

Accounts and Audit Committee Update

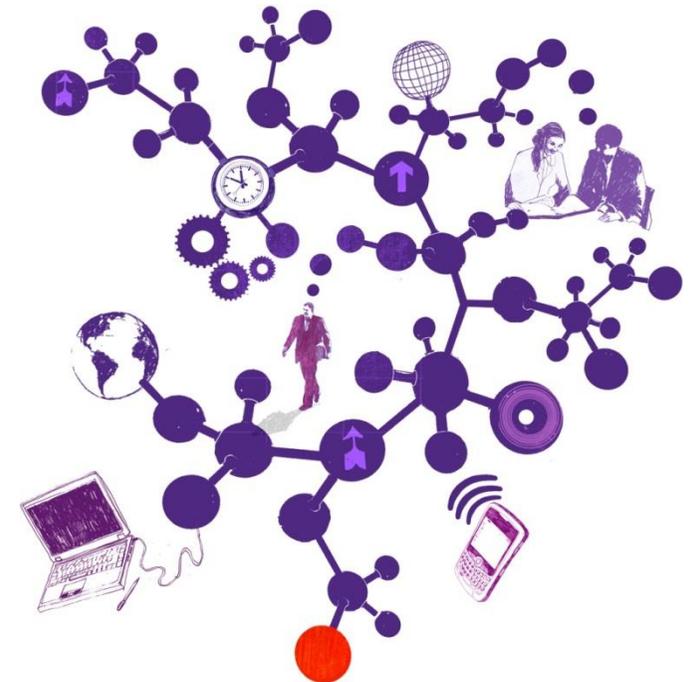
Year ended 31 March 2015

April 2015

Karen Murray
Engagement Lead
T 0161 234 6364
E karen.l.murray@uk.gt.com

Allen Graves
Executive
T 0161 234 6382
E allen.graves@uk.gt.com

Colin Smith
T 0161 234 6357
E colin.p.smith@uk.gt.com



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Introduction

This paper provides the 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; and
- a number of challenge questions in respect of these emerging issues which the Committee may wish to consider.

Members of the Audit Committee can find further useful material on our website www.grant-thornton.co.uk, where we have a section dedicated to our work in the public sector (<http://www.grant-thornton.co.uk/en/Services/Public-Sector/>). Here you can download copies of our publications including:

- All aboard? our local government governance review 2015
- Rising to the challenge: the evolution of local government, summary findings from our fourth year of financial health checks of English local authorities
- 2020 Vision, exploring finance and policy future for English local government
- Stronger futures: development of the local government pension scheme
- Where growth happens, on the nature of growth and dynamism across England

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 your Engagement Lead.

Progress at April 2015

Work	Planned date	Complete?	Comments
<p>2014-15 Accounts Audit Plan We are required to issue a detailed accounts audit plan to the Council setting out our proposed approach in order to give an opinion on the Council's 2014-15 financial statements</p>	March 2015	Yes	The 2014/15 Accounts Audit Plan has been discussed and agreed with the Director of Resources and Head of Financial Services
<p>Interim accounts audit Our interim fieldwork visit includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • updating our review of the Council control environment • updating our understanding of financial systems • review of Internal Audit reports on core financial systems • early work on emerging accounting issues • early substantive testing 	December 2014 – March 2015	On track	<p>Our interim accounts audit is substantially complete.</p> <p>Building on our early substantive work for employee remuneration and operating expenses, we plan to complete our work in these areas by testing related transactions for the final month of the financial year prior to receipt of the draft 2014/15 accounts</p>
<p>2014-15 final accounts audit Including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • audit of the 2014-15 financial statements • proposed opinion on the Council's accounts • proposed Value for Money conclusion 	July 2015 – September 2015	On track	We will complete our work on receipt of the Council's draft accounts.
<p>Value for Money (VfM) conclusion The scope of our work to inform the 2014/15 VfM conclusion comprises considering whether the Council has appropriate arrangements in place for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • securing financial resilience; and • challenging how it secures economy, efficiency and effectiveness 	September 2015	On track	Our work is underway.

