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Subject:	Audit and Accounts		Status:	For Publicati	on
_	Committee Update	Committee Update – External			
	Audit Progress Re	Audit Progress Report			
Report to:	Audit and Accounts		Date:	18 March 2014	
	Committee				
Report of:	Grant Thornton		Portfolio Holder:	Finance and Resources	
Key Decision:	Forward Plan		General Exception	Special Urgency	
Equality Impact Assessment: Required:		No	Attached:	No	
Biodiversity Impact Assessment Required:		No	Attached:	No	
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1.	RECOMMENDATION(S)
1.1	Members are asked to consider the update report for the 2013/14 audit.

2. PURPOSE OF REPORT

2.1 The report sets out the progress against plan for the 2013/14 audit. It also includes a summary of recent developments of interest to a Borough Council.

3. CORPORATE PRIORITIES

3.1 The matters discussed in this plan do not impact directly on the Council's corporate priorities:

4. RISK ASSESSMENT IMPLICATIONS

4.1 There are no risk assessment implications.

5. BACKGROUND AND OPTIONS

- 5.1 The report summarises the progress made in delivering the 2013/14 audit and highlights some recent development for the Council to consider.
- 5.2 Within the Emerging Issues and Development section of the report there are a number of challenge questions. The audit team will meet with the Council's officers and discuss progress against each question or will be covered in our audit work. We will report to the next Audit and Accounts Committee any issues that have not been followed up by the Borough Council.

COMMENTS FROM STATUTORY OFFICERS:

6. SECTION 151 OFFICER

6.1 This is a report of the External Auditor

7. MONITORING OFFICER

7.1 This is a report of the External Auditor

8. POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND CONSULTATION CARRIED OUT

8.1 Not applicable

9. CONCLUSION

9.1 The audit is progressing to the timetable expected.

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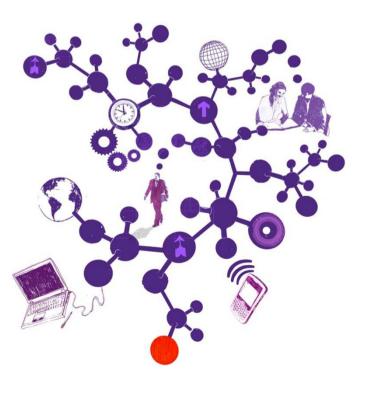
Audit and Accounts Committee Update for Rossendale Borough Council

Year ended 31 March 2014 3 March 2014

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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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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 as a district council
- includes 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. Here you can download copies of our publications – Reaping the Benefits' - First impressions of the impact of welfare reform; Responding to the challenge - alternative delivery models in local government; 2016 tipping point? - Challenging the current;

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 either your Engagement Lead or Audit Manager.

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Progress at 3 March 2014

Work	Planned date	Complete?	Comments
2013-14 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 2013-14 financial statements.	31 March 2014		The Accounts Audit Plan is produced at the completion of our interim audit.
 Interim accounts audit Our interim fieldwork visit includes: updating our review of the Council's 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 Initial Value for Money (VfM) conclusion work 	The interim audit started on 3 March 2014 and will be completed before the end of March		
 2013-14 final accounts audit Including: audit of the 2013-14 financial statements proposed opinion on the Council's accounts Completion of VfM conclusion work 	Start date 30 June 2014 and substantial completion of audit work by the end of July.		The timing of the final accounts audit has been discussed and agreed with the finance team. We will give the opinion on the Council's financial statements after the Audit and Accounts Committee in September.

