Common Contract Processes



Using the NHS Standard Contract for 'business as usual'

December 2022

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Housekeeping

- The presentation usually lasts 60 minutes, plus time for questions
- But we are happy to stay online as long as you want us to ©
- Ask questions as we go, using the chat box or raise your 'hand'
- All slides will be on our web site link at the end
- If you're using someone else's invite, send us your email address if you would like a copy of the slides or to be sent details of further courses

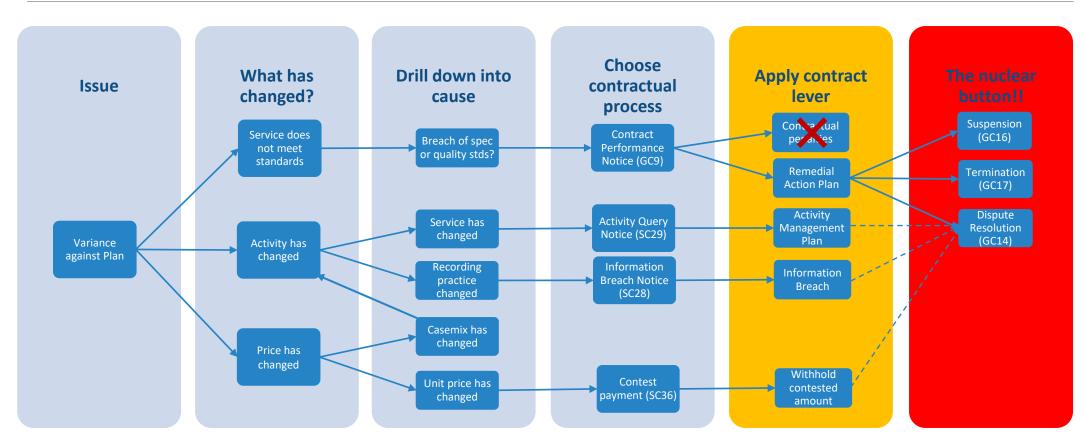
Introduction

- The purpose of this session is to briefly cover the 'ground rules' relating to the most common contract processes
- Each process has its own section in the contract which sets out the documents that need to be exchanged, timescales, consequences, etc
- It is not clear how much of these will survive in the new ICS world a
 perception of 'too much bureaucracy'...
- But, used appropriately, they do provide basic control over what patient pathways are delivered, how they are monitored, how they are funded, etc.

What we will cover...

- Activity management (SC29)
- Contract monitoring reports, information and data (SC28)
- Payment terms (SC36)
- Service delivery: specifications, quality and patient outcomes (SC3 inter alia)
- Review meetings (GC8) and escalating issues (GC9)
- Varying (GC13), suspending (GC16) or terminating (GC17) the contract
- Dispute resolution process (GC14)

Selecting the right process or lever...



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Activity Management



Activity management: what we will cover

Pro	ocess	Contract Reference
1.	Setting planned activity volumes for the contract	Schedule 2B – Indicative Activity Plan
2.	Setting activity thresholds, KPIs etc for the contract to help manage activity in year	Schedule 2C – Activity Planning Assumptions
3.	Managing activity levels in year using an Activity Query Notice	SC29 – Managing Activity and Referrals
4.	Using Prior Approval Schemes as an alternative way of managing activity	SC29 – Managing Activity and Referrals

Activity management: Indicative Activity Plans

- IAP (schedule 2B) sets out expected activity volumes to be delivered under the contract, according to the service specs in place
- Indicative activity in block contracts also essential to monitor activity trends
- IAP can be zero/blank, e.g. for smaller 'call off' contracts
- IAP is **Indicative** performing more or less activity is not a breach of contract
- Joint contractual responsibility to manage to IAP by reviewing trends, establishing causes and agreeing remedial action where necessary

Activity management: Activity Planning Assumptions

- APA (schedule 2C) sets out specific activity thresholds, metrics, KPIs etc that are to be used to manage contract in year
- Not to be confused with stating generic assumptions that lie behind the IAP,
 e.g. '6 months doubled plus 3% growth'
- Typical examples are: outpatient first:FU ratios, A&E conversion rates, emergency readmission rates, min/max waiting times, etc
- Provider must use 'all reasonable endeavours' to comply with APA (SC29.4)
- Provider cannot refuse 'properly notified' APA (TG42.27)