All Aboard? - Local Government Governance Review 2015

Grant Thornton

Our fourth annual review of local government governance is available at <http://www.grant-thornton.co.uk/en/Publications/2015/Local-Government-Governance-review-2015-All-aboard1/>.

We note that the challenges faced by local authorities are intensifying as austerity and funding reductions combine with demographic pressures and technological changes to create a potential threat to the long-term sustainability to some organisations. Maintaining effective governance is becoming ever more complex and increasingly important.

Against this background we have focused this year's review on three key areas:

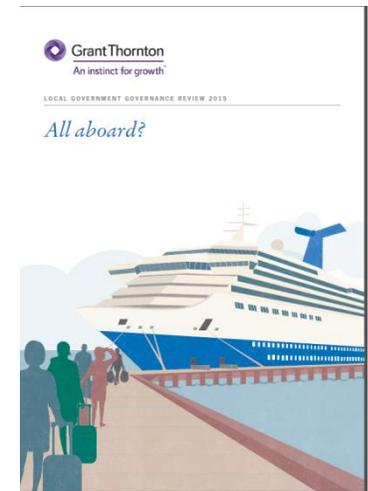
Governance of the organisation – the main area of concern highlighted in this year's governance survey is the level of dissatisfaction with the scrutiny process.

Governance in working with others – there is an urgent need for scrutiny to exercise good governance over the complex array of partnerships in which local authorities are now involved. Boundary issues notwithstanding, by 'shining a light' on contracted-out activities and joint operations or ventures, scrutiny committees can bring a new level of transparency and accountability to these areas

Governance of stakeholder relations – despite the work that a number of local authorities are doing with the public on 'co-production', almost a third of respondents to our survey did not think their organisation actively involves service users in designing the future scope and delivery of its services.

We conclude that local authorities need to ensure that their core objectives and values are fulfilled through Many other agencies . This implies a greater role for scrutiny and a need to make sure local public sector Bodies' arrangements are as transparent as possible for stakeholders.

Hard copies of our report are available from your Engagement Lead.



Rising to the challenge

Grant Thornton

Our national report, Rising to the Challenge, the Evolution of Local Government, was published in December and is available at: <http://www.grant-thornton.co.uk/en/Publications/2014/Rising-to-the-challenge---The-evolution-of-local-government/>

This is the fourth in our series of annual reports on the financial health of local government. Like previous reports, it covers key indicators of financial performance, strategic financial planning, financial governance and financial control. It also includes case studies of best practice and a comparison to the NHS. This year it has been extended to use benchmarking information on savings plans and budget performance.

The overall message is a positive one. What stands out is how well local authorities have navigated the first period of austerity in the face of ever increasing funding, demographic and other challenges. Many authorities are forecasting financial resilience confidently in their medium term financial strategy. This reflects an evolution in financial management that would have been difficult to envisage in 2010. However, there remains much to be achieved if the sector is to become sustainable in the long term, and authorities should consider if their:

- medium- to long-term strategy redefines the role of the authority creatively
- operational environment will adapt, working in partnership with other authorities and local organisations
- strategy looks beyond the traditional two- to three-year resource planning horizon
- organisational culture is aligned to where the authority needs to be in the medium to long term
- senior leadership teams – both officers and members – have the necessary skills and capacity to ensure delivery against the medium-term challenges
- corporate governance arrangements ensure effective oversight and scrutiny of the organisation as it adapts to the challenges it faces.

The importance of these actions will be magnified if local government devolves further, particularly in relation to fiscal devolution. The new-found confidence of local government in responding to the medium-term challenges will be tested significantly by the second phase of austerity.

Hard copies of our report are available from your Engagement Lead.

