



Financial Memorandum with Fundable Bodies in the College Sector

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FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Introduction

Purpose of this document

1. This Financial Memorandum (FM) sets out the formal relationship between the Scottish Further and Higher Education Funding Council (SFC) and fundable bodies¹ in the college sector, and the requirements with which fundable bodies must comply as a term and condition of grant from SFC.
2. The FM also makes it a term and condition of grant from SFC that Regional Colleges and Regional Boards comply with the requirements of the Scottish Public Finance Manual (SPFM) and sets out the special actions and derogations, which have been agreed with the Scottish Ministers.

Scope of this document

3. This FM applies to Regional Colleges and other colleges², Regional Boards and other Regional Strategic Bodies which receive payment of grant from SFC.

Definition

4. In this document the term 'institution' is used in place of 'fundable body in the college sector'. The term 'chief executive officer' refers to an institution's Principal or equivalent officer.

Compliance with the Financial Memorandum

5. The responsibility for ensuring that the institution complies with this FM rests with the governing body of the institution. Questions about the interpretation of the FM may be raised with officers of SFC at any time.
6. Where the institution's interpretation of the FM differs from that of SFC, the SFC will seek, wherever possible, to reach agreement in a spirit of partnership with the institution. However, the SFC's interpretation of this FM shall be final.

Effective date

7. This FM shall take effect from 1 December 2014.

Structure of this document

8. The FM is in four parts:

¹ As defined by the Further and Higher Education Act (Scotland) 2005, as amended by the Post-16 Education Act (Scotland) 2013.

² In this context, a college is a fundable post-16 education body that is not a higher education institution.

Part 1: defines the relationship between SFC and the institution and the responsibilities of each for the proper stewardship of public funds	<i>Parts 1 and 2 apply to Ayrshire College, Borders College, Dumfries and Galloway College, Dundee and Angus College, Edinburgh College, Fife College, Forth Valley College of Further and Higher Education, Newbattle Abbey College, New College Lanarkshire, North East Scotland College, Sabhal Mòr Ostaig, West College Scotland, West Lothian College, Regional Board for Glasgow Colleges, and the University of the Highlands and Islands</i>
Part 2: contains the general requirements that apply to all institutions	
Part 3 (A): contains additional requirements for Regional Strategic Bodies	<i>Part 3 (A) applies to Regional Board for Glasgow Colleges, New College Lanarkshire, and the University of the Highlands and Islands.</i>
Part 3 (B): contains additional requirements for Regional Colleges and Regional Boards	<i>Part 3 (B) applies to Ayrshire College, Borders College, Dumfries and Galloway College, Dundee and Angus College, Edinburgh College, Fife College, Forth Valley College of Further and Higher Education, New College Lanarkshire, North East Scotland College, West College Scotland, West Lothian College, and Regional Board for Glasgow Colleges.</i>
Part 4: contains additional requirements non-assigned, non-incorporated colleges	<i>Part 4 applies to Newbattle Abbey College and Sabhal Mòr Ostaig.</i>

Part 1: The relationship between SFC and the institution

Responsibilities of the Scottish Funding Council

1. SFC is the national, strategic body with responsibility for funding further and higher education, research and other activities in Scotland's colleges, universities and other higher education institutions. Its funding decisions support the Scottish Government's national priorities.
2. SFC is a Non-Departmental Public Body (NDPB) of the Scottish Government and undertakes its functions under the terms of the Further and Higher Education (Scotland) Act 2005 (the 2005 Act), as amended, including by the Post-16 Education (Scotland) Act 2013. In particular, SFC may make grants, loans or other payments to the governing bodies of colleges and Regional Strategic Bodies for the provision of further education, higher education, research and related activities.
3. The legislation also confers certain duties and responsibilities on SFC, including securing coherent, high quality further and higher learning provision, and the undertaking of research.
4. Under the terms of the 2005 Act, SFC may attach terms and conditions to the payment of grant made to institutions. It is a term and condition of grant payment from SFC that the institution's governing body and its designated officers comply with the requirements set out in this FM.