Activity management: Managing variances using SC29

Working Day 0	Provider or commissioner issue Activity Query Notice (AQN) specifying 'unexpected or unusual patterns of Referrals and/or of Activity'
Working Day 10	 Meet to discuss AQN which results in either: Withdrawal Utilisation Meeting Joint Activity Review
Working Day 20	 Meet to agree either: Utilisation Improvement Plan or Activity Management Plan (AMP) (with £ sanctions specified if necessary)
Working Day 30	If no AMP agreed, inform Boards of failure
Working Day 40	If still no AMP agreed, enter GC14 Dispute Resolution process

Activity management: Prior Approval Schemes (also SC29)

- An alternative approach to managing elective activity in year
- ICS policy states how patients can access specified service can be using predetermined clinical criteria or individual approval of each patient
- There is also a national list of 'Evidence Based Interventions'
- Provider has to comply as long as it has been given at least 1 month's notice
- Commissioner must 'have regard' to any administrative burden imposed and cannot restrict legal right of Patient Choice
- If provider breaches PAS, commissioner 'not liable to pay'... but how? Adjust through API @ 50% national price? Adjust next year's contract value?

2

Monitoring Reports, Information & Data



Reporting, Information & Data: what we will cover

Pr	ocess	Contract Reference
1.	Setting out what information/data is required for monitoring the contract in year	Schedule 6A – Reporting Requirements
2.	What happens if the provider changes how it records patient activity?	SC28 – Information Requirements
3.	Managing reporting/information/data issues using an Information Breach Notice	SC28 – Information Requirements

Contract monitoring information: Reporting requirements

- Information/reports/data required (schedule 6A) split into 3 parts:
 - National requirements reported centrally as mandated by DCB 113 live requirements on website last time we looked, e.g. daily ECDS
 - National requirements reported locally, e.g. SUS
 - Local requirements anything else needed to manage contract
- Data Quality Improvement Plan (schedule 6B) for longer-term developments
- Commissioners 'must act reasonably... having regard to the burden which that request places on the Provider' (SC28.4)

Contract monitoring information: Changes in recording practice

- One of the main causes of contract disputes under the national tariff was where a provider changed how it recorded activity – leading to volume, casemix and/or financial increases!
- Providers do have a duty to record activity as accurately as possible...
- BUT commissioners are protected from any resulting financial shocks in year
- Providers have to give at least 6 months' notice of any planned changes
- Then neutralise any financial impact for the next contract year
- Neutralisation also applies to changes nationally mandated by NHS Digital

Contract monitoring information: Managing breaches using SC28

Working Day 0	Commissioner issues Information Breach Notice (IBN) specifying nature of Breach and any £ amounts intending to withhold up to 1% AMV
Working Day 5	Commissioners can withhold amount specified in IBN until Breach rectified
If Breach rectified	Commissioners return withholding within 10 working days (without interest)
If IBN not justified	Commissioners return withholding immediately (with interest) or enter Dispute Resolution process (GC14)
Earlier of:WD0 + 3 monthsTerminationExpiry	Commissioners can permanently withhold amount specified in IBN

3

Payment Terms



Payment Terms: what we will cover

Pr	ocess	Contract Reference
1.	Setting payment terms for the contract	Schedule 3A – Local Prices Schedule 3D – Aligned Payment Incentive Arrangements Schedule 3F – Expected Annual Contract Value
2.	What happens if an invoice from a provider needs to be contested?	SC36 – Payment Terms

