

**INTERNAL AUDIT REPORT**  
**SHAVINGTON-CUM-GRESTY PARISH COUNCIL**  
**2018/19**

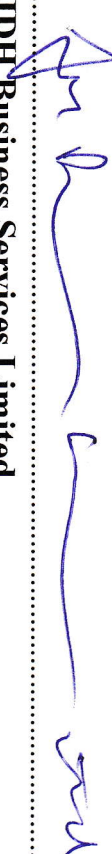
The internal audit was carried out by undertaking the following tests in the Annual Return for Local Councils in England:

- Checking that books of account have been properly kept throughout the year
- Checking a sample of payments to ensure that the Council's financial regulations have been met, payments are supported by invoices, expenditure is approved, and VAT is correctly accounted for
- Reviewing the Council's risk assessment and ensuring that adequate arrangements are in place to manage all identified risks
- Verifying that the annual precept request is the result of a proper budgetary process; that budget progress has been regularly monitored and that the council's reserves are appropriate
- Checking income records to ensure that the correct price has been charged, income has been received, recorded and promptly banked and VAT is correctly accounted for
- Reviewing petty cash records to ensure payments are supported by receipts, expenditure is approved and VAT is correctly accounted for
- Checking that salaries to employees have been paid in accordance with Council approvals and that PAYE and NI requirements have been properly applied
- Checking the accuracy of the asset and investments registers
- Testing the accuracy and timeliness of periodic and year-end bank account reconciliation(s)
- Year end testing on the accuracy and completeness of the financial statements

**Conclusion**

On the basis of the internal audit work carried out, which was limited to the tests indicated above, in our view the council's system of internal controls is in place, adequate for the purpose intended and effective, subject to the recommendations reported in the action plan overleaf.

As part of the internal audit work for the next financial year we will follow up all recommendations included in the action plan.

  
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**JDH Business Services Limited**

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ISSUE	RECOMMENDATION	FOLLOW UP
<p>1 A budget of £180595 has been set for 2019/20 to be financed by £129000 precept and the remainder from the entirety of forecast general reserves at the end of 2018/19. This approach to the 2019/20 budget would potentially either level the council with a critically low level of reserves, or no reserves so that any overspend could mean the council running at a deficit in funds.</p> <p>Therefore, the budget set for the 2019/20 financial year does not take into account of 'an amount that the council estimates will be appropriate to meet future estimated expenditure' (ie to hold in reserves). This is a requirement of the Local Government Finance Act 1992.</p>	<p><i>The council should urgently improve budgetary control and budget setting:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Council should review their budget analysis and ensure that they can balance the budget for 2019/20. The items in particular that need to be reviewed are the £10000 unallocated sum and the £20000 budget for a purchase of parcel of land. These two budgets may be needed instead to ensure general cash reserves are in place at the year end.</i></li> <li>• <i>The council must ensure that they are carrying an adequate general reserve. Sector guidance is that this should be between 3 and 12 months of the precept level</i></li> <li>• <i>Budgetary control reports detailing spend to date against budget should be regularly reported during 2019/20</i></li> </ul>	
<p>2 Minute 289 of the March 2019 meeting appears to delegate various authorities relating to the village hall to a single member, which includes the ability to</p>	<p><i>The council need to resolve this situation urgently and ensure the functions listed in minute 289 are delegated only to a committee, sub-</i></p>	

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<p>commit the council to expenditure and to make decisions for the council.</p> <p>Under s101 (1), (5) and (6) of the Local Government Act 1972 a parish council may arrange for any of its functions to be discharged by a committee, sub-committee or officer. S101 does not permit the council to delegate its functions to a single member. Therefore, the council may be currently operating in breach of the Local Government Act 1972.</p>	<p><i>committee or an officer.</i></p>	
<p>3</p> <p>Income systems for the village hall could not be tested as there was no audit trail from diaries to booking forms to invoices and to bankings. We could identify no booking forms, invoices, booking diaries or price lists. We understand that bookings were maintained on a personal computer by a councillor but that this information is not now available. The clerk has carried out an exercise to record all entries in the receipt books (total £3740) and to match with actual deposits into the bank (£3425), but this differs by £315.</p>	<p><i>The council need to urgently re-establish effective internal controls over hall hire and ensure all hall hire documentation is retained and made available for internal audit.</i></p> <p><i>The council should investigate the shortfall in hall hire bankings of £315.</i></p>	
<p>4</p> <p>We previously recommended that the council should secure VAT advice on the</p>	<p><i>The council need to urgently secure guidance from the SLCC VAT advice</i></p>	



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	impacts of the significant works to the town hall on the amount of VAT that can be reclaimed, due to the £7500 partial exemption threshold. No VAT specialist advice has been secured and no VAT reclaim has been submitted for 2018/19 nor any received during 2018/19 relating to previous periods.	<i>function to determine to what extent the VAT incurred on the village hall can be reclaimed. A VAT reclaim then need to be submitted promptly as the VAT will be needed to contribute to the cash reserves in 2019/20.</i>	
5	The council have revalued the village hall and reflected the new value in the fixed asset register.	<i>The Practitioners' Guide requires that assets should be valued at purchase cost or an insurance proxy if that isn't known (that doesn't change over time), therefore, the only movement in fixed assets each year should be for additions and disposals and all additions should be at purchase price.</i>  <i>The Council need to review the asset register and disclose the correct value in the AGAR Annual Return which should equate to the value for fixed assets disclosed in the 2018/19 AGAR annual return plus additions at cost less disposals at cost.</i>	
6	S137 payments are recorded in the minutes but there is no separate analysis in the cash book so the cumulative level of S137 can be	<i>A separate analysis of S137 payments should be maintained in the cash book.</i>	