2020 Vision

Grant Thornton

Our national report '2020 Vision' is available at: <http://www.grant-thornton.co.uk/en/Publications/2014/2020-Vision-Exploring-finance-and-policy-futures-for-English-local-government-as-a-starting-point-for-discussion/>

In a time of unprecedented challenge for English local government, how can the sector develop towards 2020 if it is to have a sustainable future? Our latest report provides a thorough analysis of the current political and economic context, explores a range of potential policies and outcomes, and suggests several scenarios to facilitate an open debate on the future for the sector.

Produced in collaboration with the University of Birmingham's Institute for Local Government Studies (INLOGOV), our report suggests that fundamental changes to local government are both operationally necessary and constitutionally inevitable, for the sector to remain relevant by 2020. The report offers a thorough analysis of the current political and economic context and explores a range of potential future policies and outcomes that English local government will need to adopt and strive towards as they seek to adapt and overcome these challenges.

Placed in the context of enhanced devolution, following the Scottish independence referendum, 2020 Vision maintains a wary eye fixed on the 2015/16 Spending Round and looks ahead to the life time of the next government. It highlights that the economic and financial situation remains increasingly untenable, with an expanding North/South divide arising from the pattern of funding reductions and economic growth.

It highlights that English local authorities continue to face unprecedented challenges, relating to the pressures of austerity and central government funding reductions, and demographic and technological change. Our report highlights the vital role of a successful local government sector and encourages it to think hard about how it will cope in the future.

Informed by the views of a broad range of local authority leaders, chief executives and other sector stakeholders, the report offers a set of six forward-looking scenarios* in which councils could be operating within by 2020. Though not mutually exclusive, we suggest that key stakeholders need to take urgent action to avoid a potential slow and painful demise for some councils by 2020.

Hard copies of our report are available from your Engagement Lead.

Independent Commission into Local Government Finance

Local government issues

The Independent Commission on Local Government Finance was established in 2014 to examine the system of funding local government in England and bring forward recommendations on how it can be reformed to improve funding for local services and promote sustainable economic growth. It published its final report, [Financing English Devolution](#), on 18 February 2015.

The report notes that the core of the Commission's proposition is the devolution of powers, funding and taxes to sub-national entities over a 10 year period. They estimate that this could lead to over £200 billion in public expenditure being controlled at a sub-national level. The expectation is that councils and their partners would work collaboratively to manage differences in capacity and resources. They see local areas becoming self sufficient.

The Commission advocates a 'variable speed' approach to reform with 'Pioneers' able to and wishing to reform at a faster pace. Reforms advocated for all authorities include:

- An independent review of the functions and sustainability of local government in advance of the next spending review
- Freedom to set council tax and council tax discounts and full retention of business rates and business rates growth
- Multi-year financial settlements
- The ability to raise additional revenue through the relaxation of the rules on fees and charges

'Pioneer' authorities would also implement:

- Single placed-based budgets for all public services
- Management of funding equalisation across a sub-national area
- Further council tax reforms including the ability to vary council tax bands and undertake revaluations
- Newly assigned and new taxes such as stamp duty, airport taxes and tourism taxes
- The establishment of Local Public Accounts Committees to oversee value for money across the placed-base budget.

Challenge question

Are members aware of the key findings of the Independent Commission's final report?

Financial sustainability of local government

Local government guidance

In November the National Audit Office published their report on the [Financial Sustainability of Local Government](#).

The report concludes that Local authorities have coped well with reductions in government funding, but some groups of authorities are showing clear signs of financial stress. The Department for Communities and Local Government has a limited understanding of authorities' financial sustainability and the impacts of funding cuts on services, according to the National Audit Office.

The Government reduced its funding to local authorities by an estimated 28% in real terms between 2010-11 and 2014-15. Further planned cuts will bring the total reduction to 37% by 2015-16, excluding the Better Care Fund and public health grant. Although there have been no financial failures in local authorities in this period, a survey of local auditors shows that authorities are showing signs of financial pressure. Over a quarter of single tier and county councils had to make unplanned reductions in service spend to deliver their 2013-14 budgets. Auditors are increasingly concerned about local authorities' capacity to make further savings, with 52% of single tier and county councils not being well-placed to deliver their medium-term financial plans.

