

## **Jargon buster**

### **BME**

This term refers to Black and Minority Ethnic voluntary and community organisations and groups.

### **Codes of good practice**

The national Compact has five codes of Good Practice to make the agreement operational. These are on Funding and Procurement, Consultation and Policy Appraisal, Community Groups, Black and Minority Ethnic Groups, and Volunteering. The Derbyshire Compact is currently producing Derbyshire specific commentaries on these national codes.

### **Community groups**

A group of people with a common cause, often neighbourhood-based but may focus on a single issue for campaigning or self-help. Community groups are likely to be small, local, informal, unfunded and volunteer-run rather than employing staff. The blanket term for these groups is the community sector, which forms by far the largest part of the voluntary and community sector.

### **Compact champion**

Departments of public bodies, partnership boards and voluntary organisations may have Compact champions to promote the Local Compact and help drive implementation.

### **Compact proofing**

Compact proofing describes the process which checks that a draft policy paper or document to be published complies with the National or Derbyshire Compact and makes meaningful reference to it.

### **Compact way of working**

The Compact means more than just a written agreement laying down what we expect each other to do. It is about building relations that change how partners behave, engage and work together. Programmes that are jointly designed or partnership boards that demonstrate that all are treated equally show a commitment to getting it right together for mutual advantage. That is a Compact way of working.

### **Countywide Compact**

A Compact agreed between the county council, district councils, and local Voluntary and Community groups across the county together with other public bodies. This is the model that the Derbyshire Compact is based on.

### **Full cost recovery**

Full cost recovery involves recovering or funding the direct costs of a project or service plus a relevant proportion of all costs.

**Infrastructure organisations**

Local infrastructure bodies include development agencies such as rural community councils, councils for voluntary service, volunteer bureaux, federation of community organisations and other umbrella bodies. These support local groups in the work they do through providing information, advice, training, organising networks, partnership support and developing initiatives.

**Procurement**

Acquisition of goods and services from third party suppliers under legally binding contractual terms. Such acquisitions are for the direct benefit of the contracting authority, necessary for the delivery of services it provides or the running of its own business.

**Public bodies**

All local statutory public sector organisations including the local authority; primary care trust, other health trusts, emergency services, learning and skills councils, colleges, connexions, etc.

**Statutory sector**

Organisations created by Acts of Parliament which define their powers and duties.

**Voluntary organisations**

Voluntary Organisations exist for their self-defined purpose and are not set up by law. They are independent and range from large service providers and registered charities to small groups and clubs that may not be formally constituted, and which between them cover the entire range of activities and policy areas. They include faith groups, black and minority ethnic, refugee and asylum seeking groups, and tenants and residents associations. They may or may not use volunteers.

**Voluntary and Community sector**

The voluntary and community sector is the collective name for all the voluntary and community organisations.

**Volunteer**

Someone performing a service without payment (except expenses) or coercion.