

CODE OF CONDUCT CODE OF ACCOUNTABILITY IN THE NHS

CODE OF CONDUCT

Public Service Values
General Principles
Openness and Public Responsibilities
Public Service Values in Management
Public Business and Private Gain
Hospitality and Other Expenditure
Relations with Suppliers
Staff
Compliance

CODE OF ACCOUNTABILITY

Status
Code of Conduct
Statutory Accountability
The Board of Directors
The Role of the Chair
Non-Executive Directors
Reporting and Controls
Declaration of Interests
Employee Relations

NHS trust, primary care trust and strategic health authority finances are subject to external audit by the Audit Commission and, for the value for money element, by the Healthcare Commission.

NHS boards must co-operate fully with the Department of Health, the Audit Commission and the Healthcare Commission when required to account for the use they have made of public funds, the delivery of patient care and other services, and compliance with statutes, directions, guidance and policies of the Secretary of State. The Chief Executive/ Permanent Secretary of the Department of Health, as Accounting Officer for the NHS, is accountable to Parliament. The work of the Department of Health and its associated bodies is examined by the House of Commons Health Committee. Its remit is to examine the expenditure, administration and policy of the Department of Health. Two other Parliamentary Committees, the Public Accounts Committee and the Public Administration Select Committee, scrutinise the work of the Department of Health and the health service.

The Board of Directors

NHS boards comprise executive directors together with non-executive directors and a chair who are appointed by the NHS Appointments Commission on behalf of the Secretary of State. Together they share corporate responsibility for all decisions of the board. There is a clear division of responsibility between the chair and the chief executive; the chair's role and board functions are set out below; the chief executive is directly accountable to the board for meeting their objectives, and as Accountable Officer, to the Chief Executive of the NHS for the performance of the organisation. Boards are required to meet regularly and to retain full and effective control over the organisation; the chair and non-executive directors are responsible for monitoring the executive management of the organisation and are responsible to the Secretary of State for the discharge of these responsibilities. Strategic health authorities generally provide the line of accountability from local NHS organisations to the Secretary of State for the performance of the organisation. Regional Commissioners of the NHS Appointments Commission will always be available to chairs and non-executive directors on matters of concern to them relating to the personal effectiveness of individual chairs and non-executives.

The duty of an NHS board is to add value to the organisation, enabling it to deliver healthcare and health improvement within the law and without causing harm. It does this by providing a framework of good governance within which the organisation can thrive and grow. Good governance is not restrictive but

an enabling ingredient to underpin change and modernisation.

The role of an NHS board is to:

- be collectively responsible for adding value to the organisation, for promoting the success of the organisation by directing and supervising the organisation's affairs
- provide active leadership of the organisation within a framework of prudent and effective controls which enable risk to be assessed and managed
- set the organisation's strategic aims, ensure that the necessary financial and human resources are in place for the organisation to meet its objectives, and review management performance
- set the organisation's values and standards and ensure that its obligations to patients, the local community and the Secretary of State are understood and met.

Further details may be obtained from *Governing the NHS: A Guide for NHS Boards* at www.dh.gov.uk

The Role of the Chair

The overall role of the chair is one of enabling and leading so that the attributes and specific roles of the executive team and the non-executives are brought together in a constructive partnership to take forward the business of the organisation.

The key responsibilities of the chair are:

- leadership of the board, ensuring its effectiveness on all aspects of its role and setting its agenda;
- ensuring the provision of accurate, timely and clear information to directors;
- ensuring effective communication with staff, patients and the public;
- arranging the regular evaluation of the performance of the board, its committees and individual directors; and
- facilitating the effective contribution of non-executive directors and ensuring constructive relations between executive and non-executive directors.

A complementary relationship between the chair and chief executive is important. The chief executive is accountable to the chair and non-executive directors of the board for ensuring that the board is empowered to govern the organisation and that the objectives it sets are accomplished through effective and