**Standing Financial Instructions**

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**Version History**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Version | Date | Author (Name and Title) | Summary of amendments made |
| 0.1 | Feb-June 22 | Finance Team | First draft |
| 1.0 | 01/07/22 | Finance Team | Final version approved by ICB Board |
| 1.1 | 07/01/24 | Kevin Edwards, Attain  Nicola Adams, Associate Director of Corporate Services | Amendment to account for new Provider Selection Regime Regulations.  Transferring policy into corporate template, accessibility and changes resulting from organisational restructure. |
| 2.0 | 18/01/24 | Helen Chasney, Corp Svcs & Gov Support Officer | Approved Final Version. |

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## Introduction

Integrated care systems (ICSs) are partnerships of health and care organisations that come together to plan and deliver joined up services and to improve the health of people who live and work in their area.

They exist to achieve four aims:

* **improve outcomes** in population health and healthcare
* **tackle inequalities** in outcomes, experience, and access
* enhance **productivity and value for money**
* help the NHS support broader **social and economic development**.

Following several years of locally led development, and based on the recommendations of NHS England and NHS Improvement, the government has set out plans to put ICSs on a statutory footing.

To support this transition, NHS England and NHS Improvement are publishing guidance and resources, drawing on learning from all over the country.

Our aim is to enable local health and care leaders to build strong and effective ICSs in every part of England.

Collaborating as ICSs will help health and care organisations tackle complex challenges, including:

* improving the health of children and young people
* supporting people to stay well and independent
* acting sooner to help those with preventable conditions
* supporting those with long-term conditions or mental health issues
* caring for those with multiple needs as populations age
* getting the best from collective resources so people get care as quickly as possible.

## Purpose and Statutory Framework

These Standing Financial Instructions (SFIs) shall have effect as if incorporated into the integrated Care Board’s (ICB) constitution. In accordance with the National Health Service Act 2006, as amended by the Health and Care Act 2022, the ICB must publish its constitution.

In accordance with the Act as amended, NHS England is mandated to publish guidance for ICBs, to which each ICB must have regard, in order to discharge their duties.

The purpose of this governance document is to ensure that the ICB fulfils its statutory duty to carry out its functions effectively, efficiently, and economically. The SFIs are part of the ICB’s control environment for managing the organisation’s financial affairs as they are designed to ensure regularity and propriety of financial transactions.

SFIs define the purpose, responsibilities, legal framework, and operating environment of the ICB. They enable sound administration, lessen the risk of irregularities and support commissioning and delivery of effective, efficient, and economical services.

The ICB is established under Chapter A3 of Part 2 of the National Health Service Act 2006, as inserted by the Health and Care Act 2022, and has the general function of arranging for the provision of services for the purposes of the health services in England in accordance with the Act.

Each ICB is to be established by order made by NHS England for an area within England, the order establishing an ICB makes provision for the constitution of the ICB.

All members of the ICB (its board) and all other Officers should be aware of the existence of these documents and be familiar with their detailed provisions. The ICB SFIs will be made available to all Officers on the intranet and internet website for each statutory body.

Should any difficulties arise regarding the interpretation or application of any of these SFIs, the advice of the chief executive or the CFO must be sought before acting.

Failure to comply with the SFIs may result in disciplinary action in accordance with the ICBs applicable disciplinary policy and procedure in operation at that time.

## Scope

All officers of the ICB, without exception, are within the scope of the SFIs without limitation. The term officer includes, permanent employees, secondees and contract workers.

Within this document, words imparting any gender include any other gender. Words in the singular include the plural and words in the plural include the singular.

Any reference to an enactment is a reference to that enactment as amended.

Unless a contrary intention is evident, or the context requires otherwise, words or expressions contained in this document, will have the same meaning as set out in the applicable Act.

E.g., This policy applies to all ICB Board members and staff (including temporary/bank/agency/work experience staff, students, and volunteers).

## Definitions

There are no definitions to include.

## Roles and Responsibilities

### Integrated Care Board

* + 1. The ICB Board remains accountable for the financial stewardship of the ICB and ensuring it complies with legislation and statutory requirements.

