

**BRISTOL CITY COUNCIL
AUDIT COMMITTEE**

6 MARCH 2015

Report of: Service Director (Finance)

Title: Grant Thornton – 2014-15 Progress report

Ward: Citywide

Officer presenting report: Grant Thornton UK LLP

Contact telephone number:

RECOMMENDATION

The Audit Committee note, and comment as appropriate, on Grant Thornton's progress report for 2014-15.

Summary

Attached to this report is Grant Thornton's latest progress report update in respect of their 2014-15 audit. This report considers the planned work and progress to date in:

- the financial statements audit;
- the Value for Money (VfM) conclusion work.

The report also provides additional information for audit committee members on sector developments and accounting hot topics that the Council will need to consider as part of the preparation of its 2014-15 financial statements.

Policy

None affected by this report. The Audit Commission has statutory responsibility for inspection and assessment at the Council. Grant Thornton are the Council's appointed external auditors. In carrying out their audit and inspection duties they have to comply with the relevant statutory requirements. In particular these are the Audit Commission Act 1998 and the Code of Audit Practice with regard to audit, and the

Local Government Act 1999 with regard to best value and inspection.

Consultation

Internal: Grant Thornton consulted with Senior Finance Officers before finalising the progress report.

External: None.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Grant Thornton is required to form an opinion on the Council's annual financial statements and to provide a value for money conclusion. This report summarises the work planned and progress to date.
- 1.2 They have discussed the report with the Service Manager - Corporate Finance.
- 1.3 Barrie Morris, the appointed auditor responsible for the City Council's audit will be attending the Committee, and will be pleased to answer Members' questions.

Other Options Considered

Not applicable.

Risk Assessment

Not as a result of this report.

Equalities Impact Assessment

There are no issues arising from this report.

Legal and Resource Implications

None arising from this report.

Appendices:

Appendix 1: Grant Thornton's Progress report update 2014-15

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ACCESS TO INFORMATION) ACT 1985

Background Papers: None

Audit Committee Update - Bristol City Council

Year ended 31 March 2015

February 2015

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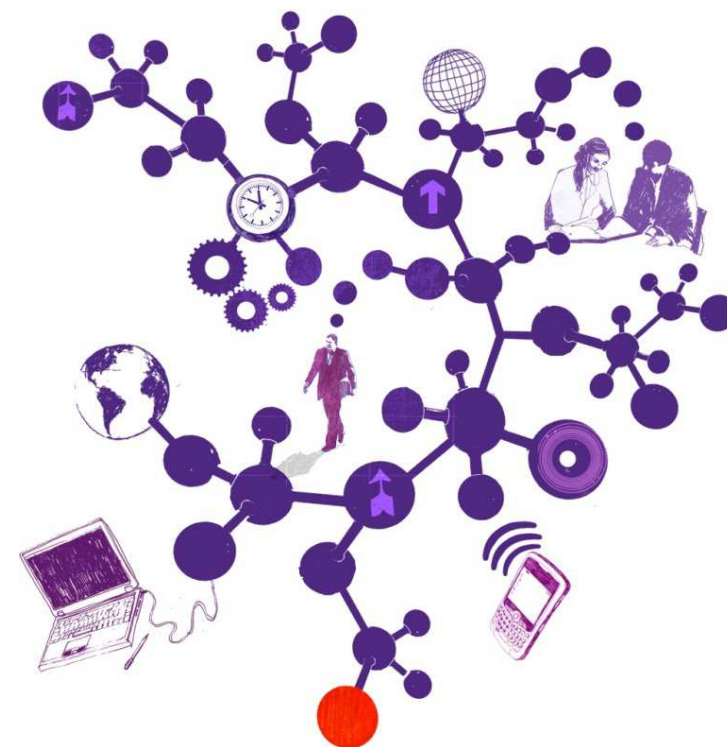
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Introduction

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:

- 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
- 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 either your Engagement Lead or Audit Manager.

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Progress at February 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>	April 2015	Not yet due	We are in the process of finalising our initial risk assessment to inform our final audit plan for 2014-15. This plan will be discussed with the Council and reported to the next audit committee.
<p>Interim accounts audit Our interim fieldwork visit includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 risks assessment to inform our Value for Money conclusion. 	March – April 2015	Not yet due	On site interim audit visit is due to commence in March 2015.
<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 – September 2015	Not yet due	On site final accounts fieldwork is due to commence in July 2015 following receipt of the draft accounts.

