

Audit Committee Birmingham City Council Progress Report and Update Year ended 31 March 2017

March 2017

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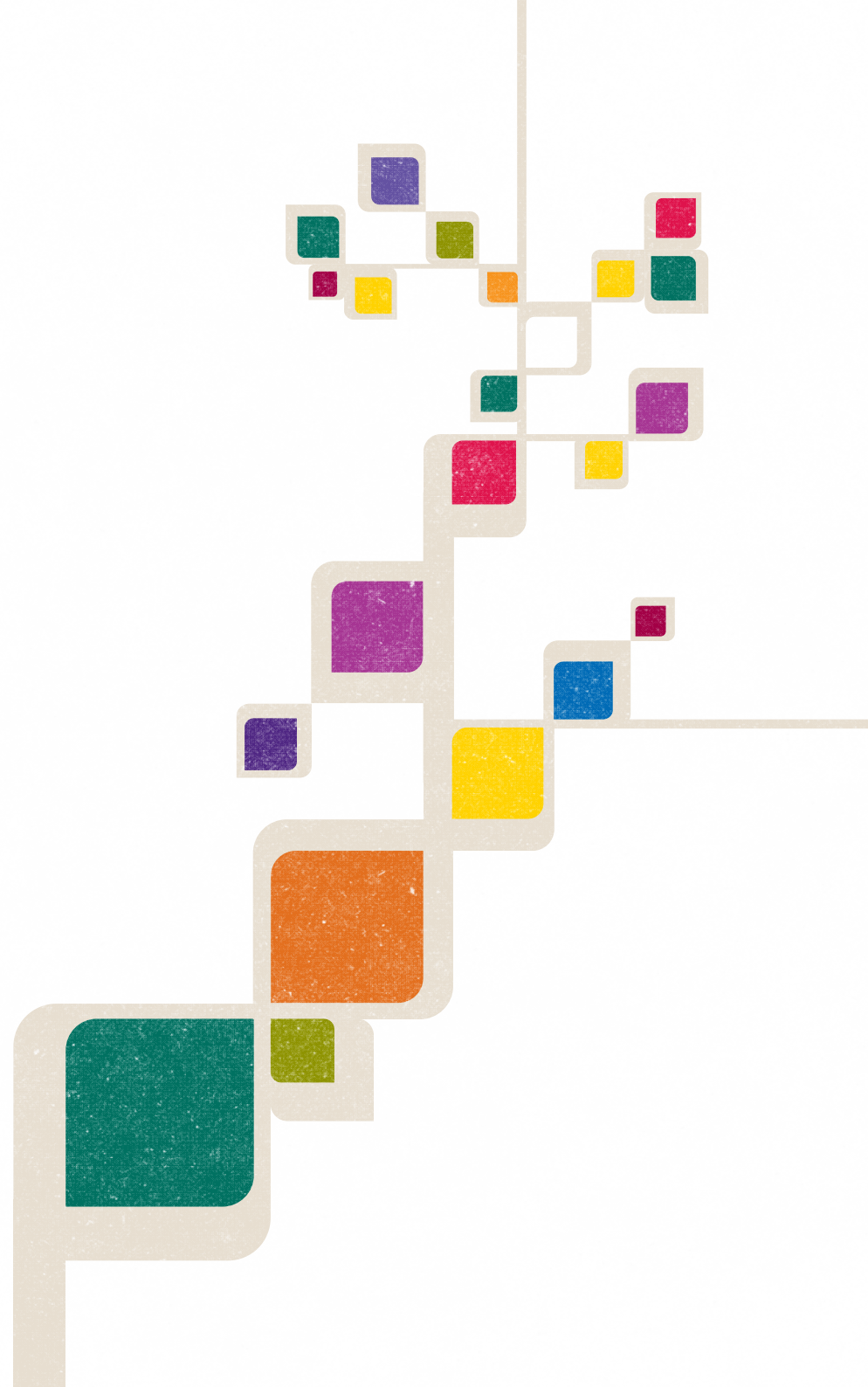
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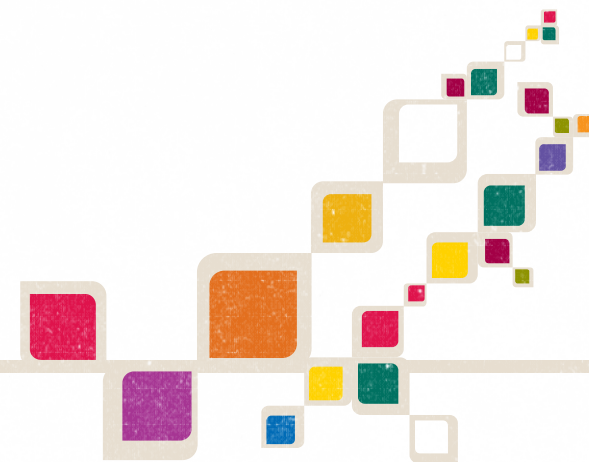
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Introduction