### Audit Committee

* + 1. The board and accountable officer should be supported by an audit committee, which should provide proactive support to the board in advising on:
* the management of key risks
* the strategic processes for risk
* the operation of internal controls
* control and governance and the governance statement
* the accounting policies, the accounts, and the annual report of the ICB
* the process for reviewing of the accounts prior to submission for audit, management’s letter of representation to the external auditors; and the planned activity and results of both internal and external audit.

### Chief Executive

* + 1. The ICB constitution provides for the appointment of the chief executive by the ICB chair. The chief executive is the accountable officer for the ICB and is personally accountable to NHS England for the stewardship of the ICB’s allocated resources.
    2. The CFO reports directly to the ICB chief executive officer and is professionally accountable to the NHS England regional finance director.
    3. The chief executive will delegate to the CFO the following responsibilities in relation to the ICB:
* preparation and audit of annual accounts
* adherence to the directions from NHS England in relation to accounts preparation
* ensuring that the allocated annual revenue and capital resource limits are not exceeded, jointly, with system partners
* ensuring the ICB meets its financial plan requirements and associated financial duties
* ensuring that there is an effective financial control framework in place to support accurate financial reporting, safeguard assets and minimise risk of financial loss
* meeting statutory requirements relating to taxation
* ensuring that there are suitable financial systems in place (see Section 6)
* meets the financial targets set for it by NHS England
* use of incidental powers such as management of ICB assets, entering commercial agreements
* the Governance statement and annual accounts & reports are signed
* planned budgets are approved by the relevant Board; developing the funding strategy for the ICB to support the board in achieving ICB objectives, including consideration of place-based budgets
* making use of benchmarking to make sure that funds are deployed as effectively as possible
* executive members (partner members and non-executive members) and other officers are notified of and understand their responsibilities within the SFIs
* specific responsibilities and delegation of authority to specific job titles are confirmed
* financial leadership and financial performance of the ICB
* identification of key financial risks and issues relating to robust financial performance and leadership and working with relevant providers and partners to enable solutions, and
* the CFO will support a strong culture of public accountability, probity, and governance, ensuring that appropriate and compliant structures, systems, and process are in place to minimise risk.

### Executive Chief Finance Officer (CFO)

* + 1. The CFO is responsible for operational financial management and stewardship and as such is accountable to the Chief Executive Officer and the ICB Board.

### All Staff

* + 1. All ICB Officers are severally and collectively, responsible to their respective employer(s) for:
* abiding by all conditions of any delegated authority
* the security of the statutory organisations property and avoiding all forms of loss
* ensuring integrity, accuracy, probity, and value for money in the use of resources, and
* conforming to the requirements of these SFIs.

## Policy Detail

### Management accounting and business management

* + 1. The CFO is responsible for maintaining policies and processes relating to the control, management, and use of resources across the ICB.
    2. The CFO will delegate the budgetary control responsibilities to budget holders through a formal documented process.
    3. The CFO will ensure:
* the promotion of compliance to the SFIs through an assurance certification process
* the promotion of long-term financial heath for the NHS system (including ICS)
* budget holders are accountable for obtaining the necessary approvals and oversight of all expenditure incurred on the cost centres they are responsible for
* the improvement of financial literacy of budget holders with the appropriate level of expertise and systems training
* that the budget holders are supported in proportion to the operational risk, and
* the implementation of financial and resources plans that support the NHS Long term plan objectives.
  + 1. In addition, the CFO should have financial leadership responsibility for the following statutory duties:
* the duty of the ICB, in conjunction with its partner NHS trusts and NHS foundation trusts, to exercise its functions with a view to ensuring that, in respect of each financial year
  + local capital resource use does not exceed the limit specified in a direction by NHS England;
  + local revenue resource use does not exceed the limit specified in a direction by NHS England
* the duty of the ICB to perform its functions so as to ensure that its expenditure does not exceed the aggregate of its allotment from NHS England and its other income, and
* the duty of the ICB, in conjunction with its partner trusts, to seek to achieve any joint financial objectives set by NHS England for the ICB and its partner trusts.
  + 1. The CFO and *any* *senior officer responsible* for finance within the ICB should also promote a culture where budget holders and decision makers consult their finance business partners in key strategic decisions that carry a financial impact.

