

Audit and Performance Committee Westminster City Council Progress Report and Update Year ended 31 March 2017 9 February 2017

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Introduction

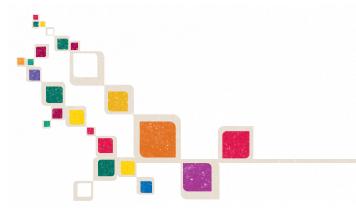
This paper provides the Audit and Performance Committee with a report on progress in delivering our responsibilities as your external auditors.

Members of the Audit and Performance Committee can find further useful material on our website www.grantthornton.co.uk, where we have a section dedicated to our work in the public sector. Here you can download copies of our publications:

- CFO Insights reviewing council's 2015/16 spend (December 2016); http://www.grantthornton.co.uk/en/insights/cfoinsights-reviewing-councils-201516-spend/
- Fraud risk, 'adequate procedures', and local authorities (December 2016); http://www.grantthornton.co.uk/en/insights/fraud-risk-adequate-procedures-and-local-authorities/
- New laws to prevent fraud may affect the public sector (November 2016); http://www.grantthornton.co.uk/en/insights/new-laws-to-prevent-fraud-may-affect-the-public-sector/
- Brexit: local government <u>–</u> transitioning successfully (December 2016) http://www.grantthornton.co.uk/en/insights/brexit-local-government--transitioning-successfully/

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 Engagement Manager.

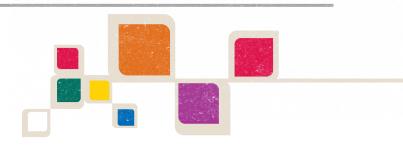
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Progress at January 2017

| 2016/17 work | Planned Date | Complete? | Comments |
|---|--|---|---|
| Fee Letter We are required to issue a 'Planned fee letter for 2016/17 by the end of April 2016. | April 2016 | Yes | The 2016/17 fee letter was issued in April 2016. |
| 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 2016/17 financial statements. | February 2017 | Not yet due | Our Audit Plan will be presented to the February 2017 committee. The Plan is based on our monthly liaison meetings with the finance team and our findings from the initial planning and risk assessment audit visits. |
| Interim accounts audit Our interim fieldwork visit plan included: updated review of the Council's control environment updated understanding of financial systems review of Internal Audit reports on core financial systems early work on emerging accounting issues early substantive testing Value for Money conclusion risk assessment. | Initial planning: October 2016 Risk assessment: | 2016 sment: Yes 2016 Yes antive nuary Not yet due | We have planned regular audit visits throughout the financial year to ensure that we carry out as much early testing as possible before the accounts audit visit in April 2017. |
| | November 2016 Early substantive testing: January and February 2017 | | We completed the control environment assessment and walk through testing of the key financial systems. We also tested journals for months 1 to 7. Our audit did not identify any weaknesses or issues to be reported to you. |
| | | | We are currently doing an early testing audit visit to substantively test journals (months 8-9), other income, operating expenditure and payroll (for months 1-9). |
| Final accounts audit Including: audit of the 2016/17 financial statements proposed opinion on the Council's accounts proposed Value for Money conclusion review of the Council's disclosures in the consolidated accounts against the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17 | 11 April to 5 May 2017 | Not yet due | The Council's ambitious early closedown timetable will be delivered again in 2016/17. |
| | | | We plan to start the accounts audit on 11 April with the majority of audi work completed by 28 April. The Audit Findings Report will be presented to the committee on 9 May. |

Progress at January 2017



| 2016/17 work | Planned Date | Complete? | Comments |
|--|---|-------------|---|
| Value for Money (VfM) conclusion The scope of our work has changed and is set out in the final guidance issued by the National Audit Office in November 2015. The Code requires auditors to satisfy themselves that; "the Council has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources". | Initial planning: November 2016 Detailed assessment: April 2017 | Not yet due | We will set out the results of our risk assessment and the proposed focus of our work in the Audit Plan. The results of our VfM audit work and the key messages arising will be reported in our Audit Findings Report. |
| The guidance confirmed the overall criterion as; "in all significant respects, the audited body had proper arrangements to ensure it took properly informed decisions and deployed resources to achieve planned and sustainable outcomes for taxpayers and local people". | | Not yet due | We will include our conclusion as part of our report on your financial statements. |
| The three sub criteria for assessment to be able to give a conclusion overall are: Informed decision making | | | |
| Sustainable resource deployment | | | |

• Working with partners and other third parties

Other areas of work

We continue to meet with officers on a monthly basis. We will invite members of the finance team to our closedown workshops in March 2017.

Technical Matters

Telling the story – Changes in 2016/17 CIPFA Code

CIPFA has been working on the 'Telling the Story' project, which aims to streamline the financial statements and improve accessibility to the user. This has resulted in changes to CIPFA's 2016/17 Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom ('the Code').

The main changes affect the presentation of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement ('CIES'), the Movement in Reserves Statement ('MIRS') and segmental reporting disclosures. A new Expenditure and Funding Analysis has been introduced.

