

KIRKLEES COUNCIL

FINANCIAL PROCEDURE RULES

June 2026

Introduction

These Financial Procedure Rules set out the framework which the Council will use in managing its financial affairs. They set out levels of responsibility and give authority to the Cabinet, Members and Officers and are intended to promote good practice in the use of public funds.

A guide to the Financial Procedure Rules will be published on the Intranet to help users understand and implement good financial management. Users should contact the CFO or their staff if assistance or clarification is needed.

Contents

Introduction	2
Financial Procedure Rules Definitions.....	4
1. Financial Governance	8
2. Revenue Budget Preparation and Management Revenue Budget.....	10
3. Capital Plan preparation and management.....	15
4. Financial systems and procedures.....	18
5 Internal Audit	19
6. Insurance	22
7. Assets	22
8. Security	24
9. Treasury Management	26
10. Banking arrangements, Electronic Payments, cheques and Imprest accounts	27
11. Income.....	28
12. Payment of invoices.....	31
13. Purchasing Cards.....	33
14. Salaries, Wages and Pensions	34
15. Travel, Subsistence, and other Allowances	35
16. Taxation	35
17. Gifts and Hospitality	35
18. Working with Clients and Contractors	36
19. Unofficial and Voluntary Funds	37
20 Financial Control of Partnerships, Joint Ventures, Associated Organisations and similar arrangements.....	37
21. Purchasing of Works, Goods and Services	38
22. Grants to and from the Council and Loans from the Council	4141
23. Compensation payments.....	46

Financial Procedure Rules Definitions

Word	Definition
Activity	A standard sub-division of an Executive Director's budget. normally equivalent to the service portfolio operationally managed at Service Director level;
Asset	An item belonging to the Council that has a value. It can include buildings, equipment, vehicles, stocks, stores, money, debtors, and items of intellectual value
Associated Organisation	An organisation in which the Council has a majority or substantial shareholding or exercises substantial influence through its funding of the organisation.
Business Case	A written document, setting out the reasons for a project, including analysis of options, risks and resources needed.
Cabinet Member	A single member of the Cabinet.
Central Budget	A budget which is held centrally and for which statutory. CFO is accountable (in accordance with any rules established in these procedures, or by Council, or Cabinet)
Chief Executive	The person designated as the councils most senior manager.
Chief Financial Officer (or "CFO")	The person so designated as the section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972 from time to time by the Chief Executive.
Controllable Budget	A budget which is allocated to a director, and for which the Director is accountable, in accordance with any rules established in these procedures, or by the CFO, or by Council, or Cabinet
Council Plan	The strategic plan of the council's activity approved by the Council
Council Provisions	Sums of money set aside to pay for uncertain events

Word	Definition
Earmarked Reserves	As council provisions, but with a more clearly stated purpose
Executive Director	The person responsible for the commissioning of activity at an Executive Directorate level,
Executive Directorate	The consolidated group of activity budgets that fall within the responsibility of any one Executive Director,
Executive Team	The Council's most senior officer leadership team.
Executive Member (Portfolio Holder)	The Councillor responsible at Cabinet and to Council for a range of service areas.
Fixed Asset	Any physical item having a long-term value –such as a vehicle, or property.
General Fund	The expenditure and income that relates to the general operations of the Council (but not the HRA)
Housing Revenue Account (“HRA”)	The expenditure and income that relates to the management of the council housing function
Head of Audit & Risk	The officer currently holding the role of Head of Internal Audit, as required by Public Sector Internal Audit Standards.
His or her Nominees	Refers to the ‘Head of Service level’ to which Service Directors, including the CFO can. nominate on their behalf, to enact Service Director delegated authorities as set out in these FPR's.
Internal Audit Strategy & Charter	Arrangements agreed by the Corporate Governance & Audit Committee on how the internal audit function will operate in line with Public Sector Internal Audit Standards.
Irregularity	An unexpected or inappropriate event or behaviour.

Word	Definition
Land Asset	Includes any interest in land and buildings and any easement or right in or over land.
Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS)	Revenue Budget Plan, normally between 2 and 5 years, and Capital Plan, up to 10 years normally up to 5 years.
Monitoring Officer	The person appointed under section 5 of the Local Government & Housing Act 1989, currently the Service Director, Legal, Governance & Commissioning.
Major Project	A project (forming part of a Capital Programme) identified by Council for inclusion in the Capital Plan.
Officer	An employee of the Council or other person contracted to carry out functions where these Financial Procedure Rules apply.
Partnership	Any organisation with which the Council has a formal or informal agreement to act together.
Programme Area	A group of projects having a similar purpose in the Capital Plan,
Project	A single scheme included separately in the Capital Plan, as a major project, or as a part of a programme area.
Public Sector Internal Audit Standards	Rules based on the Institute of Internal Auditors Global Audit Standards, as amended by UK government and cipfa (re local authorities) intended to promote improvement in the professionalism, quality, consistency and effectiveness of internal audit across the public sector.
Rollover	A mechanism for transferring budgets between financial years.
Service Director	The person responsible for the proper compliance with these procedures whose name is included on a schedule approved by the Chief Executive.

Word	Definition
Specified Project	A project specified by Council for inclusion in the Capital Plan.
Virement	The transfer of resources from one budget to another.

1. Financial Governance

- 1.1 The Council has a statutory duty to ensure the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has responsibility for the administration of those affairs. The Council has resolved that the Director of Finance, the statutory Chief Financial Officer (CFO) is the responsible officer.
- 1.2 The Council will approve Financial Procedure Rules to be used by all members and officers.
- 1.3 The Corporate Governance & Audit Committee is responsible for approving the Council's Annual Statement of Accounts.
- 1.4 The Cabinet is responsible for ensuring that the Financial Procedure Rules are followed across the Council. The Corporate Governance & Audit Committee is also responsible for reviewing the Financial Procedure Rules annually and for making recommendations for any changes to the Council.
- 1.5 The Corporate Governance & Audit Committee is responsible for approving the Council's risk management policy statement and strategy and for reviewing the effectiveness of risk management arrangements. The Cabinet is responsible for assessing the risk of activity undertaken by the Council.
- 1.6 The CFO is responsible for the proper administration of the Council's financial affairs, and particularly for:
 - a) Providing financial advice and information to members and officers.
 - b) Setting standards for good financial management and monitoring compliance with those standards, including adherence to the CIPFA Financial Management Code of Practice.
 - c) Advising on the key financial controls necessary to secure sound financial management.
 - d) Ensuring that proper systems of internal control are operated.
 - e) Coordinating the preparation of the Revenue Budgets and the Capital Plan.
 - f) Determining the accounting policies and financial procedures and records for the Council.
 - g) Preparing the annual financial statements in accordance with the relevant accounting standards and codes of practice.
 - h) Treasury management activities.
 - i) Preparing a risk management policy statement and promoting it throughout the Council.

- j) Maintaining an effective internal audit function, jointly with the Chief Executive.
- k) Ensuring proper professional practices are maintained within the finance function; and
- l) Managing the Council's taxation affairs.

1.7 The CFO must report to the Council if:

- a) A decision has been made, or is about to be made, which involves the incurring of expenditure which is unlawful; or

There has been, or is about to be, an unlawful action resulting in a financial loss to the Council.

- 1.8 In circumstances where in the opinion of the CFO there are serious financial concerns, the CFO is statutorily bound to follow a set process which involves early conversations with Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG), informing Cabinet and the External Auditor.
- 1.9 The CFO may issue any instruction intended to fulfil these responsibilities and is entitled to any information or explanations as he/she may require. The Head of Audit & Risk, and the Service Director Legal, Governance & Commissioning may also issue instructions or guidance in relation to these financial procedure rules.
- 1.10 Service Directors must ensure that financial systems and procedures used in their service areas are adequate to record and control all transactions and to achieve adequate levels of internal check and control.
- 1.11 Service Directors must make arrangements to ensure that all officers involved in financial matters are aware of, and competent in the use of, these Financial Procedure Rules. The extent of delegated authority to officers must be recorded.
- 1.12 Executive Directors must ensure that any report to Cabinet contains the financial implications of any proposals. These financial implications must be agreed with the CFO.
- 1.13 Where, as a result of legislation or decision of the Council, part of the Council's functions is delivered by an Associated Organisation including any partnerships of which the Council is a member or participant, funded partly or wholly by the Council, the organisation must agree with the Council its own arrangements for corporate governance, by way of an initial proposal. Subsequent authority to approve changes may be delegated to an Executive Director. All partnership arrangements will incorporate the spirit of the Council's Financial Procedure Rules and will include the Council's right of access to financial information about the associated organisation.

- 1.14 Schools with delegated budgets are subject to, and must comply with, the 'Kirklees Scheme for Financing Schools', which has tailored these Financial Procedure Rules for use in those Schools.
- 1.15 A reference in the Financial Procedure Rules:
- a) To the Cabinet includes Cabinet Committees
 - b) To a Service Director includes his or her nominees (except where otherwise specifically forbidden)
 - c) To the CFO includes his or her nominees; and
 - d) To an officer means any employee of the Council, or other persons contracted to carry out functions where these Financial Procedure Rules apply.

