

Informing the audit risk assessment for Leicestershire County Council 2024/25

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Please note that:

The responses obtained from management cover two entities namely Leicestershire County Council and Leicestershire County Council Pension Fund.

The contents of this report relate only to the matters which have come to our attention, which we believe need to be reported to you as part of our audit process. It is not a comprehensive record of all the relevant matters, which may be subject to change, and in particular we cannot be held responsible to you for reporting all of the risks which may affect your business or any weaknesses in your internal controls. This report has been prepared solely for your benefit and should not be quoted in whole or in part without our prior written consent. We do not accept any responsibility for any loss occasioned to any third party acting, or refraining from acting on the basis of the content of this report, as this report was not prepared for, nor intended for, any other purpose.

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Purpose

The purpose of this report is to contribute towards the effective two-way communication between Leicestershire County Council's external auditors and Leicestershire County Council's Corporate Governance Committee, as 'those charged with governance'. The report covers some important areas of the auditor risk assessment where we are required to make inquiries of the Corporate Governance Committee under auditing standards.

Background

Under International Standards on Auditing (UK), (ISA(UK)) auditors have specific responsibilities to communicate with the Corporate Governance Committee. ISA(UK) emphasise the importance of two-way communication between the auditor and the Corporate Governance Committee and also specify matters that should be communicated.

This two-way communication assists both the auditor and the Corporate Governance Committee in understanding matters relating to the audit and developing a constructive working relationship. It also enables the auditor to obtain information relevant to the audit from the Corporate Governance Committee and supports the Corporate Governance Committee in fulfilling its responsibilities in relation to the financial reporting process.

Communication

As part of our risk assessment procedures we are required to obtain an understanding of management processes and the Leicestershire County Council's oversight of the following areas:

- General Enquiries of Management
- Fraud,
- Laws and Regulations,
- Related Parties,
- Going Concern, and
- Accounting Estimates.

Purpose

This report includes a series of questions on each of these areas and the response we have received from Leicestershire County Council's management. The Corporate Governance Committee should consider whether these responses are consistent with its understanding and whether there are any further comments it wishes to make.

General Enquiries of Management

Question	Management response
<p>1. What do you regard as the key events or issues that will have a significant impact on the financial statements for 2024/25?</p>	<p>Councils financial position: service demand pressures, particularly children’s social care placements, SEND high needs DSG deficit, pay and running cost inflation. Future uncertainty over government funding levels including a business rates reset and national spending review.</p> <p>Financial statements: asset valuations and pension fund valuations – neutral impact on the general fund.</p>
<p>2. Have you considered the appropriateness of the accounting policies adopted by Leicestershire county Council? Have there been any events or transactions that may cause you to change or adopt new accounting policies? If so, what are they?</p>	<p>These have been reviewed and align with the Code of Practice.</p> <p>Changes are required for the new IFRS16 leasing standard, but no other changes are required for 2024/25.</p> <p>Disclosures will be made in the Narrative Statement and the Notes to the Accounts to explain future funding uncertainties as at the balance sheet date.</p>
<p>3. Is there any use of financial instruments, including derivatives? If so, please explain</p>	<p>The Council and Pension Fund use financial instruments, investments, borrowing, cash, debtors etc. There are no fundamental changes in use compared with previous years.</p> <p>The Council holds no derivatives.</p> <p>The Pension Fund has derivatives, the largest being forward foreign exchange contracts (US dollars only) - held for risk management purposes from expected changes in the value of currencies relative to each other – same as previous years.</p>
<p>4. Are you aware of any significant transaction outside the normal course of business? If so, what are they?</p>	<p>None.</p> <p>Other, for information:</p> <p>£39m in early debt repayments were made during the year (as at 10.2.25).</p> <p>East Midlands Freeport - loan advanced by LCC, a balance of <£0.9m is forecast at 31.3.25.</p>

General Enquiries of Management

Question	Management response
5. Are you aware of any changes in circumstances that would lead to impairment of non-current assets? If so, what are they?	No
6. Are you aware of any guarantee contracts? If so, please provide further details	None that would materially affect the accuracy of the financial statements.
7. Are you aware of the existence of loss contingencies and/or un-asserted claims that may affect the financial statements? If so, please provide further details	By definition, the Council cannot know of the existence of unasserted claims. However, the Council accepts that, in some circumstances, notification obligations may exist notwithstanding that claims have not been asserted (e.g. in relation to insurance contracts, insured parties can be required to draw insurers' attention to the existence of circumstances likely to give rise to a claim). Accordingly, for the sake of completeness, we can confirm that we are not aware of circumstances likely to give rise to tortious civil liabilities against the County Council and which involve a value in excess of £1 million.
8. Other than in house solicitors, can you provide details of those solicitors utilised by Leicestershire County Council during the year. Please indicate where they are working on open litigation or contingencies from prior years?	Where necessary, the Council uses external solicitors to supplement its in-house legal resource. External resource is most commonly used to deal with unusually high value or complex litigation (including on matters which in-house solicitors are not authorised by external insurers to conduct) or alternatively to undertake major transactional work or to provide specialist advice.