The key changes are:

- the cost of services in the CIES is to be reported on basis of the local authority's organisational structure rather than the Service Reporting Code of Practice (SERCOP) headings
- an 'Expenditure & Funding Analysis' note to the financial statements provides a reconciliation between the way local authorities are funded and the accounting measures of financial performance in the CIES
- the changes will remove some of the complexities of the current segmental note
- other changes to streamline the current MIRS providing options to report Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure (previously shown as Surplus and Deficit on the Provision of Services and Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure lines) and removal of earmarked reserves columns.

Other amendments have been made to the Code:

- changes to reporting by pension funds in relation to the format and fair value disclosure requirements to reflect changes to the Pensions SORP
- other amendments and clarifications to reflect changes in the accounting standards.

Delivering Good Governance

In April, CIPFA and SOLACE published 'Delivering Good Governance in Local Government: Framework (2016)' and this applies to annual governance statements prepared for the 2016/17 financial year.

The key focus of the framework is on sustainability – economic, social and environmental – and the need to focus on the longer term and the impact actions may have on future generations.

Local authorities should be:

- reviewing existing governance arrangements against the principles set out in the Framework
- developing and maintaining an up-to-date local code of governance, including arrangements for ensuring on-going effectiveness
- reporting publicly on compliance with their own code on an annual basis and on how they have monitored the effectiveness of their governance arrangements in the year and on planned changes.

The framework applies to all parts of local government and its partnerships and should be applied using the spirit and ethos of the Framework rather than just rules and procedures.

Sector issues and developments

National Audit Office reports

Below is a selection of reports issued during 2016 which may be of interest to Audit Committee members. Please see the website for all reports issued by the NAO.



Overview: Local government

Published:

Published:

18 Oct 2016

This Overview looks at the local government landscape during the last financial year and summarises both matters of 9 Nov 2016 likely interest to Parliament as well as our work with local authorities. The NAO prepares statutory guidance on how local auditors should meet their responsibilities.

Sector(s): Local services

Performance Improvement area(s): Departmental Overviews, Local service delivery

https://www.nao.org.uk/report/overview-local-government/



The Troubled Families programme: update

This report is a factual update to support the Committee of Public Accounts' evidence session on the government's Troubled Families programme on 19 October 2016. It is based primarily on published sources, information supplied by the Department for Communities and Local Government and previous reports published by the National Audit Office.

Sector(s): Community and society, Local services

https://www.nao.org.uk/report/the-troubled-families-programme-update/

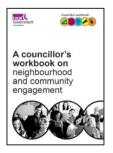
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Local Government Association

Below is a selection of reports issued recently which may be of interest to audit committee members. Thee are available on the website:

http://www.local.gov.uk/publications

Department for Communities and Local Government





Provisional LG Finance Settlement for 2017/18

12 January 2017

The LGA has published its responses to the DCLG consultation on proposals for the local government finance settlement for 2017 to 2018 and for the approach to future local government finance settlements.

http://www.local.gov.uk/documents/10180/8150261/Local+Government+Finance+Settlement+1718+LG A+response.pdf/dd8d32e1-ec9f-4314-8121-7aae2195f89f

A councillor's workbook on neighbourhood and community engagement

11 January 2017

Neighbourhood and community engagement has a rightful place as one of the key processes involved in planning and decision making. As such, it should not be viewed d as an additional task, but as a core part of the business

Building our homes, communities and future: The LGA housing commission final report

22 December 2016

The Local Government Association (LGA) Housing Commission was established to help councils deliver their ambition for places. It has been supported by a panel of advisers and has engaged with over 100 partners; hearing from councils, developers, charities, health partners, and many others. All partners agree that there is no silver bullet, and all emphasise the pivotal role of councils in helping provide strong leadership, collaborative working, and longer-term certainty for places and the people that live there.

Local Government Association

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Business Plan December 2016/November 2017

30 December 2016

Britain's exit from the EU means that we are reshaping the way our country is run. Our vision is one of a rejuvenated local democracy, where power from Westminster and from the EU is significantly devolved to local level and citizens feel they have a meaningful vote and real reason to participate in civic life and their communities.



Stronger together: shared management in local government

29 November 2016

Around 45 councils across England share a chief executive and senior management team in about 20 different partnerships. Most also share at least some services. These councils have already delivered savings of at least £60 million through greater efficiencies and the other benefits of collaboration, with more savings planned

Adult social care funding: 2016 state of the nation report

Adult social care funding: 2016 state of the nation report

2 November 2016

Adult social care is an absolutely vital public service that supports some of our most vulnerable people and promotes the wellbeing and independence of many more

Grant Thornton updates

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Apprentice Levy-Are you prepared?

What is the levy?

The UK has been struggling on productivity, now estimated to be 20% behind the G7 average. Developing apprenticeships is set to play a key part in tackling this and bridging the skills gap.

Announced by government in July 2015, the levy is to encourage employers to offer apprenticeships in meeting their skill, workforce and training needs, developing talent internally. The levy is designed to give more control to employers, through direct access to training funds and creation of apprenticeships through the Trailblazer process.