Payment terms

- National Tariff guidance still mandated by SC36 but substance has undergone major changes over last 3 years
- For contracts within same ICS or >£30m, new Aligned Payment & Incentive
 (API) rules apply document agreement in schedule 3D
- For other contracts, reach local agreement... can be block, activity x price, API rules, or anything else that is compliant with NTPS guidance
- If agreement cannot be reached, default is published national prices
- Expected Annual Value in schedule 3F can be £0 for 'call off' contracts
- Local variations or modifications to national rules in schedules 3B & 3C
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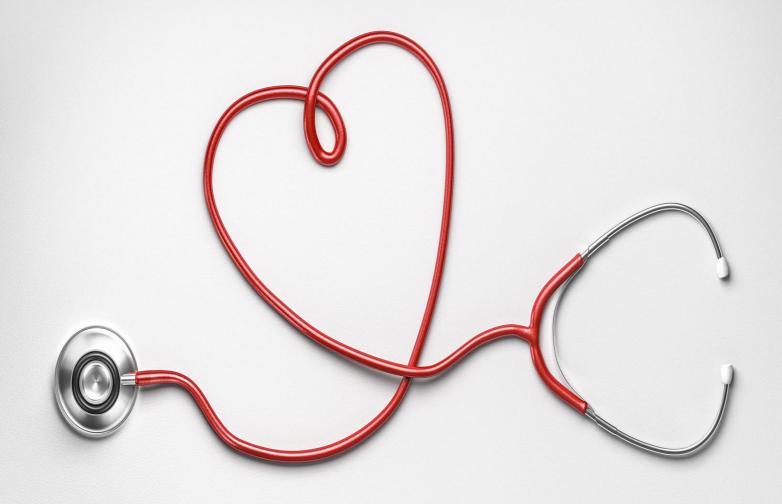
Payment terms: Contesting payments using SC36

Month 3	Contract monthly value paid on 15 th account to provider
End of Month 4	Data coded and sent to SUS or direct to commissioner ('first rec' or 'flex')
Month 5 (week 1)	Commissioner reviews data and raises queries For non-SUS contracts, provider sends invoice or credit note within 5 wk days —
Month 5 (week 2)	Provider responds to queries
Month 5 (week 3)	Provider re-submits data to SUS by 'post reconciliation inclusion date' Other data amended and re-sent by local agreement (Sch 6A)
Month 5 (final week)	Publication of final/frozen data on SUS for month 1 ('final rec' or 'freeze')
Month 6 (week 1)	Provider sends final reconciliation, invoice or credit note within 5 working days
Month 6 (week 2)	Commissioner can contest payment within 5 working days of receipt
Month 7 (week 2)	If payments remain contested after 20 working days, contesting party must seek dispute resolution (GC14)

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Service Delivery



Service delivery: what we will cover

Pro	ocess	Contract Reference
1.	Specifying the patient services to be provided under the contract	Schedule 2A – Service Specifications
2.	Adding desired patient outcomes and quality requirements in to the contract	Schedule 4 – Local Quality Requirements
3.	Where services are not being provided to the required standard, escalating issues to a Contract Review Meeting	GC8 – Contract Review
4.	Escalating unresolved issues using a Contract Performance Notice	GC9 – Contract Management

Service Delivery: Service specs

- Specs describe the health services to be provided under the Contract... Sch 2A
- So make sure all important services are sufficiently specified!

"The service specifications are one of the most important parts of the contract, as they describe the services being commissioned and can, therefore, be used to hold the provider to account for the delivery of the services, as specified." (TG36.1)

- Even more important where activity reports don't tell the whole story and/or block payment terms are in force
- If commissioners want a specific service or pathway, set it out in the spec

Service Delivery: Quality standards and outcomes

- National operational and quality standards are listed in SC can't be amended but not all standards will apply to all provider types
- Anything else the ICS wants locally is added to schedule 4 this is where you add local quality standards and patient outcomes required by ICS with cross-ref to the applicable service spec
- Financial sanctions for non-achievement have been removed NHS moving away from 'fines for failure' towards system collaboration to solve problems
- Financial incentives to achieve quality/outcomes can be added through CQUIN schemes (schedule 3E) or local incentive schemes (schedule 3A)

Service Delivery: Contract review and escalating issues

- Expectation is that most contract issues resolved informally and collaboratively
- Regular contract review meetings must be held to discuss any issues that need to be escalated to a formal meeting (GC8)
- Issues still unresolved can be further escalated using contract management process – see next slides (GC9)
- Either side has options to vary (GC13), suspend (GC16) or terminate (GC17) the contract or service(s) within the contract
- Final stage of escalation is to use dispute resolution process (GC14)

Service delivery: Escalating issues using GC9

Working Day 0	Commissioner or Provider issue Contract Performance Notice (CPN) for 'failing to comply with any obligation'
Working Day 10	 Contract Management Meeting to discuss, resulting in either: Withdrawn Remedial Action Plan (RAP) or Immediate Action Plan (IAP) Joint Investigation (JI)
WD10 + 2 mths	JI must complete and recommend either:CPN withdrawnAgree RAP
Working Day 15	Parties must agree content of RAP – outcomes, names and £ sanctions

Service delivery: Escalating issues using GC9 (cont.)

