

# Audit Progress Report and Sector Update

**Kent County Council**  
Year ending 31 March 2018

25 January 2018



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# Introduction



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This paper provides the Governance and Audit Committee with a report on progress in delivering our responsibilities as your external auditors.

The paper also includes:

- a summary of emerging national issues and developments that may be relevant to you as a local authority; and
- includes a number of challenge questions in respect of these emerging issues which the Governance and Audit Committee may wish to consider (these are a tool to use, if helpful, rather than formal questions requiring responses for audit purposes)

Members of the Governance and Audit Committee can find further useful material on our website, where we have a section dedicated to our work in the public sector. Here you can download copies of our publications. Click on the Grant Thornton logo to be directed to the website [www.grant-thornton.co.uk](http://www.grant-thornton.co.uk).

If you would like further information on any items in this briefing, or would like to register with Grant Thornton to receive regular email updates on issues that are of interest to you, please contact either your Engagement Lead or Engagement Manager.

# Progress at January 2018

## Financial Statements Audit

We have started planning for the 2017/18 financial statements audit and we carried out preliminary visits in December 2017 to update our understanding of the systems and control environment in place around the main transactional cycles, and to select our early testing samples. We have completed this work during further visits in January 2018.

We are due to carry out our early testing audit visits in early February and early March 2018. These visits will include:

- Review of Internal Audit reports on core financial systems
- Early work on emerging accounting issues, significant estimates and judgements and the restatement of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure statement and Expenditure and Funding Analysis in line with Directorate changes
- Early substantive testing of operating expenditure, employee remuneration, grants and other contributions revenues, manual journals and existence/ownership of brought-forward property, plant and equipment

We will report any findings from the interim audit to you and we will issue a detailed audit plan, setting out our proposed approach to the audit of the Council's 2017/18 financial statements at the April 2018 Governance and Audit Committee meeting.

The statutory deadline for the issue of the 2017/18 opinion is the 31 July 2018. We discuss our plan and timetable with officers.

The final accounts audit on site fieldwork is due to begin on the 4 June with findings reported to you in the Audit Findings Report by at the July 2018 Governance and Audit Committee.

## Value for Money

The scope of our work is set out in the guidance issued by the National Audit Office. The Code requires auditors to satisfy themselves that; "the Council has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources".

The guidance confirmed the overall criterion as: "in all significant respects, the audited body had proper arrangements to ensure it took properly informed decisions and deployed resources to achieve planned and sustainable outcomes for taxpayers and local people".

The three sub criteria for assessment to be able to give a conclusion overall are:

- Informed decision making
- Sustainable resource deployment
- Working with partners and other third parties

We will make our initial risk assessment to determine our approach in February and March 2018 and report this to you in our Audit Plan at the April 2018 Governance and Audit Committee meeting.

We will report our work in the Audit Findings Report and give our Value For Money Conclusion by the deadline in July 2018.

## Other areas

### Meetings

We met with Finance Officers in January to continue planning and coordinating our early testing audit visits and we continue to be in discussions with finance staff regarding emerging developments and to ensure the audit process is smooth and effective. This meeting was also used to introduce key Officers to Paul Dossett who is taking over as Engagement Lead for 2017/18.

### Events

We provide a range of workshops, along with network events for members and publications to support the Council. Our next event is our Local Government update sessions, which provide an update on the changes to the Accounts for 2017-18. A session for our Kent clients is being run at Ashford BC on the 7<sup>th</sup> of February, with further dates in London during February. Please liaise with your Engagement Team if you wish to attend any of these events.