Progress at 3 March 2014

Work	Planned date	Complete?	Comments
 Value for Money (VfM) conclusion The scope of our work to inform the 2013/14 VfM conclusion comprises: Completion of a detailed risk assessment A review of the Council's arrangements governing its involvement in the Better Care Fund Consideration of any issues identified from the detailed risk assessment 	To be completed by 31 July 2014.		
Other areas of work Certification of the 2013/14 grant claims and returns to be completed to the timescale determined by the relevant Government Department.	Completion by 30 November 2014		
Other activity undertaken We have regularly met with officers to discuss relevant audit issues.	On-going		

Councils must continue to adapt to meet the needs of local people

Local government guidance

Audit Commission research - Tough Times 2013

The Audit Commission's latest research, <u>http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/Tough-Times-2013-Councils-Responses-to-Financial-Challenges-w1.pdf</u> shows that England's councils have demonstrated a high degree of financial resilience over the last three years, despite a 20 per cent reduction in funding from government and a number of other financial challenges. However, with uncertainty ahead, the Commission says that councils must carry on adapting in order to fulfil their statutory duties and meet the needs of local people.

The Audit Commission Chairman, Jeremy Newman said that with continuing financial challenges 'Councils must share what they have learnt from making savings and keep looking for new ways to deliver public services that rely less on funding from central government'.

Key findings:

The Audit Commission's research found that:

- the three strategies most widely adopted by councils have been reducing staff numbers, securing service delivery efficiencies and reducing or restructuring the senior management team;
- three in ten councils exhibited some form of financial stress in 2012/13 exhibited by a mix of difficulties in delivering budgets and taking unplanned actions to keep finances on track;
- auditors expressed concerns about the medium term prospects of one third of councils (36 per cent)

Issues to consider:

Has the medium term strategy/budget has been subject to appropriate challenge? Are the Council's finances resilient over the medium term (3 years) and beyond?

Councils choosing their auditors one step closer

Local government guidance

Local Audit and Accountability Act

The Local Audit and Accountability Act received Royal Assent on 30 January 2014.

Key points

Amongst other things:

- the Act makes provision for the closure of the Audit Commission on 31 March 2015;
- arrangements are being worked through to transfer residual Audit Commission responsibilities to new organisations;
- there will be a new framework for local public audit due to start when the Commission's current contracts with audit suppliers end in 2016/17, or potentially 2019/20 if all the contracts are extended;
- the National Audit Office will be responsible for the codes of audit practice and guidance, which set out the way in which auditors are to carry out their functions;
- Local Authority's will take responsibilities for choosing their own external auditors;
- recognised supervisory bodies (accountancy professional bodies) will register audit firms and auditors and will be required to have rules and practices in place that cover the eligibility of firms to be appointed as local auditors;
- Local Authority's will be required to establish an auditor panel which must advise the authority on the maintenance of an independent relationship with the local auditor appointed to audit its accounts;
- existing rights around inspection of documents, the right to make an objection at audit and for declaring an item of account unlawful are in line with current arrangements;
- transparency measures give citizens the right to film and tweet from any local government body meeting.

Issues to consider:

• Have members considered the implications of the Local Audit and Accountability Act for the Council's future external audit arrangements?

Austerity continued – further cuts in spending powers

Local Government Guidance

Final local government finance settlement 2014/15

On 5 February 2014 the government published the final local government finance settlement for 2014/15. This confirmed the proposals laid out in the provisional finance settlement. The government has proposed that any council tax increases made by billing or precepting authorities of 2 per cent or more will be subject to a referendum. This proposal needs to be accepted by Parliament.

Excluding the Greater London Authority, the spending power for local authorities in England will fall by 2.9% in 2014/15 compared to 2013/14. As in previous years, councils will have their funding reduction capped at 6.9%. Indicative funding levels for 2015/16 have also been provided to assist local authorities with their medium term financial planning. The settlement will be finalised in February 2014.

Issues to consider:

• Has the Finance Team reviewed the proposed settlement and assessed the impact on your Council?

Helping the High Street

Local government guidance

Support for UK high streets

On December 6, 2013 the Communities Secretary set out a £1 billion package of support for UK high streets, the stated objectives being to:

- support business and the private sector to have a greater stake in their high streets;
- make it easier to diversify town centres;
- ensure town centres remain accessible to visitors;
- promote the use of technology to modernise town centres.