Working Day 20	If either party not attended CMM or RAP not agreed, inform Boards
Working Day 30	If RAP not agreed, commissioners may withhold up to 2% AMV
Within 5 days of RAP breach	Provider/Commissioner issue Exception Report to Boards and regulator Commissioners may withhold £ as specified in RAP or otherwise up to 2% AMV for each action breached (maximum 10% AMV per RAP)
20 days after ER issue or RAP not agreed within 6 months	Commissioner may permanently withhold £ if RAP breach not remedied within 20 days or by expiry/termination of contract. Same if RAP not agreed within 6 months of CMM or by expiry/termination.

5

Variations,
Suspensions,
Terminations &
Dispute
Resolution



Variation/Suspension/Termination/DRP: what we will cover

P	rocess	Contract Reference
1.	How to vary the terms of the contract in year	GC13 – Variations
2.	Suspending or terminating some or all of the contract where there are serious unresolved issues	GC16 – Suspension GC17 – Termination
3.	Using the Dispute Resolution Process as a last resort	GC14 – Dispute Resolution

Contract Variations

Working Day 0	Either party proposes CV and notifies other party
Working Day 10	Recipient party confirms whether agreed or not
Working Day 20	If not agreed, parties must meet to discuss
Working Day 30	Recipient party finally confirms whether agreed or not

If a provider refuses to accept CV, the commissioner may:

- Terminate service, with 3 months notice/6 months notice if materially impacts staff
- Withdraw proposed CV
- Go to Dispute Resolution (GC14) (?)

Contract Suspensions & Terminations

 If a Suspension Event occurs, commissioners can suspend services until the required standard is met (GC16)

e.g. "the Provider receiving a Contract Performance Notice in respect of a Service within 12 months after having agreed to implement a Remedial Action Plan in respect of the same issue with that Service"

- 'No fault' terminations either party can terminate the contract using the notice period agreed in the Particulars (GC17)
- Provider/commissioner default other party can terminate immediately

e.g. "two or more Exception Reports are issued to the Provider under GC9.20 within any rolling 6 month period" "the aggregate undisputed amount due to the Provider from the Co-ordinating Commissioner… exceeds 25% of the Expected Annual Contract Value"

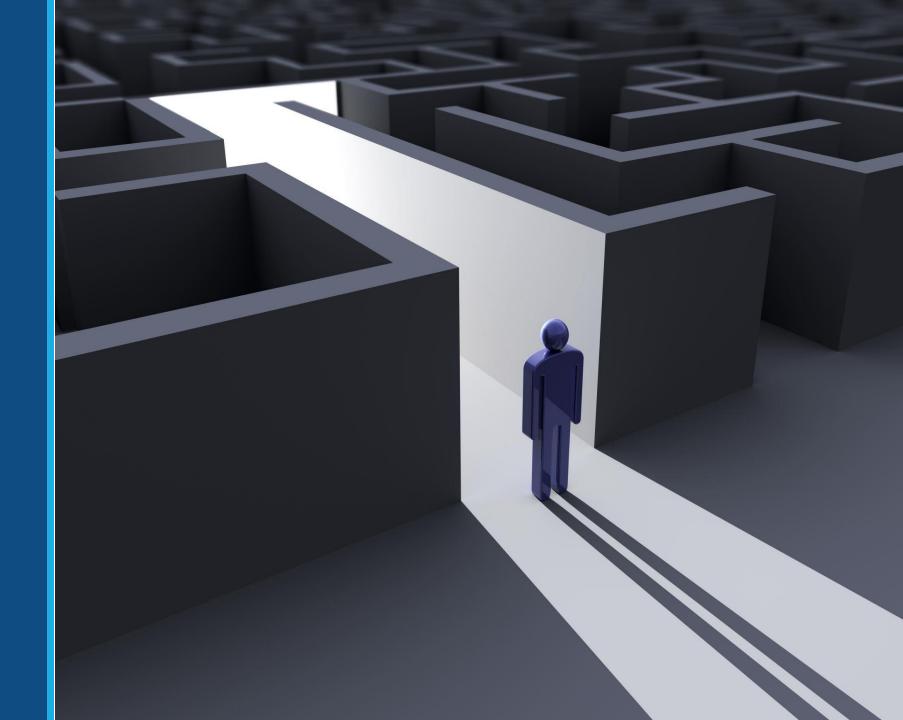
Dispute Resolution Process (DRP)