# Audit Deliverables

2017/18 Deliverables	Planned Date	Status
<b>Fee Letter</b> Confirming audit fee for 2017/18.	April 2017	Complete
<b>Accounts Audit Plan</b> We are required to issue a detailed accounts audit plan to the Governance and Audit Committee setting out our proposed approach in order to give an opinion on the Council's 2017-18 financial statements.	April 2018	Not yet due
<b>Interim Audit Findings</b> We will report to you the findings from our interim audit and our initial value for money risk assessment within our Progress Report.	April 2018	Not yet due
<b>Audit Findings Report</b> The Audit Findings Report will be reported to the July Governance and Audit Committee.	July 2018	Not yet due
<b>Auditors Report</b> This is the opinion on your financial statements, annual governance statement and value for money conclusion.	July 2018	Not yet due
<b>Annual Audit Letter</b> This letter communicates the key issues arising from our work.	August 2018	Not yet due

# Sector Update

Local government finances are at a tipping point. Councils are tackling a continuing drive to achieve greater efficiency in the delivery of public services, whilst facing the challenges to address rising demand, ongoing budget pressures and social inequality.

Our sector update provides you with an up to date summary of emerging national issues and developments to support you. We cover areas which may have an impact on your organisation, the wider NHS and the public sector as a whole. Links are provided to the detailed report/briefing to allow you to delve further and find out more.

Our public sector team at Grant Thornton also undertake research on service and technical issues. We will bring you the latest research publications in this update. We also include areas of potential interest to start conversations within the organisation and with Governance and Audit Committee members, as well as any accounting and regulatory updates.

- **Grant Thornton Publications**
- **Insights from local government sector specialists**
- **Reports of interest**
- **Accounting and regulatory updates**

More information can be found on our dedicated public sector and local government sections on the Grant Thornton website by clicking on the logos below:

Public Sector

Local  
government

# Combined Authorities: Signs of Success



In her foreword to ‘Building our Industrial Strategy’ the Prime Minister states that the initiative “will help to deliver a stronger economy and a fairer society – where wealth and opportunity are spread across every community in our United Kingdom, not just the most prosperous places in London and the South East.”

Combined Authorities (CAs) – the newest model for the governance of local public services – are central to this.

In response to this, Grant Thornton and Bond Dickinson have jointly commissioned a report which provides an insight into the establishment of each combined authority in the context of their specific challenges. It is still early days for most combined authorities – the political and administrative difficulties of adopting this model are not to be under-estimated - but early signs are emerging of their potential to innovate and drive success.

The report benchmarks combined authorities using key indicators of growth, housing, transport and skills amongst others. We have also used our Vibrant Economy Index, which goes beyond financial returns and takes into account the wellbeing of society, to compare city regions. We believe that these benchmarks can serve as a baseline for assessment of progress over time.

## Key findings from the report:

- CAs must begin to reduce the institutional blurring with historic local government structures that has occurred with their formation. As greater clarity emerges over their roles, functions, and profiles of individual mayors, their perceived legitimacy will increase.
- CAs stand and fall on their ability to add value through targeted investment, strategic co-ordination, joined-up policy and the leveraging in of additional resources (particularly additional private sector funds).
- There is no single checklist or set of criteria for measuring the success of mayors and combined authorities, each city region must articulate its own challenges and show progress in tackling them.
- A balanced set of benchmarks encompassing both economic and social success will, however, serve as a useful stimulus for the debate around the impact of the combined authority model over time.

[Click on the report cover to download and read more.](#)



Grant Thornton Publication



# Setting up a successful social enterprise



Local government continues to innovate as it reacts to ongoing austerity. An important strand of this response has been the development of alternative delivery models, including local authority trading companies, joint ventures and social enterprises.

This report focuses on social enterprises in local government; those organisations that trade with a social purpose or carry out activities for community benefit rather than private advantage. Social enterprises come in a variety of shapes and sizes as they do not have a single legal structure or ownership rule and can adopt any corporate form as long as it has a social purpose.

If you are a local authority looking to transition a public service to a social enterprise model certain factors will be key to your success including: leadership, continuing the culture, branding, staff reward and secure income stream.

Download our guide to explore how to handle these factors to ensure success, the requirements for setting up a social enterprise; and how social enterprise can be ended.

The guide also showcases a number of compelling case studies from local authorities around England, featuring inspiring ideas from those social enterprises that have been a success; and lessons learned from those that have encountered challenges.