There are significant differences in the scale of funding reductions faced by different authorities. Authorities that depend most on government grant are the ones most affected by funding reductions and reforms. This was an outcome of policy decisions to tackle the fiscal deficit by reducing public spending, and for local authority funding to offer incentives for growth.

Local authorities have tried to protect spending on social care services. Other service areas such as housing services and culture and leisure services have seen larger reductions. While local authorities have tried to make savings through efficiencies rather than by reducing services, there is some evidence of reduction in service levels.

According to the NAO, however, the Department does not monitor in a coordinated way the impact of funding reductions on services, and relies on other departments and inspectorates to alert it to individual service failures. In consequence, the Department risks becoming aware of serious problems with the financial sustainability of local authorities only after they have occurred.

The Department's processes for assessing the capacity of authorities to absorb further funding reductions are also not sufficiently robust.

Earlier closure and audit of accounts

Accounting and audit issues

DCLG is consulting on proposals to bring forward the audit deadline for 2017/18 to the end of July 2018. Although July 2018 is almost 4 years away, both local authorities and their auditors will have to make real changes in how they work to ensure they are 'match-fit' to achieve this deadline. This will require leadership from members and senior management. Local government accountants and their auditors should start working on this now.

Top tips for local authorities:

- make preparation of the draft accounts and your audit a priority, investing appropriate resources to make it happen
- make the year end as close to 'normal' as possible by carrying out key steps each and every month
- discuss potential issues openly with auditors as they arise throughout the year
- agree key milestones, deadlines and response times with your auditor
- agree exactly what working papers are required.

Challenge questions

- Has your Head of Financial Services put in place a plan to address the earlier close date?

Provision for Business Rates Appeals

Accounting and audit issues

Unlodged appeals

The Chancellor's Autumn Statement included a change to the rules relating to business rates appeals. As a result we do not expect to see any provisions for unlodged appeals in local authorities' 2014/15 accounts, although we will expect this to be re-considered for 2015/16 accounts.

The change restricts the backdating of Valuation Office Agency (VOA) alterations to rateable values. Only VOA alterations made before 1 April 2016 and ratepayers' appeals made before 1 April 2015 can now be backdated to the period between 1 April 2010 and 1 April 2015. The aim is to put authorities in the position as if the revaluation had been done in 2015 as initially intended, before the deadline was extended to 2017.

There may be some fluctuations in provisions at 31 March 2015 as unlodged appeals provisions are released. However, there may also be increased numbers of appeals lodged prior to 31 March 2015. These appeals may be more speculative in nature and therefore authorities may need to consider whether prior year assumptions remain valid in estimating their provisions.

Utilisation of provision

As part of the provisions disclosures in the accounts, local authorities need to disclose additional provisions made in the year, the amounts used (i.e. incurred and charged against the provision) during the year and unused amounts reversed during the year.

We understand that the software used for business rates may not provide values for the amounts charged against the provision during the year and that there is no simple software solution for this for 2014/15. Local authorities will need to consider available information and make an estimate of the amount for appeals settled in the year.

Challenge questions

- Has your Head of Financial Services reassessed the methodology for making the business rates provision?
- Has your Head of Financial Services got arrangements in place for the estimation of appeals to be charged against the provision?

Inclusion of overtime in the calculation of holiday pay

Accounting and audit issues

The Employment Appeal Tribunal (EAT) has delivered its judgement on the extent to which overtime pay should be included in the calculation of holiday pay. This case stems from an apparent conflict between UK law and European Law.

The EAT found that non-guaranteed overtime (i.e. overtime, which is not guaranteed by the employer, but which the worker is obliged to work, if it is offered), should be included in the calculation of holiday pay. Back-dated claims can only be made if it is less than three months since the last incorrect payment of holiday pay.