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General Enquiries of Management

Question	Management response
<p>8. Other than in house solicitors, can you provide details of those solicitors utilised by Leicestershire County Council during the year. Please indicate where they are working on open litigation or contingencies from prior years?</p>	<p>Where legal work is externalised (other than to barristers), the Council tends to use major regional firms to deal with any contentious or non-contentious work. The Council can call-off under two major frameworks (the NEPO and NHS Shared Business Services Frameworks) to acquire external legal services. This affords the Council access to 38 firms (generally upper tier regional firms). The Council regularly uses barristers from a variety of different chambers.</p> <p>Civil litigation claims (such as claims in tort for alleged historical abuse) can be brought forward along after the expiry of the limitation period. Legal Services are not dealing with any significant (>£1m) 'open' (or ongoing) litigation against the Council. We are not aware of any open litigation involving a claim against the Council for a sum in excess of £1 million.</p> <p>The Council regularly uses barristers from a variety of different chambers.</p>
<p>9. Have any of the Leicestershire County Council's service providers reported any items of fraud, non-compliance with laws and regulations or uncorrected misstatements which would affect the financial statements? If so, please provide further details</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>10. Can you provide details of other advisors consulted during the year and the issue on which they were consulted?</p>	<p>The Council uses external advisors from time to time to advise on various aspects of its operations. These are all part of normal business operations.</p>
<p>11. Have you considered and identified assets for which expected credit loss provisions may be required under IFRS 9, such as debtors (including loans) and investments? If so, please provide further details</p>	<p>Yes, see below:</p> <p>Loans and investments – assessed at year end, provision not expected to be required.</p> <p>Debtors - the credit loss provision is adjusted at year end based on an assessment of recoverability of debts.</p>

Fraud

Matters in relation to fraud

ISA (UK) 240 covers auditors responsibilities relating to fraud in an audit of financial statements.

The primary responsibility to prevent and detect fraud rests with both the Corporate Governance Committee and management. Management, with the oversight of the Corporate Governance Committee, needs to ensure a strong emphasis on fraud prevention and deterrence and encourage a culture of honest and ethical behaviour. As part of its oversight, the Corporate Governance Committee should consider the potential for override of controls and inappropriate influence over the financial reporting process.

As Leicestershire County Council's external auditor, we are responsible for obtaining reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement due to fraud or error. We are required to maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit, considering the potential for management override of controls.

As part of our audit risk assessment procedures we are required to consider risks of fraud. This includes considering the arrangements management has put in place with regard to fraud risks including:

- assessment that the financial statements could be materially misstated due to fraud,
- process for identifying and responding to risks of fraud, including any identified specific risks,
- communication with the Corporate Governance Committee regarding its processes for identifying and responding to risks of fraud, and
- communication to employees regarding business practices and ethical behaviour.

We need to understand how the Corporate Governance Committee oversees the above processes. We are also required to make inquiries of both management and the Corporate Governance Committee as to their knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud. These areas have been set out in the fraud risk assessment questions below together with responses from Leicestershire County Council's management.

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Fraud risk assessment

Question	Management response
<p>1. Has Leicestershire County Council assessed the risk of material misstatement in the financial statements due to fraud?</p> <p>How has the process of identifying and responding to the risk of fraud been undertaken and what are the results of this process?</p> <p>How do the Leicestershire County Council's risk management processes link to financial reporting?</p>	<p>Yes. Continually assessed via a number of indicators: Effective monthly budget monitoring and challenge through empowering budget managers to be accountable for their cost centres. Review by Finance Business Partners and Corporate Finance.</p> <p>Effective Finance and Internal Audit function.</p> <p>Regular bank and control account reconciliations overseen by Corporate Finance. Balance scorecard of key controls reported to Chief management and departmental management teams.</p> <p>The Internal Audit Service undertakes a biennial fraud risk assessment (FRA). The lead officer for this is the Head of Internal Audit & Assurance Service (HoIAS) and the FRA is tabled at the Corporate Governance Committee (tabled at 6 December 2024 committee). The fraud risk assessment process seeks to identify, and RAG rate, the fraud risks facing the County Council. RAG ratings are derived from discussions with key service leads, departmental risk champions, the Council's wider risk management processes, and from both local and national fraud intelligence. Subsequently, the results of the fraud risk assessment are used to inform the annual Internal Audit planning process, i.e. in order that audit resources are targeted to those areas of perceived higher risk.</p> <p>The Council is a mandatory participant in the National Fraud Initiative (NFI), a nationwide data-matching exercise that is repeated biennially. The results of the latest exercise were received back in January 2025 with potential anomalies currently being investigated further on a risk-assessed basis. Each November the Council takes the opportunity during International Fraud Awareness Week to make staff aware of NFI, and how it works to identify suspected fraud, as an active deterrent to fraud.</p>