## Key findings from the report:

- Austerity continues to be a key driver for change: social enterprises are a clear choice where there is an opportunity to enhance the culture of community involvement by transferring these services into a standalone entity at its centre
- The social enterprise model tends to lend itself more to community services such as libraries, heritage management and leisure, but not exclusively so
- Social enterprises can open up new routes of funding including the ability to be flexible on pricing and access to pro bono or subsidised advice
- Some local authorities have converted exiting models into social enterprises; for example where a greater focus on social outcomes has been identified

[Click on the report cover to download and read more](#)



Grant Thornton Publication





# The Board: creating and protecting value



In all sectors, boards are increasingly coming under pressure from both the market and regulators to improve their effectiveness and accountability. This makes business sense given a strong governance culture in the boardroom produces better results, promotes good behaviour within the organisation and drives an organisation's purpose.

Grant Thornton's new report 'The Board: creating and protecting value' is a cross-sector review of board effectiveness, based on a survey of executives and non-executives from a range of organisations including charities, housing associations, universities, local government, private companies and publically listed companies.

It considers the challenges faced by boards, ways in which they can operate more effectively; and how to strike the right balance between value protection and value creation.

This report uses the DLMA analysis which categorises skills into four areas: Directorship, Leadership, Management and Assurance.

This powerful tool provides a framework with which to evaluate how well an organisation is performing in balance of skills and understanding of roles; and responsibilities between the executive and Board. It helps align risk (value protection) and opportunity (value creation) with overarching strategy and purpose.

[Click on the report cover to download and read more](#)



Source: The Board: Creating and protecting value, 2017, Grant Thornton

Grant Thornton Publication



# Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting and IFRS 9 and IFRS 15

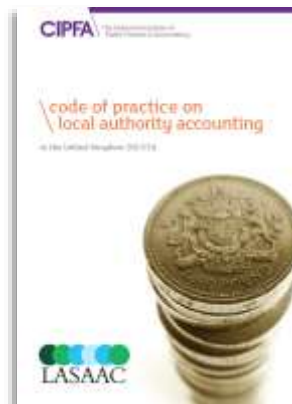
CIPFA/LASAAC has issued the Local Authority Accounting Code for 2017/18 which specifies the principles and practices of accounting required to prepare a Statement of Accounts.

The main changes to the Code include:

- amendments to section 2.2 for the Community Infrastructure Levy to clarify the treatment of revenue costs and any charges received before the commencement date
- amendment to section 3.1 to introduce key reporting principles for the Narrative Report
- updates to section 3.4 covering the presentation of financial statements to clarify the reporting requirements for accounting policies and going concern reporting
- changes to section 3.5 affecting the Housing Revenue Account, to reflect the Housing Revenue Account (Accounting Practices) Directions 2016 disclosure requirements for English authorities
- following the amendments in the Update to the 2016/17 Code, changes to sections 4.2 (Lease and Lease Type Arrangements), 4.3 (Service Concession Arrangements: Local Authority as Grantor), 7.4 (Financial Instruments – Disclosure and Presentation Requirements)
- amendments to section 6.5 relating to the Accounting and Reporting by Pension Funds, to require a new disclosure of investment management transaction costs and clarification on the approach to investment concentration disclosure.

Alongside the Code, CIPFA has also published Guidance Notes for Practitioners and a Disclosure Checklist for 2017/18 Accounts.

These publications may be obtained from CIPFA and are available [here](#).



CIPFA/LASAAC has issued a companion publication 'Forthcoming provisions for IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers in the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2018'.

Looking further ahead, this sets out the changes to the 2018/19 Code in respect of [IFRS 9 Financial Instruments](#) and [IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers](#). It has been issued in advance of the 2018/19 Code to provide local authorities with time to prepare for the changes required under these new standards.

IFRS 9 replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 includes a single classification approach for financial assets, a forward looking 'expected loss' model for impairment (rather than the 'incurred loss' model under IAS 39) and some fundamental changes to requirements around hedge accounting.

IFRS 15 establishes a new comprehensive framework for revenue recognition and replaces IAS 18 Revenue and IAS 11 Construction Contracts. IFRS 15 changes the basis for deciding whether revenue is recognised at a point in time or over a period of time and introduces five steps for revenue recognition.