2. Revenue Budget Preparation and Management Revenue Budget Responsibilities

The Council is responsible for determining the Corporate/Council Plan which sets out the Council's strategic outcomes and actions, and Executive Directorate outcomes to provides the overarching framework for the determination of the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) within available resources.

An annual refresh of the MTFS will be undertaken and presented to Cabinet no later than October of each year. This will provide the framework for the following years budget.

The Council's Budget includes the following:

- a) A balanced revenue budget position for the following financial year; both for the general fund and the ring-fenced Housing Revenue Account (HRA), including the Capital Plan, and making provision for the revenue consequences from the Capital Plan as appropriate.
 - b) The level of Council Tax for the following financial year.
 - c) General fund and HRA revenue spend and funding forecasts, including a draft Capital Plan, beyond the next financial year; for a period of up to 5 years; including the revenue consequences from the multi-year Capital Plan over the same period; and
 - d) An overall longer term balanced budget forecast for the HRA MTFS in the context of the ring-fenced 30-year HRA business plan
- 2.1 The Cabinet is responsible for recommending a the following years Budget (as set out above) to Budget Council, to enable the Council to set a balanced

budget for both the general fund and HRA for the forthcoming financial year. The 1992 Local Government Finance Act, Section 30 (6) states that the billing Authority must set an amount of Council Tax before 11th March in the financial year preceding that for which it is set. To comply with this legal requirement, this effectively means that the annual date of Budget Council should be no later than 10th March each year.

- 2.2 The Cabinet is responsible for implementing the Budget that Council approved for the forthcoming financial year. Specific decisions may be made under the approved scheme of delegation.
- 2.3 On the advice of the CFO, Cabinet can recommend amendments to the MTFS or variations within the agreed Budget to any meeting of Council, and any related changes to the Council Plan, strategic objectives or actions.
- 2.4 The Cabinet is responsible for approving the setting of Council Tenant Rents, and other rents and service charges within the Housing Revenue Account (HRA), each year, within the scope of existing HRA rent and charging policies which is governed by the statutory ringfence that the HRA operates within,

Budget Preparation

- 2.5 The Cabinet will submit no later than the October meeting of the Council each year a provisional budget strategy, (the MTFS) for a period of up to 5 years. The starting point will be the existing multi-year plans rolled forward from the previous year, including a high-level review of Council funding and spend assumptions. Any resultant gap between funding and spend forecasts will inform target savings required over the new MTFS period.
- 2.6 The CFO is responsible for establishing budget procedures, including determination of the following:
 - I. Budget pressures and target savings for the Council budget over the MTFS, and their allocation to Executive Directors, as appropriate,
 - II. the format for budget documentation,
 - III. a corporate budget timetable, and
 - IV. to report on any amendments put forward as part of the Council's budget process.
- 2.7 The provisional budget strategy will include arrangements for wider public and key stakeholder engagement on budget options being considered.
- 2.8 Executive Directors will produce draft budget proposals to address the pressures and savings targets for Council budgets over the MTFS, in accordance with budget procedures and the annual budget timetable as set out by the CFO. These draft budget proposals will show how resources are to be allocated across activities, taking into account any service changes, performance targets, and the specific requirements of any relevant legislation, including integrated impact assessments, in formulating budget options for Cabinet consideration.

- 2.9 At least 14 days before the date set for the meeting of the Council which will determine the Council's Budget for the next financial year, the Cabinet will make its recommendations to the Council with regards to the Annual Revenue Budget, the Capital Plan, and the consequent rates for Council Tax, and the updated MTFs. There are additional rules and arrangements that may apply set out in the Constitution- Budget and Policy Framework document.
- 2.10 The CFO will advise the Cabinet and the Council on the overall budget, the levels of Council Tax, the use of reserves and the need for contingency budgets, and on the risks involved in the forecasts of spending levels and income. The annual budget report must make reference to all matters required by legislation or appropriate professional guidance.

Budget Management

- 2.11 The Cabinet is responsible for implementing the Council Plan within the resources allocated in the Revenue Budget, and MTFs. The Cabinet will provide summary revenue monitoring information to the Council at least twice per year.
- 2.12 The CFO will report to the Cabinet on the overall management of the Revenue Budget on a quarterly basis through the year. This will also include information about the Housing Revenue Account, Treasury Management and Capital Plan (3.14). At least a summary of this information will be published on the council website.
- 2.13 The CFO will determine which budgets are "controllable" by Executive Directors and will allocate the specific budgets that each Executive Director has responsibility to manage.
- 2.14 These budgets will normally align with the Executive Directorate structure of the Council but may also reflect the cross council (transformational) structure of the Council. The CFO will determine which budgets may be considered together for the purposes of delegated virement authority (per FPR 2.24 to 2.28 below).
- 2.15 Service Directors are responsible for managing controllable budgets within their delegated authority and should exercise proper budgetary control in order to achieve Council Plan and service objectives.
- 2.16 Service Directors are authorised to incur any expenditure included in the approved revenue budget, as amended by any virement, including obtaining and accepting quotations and providing grants and loans, subject to other requirements of CPRs and FPRs.
- 2.17 Service Directors must report on budget management. They must take action to avoid overspending budgets and report any difficulties to the appropriate Executive Director and the CFO. These reports must be in a format and to a

timetable prescribed by the CFO.

- 2.18 An Executive Director (in consultation with the relevant Portfolio Holder) is authorised to make such changes to service provision as are necessary; providing the proposed change is consistent with the approved Council Plan, service objectives and Council policy, to achieve spending within the approved annual budget or MTFS (as adjusted by any agreed virements).
- 2.19 Where a Service Director is reporting a projected overspend on an activity that cannot be addressed either through budget virement or other in-year changes to service provision, this will be highlighted in a manner prescribed by the CFO as part of the report to the Cabinet on the overall management of the Revenue Budget on at least a quarterly basis through the year. The reasons for the overspending and potential management options for eliminating or reducing the overspending will be included in this report. The Cabinet is responsible for determining such further steps as are necessary to align activity consistent with the resources allocated by the approved annual budget and MTFS.
- 2.20 The CFO is accountable for all central budgets, which will be managed in the same way as activity budgets.
- 2.21 The CFO has delegated authority to review the requirement for existing Council Provisions and Earmarked Reserves, in-year, and to approve the proposed drawdown of earmarked reserves in-year in consultation with the relevant Executive Director, ensuring that the proposed drawdowns are appropriate for the stated purpose of the earmarked reserve or where Earmarked Reserves are no longer necessary the CFO can reallocate these to General Reserves. Earmarked Reserves drawdowns in-year will also form part of the overall report to Cabinet on a quarterly basis as set out at FPR 2.12. The CFO will also report any new Reserves or Provisions requirements to Cabinet for approval.
- 2.22 Service Directors should delegate authority to commit budgets to the appropriate level of management, set out clearly the extent of authority and review the performance of managers in managing these budgets.

Virements

- 2.23 Service Directors are authorised to transfer resources within an activity budget without limit providing the corporate objectives for the activity is not changed in a material way.
- 2.24 Virement which results in a change in the level of service must be addressed as per FPR 2.18
- 2.25 Virement is not permitted between HRA funded and General Fund funding streams.
- 2.26 Executive Directors, in consultation with the appropriate Portfolio Holder (s), are authorised to transfer resources between controllable activity budgets within the Executive Directorate budget up to £1,000,000, cumulatively in any one year.

The CFO is permitted to vire budgets to service budgets where such budgets are initially held centrally, (for example, pay award budget).

- 2.27 The Cabinet is authorised to transfer resources (undertake a Virement) without limit for the purposes of achieving budget targets and obligations.
- 2.28 Revenue contributions towards capital investment are not normally allowed , and require approval by the CFO, and insertion in the Capital Plan in accordance with FPR3.
- 2.29 Virement is specifically not allowed where the transfer of resources is from budgets for capital charges, or statutory taxes and levies.
- 2.30 All Virements will be recorded in a way prescribed by the CFO who will arrange for Virements to be incorporated into subsequent financial monitoring reported to the Cabinet.

Rollover

- 2.31 Rollover is a mechanism for transferring budget provisions from one year to the next, or vice versa. Rollover arrangements apply equally to the General Fund and the Housing Revenue Account.
- 2.32 The Council, in determining the Revenue Budget for a particular year, will also determine the arrangements for rollover for that year. The Council will determine changes to the Council's Revenue Budget arising from the rollover process.
- 2.33 The Cabinet is responsible for recommending changes to the Revenue Budget arising from the rollover process.
- 2.34 In the rollover process, the overall level of resources available to support rollover proposals will not exceed any reported net underspend of the Council as a whole for that year. If the Council as a whole does not have a reported under spend, the presumption is that there will be no revenue rollover for that year.
- 2.35 Subject to the parameters set out in FPR 2.34 above, rollover proposals will be considered at Executive Team in the first instance.

Other

- 2.36 Where during any year a material change of funding (and or any change associated activity) arises this must be reported to Cabinet along with a statement of any associated change in the risk profile (for example a change from outsourced to direct employment may have the same overall cost but may significantly increase the Council's risk).
- 2.37 .

