

Appendix A – Draft Section 26 of the Constitution – Code of Corporate Governance

Code of Corporate Governance

Introduction to the Code of Corporate Governance

- 26.1 Corporate Governance is the system by which Kent County Council directs and controls its functions in the best interests of the people and communities of Kent.
- 26.2 Good corporate governance is fundamental to securing confidence in public services, and so governance arrangements must be transparent to the community and other stakeholders and promote their involvement. This is to demonstrate openness, integrity, and accountability.
- 26.3 Governance arrangements should be aligned with the Council's core vision and objectives, and ensure continuous improvement in the context of economy, efficiency, and effectiveness.
- 26.4 The Code of Corporate Governance describes the principles applied by Kent County Council as the framework for good corporate governance, how the Council is adhering to those principles, and the key policies and plans in place to support this.
- 26.5 The Code follows closely the seven principles identified in 'Delivering Good Governance in Local Government (2016)', published jointly by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA), and the Society of Local Authority Chief Executives and Senior Managers (SOLACE), as a best practice framework for local authorities. These principles are set out in detail below (26.10 on) and are as follows:
- (a) Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values, and respecting the rule of law.
 - (b) Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement.
 - (c) Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social and environmental benefits.
 - (d) Determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes.
 - (e) Developing the local authority's capacity, including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it.
 - (f) Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management.
 - (g) Implementing good practices in transparency, reporting and audit to effective accountability.
- 26.6 As part of the Code of Corporate Governance, this Council will comply with the principles and standards of the [CIPFA Financial Management Code](#).

- 26.7 The Council's corporate governance arrangements are reviewed annually and reported, with any consequential recommendations, to the Governance and Audit Committee and the County Council for approval
- 26.8 The Code of Corporate Governance as adopted by Kent County Council is set out in Sections 26.10 to 26.16. The title of each principle is followed by a table setting out its features and indicative content of what the Council has in place to demonstrate compliance.
- 26.9 As set out in the document referred to in 26.5 and the '[International Framework: Good Governance in the Public Sector](#)' (CIPFA/IFAC, 2014), governance is dynamic and in adopting a Code of Corporate Governance, a local authority is committed to improving governance on a continuing basis. In accordance with this model, Principles A and B permeate implementation of Principles C to G. Developments in improving corporate governance will be reported on a routine basis to the Governance and Audit Committee.

The Code of Corporate Governance

26.10 *Principle A – Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values, and respecting the rule of law.*

Local government organisations are accountable not only for how much they spend, but also for how they use the resources under their stewardship. This includes accountability for outputs, both positive and negative, and for the outcomes they have achieved. In addition, they have an overarching responsibility to serve the public interest in adhering to the requirements of legislation and government policies. It is essential that, as a whole, they can demonstrate the appropriateness of all their actions across all activities and have mechanisms in place to encourage and enforce adherence to ethical values and to respect the rule of law

Actions and behaviours that demonstrate good governance:

Sub-principle – Behaving with integrity.

- Ensuring Members and Officers behave with integrity and lead a culture where acting in the public interest is visibly and consistently demonstrated thereby protecting the reputation of the organisation.
- Ensuring Members take the lead in establishing specific standard operating principles or values for the organisation and its staff and that they are communicated and understood. These should build on the Seven Principles of Public Life (the Nolan Principles).
- Leading by example and using these standard operating principles or values as a framework for decision making and other actions.
- Demonstrating, communicating, and embedding the standard operating principles or values through appropriate policies and processes which are reviewed on a regular basis to ensure that they are operating effectively.

Sub-principle – Demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values.

- Seeking to establish, monitor and maintain the organisation's ethical standards and performance.
- Underpinning personal behaviour with ethical values and ensuring they permeate all aspects of the organisation's culture and operation.
- Developing and maintaining robust policies and procedures which place emphasis on agreed ethical values.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that external providers of services on behalf of the organisation are required to act with integrity and in compliance with high ethical standards expected by the organisation.
<p>Sub-principle – Respecting the rule of law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring Members and staff demonstrate a strong commitment to the rule of the law as well as adhering to relevant laws and regulations. • Creating the conditions to ensure that the statutory Officers, other key post holders and Members are able to fulfil their responsibilities in accordance with legislative and regulatory requirements. • Striving to optimise the use of the full powers available for the benefit of citizens, communities, and other stakeholders. • Dealing with breaches of legal and regulatory provisions effectively. • Ensuring corruption and misuse of power are dealt with effectively.
<p>What we have in place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complaints and Feedback • Whistle Blowing Policy • Constitution • Delegation Table (Constitution: Appendix) • Member Code of Conduct (Constitution Section 21) and register of interests • Officer Code of Conduct (Constitution Section 23) and register of interests • Convention on Member: Officer Relations (Constitution Section 22) • Equality and Diversity policy statement • Scrutiny Committee • Standards Committee • Access to information • Anti-Bribery Policy • Anti-Fraud and Corruption Policy • Anti-Money Laundering Policy • Data Protection Policy • Commissioning Standards Guidance – Social Value • Members Induction and Development