Accountability

5. SFC is accountable to the Scottish Ministers for the use of public funds provided to it under the terms of the relevant legislation.
6. The Chief Executive of SFC has also been appointed Accountable Officer under the terms of the Public Finance and Accountability (Scotland) Act 2000 and is responsible and accountable to the Scottish Parliament for ensuring that funds provided to SFC are used for the purposes for which they have been given, and in ways that comply with the conditions attached to them. The Accountable Officer has a personal responsibility for the propriety and regularity of the public finances provided to SFC, and for ensuring that funding is used economically, efficiently and effectively.

Assurance

7. In order to meet his or her responsibilities, the Chief Executive of SFC must be satisfied that the governing body of the institution meets the requirements of this FM as a condition of receiving grant funding from SFC. SFC will therefore

seek financial management and other information from the institution but, as far as possible, will rely on data and information that the institution has produced to meet its own needs. If further information is required, SFC will make a specific request in the context of its commitment to efficient regulation.

8. Where SFC has concerns or insufficient information to provide the assurance required, it will, in the first instance, seek to resolve matters with the chief executive officer of the institution. Where this has not proved possible, or in the case of significant concerns, SFC's Accountable Officer will inform the chair of the governing body and the institution's chief executive officer in writing – and without delay – and will specify what action is required to address these concerns.
9. Where circumstances warrant it, SFC's Accountable Officer may suspend the payment of any or all grants to the institution. SFC may also use its powers to attend and address a meeting of the governing body.

What the institution can expect of SFC

10. SFC will conduct its affairs to high standards of corporate governance and public administration. It will maintain a complaints procedure and a separate appeals process for funding decisions.
11. SFC will act reasonably on the basis of the fullest available evidence and objective analysis. Subject to any legal requirement to observe confidentiality, it will be open and transparent with the institution, and with other stakeholders, and will give or be prepared to give a public justification of its decisions.
12. SFC recognises that the institution is an autonomous body. SFC will not substitute its judgements for those which are properly at the discretion of the institution. In particular, SFC will seek to maximise the discretion of the institution to use grants provided to it by SFC.
13. In discharging its responsibilities, SFC will seek to make regulation efficient and effective.
14. SFC will seek at all times to work in a spirit of partnership with the institution, including maintaining regular dialogue with the institution and, where appropriate, its representative bodies. The aim of that partnership will be to help the institution deliver its strategic priorities through the agreement of an Outcome Agreement with SFC, and ensure that SFC can deliver its priorities and undertake its statutory and other functions. SFC recognises that the institution may also undertake activities, and have to comply with legislation and regulation, which may fall outside the scope of this partnership.

15. SFC will allocate and pay grant to the institution in accordance with current published policies and procedures. The institution will be consulted in advance and given reasonable notice of any significant change to these policies and procedures and of significant changes in overall funding levels.

SFC's governance requirements of the institution

16. The SFC must be able to rely on the whole system of governance, management and conduct of the institution to safeguard all funds of the institution deriving from the Scottish Ministers and achieve the purposes for which those funds are provided.
17. SFC requires the governing body to comply with the principles of good governance set out in the Code of Good Governance for Scotland's Colleges. SFC also requires the governing body to ensure that:
- Public funds are used in accordance with relevant legislation, the requirements of this FM and only for the purpose(s) for which they were given. Strategic, Capital or other grant funding must only be used for the purpose for which it is provided by SFC
 - Subject to any legal requirement to observe confidentiality, the institution will be open and transparent with the SFC and other stakeholders, and will give, or be prepared to give, a public justification of its decisions in relation to the use of public funds
 - The institution strives to achieve value-for-money and is economical, efficient and effective in its use of public funding
 - There is effective planning and delivery of the institution's activities in accordance with its mission and its Outcome Agreement agreed with SFC
 - The institution plans and manages its activities to remain sustainable and financially viable. An institution is being managed on a sustainable basis if, year on year, it generates sufficient income to cover its costs and allow for maintenance of and investment in its infrastructure (physical, human and intellectual) at a level which enables it to maintain adaptive capacity necessary to meet future demands
 - The institution has a sound system of internal management and control, including an audit committee, an effective internal audit service, and adequate procedures to prevent fraud or bribery
 - The institution has an effective policy of risk management and risk management arrangements
 - The institution has regular, timely, accurate and adequate information to monitor performance and account for the use of public funds. Such information will be made available to SFC on request, as necessary, for the exercise of its functions and to gain assurance