Fraud risk assessment

Question	Management response
<p>1. Has Leicestershire County Council assessed the risk of material misstatement in the financial statements due to fraud?</p> <p>How has the process of identifying and responding to the risk of fraud been undertaken and what are the results of this process?</p> <p>How do the Leicestershire County Council's risk management processes link to financial reporting?</p>	<p>The Internal Audit Service has two Accredited CIPFA Counter Fraud Technicians. Part of their role includes attendance at regional fraud group meetings involving other county and unitary councils. This is one example of how fraud intelligence is shared, i.e. frauds affecting other councils that we need to be mindful of. The Service also networks closely with the Corporate Fraud Investigations Team at Leicester City Council and national organisations such as the National Anti-Fraud Network (NAFN). Internally, the Service works closely with the LCC Trading Standards Service, e.g. to share fraud intelligence and to have a co-ordinated approach in raising awareness of common and emerging scams and fraud risks.</p> <p>The County Council approves a Risk Management Strategy each year as part of the MTFs. The strategy sets out the approach to managing and reporting risks. Each department has its own risk register using a central template and scoring system which is agreed by DMTs. Departmental risk registers are then reviewed by the Internal Audit Service and the more significant risks reported to the Corporate Governance Committee every quarter.</p>
<p>2. What have you determined to be the classes of accounts, transactions and disclosures most at risk to fraud?</p>	<p>The Council is always vigilant to the threat of fraud and Internal Audit work is planned to highlight the threat of potential fraud. High scoring areas arising from the FRA are used to inform the annual Internal Audit Plan. For the current financial year the areas deemed high risk include procurement fraud, adult social care fraud, insider fraud, recruitment fraud and cyber crime.</p>

Fraud risk assessment

Question	Management response
<p>3. Are you aware of any instances of actual, suspected or alleged fraud, errors or other irregularities either within Leicestershire County Council as a whole, or within specific departments since 1 April 2024? If so, please provide details</p>	<p>Within Leicestershire County Council, strategic and operational responsibility for counter fraud rests with the Head of Internal Audit Service (HoIAS). Therefore, the HoIAS is routinely aware of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud affecting the entity. A list of investigations is held by the HoIAS and such details are kept confidential so as not to jeopardise such investigations. This list is shared with the external auditor upon request as appropriate. The Corporate Governance Committee is updated on concluded investigations via progress reports although the intention is to table an Annual Counter Fraud Report in the future, the inaugural one planned for June 2025.</p> <p>The Internal Audit Service is responsible, annually, for the Council's reporting obligations for fraud under the Local Government Transparency Code. This process, along with the (new) Annual Counter Fraud Report to the Corporate Governance Committee, summarise the fraud activity that the Council has been exposed to in the previous year.</p>
<p>4. As a management team, how do you communicate risk issues (including fraud) to those charged with governance?</p>	<p>The Corporate Governance Committee meets five times each year. Regular counter fraud updates are provided to the Committee by the HoIAS, acting as representative of the s.151 officer. As an example, the CGC will receive the biennial fraud risk assessment (FRA), setting out what the Council considers its major fraud risks to be.</p> <p>Updates to the Council's suite of counter fraud policies and procedures are approved by the s.151 officer acting under delegated powers from the Corporate Governance Committee (most recent update October 2024).. This includes the biennial refresh of the Council's overarching Anti-Fraud & Corruption Strategy and the two year action plan that sits within it. The plan sets out a range of intended actions over a two year period designed to improve the Council's resilience to fraud yet further.</p>

Fraud risk assessment

Question	Management response
<p>5. Have you identified any specific fraud risks? If so, please provide details</p> <p>Do you have any concerns there are areas that are at risk of fraud?</p> <p>Are there particular locations within Leicestershire County Council where fraud is more likely to occur?</p>	<p>National fraud intelligence continues to highlight procurement fraud, cyber fraud, insider fraud and adult social care fraud as main areas of fraud risk. Shared fraud intelligence suggests that this position is typically mirrored within other councils too. The Internal Audit Service is increasingly making use of data analytics in fraud prevention, e.g. more regular data matching of pensions payments to deceased persons records to identify potential anomalies.</p> <p>Shared fraud intelligence suggests that insider fraud is an emerging fraud risk, particularly the risks associated with dual employment, and especially where an employee is off sick from one job thus enabling him/her to undertake another. Such fraud risk is enabled due to home working, for many, becoming the norm. A significant amount of work has been undertaken led by the Director of Law & Governance (Monitoring Officer) to strengthen the Council's declaration of interest process, which include the mandatory declaration of secondary employment.</p> <p>The Council have no specific concerns over particular areas or functions.</p>
<p>6. What processes do Leicestershire County Council have in place to identify and respond to risks of fraud?</p>	<p>See response to Q3</p>

Fraud risk assessment

Question	Management response
<p>7. How do you assess the overall control environment for Leicestershire County Council, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the existence of internal controls, including segregation of duties; and the process for reviewing the effectiveness the system of internal control? <p>If internal controls are not in place or not effective where are the risk areas and what mitigating actions have been taken?</p> <p>What other controls are in place to help prevent, deter or detect fraud?</p> <p>Are there any areas where there is a potential for override of controls or inappropriate influence over the financial reporting process (for example because of undue pressure to achieve financial targets)? If so, please provide details</p>	<p>a) Overall internal controls work effectively and Internal Audit report on ineffective controls which are corrected by management.</p> <p>b) n/a</p> <p>c) Amongst others, segregation, and authorisation controls exist in key processes to reduce the risk of fraud. Reconciliations, budget monitoring and exception reporting, including review by Internal Audit help to deter and identify cases of fraud.</p> <p>d) Not significantly. Financial and operational targets are an important part of the management process. However, there are a number of officers in the process that would counter any significant risk. This includes strategic budget managers (who review individual cost centre budget forecasts), and the finance function. The finance function comprises review by the Financial Analysis Information Team (FAIT), the Finance Business Partner team and the Corporate and Technical accounting team. Reports are collated, reconciled centrally to all codes for completeness, and reviewed by the Head of Finance and the Assistant Director, Strategic Finance and Property. Reports are then taken regularly to CMT and elected member committees.</p>
<p>8. Are there any areas where there is potential for misreporting? If so, please provide details</p>	<p>See response to Q1</p>