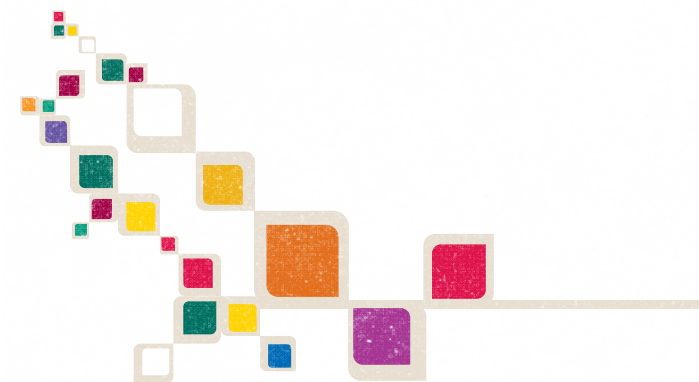
This paper provides the Audit Committee with a report on progress in delivering our responsibilities as your external auditors.

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:

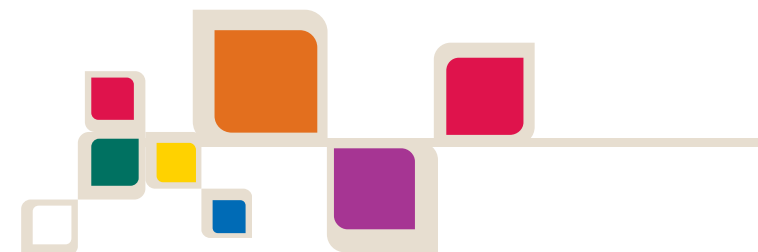
- CFO Insights – reviewing council's 2015/16 spend (December 2016); <http://www.grantthornton.co.uk/en/insights/cfo-insights-reviewing-councils-201516-spend/>
- Fraud risk, 'adequate procedures', and local authorities (December 2016); <http://www.grantthornton.co.uk/en/insights/fraud-risk-adequate-procedures-and-local-authorities/>
- 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 – 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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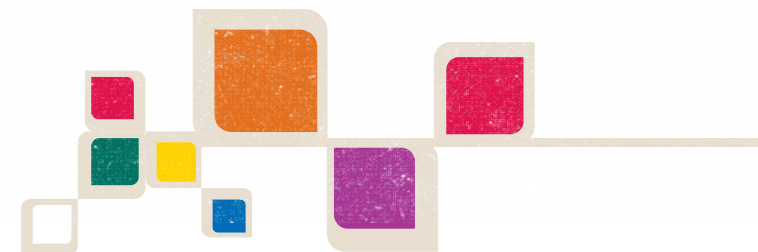


Progress at March 2017



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 scale audit fee is £314,168. This is set by Public Sector Audit Appointments.
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.	March 2017	Yes	Our Accounts Audit Plan is included as a separate agenda item. Our Value for Money Conclusion Plan, identifying the significant risks was presented to the January Audit Committee.
Interim accounts audit Our interim fieldwork visit plan included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	January – March 2017	In Progress	Our interim audit work is currently underway. We are working closely with the Finance Team and there are no matters that we wish to bring to your attention at this time.
Final accounts audit Including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 2015/16 	June – August 2017	No	Early testing will be completed at interim visits to provide efficiencies to the final accounts visit. We are planning to start our final accounts audit in early June.