- 2.37 Whenever the Cabinet becomes aware, following a report from the CFO that a reduction in resources or overspends that cannot be fully addressed during the current or future years which may impact on the Council's financial position, it may take such steps as it considers necessary to reduce activity, review fees and charges, implement tighter spending controls immediately or at a stage prior to the next budget Council to address this. (see also 1.8)
- 2.38 After the end of each financial year, the CFO will report to the Cabinet and the Council on the outturn financial performance and any proposed rollover, subject to the parameters set out in FPR 2.33 above.
- 2.39 The CFO is permitted to make variations to revenue funding as necessary in order to ensure that the council funding position is optimised, subject to reporting such actions to Cabinet and Council.

3. Capital Plan Preparation and Management

General

- 3.1 For the purposes of Capital Plan preparation and management, "capital" must meet the following criteria:
- a) The definition for capital as set out in relevant CIPFA accounting guidance and accounting standards, and any other statutory Government guidance as set from time to time.
 - b) Subject to (a) above, a minimum threshold or 'de minimis' to be considered capital at an individual project level, as determined by the CFO. (The usual de minimis level is £10,000, however the definition of Capital expenditure will take precedence over value)
- 3.2 All capital investment must also be made in recognition of the CIPFA 'Prudential Code for Capital Expenditure with regard to prudence, affordability and sustainability, and any associated statutory Government guidance'. Council must approve an Annual Capital Strategy and Annual (Non-Treasury) Investment Strategy in line with the guidance.

Responsibilities

- 3.3 The CFO will advise the Cabinet and the Council on the overall Capital Investment Plan and levels of funding available. The CFO must confirm the robustness of the capital plan and assess and report to Cabinet on the revenue effects of the capital plan (financing, additional running costs, savings and income) and indicating the prudential indicators and limits that support the capital investment.
- 3.4 The Cabinet is responsible for recommending to the Council at the same time as the proposed Revenue Budget, a multi-year Capital Plan (for both the General Fund and HRA) and the prudential indicators and limits that support the recommended capital investment.
- 3.5 The Council will approve a Capital Plan and determine allocations of

capital resources to specific major projects, and to programme areas,. (and the prudential indicators and limits that support the recommended capital investment)

- 3.6 The Cabinet is responsible for implementing the Capital Plan approved by Council, in line with any stated Council policies, or strategies, and will determine the allocation of resources from the programme area to named projects. A major project or programme (or projects not covered by a programme business case) may only be progressed once the Cabinet has approved the business case for the programme or project.
- 3.7 Service Directors are responsible for managing programmes and projects and must make appropriate arrangements to control projects and avoid overspending. Service Directors are responsible for ensuring that revenue impacts of capital plans are included in the relevant capital report and that these are included in the refresh of the MTFS.

Plan Management

- 3.8 The Cabinet is authorised to transfer resources without restrictions. including between any year, within the approved Capital Plan, subject to compliance with 3.11 and 3.13.
- 3.9 The Chief Executive and Executive Directors will designate which Service Director is responsible for each programme area and major projects within the Capital Plan.

The Service Directors are authorised, within capital budgets for which they are designated as responsible, to:

- 1. Transfer resources within a programme area without restrictions.
 - 2. Transfer resources between any project or programme area within their designated projects and programmes up to a maximum of £2,000,000 in any financial year.
- 3.10 Transfers under 3.8 and 3.9 require the approval of the CFO who must be satisfied that there is no impact on capital funding stream because of the changes.
 - 3.11 Transfer is not permitted between HRA funded and General Fund funding streams, nor in respect of any project (or programme) to the extent that it is funded by a project (or programme) specific third-party grant.
 - 3.12 Any decision on resource allocation by Cabinet and Service Directors must recognise any policy decisions of Council. Any decision on resource allocation by Service Directors must recognise any policy decisions of Cabinet.
 - 3.13 The CFO will report to the Cabinet on the overall management of the Capital

Plan on a quarterly basis through the year (including the reporting of movements in respect of transfer of resources within or between programmes). The Cabinet will provide summary monitoring information to the Council at least twice per year. This will include any additional capital grant funding received during the year.

Initiating and Progressing Investment Decisions

- 3.14 The Chief Executive will establish arrangements, in conjunction with the CFO, to ensure effective deployment of capital resources, ensuring that these align with council priorities and including the preparation of business cases and/or option appraisals designed to ensure project effectiveness and value for money, and to assist Council to determine its Capital Plan, and assist Cabinet with the allocation of programme area budgets to specific projects. For these purposes the Service Director and CFO may approve the incurring of fees for option appraisal or initial design fees, subject to the identification of an appropriate funding source. This can include payment to a contractor for initial project scoping and design, provided that such costs are covered by an identified funding source.
- 3.15 Before progressing any Capital Plan project to full contractual stage, the Service Director will seek approval from the CFO who will grant approval to each specific project when satisfied that:
- a) The project appears on a schedule of named projects (approved by Cabinet, or by officers under a scheme approved by Cabinet).
 - b) That the total costs of a project are estimated to be less than or equal to the amount approved in the Capital Plan.

OR

Where the total costs of a project exceed the amount approved in the Capital Plan the appropriate additional resources have been approved; (3.8 to 3.12).

- c) Any necessary external approval has been obtained.
- d) The project will not lead to any unexpected or unplanned capital or revenue costs, not envisaged by the business case or option appraisal.

The CFO may issue a partial approval (for example to cover a design stage) provided that there are sufficient resources to cover that stage. The Solicitor to the Council may only issue a contract that aligns with this authorisation.

- 3.16 Service Directors have authority to progress projects once the approvals at 3.16 have been given. They must ensure compliance also with

Contract Procedure Rules.

- 3.17 Service Directors are responsible for post implementation reviews of capital projects to assess the outcome of investment programmes and projects, and the extent to which these achieved the planned objectives set out in the business case, this assessment to be used in summary to Cabinet and Council as a part of the overall financial reporting and monitoring process.
- 3.18 The CFO is permitted to make variations to capital funding as necessary in order to ensure that the council funding position is optimised, subject to reporting such actions to Cabinet and Council.

Complex Projects

- 3.19 Any capital project which involves partnership arrangements, or investment in limited companies or other separate entities must be approved by Cabinet.
- 3.20 The reporting of the capital position in such cases must follow a similar arrangement to any direct asset investment.

Leased Assets

- 3.21 Accounting regulations (IFRS 16) makes an ongoing presumption that all leases (including those previously defined as operating leases) will need to be included on the Council's Balance Sheet. All lease arrangements need to follow the same procedures, and have the same authority and approval, as for other items of capital expenditure.
- 3.22 In respect of any item acquired by lease (other than a Land Asset) the inventory must be marked with the name of the leasing company and the date of expiry of the lease agreement. When requested by the leasing company the item must be suitably marked as the property of that company.

4. Financial Systems and Procedures

- 4.1 The CFO is responsible for the operation of the Council's accounting systems, the form of accounts and the supporting financial records. Any changes to the existing financial systems or the establishment of new systems must be approved by the CFO.
- 4.2 Any exceptions to financial procedures to meet the specific needs of a Service must be agreed between the Service Director and the CFO.
- 4.3 Service Directors must ensure that officers understand and are competent to undertake their financial responsibilities and receive relevant financial training that has been approved by the CFO.
- 4.4 Service Directors are responsible for the proper operation of financial processes in their own activity and must ensure that all financial, costing, and other statistical information is recorded fully and accurately.

- 4.5 Service Directors must ensure that financial documents are retained in accordance with the Council's approved retention schedule.
- 4.6 As far as practicable, Service Directors must make arrangements for the separation of duties between the carrying out of transactions and the examining and checking of transactions.

5. Internal Audit

Responsibility & Authority

- 5.1 The Chief Executive, (in consultation with the CFO and Monitoring Officer) must arrange a continuous internal audit, which is an independent review of the accounting, financial and other operations of the Council.
- 5.2 The Head of Audit & Risk will report directly to the Chief Executive, the Chair of the Corporate Governance & Audit Committee or the External Auditor in any circumstance where the functions and responsibilities of the CFO are being reviewed. (Other than routine reporting of work carried out)
- 5.3 The Head of Audit and Risk has authority to
- a) Enter at all times any Council premises or land or location from which Council services are provided.
 - b) Have access to all property, records, documents and correspondence relating to all activities of the Council.
 - c) Require and receive explanations concerning any matter; and
 - d) Require any employee of the Council, without prior notice, to produce cash, stores or any other property for which they are responsible.

- e) Require any Director to ensure that within 5 working days' notice (or such other time as might be agreed by the Head of Audit & Risk).
 - I. to ensure sufficient resource by way of time or otherwise, that an adequate response by employees of the service to any request for information,
 - II. and, or
 - III. any employee attends a meeting at any location (within the Kirklees area,) chosen by the Head of Audit & Risk
 - IV. and or
 - V. the provision of any information, data, records, currently held in any media format be provided that that format, or in any other reasonable format chosen by the Head of Audit & Risk, and as appropriate delivered to a location chosen by the Head of Audit & Risk

and

 - VI. to be accountable to the Corporate Governance & Audit Committee should they fail to act.

The CFO has the same authority for any accounting or associated purpose.

For the purposes of FPR 5, the Head of Audit & Risk may delegate the rights of access to premises, information, explanation etc. to any employee or agent of the council (albeit this will normally be staff within the Internal Audit or Fraud team).