It should be noted that the publication does not have the authority of the Code and early adoption of the two standards is not permitted by the 2017/18 Code.

An Early Guide for Local Authority Practitioners covering IFRS 9 Financial Instruments is to be published in December 2017.

CIPFA Publication

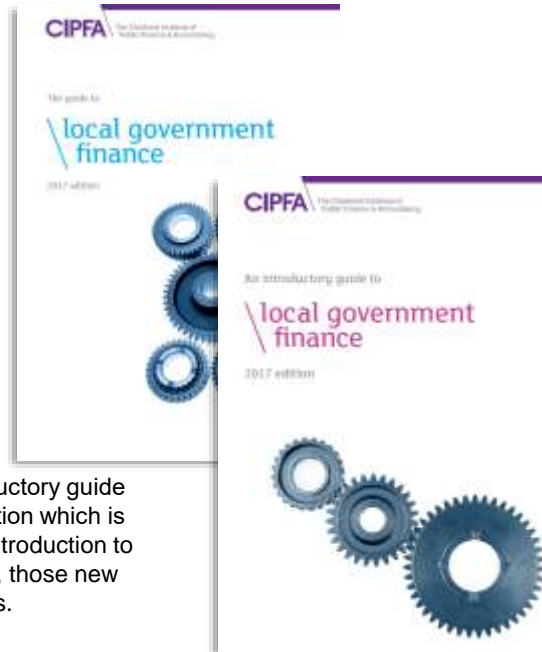


# CIPFA Publication – Guide to Local Government Finance

CIPFA have published 'The guide to local government finance' 2017 edition. The guide seeks to provide information on current arrangements for local government finance and sets out the principles of sound financial management.

The guide covers a range of local government services. It examines the funding systems that support those services including council tax, business rates and the local government finance settlement. The guide covers both revenue and capital financing and has separate chapters on key areas and their specific intricacies including:

- capital finance
- budgeting and financial reporting
- treasury management
- auditing
- governance
- education
- housing
- police
- social care.



CIPFA have also published 'An introductory guide to local government finance' 2017 edition which is aimed at those requiring more of an introduction to local government finance for example, those new to the sector or non finance specialists.

CIPFA Publication



# DCLG Consultation

## DCLG are currently consulting with Local Authorities and other interested parties on proposed changes to the prudential framework of capital finance.

The statutory framework for the Prudential System is set out in Chapter I of the Local Government Act 2003 and in the Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (England) Regulations 2003 as amended. The framework includes four statutory codes. Alongside CIPFA's Prudential Code and Treasury Management Code, the DCLG is responsible for Statutory Guidance on both Local Authority Investments and on the Minimum Revenue Provision.

Over the past years the regulatory and economic environment has changed significantly and led the sector to consider more innovative types of investment activity. The government has also monitored changes in the practices used for calculating Minimum Revenue Provision.

As a result the Department for Communities and Local Government is seeking views on proposals to update the guidance on Local Authorities Investments and on Minimum Revenue Provision for full implementation in 2018/19. This consultation closed on 22 December 2017 and may be accessed [here](#).

### Local Authorities Investment Code

The Government recognises that there is great variation in the objectives and nature of local authority investment, including local economic regeneration projects, however it believes that local authorities need to be better at explaining “why” not just “what” they are doing with their investment activity.

That means that the sector needs to demonstrate more transparency and openness and to make it easier for informed observers to understand how good governance and democratic accountability have been exercised.

To this end a number of proposals are made including requiring local authorities to:

- prepare a Capital Strategy which includes clear disclosure of the Investment Strategy
- disclose the contribution that investment activities make to their core functions
- use indicators to assess total risk exposure
- apply the principles of prioritising security and liquidity over yield for investment in non financial assets (in the same way that they are required to do for financial assets)
- disclose their dependence on commercial income to deliver statutory services and the amount of borrowing that has been committed to generate that income
- disclose additional information where authorities borrow to invest in revenue generating investments
- Disclose steps to ensure expertise of key officer and councillors involved in the decision making process.