### Income, Banking Arrangements and Debt Recovery

Income

* + 1. An ICB has power to do anything specified in section 7(2)(a), (b) and (e) to (h) of the Health and Medicines Act 1988 for the purpose of making additional income available for improving the health service.
    2. The CFO is responsible for:
* ensuring order to cash practices are designed and operated to support, efficient, accurate and timely invoicing and receipting of cash. The processes and procedures should be standardised and harmonised across the NHS System by working cooperatively with the Shared Services provider, and
* ensuring the debt management strategy reflects the debt management objectives of the ICB and the prevailing risks.

Banking

* + 1. The CFO is responsible for ensuring the ICB complies with any directions issued by the Secretary of State with regards to the use of specified banking facilities for any specified purposes.
    2. The CFO will ensure that:
* the ICB holds the minimum number of bank accounts required to run the organisation effectively. These should be raised through the government banking services contract, and
* the ICB has effective cash management policies and procedures in place.

Debt Management

* + 1. The CFO is responsible for the ICB debt management strategy.
    2. This includes:
* a debt management strategy that covers end-to-end debt management from debt creation to collection or write-off in accordance with the losses and special payment procedures
* ensuring the debt management strategy covers a minimum period of 3 years and must be reviewed and endorsed by the ICB board every 12 months to ensure relevance and provide assurance
* accountability to the ICB board that debt is being managed effectively
* accountabilities and responsibilities are defined with regards to debt management to budget holders, and
* responsibility to appoint a senior officer responsible for day-to-day management of debt.

### Financial Systems and Processes

Provision of Finance Systems

* + 1. The CFO is responsible for ensuring systems and processes are designed and maintained for the recording and verification of finance transactions such as payments and receivables for the ICB.
    2. The systems and processes will ensure, inter alia, that payment for goods and services is made in accordance with the provisions of these SFIs, related procurement guidance and prompt payment practice.
    3. As part of the contractual arrangements for ICBs officers will be granted access where appropriate to the Integrated Single Financial Environment (“ISFE”). This is the required accounting system for use by ICBs, Access is based on single access log on to enable users to perform core accounting functions such as to transacting and coding of expenditure/income in fulfilment of their roles.
    4. The CFO will, in relation to financial systems:
* promote awareness and understanding of financial systems, value for money and commercial issues
* ensure that transacting is carried out efficiently in line with current best practice – e.g., e-invoicing
* ensure that the ICB meets the required financial and governance reporting requirements as a statutory body by the effective use of finance systems
* enable the prevention and the detection of inaccuracies and fraud, and the reconstitution of any lost records;
* ensure that the financial transactions of the authority are recorded as soon as, and as accurately as, reasonably practicable
* ensure publication and implementation of all ICB business rules and ensure that the internal finance team is appropriately resourced to deliver all statutory functions of the ICB
* ensure that risk is appropriately managed
* ensure identification of the duties of officers dealing with financial transactions and division of responsibilities of those officers
* ensure the ICB has suitable financial and other software to enable it to comply with these policies and any consolidation requirements of the ICB
* ensure that contracts for computer services for financial applications with another health organisation or any other agency shall clearly define the responsibility of all parties for the security, privacy, accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of data during processing, transmission, and storage. The contract should also ensure rights of access for audit purposes, and
* where another health organisation or any other agency provides a computer service for financial applications, the CFO shall periodically seek assurances that adequate controls are in operation.