Planning and Reporting

- 5.4 The Head of Audit & Risk must plan and report (in accordance with the approved Audit Charter and Strategy, obligations in the IIA Global Internal Audit Standards, Public Sector Internal Audit Standards and any instruction from the Councils Corporate Governance & Audit Committee) upon
- a) The risks inherent in and associated with each system.
 - b) The soundness, adequacy and application of the financial and other management controls and systems within each Service
 - c) The extent of compliance with, and the financial effects of, established policies, plans and procedures.

- d) The extent to which the organisation's assets and interests are accounted for and safeguarded from losses of all kinds arising from fraud, other offences, waste, extravagance and inefficient administration, poor value for money and other cause.
 - e) The suitability, accuracy and reliability of financial and other management data within the organisation; and
 - f) Value for money aspects of service provision.
- 5.5 In respect of any audit report or communication issued, the Service Director must reply within 4 weeks indicating the action proposed or taken, by whom and including target dates. Where a draft report is issued for initial comments, a reply must be made within 2 weeks of issue.
- 5.6 The Head of Audit & Risk will provide a written summary of the activities of the Internal Audit function to the Corporate Governance & Audit Committee at least four times per year and an Annual Report produced for consideration by, Cabinet and Corporate Governance & Audit Committee, including an audit opinion on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Council's risk management systems and internal control environment.

The Head of Audit & Risk will review the system of internal audit on an annual basis (and arrange for an external assessment once every 5 years) and report the outcome to the Corporate Governance & Audit Committee.

Investigations and Suspected Fraud, Corruption or Bribery

- 5.7 The Chief Executive and Directors must ensure that all Members and employees are:
- a) Aware of the Council's Fraud Prevention Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy
 - b) Aware of the Whistleblowing Policy and
 - c) Operating in a way that maximises internal check against inappropriate behaviour.

The Head of Audit & Risk is responsible for the development and maintenance of the Council's Fraud Prevention Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policy, the Whistleblowing Policy, and all associated documentation, and for directing the Council's efforts in fraud investigation.

- 5.8 It is the duty of any officer who suspects or becomes aware of any matter which may involve loss or irregularity concerning cash, stores or other property of the Council or any suspected irregularity in the operations or exercise of the functions of the Council to immediately advise the Director. The Director concerned must immediately notify the Head of Audit & Risk who may take action by way of investigation and report.
- 5.9 Where, following investigation, the Head of Audit & Risk considers that there

are reasonable grounds for suspecting that a loss has occurred as a result of misappropriation, irregular expenditure or fraud, consultations will be held with the Director on the relevant courses of action, including the possibility of police involvement and the invoking of any internal disciplinary procedure in accordance with the relevant conditions of service.

6. Insurance

- 6.1 The Service Director Legal, Governance & Commissioning, in consultation with Service Directors is responsible for assessing insurable risks and for arranging all insurance cover, including the management and control of the insurance fund. He/she will control all claims and maintain records of them. He/she has authority to receive or make claims on behalf of the council and negotiate and agree all settlements.
- 6.2 Service Directors must promptly notify the Service Director Legal, Governance & Commissioning in writing of all new risks or Assets to be insured and of any alterations affecting existing insurances. All insurances held must be reviewed on an annual basis.
- 6.3 In the event of any insurance claim or occurrence Service Directors must:
 - a) Not admit liability where this may prejudice the outcome of any settlement.
 - b) Promptly notify the Insurance Team, in writing, of any loss, liability, damage or any event likely to lead to a claim; and
 - c) Inform the Police in the case of loss or malicious damage to Council property.
- 6.4 Service Directors must consult the Service Director Legal Governance & Commissioning as to the terms of any indemnity the Council is required to give.
- 6.5 The Service Director, in consultation with the Insurance Team, will determine the extent of insurance cover which must be provided for in any external contract for the supply of goods, works or services. The Service Director, in consultation with the Service Director Legal Governance & Commissioning, may reduce the cover requirements in respect of specific contracts.

7. Assets

- 7.1 Service Directors are responsible for the care and custody of all current and Fixed Assets of the relevant service (including stocks, stores, inventory items and all other items used for the Council's purposes, including property). These items must only be used for the authorised purposes of the Council.
- 7.2 Service Directors must ensure that contingency plans exist for the security of Assets and the continuity of service in the event of any disaster, significant event, or system failure.

Disposal of Assets

- 7.3 Surplus or obsolete goods, materials and inventory items are to be disposed of by agreed transfer to another Service, or disposal in accordance with Contract Procedure Rules, except when the Cabinet instructs otherwise.
- 7.4 Leased items (excluding Land Assets) should only be disposed of in accordance with instructions of the lessor.

Stores

- 7.5 Service Directors must keep records of all stock held. The CFO will determine which items will be subject to stock accounting, the methods of recording and valuation. An appropriate system of continuous stock taking must be agreed with the CFO.
- 7.6 Service Directors must arrange periodical or continuous checks of stock. This should be by persons independent of the management of the stock. These arrangements must ensure that all items of stock are checked at least once per year. The CFO will be notified of any discrepancies revealed by periodic checks and is authorised to amend records accordingly.
- 7.7 Stock holdings should be kept at minimum levels consistent with normal working practices.

Inventories

- 7.8 Service Directors are responsible for ensuring that detailed inventories of all land, buildings, equipment, specialist furniture, specialist fittings, vehicles, plant and machinery are compiled and kept up to date. New inventory items must be entered promptly, and redundant items (other than Land Assets) deleted and disposed of in accordance with Financial Procedure Rule 7.3. The form of inventory and the type of Assets recorded thereon will be determined by the CFO after consultation with the appropriate Service Director.
- 7.9 The inventory should include.
 - a) The nature, type, model, serial number, location, quantity, value, date of acquisition.
 - b) All items valued at more than £100.
 - c) Items of lesser value which are portable and attractive; and
 - d) Evidence to indicate an inspection has been carried out.
- 7.10 Service Directors are responsible for ensuring that inventory items which are the responsibility of another Director but used operationally by their service areas are subject to an appropriate risk-based level of control. When Assets

are loaned to employees, or other organisations, the Service Director must record the reason for the loan, date/periods and name of the receiver, and ensure recovery at the end of the period at which the purpose of the loan has expired.

- 7.11 Inventory items must (where appropriate) be security marked, stamped or engraved with the Council's name.
- 7.12 Each Service Director is responsible for ensuring risk-based checking of the inventory and must notify the CFO, and the Head of Internal Audit & Risk of any discrepancies revealed by these checks.

Fixed Assets Register

- 7.13 The CFO must ensure that a Register of Fixed Assets is maintained.

Each Service Director must notify the CFO of the:

- 1) Acquisition of any land, property or vehicle and any other assets having a value of more than £10,000.
- 2) Disposal (or transfer to another Service) of any Asset (or part of any Asset) which is included on the Register of Fixed Assets.

- 7.14 Leased assets must also be included in this record (see part 3.25, 3.26).

Land Assets

- 7.15 The Service Director responsible must maintain a detailed record of all Land Assets owned by the Council (except dwellings provided for general letting) and is responsible for the security and custody of all title deeds and must maintain a suitable register of Land Assets.
- 7.16 The disposal of Land Assets is dealt with in the Contract Procedure Rules.

Information Assets

- 7.17 Service Directors are responsible for ensuring that inventories of all information Assets are compiled and kept up to date. New inventory items must be entered promptly, and redundant items deleted and disposed of in accordance with the Council's Information Security Policy Records Management Policy and the appropriate Retention and Disposal Schedule. The form of inventory and the type of Assets recorded thereon will be determined by the CFO.

8. Security

Security of Assets

- 8.1 Service Directors are responsible for maintaining proper security at all times for all buildings, stocks, stores, furniture, equipment, cash and any other assets for which they are responsible. The CFO must be consulted to

establish adequate security arrangements except in relation to Land Assets that are the responsibility of the Service Director responsible for them.

- 8.2 All keys to safes and other places containing money, goods or other valuables are to be the responsibility of specified officers who must retain possession of such keys at all times.
- 8.3 A register of keys and their holders must be maintained by each Service Director. The loss of any key must be reported immediately to the Service Director who must record details of the circumstances of the loss, and take such action as is necessary to protect the property of the Council.

Security of Information

- 8.4 Service Directors must maintain proper security, privacy and use of data and information held in any media including, but not inclusively, documents, magnetic, digital, (such as laptop and tablet computers, mobile phones, memory cards).
- a) All employees are aware of and comply with the Council's Information Security and Records Management policies.
 - b) All sensitive information is protected from unauthorised disclosure.
 - c) The accuracy and completeness of information and software is safeguarded.
 - d) Software and other intellectual property are used only in accordance with licensing agreements.
 - e) Data Protection legislation is complied with.
 - f) The Freedom of Information Act is complied with.
 - g) Proper controls to system and physical access are in place; and
 - h) The Councils intellectual property rights are protected.

Security of Property Relating to Clients and Customers

- 8.5 Service Directors must provide detailed written instructions on the collection, custody, investment, recording, safekeeping and disposal of customer/client's property (including instructions on the disposal of property of deceased clients) for all staff whose duty is to administer, in any way, the property of clients. Due care should be exercised in the management of a customer or clients' money in order to maximise the benefits to the customer/client.
- 8.6 The Council is responsible for taking reasonable care of all items of property found by staff or members of the public on Council premises until the items

are reclaimed or disposed of. Each Service Director must nominate officers who are responsible for the custody of lost property and keep a register of such property received, detailing the item, date, time, name and address of finder and how and to whom the property is returned or disposed of.