Progress at January 2017



2016/17 work	Planned Date	Complete?	Comments
<p>Value for Money (VfM) conclusion</p> <p>The scope of our work is unchanged to 2015/16 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".</p> <p>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".</p> <p>The three sub criteria for assessment to be able to give a conclusion overall are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informed decision making • Sustainable resource deployment • Working with partners and other third parties 	January – March 2017	In Progress	<p>We have completed an initial risk assessment and our VfM Conclusion plan was presented to the January Audit Committee. We have included a risk update in the Audit Plan that is listed as a separate agenda item</p> <p>We qualified our 2015/16 conclusion in relation to the following risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Savings challenge – due to the impact of non-recurrent savings in 2015/16 and the weaknesses in the People Directorate's savings plan delivery • Services for vulnerable children – due to the concerns reported by Ofsted following their monitoring visit and the continuing need for the Council to have external oversight of its arrangement by the Children's Commissioner • Management of schools – due to Ofsted feedback indicating that there are significant governance issues in some schools and concerns reported by Ofsted on the pace of change • Improvement Panel – due to continuation of the Panel's appointment <p>We are required to bring these matters forward as part of our 2016/17 audit work.</p>
<p>Other areas of work</p> <p>Statutory recommendations under s24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014</p>	Ongoing	Ongoing	<p>We included a statutory recommendation in our 2015/16 Annual Audit Letter. This recommendation and the Council's formal response was considered at the Council meeting on 10 January 2017.</p>

Sector issues and developments



Local Government Finance Settlement

The final local government settlement for 2017/18 was published on 20 February. The settlement reflects the Government's aim that all councils will become self funding, with central government grants being phased out. This is year two of the four year offer, which has been accepted by 97% of councils.

There is an expectation that councils will continue to improve efficiencies with measures including further developments in digital technology, new delivery models and innovative partnership arrangements.

100% business rates retention

The announcement has an increased focus on business rates, with the expectation that by the end of the current Parliament, local government will keep 100% of the income raised through business rates. The exact details of the reforms are yet to be determined. This includes confirming which additional responsibilities will be devolved to local government and funded through these retained rates. Pilots of the reforms are taking place across the country from April 2017.

The results of a recent Municipal Journal survey *2017 State of Local Government Finance* have recently been published. http://downloads2.dodsmonitoring.com/downloads/Misc_Files/LocalGovFinance.pdf

Respondents expressed concern about the lack of detail in the proposals, uncertainty around equalisation measures and the scale of appeals.

Nearly 50% of Councils responding believe they will lose from the transition to 100% retention of business rates. Views were evenly split as to whether the proposals would incentivise local economic growth.

Social Care Funding

Funding allocations reflect increased funding of social care with a stated £3.5 billion of funding for social care by 2019/2020.

In this year's settlement £240 million of new homes bonus has been redirected into the adult social care grant. In addition councils are once again be able to raise the precept by up to 3% for funding of social care.

Recognising that funding is not the only answer, further reforms are to be brought forward to support the provision of a sustainable market for social care. There is an expectation that all areas of the country move towards the integration of health and social care services by 2020.

Paul Dossett Head of Local Government in Grant Thornton LLP has commented on the Government proposals for social care funding (see link for full article).

"The government's changes to council tax and the social care precept, announced by the Secretary of State for DCLG as part of the latest local government finance settlement, will seem to many as nothing more than a temporary fix. There is real concern about the postcode lottery nature of these tax-raising powers that are intended to fund our ailing social care system."

"Our analysis on social care shows that the most deprived areas in the UK derive the lowest proportion of their income from council tax."