- The institution is engaged actively in continuously enhancing the quality of its activities and involves students and other stakeholders in these processes
18. As well as being accountable directly to the governing body for the proper conduct of the institution's affairs, the chief executive officer is also accountable directly to SFC's Accountable Officer for the institution's proper use of funds deriving from the Scottish Ministers and its compliance with the requirements of this Financial Memorandum.
 19. The chief executive officer of the institution must inform SFC's Accountable Officer without delay of any circumstance that is having, or is likely to have, a significant adverse effect on the ability of the institution to deliver its education programmes, research and other related activity, including delivery of its Outcome Agreement with SFC. He or she must also notify SFC's Accountable Officer of any serious weakness, such as a significant and immediate threat to the institution's financial position, significant fraud or major accounting breakdown or any material non-compliance with any requirement of this FM.

Revisions to the Financial Memorandum

20. SFC will make changes to the requirements in this FM only after consulting institutions or their representative bodies.

Part 2: General requirements

1. Unless otherwise stated, the following general requirements apply to the institution.

Financial Memorandum

2. It is a term and condition of grant payment from SFC that the governing body of the institution and its designated officers comply with the requirements set out in this FM.

Post-16 Education Body criteria

3. In undertaking its functions, the governing body of the institution must keep under review and have in place satisfactory provision in relation to the list of matters set out in section 7 (2) of the 2005 Act, as amended by the Post-16 Education (Scotland) Act 2013. This requirement does not apply to Regional Boards as these are not Post-16 Education Bodies.

Outcome Agreement

4. The institution must deliver its Outcome Agreement with SFC.

Payment of SFC Strategic, Capital or other Grants

5. Where the SFC makes a payment to the institution of a Strategic, Capital or other grant, the institution will be required to comply with any additional requirements attached to the grant, as well as with this FM.

Changes to grant payments

6. If the Scottish Ministers revise their payment of grant to SFC, then SFC reserves the right to make in-year adjustments to its payment of grant to the institution. In this case, SFC and the institution may renegotiate the institution's Outcome Agreement.

Repayment of grant

7. If the institution fails to comply with the requirements of this FM, and any other specific terms and conditions attached to the payment of grant from SFC, it may be required to repay SFC any sums received from it and may be required to pay interest in respect of any period during which a sum due to SFC in accordance with this or any other condition remains unpaid.
8. If, in the reasonable opinion of SFC, any provision set out in this FM is not observed by the institution, SFC will be entitled, in respect of the payment of grant from SFC:

- In the case of funding by way of grant: to require immediate repayment of any and all grants or any part or parts of any grants at any time after the SFC becomes aware of such failure to observe (without prejudice to further demands until the whole of all sums made available by way of grant shall have been paid in full)
- In the case of funding by way of loan (notwithstanding the terms of any agreement attached to the same): to require immediate repayment of the whole or part of each such loan at any time after SFC becomes aware of such failure to observe (without prejudice to further demands until the whole of all sums made available by way of loan shall have been repaid in full).