- For issues that cannot be resolved through normal contract processes
- Contract DRP (GC14) provides for escalated negotiation, followed by external mediation, followed by expert determination
- Much more on this in our separate session on avoiding disputes!

Working Day 0	Escalated negotiation – by senior person with no day-to-day involvement and authority to settle dispute
Working Day 10	Escalated negotiation – by Director, Chief Exec or other Board Member
Working Day 15	Mediation – by NHS England (NHS disputes)/per Particulars (non-NHS)
After mediation	Expert Determination – Expert appointed by NHS England (NHS)/CEDR (non-NHS)

6

Looking to the Future



So what next... "money for stuff"?

As we move away from activity x price and towards a form of risk share... what will we measure and how will we pay for it?

Mapping service pathways

- Shared understanding of the services required
- Simple charts & maps
- Getting the right people in the room
- Some practical tips



Commissioning for patient outcomes

- Distinguishing outcomes from inputs and outputs
- Why commission for outcomes?
- Measuring outcomes using KPIs



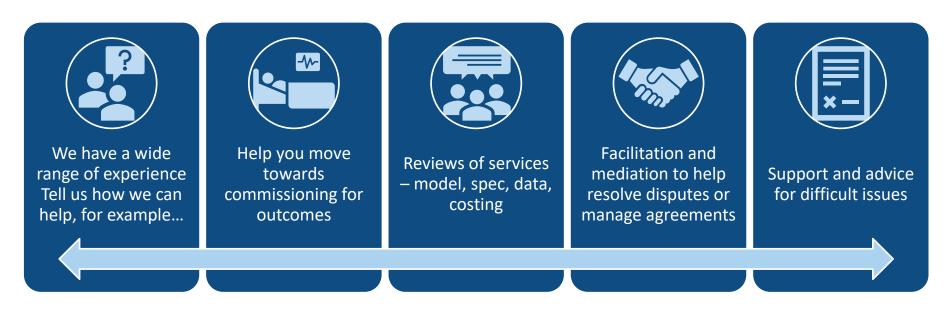
Costing and benchmarking

- Why look at provider costs?
- How does provider costing work?
- National guidance
- Benchmarking efficient costs

Which parts of the contract might be useful in the future?

Theme	Contract Reference	Reason
Thinking "System first"	Schedule 8 (JSOP)	All providers work to one agreed ICS plan
Service specifications	Schedule 2A (service specs)	ICS needs to jointly agree which services provided and how
Patient outcomes	Schedule 4 (local quality requirements)	Contract for patient outcomes, not volume of activity
Payment arrangements	Schedules 3A (prices), 3D (API), 3F (contract value)	Funding = block based on benchmarked cost ± variable adjs for volume/outcomes
Indicative activity plan	Schedules 2B (IAP), 2C (APA)	Still need to monitor volume/outputs as these often drive costs
Reporting requirements	Schedule 6A (reporting reqs)	Can't do any of the above without good data!

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Other courses we offer include

- Brave New World? Life in the NHS after the Health and Care Act
- Step by step guide to documenting patient services in your ICS
- Value not volume commissioning for patient outcomes
- Why is costing important? A 'how to' guide to pricing and costing
- Preparing for April 2023 what next?

If you are interested in these or other topics, email us at training@baileyandmoore.com and we can discuss your requirements

Thanks for listening!

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