26.11 *Principle B - Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement.*

The long-term nature and impact of many of local government’s responsibilities mean that it should define and plan outcomes and that these should be sustainable. Decisions should further the organisation’s purpose, contribute to intended benefits and outcomes, and remain within the limits of authority and resources. Input from all groups of stakeholders, including citizens, service users, and institutional stakeholders, is vital to the success of this process and in balancing competing demands when determining priorities for the finite resources available.

Actions and behaviours that demonstrate good governance:

Sub-principle – Openness

- Ensuring an open culture through demonstrating, documenting, and communicating the organisation’s commitment to openness.
- Making decisions that are open about actions, plans, resource use, forecasts, outputs, and outcomes. The presumption is for openness. If that is not the case, a

justification for the reasoning for keeping a decision confidential should be provided.

- Providing clear reasoning and evidence for decisions in both public records and explanations to stakeholders and being explicit about the criteria, rationale and considerations used. In due course, ensuring that the impact and consequences of those decisions are clear.
- Using formal and informal consultation and engagement to determine the most appropriate and effective interventions/ courses of action.

Sub-principle – Engaging comprehensively with institutional stakeholders.

- Effectively engaging with institutional stakeholders to ensure that the purpose, objectives and intended outcomes for each stakeholder relationship are clear so that outcomes are achieved successfully and sustainably.
- Developing formal and informal partnerships to allow for resources to be used more efficiently and outcomes achieved more effectively.
- Ensuring that partnerships are based on:
 - trust,
 - a shared commitment to change,
 - a culture that promotes and accepts challenge among partners, and
 - that the added value of partnership working is explicit.

NB: institutional stakeholders are the other organisations that local government needs to work with to improve services and outcomes (such as commercial partners and suppliers as well as other public or third sector organisations) or organisations to which they are accountable.

Sub-principle - Engaging stakeholders effectively, including individual citizens and service users.

- Establishing a clear policy on the type of issues that the organisation will meaningfully consult with or involve individual citizens, service users and other stakeholders to ensure that service (or other) provision is contributing towards the achievement of intended outcomes.
- Ensuring that communication methods are effective, and that Members and Officers are clear about their roles with regard to community engagement.
- Encouraging, collecting, and evaluating the views and experiences of communities, citizens, service users and organisations of different backgrounds including reference to future needs.
- Implementing effective feedback mechanisms in order to demonstrate how their views have been taken into account.
- Balancing feedback from more active stakeholder groups with other stakeholder groups to ensure inclusivity.
- Taking account of the interests of future generations of taxpayers and service users.

What we have in place:

- [Access to Information](#)
- [Complaints and Feedback](#)
- Kent Council Leaders
- [Let's Talk Kent \(consultation website\)](#)
- [Outside Bodies List](#)
- [Kent Partners Compact](#)
- [Voluntary and community sector policy](#)

- [Petition scheme](#)
- [Constitution Section 19 \(Partnerships\)](#)
- [Meeting papers online](#)
- [FED](#) and [Key Decisions](#) online
- [Statement of Accounts](#)
- [Annual Governance Statement](#)
- [Media Hub](#)
- [Vision for Kent 2012-2022](#)

26.12 *Principle C - Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social and environmental benefits.*

The long-term nature and impact of many of local government's responsibilities mean that it should define and plan outcomes and that these should be sustainable. Decisions should further the organisation's purpose, contribute to intended benefits and outcomes, and remain within the limits of authority and resources. Input from all groups of stakeholders, including citizens, service users, and institutional stakeholders, is vital to the success of this process and in balancing competing demands when determining priorities for the finite resources available.

Actions and behaviours that demonstrate good governance:

Sub-principle - Defining outcomes.