Public sector pay policy

9. The institution must have regard to public sector pay policy set by the Scottish Ministers.

Tuition fees

10. Where applicable, the institution must charge student tuition fees at the levels set by the Scottish Ministers under either the Student Fees (Specification) (Scotland) Order 2006 or the Student Fees (Specification) (Scotland) Order 2011, whichever is applicable.³ However:
 - the tuition fee levels set by the Scottish Ministers under the Student Fees (Specification) (Scotland) Order 2006 do not apply to students who do not have a relevant connection with the United Kingdom and Islands or are not excepted students within the meaning of the Education (Fees and Awards) (Scotland) Regulations 2007; and
 - The tuition fee levels set by the Scottish Ministers under the Student Fees (Specification) (Scotland) Order 2011 do not apply to students who do not have a relevant connection with Scotland or are not excepted students within the meaning of the Education (Fees) (Scotland) Regulations 2011, but any tuition fees charged to students from the rest of the United Kingdom must not exceed £9,000 per year⁴.

³ The level of tuition fees in 2014-15 for full-time undergraduate first degree students is £1,820. The same fee applies for PGDE and PGDipCE courses. A higher medical fee £2,895 applies only to continuing students. For full-time higher education courses at sub-degree level, a fee of £1,285 should be charged.

⁴ At the moment, this £9,000 limit is not set by legislation but will be once an order is made under section 9D of the Further and Higher Education (Scotland) Act 2005 (as inserted by the Post-16 Education (Scotland) Act 2013.).

Disposal of exchequer funded assets

11. In disposing of exchequer funded assets, the institution must follow the guidance in the relevant procedure notes on the SFC website as amended from time-to-time.

Student activity

12. Where appropriate, the institution must provide data returns requested by the SFC by the deadlines and to the standards specified. Our Student Activity Data Guidance for Colleges can be found on the SFC website.

Student support guidance

13. Where appropriate, the institution must follow SFC's Student Support Guidance.

European Social Funds

14. Where the institution is in receipt of European Social Fund funding, it must follow SFC's ESF guidance.

Audit and accounting

15. The governing body must appoint an audit committee and ensure the establishment and maintenance of effective arrangements for the provision of internal and external audit. For incorporated colleges and Regional Boards, Audit Scotland will appoint external auditors.
16. The Audit Committee must produce an annual report to the governing body of the institution.

Accounts direction

17. The institution must follow the SFC's current Accounts Direction in the preparation of its annual financial statements.

Internal audit

18. The institution must have in place an effective internal audit service. The operation and conduct of the internal audit service must conform to the professional standards of the Chartered Institute of Internal Auditors. For incorporated colleges and Regional Boards, the operation and conduct of internal audit must comply with Public Sector Internal Audit Standards and, where relevant, the Scottish Public Finance Manual.

19. The institution must inform SFC when an internal auditor is appointed and must inform SFC immediately if the internal auditor is removed or departs before the end of their term of office.
20. The internal audit service must provide the governing body and senior management of the institution with an objective assessment of adequacy and effectiveness of risk management, internal control, governance, and value-for-money.
21. The internal audit service must extend its review over all the financial and other management control systems, identified by the audit needs assessment process. It must cover all activities in which the institution has a financial interest, including those not funded by SFC. It must include review of controls – including investment procedures – that protect the institution in its dealings with organisations, such as subsidiaries or associated companies, Arms-Length Foundations, students’ associations, and collaborative ventures or joint ventures with third parties.
22. The head of internal audit must produce an annual report for the governing body on its activities during the year. The report must include an opinion on the adequacy and effectiveness of the institution’s risk management, internal control, and governance. The report must be presented to the institution’s audit committee and a copy sent to SFC.

Value for money

23. The institution must have a strategy for reviewing systematically management’s arrangements for securing value for money.
24. As part of its internal audit arrangements, the institution must obtain a comprehensive appraisal of management’s arrangements for achieving value for money.

External Audit

25. The external auditor must be entitled to receive all notices of and other communications relating to any meeting of the governing body which any member of the governing body is entitled to receive. They must also be entitled to attend any such meeting and to be heard at any meeting which they attend, on any part of the business which concerns them as auditors.
26. The external auditor must also be entitled to attend the meeting of the governing body or other appropriate committee at which the institution’s annual report and financial statements are presented.
27. The external auditor is expected to attend, as a minimum, any meetings of the audit committee where relevant matters are being considered, such as planned

audit coverage, the audit report on the financial statements and the audit management letter. It is the responsibility of the secretary to the audit committee to notify the external auditor of such meetings.

