

Part G – Appendices

Section G4H:- Finance and Contract Procedure Rules

(Glossary)

Part G4H

“Appropriation”	Amounts transferred between the Revenue account and revenue or capital reserves
Bad debt	A debt owed to the Council where the cash will not be collected and therefore the debt needs to be written off. See also provision for bad debts below.
Balances (Revenue Account)	The accumulated surplus of income over expenditure. Members may agree that Balances be used to reduce future Council Tax precepts although a minimum level, consistent with prudence and best practice will be maintained. Amounts in excess of that required for day-to-day cash management and to finance working capital can be invested to generate interest income to the Authority.
Blight	An individual’s property may be blighted if there is a proposal to build nearby and this will adversely affect the property. The Authority may be required to purchase the property under a Blight Notice.
Capital Approval	The capital programme provision as amended by any supplementary estimates or virements.
Capital Expenditure	Expenditure over £10,000 on the purchase, construction or replacement of capital (fixed) assets or expenditure which adds to the life or value of an existing fixed asset.
Capital Programme	The Authority’s plan of capital projects and spending over future years. Included in this category are the purchase of land and buildings, the erection of new buildings and works, Highway Improvement schemes and design fees, and the acquisition of vehicles and major items of equipment.
Capital Project / Scheme	These terms mean the same thing and are used interchangeably within these Rules. A project/scheme may be separately identified in the capital programme or be an item within a themed allocation (for example ICT or building maintenance).

Capital Receipts	Income received from the sale of capital assets and available, subject to rules laid down by the Government, to finance new capital expenditure or to repay debt.
Carry Forward	An increase or reduction in a Service's new financial year budget, stemming from either an under or overspend in the previous year. All carry forwards (except for Schools) need the approval of the Cabinet upon the presentation of a business case.
Chief Officers	Chief officers are the Chief Executive or any Director of the Council to whom there has been specific delegation in writing by the Council or the Chief Executive.
Commitment	The value of any order or contract placed, prior to payment for goods / services having been made.
Contingencies	Sums set aside as part of the Councils budgets to meet either: (a) the potential costs of activities expected to occur during the year over and above those costs included in Service budgets (pay and price contingency); or (b) items which are difficult to predict in terms of financial impact or timing (contingency for uncertain items).
Council Fund	The Council's main revenue fund to which all revenue receipts are credited, and from which revenue liabilities are discharged. The movement on the fund in the year represents the excess of income over expenditure within the Consolidated Revenue Account. The level of balances held is based on the Council's assessment of the level of risk and uncertainty and the potential call on such reserves.
Debt Write-Off	Realising the cost of debt which is considered to be "bad" (unrecoverable) by writing it off against the revenue account or bad debt provision.
Earmarked Reserves	Reserves that can only be used for a specific use or purpose.
Financial Year	The Council's accounting period covers the 12 months from April 1 to March 31.
Forward Plan	Defined in the Constitution.

Internal Control	A procedural system designed to manage risk to an acceptable level whereby different staff members perform different parts of a task, so that no one person is entirely responsible for processing a transaction from start to finish.
Key Decision	Defined in the Constitution.
Leases	Agreements covering the hire/rental of equipment or buildings, generally for a specified period of time and at a specified rate. There are two types of leases, Operating and Finance
Leases (operating)	A lease where the risks and rewards of ownership remain with the lessor.
Leases (finance)	A lease where most of the risks and rewards associated with ownership are transferred to the lessee (responsibility for maintenance, insurance, etc. will fall to the Council)
Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU)	The daily publication of tender notices issued by the European Union.
Option Appraisal/Business Case	This is required for all Capital schemes and all significant revenue proposals and takes the form of a Business Case Template. This will be used to assess whether the scheme is affordable, deliverable and in accordance with the corporate plan. Consequences to the Service are considered and evaluated and it will also provide a basis for monitoring and reporting progress. In the case of revenue proposals it will also take into account the risk and impact on users.
Policy and Expenditure Planning	The Council's annual cycle of planning for the medium and short-term future, aimed at achieving optimal allocation of available resources.
Policy and Expenditure Proposals	Proposals, including new policies, which have resource implications and will be subject to appraisal by Members, the Corporate Management Team and external consultees before inclusion in the annual budget.
Procurement	The process of acquiring goods and services, which includes the choice of supplier, the specification of goods / services required and the initiation of a purchase order or contract agreement.
Provision	An amount set aside by the Authority for any liabilities of uncertain amount or timing that have been incurred. The main

	category is estimates of liabilities or losses already incurred but whose exact amount will be determined in the future (e.g. bad debts, obsolete stock). See also Capital Provision and Provision for Doubtful Debt.
Provision for Doubtful Debt	An allocation of funds set aside from Service revenue budgets to cover amounts which may not be recoverable from debtors.
Prudential Borrowing Limits	The maximum amount of borrowing that the Council can enter into at any one point in time during the year. This limit is set by Council prior to the start of the year to which it relates and cannot be breached under any circumstances.
Quotation	An informal priced offer setting out the terms and conditions to supply requested goods or services.
Revenue Account	The Account which sets out the Council's income and expenditure for the year for non-capital spending.
Revenue Expenditure	Spending on the day-to-day running expenses of the Council. It includes expenditure on employees, premises, transport and supplies and services.
Ring Fencing	Certain budgets agreed by the Director of Resources are "ring-fenced". This means that under-spends on these budgets will return to balances and overspends will be met centrally. This is to reflect the fact that certain items of expenditure are either demand-led or so significantly influenced by extraneous factors that they are beyond the direct control of managers. Ring-fenced budgets include planning levies, external audit fees and election expenses.
Schemes of Delegation	Schemes of Delegation are the documents that set out, for each Service, all authorisations and approval limits as delegated by the Directors of Service to Authorised Officers within their Service. Directors of Service are responsible for maintaining up to date and accurate Schemes of Delegation. (See also: Financial Schemes of Delegation)
Service Plan	A plan which outlines measurable Service aims for the year ahead, encompassing both core purpose and specific key objectives for any given year. The Plan will consider both inputs and outputs.
Starts value"	Represents the full value of the Council's contribution to a Capital Scheme irrespective of the timing of the payments.
Supplementary	Additional resources approved by Members with funds either

Capital Estimate (SCE)	provided by a third-party (e.g. developer contributions, receipts, government grant), by the use of Council reserves or from the Revenue budget.
Supplementary Revenue Estimate (SRE)	An approved increase to a Service revenue budget during the financial year, funded centrally from reserves, contingencies or external funding sources such as grants or partner contributions.
Tender	A formal priced offer in response to an invitation to supply goods or services against a specification.
Tenderer	Any person or organisation invited to submit a Tender.
Third Party Funds	Funds provided by outside bodies or individuals in support of Council activities, establishments or clients. Can sometimes be known as trust funds.
Threshold -	The financial level at which award of contract regimes under prevailing European Union Procurement Directives are applicable.
Underspend	An underspend results when the net costs of a budget holder are lower than the net budget for the year.
Virement	A Revenue virement is a transfer of amounts from one budget heading to another within, or between, Directors of Service. Capital virements cover any changes to Capital budgets funded from within the existing Capital programme.
Voluntary Transparency Notice	A notice providing justification of the decision of the Council to award the contract without prior publication of a contract notice, in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 99(4) of the Public Contract Regulations 2015.