- 8.7 Service Directors may seek approval from the appropriate Executive Director and Executive Member, on how lost property will be dealt with. Otherwise, if the lost property is not claimed within three months the Service Director will then determine if the item is of value for use by the Council and arrange for its use for this purpose. All other items are to be disposed of in accordance with Contract Procedure Rules and the proceeds allocated to an appropriate council income code.

9. Treasury Management

Policies and Strategies

- 9.1 The Council will adopt both the Code of Practice for Treasury Management in the Public Services, published by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, and any associated statutory Government guidance, as issued from time to time.
- 9.2 The Council is responsible for adopting a treasury management policy statement, setting out the policies and objectives of its treasury management activities, and treasury management practices, setting out how those policies and objectives will be achieved and how treasury management will be managed and controlled.
- 9.3 The Cabinet is responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the treasury management policies, practices and performance. The Corporate Governance & Audit Committee has responsibility for scrutinizing treasury management policies and practices.
- 9.4 The CFO is responsible for the execution and administration of treasury management decisions in accordance with the policy statement and agreed practices.
- 9.5 The CFO will report to the Council (via the Corporate Governance & Audit Committee and Cabinet)
- a) before each financial year recommending a treasury management strategy and plan.
 - b) at least once in relation to treasury management activity during the year.
 - c) by way of an annual report after the end of the year.

This will include the planned and actual performance in respect of the prudential indicators and limits.

Administration

- 9.6 All money under the management of the Council is to be aggregated for the purposes of treasury management and will be controlled by the CFO.
- 9.7 Investments other than bearer securities are to be in the name of the Council or nominee approved by the Cabinet. All borrowings are to be in the name of the Council.
- 9.8 The CFO will select the Council's Registrar of stocks, bonds and mortgages and must maintain records of all borrowings by the Council.
- 9.9 A suitable register must be maintained in respect of all investments, securities, bearer securities and borrowings.
- 9.10 The CFO will arrange all loans and (financial instrument) leases including operating leases. (See also 3.25, 3.26)

Trust Funds

- 9.11 All trust funds are to be, wherever possible, in the name of the Council, except where charities legislation dictates otherwise. Officers acting as trustees by virtue of their official position must deposit all documents of title relating to the trust with the Service Director, Legal Governance & Commissioning (unless the Trust Deed otherwise directs) who must maintain a register of all such documents deposited.

10. Banking Arrangements, Electronic Payments, Cheques and imprest accounts

Banking Arrangements

- 10.1 All of the Council's banking arrangements are to be approved by the CFO, who is authorised to operate such bank accounts as he or she considers appropriate.
- 10.2 Bank accounts must not be opened without the approval of the CFO. Where a bank account is opened, the account name must describe the purpose of the account. All new accounts should be named in the format 'KC, XYZ Unit Account'.

Electronic Payments & Cheques

- 10.3 Payments to suppliers and employees will be made by electronic means unless there are good reasons to use a different method.
- 10.4 Banking arrangements made for authorisation of payments to be made or received under electronic transfer are to be in a form approved by the CFO. Checks will be carried out as determined by the CFO to verify the validity of counterparty bank accounts prior to the release of any payments.
- 10.5 All cheques are to be ordered only in accordance with arrangements approved by the CFO, who is to ensure their safe custody. Cheques drawn on the Council's main bank accounts must either bear the facsimile signature of the CFO or be signed in manuscript by him/her or other authorised officers. All alterations and amendments are to be signed in manuscript by the CFO, or other authorised officers.
- 10.6 Service Directors must maintain a register of all officers authorised to sign cheques and other bank documents together with specimen signatures.

Imprest Accounts

- 10.7 Service Directors will determine what amount is appropriate for an individual imprest account and keep a record of every imprest issued, including the name of the imprest holder, amount and location.
- 10.8 Any imprest holder (or sub imprest - see rule 10.10) must at any time account for the total imprest if requested to do so by the CFO and keep adequate records in a form approved by the CFO and supported by valid (VAT) receipts. On ceasing to be responsible for an imprest account the officer must account promptly to the Service Director for the amount advanced.
- 10.9 Payments from imprest accounts are to be limited to minor items of expenditure and to any other items approved by the CFO.
- 10.10 Where deemed appropriate by an imprest account holder a sub- imprest may be provided to another officer for which the main imprest account holder must obtain and retain an acknowledgement. In all cases where this occurs the main imprest holder must notify the Service Director.

11. Income

- 11.1 The Council will determine annual arrangements for amending fees and charges. Service Directors have authority to implement new charges and amend existing fees and charges to achieve budget targets (either in year or future years), to account for changes in legislation and market conditions, or - where full cost recovery is a requirement, or objective- evidenced operating costs, in consultation with the appropriate Executive Director, relevant Portfolio Holder and CFO, and subject also to the decision making threshold processes. (e.g. key decision)

- 11.2 The methods of collecting, recording and banking of all income due to the Council are to be approved by the CFO.
- 11.3 The CFO must be notified, in accordance with practices agreed with the relevant Service Director, of all income due to the Council and of contracts, leases and other agreements and arrangements entered into which involve the receipt of money by the Council.
- 11.4 Service Directors must ensure that to the maximum extent possible income is collected by electronic means. This means that positive action should be taken to promote the use of customer payment by direct debit at the point of order for one off items, and continuous debit arrangements for ongoing services provision. Service Directors must ensure full compliance with all practices necessary to fully protect the banking data of the council's customers.

Collection and Banking of Income

- 11.5 Service Directors must make appropriate arrangements for the control and issue of all receipt forms, books, tickets, ticket machines or other acknowledgements for money.
- 11.6 All income received by the Council must be acknowledged by the issue of an official receipt or by another approved method indicating payment has been received.
- 11.7 In compliance with the Anti-Money Laundering Procedures, Service Directors must not normally accept any cash payment in excess of 10,000 euros (£8,300) in respect of one single transaction on one occasion. The Director of Legal Governance & Commissioning may agree specific circumstances where money in excess of this sum may be collected as cash. If there is any doubt about whether or not to proceed with a transaction, a decision must not be taken until relevant approval has been obtained under the Procedures. Anti-money laundering compliance is the responsibility of the Service Director of Legal Governance & Commissioning who is entitled to issue instruction relating to this matter.
- 11.8 All money received by an officer on behalf of the Council must either be paid to the CFO or to the Council's bank account as the CFO may determine, at intervals taking account of the security of the premises. No deductions are to be made from such monies unless specifically authorised by the CFO. Personal cheques must not be cashed out of monies held on behalf of the Council. Refunds must be made through the payments system.
- 11.9 Arrangements for opening incoming mail must ensure that any money so received is immediately recorded.
- 11.10 Every transfer of official money from one officer to another must be evidenced in the records of the Services concerned by the signature of the receiving officer.

Cash discrepancies

- 11.11 Each Director must maintain a detailed record of all cash surpluses and deficiencies in a manner approved by the CFO.
- 11.12 The Service Director must investigate any apparent patterns of discrepancies. Where such discrepancies are in excess of £100 individually, or in total within any period of 1 month, the Director concerned must immediately investigate and notify the Head of Audit & Risk who may undertake such investigations as he/she deems appropriate.

Debtors

- 11.13 Wherever possible, payment should be obtained in advance, or at the time of provision of a service, goods, letting or works. Where credit is given, Service Directors must ensure that the credit status of each customer is satisfactory. Service Directors are responsible for issuing debtor accounts in a form approved by the CFO immediately a debt falls due. Each Service Director, in conjunction with the CFO, must maintain adequate records to ensure that all credit income due to the Council is promptly recovered.
- 11.14 The CFO must be satisfied that Service Directors are taking appropriate measures to recover credit income due in a timely and efficient manner. The CFO will take appropriate steps to monitor and review the effectiveness of recovery procedures in services, and in conjunction with the relevant Service Director, implement any further actions as required to maximise income recovery within service to appropriate levels.
- 11.15 Where a Service Director agrees that a debtor may defer repayment, the Service Director must ensure that full records of the reason for agreeing repayment deferral are retained and must have arrangements in place to formally reconsider the appropriateness of deferral at agreed regular intervals (that must not be longer than 12 months).
- 11.16 Service Directors must regularly review debts due and ensure adequate year end provisions for bad and doubtful debts. Service Directors are authorised to review and recommend for write off all individual bad debts in a timely manner, as a minimum every 6 months, and subject to the approval of the CFO. A report on the details of all debts written off under delegated authority must be prepared and formally noted by the Service Director in consultation with the Cabinet Member. The CFO must prepare an annual consolidated report of all debts written off for consideration by the Corporate Governance & Audit Committee. Service Directors must ensure that appropriate accounting entries are made following write-off actions, in a manner prescribed by the CFO.
- 11.17 The 'writing off' of a debt does not absolve a Service Director of the responsibility to collect such debts, and the position in relation to such debtors is to be monitored by the Service Director.

