

An instinct for growth[™]

Investing to earn with a financial and social return

Local government commercial activities to create vibrant economies

Philip Monaghan London, 27th March 2018 Commissioning & Procurement for Growth

The Income Spectrum series – an ongoing campaign

2



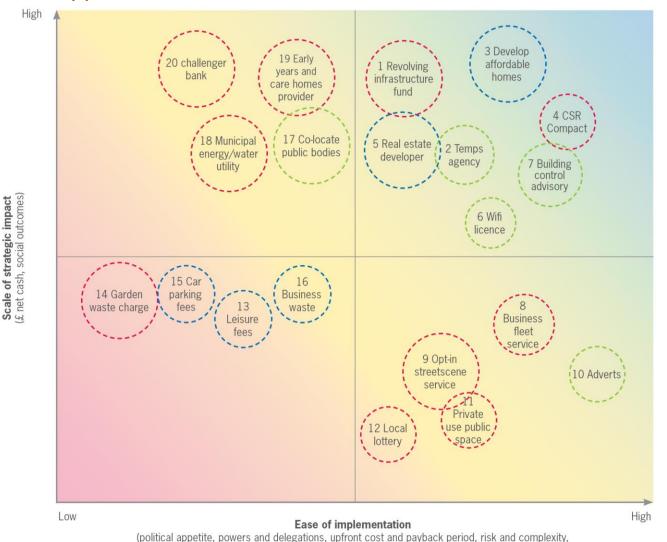
- Available for free reports share insights into why and how local authorities are developing their approach to commercial activities
- The work embodies our corporate vision for a Vibrant Economy

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Key messages from the previous research phase

- Councils using commercialisation to diversify funding base (fees, assets, company spin-offs, treasury)
- Stronger commercialisation offers potential to meet revenue and strategic challenges for 2020 onwards
- The opportunity is not fully exploited across the sector due to an absence of a holistic and integrated approach
- Ideal scenario is investing to earn with a financial and social return (better Value for Money, aligned to strategic commissioning outcomes)



internal capacity to deliver)

Opportunities assessment matrix

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 Type 1 Type 2

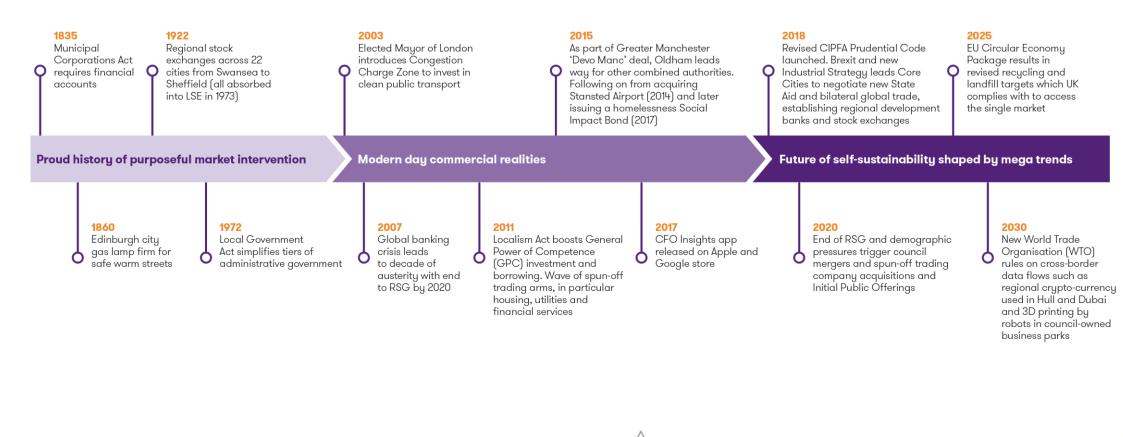
 Stretching existing income
 Type 2

 Indicative value scale
 Image: Stretching existing income

 Image: Image:

Recent media criticism of commercial property deals ignores the long history of wider sector activity

