



2015-16 external audit update

Incorporating the July 2016 technical developments

Northampton Borough Council

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July 2016



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in connection with this
report are:

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Contents

	Page
2015-16 external audit progress report	3
2015-16 external audit deliverables	6
KPMG resources	9
Technical developments	14

This report is addressed to the Authority and has been prepared for the sole use of the Authority. We take no responsibility to any member of staff acting in their individual capacities, or to third parties. The Audit Commission issued a document entitled Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies summarising where the responsibilities of auditors begin and end and what is expected from audited bodies. We draw your attention to this document which is available on Public Sector Audit Appointment's website (www.psa.co.uk).

External auditors do not act as a substitute for the audited body's own responsibility for putting in place proper arrangements to ensure that public business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for, and used economically, efficiently and effectively.

We are committed to providing you with a high quality service. If you have any concerns or are dissatisfied with any part of KPMG's work, in the first instance you should contact Andrew Cardoza, the engagement lead to the Authority, who will try to resolve your complaint. If you are dissatisfied with your response please contact the national lead partner for all of KPMG's work under our contract with Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited, Andrew Sayers (on 0207 6948981, or by email to andrew.sayers@kpmg.co.uk). After this, if you are still dissatisfied with how your complaint has been handled you can access PSAA's complaints procedure by emailing generalenquiries@psaa.co.uk, by telephoning 020 7072 7445 or by writing to Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited, 3rd Floor, Local Government House, Smith Square, London, SW1P 3HZ.



2015-16 external audit progress report

External audit progress report

This document provides the audit committee with a high level overview on progress in delivering our responsibilities as your external auditors with regards to the 2015-16 external audit.

At the end of each stage of the audit we issue certain deliverables, including reports and opinions. A summary of progress against these deliverables is provided in Appendix 1 of this report.

Area of responsibility	Commentary
<p>Financial statements</p>	<p>We have commenced our year end 2015-16 audit visit. We have made progress against significant audit risks as communicated within our External Audit Plan 2015-16:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Change in NNDR system: We have completed our IT evaluation of the Council’s NNDR system and have not found significant issues to note. Our substantive work assessed the completeness and accuracy of the figures disclosed in the draft financial statements. — Loans system: Our work on this is still ongoing. The Council has four active loans during the 2015-16 financial year (this is excluding the Northampton Town Football Club loan which is part of a wider and more extensive review by KPMG). We have assessed three out of the four loans, with information for one loan still to be received by KPMG, and we have some outstanding queries in relation to the another loan. <p>Other key areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Fixed assets: Our work on this is progressing; Beacon Valuation certificates have yet to be provided to KPMG as at the time of writing. — Payroll: Our review of the payroll reconciliation has found that the reconciliation is not operating effectively due to unidentified balances which are immaterial being brought forward from prior accounting periods. We recognise that the Council is making progress on improving the reconciliation and clearing these unidentified balances. Our work will focus on substantive testing via data analytics to gain assurance over the payroll figure. In our External Audit Plan 2015-16, we noted that the Council’s Internal Audit function would undertake a review of discrepancies reported in the payroll system in 2015-16. However, during our year end visit, we were informed that this had not taken place, and rather an internal management review of payroll had been undertaken. Following discussions with management further internal audit work has now been undertaken to provide us with the assurance we needed in relation to the issues identified by Management.

External audit progress report *(continued)*

Area of responsibility	Commentary
Value for Money	<p>Our Value for Money (VFM) work is linked to work done in our financial statements audit. In relation to the NTFC Loan, specific and very detailed review work is still being carried out to assess the arrangements which the Council has put in place in relation to its loan-making decision and governance processes.</p> <p>Separately, we have also assessed the other community loans which the Council has made, and this work is on-going. We will be reviewing these findings and communicating these to the Audit Committee upon completion of the audit.</p>
Certification of claims and returns	<p>Our work on the Housing Benefits (BEN01) grant claim is in progress.</p>



2015-16 external audit deliverables

2015-16 external audit deliverables

2015/16 Deliverable	Purpose	Timing
Planning		
Fee letter	Communicate indicative fee for the audit year.	April 2015
External audit plan	Outline our audit strategy and planned approach. Identify areas of audit focus and planned procedures.	January 2016
Interim		
Interim letter	Identify findings from our interim audit.	May 2016
Substantive procedures		
External audit update (Progress report)	Communicate progress of the year end audit visit and any significant findings (<i>this document</i>).	July 2016
Report to those charged with governance (ISA 260 report)	Details the resolution of key audit issues. Communication of adjusted and unadjusted audit differences. Performance improvement recommendations identified during our audit. Commentary on the Council's value for money arrangements.	September 2016 (TBC)

