

# Audit Committee Update for Blackburn with Darwen Council

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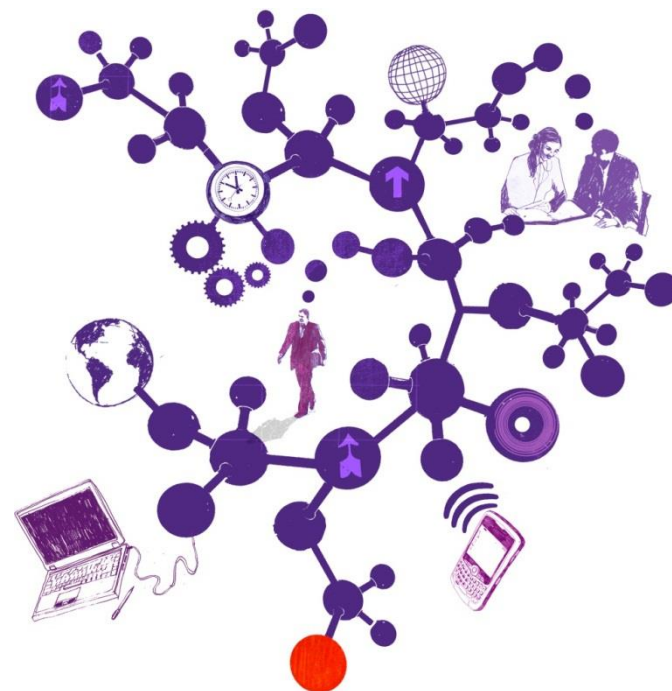
**Year ended March 2015**

March 2015

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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](http://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
- Stronger futures: development of the local government pension scheme
- 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 March 2015

Work	Planned date	Complete?	Comments
<b>2014-15 Accounts Audit Plan</b> 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.	Jan- March 2015	On track	We will present our 2014-15 Accounts Audit Plan to the Audit Committee on the 14 April 2015.
<b>Interim accounts audit</b> Our interim fieldwork visit includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• updating our review of the control environment</li> <li>• updating our understanding of financial systems</li> <li>• review of Internal Audit reports on core financial systems</li> <li>• early work on emerging accounting issues</li> <li>• early substantive testing</li> <li>• proposed Value for Money conclusion.</li> </ul>	Jan – April 2015	On track	Our interim fieldwork is progressing and we are completing our review and early testing of your key financial systems.  Any significant matters arising from the interim accounts will be discussed with Officers and reported to the Committee.
<b>2014-15 final accounts audit</b> Including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• audit of the 2014-15 financial statements</li> <li>• proposed opinion on the Council's accounts</li> <li>• proposed Value for Money conclusion.</li> </ul>	July to September 2015	Not yet started	We will report the proposed opinion, value for money conclusion and findings from our final accounts audit to the Audit and Governance Committee in September 2015.

# Progress at March 2015

Work	Planned date	Complete?	Comments
<b>Value for Money (VfM) conclusion</b> The scope of our work to inform the 2014/15 VfM conclusion will consider the arrangements in place at the Council for securing financial resilience and for challenging how the Council secures economy, efficiency and effectiveness.	January to September 2015	On track	We will complete our risk assessment and undertake a planned programme of VfM work to inform the 2014-15 conclusion. We will share our findings with management.
<b>Other areas of work</b> We have certified the Teachers Pension Return 2013/14 providing an Independent auditors report for the Council.	December 2014	Complete	

# 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:

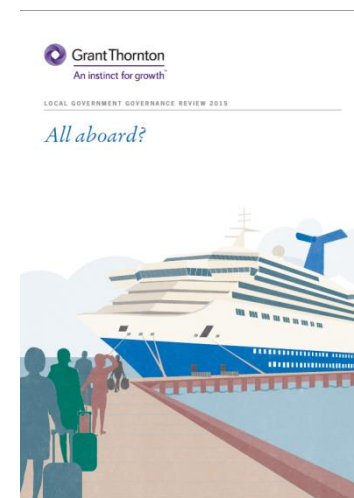
**Governance of the organisation** – the main area of concern highlighted in this year's governance survey is the level of dissatisfaction with the scrutiny process.

**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 or Audit Manager.



# 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

Have members been briefed the Director of Finance & IT on the key findings of the Independent Commission's final report?



# 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.

## Challenge questions

- What progress has been made in making judgements on the accounting treatment of schools non-current assets on a case by case basis?
- Does the Council have arrangements in place to ensure the accounting requirements for schools are met?

# Councils fear school place tipping point

## Local government issues

Just ahead of the 15 January 2015 deadline for parents to apply for primary school places for their child for September 2015 the LGA warned that the £12 billion cost of creating places for the 900,000 extra pupils expected at England's schools over the next decade could push schools to breaking point. Whilst the government has committed £7.35 billion to create extra school places the LGA claims that this still creates a backlog.

The LGA is calling on the Government to fully-fund the cost of all school places, now and in the future, and to give councils the powers to open new schools without bureaucratic burdens so they can be delivered according to local need. The LGA's 'Investing in our nation's future' campaign outlines measures which it claims would save the public purse £11 billion, tackle the country's housing crisis, ensure every child had a place at a good school, reduce long-term unemployment, address the pothole backlog and improve the nation's health.

## Challenge question

Have members:

- been briefed on the headline messages from the LGA's 'Investing in our nation's future' campaign?
- received adequate assurances that locally the authority has a robust and adequately funded schools programme in place to ensure that school places are created on time and in the right places?

# 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 Director of Finance & IT reassessed the methodology for making the business rates provision?
- Does your Director of Finance & IT have arrangements in place for the estimation of appeals to be charged against the provision?

# Early payment of pension contributions

## Accounting and audit issues

During 2014/15 some local authorities paid pension fund deficit contributions covering three years (2014/15 to 2016/17). By doing this the local authority benefits from a discount on the total amount payable resulting in a lower overall charge.

Due to the amounts involved, some authorities are seeking to spread the impact of the payment over the three-year period. In doing so, they must be satisfied that the amounts charged to the general fund in a financial year are the amounts payable for that year as defined by regulation 30 of [The Local Authorities \(Capital Finance and Accounting\) \(England\) Regulations 2003](#).

We expect authorities that are spreading the impact of pension deficit contributions to obtain legal advice (either internally or externally) to determine the amounts that are chargeable to the general fund. The accounting judgements and treatment should reflect the advice received and should be documented accordingly.

Where an authority has received legal advice that the up-front payment can be recognised in the general fund over three years, based on our understanding of the arrangement we would expect the total amount to be reflected in the pension fund liability. This means that the pension reserve will not equal the pension liability. We expect the background to the transactions and the reason for the difference to be disclosed in a note to the accounts.

### Challenge question

- Has your authority paid pension fund contributions covering more than one year and if so, has legal advice been obtained and any judgement documented on accounting for the early payment of pension contributions?



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