

Havering PCT

Practice Based Commissioning (PBC)

Extract from PCT Toolkit, Published May 2005,
identifying Role of PEC in PBC

- 3.6 The **PEC role** is fundamental to any PbC local system and is clearly described within the guidance documentation. In summary, the PEC should:
- set the general direction for PbC development;
 - help devise clinical pathways of care;
 - oversee the use of management costs and make recommendations to the PCT Board on the reasonable use of any freed up resources;
 - ensure local agreements are in place;
 - ensure transparency throughout the local process (including through corporate governance of its own members in declaring interests);
 - monitor the levels of activity and spend under PbC;
 - ensure the following are being taken into account when recommending proposals to the Board:
 - the contribution any proposed service changes make to demand management and key policies;
 - the benefits to patients;
 - the wider public health gains;
 - the demonstration of whole-system solutions;
 - value for money;
 - the provision of appropriate and effective care;
 - key stakeholder support;
 - the involvement of patients and front-line staff.
- 3.7 The **PCT Board** also has a key role as it will consider recommendations from the PEC and sign off any statutory processes necessary. They may also wish to consider and agree on the impact of local PbC arrangements on the wider opportunities for changes to health services on a population basis or any local partnership agreements. The Board must be assured that potential conflicts of interest are addressed when, for example, there are circumstances where the practice commissioner is also the provider of the service. Furthermore, the Board plays a crucial part in ensuring that patients and the public are integrally involved in the commissioning decisions made under PbC.