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recorded against statutory limits.		
<b>IMPORTANT GUIDANCE NOTE</b>		
<b>INTERNAL AUDIT CERTIFICATE in the AGAR</b>		
<p>There is a new internal control objective (Objective L) in the 2018/19 internal audit certificate that requires internal audit to conclude on whether the Public Rights Notice during the <b>previous Summer</b> was compliant with the Regulations. This is pre-filled for 2018/19 but in order to test this and conclude YES or NO for the 2019/20 internal audit we would need to receive with the 2019/20 books and records:</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A copy of the completed 2018/19 Notice of Public Rights and Publication of the Unaudited Annual Governance and Accountability Review</li> <li>- A dated photograph showing the first day of the Notice of Public Rights on the noticeboard and/or a dated computer screenshot showing the first date of the Notice of Public Rights on the website for 2018/19</li> </ul>		
<p>Our approach to this new requirement will be to conclude NO if we have not received the above evidence and explain on the AGAR that we received insufficient evidence to be able to conclude YES; we would also conclude NO if the dates advertised were not compliant with the Regulations.</p>		
<p>This will be a new ongoing requirement for internal audit, as well as verifying whether certain smaller councils meet the exemption criteria from an external audit. Therefore, for the 2019/20 internal audits there will be additional time charged at a fixed fee of £9 + VAT per local council to complete the new requirements.</p>		
<b>2017/18 internal audit</b>		
1 The risk assessment was not reviewed, updated and approved during 2017/18.	<i>Risk assessment should be reviewed and approved each financial year</i>	<b>Implemented</b>
2 Reserves are in excess of 100% of the precept. The clerk has noted that £39500 is required for disabled toilet works to the village hall.	<i>The council needs to formally identify earmarked reserves in the minutes and in the year end accounts</i>	<b>See 2018/19 issues</b>

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3 We note that there is still no fixed asset register to support the brought forward fixed asset values in the accounts and that the council is now unlikely to secure a copy of the previous asset register.	<i>The council should equate the inventory of fixed assets to the brought forward total fixed asset values and ensure additions to this are recorded at cost.</i>	<b>See 2018/19 issues</b>
4 Data Protection Law will change significantly on May 25 <sup>th</sup> 2018 due to the 2016 EU Directive General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) taking effect.  GDPR replaces the 1998 Data Protection Act and it will impose new obligations on Data Controllers and Data Processors and provides enhanced rights for individuals. Compliance with GDPR could have resource implications for local councils.	<i>The impact of GDPR on the council should be identified through review of ICO and NALC guidance and the Data Protection policy, risk assessment and internal controls should be updated accordingly</i>	<b>Ongoing implementation</b>
<b>2016/17 audit</b>		
1 A number of errors were identified in the year end accounts, cash book and bank reconciliation:  - Petty cash deposited had been incorrectly included in the receipts and payments cash book - The difference between petty cash	<i>The accounts and the bank reconciliation have been balanced, and the correct annual return figures provided to the clerk</i>	<b>Implemented</b>



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<p>per the petty cash book in 2015/16 and the actual amount deposited had not been correctly accounted for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 Cheques totaling £950 that had been reissued and therefore the originals cancelled were included twice in the cash book</li> <li>- Cheque 500754 was entered incorrectly in the cash book (difference 50p)</li> <li>- A balancing figure had been included in the payments cash book for £7.52</li> </ul>		
<p>2 Fixed assets in the annual return have increased from £636775 in 2015/16 to £824225 in 2016/17 which is the insurance value. No fixed assets have been purchased in the year according to the asset register.</p> <p>The previous fixed asset register has been mislaid by the previous clerk, therefore the council are using the assets recorded on the insurance schedule.</p>	<p><i>Fixed assets in 2014/15 and 2015/16 were recorded and accepted by external audit as £636775. As no additions or disposals are recorded in the asset register for 2016/17 the figure should remain as £636775.</i></p> <p><i>Therefore, the council should amend the annual return figure to £636775 for 2016/17.</i></p> <p><i>The council need to set up a task and finish group to identify all assets owned by the council and record them in a formal asset register including description, date purchase, location.</i></p>	<p><b>Implemented</b></p>

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<p>3</p> <p>The March 2017 minutes indicate a significant programme of renovations are to be carried out to the hall. There is no mention of cost or of potential VAT implications.</p>	<p><i>The council need to ensure they are aware of the VAT notice 749 and the partial exemption rules. If the level of VAT reclaimed relating to exempt activity (and hall hire is exempt activity) exceeds £7500 in any one year then none of the VAT relating to the exempt activity (eg VAT on hall renovations) can be reclaimed. There are actions the council can take such as opting to tax but these would need to be discussed with a VAT specialist.</i></p> <p><i>If the contract is going to result in VAT on exempt activity exceeding £7500 the council will need to assess the VAT implications.</i></p>	<p>See 2018/19 issues</p>
<p>4</p> <p>The year end bank statement was not provided for the hall bank account. The accounts were balanced to an earlier date as a phone call confirmation was received from the bank that no other transactions had occurred in the bank account after the date of the last statement.</p>	<p><i>In future year end bank statements should be secured BEFORE producing the year end accounts and bank reconciliation</i></p>	<p><b>Implemented</b></p>