Timeline of local government commercial considerations

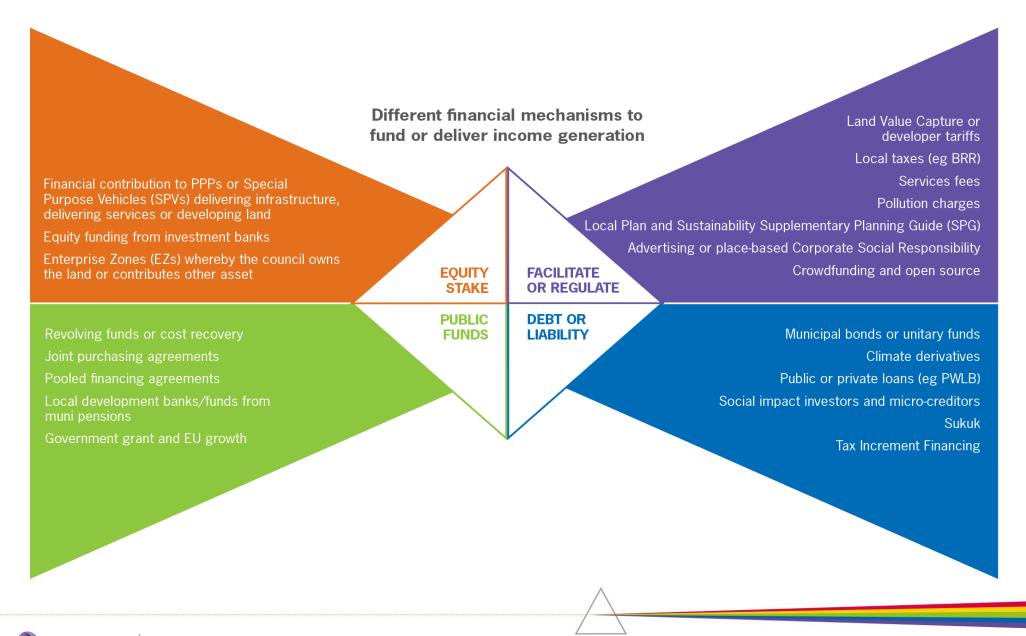


Powers and obligations to trade with social purpose

England	Wales	Scotland
The Localism Act 2011, building on the Local Government Act 2003, gives councils a greater General Power of Competence to trade and charge, to borrow and invest prudently.	The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 places a new and additional duty on Welsh councils to consider the long- term sustainability of policy- making for different stakeholders over time.	In Scotland, the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1975 and the Scottish First Minister's Finance Circular 5/2010 sets out the statutory basis on which councils can prudentially borrow, lend and invest.
The Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012 also provides councils in England and Wales with commissioning obligations and powers to benefit from responsible procurement.	Stakenoiders over time.	The Social Impact Pledge 2016 is a part of the Scottish Government's drive for a Fairer Scotland, which encourages councils to commit to changes within their policies and operations that will directly benefit

communities.

Variety of instruments to commission or procure



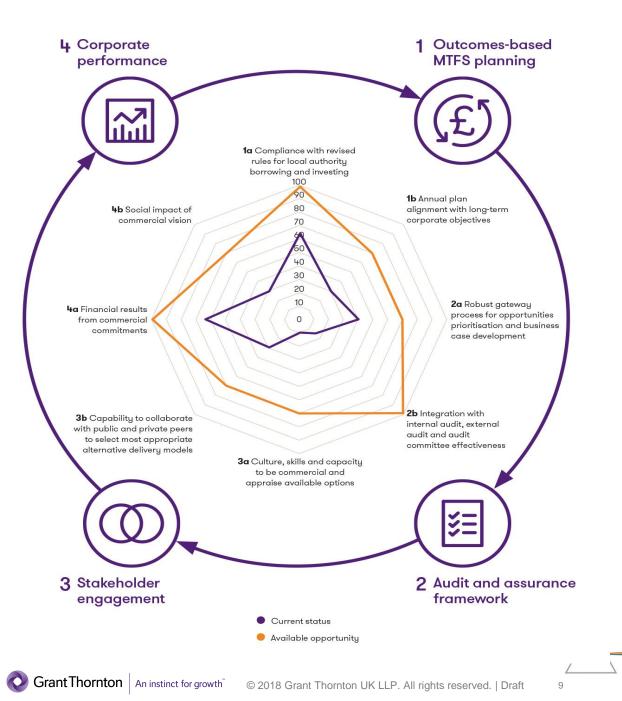
New changes to governance of commercial activities

- The CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities is the sector's primary rule book for treasury management. A newly revised version of code was published in early 2018. The changes to the Code places a stronger emphasis on how councils will in balance security-liquidity-return, with more stringent requirements on:
 - recognition of changing sector collaborative governance (elected Mayors, City Region Deals, Combined Authorities and LEPs)
 - alignment to long-term strategic objectives (eg use of Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) for regeneration rather than short-term hedging)
 - options appraisal (quality of business case development)
 - quantifying and mitigating risk (eg scrutiny of out-of-boundary transactions).
- Simultaneously, the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) has also recently issued its proposed update to the Local Authorities Investment Code and the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Guide to cover non-financial yield bearing investments. The Guide's new proposals call for local authorities to be more transparent and explain 'why' and not just 'what' they are doing with their investment activity.

Other non-financial codes may also be material

Figure 4: Maturity grid of financial and social codes impacting councils' commercial commissioning

Mandated	MiFID II (categorisation of local pension funds) Crowdfunding and peer-to-peer loans regulation by FCA	Eligibility to access Individual Savings Accounts (ISAs) (eg Swindon's solar farms) IR-35 (off-payroll intermediaries) Modern Slavery Act 2015 (whistleblowing and disclosure)	CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance IFRS-9 (treatment for General Fund Revenue Account) EU Apprenticeship Levy
	Article 50, Lisbon Treaty (State Aid rules under EU procurement law) National Industrial Strategy (Universal Basic Infrastructure)	Living wage employer certification (eg Wolverhampton's Yoo Recruit)	Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) Cities (eg Glasgow's report to impact investors on stranded assets and climate change to attract new inward investment)
	Fair Tax Mark accreditation (eg Local Authority Pension Fund Forum (LAPFF) public call for better tax strategy reporting among FTSE-50 and individual councils debating a motion to tackle avoidance)	British Standards Institution's PAS 181 Smart Cities Framework	ISO14001 environmental management system (eg North East Lincolnshire's shared services and joint procurement with North Lincolnshire)
Voluntary I	Emergent issue		Sector norm



Summary of key messages in adopting a balanced approach

diagnostic for
extra comfort and
confidence beyond
compliance

Contacts



Philip Monaghan Commercial Technical Lead, Local Government Advisory Grant Thornton UK LLP T - 07800 543 226 E - philip.monaghan@uk.gt.com

Twitter - @PhilipEMonaghan

Philip is an accredited Member of the Institute of Economic Development (MIED) and a Practitioner of the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (PIEMA). His 20 year career has involved working to deliver service transformation and improvement in economic regeneration, environmental restoration, and corporate governance. He is the team lead Commerciality, leading assignments for Stirling Council, Sheffield City Council, and London Borough of Newham. Thank you

- any comments or questions?



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