Key elements of the strategy include:

- a £1,000 discount in 2014/15 and 2015/16 for retail premises with a rateable value of up to £50,000 including shops, pubs, café and restaurants;
- capping the Retail Price Index (RPI) increase in bills to 2% in 2014/15;
- extending the doubling of Small Business Rates relief to April 2015;
- a reoccupation relief for 18 months with a 50% discount for new occupants of retail premises empty for a year or more;
- assisting business cash flow by allowing businesses to pay their bills over 12 months (rather than 10)

- Has the Council assessed the local economic impact of the measures announced by the Communities Secretary?
- Has the Finance Team assessed the impact of the measures on the Council's finances and the 2014/15 and 2015/16 budgets?

79% of Councils anticipate Tipping Point soon

Grant Thornton

2016 tipping point? Challenging the current

This report <u>http://www.grant-thornton.co.uk/Global/Publication_pdf/LG-Financial-Resilience-2016-tipping-point.pdf</u> is the third in an annual series which assesses whether English local authorities have the arrangements in place to ensure their sustainable financial future.

Local authorities have so far met the challenges of public sector budget reductions. However, some authorities are predicting reaching tipping point, when the pressure becomes acute and financial failure is a real risk. Based on our review of forty per cent of the sector, this report shows that seventy nine per cent of local authorities anticipate some form of tipping point in 2015/16 or 2016/17.

Our report rates local authorities in four areas - key indicators of financial performance, strategic financial planning, financial governance and financial control. It also identifies a series of potential 'tipping point scenarios' such as local authorities no longer being able to meet statutory responsibilities to deliver a range of services.

Our report also suggest some of the key priorities for local authorities in responding to the challenge of remaining financially sustainable. This includes a relentless focus on generating additional sources of revenue income, and improving efficiency through shared services, strategic partnerships and wider re-organisation.

- Our report includes a good practice checklist designed to provide senior management and members with an overview of key tipping point risks. Has the Finance Team considered the checklist and reported it to the Audit Committee?
- The report also includes good practice case studies in strategic financial planning, financial governance and financial control. Has the Finance Team reviewed these case studies and considered whether there is scope to adopt these?

Alternative Delivery Models – are you making the most of them?

Grant Thornton

Alternative delivery models in local government

This report: <u>http://www.grant-thornton.co.uk/en/Publications/2014/Responding-to-the-challenge-alternative-delivery-models-in-local-government/</u> discusses the main alternative delivery models available to local government. These are based on our recent client survey and work with local government clients. It aims to assist others as they develop their options and implement innovation strategies.

Local government has increased the variety and number of alternative delivery models it uses in recent years including contracts and partnerships with other public bodies and private sector organisations, as well as developing new public sector and non-public sector entities. With financial austerity set to continue, it is important that local authorities continue innovating, if they are to remain financially resilient and commission better quality services at reduced cost.

This report is based on a brief client survey and work with local authority clients and:

- · Outlines the main alternative delivery models available to local authorities
- · Aims to assist other authorities as they develop their options and implement innovation strategies
- Considers aspects of risk.

- Our report includes a number of case studies summarising how public services are being delivered through alternative service models. Has the Authority reviewed these case studies and assessed whether there are similar opportunities available to it?
- Our report includes three short checklists on supporting innovation in service delivery, setting up a company and questions that members should ask officers when considering the development of a new delivery model. Are the checklists being considered as part of the development of the Authority's commissioning strategy?

Welfare reforms – what you think of it so far?

Grant Thornton

Reaping the benefits: first impressions of the impact of welfare reform.

The potential scope of this topic is broad, so our report, focuses on the financial and managerial aspects of welfare reform. This involves:

- Understanding the challenges currently facing local government and housing associations in regard to welfare reform and what organisations have been doing to meet this challenge in terms of strategy, projects and new processes.
- Reporting on the early indications of effectiveness following the implementation of these measures and the impact of reform.
- Providing early insight into challenges facing these organisations in the near future.