Progress at February 2015

Work	Planned date	Complete?	Comments
<p>Value for Money (VfM) conclusion</p> <p>The scope of our work to inform the 2014-15 VfM conclusion is in the process of development. However this is required to include consideration of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessing whether the Council has proper arrangements in place for securing financial resilience; and Reviewing the Council's arrangements for ensuring it has proper arrangements for challenging how it secures economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources. 	<p>Initial risk assessment – April 2015</p> <p>Fieldwork and final conclusions – June to September 2015</p>	<p>Not yet due</p>	<p>We are in the process of completing our initial risk assessment to inform our work under the VfM conclusion. This will be completed in April 2015 and our proposed scope of work will be set out in our audit plan to the Council. This plan will be discussed with the Council and reported to the next audit committee.</p>
<p>Other activity undertaken</p>	<p>Ongoing throughout the year</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>In December 2014, representatives from the Council's finance team attended our 'Accounting for Schools and Infrastructure' workshops to update them on the latest developments.</p> <p>In February 2015, Council representatives are scheduled to attend our PFI accounting workshop. The workshops will cover opportunities to make savings in existing PFI contracts and propose solutions to aspects of accounting for PFI projects which have given difficulty in the past.</p> <p>Throughout February and March 2015, we are scheduled to deliver a series of workshops in conjunction with CIPFA Financial Advisory Network for preparers of accounts at local authorities to set out the key accounting issues to consider for the 2014-15 accounts.</p>

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 or Audit Manager.

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 or Audit Manager.

Accounting for schools – Code update and LAAP Bulletin 101

Accounting and audit issues

Non-current assets

In December 2014, CIPFA issued an Update to Appendix E of the 2014/15 Code which states "The recognition of non-current assets used by schools shall be determined in accordance with the relevant standards adopted by Chapter Four Non-Current Assets of this Code as appropriate to the arrangements for the assets. These assets shall be recognised in a local authority's balance sheet if they meet either the appropriate recognition criteria (see Chapter Four) for the local authority or for a school within the local authority area".

CIPFA also issued in December LAAP Bulletin 101 Accounting for Non-Current Assets Used by Local Authority Maintained Schools. The Bulletin provides application, clarification and interpretation but is secondary to the Code and accounting standards.

Due to the varied and sometimes complex arrangements for use of school land and buildings, the accounting treatment for these non-current assets will require the chief finance officer to make significant judgements in the preparation of the statement of accounts. These judgements should be based on the circumstances for individual schools and will involve consideration of the rights of the school as an entity and any rights held by the local authority. Judgements should be robust and well documented as auditors will be required to consider whether these are reasonable and supported by appropriate evidence. Local authorities should discuss and agree these judgements with Those Charged With Governance.

Other matters

The work required to identify and consider the arrangements over the use of schools may be significant and progress to date has been variable. Local authorities need to consider the resources required to identify and review arrangements and to undertake any necessary valuations. Good project management arrangements also need to be in place to ensure the requirements of the Code are met.

Treating a school as an entity means that local authorities are satisfied that, for each school, they have captured all the financial information relating to the school as an entity. This means all income and expenditure (including voluntary donations and related expenditure), cash flows and all assets and liabilities.

Accounting for schools – Code update and LAAP Bulletin 101

Accounting and audit issues

As part of their accounts preparations local authorities should ensure transactions between the local authority and schools are eliminated, all required disclosures are made and any appropriate governance matters are disclosed in the Annual Governance Statement.

A more detailed summary of the issues arising from the Code Update and LAAP Bulletin 101 is included with this report for information.

Challenge questions

- What progress has your Service Director (Finance) made in making judgements on the accounting treatment of schools non-current assets on a case by case basis?
- Has your Service Director (Finance) got arrangements in place to ensure the accounting requirements for schools are met?

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 finance team assessed the potential impact of these standards for the authority's financial statements?

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 Service Director (Finance) reassessed the methodology for making the business rates provision?
- Has your Service Director (Finance) 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?

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 Service Director (Finance) put in place a plan to address the earlier close date?

Local government financial reporting remains strong

Local government guidance

The Audit Commission published its report, [Auditing the Accounts 2013/14: Local government bodies](#), on 11th December.

Financial reporting was consistently strong for most types of principal local authority in 2013/14 when compared to the previous financial year. This year the Commission has congratulated 16 bodies where auditors were able to issue an unqualified opinion and a VFM conclusion on the 2013/14 accounts by 31 July 2014, and the body published audited accounts promptly. Although, as only 21 principal bodies have managed to publish their audited accounts by 31 July since 2008/09, a move to bring the accounts publication date forward is likely to cause significant challenges for the majority of public bodies.

The Commission reports that auditors were able to issue the audit opinion by 30 September 2014 at 99 per cent of councils, 90 per cent of fire and rescue authorities, 97 per cent of police bodies, all other local government bodies and 99 per cent of both parish councils and internal drainage boards. This is consistent with last year for most groups, but an improvement for councils and small bodies compared to 2012/13.

Eight principal authorities were listed where the auditor was unable to issue an opinion by the 30th September deadline.



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