

PUBLIC INFORMATION

Role of the Audit Committee									
<p>The Committee has responsibility for:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing an independent assurance to the Standards and Governance Committee on the adequacy of the risk management framework and the internal control and reporting environment including (but not limited to) the reliability of the financial reporting process and the statement of internal control; • satisfying and providing assurance to the Standards and Governance Committee that appropriate action is being taken on risk and internal control related issues identified by the internal and external auditors and other review and inspection bodies; and • specifically, the oversight of, and provision of assurance to the Standards and Governance Committee on, the following functions:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ensuring that Council assets are safeguarded; ▪ maintaining proper accounting records; ▪ ensuring the independence, objectivity and effectiveness of internal and external audit; ▪ the arrangements made for co-operation between internal and external audit and other review bodies; ▪ considering the reports of internal and external audit and other review and inspection bodies; ▪ the scope and effectiveness of the internal control systems established by management to identify, assess, manage and monitor financial and non-financial risks (including measures to protect against, detect and respond to fraud). 	<p>Southampton City Council's Six Priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing good value, high quality services • Getting the City working • Investing in education and training • Keeping people safe • Keeping the City clean and green • Looking after people <p>Public Representations At the discretion of the Chair, members of the public may address the meeting about any report on the agenda for the meeting in which they have a relevant interest.</p> <p>Smoking policy – the Council operates a no-smoking policy in all civic buildings.</p> <p>Mobile Telephones – please turn off your mobile telephone whilst in the meeting.</p> <p>Fire Procedure – in the event of a fire or other emergency a continuous alarm will sound and you will be advised by Council officers what action to take.</p> <p>Access – access is available for disabled people. Please contact the Democratic Support Officer who will help to make any necessary arrangements.</p> <p>Dates of Meetings: Municipal Year 2009/10</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="810 1601 1353 1742"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">2009</th> <th style="text-align: center;">2010</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>24th June</td> <td>18th March</td> </tr> <tr> <td>23rd September</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>10th December</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	2009	2010	24 th June	18 th March	23 rd September		10 th December	
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CONDUCT OF MEETING

Terms of Reference

The terms of reference of the Audit Committee are contained in Article 8 and Part 3 (Schedule 2) of the Council's Constitution.

Business to be discussed

Only those items listed on the attached agenda may be considered at this meeting.

Rules of Procedure

The meeting is governed by the Council Procedure Rules as set out in Part 4 of the Constitution.

Quorum

The minimum number of appointed Members required to be in attendance to hold the meeting is 3.

Disclosure of Interests

Members are required to disclose, in accordance with the Members' Code of Conduct, **both** the existence **and** nature of any "personal" or "prejudicial" interests they may have in relation to matters for consideration on this Agenda.

Personal Interests

A Member must regard himself or herself as having a personal interest in any matter

- (i) if the matter relates to an interest in the Member's register of interests; or
- (ii) if a decision upon a matter might reasonably be regarded as affecting to a greater extent than other Council Tax payers, ratepayers and inhabitants of the District, the wellbeing or financial position of himself or herself, a relative or a friend or:-
 - (a) any employment or business carried on by such person;
 - (b) any person who employs or has appointed such a person, any firm in which such a person is a partner, or any company of which such a person is a director;
 - (c) any corporate body in which such a person has a beneficial interest in a class of securities exceeding the nominal value of £5,000; or
 - (d) any body listed in Article 14(a) to (e) in which such a person holds a position of general control or management.

A Member must disclose a personal interest.

Continued/

Prejudicial Interests

Having identified a personal interest, a Member must consider whether a member of the public with knowledge of the relevant facts would reasonably think that the interest was so significant and particular that it could prejudice that Member's judgement of the public interest. If that is the case, the interest must be regarded as "prejudicial" and the Member must disclose the interest and withdraw from the meeting room during discussion on the item.

It should be noted that a prejudicial interest may apply to part or the whole of an item.

Where there are a series of inter-related financial or resource matters, with a limited resource available, under consideration a prejudicial interest in one matter relating to that resource may lead to a member being excluded from considering the other matters relating to that same limited resource.

There are some limited exceptions.

Note: Members are encouraged to seek advice from the Monitoring Officer or his staff in Democratic Services if they have any problems or concerns in relation to the above.

Principles of Decision Making

All decisions of the Council will be made in accordance with the following principles:-

- proportionality (i.e. the action must be proportionate to the desired outcome);
- due consultation and the taking of professional advice from officers;
- respect for human rights;
- a presumption in favour of openness, accountability and transparency;
- setting out what options have been considered;
- setting out reasons for the decision; and
- clarity of aims and desired outcomes.

In exercising discretion, the decision maker must:

- understand the law that regulates the decision making power and gives effect to it. The decision-maker must direct itself properly in law;
- take into account all relevant matters (those matters which the law requires the authority as a matter of legal obligation to take into account);
- leave out of account irrelevant considerations;
- act for a proper purpose, exercising its powers for the public good;
- not reach a decision which no authority acting reasonably could reach, (also known as the "rationality" or "taking leave of your senses" principle);
- comply with the rule that local government finance is to be conducted on an annual basis. Save to the extent authorised by Parliament, 'live now, pay later' and forward funding are unlawful; and
- act with procedural propriety in accordance with the rules of fairness.