12. Payment of invoices

All payments must be made through the councils accounting system (SAP) and should be made by electronic transfer except where there are substantial overriding reasons for alternative means of payment. Service Directors must ensure through a review, at least annually, that SAP authorisations are appropriate to the needs of the service, maintaining an adequate degree of separation of duties and internal control.

- 12.1 Service Directors must ensure that all valid invoices are paid within 30 days of receipt.
- 12.2 The CFO will determine the method and frequency of payment from one of the Council's main bank accounts, except for
 - Petty cash and other imprest accounts
 - Delegated bank accounts approved by the CFO

Automated Payments

- 12.3 When an invoice is matched through the automated procurement and payment system, it will be paid in line with the councils determined procedures.
- 12.4 Any invoices rejected by the automated system must be subject to thorough checking by the Director to determine the reason for variance, and the cause recorded.

Certification & Processing (paper records)

- 12.5 Service Directors must approve a schedule of officers authorised to certify invoices, (names and specimen signatures). This must be supplied if requested to the CFO The schedule must be reviewed at least once per year.
- 12.6 All invoices- that are not the subject of automated processing- must be certified in manuscript, unless an alternative method is expressly authorised by the CFO.

By certifying an account for payment, the authorised officer indicates that satisfactory checks have been carried out to ensure that.

- a) The work, goods or services to which the account relates have been received or carried out, examined and approved.
- b) Prices, extensions, calculations, discounts, other allowances and tax are correct.
- c) There is a proper tax invoice when appropriate.
- d) The relevant expenditure has been properly incurred, is within budget, and is charged to the appropriate budget.

e) Entries have been made in Asset registers, inventories, stores and other records as appropriate; and

f) The account has not previously been paid.

12.7 Where errors on an invoice are detected manual adjustments which reduce the total payment are permissible, provided that this does not change the total amount of VAT payable. In all cases where the amount due increases, or changes the amount of VAT, a replacement invoice and/or credit note must be obtained before payment is made.

12.8 The Service Director must where possible achieve an adequate level of internal check. At least two officers should be involved. The officer certifying the account for payment should not be the same officer who received or checked the items, goods, works or services.

No officer may certify any invoice involving payment to himself or herself.

12.9 All forms of account submitted for payment to a supplier or contractor other than on the original invoice must be accompanied by a special certification stating that the original invoice has not been paid and will not be paid subsequently. The certificate must be signed by an officer authorised to certify accounts for payment.

12.10 The CFO may withhold payment of any invoice where there is evidence to suggest that it is not in order. The CFO must establish rules that control the use of pro-forma invoices, to ensure that these are not used to circumvent council procedures,

Advance Payments

12.11 The council should not pay for any goods or service prior to receipt of the items, and not without an invoice. Where a supplier or contractor requires payment prior to the dispatch of goods or the provision of services, an official order signed by a duly authorised officer and clearly marked that payment is to be made before receipt of the goods or services must be completed. Whenever possible a supplier's invoice must be obtained, and payment made on this. In exceptional circumstances only, a pro-form invoice or supplier's order form detailing fully the goods/service to be obtained may be used. This must be approved by an officer authorised to certify invoices and retained as a record of the payment made, Where VAT features in the advance payment, the issuing officer must then obtain a VAT invoice or authenticated receipt for the transaction, and arrange for its processing to facilitate the recovery of VAT.

Discounts

12.12 All discounts available from a supplier are to be taken as a deduction against the cost of goods purchased and must appear on the invoice. Where a supplier provides any free item, or discount is available in the form of

goods these are the property of the Council, as are loyalty or bonus points or other rewards earned.

Payment by Direct Debit/Standing Order

- 12.13 The Service Director (or Designated Finance Officer) must approve all requests for creation of a Direct Debit mandate, and supply to the CFO such information as is deemed necessary (e.g., codes, profit centre(s) to be charged, a copy of a recent bill, showing signatory certification, for the account in question). If the payment method is Standing Order, the requestor must also specify the frequency of payment and, where appropriate, a termination date.
- 12.14 The Service Director must inform the CFO when any payment is to be terminated.
- 12.15 Services must retain all statements relating to accounts paid by Direct Debit/Standing Order for current plus three previous financial years in order to substantiate the authority's claim for VAT on these accounts.

13. Purchasing Cards

- 13.1 All arrangements regarding purchasing cards must be approved by the CFO. (As set out in the Purchasing Card Procedure Manual)
- 13.2 Service Directors in conjunction with the CFO will determine the monthly credit limit, any cash limits and permissible purchasing categories for individual payment and procurement cards.
- 13.3 Each cardholder must ensure safe custody of the card at all times.
- 13.4 Cards may be used only in accordance with the approved scheme and for legitimate expenses incurred by the cardholder in the course of official Council business.
- They must not be used: -
- a) To avoid any corporate rules on procurement and purchasing (for example to purchase only from approved suppliers)
 - b) To circumvent the procedures for the ordering of and payment for goods and services under these regulations; or
 - c) To purchase items for the private or personal use of cardholders.
- 13.5 Each cardholder must ensure that all expenditure incurred using a purchasing card is supported by adequate records and a VAT receipt is obtained to support all expenditure.
- 13.6 Employees of the council must not use their own debit or credit card to make purchases on behalf of the council. (Other than in circumstances agreed in

advance by the CFO, such as emergencies)

14. Salaries, Wages and Pensions

Service Directors must ensure through a review, at least annually, that SAP authorisations are appropriate to the needs of the service, maintaining an adequate degree of separation of duties and internal control.

- 14.1 All payments of salaries, wages, pensions, compensations, gratuities, allowances and other emoluments to current or former employees are to be made by the CFO in accordance with information supplied by the Director. All payroll transactions must be processed through the Council's SAP payroll system.
- 14.2 Service Directors must ensure that appointments of all employees are in accordance with the appropriate Conditions of Service of the Council or any approved scheme of delegation, and within the approved budgets, grades and rates of pay. Any variations of terms and conditions must be in accordance with arrangements approved by the Cabinet.

Records

- 14.3 Service Directors must maintain adequate records to notify the CFO of all appointments, resignations, dismissals, and retirements together with changes in pay rates, bonuses due, overtime worked and other matters affecting remuneration, and provide all information to ensure that the correct adjustments are made in respect of absences, pensions, income tax, national insurance, sickness and maternity pay and any other additions to or deductions from pay. Service Directors must also advise the CFO of any employee benefit in kind to enable reporting for taxation purposes.
- 14.4 Officers -when instructed- must complete a contemporaneous time record of actual times of attendance at work, electronically or by paper records. Paper records should be signed by the officer as a correct statement. Every manager should check time records of officers for which they have responsibility.
- 14.5 Time records and other pay documents must be maintained in a manner approved by the CFO and be certified by the Service Director or other authorised officers. The Service Director must maintain a list of officers who are permitted to certify payroll documentation –either electronically or by manuscript (and their specimen signatures) and these authorisations must be reviewed at least annually by the Service Director. Details of officers authorised must be supplied to the CFO.

Overpayments

- 14.6 The Service Director, in consultation with the Head of Peoples Services, is entitled to write off any employee debt on compassionate grounds. All other

overpayments of pay must be treated for the purposes of recovery and write off in accordance with Financial Procedure Rule 11.

15. Travel, Subsistence, and Other Allowances

- 15.1 Service Directors must ensure through a review, at least annually, that SAP authorisations are appropriate to the needs of the service, maintaining an adequate degree of separation of duties and internal control.
- 15.2 Payment of all claims must be in accordance with Schemes of Conditions of Service adopted in respect of the employee to which the payment relates and will be paid through the councils SAP payroll system unless otherwise agreed by the CFO.
- 15.3 All claims for payment of car allowances, subsistence allowances, travelling and incidental expenses must be made electronically, or where authorised, on a paper form approved by CFO. The form must provide for certification in manuscript by the Service Director or other officer authorised by the Director.
- 15.4 The Service Director must maintain a list of officers who are permitted to authorise expenses claims electronically and by paper (and their specimen signatures) and these authorisations must be reviewed at least annually by the Service Director. Details of officers authorised to sign such expense claims must be supplied to the CFO on request.
- 15.5 The certification (or electronic approval) of a claim by or on behalf of a Service Director is taken to mean that the certifying officer is satisfied that the journeys were authorised, the expenses properly and necessarily incurred and that the allowances are properly payable by the Council.

16. Taxation

- 16.1 The CFO is responsible for advising the Council on all taxation issues that affect the Council.
- 16.2 Each Director must ensure taxation is treated correctly and consult with the CFO in the event of any uncertainty as to any taxation treatment.
- 16.3 The CFO will lead and co-ordinate discussion or negotiations with HM Revenue and Customs about any taxation matter.
- 16.4 The CFO will complete all of the Council's tax returns.

17. Gifts and Hospitality

- 17.1 Officers must ensure that it is apparent that no cause could reasonably arise for adverse criticism or suggestion of improper influence about the acceptance of any gift or hospitality. They must ensure that in accepting any

offer of gifts and or hospitality to do so would not infringe the requirements of the Bribery Act 2010.

