government requirements and local initiatives. This is in recognition that partnership working has the potential to:

- Comply with statutory requirements.
- Deliver strategic objectives in new and better ways.
- Improve service quality and cost effectiveness.
- Ensure best use of scarce resources, and access new resources.
- Deal with issues that cut across agency and geographic boundaries and where mainstream programmes alone cannot address the need.

- Forge new relationships.
- Find new ways to share risk.

Statutory based: Governed by statute, for example, Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs).

Strategic: Set up to deliver core policing objectives. They can either be force-wide or local.

Ad-hoc: Typically locally based informal arrangements agreed by Divisional Commanders.

As set out in section 10 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, the PCC, in exercising their functions, must have regard to relevant priorities of each responsible authority. Subject to constraints that may be placed on individual funding streams, PCCs are free to pool funding as they and their local partners see fit. PCCs can enter into any local contract for services, individually or collectively with other local partners, including non-police bodies.

When the PCC acts as commissioner of services, they need to agree shared priorities and outcomes expected to be delivered through the contract or grant agreement with each provider. The PCC can make crime and disorder grants in support of local priorities. Inclusion of detailed grant conditions directing local authorities how to spend funding need not be the default option. The power to make Crime and Disorder Grants with conditions is contained in section 9 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011. The power to contract for services is set out in paragraph 14 of Schedule 1 and paragraph 7 of Schedule 3 to the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011.

Responsibilities of the PCC

- Have regard to relevant priorities of local partners when considering and setting the five-year Police and Crime Plan and Annual Delivery Plan.
- Make appropriate arrangements to commission services from either the Force or external providers.
- Make Crime and Disorder Grants.

Responsibilities of Chief Officers

- Follow Financial Instructions for local partnerships, as published on the Force intranet, ensuring appropriate arrangements for the management of partnership arrangements and related contracts and service level agreements.
- Consult, as early as possible, the CCCFO and PCCCFO to ensure the correct treatment of taxation and other accounting arrangements.
- Produce a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or collaboration agreement setting out appropriate Governance arrangements for the project. This document should be signed by the OPCC Chief Executive.

All partnerships, joint working arrangements and MOUs with operational and financial implications should be approved by the relevant operational lead and CCCFO or PCCCFO as appropriate.

Responsibilities of the Chief Executive

Keep a register of statutory and other legally formalised partnerships and collaboration arrangements.

Regional Working and Collaboration

Humberside Police's contribution towards working with other Forces in the Yorkshire and Humber and with other forces in the North East Region is contained in the annual budget and medium-term financial strategies. The Regional Programme Director will be required to provide regular financial and performance monitoring information for Regional Working. Humberside Police will have the right to audit all expenditure in relation to all regional projects.

Joint Responsibilities of the PCC and the Chief Constable

- Approve Force participation in Regional Working.

Joint Responsibilities of the PCCCFO and the CCCFO

- Monitor financial contributions to/from regional partners to ensure in accordance with agreed procedures.

Collaboration and National Working

Under sections 22A to 22C of the Police Act 1996 as inserted by section 89 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, Chief Constables and PCCs have the legal power and duty to enter into collaboration agreements to improve the efficiency or effectiveness of one or more police force or PCCs. Any collaboration which relates to the functions of a police force must first be agreed by the PCC and with the PCC and Chief Constable of the force concerned.

The PCCs shall jointly hold their Chief Constables to account for any collaboration in which their force is involved and must consider doing so in cooperation with the other PCCs concerned. Any such proposal must be discussed with the PCCCFO and CCCFO in the first instance, to ensure it delivers value for money.

SECTION F: CONTRACT STANDING ORDERS

- F1** The Force and PCC work to the Yorkshire and the Humber Regional Contract Standing Orders. The current Contract Standing Orders are at Appendix 4.

SECTION G: DELEGATED LIMITS

References to Sections refer to the relevant part of these regulations where a delegated limit is to apply.

B1 Financial Planning

The budget estimates shall identify all proposed individual major revenue projects. A major revenue project shall be defined as one in excess of the estimated value shown: £250,000.

B2 Budgetary Control

Major revenue projects need not be referred back to the PCC for further approval unless, when negotiating contract details, amendments to the nature of the scheme are sought or the cost of the scheme exceeds the limits shown: Cost of project varies from approved estimate by £250,000.

Virements

The levels of authorisation for virements are:

Virement to be approved

B2 Revenue Budget

Virement defined as a movement of budget between Commands e.g. a movement between North Bank and Community Safety. Commands are defined as follows:

DCC Portfolio	ACC Operations	ACC Communities	ACO Resources
CDB	SOU	FCR	People Services
PSD	Events/Mutual Aid	North Bank	Estates
Legal Services	Specialist	South Bank	IS
Corporate Comms	PVP	CJU	Fleet
Force Command	Regional		Fin/Bus Services
National Policing	SRH		Centrally Managed

An individual virement limit of £250K.

Chief Constable to consult with and agree any proposed virements with the CCCFO.

All virements actioned to be reported through the monthly Management Accounts for transparency.

B2 Carry Forwards (Requests at the end of the financial year)

Requests can be made for carry forwards from the previous year's CC's underspend up to a total aggregate limit of £500K.

Projected outcomes are to be laid out clearly for each requested Carry Forward.

Carry Forward requests must meet one or more of the following criteria:

Revenue costs associated with the delivery of a capital scheme that has been rephased into the following financial year.

Funding of temporary revenue costs e.g. project related, and time bound.

B3 Capital Programme

A virement is defined as movement between approved capital schemes.

An individual virement limit of £250K.

All virements actioned to be reported through the monthly Management Accounts for transparency.

B4 Police and Crime Commissioner Initiatives

From time-to-time the PCC will wish to focus resources in a particular area, if this is agreed with the release of additional funding from reserves then clear objectives and outcomes should be defined at initiation for the Force to deliver against and the initiative should be time-bound. An example of this would be the approval of a Voluntary Early Release (VER) scheme.