"Conversely, more affluent areas collecting more council tax will potentially receive a bigger financial benefit from these measures."

"Our analysis shows that the impact and effectiveness of the existing social care precept is not equal across authorities. So any further changes to tax raising powers for local government will

National developments

"Social care precept changes will not help those living in more deprived areas"

"The UK has a long tradition of providing care to those who need it most. If that is to continue, the government must invest in a robust social care system that can cater for all based on needs and not on geography. From a taxpayer's perspective this is a zero sum game. For every £1 not invested in social care, the cost to the NHS is considerably more"

not tackle the crisis of social care in our most disadvantaged communities and arguably make only make a small dent in the cost demands in our more affluent communities."

Links:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/final-local-government-finance-settlement-2017-to-2018>

<http://www.grantthornton.co.uk/en/news-centre/local-government-financial-settlement-comment-social-care-precept-changes-will-not-help-those-living-in-more-deprived-areas/>

<http://www.grantthornton.co.uk/en/insights/council-tax-alone-wont-solve-the-social-care-crisis/>

Pooling of LGPS

From 1 April 2018 £200bn of assets from 90 LGPS funds across England and Wales will be merged into six 'British Wealth Funds'. By pooling investment, costs can be reduced through economies of scale and through sharing of expertise, while the schemes can maintain overall investment performance. Pension funds will continue to be managed and maintained by the separate administering authorities. The selection of fund managers will be made by the investment pool operator on behalf of a pool of co-operating administrative authorities, while individual investment strategies, including asset allocation, will remain the responsibility of the individual administrative authority.

Potentially eight pools are to be established across the country with total assets ranging from £13bn in both the LPP and Wales pool, to £36bn in the Border to Coast pool. It is expected that assets will be transferred to the pools as soon as practicable after 1 April 2018.

Tasks to be completed by April 2018 include:

- creating legal structures for pools
- transferring staff
- creating supervisory boards/ committees
- obtaining FCA authorisations
- appointing providers
- assessing MiFID II implications
- determining pool structures for each asset type

The funds themselves will retain responsibility for:

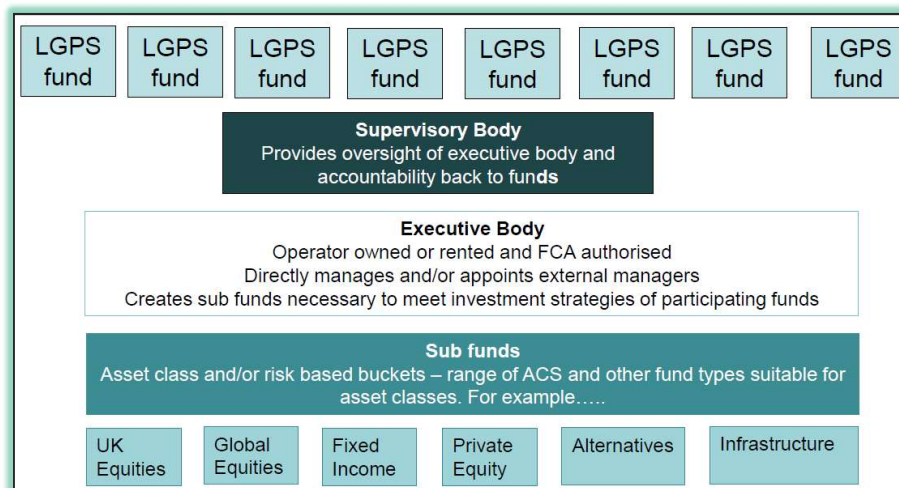
- investment strategy
- asset allocation

- having a responsible investment strategy
- reporting to employers and members

Governance arrangements

There is no mandatory membership of oversight structures. It is for each pool to develop the proposals they consider appropriate. The majority of decision making remains at the local level and therefore the involvement of local pension boards in those areas would not change. Scheme managers should consider how best to involve their pension boards in ensuring the effective implementation of investment and responsible investment strategies by pools, which could include representation on oversight structures.