- 17.2 Service Directors must maintain a central record of all gifts, invitations and hospitality offered and or received, including items of token value.
- 17.3 The receipt of personal gifts should be discouraged, but if an officer, during the course of, or as a result of, official duties, receives any personal gift, other than one of only token value (less than £25), the matter must be reported to the Service Director who will decide if the item is to be returned or forwarded to some charitable cause, and the Director must inform the donor what has happened to the gift and explain the reason why gifts should not be sent in the future.
- 17.4 Service Directors and other officers with the permission of the Service Director may accept invitations to events and associated hospitality of any value where this relates to a function promoted by an organisation with which the Council has formal links and attendance constitutes a demonstration of faith in that organisation. It will not normally be appropriate for attendance by a companion. A Service Director must agree that they are satisfied that attendance by the companion is appropriate.
- 17.5 Hospitality must only be given or accepted where it is on a scale appropriate to the circumstances, reasonably incidental to the occasion, not extravagant and justifiable as in the public interest. Particular care must be taken when this involves potential customers or suppliers. The circumstances and the type of hospitality are to be recorded in the central record maintained by the Service Director concerned.

18. Working with Clients and Contractors

- 18.1 Officers who, in accordance with their conditions of service, are permitted to carry out private or other paid work must not do so during Council time, and must not use any Council premises, resources or facilities for the execution of such work. No stationery or publicity material is to indicate that the person is a Council employee nor should the address or any telephone number of the Council be stated. Officers must declare to their Service Director in writing the nature and duration of such private work.
- 18.2 Officers must declare to their Service Director any circumstance where they believe that they may have a pecuniary or non-pecuniary interest in any proposed supply contract, grant award or other transaction for which they have involvement or responsibility.
- 18.3 Officers must not work for any current or prospective supplier or contractor to the Council.
- 18.4 All intellectual property created by employees in the course of their duties is, and remains, the property of the Council. The copyright or equivalent of any material cannot be sold without the permission of Cabinet. Any article, book or similar material for publication that is prepared in the Council's time is the

property of the Council. Any disposal of intellectual property must be made in accordance with contract procedure rules. Any article, book or similar material for publication prepared by an employee (relating to their official duties) requires the written approval of the Service Director prior to publication.

19. Unofficial and Voluntary Funds

These regulations relate to funds administered by officers of the Council, the accounts of which are not included in the Authority's accounts.

- 19.1 Any proposed unofficial funds require the prior approval of the Director concerned who must maintain a record of all such funds and ensure that officers are appointed to administer each fund.
- 19.2 A separate bank account must be maintained for each fund (in the name of the fund) and fund monies must be kept separate from Council monies. Alternatively, the fund may be administered through the Council's bank account and general ledger but should be separately identifiable.
- 19.3 Where a separate bank account is maintained, directors must ensure that they receive a copy of the accounts of each fund and a certificate in the prescribed form from the auditors or independent examiners of each fund that has to be audited or independently examined. Such accounts are to be prepared annually, and at the completion of the purpose for which the fund was set up.
- 19.4 The CFO is to have access to any records relating to such funds and be immediately informed of any irregularities which arise in connection with them.

20. Financial Control of Partnerships, Joint Ventures Associated Organisations and Similar Arrangements

Working in Partnership with Associated Organisations

- 20.1 The CFO is responsible for promoting and maintaining the same high standards of financial administration in partnerships that apply throughout the Council or advising the Cabinet where he/she is aware that arrangements within a partnership are in conflict or are uncertain compared with the practices adopted by the Council.
- 20.2 The CFO must ensure that the accounting arrangements to be adopted relating to partnerships and joint ventures are satisfactory, and must:
 - a) Consider the overall corporate governance arrangements and legal issues when arranging contracts with the partner/joint venture or associated organisation.
 - b) Ensure that the risks have been fully appraised before agreements are entered into with the partner/joint venture or associated organisation.
- 20.3 Service Directors must ensure that in all grant agreements, contribution to partnerships and where appropriate in agreed contracts for the supply of

works, goods and services the CFO has access to the accounts, records and all other documentation, and is entitled to seek explanations from Officers of the funded organisation regarding the deployment of the Council's funding payment.

Working for Other Organisations

- 20.4 Service Directors are responsible for ensuring that approval is obtained from the CFO and the Service Director Legal Governance & Commissioning before any negotiations commence in relation to the provision of new or additional works or services to other organisations expected to exceed £20,000 per annum.
- 20.5 The Cabinet is responsible for approving any arrangements for any new work for other organisations expected to exceed £100,000 per annum. The CFO may agree contractual arrangements below this level.
- 20.6 Service Directors must ensure that any proposed arrangement to work for other organisations does not impact adversely upon the Services provided to or by the Council. All agreements, contracts or arrangements must be properly documented, and appropriate information must be provided to the CFO to enable a note to be entered into the Council Statement of Accounts concerning material items.

21. Purchasing of Works, Goods and Services

Service Directors must ensure through a review, at least annually, that SAP authorisations are appropriate to the needs of the service, maintaining an adequate degree of separation of duties and internal control.

These procedure rules must be read alongside the Contract Procedure Rules which establish the framework that controls the Council's arrangements for procurement.

Orders

- 21.1 Before any official order is issued for works, goods or services, the Service Director or other authorised officer must ensure that.
 - (a) The works, goods or services, are necessary for the discharge of the responsibilities of the Council.
 - (b) Sufficient budget is available to fund the expenditure; and
 - (c) The Contract Procedure Rules (which apply to all purchasing decisions irrespective of value) have been complied with.
- 21.2 Service Directors are responsible for all orders issued. Order will be issued electronically using the SAP system. Paper orders must only be used when authorised by the CFO. Paper orders may only be issued and signed in manuscript by officers authorised by the Service Director. The items, quantities

and prices must be accurately recorded.

- 21.3 Service Directors must keep a record of who is authorised to sign order documentation or issue orders electronically and the extent of this authority. This list must be reviewed at least once per year.
- 21.4 Except where there is a formal contract, in which case work instructions and orders must conform with the provisions of the contract, official orders will be issued for all works, goods or services to be supplied to the Council, except for supplies of continuous services (such as gas), and statutory taxes, for petty cash purchases and other exceptions as the CFO may approve. Orders must clearly indicate the nature and quantity of the work/services/items/supplies required, any related contract or agreed prices, discounts receivable and dates or periods of delivery, and where applicable make specific requirements to obligations placed on the contractor, such as those relating to Data Protection
- 21.5 Verbal orders must be kept to a minimum and be confirmed either the same or next working day by written orders which must be marked as a confirmatory order.
- 21.6 Records of all non-computerised order books must be kept by the Director. Copies of orders must be retained. All copies of spoilt, incorrect or un-issued orders must be appropriately marked and retained in any order book.
- 21.7 The Service Director must record the receipt of the goods, works or services electronically (or where applicable on paper) and (where applicable) all payments made in respect of an order. All Goods Received Notes must be retained.

Management of Suppliers

- 21.8 In respect of each order or contract for construction work, and any order or contract for services exceeding £20,000 the Service Director responsible must appoint an authorised officer, directly employed or otherwise to carry out supervision of the contract. All orders must provide for the reasonable inspection of progression of activity at any stage that the council (acting reasonably) chooses.

Specification

- 21.9 In respect of each order or contract exceeding £20,000 the Service Director must prepare or agree a written brief stating the objective of the order or contract and the sources of funding to meet the estimated cost of the project and appoint an authorised officer.
- 21.10 Unless otherwise agreed with the CFO, the authorised officer must prepare a specification which will indicate relevant issues for the supply, (for example type, quantity, quality, time, location, occasions), and the risks and obligations placed on the supplier including data protection and management where applicable. Specifications should set outcomes or outputs and be prepared on a generic basis and not include named products except where this can be justified on technical grounds. They should be prepared in a way which is likely to bring about the most economically advantageous solution whilst ensuring compliance with minimum statutory requirements and Council policy. The specification may only be altered on the basis of written instructions from the Service Director, who must justify the reason for change and sources of funding.

Variations

- 21.11 The authorised officer may, subject to the provisions of the contract, make any variations essential to the achievement of the objectives of the contract but must have regard to the budget provision. The authorised officer must not issue any variation likely to increase the approved cost of the project without the written agreement of the Service Director responsible, who must state the authority and source of financial provision for the additional expenditure.
- 21.12 Every variation must be immediately recorded in writing by the authorised officer.

Overspending

- 21.13 Any variation – including an extension - to a contract which results or will result in additional costs being incurred on a contract of more than 5% of the contract sum will be reported to the budget holding Service Director and CFO as soon as practicable.

Recording of Contractual Payments

- 21.14 Service Directors must ensure that a Contract Register is kept which shows details of all payments made against any contract. Any payments on account to contractors against a formal contract are to be made only on an approved certificate issued and checked by the authorised officer which must be passed to the CFO.
- 21.15 The certificate authorising final financial settlement of any contract will not be issued until the appropriate officer has produced a detailed statement of account and all necessary supporting documents, and these have been

checked in accordance with arrangements approved by the CFO and the final payment agreed by the budget holding Director.

Claims

- 21.16 All claims (or prospective claims) from contractors for loss and expense will be considered by the authorised officer who will immediately advise the client Director, and they will jointly consider methods for cost reduction to achieve the budgetary provision. The budget holding Service Director and the Chief Finance Officer must be consulted in respect of any claim (or prospective claim) from a contractor for loss and expense in excess of £10,000.
- 21.17 The Service Director will report in detail to the Cabinet if the financial consequences of the claim cannot be accommodated within the approved project budget.
- 21.18 Any claim from a contractor outside the terms of the contract, or under any statutory instrument or any claim for an ex-gratia payment will be jointly considered by the Service Director Legal Governance & Commissioning, CFO and Service Director(s) of the appropriate Service(s) before any recommendation is made to the Cabinet.