### Procurement and Purchasing

* + 1. The CFO will take a lead role on behalf of the ICB to ensure that there are appropriate and effective financial, contracting, monitoring and performance arrangements in place to ensure the delivery of effective health services.
    2. The ICB must ensure that procurement activity is in accordance with the Public Contracts Regulations 2015 (PCR) for non-healthcare services as defined by the Common Procurement Vocabulary (CPV) codes and associated statutory requirements whilst securing value for money and sustainability.
    3. The ICB must ensure that healthcare services procurement is in accordance with the Health Care Services (Provider Selection Regime) Regulations 2023 (PSR) as defined in Schedule 1 and section 150(1) of the Health and Social Care Act 2012.
    4. The ICB must consider, as appropriate, any applicable NHS England guidance that does not conflict with the above.
    5. The ICB must have a Procurement Policy which sets out all of the legislative requirements.
    6. All revenue and non-pay expenditure must be approved, in accordance with the ICB business case policy, prior to an agreement being made with a third party that enters a commitment to future expenditure.
    7. All officers must ensure that any conflicts of interest are identified, declared and appropriately mitigated or resolved in accordance with the ICB standards of business conduct policy.
    8. Budget holders are accountable for obtaining the necessary approvals and oversight of all expenditure incurred on the cost centres they are responsible for. This includes obtaining the necessary internal and external approvals which vary based on the type of spend, prior to procuring the goods, services or works.
    9. Undertake any contract variations or extensions in accordance with PCR 2015 for non-healthcare services, PSR for healthcare services and the ICB procurement policy.
    10. Retrospective expenditure approval should not be permitted. Any such retrospective breaches require approval from any committee responsible for approvals before the liability is settled. Such breaches must be reported to the audit committee.

### Staff Costs and Staff Related non-Pay Expenditure

Executive Chief People Officer

* + 1. The executive chief people officer [ECPO] will lead the development and delivery of the long-term people strategy of the ICB ensuring this reflects and integrates the strategies of all relevant partner organisations within the ICS.
    2. Operationally the ECPO will be responsible for:
* defining and delivering the organisation’s overall human resources strategy and objectives, and
* overseeing delivery of human resource services to ICB employees.
  + 1. The ECPO will ensure that the payroll system has adequate internal controls and suitable arrangements for processing deductions and exceptional payments.
    2. Where a third-party payroll provider is engaged, the ECPO shall closely manage this supplier through effective contract management.
    3. The ECPO is responsible for management and governance frameworks that support the ICB employees’ life cycle.
    4. Insert text. Additional headings can be added instead of subheadings if this aids comprehension.

### Annual Reporting and Accounts

* + 1. The CFO will ensure, on behalf of the Accountable Officer and ICB board, that:
* the ICB is in a position to produce its required monthly reporting, annual report, and accounts, as part of the setup of the new organisation, and
* the ICB, in each financial year, prepares a report on how it has discharged its functions in the previous financial year
* An annual report must, in particular, explain how the ICB has:
  + discharged its duties in relating to improving quality of services, reducing inequalities, the triple aim and public involvement
  + review the extent to which the board has exercised its functions in accordance with its published 5 year forward plan and capital resource use plan, and
  + review any steps that the board has taken to implement any joint local health and wellbeing strategy.
    1. NHS England may give directions to the ICB as to the form and content of an annual report.
    2. The ICB must give a copy of its annual report to NHS England by the date specified by NHS England in a direction and publish the report.

### Internal Audit

* + 1. The Chief Executive, as the accountable officer, is responsible for ensuring there is appropriate internal audit provision in the ICB. For operational purposes, this responsibility is delegated to the CFO to ensure that:
* all internal audit services provided under arrangements proposed by the CFO are approved by the audit committee, on behalf of the ICB board
* the ICB must have an internal audit charter. The internal audit charter must be prepared in accordance with the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards (PSIAS)
* the ICB internal audit charter and annual audit plan, must be endorsed by the ICB Accountable Officer, audit committee and board
* the head of internal audit must provide an annual opinion on the overall adequacy and effectiveness of the ICB Board’s framework of governance, risk management and internal control as they operated during the year, based on a systematic review and evaluation
* the head of internal audit should attend audit committee meetings and have a right of access to all audit committee members, the Chair and chief executive of the ICB, and
* the appropriate and effective financial control arrangements are in place for the ICB and that accepted internal and external audit recommendations are actioned in a timely manner.

### External Audit

* + 1. The CFO is responsible for:
* liaising with external audit colleagues to ensure timely delivery of financial statements for audit and publication in accordance with statutory, regulatory requirements
* ensuring that the ICB appoints an auditor in accordance with the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014; in particular, the ICB must appoint a local auditor to audit its accounts for a financial year not later than 31 December in the preceding financial year; the ICB must appoint a local auditor at least once every 5 years (ICBs will be informed of the transitional arrangements at a later date), and
* ensuring that the appropriate and effective financial control arrangements are in place for the ICB and that accepted external audit recommendations are actioned in a timely manner.