Fraud risk assessment

Question	Management response
<p>9. How does Leicestershire County Council communicate and encourage ethical behaviours and business processes of it's staff and contractors?</p> <p>How do you encourage staff to report their concerns about fraud?</p> <p>What concerns are staff expected to report about fraud? Have any significant issues been reported? If so, please provide details</p>	<p>In addition to the Council's suite of counter fraud policies and procedures, there are a number of indirectly-linked policies such as an Employee Code of Conduct and policies for the declarations of interests and gifts and hospitality. The Monitoring Officer reviews entries with the HoIAS each year which may result in further questions/clarifications.</p> <p>The Council runs a fraud awareness campaign each November to coincide with International Fraud Awareness Week (IFAW). The 2025 campaign saw targeted communications to staff designed to raise awareness of fraud risks affecting organisations such as ours. The campaign raised the risk of high risk fraud threats, including procurement fraud and expense fraud. The campaign also highlighted the Employee Code of Conduct as a reminder to all staff of how they should conduct themselves both professionally and ethically as employees of the County Council. Staff were encouraged to watch the Council's YouTube film on the Code of Conduct and its importance. Having a code of conduct ensures that we all have a high standard of integrity when working in public life and are accountable to the public for our decisions.</p> <p>The Council has a mandatory e-learning module on fraud awareness which was revised during 2024. As part of the revision process, all Council staff will be expected to recertify within a six-month period. A new refresher course has also been developed which all staff will be required to undertake every two years. Further training exists surrounding procurement fraud risk, specifically for those officers involved in procurement activities.</p> <p>The Council regularly promotes its whistleblowing process to staff. In addition, the internal staff intranet (fraud pages) includes information on how a suspected fraud can be reported. During 2024 two new referral avenues were developed – a generic fraud@leics.gov.uk mailbox and a web e-referral form. These have been publicised through specific comms and a poster campaign at both County Hall and outlying offices/depots.</p> <p>A Supplier Code of Conduct is published on the Council's website which sets out the main principles which the Council expects Suppliers to adhere to. The most recent copy is dated October 2024.</p>

Fraud risk assessment

Question	Management response
<p>10. From a fraud and corruption perspective, what are considered to be high-risk posts?</p> <p>How are the risks relating to these posts identified, assessed and managed?</p>	<p>The Council has many, wide-ranging, functions and there are a number of areas where staff could be deemed to be in 'higher risk' posts. This might include, but would not be restricted to, staff involved in procurements (risk of bribery and collusion), staff involved in processing payments (creditors, payroll and other), planning officers, staff with custody of assets, e.g. stock; and staff working with vulnerable service users.</p> <p>The Internal Audit Service continues to proactively promote fraud awareness e-learning, including the specific training available regarding procurement fraud risk. The Internal Audit Service has published guidance on the risk of insider fraud and how this can be mitigated through strong internal controls, e.g. segregation of duties, and also the importance of maintaining effective processes for recruitment and vetting of staff.</p> <p>Managers are responsible for operating effective internal controls in their individual service areas, a prime example being a division of duties in key financial processes. The effectiveness of these controls may be subject to independent review by Internal Audit as part of the risk-based annual Internal Audit Plan.</p>
<p>11. Are you aware of any related party relationships or transactions that could give rise to instances of fraud? If so, please provide details</p> <p>How do you mitigate the risks associated with fraud related to related party relationships and transactions?</p>	<p>Not aware of any related party relationships or transactions that could give rise to instances of fraud. Monitoring and controls in place mitigate the risk. The National Fraud Initiative output gives further assurances in this area, e.g. data matching to identify employees with connections to creditors that the Council trades with.</p> <p>The Council operates contract procedure rules that require more than one person to be involved in all contract discussions.</p>

Fraud risk assessment

Question	Management response
<p>12. What arrangements are in place to report fraud issues and risks to the Corporate Governance Committee?</p> <p>How does the Corporate Governance Committee exercise oversight over management's processes for identifying and responding to risks of fraud and breaches of internal control?</p> <p>What has been the outcome of these arrangements so far this year?</p>	<p>See response to Q4.</p> <p>Concluded fraud investigations are reported through to the Corporate Governance Committee (it may hamper an investigation, e.g. the taking of criminal action, to report fraud investigations that are 'in progress'). With regard to breaches of internal control all 'high importance' audit recommendations are reported through to the Corporate Governance Committee along with the latest position regarding their implementation. These recommendations continue to be reported until such time we are satisfied that the recommendations have been adequately implemented.</p>
<p>13. Are you aware of any whistle blowing potential or complaints by potential whistle blowers? If so, what has been your response?</p>	<p>Historically, the Council has received a low number of whistleblowing referrals. These are co-ordinated through the Director of Law & Governance. Where a referral has a financial slant to it the DoL&G liaises with the Head of Internal Audit Service in line with the Council's Fraud Response Plan.</p> <p>The Council actively publicises its whistleblowing channels, e.g. through e-learning, during International Fraud Awareness Week, posters within Council premises and intranet articles.</p> <p>The Director of Law and Governance reported an inaugural Whistleblowing Report to Corporate Governance Committee on 24 January 2025 in line with CIPFA recommended practice.</p>
<p>14. Have any reports been made under the Bribery Act? If so, please provide details</p>	<p>No</p>

Law and regulations

Matters in relation to laws and regulations

ISA (UK) 250 requires us to consider the impact of laws and regulations in an audit of the financial statements.