C1 Risk Management

The Head of Legal Services shall be authorised to settle civil claims up to the value shown: up to £25,000 excluding legal cost.

The Head of Legal Services can settle any legal claims (including claimants solicitor's costs) up to the value shown: £50,000.

Claims more than these amounts must be approved by the PCC.

C5 Assets

Valuation

The Chief Constable shall maintain an asset register for all fixed assets with a value more than the limits shown below:

Land and Buildings	-	All values
Vehicles	-	All values
Computers	-	All values
Plant and Equipment	-	£10,000

Stock

Chief Constable and Chief Executive shall maintain inventories that record an adequate description of portable and desirable items such as computers, monitors, printers, facsimile machines, mobile phones and photographic equipment above the value shown: £500.

Discrepancies between the actual level of stock and the book value of stock may be written off by the CCCFO up to the level shown below. Amounts for write off above this value must be referred to the PCCCFO for approval.

Individual items £25,000

Obsolete stock, or equipment and materials surplus to requirements may be written off by the CCCFO up to the level shown below. Amounts for write off above this value must be referred to the PCCCFO for approval.

Individual items £25,000

Vehicles

CCCFO following consultation with Chief Constable may dispose of surplus vehicles and items of equipment up to the estimated value shown below. Disposals above this value are to be reported to the PCC for prior approval.

Equipment £25,000

Vehicles £25,000

Items above the estimated value shown below shall be disposed of by public auction or sealed bids after advertisement.

Equipment £15,000

D2 Income

Individual amounts may be written off by the CCCFO or PCCCFO up to the level shown below. Amounts for write off above this value must be referred to the PCCCFO for approval.

£25,000

All cases where write off action results from theft or fraud shall be referred to the PCCCFO and the CCCFO for approval up to a maximum of £10,000 and to the PCC for approval of amounts more than that sum.

D3 Incurring Expenditure, Ordering and Paying for Work, Goods and Services

Quotations shall be obtained, or tenders invited from suppliers or contractors in accordance with the requirements set out in Standing Orders Relating to Contracts. Subject to approved delegation limits set out in Appendix 2.

D8 Ex Gratia Payments

CCCFO following consultation with Chief Constable may make ex gratia payments to members of the public up to the level shown below in any individual instance, for damage or loss to property or for personal injury or costs incurred as a result of police action where such a payment is likely to facilitate or is conducive or incidental to the discharge of any of the functions of the Force. Any amounts greater than those specified must be referred to the PCC/PCCCFO for approval. The circumstances of the proposed payment must not have the effect of circumventing other pay and allowances, policies, rates and rules. Any ex-gratia payment

above this limit will require the approval of the PCC/PCCCFO.

Up to £10,000

E1 External Funding

Income and expenditure budgets to be created and any in value over £250K to be included in the Monthly Management Accounts for information.

E2 External Funding

Chief Constable will report to the PCC where the Force has identified and pursued external funding in excess of the amount: £250,000.

CCCFO following consultation with Chief Constable may enter into arrangements under which the PCC receives sponsorship up to the level shown: £15,000 (sponsorship arrangements above this value are to be reported to the PCCCFO for prior approval)

Gifts and hospitality: Individual £25, Annual Force Limit of £25,000.

Gifts and hospitality above the annual limit are to be reported to the PCCCFO.

SECTION H: GUIDANCE NOTES ON BREACH OF STANDING ORDERS OR FINANCIAL REGULATIONS

1. These guidance notes are supplemental to the PCC and Chief Constable's Anti-Fraud and Corruption Strategy and Fraud Response Plan and should be read in conjunction with those documents (see Section I below).
2. PCCCFO and the CCCFO both have responsibilities under section 114 of the Local Government Finance Act 1998 to make a report if it appears to either of them that any person holding any office or employee or member of any collaborative body on which the PCC or the Force is represented:
 - (a) Has made or is about to make a decision which involved or would involve the PCC or the Chief Constable incurring expenditure which is unlawful.
 - (b) 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 PCC or the Chief Constable.
 - (c) Is about to enter an item on account, the entry of which is unlawful.
3. It is also the duty of the Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer to prepare a report for the PCC with respect to any proposal, decision or mission by any person holding any office or employment which may contravene any enactment, rule of law or code of practice or any maladministration or injustice as defined. In doing so it is the Monitoring Officer's duty so far as is practicable to consult with the PCCCFO and the CCCFO.
4. A copy of such a report shall be sent to the external auditor.
5. Provide for effective action to deal with any fraud and corruption and to assist the PCCCFO and the CCCFO in the performance of their duties to ensure the financial affairs of the Force and the OPCC are properly conducted, the following procedures will be adhered to in the circumstances of any suspected or actual breach of financial regulations or standing orders.

SECTION I: ANTI FRAUD AND CORRUPTION STRATEGY

See Appendix 3.

DELEGATIONS TO THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Key Functional, Management and Leadership Responsibilities

- To ensure provision of appropriate advice to the PCC.
- To lead the continued development and delivery of the OPCC activities and operations.
- To provide clear and visible leadership to the staff of the OPCC including overall responsibility for their ongoing development and training, and work directly to the PCC in relation to personal objectives and development.
- To ensure that the OPCC performs its duties and responsibilities for equalities and diversity according to relevant legislation, and to promote the commitment to equality and diversity in all that the OPCC does.
- In conjunction with the PCCCFO, to ensure propriety in the conduct of the PCC's business including making proper arrangements for tendering procedures and the letting of contracts.
- To carry out the duties of Chief Executive appointed under Police Reform & Social Responsibility Act 2011 so as to enable and assist the OPCC to fulfil all its functions effectively and efficiently.
- To carry out the statutory duties and responsibilities of the Head of the Paid Service and the Monitoring Officer.