### Minimum Revenue Provision Guidance

Local authorities are normally required each year to set aside some of their revenues as provision for debt. More precisely, the provision is in respect of capital expenditure financed by borrowing or long term credit arrangements. Given the changes in current practice and recent interest, the Government feels that it is time to look into updating the guidance as part of the more general update of the statutory codes comprising the prudential system. Four proposals are made:

- change to the definition of the basis of MRP
- confirmation that a charge to the revenue account cannot be a credit
- confirmation that a change to the MRP methodology would not generate an overpayment of MRP calculated retrospectively
- Introduces maximum useful economic lives for MRP calculations based on asset life

DCLG consultation



# Local Authority 2016/17 Revenue Expenditure and Financing

DCLG has produced a summary of Local Authorities' 2016/17 final outturn for revenue spending and financing. It notes that local government expenditure accounts for almost a quarter of all government spending and the majority of this is through local authority revenue expenditure.

The summary is compiled from the Revenue Outturn (RO) returns submitted by all local authorities in England. Coverage is not limited to local councils in England and includes other authority types such as Police and Crime Commissioners and Fire authorities.

The headline messages include:

- Local authority revenue expenditure totalled £93.6 billion for all local authorities in England in 2016-17. This was 1% lower than £94.5 billion spent over 2015-16.
- Expenditure on Adult Social Care increased to £14.9 billion in 2016-17. This was £0.5 billion (3.6%) higher than in 2015-16. The 2016-17 financial year was the first year where local authorities were able to raise additional funding for Adult Social Care through the council tax precept.
- The largest decrease in local authority expenditure was on Education services. This was £0.75 billion (2.2%) lower in 2016-17 than in 2015-16. The majority of this decrease is due to local authority funded schools converting to academies.
- Local authorities are financing more of their expenditure from locally retained income. 40.4% of revenue expenditure was funded through council tax and retained business rates and 57.5% from central government grants. The remaining 2.1% was funded by reserves and collection fund surpluses. These percentages were 38.7%, 60.4% and 0.9% respectively in 2015-16.
- Local authorities used £1.5 billion (6.2%) of the £24.6 billion reserves balance held at the start of the 2016-17.
- Local authorities' use of reserves was £1.1 billion higher in 2016-17 than in 2015-16. Due to changes in their capital programme, £0.4 billion of this increase is due to the Greater London Authority.

The full report is available [here](#).

## Did you know....

This data set and many others are included in CFO Insights.

CFO Insights, is the Grant Thornton and CIPFA online analysis tool.

It gives those aspiring to improve the financial position of their organisation, instant access to insight on the financial performance, socio-economic context and service outcomes of theirs and every other council in England, Scotland and Wales.

More information is available at:

<http://www.cfoinsights.co.uk/>

**CFO Insights**

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# Links

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## Grant Thornton website links

<https://www.grantthornton.co.uk/>

<http://www.grantthornton.co.uk/industries/publicsector>

<http://www.grantthornton.co.uk/en/insights/combined-authorities-signs-of-success/>

<http://www.grantthornton.co.uk/en/insights/a-guide-to-setting-up-a-social-enterprise/>

<http://www.grantthornton.co.uk/en/insights/the-board-creating-and-protecting-value/>

<http://www.cfoinsights.co.uk/>

## CIPFA website links

<http://www.cipfa.org/policy-and-guidance/publications/codes-of-practice>

<http://www.cipfa.org/policy-and-guidance/publications/a/an-introductory-guide-to-local-government-finance-2017-edition-online>

<http://www.cipfa.org/policy-and-guidance/publications/t/the-guide-to-local-government-finance-2017-edition-online>

<http://www.cipfa.org/policy-and-guidance/publications/p/pooled-budgets-and-the-better-care-fund-a-practical-guide-for-local-authorities-and-health-bodies-2017-edition>

## DCLG website links

<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/proposed-changes-to-the-prudential-framework-of-capital-finance>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/local-authority-revenue-expenditure-and-financing-england-2016-to-2017-final-outturn>