Management, with the oversight of the Corporate Governance Committee, is responsible for ensuring that Leicestershire County Council's operations are conducted in accordance with laws and regulations, including those that determine amounts in the financial statements.

As auditor, we are responsible for obtaining reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement due to fraud or error, taking into account the appropriate legal and regulatory framework. As part of our risk assessment procedures we are required to make inquiries of management and the Corporate Governance Committee as to whether the body is in compliance with laws and regulations. Where we become aware of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance we need to gain an understanding of the non-compliance and the possible effect on the financial statements.

Risk assessment questions have been set out below together with responses from management.



Impact of laws and regulations

Question	Management response
<p>1. How does management gain assurance that all relevant laws and regulations have been complied with?</p> <p>What arrangements does Leicestershire County Council have in place to prevent and detect non-compliance with laws and regulations?</p> <p>Are you aware of any changes to the Leicestershire County Council 's regulatory environment that may have a significant impact on the Leicestershire County Council 's financial statements?</p>	<p>Internal Audit Service operates to the standards set out in conforms to the current “Public Sector Internal Audit Standards” and the Internal Audit Plan considers compliance with laws and regulations. Planning for the implementation of the Global Internal Audit Standards in the UK Public Sector from 1 April 2025, is underway.</p> <p>The Council regularly promotes its whistleblowing processes to both staff and suppliers. A public-facing fraud referral process exists on the Council's external website.</p> <p>The operation of the statutory officer roles (Head of Paid Services, Monitoring Officer and Chief Financial Officer) help to ensure compliance with laws and regulations. For example, the Monitoring Officer has the authority to report to Council if they consider that any proposal, decision or omission would give rise to unlawfulness or maladministration, thereby stopping the proposal or decision being implemented until the report has been considered.</p> <p>Professionals such as solicitors and barristers are expected to undertake continuing professional development in order to ensure that they are up to date on laws which impact on their job roles.</p> <p>Finance and Legal implications are outlined in all committee reports. County Council policies, finance procedural rules and contract procedure rules. Specialist teams, legal, finance, risk management, procurement, internal audit are utilised in the preparation of such reports.</p> <p>As framed, the question concerning awareness of changes to the Council / Pension Fund's regulatory environment is broad ranging. Upper tier local authorities discharge a wide range of statutory responsibilities (<i>as well as delivering many discretionary services</i>) in the context of a dynamic regulatory environment. As such, Local Government finance invariably has the potential to be affected to a greater or lesser degree by regulatory changes instigated by third parties (<i>including parliament, government, or other regulatory bodies</i>). Many of the challenges facing local government finance (<i>including how it is regulated</i>) are investigated and reported upon by the Public Accounts Committee (<i>a Commons Select Committee</i>).</p>

Impact of laws and regulations

Question	Management response
<p>1. Are you aware of any changes to the Leicestershire County Council 's regulatory environment that may have a significant impact on the Leicestershire County Council 's financial statements?</p>	<p>However, the Council is not aware of any pending regulatory changes which, if retroactively enacted, would result in the Council's or Pension Fund's financial statements not providing a true, fair or accurate statement of the Council's and Pension Fund's finances. The Council prepares its financial statements in accordance with relevant codes of accounting practices published by recognised bodies such as CIPFA.</p>
<p>2. How is the Corporate Governance Committee provided with assurance that all relevant laws and regulations have been complied with?</p>	<p>Standard reporting formats require that legal implications are outlined in all committee reports. The Monitoring Officer and the Chief Financial Officer or deputy attends Corporate Governance committee meetings to advise members of any known issues and to respond to members enquiries.</p> <p>The Head of Internal Audit Service has a number of alternative reporting lines in the event of breach of law or regulation, including a right to meet privately with the Chair of the Corporate Governance Committee or the Committee in full, should the situation determine such an approach necessary.</p>
<p>3. Have there been any instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulation since 1 April 2024 with an on-going impact on the 2024/25 financial statements? If so, please provide details</p>	<p>There are no known instances of non-compliance that would have a material effect on the 2024/25 financial statements</p>

Impact of laws and regulations

Question	Management response
4. Are there any actual or potential litigation or claims that would affect the financial statements? If so, please provide details	Areas of litigation are reported in the financial statements where their impact is considered material or significant to the readers of the statements and the outturn itself. There are no material uninsured litigations (>£1m.)
5. What arrangements does Leicestershire County Council have in place to identify, evaluate and account for litigation or claims?	The Council and Pension Fund has an insurance team and a Legal team that manages litigation and claims on behalf of the Council and the Pension Fund. All claims are passed to these teams. However, the Council's in-house legal teams will not handle all litigation. The conduct of some litigation may be outsourced to external solicitors (e.g. if the issues in a particular case are unusually complex or if indemnity insurers request that particular categories of cases be handled by external solicitors). During the year the finance team will liaise with the insurance and legal teams to evaluate any material claims and make the appropriate accounting entries in the accounts.
6. Have there been any reports from other regulatory bodies, such as HM Revenues and Customs, which indicate non-compliance? If so, please provide details	The Council are not aware of any regulatory non-compliances which have been brought to the Council's attention and which are likely to involve fines or penalties against the Council with a likely value over £1 million.