### Losses and Special Payments

* + 1. HM Treasury approval is required if a transaction exceeds the delegated authority, or if transactions will set a precedent, are novel, contentious or could cause repercussions elsewhere in the public sector.
    2. The CFO will support a strong culture of public accountability, probity, and governance, ensuring that appropriate and compliant structures, systems, and process are in place to minimise risks from losses and special payments.
    3. NHS England has the statutory power to require an integrated care board to provide NHS England with information. The information, is not limited to losses and special payments, must be provided in such form, and at such time or within such period, as NHS England may require.
    4. As part of the new compliance and control procedures, ICBs must submit an annual assurance statement confirming the following:
* details of all exit packages (including special severance payments) that have been agreed and/or made during the year
* that NHS England and HMT approvals have been obtained before any offers, whether verbally or in writing, are made, and
* adherence to the special severance payments guidance as published by NHS England.
  + 1. All losses and special payments (including special severance payments) must be reported to the ICB audit committee and NHS England noting that ICBs do not have a delegated limit to approve losses or special payments.
    2. For detailed operational guidance on losses and special payments, please refer to the ICB losses and special payment guide.

### Fraud, Bribery and Corruption (Economic Crime)

* + 1. The ICB is committed to identifying, investigating, and preventing economic crime.
    2. The ICB CFO is responsible for ensuring appropriate arrangements are in place to provide adequate counter fraud provision which should include reporting requirements to the board and audit committee, and define~~d~~ roles and accountabilities for those involved as part of the process of providing assurance to the board.  These arrangements should comply with the NHS Requirements the [Government Functional Standard 013 Counter Fraud](https://cfa.nhs.uk/government-functional-standard/NHS-requirements) as issued by NHS Counter Fraud Authority and any guidance issued by NHS England and NHS Improvement.

### Capital Investments & Security of Assets and Grants

* + 1. The CFO is responsible for:
* ensuring that at the commencement of each financial year, the ICB and its partner NHS trusts, and NHS foundation trusts prepare a plan setting out their planned capital resource use
* ensuring that the ICB and its partner NHS trusts, and NHS foundation trusts exercise their functions with a view to ensuring that, in respect of each financial year local capital resource use does not exceed the limit specified in a direction by NHS England
* ensuring the ICB has a documented property transfer scheme for the transfer of property, rights or liabilities from ICB’s predecessor clinical commissioning group(s)
* ensuring that there is an effective appraisal and approval process in place for determining capital expenditure priorities and the effect of each proposal upon business plans
* ensuring that there are processes in place for the management of all stages of capital schemes, that will ensure that schemes are delivered on time and to cost
* ensuring that capital investment is not authorised without evidence of availability of resources to finance all revenue consequences, and
* for every capital expenditure proposal, the CFO is responsible for ensuring there are processes in place to ensure that a business case is produced.
  + 1. Capital commitments typically cover land, buildings, equipment, capital grants to third parties and IT, including:
* authority to spend capital or make a capital grant
* authority to enter into leasing arrangements.
  + 1. Advice should be sought from the CFO or nominated officer if there is any doubt as to whether any proposal is a capital commitment requiring formal approval.
    2. For operational purposes, the ICB shall have nominated senior officers accountable for ICB property assets and for managing property.
    3. ICBs shall have a defined and established property governance and management framework, which should:
* ensure the ICB asset portfolio supports its business objectives, and
* comply with NHS England policies and directives and with this standard.
  + 1. Disposals of surplus assets should be made in accordance with published guidance and should be supported by a business case which should contain an appraisal of the options and benefits of the disposal in the context of the wider public sector and to secure value for money.

Grants

* + 1. The CFO is responsible for providing robust management, governance, and assurance to the ICB with regards to the use of specific powers under which it can make capital or revenue grants available to:
* any of its partner NHS trusts or NHS foundation trusts, and
* to a voluntary organisation, by way of a grant or loan.
  + 1. All revenue grant applications should be regarded as competed as a default position unless there are justifiable reasons why the classification should be amended to non-competed.