Strategy and Resource Planning

- To think strategically and guide the OPCC in developing a clear and effective long-term vision and strategy, together with appropriate policies.
- In conjunction with the PCCCFO to lead the strategic development of the OPCC in the areas of strategic accounting, information management, the management of strategic risk, the human resource and learning and development strategies, ensuring that the OPCC is compliant with current employment legislation.
- To be the strategic lead in respect of partnership working.
- In conjunction with the PCCCFO, to oversee the financial planning, budgetary, resourcing and asset management aspects of the OPCC.
- To drive implementation of the OPCC corporate strategies, and of its day-to-day business, ensuring that effective governance arrangements are in place to enable the OPCC to monitor, review and improve its own performance.
- Support the OPCC in scrutinising Force performance and supporting continuous improvement in the OPCC and in the Force.
- To prepare the OPCC for inspection by relevant audit bodies.
- In appropriate consultation with the PCC develop the short, medium, and long-term planning process for the future of the OPCC.

Commissioning and Service Delivery

- To ensure the effective and efficient engagement with both internal and external partners and stakeholders in relation to commissioning and service delivery at local, regional, and national level.
- To be accountable for the performance of the OPCC in all aspects of commissioning.
- To ensure effective engagement with the Chief Constable and all relevant Force personnel in planning and managing the OPCC business.
- To ensure that the OPCC contributes to the national consideration of issues concerning policing and reducing crime. To represent the OPCC at high level meetings with the Home Office, Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS), Association of Police and Crime Commissioners (APCC), Local Government Association (LGA) and other outside bodies at regional and national level.

Engagement and Information

- To deliver, review and improve performance against the Information strategy in the areas of communication, consultation and engagement.
- To ensure that effective strategic needs assessments are undertaken which demonstrate the understanding of the communities served, enabling effective budget alignment and prioritisation.

- To distil and disseminate relevant information and advice to the OPCC enabling it to challenge where appropriate the Force's strategic and financial performance.
- To support the OPCC in raising its profile and communicating its values, strategies, achievements, and views.
- To represent and promote the interests of the OPCC by developing and maintaining effective strategic partnerships with relevant public and private sector/voluntary organisations in the local community and at national and regional associations.
- To develop and implement effective two-way community engagement with all sections of the community.

Scrutiny and Performance

- Contribute to the efficient and effective delivery of the Police and Crime Plan, together with any associated delivery plans.
- Develop and maintain a constructive working relationship with the Police and Crime Panel for the area.
- Ensure the effective and efficient operation of both the internal and external audit functions and any other aspects of internal control or external inspection.
- To oversee and ensure the effective and efficient management of complaints.

SUMMARY OF PCC/FORCE APPROVAL LEVELS AND OTHER FINANCIAL LIMITS

DESCRIPTION	LIMIT	COMMENTS
PCC/Force Approved Limits		
B1: Projects		
Major Revenue projects to be identified separately	Above £250,000	Ensures significant revenue projects are separately identified and monitored accordingly
Referral of Major project variances to the PCC	Cost of Project varies from approved estimate in excess of £250,000	Highlights significant overspends to PCC
B2: Virements		
Movements between Commands subject to approved level	£250,000	Virements up to limit approved by CC and CCCFO, reported through Management Accounts, above this approved by PCCCFO or PCC
B2: Carry Forwards		
Requests can be made up to the amount of the CC underspend	Maximum for all carry forwards £500,000	Revenue Costs associated with a capital scheme or funding of temporary revenue costs, subject to approval by PCC
B3: Capital Programme		
Movement between Capital Schemes	£250,000	Above this limit to be approved by PCCCFO or PCC
B4: PCC Initiatives		
Request from PCC	Up to level agreed by PCC	Funding from reserves must have clear objectives and outcomes and be timebound, to be approved by PCC
C1: Risk Management		
Civil claims	£20,000	Claims to be approved by the Deputy Chief Constable
Compromise agreements	£95,000	Claims, excluding legal cost, to be approved by the Deputy Chief Constable
C5: Assets		
Valuation – Asset Register	Land & Buildings (All values), Vehicles (All values), Computers (All Values), Plant and Equipment (£10,000 and above)	Asset Register to be maintained for these assets by the Force
Land and Building disposal	None	All disposals of Land and Buildings to be approved by PCC
Stock	£500	Inventories required for items with a value above the limit
Stock valuation write off	£25,000	CC/CCCFO up to this level and above this to PCCCFO or PCC
Obsolete Stock write off	£25,000	CC/CCCFO up to this level and above this to PCCCFO or PCC
Vehicles		
Disposal value (Equipment and Vehicles)	£25,000	CC/CCCFO up to this level and above this to PCCCFO or PCC
Equipment disposal	£15,000	Items above this must be disposed of by sealed bids or public auction
Leases		
All leases including property	£50,000	Annual value above this level to be countersigned by PCCCFO