Related Parties

Matters in relation to Related Parties

Leicestershire County Council are required to disclose transactions with bodies/individuals that would be classed as related parties. These may include:

- bodies that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control, or are controlled by Leicestershire County Council
- associates;
- joint ventures;
- a body that has an interest in the authority that gives it significant influence over the County Council
- key management personnel, and close members of the family of key management personnel, and
- post-employment benefit plans (pension fund) for the benefit of employees of the County Council, or of any body that is a related party of the County Council.

A disclosure is required if a transaction (or series of transactions) is material on either side, i.e. if a transaction is immaterial from the [type of body]'s perspective but material from a related party viewpoint then the County Council must disclose it.

ISA (UK) 550 requires us to review your procedures for identifying related party transactions and obtain an understanding of the controls that you have established to identify such transactions. We will also carry out testing to ensure the related party transaction disclosures you make in the financial statements are complete and accurate.

Related Parties

Question	Management response
<p>1. Have there been any changes in the related parties including those disclosed in Leicestershire County Council's 2024/25 financial statements? If so please summarise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the nature of the relationship between these related parties and Leicestershire County Council whether Leicestershire County Council has entered into or plans to enter into any transactions with these related parties the type and purpose of these transactions 	<p>None that we are currently aware of, however the information will be collated as part of the year end work and will be included in the Statement of Accounts.</p>
<p>2. What controls does Leicestershire County Council have in place to identify, account for and disclose related party transactions and relationships?</p>	<p>A number of arrangements are in place for identifying the nature of a related party and reported value including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of a Register of interests for Members and officers, requiring disclosure of related party transactions. Annual return from senior managers/officers and members requiring confirmation that they have read and understood the declaration requirements and stating details of any known related party interests. Review of in-year income and expenditure transactions with known identified related parties from prior year or known history. Review of related information with subsidiaries, companies and joint ventures, e.g. accounts. Review of the accounts payable and receivable systems and identification of amounts paid in relation to related parties identified.

Related Parties

Question	Management response
2. What controls does Leicestershire County Council have in place to identify, account for and disclose related party transactions and relationships?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of year end debtor and creditor positions in relation to the related parties identified. • Review of minutes of decision-making meetings to identify any member declarations and therefore related parties.
3. What controls are in place to authorise and approve significant transactions and arrangements with related parties?	Through the Contract procedure rules, the Employee Code of Conduct, and Register of Interests
4. What controls are in place to authorise and approve significant transactions outside of the normal course of business?	See Q3

Going Concern

Matters in relation to Going Concern

The audit approach for going concern is based on the requirements of ISA (UK) 570, as interpreted by Practice Note 10: Audit of financial statements and regularity of public sector bodies in the United Kingdom (Revised 2020). It also takes into account the National Audit Office's Supplementary Guidance Note (SGN) 01: Going Concern – Auditors' responsibilities for local public bodies.

Practice Note 10 confirms that in many (but not all) public sector bodies, the use of the going concern basis of accounting is not a matter of significant focus of the auditor's time and resources because the applicable financial reporting frameworks envisage that the going concern basis for accounting will apply where the body's services will continue to be delivered by the public sector. In such cases, a material uncertainty related to going concern is unlikely to exist.

For this reason, a straightforward and standardised approach to compliance with ISA (UK) 570 will often be appropriate for public sector bodies. This will be a proportionate approach to going concern based on the body's circumstances and the applicable financial reporting framework. In line with Practice Note 10, the auditor's assessment of going concern should take account of the statutory nature of the body and the fact that the financial reporting framework for local government bodies presume going concern in the event of anticipated continuation of provision of the services provided by the body. Therefore, the public sector auditor applies a 'continued provision of service approach', unless there is clear evidence to the contrary. This would also apply even where those services are planned to transfer to another body, as in such circumstances, the underlying services will continue.

For many public sector bodies, the financial sustainability of the body and the services it provides are more likely to be of significant public interest than the application of the going concern basis of accounting. Financial sustainability is a key component of value for money work and it is through such work that it will be considered.

Going Concern

Question	Management response
<p>1. What processes and controls does management have in place to identify events and / or conditions which may indicate that the statutory services being provided by Leicestershire County Council will no longer continue?</p>	<p>Through the four year Medium Term Financial Strategy; in year monthly monitoring of income and expenditure and delivery of savings, the Council continuously monitors its financial position to ensure that it can continue to provide statutory services. The new MTFS 2025-29 is balanced for 2025/26 with a gap of £38m forecast in 2026/27. The MTFS includes contingencies and balances including £8m for general risks and £10m as a growth contingency in 2026/27. Further savings are also being developed to reduce the gap.</p> <p>In addition, there is a forecast cumulative deficit on the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) reserve forecast to be £54m at the end of 2024/25. The Council is working with the DfE and with a Strategic partner, Newton Europe as part of the Transforming SEND and Inclusion in Leicestershire (TSIL) Programme to reduce the rate of cost growth through increase local provision of places, practice improvements and demand reduction initiatives.</p> <p>The Council has an uncommitted general fund reserve of £21m and a budget equalisation reserve of £91m.</p>
<p>2. Are management aware of any factors which may mean for Leicestershire County Council that either statutory services will no longer be provided or that funding for statutory services will be discontinued? If so, what are they?</p>	<p>No specific areas where statutory services may no longer be funded. But there are financial pressures in later years of the MTFS. By 2028/29 the Council forecasts a shortfall of funding of £91m. The Council continues to plan early for additional Savings to close this gap.</p>