- Having a clear vision which is an agreed formal statement of the organisation's purpose and intended outcomes containing appropriate performance indicators, which provides the basis for the organisation's overall strategy, planning and other decisions.
- Specifying the intended impact on, or changes for, stakeholders including citizens and service users. It could be immediately or over the course of a year or longer.
- Delivering defined outcomes on a sustainable basis within the resources that will be available.
- Identifying and managing risks to the achievement of outcomes.
- Managing service users' expectations effectively with regard to determining priorities and making the best use of the resources available.
- Considering and balancing the combined economic, social and environmental impact of policies, plans and decisions when taking decisions about service provision.
- Taking a longer-term view with regard to decision making, taking account of risk and acting transparently where there are potential conflicts between the organisation's intended outcomes and short-term factors such as the political cycle or financial constraints.
- Determining the wider public interest associated with balancing conflicting interests between achieving the various economic, social, and environmental benefits, through consultation where possible, in order to ensure appropriate trade-offs.
- Ensuring fair access to services.

What we have in place:

- [Vision for Kent 2012-2022](#)
- [Setting the Course](#)
- [Medium Term Financial Plan](#)

- [Environment Policy](#)
- [Equality Impact Assessments Policy](#)
- [Strategic Delivery Plan](#)
- [Minerals and waste planning policy](#)
- [Local transport plan](#)
- [Community safety framework](#)
- [Let's Talk Kent \(consultation website\)](#)
- [Annual Budget](#)
- [Treasury Management Strategy](#)

26.13 *Principle D – Determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes.*

Local government achieves its intended outcomes by providing a mixture of legal, regulatory, and practical interventions (courses of action). Determining the right mix of these courses of action is a critically important strategic choice that local government has to make to ensure intended outcomes are achieved. They need robust decision-making mechanisms to ensure that their defined outcomes can be achieved in a way that provides the best trade-off between the various types of resource inputs while still enabling effective and efficient operations. Decisions made need to be reviewed frequently to ensure that achievement of outcomes is optimised.

Actions and behaviours that demonstrate good governance:

Sub-principle - Determining interventions.

- Ensuring decision makers receive objective and rigorous analysis of a variety of options indicating how intended outcomes would be achieved and including the risks associated with those options. Therefore, ensuring best value is achieved however services are provided.
- Considering feedback from citizens and service users when making decisions about service improvements or where services are no longer required in order to prioritise competing demands within limited resources available including people, skills, land and assets and bearing in mind future impacts.

Sub-principle – Planning interventions.

- Establishing and implementing robust planning and control cycles that cover strategic and operational plans, priorities, and targets.
- Engaging with internal and external stakeholders in determining how services and other courses of action should be planned and delivered.
- Considering and monitoring risks facing each partner when working collaboratively including shared risks.
- Ensuring arrangements are flexible and agile so that the mechanisms for delivering outputs can be adapted to changing circumstances.
- Establishing appropriate key performance indicators (KPIs) as part of the planning process in order to identify how the performance of services and projects is to be measured.
- Ensuring capacity exists to generate the information required to review service quality regularly.
- Preparing budgets in accordance with organisational objectives, strategies and the medium-term financial plan.
- Informing medium- and long-term resource planning by drawing up realistic

estimates of revenue and capital expenditure aimed at developing a sustainable funding strategy.

Sub-principle - Optimising achievement of intended outcomes.

- Ensuring the medium-term financial strategy integrates and balances service priorities, affordability and other resource constraints.
- Ensuring the budgeting process is all-inclusive, taking into account the full cost of operations over the medium and longer term.
- Ensuring the medium-term financial strategy sets the context for ongoing decisions on significant delivery issues or responses to changes in the external environment that may arise during the budgetary period in order for outcomes to be achieved while optimising resource usage.
- Ensuring the achievement of 'social value' through service planning and commissioning.

What we have in place:

- [Forthcoming Executive Decisions \(FED\)](#)
- [Annual Budget](#)
- [Medium Term Financial Plan](#)
- [Constitution: Part Two \(Functions and Decision-Making\)](#)
- [School admission appeals process](#)
- [Asset Management Strategy 2018-23](#)
- [Commissioning framework](#)
- [Strategic Delivery Plan](#)
- [Control framework for strategies and policies](#)
- [Let's Talk Kent \(consultation website\)](#)
- Budget monitoring process
- Performance monitoring process
- [Risk Management Strategy](#)

26.14 *Principle E – Developing the local authority's capacity, including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it.*

Local government needs appropriate structures and leadership, as well as people with the right skills, appropriate qualifications and mindset, to operate efficiently and effectively and achieve intended outcomes within the specified periods. A local government organisation must ensure that it has both the capacity to fulfil its own mandate and to make certain that there are policies in place to guarantee that its management has the operational capacity for the organisation as a whole. Because both individuals and the environment in which an organisation operates will change over time, there will be a continuous need to develop its capacity as well as the skills and experience of individual staff Members. Leadership in local government is strengthened by the participation of people with many different types of backgrounds, reflecting the structure and diversity of communities.