D2: Income		
Debt write off	£25,000	CC/CCCFO up to this level and above this to PCCCFO, all cases involving the write off as a result of fraud/theft of over £10,000 reported to PCCCFO or PCC
D8: Ex Gratia Payments		
Amount up to	£10,000	CC/CCCFO to approve, above this limit to be approved by PCCCFO or PCC
E1: External Funding		
Identified and pursued funding	£250,000	Above limit reported to PCCCFO or PCC
Sponsorship	£15,000	Above limit reported to PCCCFO or PCC
Gifts and hospitality	£25,000	Annual value above this level to be reported to PCCCFO
OPCC Approved Expenditure Limits		
Assurance and Statutory Duties Team	£0-£25,000	Statutory Operations Manager/Engagement and Communications Manager
	£25,000-£50,000	Head of Assurance and Statutory Duties
Policy and Partnerships Team	£0-£25,000	Contracts and Commissioning Manager/Public Health Business Manager/Partnerships Manager
	£25,000-£50,000	Head of Policy and Partnerships
	£25,000-£50,000	Deputy Chief Financial Officer
	£50,000-£100,000	Chief Executive/Chief Financial Officer
	£100,000 +	Chief Executive/Chief Financial Officer in consultation with PCC
Chief Constable Approved Expenditure Limits		
	Up to £500	Inspector/Police Staff Equivalent
	Up to £1,000	Chief Inspector/Police Staff Equivalent
	Up to £5,000	Superintendent/Police Staff Equivalent
	Up to £10,000	Chief Superintendent/Police Staff Equivalent, Principal Lawyers (compensation payments)
	Up to £15,000	Principal Lawyers (compensation payments including claimants solicitor's costs)
	Up to £50,000	Estates Premises, Facilities and Commissioning Manager, Estates Building Manager, Estates Programme Manager
	Up to £100,000	Head of Finance and Business (S151 Officer), Deputy Head of Finance and Business Services, Head of Joint Estate Services, Head of Fleet Management
	Above £100,000	Chief Officers
Conflict of Interest		
Conflict of Interest e.g. where the approver can use significant influence, or a Directorship is held in an area of collaboration	These limits apply unless a conflict of interest has been identified	Approval should be made by equal or more senior approvers

ANTI FRAUD AND CORRUPTION STRATEGY

The PCC and the Chief Constable have in place clear networks of systems and procedures to assist it in the fight against fraud and corruption. It is determined that these arrangements will keep pace with any future developments in both preventative and detection techniques regarding fraudulent or corrupt activity that may affect its operation. To this end, a continuous overview of such arrangements, in particular, by the PCCCFO and CCCFO, through the Head of Audit and External Auditor and in Force via the Finance Unit and Professional Standards.

The CIPFA Code of Practice on Managing the Risk of Fraud and Corruption sets out the principles that define the governance and operational arrangements necessary for an effective counter fraud response. In administering its responsibilities in relation to fraud and corruption, whether it is attempted on the OPCC and/or the Force or from within, the PCC and Chief Constable are committed to an effective Anti-Fraud and Corruption Strategy designed to encourage prevention, promote detection, and identify a clear pathway for investigation.

The expectations regarding propriety and accountability are that the PCC, the Chief Constable, and staff at all levels will lead by example in ensuring adherence to rules, and that all procedures and practices are above reproach. The PCC and the Chief Constable also demand that individuals and organisations that they come into contact with will act towards them with integrity and without thought or actions involving fraud or corruption.

This strategy is based on a series of comprehensive and inter-related procedures designed to frustrate any attempted fraudulent or corrupt act. These cover: (i) culture, (ii) prevention, (iii) detection and investigation, and (iv) training.

The PCC and Chief Constable are also aware of the high degree of external scrutiny by a variety of bodies including:

- Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS).
- Internal and External Audit.
- HM Revenue and Customs.
- General Public.
- National Audit Office.

CULTURE

The PCC and Chief Constable are determined that the culture and tone of these organisations are ones of honesty and opposition to fraud and corruption. There is an expectation and requirement that all individuals and organisations associated in whatever way with the Force and the OPCC will act with integrity, and that the PCC, Chief Constable and staff at all levels will lead by example in these matters.

The PCC, Chief Constable and their staff are important in the stance on fraud and corruption, and they are positively encouraged to raise any concerns that they may have on these issues where they are associated with the activities of the Force and the OPCC. Concerns may be about something that: (i) is unlawful, (ii) is against the PCC's Standing Orders, Financial Regulations or policies, (iii) falls below established standards or practices, (iv) results in waste or loss to the PCC, or (iv) amounts to improper conduct.

Staff can do this in the knowledge that concerns will be treated in confidence, properly investigated and without fear of reprisal and victimisation. If necessary, a route other than their normal line manager may be used to raise such issues. Examples of such routes are:

- Chief Constable's Direct Line (01482 578204).
- CCCFO (Head of Finance and Business Services) (07867 279486).
- PCCCFO (via OPCC - 01482 220787).
- Head of Audit (01924 294066).
- Bad Apple Messenger on the Force Intranet.

- PCC (01482 220787) or pcc@humberside.pnn.police.uk
- Head of Professional Standards (01482 578345).
- Public Concern at Work – Independent charity offering free advice on fraud/malpractice (020 7404 6609).

The Public Interest Disclosure Act 1988 protects employees, who report suspected fraud or corruption activities, from any reprisals as long as they meet the rules set out in the Act. In simple terms the rules for making a protected disclosure are:

- Information disclosed is made in good faith.
- Person making the disclosure must believe it to be substantially true.
- Person making the disclosure must not act maliciously or make false allegations.
- Person making the allegation must not be seeking any personal gain.

(The designated officer required under the Act to receive disclosures is the PCCCFO).

Members of the public are also encouraged to report concerns through any of the above avenues. Allegations/concerns can be made anonymously. However, it should be noted that such cases can be more difficult to investigate. The likelihood of action will depend on: (i) seriousness of issues raised, (ii) credibility of the concern, or (iii) likelihood of confirming the allegation from attributable sources.

Senior management are responsible for following up allegations of fraud and corruption received by:

- Dealing promptly with the matter.
- Recording all evidence received.
- Ensuring that evidence is sound and adequately supported.
- Ensuring security of all evidence collected.
- Notifying the PCCCFO, and for CCCFO and implementing disciplinary procedures where appropriate.

The PCC and Chief Constable can be expected to deal swiftly and thoroughly with any member of staff who attempts to defraud the Force or the OPCC or who are corrupt. The PCC and the Chief Constable should be considered as robust in dealing with financial malpractice.

PREVENTION

The PCC and Chief Constable recognise that a key preventative measure in the fight against fraud and corruption is to take effective steps at the recruitment stage to establish, as far as possible, the previous record of potential staff in terms of their propriety and integrity. Staff recruitment is therefore required to be in accordance with procedures laid down by the Chief Executive and Chief Constable and in particular to obtain written references regarding known honesty and integrity of potential staff before employment offers are made.