Going Concern

Question	Management response
<p>3. With regard to the statutory services currently provided by Leicestershire County Council, does Leicestershire County Council expect to continue to deliver them for the foreseeable future, or will they be delivered by related public authorities if there are any plans for Leicestershire County Council to cease to exist?</p>	<p>Yes. The Council expects to continue all statutory services for the foreseeable future. There are significant financial challenges, but by planning early, initiating new savings plans, being prudent and setting aside appropriate contingencies and balances, the Council has time to manage these pressures.</p>
<p>4. Are management satisfied that the financial reporting framework permits Leicestershire County Council to prepare its financial statements on a going concern basis?</p> <p>Are management satisfied that preparing financial statements on a going concern basis will provide a faithful representation of the items in the financial statements?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>

Accounting estimates

Matters in relation to accounting estimates

ISA (UK) 540 (Revised December 2018) requires auditors to understand and assess a body's internal controls over accounting estimates, including:

- The nature and extent of oversight and governance over management's financial reporting process relevant to accounting estimates;
- How management identifies the need for and applies specialised skills or knowledge related to accounting estimates;
- How the body's risk management process identifies and addresses risks relating to accounting estimates;
- The body's information system as it relates to accounting estimates;
- The body's control activities in relation to accounting estimates; and
- How management reviews the outcomes of previous accounting estimates.

As part of this process auditors also need to obtain an understanding of the role of those charged with governance, which is particularly important where the estimates have high estimation uncertainty, or require significant judgement.

Specifically do Corporate Governance Committee members:

- Understand the characteristics of the methods and models used to make the accounting estimates and the risks related to them;
- Oversee management's process for making accounting estimates, including the use of models, and the monitoring activities undertaken by management; and
- Evaluate how management made the accounting estimates?

We would ask the Corporate Governance Committee to satisfy itself that the arrangements for accounting estimates are adequate.

Accounting Estimates - General Enquiries of Management

Question	Management response
<p>1. What are the classes of transactions, events and conditions, that are significant to the financial statements that give rise to the need for, or changes in, accounting estimate and related disclosures?</p>	<p>Property, Plant and Equipment valuations – usual changes in valuations for latest year end position Net Pensions Liability – as above Pension Fund Investments - above Accruals – Debtors and Creditors Credit loss allowance (bad debt provision) – levels of debtors and assessment of recoverability as at year end</p>
<p>2. How does the Leicestershire County Council's risk management process identify and address risks relating to accounting estimates?</p>	<p>External – use of appropriate qualified experts, such as Property Valuers and Actuary's, with review performed by internally qualified officers at the Council. Internal – professionally qualified accountants and technicians who review the estimates and evidence.</p>
<p>3. How does management identify the methods, assumptions or source data, and the need for changes in them, in relation to key accounting estimates?</p>	<p>As Q2, review of estimates by professionally qualified (internal) accountants.</p>
<p>4. How do management review the outcomes of previous accounting estimates?</p>	<p>Re-review of the estimate during the following year and again at year end where this is possible. An example where this is not possible is the pension fund, unless there is a full triennial review of all pension liabilities.</p>

Accounting Estimates - General Enquiries of Management

Question	Management response
5. Were any changes made to the estimation processes in 2024/25 and, if so, what was the reason for these?	No material changes
6. How does management identify the need for and apply specialised skills or knowledge related to accounting estimates?	In most areas expertise and knowledge is held internally within the finance team. For other more specialist areas, such as the IAS19 (Pension Liability) estimates and property valuations, appropriately qualified external experts are used to provide estimates. The work of external specialists is managed by appropriate internal staff.
7. How does the Leicestershire County Council determine what control activities are needed for significant accounting estimates, including the controls at any service providers or management experts?	See response to Q2.
8. How does management monitor the operation of control activities related to accounting estimates, including the key controls at any service providers or management experts?	See response to Q2.

Accounting Estimates - General Enquiries of Management

Question	Management response
<p>9. What is the nature and extent of oversight and governance over management's financial reporting process relevant to accounting estimates, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management's process for making significant accounting estimates - The methods and models used - The resultant accounting estimates included in the financial statements. 	<p>Through regular budget monitoring reports and year end outturn reports to the Cabinet, the Scrutiny Commission, and Pension Committee, and the Statement of Accounts reported to the Corporate Governance Committee.</p>
<p>10. Are management aware of any transactions, events, conditions (or changes in these) that may give rise to recognition or disclosure of significant accounting estimates that require significant judgement (other than those in Appendix A)? If so, what are they?</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>11. Why are management satisfied that their arrangements for the accounting estimates, as detailed in Appendix A, are reasonable?</p>	<p>Review by professionally qualified accountants, senior management and member committees.</p>
<p>12. How is the Corporate Governance Committee provided with assurance that the arrangements for accounting estimates are adequate ?</p>	<p>Through regular budget monitoring reports and year end outturn reports to the Cabinet, the Scrutiny Commission and Pension Committee, and Statement of Accounts reported to the Corporate Governance Committee. Professionally qualified and experienced finance team, including the Director of Finance who signs the accounts as the section 151 officer.</p>

