Article 6 - Ordinary (Non-Statutory) Committees

Decision-Making Committees

- 6.1 The Combined Authority is required to appoint an audit committee and one or more overview and scrutiny committees. These are **statutory committees** see further Articles 7 (Overview and Scrutiny) and 8 (Audit and Ethical Standards).
- 6.2 The Combined Authority may also appoint an **ordinary** (that is, non-statutory) **committee** to carry out **Non-Mayoral Functions**. This does not prevent the Combined Authority from exercising any such function.
- 6.3 The Combined Authority shall fix the **number of members** of an ordinary committee and their **term of office**.
- Other than for a committee for regulating and controlling the finance of the Combined Authority, membership of a decision-making committee may include **Co-optees** (that is, persons who are not a Combined Authority Member) see further 7.15 below in relation to the voting rights of any co-optee.
- 6.5 The Mayor is **not** authorised by law to delegate a **Mayoral Function** to a committee. Nor can the Combined Authority arrange for a committee or subcommittee to exercise a Mayoral Function.

Decision-Making Sub-Committees

- A committee may appoint one or more sub-committees, and, unless the Combined Authority otherwise directs, the committee may arrange for a sub-committee or officer to exercise any of its functions. This does not prevent the committee from exercising any such function.
- 6.7 Any committee which appoints a sub-committee shall fix the **number of members** of the sub-committee and their **term of office**. Other than for a sub-committee for regulating and controlling the finance of the Combined Authority, membership of a decision-making sub-committee may include **Co-optees**.
- 6.8 Unless the Combined Authority or the committee directs otherwise, a sub-committee may arrange for an officer to exercise any of its functions. This will not prevent the sub-committee from exercising any such function.

Advisory Committees and Sub-Committees

- 6.9 The Combined Authority may appoint a committee to advise the Combined Authority on any matter relating to the exercise of functions of the Combined Authority.

 Membership of an advisory committee may consist of **Co-optees** appointed for a term fixed by the Combined Authority.
- 6.10 An advisory committee may appoint one or more sub-committees to advise the committee.

General

- 6.11 The functions which a committee may exercise are set out in the committee's **terms of reference** see further Part 3 of the Constitution.
- 6.12 The Combined Authority may make **standing orders** for any committee or subcommittee with respect to quorum, proceedings, and place of meeting see further the Combined Authority Procedure Rules and the Access to Information Rules in Part 4 of the Constitution. Subject to any standing orders made by the Combined Authority, the committee or sub-committee may determine the quorum, proceedings, and place of meeting.
- 6.13 **Private Sector Representatives** on committees and sub-committees will be appointed as Co-optees in accordance with any Recruitment and Appointment Procedure for Private Sector Representatives approved by the Combined Authority from time to time.
- 6.14 **Allowances** for Co-optees are set out in the Combined Authority's Members' Allowances Scheme in Part 6 of the Constitution.

Voting Rights

- 6.15 A Co-optee who is a member of an ordinary **decision-making committee or sub-committee** appointed by the Combined Authority shall be a non-voting member of that committee or sub-committee unless that person:
 - is a member of one of the Constituent Councils, or
 - is a member appointed from a Non-Constituent Body given voting right by resolution of the Combined Authority, and
 - in relation to a sub-committee, is a member of the committee which appointed the sub-committee.
- 6.16 No person who is a member of an **advisory committee** or **sub-committee** is required to be treated as a non-voting member of that committee or subcommittee.