All employees are expected to follow any Code of Conduct related to their personal professional qualifications and also to abide by the published Rules of Conduct. This code and the role that appropriate staff are expected to play in the Corporate Governance Framework and systems of internal control will be featured in staff induction procedures.

The PCC (and DPCC where in place) are required to adhere to the Code of Conduct relating to the declarations of interests. Staff are also required to declare pecuniary interests.

PCC, Chief Constable, and all staff are required to declare in a public register any offers of gifts or hospitality which are in any way related to the performance of their duties.

Significant emphasis has been placed on the thorough documentation of financial systems, and every effort is made to continually review and develop these systems in line with best practice to ensure efficient and effective internal controls. The adequacy and appropriateness of the Force and OPCC's financial systems is independently monitored by both Internal Audit and External Audit. Senior management place great weight on being responsive to audit recommendations.

The Joint Independent Audit Committee (JIAC) provides an independent and objective view of internal control by receiving and considering audit plans, reports and management letters and reports as appropriate to the PCC.

As part of the prevention approach, the PCC and Chief Constable will participate in National Fraud Initiative. The National Audit Office and External Audit will also assist in prevention with the issue of warning bulletins and outcomes from surveys on fraud and corruption.

DETECTION AND INVESTIGATION

The array of preventative systems, particularly internal control systems in the Force/OPCC, are designed to provide indicators of any fraudulent activity, although generally they should be sufficient in themselves to deter fraud. It is often the alertness of staff and public to such indicators that enables detection to occur and appropriate action to take place when there is evidence that fraud or corruption may be in progress.

Despite the best efforts of financial managers and auditors, many frauds are discovered by chance or 'tip off', and arrangements are in place to enable such information to be properly dealt with. Depending on the nature and anticipated extent of allegations, the Internal Audit will normally work closely with management and other agencies such as the police to ensure that all allegations and evidence is properly investigated and reported upon.

Disciplinary Procedures will be used where the outcome of the Audit Investigation indicates improper behaviours.

The PCC and Chief Constable will normally ask the police to prepare a case for CPS regarding the prosecution of offenders where financial impropriety is discovered.

TRAINING

The PCC and Chief Constable recognise the continuing success of its Anti-Fraud and Corruption Strategy and its general credibility will depend largely on the effectiveness of programmed training and responsiveness of staff throughout the organisation. To facilitate this, the PCC and Chief Constable support the concept of induction and training particularly for staff involved in internal control systems to ensure that their responsibilities and duties in this respect are regularly highlighted and reinforced.

The possibility of disciplinary action against staff who ignore such training and guidance is clear.

FRAUD RESPONSE PLAN

All instances of fraud and corruption will be investigated in accordance with this plan. Fraud and corruption may be reported through a range of channels including direct to a line manager, by another manager, through the Chief Constable's Direct Line, with "Bad Apple" or by means of external reports. The means of reporting fraud will be publicised within the Force and OPCC, and made known to partners and those individuals and organisations that we come into contact with.

Arrangements for detection and investigation are set out in the Anti-Fraud and Corruption Strategy (above). A protocol between the PCCCFO, CCCFO, Head of Audit and Head of Professional Standards has been agreed to ensure that loss and potential fraud is fully investigated and dealt with correctly.

The protocol requires Professional Standards Branch to liaise with the Head of Audit, after the matter has been investigated. This will enable the Head of Audit to identify any weaknesses in internal control that allowed the irregularity to occur and to ensure that corrective action is taken to minimise the risk of any reoccurrence within the Force or the OPCC. Issues considered will be reported to the Professional Standards Board.

Disciplinary procedures are likely to be invoked where the outcome of any investigation indicates misconduct. Proven cases of gross misconduct may result in dismissal of the employee. Misconduct includes fraud committed by a member of staff against the organisation.

Where financial impropriety is discovered the presumption of the PCC and Chief Constable is that these arrangements will be made where appropriate for the prosecution of offenders by the CPS.

In instances where the misconduct takes another form such as misuse of systems and equipment that does not result in financial loss, the outcomes will be monitored by the PCC and Chief Constable through the processes in place to oversee Human Resources issues.

The PCC and Chief Constable will seek to ensure they learn lessons from any mistakes made that allowed any instances of fraud or corruptions to be perpetrated or to have gone unnoticed. This will be achieved by ensuring system weaknesses or other contributory factors are identified and addressed, normally achieved through an Internal Audit investigation, report, and action plan to ensure audit recommendations are implemented.

The National Audit Office and the External Auditor also have powers to investigate fraud and corruption independently and the PCC and Chief Constable will make use of these services in appropriate cases.

The PCCCFO and CCCFO will determine if a matter needs to be brought to the attention of the Chief Executive, PCC, and Chief Constable.

In the event that the PCC or Chief Constable is involved, the matter will be brought to the attention of the Monitoring Officer.

The PCCCFO, CCCFO and Head of Audit will maintain a link with the National Audit Office, CIPFA and other agencies to keep them apprised of developments in serious cases.

REGIONAL CONTRACT STANDING ORDERS

CONTRACT STANDING ORDERS**HUMBERSIDE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER**

With effect from: TBA

Overview

The Regional Procurement Team supports police procurement activity for all Yorkshire and the Humber Regional Police Forces ('Forces'), Offices of the Police and Crime Commissioners and Police Fire and Crime Commissioner, including offices where an elected mayoral appointment has been made ('OPCCs') and occasionally includes other Police Constabulary's and other public sector organisations in its commercial arrangements.

These Contract Standing Orders are owned by the PCC for Humberside and every Officer in the Force and OPCC shall comply with these Standing Orders.

1. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

These terms will have the following meanings in the Standing Orders:

PCC	The Police and Crime Commissioner for Humberside.
Chief Executive	The Chief Executive of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Humberside.
Chief Constable	The Chief Constable of Humberside Police.
Chief Officers	The Chief Executive, Chief Finance Officer and Head of Governance of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Humberside, Assistant Chief Officer for Resources or Chief Finance Officer of Humberside Police.
Contract	An agreement for the purchase of goods, services and or works including on a concession basis.
Contract Value	The estimated total of the money payments to be made and the value of materials or other benefits to be retrieved or enjoyed by the contractor for the whole period of the contract, including any potential extensions; it is exclusive of VAT.

Framework	A contract set up by a public sector organisation for some or any public sector organisations to use. The Agreement sets out terms and conditions under which specific purchases can be made throughout the term of the Agreement. The Agreement will typically have been awarded under the UK Public Contract Regulations 2015, related statutes and amendments.
Force	Means Humberside Police Force.
Head of Regional Procurement	The Officer responsible for the Regional Procurement Team.
PCR 15	UK Public Contract Regulations 2015.
Procurement Customer	Means representatives of the OPCC or the Force.
Regional Procurement/Regional Procurement Team	Means all procurement officers who work exclusively for the regional procurement team.
Regional Procurement Policies and Procedures	Means all relevant procurement policies and procedures held by the Regional Procurement Team and updated from time to time.
STA	Single Tender Action with the details set out in clause 10.
Contract Variation	An agreement used to amend or vary the terms of an existing contract by mutual consent of all parties to the original agreement. Variations to contract should be formally recorded through the completion and signing of a Contract Change Notice.

1. INTRODUCTION AND COMPLIANCE

- 1.1. All orders and contracts for works, goods or services made by or on behalf of the PCC and Chief Constable shall be made in accordance with these Contract Standing Orders (CSO's), provided this is in line with financial regulations and the Chief Constable's financial instructions. OPCC staff must also comply with financial regulations and local policies and procedures.
- 1.2. All expenditure shall comply with statutory requirements including, but not limited to, UK legislation, Directives of the European Community, and relevant government guidance.
- 1.3. The PCC and CC require all procurement activity to be undertaken in an open, transparent, fair and consistent manner, ensuring the highest standards of probity and accountability. All procurement activity undertaken by Regional Procurement will operate under robust principles and procedures to ensure best value. The latest policies, procedures and processes will be published on the Regional Procurement Intranet and Internet pages.
- 1.4. Every Officer in the OPCC and Force shall comply with these Standing Orders.
- 1.5. Any dispute regarding the interpretation of these Standing Orders will be referred to The Chief Executive or PCC's CFO.

2. APPLICATION OF STANDING ORDERS

- 2.1 The procurement and award of a Contract shall comply with these Standing Orders unless:
 - 2.1.1 a Single tender Action (STA) applies (see clause 10)

2.1.2 a variation applies (see clause 11 and 12)

2.13 a grant made under the PCC's grant-giving powers

3. COMPETITIVE PROCUREMENT

- 3.1. All officers for the Force and OPCC must use the standard legal terms and conditions of contract, which are held by the Regional Procurement Team for all Contracts, unless exceptional circumstances prevail where it is not beneficial or appropriate to do so.
- 3.2 All Contracts shall be in writing. If appropriate, legal advice should be sought in relation to Contracts through the Regional Procurement Team.
- 3.3 The form of Contract shall be in line with legislation firstly, then the National Police Chiefs Council procurement portfolio guidance and other best practice. This includes NEC, JCT and other forms of contract.
- 3.4 Legal advice must be sought where a high level of risk (including high or low level of monetary amount) and/or high level of reputational risk is presented to the Force or OPCC as part of any procurement exercise.
- 3.5. The OPCC Chief Executive and Legal Advisor or Force Legal Services will advise on the appropriate use of performance guarantee bonds or the provision of liquidated damages where appropriate.
- 3.6 Where a procurement is deemed novel, contentious or repercussive it should be notified to the PCC by the budget holder to ensure authority is obtained to proceed to full procurement.
- 3.7 In Force, the Divisional/Departmental Head has delegated authority, subject to 3.6 above and budget approval to give authority to proceed to full procurement, provided this is in line with financial regulations and the Chief Constable's financial instructions. OPCC staff must also comply with financial regulations and local policies and procedures.

4. FRAMEWORKS

- 4.1 Frameworks are a lawful method of procuring services and can either be set up internally or by external commercial partners including other Public Sector buying organisations.
- 4.2 Frameworks are to be used where they provide the most economically advantageous tender for the Force and OPCC. The Regional Procurement Team will consider the benefits available in comparison to other procurement routes available.
- 4.3 All Frameworks, which are entered, must be done so in accordance with the terms of the Framework without any material changes, including any requirement to undertake a mini competition amongst the suppliers on the Framework.

5. CONTRACT VALUE

- 5.1 All Contracts must be procured in the prescribed method set out in clause 7.3.
- 5.2 The estimated contract value is the aggregated cost for the Force and/or OPCC that is reasonably anticipated over the lifetime of the provision. If the lifetime is unknown, the aggregate cost should be based on 48 months.
- 5.3 Requirements of a Contract must not be disaggregated by either the Force or OPCC to avoid a competitive process under any circumstances. If this has been found to be the case, disciplinary action may be taken.
- 5.4 All Contracts must be awarded on the basis of most economic advantageous tender and provide overall best value.

6. EVALUATION OF TENDERS

- 6.1 Evaluation models shall generally be weighted such that the overall percentage score allocated to cost is not less than 50%. In exceptional circumstances the Head of Regional Procurement or his/her deputy may agree a different cost/quality/social value ratio in consultation with the Procurement Customer where an appropriate rationale to support this is provided.
- 6.2 The evaluation criteria will include cost and qualitative elements and will include social value where applicable in accordance with the Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012 and procurement policy note 06/20. The evaluation process shall be objective, systematic, thorough, and fair.