Appendix A Accounting Estimates

Estimate	Method / model used to make the estimate	Controls used to identify estimates	Whether management have used an expert	Underlying assumptions: - Assessment of degree of uncertainty - Consideration of alternative estimates	Has there been a change in accounting method in year?
Land and buildings valuations	<p>Valuations for land and buildings are undertaken by Align Partners in line with RICS guidance on the basis of 5 year valuation with interim reviews. The external valuer is overseen and managed by internal RICS qualified Valuers.</p> <p>Other assets are valued on the basis of depreciated historic cost as proxy for fair value as relatively short asset lives before replacement.</p>	<p>Form of undertaking is in place between Finance Team and the Valuer that sets out the requirements.</p> <p>The Valuer will undertake the valuations in line with the form of undertaking. The finance team will review the output and check for completeness.</p> <p>The overriding requirement is that the carrying value is not materially different from the amount that would be determined by valuation. The Valuer working with the Finance Team will also consider factors (informed by Property Service Manager) that would indicate where an interim valuation is required.</p>	Align Partners	Degree of uncertainty inherent with any revaluation. The Council employ professional valuers and rely on expert opinion. Valuations are made in-line with RCIS guidance – reliance on expert. Assumptions are set out in valuer's report.	No

Appendix A Accounting Estimates

Estimate	Method / model used to make the estimate	Controls used to identify estimates	Whether management have used an expert	Underlying assumptions: - Assessment of degree of uncertainty - Consideration of alternative estimates	Has there been a change in accounting method in year?
LGPS valuations	The Council is the administering authority of the Leicestershire Local Government Pension Scheme. The Council engage the Actuary who provides the estimate of the pension liability.	Payroll data is provided to the Actuary. Management reconcile this estimate of contributions to the actuals paid out in the year.	Consulting Actuary	As disclosed in the actuary's report. Complex judgements including the discount rate used, rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets.	No.
Depreciation	<p>Depreciation is provided on all PPE by the systematic allocation of their depreciable amounts over their useful lives. Buildings are depreciated over their remaining useful economic lives as assessed by the property valuer, with no allowance for a residual value. No depreciation charge is made for the land, community assets, assets under construction or assets held for sale.</p> <p>All other assets with a finite useful life are depreciated on a straight-line basis.</p>	Consistent application of Depreciation method across all assets	No.	The length of the life is determined at the point of acquisition or revaluation. Major components are depreciated separately.	No

Appendix A Accounting Estimates

Estimate	Method / model used to make the estimate	Controls used to identify estimates	Whether management have used an expert	Underlying assumptions: - Assessment of degree of uncertainty - Consideration of alternative estimates	Has there been a change in accounting method in year?
Accruals	<p>Finance team provide detailed guidance and training to budget managers and other finance colleagues on the establishment of accruals of expenditure and income. All accruals are reviewed before posting to the accounts. Activity is accounted for in the financial year that it takes place, not simply when cash payments are made or received.</p> <p>While processes and procedures will be maintained to capture all accruals, resources will be focused on identifying individual transactions of £10,000 and above.</p>	<p>Detailed guidance and manager training. Review financial systems to identify where goods have been received but not paid for. Requests of service managers to identify any other goods or services received or provided but not paid for, with additional challenge concentrating on transactions >£10,000</p>	No.	<p>Accruals for income and expenditure often based on known values. Where accruals are estimated the latest available information is used.</p>	No.

Appendix A Accounting Estimates

Estimate	Method / model used to make the estimate	Controls used to identify estimates	Whether management have used an expert	Underlying assumptions: - Assessment of degree of uncertainty - Consideration of alternative estimates	Has there been a change in accounting method in year?
Level 3 Investments	<p>Includes unquoted equity investments, hedge funds and infrastructure, which are valued using various valuation techniques that require significant judgement in determining appropriate assumptions.</p> <p>The values of the investment in private equity are based on valuations provided by the general partners to the private equity funds in which Leicestershire County Council Pension Fund has invested. These valuations are prepared in accordance with the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines, which follow the valuation principles of IFRS and US GAAP.</p>	<p>The values of the investment in hedge funds and infrastructure are based on the net asset value provided by the fund manager. Assurances over the valuation are gained from the independent audit of the value.</p>	Yes, fund Manager	See left	No

Appendix A Accounting Estimates

Estimate	Method / model used to make the estimate	Controls used to identify estimates	Whether management have used an expert	Underlying assumptions: - Assessment of degree of uncertainty - Consideration of alternative estimates	Has there been a change in accounting method in year?
Measurement of financial instruments	The Council using a Treasury Management expert, Link Asset Services to estimate the fair value of investments as at the balance sheet date.	Investment details are provided to Link, who calculate the fair values and report these to the Council. Their report is reconciled back to the data provided.	Treasury Management Expert	As disclosed in the accounting policies to the Statement of Accounts – appropriate valuation techniques are used to determine the fair value of investments, with the inputs categorised as one of 3 levels – level 2 being observable prices quoted in an active market.	No



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