28. The external auditors, notwithstanding responsibilities to their clients, are expected to co-operate fully with any enquiries or routine monitoring that the SFC undertakes.
29. The institution must not in any way limit SFC's access to the institution's external auditors.

Part 3: Additional Requirements for Regional Strategic Bodies, Regional Colleges, and Regional Boards

Part 3 (A): Additional requirements for Regional Strategic Bodies

1. The following additional requirements apply to Regional Strategic Bodies only:
 - Regional Board for Glasgow Colleges (known as the Glasgow Colleges Regional Board)
 - New College Lanarkshire (known as the Lanarkshire Board)
 - University of the Highlands and Islands.

Financial Memoranda

2. The institution must put in place a financial memorandum with each of its assigned colleges, which sets out the formal relationship between the Regional Strategic Body and the assigned college, and which contains the terms and conditions for the use of grant to the assigned college. The financial memoranda should be agreed in advance with SFC's Accountable Officer.

Scottish Public Finance Manual

3. The institution must ensure that its assigned incorporated colleges follow the requirements of the SPFM except where any special actions or derogations have been agreed with the Scottish Ministers.

Part 3 (B): Additional requirements for Regional Colleges and Regional Boards

4. The following additional requirements apply to Regional Colleges and Regional Boards:
 - Ayrshire College
 - Borders College
 - Dumfries and Galloway College
 - Dundee and Angus College
 - Edinburgh College
 - Fife College
 - Forth Valley College of Further and Higher Education
 - North East Scotland College
 - West College Scotland
 - West Lothian College
 - New College Lanarkshire.
 - Regional Board for Glasgow Colleges

Scottish Public Finance Manual

5. The institution must follow the requirements of the Scottish Public Finance Manual, except where any special actions or derogations have been agreed with the Scottish Ministers.
6. The derogations and actions in the following paragraphs have been agreed with the Scottish Ministers and must be read in conjunction with the SPFM. Where reference is made to the SPFM, please refer to the relevant section for the detailed requirements.
7. In cases where the SPFM requires bodies to notify or request prior approval from the Scottish Government, the institution must, in the first instance, contact SFC.

Borrowing

8. All borrowing by incorporated colleges will require the approval of the Scottish Ministers. Requests to borrow must be submitted to the SFC in the first instance.
9. Under the terms of Schedule 2B to the Further and Higher Education (Scotland) Act 2005, inserted by the Post-16 Education (Scotland) Act 2013, Regional Boards may not borrow money.

Cash management and banking

10. Grant payment will not be made in advance of need, as determined by the level of unrestricted cash reserves and planned expenditure. Unrestricted cash reserves held during the course of the year should be kept to the minimum level consistent with the efficient operation of the institution and the level of funds required to meet any relevant liabilities at the year-end. Grant-in-aid not drawn down by the end of the financial year shall lapse. Grant-in-aid shall not be paid into any restricted reserve held by the institution. Transfers to arms-length-foundations are permitted.
11. Banking arrangements should ensure they offer best value and comply with the Banking section of the SPFM. The Scottish Ministers have approved a derogation which delays the move to the Government Banking Service (GBS) to 2016-17 at the earliest.
12. The institution may extend existing banking arrangements provided they are not extended beyond Financial Year 2016-17. Any extension beyond Financial Year 2016-17 requires the agreement of the Scottish Ministers.

13. The institution can operate bank overdraft facilities to assist it in managing the timing of income and expenditure through its bank account. Overdrafts should not be used as a means of increasing borrowing.