Actions and behaviours that demonstrate good governance:

Sub-principle - Developing the local authority's capacity.

- Reviewing operations, performance use of assets on a regular basis to ensure their continuing effectiveness.
- Improving resource use through appropriate application of techniques such as benchmarking and other options in order to determine how the authority's

- resources are allocated so that outcomes are achieved effectively and efficiently.
- Recognising the benefits of partnerships and collaborative working where added value can be achieved.
 - Developing and maintaining an effective workforce plan to enhance the strategic allocation of resources.

Sub-principle - Developing the capability of the local authority's leadership and other individuals.

- Developing protocols to ensure that elected and appointed leaders negotiate with each other regarding their respective roles early on in the relationship and that a shared understanding of roles and objectives is maintained.
- Publishing a statement that specifies the types of decisions that are delegated and those reserved for the collective decision making of the governing body.
- Ensuring the Leader and the Chief Executive have clearly defined and distinctive leadership roles within a structure whereby the Chief Executive leads the authority in implementing strategy and managing the delivery of services and other outputs set by Members and each provides a check and a balance for each other's authority.
- Developing the capabilities of Members and senior management to achieve effective shared leadership and to enable the organisation to respond successfully to changing legal and policy demands as well as economic, political, and environmental changes and risks by:
 - ensuring Members and staff have access to appropriate induction tailored to their role and that ongoing training and development matching individual and organisational requirements is available and encouraged,
 - ensuring Members and Officers have the appropriate skills, knowledge, resources, and support to fulfil their roles and responsibilities and ensuring that they are able to update their knowledge on a continuing basis, and
 - ensuring personal, organisational, and system-wide development through shared learning, including lessons learnt from governance weaknesses both internal and external.
- Ensuring that there are structures in place to encourage public participation.
- Taking steps to consider the leadership's own effectiveness and ensuring leaders are open to constructive feedback from peer review and inspections.
- Holding staff to account through regular performance reviews which take account of training or development needs.
- Ensuring arrangements are in place to maintain the health and wellbeing of the workforce and support individuals in maintaining their own physical and mental wellbeing.

What we have in place:

- Kent Council Leaders
- [Operating Standards](#)
- [Personnel policies](#)
- [Performance management](#)
- Members Induction and Development
- [Selection and Member Services Committee](#)
- Member Development Sub-Committee
- [Staff Induction, training, and development \(including Managing in Kent\)](#)
- [Constitution Sections 10 and 11 \(Delegations\)](#)
- [People Strategy 2017 to 2022](#)

- [Pay policy](#)
- [Kent Partners Compact](#)
- [Voluntary and community sector policy](#)
- [Personnel Committee](#)
- [Managing in KCC programme](#)
- [Health, Safety, and Wellbeing services](#)

26.15 *Principle F - Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management.*

Local government needs to ensure that the organisations and governance structures that it oversees have implemented, and can sustain, an effective performance management system that facilitates effective and efficient delivery of planned services. Risk management and internal control are important and integral parts of a performance management system and are crucial to the achievement of outcomes. Risk should be considered and addressed as part of all decision-making activities.

A strong system of financial management is essential for the implementation of policies and the achievement of intended outcomes, as it will enforce financial discipline, strategic allocation of resources, efficient service delivery and accountability.

It is also essential that a culture and structure for scrutiny are in place as a key part of accountable decision making, policy making and review. A positive working culture that accepts, promotes, and encourages constructive challenge is critical to successful scrutiny and successful service delivery. Importantly, this culture does not happen automatically, it requires repeated public commitment from those in authority.

Actions and behaviours that demonstrate good governance:

Sub-principle - Managing risk.

- Recognising that risk management is an integral part of all activities and must be considered in all aspects of decision making.
- Implementing robust and integrated risk management arrangements and ensuring that they are working effectively.
- Ensuring that responsibilities for managing individual risks are clearly allocated.

Sub-principle - Managing performance.

- Monitoring service delivery effectively including planning, specification, execution, and independent post implementation review.
- Making decisions based on relevant, clear objective analysis and advice pointing out the implications and risks inherent in the organisation's financial, social, and environmental position and outlook.
- Ensuring an effective scrutiny or oversight function is in place which encourages constructive challenge and debate on policies and objectives before, during and after decisions are made thereby enhancing the organisation's performance and that of any organisation for which it is responsible.
- Providing Members and senior management with regular reports on service delivery plans and on progress towards outcome achievement.
- Ensuring there is consistency between specification stages (such as budgets) and post implementation reporting (e.g., financial statements).