### Legal and Insurance

* + 1. This section applies to any legal cases threatened or instituted by or against the ICB. The ICB should have policies and procedures detailing:
* engagement of solicitors / legal advisors
* approval and signing of documents which will be necessary in legal proceedings, and
* Officers who can commit or spend ICB revenue resources in relation to settling legal matters.
  + 1. ICBs are advised not to buy commercial insurance to protect against risk unless it is part of a risk management strategy that is approved by the accountable officer.

## Monitoring Compliance

Compliance with this policy will be monitored by the finance team and reported to the Audit Committee and the Finance & Performance Committee according to their terms of reference.

Both Internal and External Auditors will also review compliance with the policy and provide feedback to respective committees via their audit reports.

## Staff Training

There is no general staff training required. However, finance staff will be professionally qualified as required by their role description.

This policy will be shared with staff to ensure their understanding and ‘on the job’ support will be provided by the finance team where needed.

## Arrangements for Review

* + 1. This policy will be reviewed no less frequently than every two years. An earlier review will be carried out in the event of any relevant changes in legislation, national or local policy/guidance, organisational change or other circumstances which mean the policy needs to be reviewed.

If only minor changes are required, the sponsoring Committee has authority to make these changes without referral to the Integrated Care Board. If more significant or substantial changes are required, the policy will need to be ratified by the relevant committee before final approval by the Integrated Care Board.

## Associated Policies, Guidance and Documents

**Associated Policies**

* Scheme of Reservation and Delegation
* Standing Orders
* Decision Making Policy
* Procurement and Contracting Policy

## References

* + ICB Constitution
  + National Health Service Act 2006, as amended by the Health and Care Act 2022.

## Equality Impact Assessment

The EIA has identified no equality issues with this policy.

The EIA has been included as Appendix A.

**Appendix A - Equality Impact Assessment**

**INITIAL INFORMATION**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Name of policy and version number:**  Standing Financial Instructions | **Directorate/Service**:  Finance |
| **Assessor’s Name and Job Title:**  Nicola Adams | **Date:**  07/01/2024 |

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| **OUTCOMES** |
| *Briefly describe the aim of the policy and state the intended outcomes for staff* |
| **To govern financial processes. This documents ensures that staff follow statutory guidance and ICB Policy.** |
| **EVIDENCE** |
| *What data / information have you used to assess how this policy might impact on protected groups?* |
| **General assessment.** |
| *Who have you consulted with to assess possible impact on protected groups? If you have not consulted other people, please explain why?* |
| **This is a financial procedure that has no impact on protected characteristics.** |

**ANALYSIS OF IMPACT ON EQUALITY**

The Public Sector Equality Duty requires us to **eliminate** discrimination, **advance** equality of opportunity and **foster** good relations with protected groups. Consider how this policy / service will achieve these aims.

N.B. In some cases it is legal to treat people differently (objective justification).

* ***Positive outcome*** *– the policy/service eliminates discrimination, advances equality of opportunity and fosters good relations with protected groups*
* ***Negative outcome*** *–**protected group(s) could be disadvantaged or discriminated against*
* ***Neutral outcome***  *–**there is no effect currently on protected groups*

Please tick to show if outcome is likely to be positive, negative or neutral. Consider direct and indirect discrimination, harassment and victimisation.

| Protected  Group | Positive  outcome | Negative  outcome | Neutral  outcome | Reason(s) for outcome |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Age |  |  | X |  |
| Disability  (Physical and Mental/Learning) |  |  | X |  |
| Religion or belief |  |  | X |  |
| Sex (Gender) |  |  | X |  |
| Sexual  Orientation |  |  | X |  |
| Transgender / Gender Reassignment |  |  | X |  |
| Race and ethnicity |  |  | X |  |
| Pregnancy and maternity (including breastfeeding mothers) |  |  | X |  |
| Marriage or Civil Partnership |  |  | X |  |

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| **MONITORING OUTCOMES** |
| Monitoring is an ongoing process to check outcomes. It is different from a formal review which takes place at pre-agreed intervals. |
| *What methods will you use to monitor outcomes on protected groups?* |
| The impact of financial decisions are monitored as per individual decisions and not as part of this policy. |

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| **REVIEW** |
| *How often will you review this policy / service?* |
| Every 2 years as a minimum and earlier if there are any significant changes in legislation, policy or good practice. |
| *If a review process is not in place, what plans do you have to establish one?* |
| N/A |