Contingent commitments

14. The institution must seek SFC's prior written consent if it intends to lend or give a guarantee, indemnity or letter of comfort. The value of the guarantee should be equal to the total contingent liability over the term of the guarantee. In all cases, the institution must take steps to restrict the contingent liability to a minimum and should undertake a careful appraisal of the risks before accepting any contingent liability.
15. The institution should also provide assurance that, in the event of the contingent liability arising, it can be met from within the institution's own resource, or that appropriate insurance cover has been arranged.
16. However, SFC's written consent is not required for such arrangements if the indemnity is of a standard type contained in contracts and agreements for 'day-to-day' procurement of goods and services in the normal course of business.

Delegated financial limits and annual reporting requirements

17. The institution's specific delegated financial limits are set out in **Appendix A**. The institution must obtain SFC's prior written approval before entering into any undertaking to incur any expenditure that falls outwith these delegations.
18. Prior SFC approval must always be obtained before incurring expenditure for any purpose that is, or might be considered, novel, contentious or repercussive or which has or could have significant future cost implications.
19. What might be regarded as novel or contentious inevitably involves a degree of judgement. Novel would include proposed expenditure or financial arrangements of a sort not undertaken previously or which is not standard practice. Contentious would include proposed expenditure or financial arrangements where there was any doubt as to its regularity – for example, its compliance with relevant legislation or guidance – or its propriety – for example, compliance with the standards expected of publicly funded bodies or their officials. Proposed expenditure or financial arrangements that might be considered to be sensitive politically would also be regarded as contentious.
20. In addition, any frauds that are detected must be reported to SFC as and when they occur.
21. The institution must establish appropriate documented internal delegated authority arrangements consistent with the Delegated Authority section of the SPFM and this FM.

22. **Appendix A** also sets out the levels for certain categories of expenditure above which the institution should report annually to SFC. The report should describe the number of instances and total cost, by category of expenditure.

Donation of surplus funds to arms-length foundations

23. The institution may donate any surplus on its income and expenditure account as at 31 March each year to its arms-length foundation. The donation must take place in the financial year in which it arises, and is subject to sufficient cash and resource cover being available.

Duties to provide information on certain expenditure as required by The Public Services Reform (Scotland) Act 2010

24. As soon as is reasonably practicable after the end of each financial year, the institution must publish a statement of any expenditure that it has incurred during that financial year on or in connection with the matters described below.
- Public relations,
 - Overseas travel,
 - Hospitality and entertainment,
 - External consultancy.
25. As soon as is reasonably practicable after the end of each financial year, the institution must publish a statement specifying the amount, date, payee and subject-matter of any payment, relating to any of the matters listed above, made during that financial year which has a value in excess of £25,000.

Early departures of staff

26. The institution must follow the requirements of the SPFM in determining settlement agreements, severance, early retirement and redundancy arrangements and payments. In addition, the institution must have regard to the principles of good practice in managing early departures of staff contained in Audit Scotland's May 2013 report: *Managing early departures from the Scottish public sector.*
27. In line with the requirements of the SPFM, the institution's severance scheme must be approved by SFC. Provided a severance payment is within the parameters of a scheme, which has been approved by the SFC, there will be no need for the institution to seek approval to the individual payment from SFC.
28. However, special severance payments in excess of £1,000 must be approved by SFC, except where provision for such payments has been included in a severance scheme approved by SFC. (See Appendix A)

External business and management consultancy contracts

29. Any external consultancy contracts with a value of more than £100,000 must be approved in advance by the SFC.

Impairments, provisions and write-offs

30. Assets must be recorded in the Balance Sheet at Depreciated Replacement Cost for Land and Buildings and at Historic Cost less depreciation for Equipment in accordance with the Financial Reporting Manual (FReM). Where an asset, including investments, suffers impairment, it is important that the prospective impairment and background is communicated to the SFC at the earliest possible point in the financial year to determine the budget implications. Any significant movement in existing provisions or the creation of new provisions must be discussed with the SFC.
31. Write-off of bad debt and/or losses score against resource Departmental Expenditure Limits (DEL).

Income generation

32. The institution will be able to retain all commercial income, gifts, bequests or donations received. These funds will be in addition to any grant or funding the institution receives from the SFC.