Sub-principle - Robust internal control.

- Aligning the risk management strategy and policies on internal control with achieving the objectives.
- Evaluating and monitoring the authority's risk management and internal control on a regular basis.
- Ensuring effective counter fraud and anti-corruption arrangements are in place.
- Ensuring additional assurance on the overall adequacy and effectiveness of the framework of governance, risk management and control is provided by the internal auditor.
- Ensuring an audit committee or equivalent group or function which is independent of the executive and accountable to the governing body:
 - provides a further source of effective assurance regarding arrangements for managing risk and maintaining an effective control environment, and
 - that its recommendations are listened to and acted upon.

Sub-principle - Managing data.

- Ensuring effective arrangements are in place for the safe collection, storage, use and sharing of data, including processes to safeguard personal data.
- Ensuring effective arrangements are in place and operating effectively when sharing data with other bodies.
- Reviewing and auditing regularly the quality and accuracy of data used in decision making and performance monitoring.

Sub-principle - Strong public financial management.

- Ensuring financial management supports both long-term achievement of outcomes and short-term financial and operational performance.
- Ensuring well-developed financial management is integrated at all levels of planning and control, including management of financial risks and controls.

What we have in place:

- [Equality Impact Assessments Policy](#)
- [Constitution Section 13 \(Financial Procedures\)](#)
- [Financial Regulations](#)
- [Councillor allowances and expenses](#)
- [Local Authority Companies Manual](#)
- [Data quality policy](#)
- [The Code of Recommended Practice for Local Authorities on Data Transparency](#)
- [Risk Management Strategy](#)
- [Corporate Risk Register](#)
- [Governance and Audit Committee](#)
- [Spending the Council's Money \(procurement policy\)](#)
- [Anti-Bribery Policy](#)
- [Anti-Fraud and Corruption Policy](#)
- [Anti-Money Laundering Policy](#)
- [Data Protection Policy](#)
- [Data Protection Impact Assessments](#)
- [Data Breach Policy](#)
- [Records Management Policy](#)
- [Governance and Audit Committee](#)
- [Information Security Policies](#)
- [Corporate Information Governance Group](#)

26.16 *Principle G - Implementing good practices in transparency, reporting and audit to effective accountability.*

Accountability is about ensuring that those making decisions and delivering services are answerable for them. Effective accountability is concerned not only with reporting on actions completed, but also ensuring that stakeholders are able to understand and respond as the organisation plans and carries out its activities in a transparent manner. Both external and internal audit contribute to effective accountability.

Actions and behaviours that demonstrate good governance:

Sub-principle - Implementing good practice in transparency.

- Writing and communicating reports for the public and other stakeholders in an understandable style appropriate to the intended audience and ensuring that they are easy to access and interrogate.
- Striking a balance between providing the right amount of information to satisfy transparency demands and enhance public scrutiny while not being too onerous to provide and for users to understand.

Sub-principle - Implementing good practices in reporting.

- Reporting at least annually on performance, value for money and the stewardship of its resources.
- Ensuring Members and senior management own the results.
- Ensuring robust arrangements for assessing the extent to which the principles contained in the Framework have been applied and publishing the results on this assessment including an action plan for improvement and evidence to demonstrate good governance (annual governance statement).
- Ensuring that the Framework is applied to jointly managed or shared service organisations as appropriate.
- Ensuring the performance information that accompanies the financial statements is prepared on a consistent and timely basis and the statements allow for comparison with other similar organisations.

Sub-principle - Assurance and effective accountability.

- Ensuring that recommendations for corrective action made by external audit are acted upon.
- Ensuring an effective internal audit service with direct access to Members is in place which provides assurance with regard to governance arrangements and recommendations are acted upon.
- Welcoming peer challenge, reviews and inspections from regulatory bodies and implementing recommendations.
- Gaining assurance on risks associated with delivering services through third parties and that this is evidenced in the annual governance statement.
- Ensuring that when working in partnership, arrangements for accountability are clear and that the need for wider public accountability has been recognised and met.

What we have in place:

- [Webcasting of public meetings](#)
- [Web Accessibility Policy](#)
- [Statement of Accounts](#)
- [Annual Governance Statement](#)
- [Business Plans](#)

- [Access to information](#)
- [Let's Talk Kent](#) (consultation website)
- [Governance and Audit Committee](#)
- [Personnel Committee](#)
- Peers/External reviews
- Internal audit opinion
- External audit letters
- [Internal audit charter](#)

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