We have pulled together information from a variety of sources, including our regular conversations across the local government and housing sectors and surveying local authorities and housing associations in England.

We found that:

- In general, organisations have been very active in engaging with stakeholders and putting in place appropriate governance arrangements and systems to implement specific reforms. A minority of organisations did not fully exploit all the options open to them in preparing for reform.
- So far, the indication is that the impact of reform experienced by local authorities and partners has been managed effectively. This may be because the full impact has not yet been felt. Some worrying signs are emerging, including rising rental arrears, homelessness and reliance on food banks, which may be linked to the reforms.
- Looking ahead, further reforms, such as the implementation of universal credit and the move to direct payments present significant uncertainties and challenges over the next few years.

- Have members been kept informed of progress with stakeholder engagement and changes to governance arrangements to implement specific reforms?
- What impact assessment is the Authority carrying out on council tax localisation, the benefit cap and housing benefit, the spare room subsidy and changes to the Social Fund?
- Does the Authority have a plan in place or in development for the introduction of universal credit?

Revaluing your assets – clarification of accounting guidance

Accounting and audit issues

Property, plant and equipment valuations

The 2013/14 Code has clarified the requirements for valuing property, plant and equipment and now states explicitly that revaluations must be 'sufficiently regular to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using the fair value at the end of the reporting period.' This means that a local authority will need to satisfy itself that the value of assets in its balance sheet is not materially different from the amount that would be given by a full valuation carried out on 31 March 2014. This is likely to be a complex analysis which might include consideration of:

- the condition of the authority's property portfolio at 31 March 2014
- the results of recent revaluations and what this might mean for the valuation of property that has not been recently valued
- general information on market prices and building costs
- the consideration of materiality in its widest sense whether an issue would influence the view of a reader of the accounts.

The Code also follows the wording in IAS 16 more closely in the requirements for valuing classes of assets:

- items within a class of property, plant and equipment are to be revalued simultaneously to avoid selective revaluation of assets and the reporting of amounts in the financial statements that are a mixture of costs and values as at different dates
- a class of assets may be revalued on a rolling basis provided revaluation of the class of assets is completed within a short period and provided the revaluations are kept up to date.

There has been much debate on what is a short period and whether assets that have been defined as classes for valuation purposes should also be disclosed separately in the financial statements. These considerations are secondary to the requirement that the carrying value does not differ materially from the fair value. However, we would expect auditors to report to those charged with governance where, for a material asset class:

- all assets within the class are not all valued in the same year
- the class of asset is not disclosed separately in the property, plant and equipment note.

Issues to consider:

Has the Audit and Accounts Committee been updated on the programme of valuations and the proposals for disclosing information about classes of assets?

Estimating the impact of business rate appeals

Accounting and audit issues

Business rate appeals provisions

Local authorities are liable for successful appeals against business rates. They should, therefore, recognise a provision for their best estimate of the amount that businesses have been overcharged up to 31 March 2014.

However, there are practical difficulties which mean that making a reliable estimate for the total amount that has been overcharged is challenging:

- the appeals process is managed by the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) and so local authorities are reliant on the information provided to them by the VOA
- some businesses may have been overcharged but not yet made an appeal.

We would expect local authorities:

- to work with the VOA to make sure that they have access to the information they need
- where appeals have been made, to determine a methodology for estimating a provision and to apply this methodology consistently
- where appeals have not been made:
 - to consider the extent to which a reliable estimate can be made (for example, in relation to major businesses)
 - to recognise a provision where a reliable estimate can be made
 - to disclose a contingent liability where a reliable estimate cannot be made
 - to provide a rationale to support their judgement that a reliable estimate cannot be made
- to revisit the estimate with the latest information available immediately before the audit opinion is issued.

- Is your authority confident of obtaining the information it needs from the VOA?
- Has your authority recognised a provision where it is possible to make a reliable estimate? Has a robust methodology been used?
- Has your authority provided a robust rationale where it has decided it cannot make a reliable estimate? Is it planning to disclose a contingent liability?
- Is your authority planning to revisit its provision and contingent liability before the audit opinion is issued?