Insurance

33. The Scottish Ministers have agreed a derogation whereby institutions can extend their current commercial insurance arrangements for three years to 31 July 2018.

Investments

34. The institution must not make any investments of a speculative nature without the prior written approval of SFC.

Procurement and payment

35. The institution's procurement processes must reflect the relevant guidance contained in the Advanced Procurement for Universities and Colleges, and relevant policy and advice issued by the Scottish Procurement Directorate. Procurement must be undertaken by appropriately trained and authorised staff and treated as a key component of achieving the institution's objectives consistent with the principles of Best Value, the highest professional standards and any legal requirement.

36. Any proposal to award a contract without competition (non-competitive action) must be approved in advance by SFC. Specific delegated authority is given to award a contract without competition for £25,000 or less without advance approval. (See Appendix A)

Delegated financial limits and annual reporting requirements for Regional Colleges and Regional Boards

Delegated financial limits

External Business and management consultancies	£100,000
Special severance payments	£1,000
Operating leases-non property	£250,000
Procurement non-competitive action	£25,000

Annual reporting requirements

Extra contractual payments	£5,000
Compensation payments	£5,000
Ex-gratia payments	£1,000
Claims waived or abandoned	£3,000
Write-off of bad debt	£3,000
Losses	£3,000
Overseas student irrecoverable loss	£6,000
Fraud loss	£5,000

Part 4: Additional requirements for non-assigned, non-incorporated colleges

1. The following additional requirements apply to non-assigned, non-incorporated colleges:
 - Newbattle Abbey College
 - Sabhal Mòr Ostaig.

Insurance

2. The institution is responsible for taking out and paying for adequate insurance in respect of its assets and activities.

Granting of security

3. As a result of a condition in SFC's Framework Document with the Scottish Government, the institution must seek SFC's prior written consent if it intends to offer as security for a loan any land or property which has been provided, improved, or maintained with the aid of grant.

Capital finance

4. As a condition of SFC's Framework Document with the Scottish Government, SFC is required to "make provision for the monitoring and control of borrowing by institutions to protect the public investment in institutions and to maintain accountability for the use of exchequer funds". In order that SFC can discharge this requirement, it has in place a threshold for capital finance above which the institution requires SFC's consent to undertake any new borrowing.
5. The governing body of the institution, in line with the Code of Good Governance for Scotland's Colleges, must, as a matter of course, satisfy itself that all of the following requirements on capital finance are met:
 - The institution can demonstrate its ability to repay the finance, and to pay interest thereon, without recourse to requesting additional grant from SFC
 - The institution can demonstrate that its ability to maintain financial and academic viability will not be impaired as a result
 - The institution can demonstrate the value to be generated by the transaction, whether it involves refinancing, or purchase of any new investment or assets, the acquisition of which is to be financed by the borrowing
 - The institution can demonstrate that any such new investment or asset acquisition is in accordance with the institution's strategic plan and, where appropriate, its estate strategy

6. For the purposes of this document, 'capital finance' includes borrowing, finance and operating leases, and other schemes, such as private finance initiative projects, non-profit distribution projects, loan support projects and revolving credit facilities where borrowing is the substance of the transaction, in line with relevant accounting standards.

When the Council's formal consent is required in respect of capital finance arrangements

7. The institution must obtain prior written consent from SFC before it undertakes a level of capital finance where the annualised costs of all capital finance (being the sum of the servicing and capital repayment costs of each loan or other arrangements spread evenly over the period of the relevant loan or arrangement) would exceed 4% of
 - Total income as reported in the latest audited financial statements; or
 - The estimated amount of total income for the current year, if that is lower.
8. In assessing total capital finance commitments, the institution must ignore low-value financial commitments, provided that the combined annualised servicing costs of such financial commitments do not exceed 0.5% of total income.
9. A revolving credit facility should be considered in the same way as an overdraft facility; for example, in terms of the institution's maximum exposure over the term of the facility. An even annual cost of capital finance is assumed, unless the institution can demonstrate otherwise. The institution is required to provide the annualised cost of the capital finance calculation with any request to SFC for borrowing consent.
10. The institution must also seek consent from SFC before raising capital finance on the security of assets in which the Scottish Ministers have an interest. For the purposes of this document, such an interest exists where the institution has used funds provided by the Scottish Ministers to acquire an interest in or to develop any land, building or other asset, and where those funds were provided subject to a condition which has the effect of requiring the institution to obtain Scottish Ministers' consent before raising capital finance on the security of those assets.
11. The Scottish Ministers have directed that SFC will exercise their functions in relation to any such interests.
12. In seeking SFC's approval, the institution must demonstrate to SFC, in writing, its compliance with the requirements set out above.