Codes of Practice

- 21.19 All procurement must accord with the Contract Procedure Rules, Procurement Policy and all relevant Procedure Guidelines.

22. Grants to and from the Council and Loans from the Council

Grants Receivable

- 22.1 Service Directors in consultation with the appropriate Executive Director and Cabinet Members may apply for grants from any funding body, providing the proposed activity is consistent with the approved Council Plan, service objectives and Council policy where the Council is required to make no contribution, or where the Council contribution can be fully met from an existing budget for that purpose.
- 22.2 Service Directors must ensure a detailed business case is prepared, in consultation with the CFO, in respect of any grant offer sought under clause 22.1. Any application/expression of interest needs to assess:
- a) the alignment of the grant scheme with the current approved policies of the council

- b) the capacity impact on the Council for the deliverability of the project and expenditure,
- c) the parameters of the grant conditions and timescales requirements

The Service Director must agree any material grant conditions with the Service Director Legal Governance & Commissioning.

22.3 Where a proposed revenue or capital budget bid does not align with an existing Council policy, or where there is not sufficient budget allocated appropriately to meet a required council grant contribution, the Service Director must consult with the CFO. After consideration of virement options, it may be necessary to seek authority from Cabinet, or Council (as applicable) to authorise funding to facilitate the grant application.

22.4 Subject to the identification of sufficient resources within existing approved budget, or the approval of cabinet, or Council as necessary Service Directors are authorised to accept any offer of grant and subsequent grant conditions up to a maximum of £500,000.

Executive Directors are authorised to accept a grant of up to:

- a) 5% of the gross revenue budget of the Service to which the grant relates.
OR
- b) For capital projects, £1,000,000.

The CFO, in consultation with the Service Director Legal Governance & Commissioning, and the appropriate Executive Director, is authorised to approve the acceptance of grants in all other circumstances.

22.5 Service Directors are authorised to accept a grant offer of any value from the West Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority and any Government department, provided that:

- a) the grant is in fulfilment of a national or regional initiative or requirement, and
- b) the Council is required to make no contribution, or the contribution can be fully met from an existing budget for that purpose.

The Service Director must advise the CFO of the relevant details and obligations of the grant as soon as possible on receiving notice of the grant offer, and on confirmation of the grant award.

Where a grant has a capital element, or revenue grant with discretion on usage, the funding must be identified into the relevant budgets and follow the normal process for approval and control of that funding (for example for capital, a business case as FPR 3.6).

Where a grant offer includes onerous or unusual conditions, including the risk of having to undertake expenditure in a shortened timescale which may leave the Council exposed to the loss of grant when a scheme has commenced, the Service Director, CFO and Director of Legal, Governance & Commissioning must consider if these requirements represent a significant risk to the Council. If they believe that they do so, they must inform and seek authority for acceptance from the Cabinet.

- 22.6 Service Directors must ensure that any grant conditions or obligations are fulfilled, in respect of the allocations, timings, purposes of expenditure and outputs and outcomes. Service Directors must arrange for expenditure consistent with any specific type or purpose of grant, such as capital or revenue budget expenditure.
- 22.7 The value of all grants must be notified to the CFO, who will make arrangements as necessary to receive the grant and record the relevant expenditure. Any revenue or capital budget impacts will be incorporated into the quarterly financial monitoring update reports to Cabinet.

In respect of capital grants, any additional revenue expenditure requirement consequent from any capital grant award must be recognised by budget virements.

Any new capital programme/scheme that requires a council contribution (capital or revenue) must have an appropriate business case and Cabinet approval as per Section 3 FPR requirement, prior to any grant acceptance. Where a scheme is 100% grant funded with specific conditions that do not allow for discretion, with no financial commitment for the Council, then the Service Director in conjunction with the CFO and Service Director of Legal, Governance and Commissioning may progress the scheme. This will be included in the quarterly report to Cabinet as set out in CPR 3.14.

- 22.8 Grant claims, financial returns and submissions must be completed by the relevant Service Director and the CFO for submission to the relevant government department, agency or organisation. The Service Director must provide such additional information as may be required by the CFO and or – when there is a requirement for internal audit authorisation- by the Head of Audit & Risk.

Grants and Loans to Other Organisations

- 22.9 Before issuing any grant the Service Director must be satisfied that the proposed activity or project does not constitute a procurement (to which Contract Procedure Rules would apply).
- 22.10 Except where the CFO agrees otherwise:

- a) Competitive procurement aligning with the council's contract procedure rules must be used in respect of any goods, works or services obtained by another organisation, where the Council is providing a loan or making a grant contribution of £100,000 or more.
- b) The Service Director must carry out all appropriate due diligence on the proposed grant recipient entity, ensuring that it operates with appropriate financial and business controls, is not obtaining duplicate funding for the same project from the Council, or any other funding body.

22.11 The Cabinet can approve a grant of any value, subject to not contravening any statutory obligation or other council policy.

A Service Director may issue a:

- a) Grant or loan of any value provided that it is offered fully in accordance with a scheme of grants or loans that has been approved by the Cabinet.

Or

- b) Grants of up to £10,000 each and £20,000 cumulative in any one year for any single purpose

Subject to:

- c) There is sufficient budget provision.
- d) Grants awarded under clause (b) above in aggregate may not exceed £10,000 in any one financial year for the same beneficiary.

22.12 Where a Service Director proposes to offer a grant, or loan to any organisation which is not covered by 22.11 above he/she may do so only following:

- a) A full financial appraisal of the project to which the grant or loan relates, by the CFO.
- b) A full financial appraisal of the organisation to which the grant or loan is to be granted, by the CFO.
- c) The preparation of a written report that establishes the justification for the financial assistance.
- d) Consultation with the Executive Member responsible for the budget area which is to offer the grant or loan.
and
- e) Establishing that there is sufficient budget provision.

The total value of grants awarded to any single organisation under this clause may not exceed £100,000, cumulatively in any one year, or for any objective, purpose or scheme operating for more than one year.

In carrying out the evaluation at (a) and (b) above the CFO will consider if any surety (legal charges on assets, bonds and or guarantees) is required of the applicant (see 22.15)

22.13 A Member lead forum- may issue a grant of any value provided that.

- a) It accords with, or is not in contravention of, any general scheme rules which are established by the Cabinet.
and
- b) There is sufficient budget provision.

22.14 The Service Director Legal Governance & Commissioning will execute any legal agreement in respect of any grant or loan exceeding £180,000. The Service Director Legal Governance & Commissioning in consultation with the Service Director Finance has the authority to vary terms of the loan, e.g. term or interest rate, subject to consultation with the Executive Director and Executive Member

22.15 The Service Director who is offering the grant or loan may issue any grant or loan agreement below this value (using standard documents where required by the Service Director Legal Governance & Commissioning), except where the CFO considers that a loan or grant should be subject to a surety from the applicant. In such cases grants or loans must then be executed by the Service Director Legal Governance & Commissioning

The Service Director Legal Governance & Commissioning has discretion to delegate the right to enter into such agreements as they think appropriate.

22.16 A Service Director may also administer grants in accordance with a scheme fully supported by

- a) government grants, or
- b) grants from any other third party

provided that the methodology of grant distribution fully follows the obligations of the supported scheme, and where local discretion may apply this is subject to decision making as required by Financial Procedure Rule 22. A scheme that is only partially funded also requires compliance with the Financial Procedure Rules sections 2 and or 3.

22.17 When offering grants or other forms of assistance to entities that operate on a commercial basis Service Directors must ensure that no assistance will infringe -applicable national or international Procurement or State Aid or Subsidy Control Act 2022 requirements. In the event of any doubt about the matter advice must be sought from the Service Director Legal Governance & Commissioning.

22.18 Service Directors must ensure that appropriate records are retained to publish details of grants in accordance with the Local Government Transparency Code. Details of any subsidy under State aid rules or the Subsidy Control Act

2022 must be published as required by law.

22.19 In some cases, an agreed asset transfer, or the transfer of a right to a third party may constitute a form of grant, and these types of transactions must accord both with these FPRs and CPR 9 and 10.

23 Compensation Payments

- 23.1 The Service Director – Legal, Governance and Commissioning, may make compensation payments
- (a) On the basis of an award recommended or required by any Ombudsman
 - (b) On the basis of a derived equivalent compensation, determined by the Corporate Customer Standards Officer, subject to maximum of £500.
- 23.2 The Service Director – Homes & Neighbourhoods, may make compensation payments
- (a) On the basis of an award recommended or required by the Housing Ombudsman
 - (b) On the basis of a derived equivalent compensation, subject to maximum of £500.
- 23.3 The Cabinet or the Cabinet Portfolio Holder for Corporate (and for Housing only; the Cabinet Portfolio Holder for Housing) can authorise compensation payments based on a case specific or general basis without limit to value, subject to identification of the necessary resources.
- 23.4 The Corporate Customer Standards Officer, and Director of Homes and Neighborhoods must maintain a record of all compensation payment made.