Accounting for pensions

Accounting and audit issues

Accounting for and financing the local government pension scheme costs

Accounting issues

The 2013/14 Code follows amendments to IAS 19 and changes the accounting requirements for defined benefit pension liabilities such as those arising from the local government pension scheme (LGPS). This is a change in accounting policy and will apply retrospectively. The main changes we expect to see are:

- a reallocation of amounts charged in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement (CIES)
- more detailed disclosures.

We do not expect changes to balance sheet items (the net pension liability and pension reserve balance). This means that whilst we would expect the CIES to be restated, a third balance sheet is not required. Actuaries should be providing local authorities with the information they need to prepare the financial statements, including restated comparatives.

Financing issues

The amount to be charged to the general fund in a financial year is the amount that is payable for that financial year as set out in the actuary's rates and adjustments certificate. Some local authorities are considering paying pension fund contributions early in exchange for a discount but not charging the general fund until later.

Local authorities must be satisfied that the amounts charged to the general fund in a financial year are the amounts payable for that year. Where local authorities are considering making early payments, we would expect them to obtain legal advice (either internally or externally) to determine the amounts that are chargeable to the general fund. We would expect this to include consideration of:

- the actuary's opinion on the amounts that are payable by the local authority into the pension fund
- the agreement between the actuary and the local authority as to when these payments are to be made
- the wording in the rates and adjustments certificate setting out when amounts are payable for each financial year.

For example, if a local authority agrees to make a payment to the pension fund in a single year and proposes to charge this amount to the general fund over a three-year period, we would expect the rates and adjustments certificate to show, unambiguously, that the amount payable is spread over the three years.

Accounting for pensions

Accounting and audit issues

- Is your local authority confident of getting the information from its actuary to meet the changes in the requirements for accounting for the LGPS (including restating the comparatives)?
- If your authority is considering making an early payment to the pension fund, has it set out a reasonable argument for how it proposes to charge this amount to the general fund? Is this supported by legal advice?

Changes to the public services pension scheme

Accounting and audit issues

Changes to the Local Government Pension Scheme

The Public Service Pensions Bill received Royal Assent in April 2013, becoming the Public Service Pensions Act 2013 ('the Act'). The Act makes provision for new public service pension schemes to be established in England, Wales & Scotland. Consequent regulations have been laid to introduce changes to the LGPS in England and Wales from 1st April 2014. (The regulations for the changes in Scotland have not yet been laid and will only impact from 1 April 2015).

These introduce a number of changes including:

- a change from a final salary scheme to a career average scheme
- introduction of a 50/50 option whereby members can choose to reduce their contributions by 50% to receive 50% less benefit
- calculation of contributions based on actual salary which could lead to some staff with irregular patterns of working moving between contribution rate bandings on a regular basis
- · changes in employee contribution rates and bandings
- transitional protection for people retiring within 10 years of 1 April 2014 (further regulations are still awaited.

The above changes have implications for all employers involved in the LGPS introducing required changes to their payroll systems to ensure pension contributions are calculated correctly. This has consequent implications for administering authorities to communicate with employers and consider how they will obtain assurance over the accuracy and completeness of contributions going forwards since the calculations are more complex going forwards and less predictable. In addition changes are also required to pension administration/payment systems as well as much more detailed processes around maintaining individual pension accounts for all members to ensure the correct payment of future pensions.

The Act also requires changes to the governance arrangements although regulations for the LGPS have not yet been laid for these and the changes in governance arrangements are not expected to be implemented until 1 April 2015.

Issues to consider:

Is the authority aware of the detailed requirements and their impact on its current payroll system and processes?

Is the authority taking appropriate action to ensure implementation of the required changes to its payroll system and processes by 1 April 2014?

Has the authority liaised with the administering authority over any changes they may need in the assurances provided over the completeness and accuracy of contributions?



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