Contingent commitments

13. The institution must seek SFC's prior written consent if it intends to lend or give a guarantee, indemnity or letter of comfort. The value of the guarantee should be equal to the total contingent liability over the term of the guarantee. In all cases, the institution must take steps to restrict the contingent liability to a minimum and should undertake a careful appraisal of the risks before accepting any contingent liability.
14. The institution should also provide assurance that, in the event of the contingent liability arising, it can be met from within the institution's own resource, or that appropriate insurance cover has been arranged.
15. However, SFC's written consent is not required for such arrangements if:
 - An actual or effective value is less than 4% of total income as reported in the latest audited financial statements or of the estimated amount of total income for the current year if that is lower; or
 - the indemnity is of a standard type contained in contracts and agreements for 'day-to-day' procurement of goods and services in the normal course of business.

Severance payments

16. The institution must adhere to the following principles when taking decisions about severance payments, including settlement agreements:
 - The actions of those taking decisions about severance payments, and those potentially in receipt of such payments, must be governed by the standards of personal conduct set out by the Committee on Standards in Public Life (the Nolan Principles)
 - The governing body must take account of SFC's expectation of the institution in this FM regarding the use of public funds.
17. Based on the principles above, the following requirements must be met:
 - Institutions must have in place a clear policy on severance payments
 - Severance packages must be consistent with the institution's policy and take into account contractual entitlements, for example, salary and period of notice, and any applicable statutory employment entitlements. This means that, when entering into employment contracts, care must be taken not to expose the institution to excessive potential liabilities
 - The institution's policy must include a formal statement of the types of severance arrangements that should be approved by the Remuneration Committee or equivalent and approved formally by the governing body. These must include any severance package that is proposed for a member

of the senior management team, in recognition of the particular level of accountability that is attached to senior management positions, and also any severance package that would exceed a maximum threshold agreed by the governing body

- Where a severance package exceeds the maximum threshold agreed by the governing body, the institution must consult with SFC's Accountable Officer prior to approving the proposed severance package
 - The remuneration committee or equivalent, when overseeing and approving severance arrangements for staff, must ensure that all decisions are recorded
 - Negotiations about severance packages and payments must be informed, on both sides, by legal advice where appropriate
 - When a severance arises following poor performance on the part of an individual, any payment must be proportionate and there should be no perception that poor performance is being rewarded
 - Final year salaries must not be inflated simply to boost pension benefits
 - Notice of termination of appointments must not be delayed in order to generate entitlement to payments in lieu of notice
18. The institution must ensure its internal auditor includes a regular review of systems for the determination and payment of severance settlements in their strategic audit plan.
19. The institution must seek the view of its external auditor if it plans to make what it considers to be any novel or potentially contentious severance payments, including those that exceed the maximum threshold agreed by the governing body.
20. The institution's external auditor must review severance settlements. Such a review will normally take place after settlements have been agreed (normally as part of their financial statements audit) and should be carried out by senior audit staff because of the complexity and sensitivity of the issues. If final settlements do not materially conform to the terms of this FM, auditors must report the facts to the institution in their management letter, and inform members of the governing body. The auditors must also recommend that the institution informs the SFC immediately.
21. Where there are settlement agreements, and it is felt that a confidentiality clause is necessary, this must not prevent the public interest being served and must be consistent with the institution's whistleblowing policy.