CIPFA in the recent article [Clear pools: the future of the LGPS](http://www.cipfa.org/cipfa-thinks/cipfa-thinks-articles/clear-pools-the-future-of-the-lgps) highlights the need for good governance particularly in view of the complex web of stakeholders involved in investment pooling. Robust governance will be vital to ensuring a smooth transition and continuing operation of the funds



typical structure of LGPS Pool

National developments

Challenge question:

- Is your CFO keeping you up to date on developing arrangements in your area?

Link:
[http://www.cipfa.org/cipfa-thinks/cipfa-thinks-articles/clear-pools-the-future-of-the-lgps?](http://www.cipfa.org/cipfa-thinks/cipfa-thinks-articles/clear-pools-the-future-of-the-lgps)

Fixing our broken housing market

DCLG published its housing White Paper on 7 February 2017. It opens with the statement:

“The housing market in this country is broken, and the cause is very simple: for too long, we haven’t built enough homes.”

It goes on to summarise three key challenges in the housing market.

1. Over 40 per cent of local planning authorities do not have a plan that meets the projected growth in households in their area.
2. The pace of development is too slow. There is a large gap between permissions granted and new homes built. More than a third of new homes that were granted planning permission between 2010/11 and 2015/16 have yet to be built.
3. The structure of the housing market makes it harder to increase supply. Housing associations have been doing well – they’re behind around a third of all new housing completed over the past five years – but the commercial developers still dominate the market.

The proposals in the White Paper set out how the Government intends to boost housing supply and, over the long term, create a more efficient housing market whose outcomes more closely match the needs and aspirations of all households and which supports wider economic prosperity.

It states that the challenge of increasing housing supply cannot be met by the government acting alone and summarises how the government will work with local authorities, private developers, local communities, housing associations and not for profit developers, lenders, and utility companies and infrastructure providers.

For local authorities, the government is:

- offering higher fees and new capacity funding to develop planning departments, simplified plan-making, and more funding for infrastructure;
- will make it easier for local authorities to take action against those who do not build out once permissions have been granted; and
- is interested in the scope for bespoke housing deals to make the most of local innovation.

The government is looking to local authorities to be as ambitious and innovative as possible to get homes built in their area. It is asking all local authorities to:

- develop an up-to-date plan with their communities that meets their housing requirement (or, if that is not possible, to work with neighbouring authorities to ensure it is met);
- decide applications for development promptly; and
- ensure the homes they have planned for are built out on time.

The White Paper states that it is crucial that local authorities hold up their end of the bargain. It goes on to say that where local authorities are not making sufficient progress on producing or reviewing their plans, the Government will intervene. It also notes that where the number of homes being built is below expectations, the new housing delivery test will ensure that action is taken.

The White Paper goes on to consider in more detail:

- Planning for the right homes in the right places
- Building homes faster
- Diversifying the market
- Helping people now

National developments

Challenge questions:

- Have you been briefed on the White Paper and the implications for your statutory housing function?
- Is the Council planning to respond to the consultation?

Consultation on the White Paper will begin on 7 February 2017. The consultation will run for 12 weeks and will close on 2 May 2017.

The White Paper is available at:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/590464/Fixing_our_broken_housing_market_-_print_ready_version.pdf

Grant Thornton



Apprentice Levy-Are you prepared?

Grant Thornton update

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 £20,000:

Paybill: $250 \times £20,000 = £5,000,000$

Levy sum: $0.5\% \times = £25,000$

Allowance: $£25,000 - £15,000 = £10,000$ 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).

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 and salary sacrifice in the public sector

Off-payroll working

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.

This will increase costs, move responsibility to the engager and increase risks for the engager

Salary sacrifice

The Chancellor's Autumn Statement 2016 speech also introduced changes to salary sacrifice arrangements. 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.

Grant Thornton update

Issues to consider

- Interim and 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
- 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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