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| **Borough name** | **Percentage of invoices paid on time (BVPI 8)** | **Link to authorities website for further information – If provided** |
| Croydon | 80.1 |  |
| Ealing | 60.7 |  |
| Enfield | 96.9 |  |
| Haringey | 91.0 |  |
| Lambeth | 94.4 |  |
| Sutton | 95.0 |  |

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| **Meta data:** | |
| **Date period provided**: | Financial year 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020 |
| **What does this indicator measure?** | Percentage of invoices for commercial goods and services paid by the Authority within 30 days of receipt or within the agreed payment terms |
| **Purpose/aim** | To encourage prompt payment of invoices received. |
| **Definition** | The number of undisputed invoices for commercial goods and services paid within mutually agreed terms or 30 days if such terms do not exist. To be expressed as a percentage of all such invoices paid by the Authority in the year. Exclude invoices paid from delegated school budgets.  The time starts from the date the Authority (not the payment section) receives the invoice to the date of: Dispatch of a cheque or other payment instrument; Notification to the bank for BACS payment; or Bank processing of the payment if the authority specifies a period after which the bank is to make payments once it has received the BACS tape.  If an invoice is received in advance, the 30 day or agreed term period starts from the satisfactory receipt of goods and/or services. Where the Authority does not record the date it receives the invoice it should add two days to the date of the invoice, unless it has sampled invoices during that year to get a more accurate period of delivery.  If sampling is used, the sample should be broadly representative of all invoices received by different departments and at different times of the year, and consist of at least 500 invoices.  ‘Mutually agreed terms’ means terms that have been specifically agreed to by the Authority and supplier rather than those a supplier puts on the end of an invoice as a matter of course. If the Authority has agreed terms they take precedence over the thirty-day period.  Authorities may include invoices which fall within the scope of VAT (remembering that zero rated and exempt items still fall within the scope of VAT) and exclude those that should be omitted from box 7 of the VAT return.  All direct debit items count as a success and each payment by a procurement card bill counts as an 'invoice' rather than the number of items on the bill.  Invoices paid by ALMOs should not be counted in this indicator. |
| **How calculated** | The denominator is the total number of undisputed invoices received.  (a / b) x 100  Where:  a = Number of undisputed invoices for commercial goods & services paid within 30 days of receipt or within the agreed payment terms  b = Total number of invoices received |
| **Data source** | This data is voluntarily submitted by the boroughs themselves. |
| **Data quality** | London Councils and the Self Improvement Board do not accept responsibility for the accuracy of the data. As a local collection it is requested that the calculations and definitions conform to the details above. However authorities may use local definitions that are not as stated above, but are provided as a similar figure for benchmarking purposes.  No external quality assurance has been conducted on the data.  Where data is missing no assumptions can be made about the reason, the authority may no longer collect the data, or local definitions may be too different to include for comparison.  Performance should not be league tabled for the reasons above and are collected as indicative indicators or good practice. |