It is likely that there will be an Appeal to this decision. However that does not mean that authorities should hold off assessing the impact. Local authorities should be considering their own circumstances and if necessary taking their own legal advice as to the extent they might be affected by the ruling. If an authority is going to be affected they need to assess whether the liability can be reliably measured.

For an authority likely to be affected in a material way, where it is possible to reliably measure that liability, then appropriate provision should be made in the 2014/15 accounts. The fact that the issue might go to Appeal at some uncertain time in the future is not of itself grounds for not including a provision. The chances of any success would need to be taken account of in the legal analysis but, in any case, there are some indications that the key issue on Appeal would be whether to remove the three month cap (if this were done then the provision would increase), rather than dismissing the entire decision to include overtime in the calculation of holiday pay.

Challenge question

- Has your authority taken legal advice and assessed if a provision is required in the 2014/15 accounts?

Group accounting standards

Accounting and audit issues

The CIPFA Code has adopted a new suite of standards for accounting for subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements. These changes affect how local authorities account for services delivered through other entities and joint working with partners.

The key changes for 2014/15 are to:

- the definition of control over 'other entities'. The revised definition is set out in IFRS 10 and determines which entities are treated as subsidiaries
- the accounting for joint arrangements. This now follows IFRS 11 and includes changes to the definition of joint ventures and how joint ventures are consolidated in group accounts
- disclosures in relation to subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and unconsolidated entities as set out in IFRS 12.

Changes to the definition of control over 'other entities'

Control was previously defined in terms of power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity. IFRS 10 sets out three elements for an investor to be considered as controlling an investee (all of which must be met):

- the investor has the rights to direct the relevant activities of the investee (relevant activities being the ones that determine the return for the investors – the return could be in the form of a service rather than money)
- the investor has exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee
- the investor has the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

In the commercial sector, this is generally thought to have resulted in more entities being treated as subsidiaries. However, the change is in both directions: some subsidiaries have been redefined as associates. Local authorities with investments in 'other entities' will need to consider whether:

- they control any entities using the new definition. Local authorities will need to pay particular attention to special purpose vehicles and any other entities where there was a close judgement call under the old IAS 27
- there is a need for a prior period adjustment.

Group accounting standards (continued)

Accounting and audit issues

Changes to accounting for joint arrangements

Joint arrangements are contractual arrangements between two or more parties where there is joint control. IFRS 11 makes three key changes from IAS 31:

- there are now only two types of joint arrangements: joint operations and joint ventures
- In a joint operation the investing parties have rights and obligations in relation to the arrangement's assets and liabilities, whereas in a joint venture the parties have rights to the arrangement's net assets. IFRS 11 bases its definition of joint ventures on the substance of the arrangement rather than legal status. It is for the entity to assess whether a joint arrangement is a joint operation or joint venture by considering its rights and obligations arising from the arrangement. To do this the entity needs to consider the structure and legal form of the arrangement, the terms agreed by the parties and any other relevant facts and circumstances. Appendix B to IFRS 11 provides further explanation and examples of joint operations and joint ventures.
- local authorities are still required to consolidate joint ventures in their group accounts but must now do so using the equity (single line) method. The option for proportionate (line-by-line) consolidation has been removed.

The key challenge for most local authorities will be determining whether their joint arrangements are joint ventures or joint operations. The difference should be clear from the contract but in some cases judgement may be required. Local authorities that have previously used the proportionate consolidation method will need to account for the move to equity accounting as a prior period adjustment.

Disclosure of interests in other entities

IFRS 12 makes consistent the requirements for disclosures in relation to subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and unconsolidated entities. It includes the need for transparency about the risks to which the reporting entity is exposed as a consequence of its investment in such arrangements.

Challenge questions

- Has your Head of Financial Services assessed the potential impact of these standards for the authority's financial statements?



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