What is the levy?

From April 2017, the way the government funds apprenticeships in England is changing. Some employers will be required to pay a new apprenticeship levy, and there will be changes to the funding for apprenticeship training for all employers.

All employers will receive an allowance of £15,000 to offset against payment of the levy. This effectively means that the levy will only be payable on paybill in excess of £3 million per year.

The levy will be payable through Pay As You Earn (PAYE) and will be payable alongside income tax and National Insurance.

Each employer will receive one allowance to offset against their levy payment. There will be a connected persons rule, similar the Employment Allowance connected persons rule, so employers who operate multiple payrolls will only be able to claim one allowance. Employers in England are also able to get 'more out than they put in', through an additional government top-up of 10% to their levy contribution.

When employers want to spend above their total levy amount, government will fund 90% of the cost for training and assessment within the funding bands.

The existing funding model will continue until the levy comes into effect May 2017. The levy will apply to employers across all sectors.

Paybill will be calculated based on total employee earnings subject to Class1 National Insurance Contributions. It will not include other payments such as benefits in kind. It will apply to total employee earnings in respect of all employees.

What will the levy mean in practice

Employer of 250 employees, each with a gross salary of \pounds 20,000:

Paybill: 250 x £20,000 = £5,000,000

Levy sum: 0.5% x = £25,000

Allowance: $\pounds 25,000 - \pounds 15,000 = \pounds 10,000$ annual levy

How can I spend my levy funds?

The funding can only be used to fund training and assessment under approved apprenticeship schemes. It cannot be used on other costs associated with apprentices, including wages and remuneration, or training spend for the wider-team.

Through the Digital Apprenticeship Service (DAS), set up by government, employers will have access to their funding in the form of digital vouchers to spend on training.

Training can be designed to suit the needs of your organisation and the requirements of the individual in that role, in addition to specified training for that apprenticeship. Training providers must all be registered with the Skills Funding Agency (SFA).

Grant Thornton update

What do I need to start thinking about now?

- How much is the levy going to cost and have we budgeted for it?
- How do we ensure compliance with the new system?
- Which parts of my current spend on training are applicable to apprenticeships?
- Are there opportunities to mitigate additional cost presented by the levy?
- How is training in my organisation structured?
- How do we develop and align to our workforce development strategy

Off-payroll working in the public sector

The Chancellor's Autumn Statement 2016 speech delivered a number of changes that will impact the UK business environment and raise considerations for you as an employer.

In particular, the Chancellor announced that the measures that were proposed in Budget 2016 that could affect services supplied through personal service companies (PSCs) to the public sector will be implemented.

At present, the so-called IR35 rules require the worker to decide whether PAYE and NIC are due on the payments made by a PSC following an engagement with a public sector body. The onus will be moved to the payer from April 2017. This might be the public sector body itself, but is more likely to be an intermediary, or, if there is a supply chain, to the party closest to the PSC.

The public sector body (or the party closest to the PSC) will need to account for the tax and NIC and include details in their RTI submission.

The existing IR35 rules will continue outside of public sector engagements.

HMRC Digital Tool – will aid with determining whether or not the intermediary rules apply to ensure of *"consistency, certainty and simplicity"* When the proposals were originally made, the public sector was defined as those bodies that are subject to the Freedom of Information rules. It is not known at present whether this will be the final definition. Establishing what bodies are caught is likely to be difficult however the public sector is defined.

A further change will be that the 5% tax free allowance that is given to PSCs will be removed for those providing services to the public sector.

Impact

- Increased costs
- Responsibility moved to the engager
- Increased risks for the engager
 - Consider current arrangements in place

Areas / risks to consider

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- Interim and / or temporary staff engaged through an intermediary or PSC
- Where using agencies ensure they're UK based and operating PAYE
- Update on-boarding / procurement systems, processes and controls
- Additional take on checks and staff training / communications
- Review of existing PSC contractor population before April 2017
- Consider moving long term engagements onto payroll

Salary Sacrifice Arrangements-Autumn Statement

The Chancellor's Autumn Statement 2016 speech delivered a number of changes that will impact the UK business environment and raise considerations for you as an employer.

In particular, the proposals from earlier this year to limit the tax and NIC advantages from salary sacrifice arrangements in conjunction with benefits will be implemented from April 2017.

Although we await the details, it appears that there is a partial concession to calls made by Grant Thornton UK and others to exempt the provision of cars from the new rules (to protect the car industry). Therefore, the changes will apply to all benefits other than pensions (including advice), childcare, Cycle to Work schemes and ultra-low emission cars.

Arrangements in place before April 2017 for cars, accommodation and school fees will be protected until April 2021, with others being protected until April 2018.

These changes will be implemented from April 2017.

As you can see, there is a limited opportunity to continue with salary sacrifice arrangements and a need also to consider the choice between keeping such arrangements in place – which may still be beneficial – or withdrawing from them

What should you be thinking about?

- Review the benefits you offer particularly if you have a flex renewal coming up
- Consider your overall Reward and Benefit strategy
- Consider your Employee communications



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