Guidance notes on completing Part 2 of the Annual Governance and Accountability Return 2017/18, Sections 1 and 2

- Where an authority is exempt from the requirement for a limited assurance review, it need not submit
 its Annual Governance and Accountability Return to the external auditor. However, as part of a more
 proportionate regime, the authority must comply with the requirements of the Transparency Code
 for Smaller Authorities.
- The authority must comply with Proper Practices in completing this Annual Governance and Accountability Return and the Certificate of Exemption. Proper Practices are found in the *Practitioners'* Guide* which is updated from time to time and contains everything needed to prepare successfully for the financial year-end.
- The authority should receive and note the annual internal audit report prior to approving the annual
 governance statement and before approving the accounts.
- Make sure that the Annual Governance and Accountability Return is complete (i.e. no empty highlighted boxes), and is properly signed and dated. Avoid making amendments to the completed annual return.
 Any amendments must be approved by the authority and properly initialled.
- Use the checklist provided below to review the Annual Governance and Accountability Return for completeness at the meeting at which it is signed off.
- You should inform your external auditor about any change of Clerk, Responsible Financial Officer or Chairman, and provide relevant email addresses and telephone numbers.
- It is recommended that the authority has numerical and narrative explanations for significant variances in the accounting statements on page 4, should a question be raised by a local elector.
 There is guidance provided in the Practitioners' Guide* that may assist.
- Make sure that the accounting statements add up and the balance carried forward from the previous year (Box 7 of 2017) equals the balance brought forward in the current year (Box 1 of 2018).
- The Responsible Financial Officer (RFO), on behalf of the authority, must set the commencement date
 for the exercise of public rights. From the commencement date for a single period of 30 consecutive
 working days, the accounts and accounting records can be inspected. Whatever period the RFO sets
 must include a common inspection period during which the accounts and accounting records of all
 smaller authorities must be available for public inspection of the first ten working days of July.
- The authority must publish the information required by Regulation 15 (2), Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, including the period for the exercise of public rights and the name and address of the external auditor.

Completion checkli	st – 'No' answers mean you may not have met requirements	Yes	No
All sections	Have all highlighted boxes have been completed?	/	
	Have the dates set for the period for the exercise of public rights been published?	/	
Internal Audit Report	Have all highlighted boxes have been completed by the internal auditor and explanations provided?	/	
Section 1	For any statement to which the response is 'no', is an explanation available should a question be raised by a local elector and/or an interested party?	/	
Section 2	Has the authority's approval of the accounting statements been confirmed by the signature of the Chairman of the approval meeting?	/	
	Is an explanation of significant variations from last year to this year available, should a question be raised by a local elector and/or an interested party?		274
	Is an explanation of any difference between Box 7 and Box 8 available, should a question be raised by a local elector and/or an interested party?	/	
Sections 1 and 2	Trust funds – have all disclosures been made if the authority is a sole managing trustee?	/	

*More guidance on completing this annual return is available in *Governance and Accountability for Smaller Authorities* in *England – a Practitioners' Guide to Proper Practices*, which can be downloaded from www.nalc.gov.uk or from www.slcc.co.uk or from www.ada.org.uk