7. PROCUREMENT METHODOLOGY AND DELEGATED AUTHORITY FOR SIGNING OF CONTRACTS

- 7.1 All Contracts must be procured in accordance with the procurement methodology set out in the table at clause 7.5.
- 7.2 The appropriate authority levels are dependent on the estimated value of the procurement as set out in clause 7.5.
- 7.3 The delegated authority for signing of contracts as set out in clause 7.6 shall also apply to variations to contract, i.e., any additional costs resulting from the variation must be aggregated with the original Contract Value for the purposes of authorisation. Further detail can be found in section 4 of the financial regulations.
- 7.4 **The table below shows the delegated Authority Levels set by the PCC. In the Force the Chief Constable is able to determine his/ her own delegated authority thresholds if below the PCC's levels. These will be detailed in financial instructions. For ease, the Chief Constable's current delegations are shown at Appendix A below.**
- 7.5 **PCC Delegated Authority Thresholds**

Estimated Value £	Quotation / Tender Requirements	Levels of Delegated Authority and Contract Signature Thresholds
< 10,000	The local procurement procedure may use any reasonable means to select the supplier, preferably three quotations shall be obtained (this may include from catalogues or price lists). The procurement procedure and outcome must be recorded and retained locally.	Purchase orders and contracts to be approved locally by Officers with relevant authority in accordance with financial regulations and local policies and procedures/ financial instructions.
10,000 – 100,000	At least three formal written quotations or references to three supplier catalogues shall be sought. At least one quotation should be sought, where possible, from a local SME.	Purchase orders, requisitions and contracts to be approved locally by Officers with relevant authority in accordance with financial instructions, financial regulations, consents and delegations.

> 100,000	<p>All procurements to be managed by the Regional Procurement team in full consultation with the Customer.</p> <p>At least three Tenders shall be obtained, where the aggregated value of the contract is in excess of procurement thresholds as set out in the PCR 15. All tender procedures will be in accordance with UK statutory provisions.</p>	<p>On conclusion of the procurement process, an 'authority to proceed to Contract' will be issued by the Force/OPCC to the Regional Procurement Team and any Contracts will be signed in accordance with the delegated authority table set out below.</p>
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7.6 Delegated Authority for Signature of Contracts

Role	Total value (£s excluding VAT)
PCC or Chief Executive of the OPCC (both Force and OPCC procurements)	Over £5 million
Chief Constable of the Force, Assistant Chief Officer for Resources, Chief Finance Officer (Force procurement only), Chief Finance Officer (OPCC procurement only)	£1,000,001 to £5 million
Head of Regional Procurement (both Force and OPCC procurements)	£500,001 to £1 million
Strategic Category Manager / Supplies Manager of the Regional Procurement Team (OPCC procurement only)	£100,001 to £500,000
Strategic Category Manager / Supplies Manager of the Regional Procurement Team (Force procurement only)	£75,001 to £500,000
Senior Category Manager of the Regional Procurement Team (Force procurement only)	£50,0001 to £75,000
OPCC Head of Policy and Partnerships/OPCC Head of Assurance and Statutory Duties in consultation with the Deputy Chief Finance Officer, OPCC (OPCC procurement only)	Up to £100,000
Heads of Department/Divisional Commanders (Force procurement only)	Up to £50,000
In the absence of the above the higher delegated authority for Force procurement will apply	

- 7.7 The officer with delegated authority to authorise orders or Contracts committing the expenditure does so on behalf of the PCC in accordance with the appropriate scheme of delegation.
- 7.8 For the avoidance of doubt, any authorisation set out in 7.6 shall still be subject to the PCC's scheme of delegation for authority for signature of Contracts.
- 7.9 Whilst mandatory involvement of the Regional Procurement Team is required for contracts above delegation levels, the Regional Procurement Team will provide advice and guidance on all procurement matters for Contracts below these thresholds.

8. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

- 8.1 All officers from the Force and OPCC must formally declare any relationships with existing or potential contractors prior to the obtaining of quotations or the awarding of Contracts, in accordance with relevant codes of conduct of their respective organisation.

9. FINANCIAL AND CONTRACTUAL DELEGATION

- 9.1. Chief Officers responsible for finance matters in the Force or PCC will be responsible for determining signatories in accordance with the delegated authority table set out at clause 7.6, they may also instruct the Regional Procurement Team to proceed on their behalf if appropriate.
- 9.2. Authorised signatories will ensure that the procurement is compliant with all financial instructions and will ensure that sufficient resources are available within the revenue budget or capital programme.

10. SINGLE TENDER ACTION

Single Tender Action (STA)

- 10.1 STA should only be used in very exceptional circumstances. The Chief Constable and Chief Executive or their delegated authorities will consider requests for exceptions to normal procedures under the following circumstances.
- (a) Where it can be evidenced that only one supplier is able to carry out the work or service or to supply goods for technical reasons or because of exclusive rights.
- (b) Extensions to existing Contracts where there is a genuinely justifiable case to use an existing contractor/supplier to maintain continuity of supply or site experience.
- (c) The Contract has been classified as secret by a Chief Officer making the use of a particular contractor essential or a limited competition to a select list of contractors and the avoidance of advertising requirements in the public domain.
- (d) The Contract is required so urgently that competition is impracticable. For example, a genuine unforeseeable operational need arises. However, failure to take action within appropriate timescales does not constitute grounds for an urgency exception.
- 10.2 Any STA up to the PCC's Delegated Authority Threshold (or for the Force, as contained within Financial Instructions) shall be authorised by a Chief Officer. It is the responsibility of the Chief Officer to satisfy themselves that the grounds in which the exception has been sought is justified and that all associated spend must be aggregated with the original Contract value or future Contract Value for the purposes of authorisation.
- 10.3 Any STA over the PCC's Delegated Authority Threshold (or for the Force, as contained within Financial Instructions) shall be requested via the Head of Regional Procurement and the appropriate consent of the

Chief Officer. All associated spend must be aggregated with the original Contract Value and/or future Contract Value for the purposes of authorisation.

