Version 1 – updated on 03/07/13

Author: Catherine Jackson

No	Theme	Recommendation	Current CCG position / action required	Lead	Date for action	RAG
3	Common set of values	The NHS Constitution should be the first reference point for all NHS patients and staff and should set out the system's common values, as well as the respective rights, legitimate expectations and obligations of patients.	Bury CCG constitution is compliant with the NHS Constitution. Assessed at authorization. To be reviewed annually			
4		The core values expressed in the NHS Constitution should be given priority of place and the overriding value should be that patients are put first, and everything done by the NHS and everyone associated with it should be informed by this ethos.				
7	NHS constitution	All NHS staff should be required to enter into an express commitment to abide by the NHS values and the Constitution, both of which should be incorporated into the contracts of employment.	Bury CCG compliant with guidance 5 To be reviewed annually			

123	Responsibility for monitoring delivery of standards and quality	GPs need to undertake a monitoring role on behalf of their patients who receive acute hospital and other specialist services. They should be an independent, professionally qualified check on the quality of service, in particular in relation to an assessment of outcomes. They need to have internal systems enabling them to be aware of patterns of concern, so that they do not merely treat each case on its individual merits. They have a responsibility to all their patients to keep themselves informed of the standard of service available at various providers in order to make patients' choice reality. A GP's duty to a patient does not end on referral to hospital, but is a	provided to NHS England LAT. Bury CCG have retained GP with experience + organisational memory to oversee complaints / concerns for GP. Additionally PMO collated soft intelligence form sectors All reviewed at Q&R and escalated to LAT if required Bury CCG to empower + inform GPs of responsibility	

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		continuing relationship. They will need to take this						
		continuing partnership with their patients seriously						
		if they are to be successful commissioners.						
137	Intervention and	Commissioners should have powers of	Processes in place					
	sanctions for substandard	intervention where substandard or unsafe services						
	or unsafe services	are being provided, including requiring the						
	or undate convices	substitution of staff or other measures necessary						
		to protect patients from the risk of harm. In the						
		provision of the commissioned services, such						
		powers should be aligned with similar powers of						
		the regulators so that both commissioners and						
		regulators can act jointly, but with the proviso that						
		either can act alone if the other declines to do so.						
		The powers should include the ability to order a						
		provider to stop provision of a service.						
141	Taking responsibility for	Where concerns are raised that such standards	Robust structure across					
	quality	are not being complied with, a performance	commissioning / quality and					
	' '	management organisation should share, wherever	safeguarding					
		possible, all relevant information with the relevant	Collaboration with NES / GM					
		regulator, including information about its	LAT					
		judgement as to the safety of patients of the	Weekly incident reporting and					
		healthcare provider.	monthly quality report to Q&R					
		Tieatiticale provider.	and GB for scrutiny					
440	Ola and the angle	A d:#	,					
142	Clear lines of	Any differences of judgement as to immediate	Robust process for information					
	responsibility supported	safety concerns between a performance manager	flow					
	by good information	and a regulator should be discussed between						
	flows	them and resolved where possible, but each						
		should recognise its retained individual						
		responsibility to take whatever action within its						
		power is necessary in the interests of patient						
		safety.						
174	Candour about harm	Every healthcare organisation and everyone	Bury CCG compliant within					
		working for them must be honest, open and	constitution and employment					
		truthful in all their dealings with patients and the	principals					
		public, and organisational and personal interests	p.mo.paio					
		must never be allowed to outweigh the duty to be						
		honest, open and truthful.						
176	Openness with regulaters	• •	Dung CCC compliant within					
176	Openness with regulators	Full and truthful answers must be given to any	Bury CCG compliant within					

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477	One was in such lie	question reasonably asked about his or her past or intended treatment by a patient (or, if deceased, to any lawfully entitled personal representative).	constitution and employment principals	
177	Openness in public statements	Any statement made to a regulator or a commissioner in the course of its statutory duties must be completely truthful and not misleading by omission.	Bury CCG compliant within constitution and employment principals	
178	Implementation of the duty. Ensuring consistency of obligations under the duty of openness, transparency and candour	Any public statement made by a healthcare organisation about its performance must be truthful and not misleading by omission.	Bury CCG compliant within constitution and employment principals	
183	Criminal liability	There should be a statutory duty on all directors of healthcare organisations to be truthful in any information given to a healthcare regulator or commissioner, either personally or on behalf of the organisation, where given in compliance with a statutory obligation on the organisation to provide it.	Bury constitution compliant with guidance 184. Processes in place for dealing with noncompliance. Employees will adhere to the standards of employment and the 7 principals of public life	
184	Enforcement by the Care Quality Commission	It should be made a criminal offence for any registered medical practitioner, or nurse, or allied health professional or director of an authorised or registered healthcare organisation: • Knowingly to obstruct another in the performance of these statutory duties; • To provide information to a patient or nearest relative intending to mislead them about such an incident; • Dishonestly to make an untruthful statement to a commissioner or regulator knowing or believing that they are likely to rely on the statement in the performance of their duties.	The CCG will take assurance on this recommendation from providers in their responses to the Francis report. Francis compliance action plans received from main providers PAHT & PCFT	