- 10.4 Where it becomes apparent before an order is placed and accepted by the supplier that the figures quoted and appropriately approved in an STA are understated by an amount that is more than 10% of the original STA value, then the STA shall be returned (with an explanation for the increase) through the appropriate channels for consideration of further approval, based on the revised value of the STA.

11. EXTENSIONS AND VARIATIONS OF CONTRACTS

Goods and Services Contracts

- 11.1 A formal review must be conducted prior to the extension of any contract.
- 11.2 The review must consider the ongoing merits, or otherwise, of goods or service provision and be formally recorded. This can include:
- The minutes of a meeting where a contract extension is discussed and approved; or
 - a series of email exchanges in which the pertinent factors are considered and debated. Appropriate evidence must be retained on the contract file for audit purposes.
- 11.3 Where an extension to a contract is beyond the extension period allowed in the contract, the exceptions to normal procedures process must be followed.
- 11.4 All extensions and variations to contract should be formally recorded through the completion and signing of a Contract Change Notice.
- 11.5 All variations to contracts over the PCC's Delegated Authority Threshold (or for the Force, as contained within Financial Instructions) are to be managed by the Regional Procurement team in full consultation with the Customer.

12. REGIONAL PROCUREMENT POLICY AND PROCEDURES

- 12.1. The Head of Regional Procurement will have responsibility to ensure appropriate Regional Procurement Policy and Procedures are in place covering matters including but not limited to:
- 12.1.1. The procedures to be applied in respect of the whole tendering process i.e., initial tender, specifications and standards, and evaluation and appointment of contractors and consultants.
- 12.1.2 Processes regarding the use of sub-contractors.
- 12.1.3 Processes regarding variations to contract.
- 12.1.4 Processes to be undertaken in relation to declarations of interest in a Contract.
- 12.1.5 The procedures to be followed in relation to collaborative Contracts.
- 12.1.6 The adoption of Frameworks
- 12.1.7 The procedures to be followed in applying for an exception to Standing Orders, including:
- The formal procedure to be adopted to evidence alternative provision is not available.
 - The formal justification of emergency provision.

12.1.8 The achievement of value for money, and the minimisation of risks to Force and PCC.

- 12.2. The Procurement Policy and Procedures will set out arrangements for the recording and retention of information in relation to procurement activity.
- 12.3. The Procurement Policy and Procedures will also detail the arrangements for reporting procurement activity to meet the requirement of the Force and PCC together with addressing the need to publish information in accordance with government requirements.
- 12.4. Chief Finance Officers from the Force and PCC who are responsible for finance matters will ensure appropriate financial instructions or procedures are provided for use by staff within their respective organisations.
- 12.5. Where a procurement is deemed novel, contentious, or repercussive it should be notified to the appropriate Chief Officers by the budget holder to ensure authority to proceed to full procurement.
- 12.6. Criteria for the award of Contracts shall be recorded in advance of the invitation and strictly observed by officer's evaluating the bids.

13. TENDERS

13.1 Electronic Tendering

The PCC and Force support the use of electronic means for the invitation and receipt of tenders through the selected e-tendering system in line with the system requirements.

13.2 Tender custody and opening if non-electronic means are utilised

Regional Procurement will advise on a case-by-case basis.

13.3 Tender Submission

Tenders need to be received by a specified date and time and this should be clearly set out in the tender documents that are issued to tenderers. Generally, late tenders (i.e., ones received after the time and date set for their return) will not be considered. However, exceptionally there is scope for flexibility with these and they may be accepted after considering their position if it is clear beyond dispute that it was despatched in good time and the delay is outside of the control of the tenderer. If in doubt about whether to accept a late tender consult the Head of Regional Procurement. Late tenders not considered shall not be opened until after all other tenders have been opened and shall then be returned to the tenderer.

13.4 Selection of Successful Contractor

Every Contract shall be awarded to the contractor submitting the most advantageous tender or quote based on pre-determined evaluation criteria.

14. EXTERNAL BODIES

- 14.1. Where tenders are invited on behalf of the region or include other police forces, they will be invited on a PCC/Force basis and comply with these Standing Orders.

15. CONTRACTS SIGNED BY DEED OR BY SIGNATURE

15.1 All Contracts must be signed in accordance with the delegated authority set out in clause 7 unless Legal Services and Regional Procurement Team recommends that they should be executed by deed or required by law.

16. REVIEW

16.1 These Contract Standing Orders will be reviewed on an annual basis by The PCC in conjunction with the Head of Regional Procurement.

Force Delegated Authority Thresholds

Estimated Value £	Quotation / Tender Requirements	Levels of Delegated Authority and Contract Signature Thresholds
< 10,000	The local procurement procedure may use any reasonable means to select the supplier, preferably three quotations shall be obtained (this may include from catalogues or price lists). The procurement procedure and outcome must be recorded and retained locally.	Purchase orders and contracts to be approved locally by Officers with relevant authority in accordance with financial regulations.
10,000 – 50,000	At least three formal written quotations or references to three supplier catalogues shall be sought. At least one quotation should be sought, where possible, from a local SME.	Purchase orders, requisitions and contracts to be approved locally by Officers with relevant authority in accordance with financial regulations.
> 50,000	All procurements to be managed by the Regional Procurement team in full consultation with the Customer. At least three Tenders shall be obtained, where the aggregated value of the contract is in excess of procurement thresholds as set out in the PCR 15. All tender procedures will be in accordance with UK statutory provisions.	On conclusion of the procurement process, an 'authority to proceed to Contract' will be issued by the Force/ OPCC to the Regional Procurement Team and any Contracts will be signed in accordance with the delegated authority for signature of contracts as set out in clause 7.6.