2015-16 external audit deliverables *(continued)*

Deliverable	Purpose	Timing
Completion		
Auditor's report	Providing an opinion on your accounts (including the Annual Governance Statement). Concluding on the arrangements in place for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in your use of resources (the VFM conclusion).	September 2016 <i>(TBC)</i>
WGA	Concluding on the Whole of Government Accounts consolidation pack in accordance with guidance issued by the National Audit Office.	September 2016 <i>(TBC)</i>
Annual Audit Letter	Summarise the outcomes and the key issues arising from our audit work for the year.	November 2016 <i>(TBC)</i>
Certification of claims and returns		
Certification of claims and returns report	Summarise the outcomes of certification work on your claims and returns for Government departments.	December 2016 <i>(TBC)</i>



KPMG resources

Local government budget survey

KPMG has recently published the results of its Local Government Budget Survey. The survey collated data from 97 KPMG local authority clients on topics including:

- The content of budget monitoring reports;
- Savings plans;
- Invest-to-save projects
- The type of savings being made;
- Assumptions underlying the medium term financial plan; and
- Reserve movements.

The Survey also poses questions for management and Members to consider when reviewing their budget setting and budget monitoring processes.

This report has been attached separately to this *External Audit Update* document.

For more information, please contact Dan Hayward (details on page 2).

Publication 'Value of Audit – Perspectives for Government'

What does this report address?

This report builds on the Global Audit campaign – *Value of Audit: Shaping the future of Corporate Reporting* – to look more closely at the issue of public trust in national governments and how the audit profession needs to adapt to rebuild this trust. Our objective is to articulate a clear opinion on the challenges and concepts critical to the value of audit in government today and in the future and how governments must respond in order to succeed.

Through interviews with KPMG partners from nine countries (Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, South Africa, the UK and the US) as well as some of our senior government audit clients from Canada, the Netherlands and the US, we have identified a number of challenges and concepts that are critical to the value of audit in government today and in the future.

What are the key issues?

- The lack of consistent accounting standards around the world and the impacts on the usefulness of government financial statements.
- The importance of trust and independence of government across different markets.
- How government audits can provide accountability thereby enhancing the government's controls and instigating decision-making.
- The importance of technology integration and the issues that need to be addressed for successful implementation
- The degree of reliance on government financial reports as a result of differing approaches to conducting government audits

The *Value of Audit: Perspectives for Government* report can be found on the KPMG website at <https://home.kpmg.com/xx/en/home/insights.html>

The *Value of Audit: Shaping the Future of Corporate Reporting* can be found on the KPMG website at www.kpmg.com/sg/en/topics/value-of-audit/Pages/default.aspx

Publication 'Reimagine - Local Government'

KPMG have published a number of reports under the headline of *Reimagine – Local Government*. These are summarised below:

Council cash crunch: New approach needed to find fresh income

- By 2020, councils must generate all revenue locally.
- More and more are looking towards diversifying income streams as an integral part of this.
- Councils have significant advantages in becoming a trusted, independent supplier.
- To succeed, they must invest in developing commercial capability and capacity.

Councils can save more than cash by sharing data

- Better data sharing in the public sector can save lives and money.
- The duty to share information can be as important as the duty to protect it.
- Local authorities are yet to realise the full value of their data and are wary of sharing information.
- Cross-sector structures and the right leadership is the first step to combating the problem.

English devolution: Chancellor aims for faster and more radical change

- Experience of Greater Manchester has shown importance of strong leadership.
- Devolution in areas like criminal justice will help address complex social problems.
- Making councils responsible for raising budgets locally shows the radical nature of these changes.
- Cuts to business rates will stiffen the funding challenge, even for the most dynamic councils.

Senior public sector pensions

- Recent changes to pensions taxation have particularly affected the public sector, with fears senior staff may quit as pension allowances bite.
- 'Analyse, control, engage' is the bedrock of an effective strategy.

Time for the Care Act to deliver

- Momentum behind last year's Care Act risks stalling.
- Councils are struggling to create an accessible care market with well-informed consumers.
- Local authorities must improve digital presence and engage providers.
- Austerity need not be an impediment to progress. It could be an enabler.

The publications can be found on the KPMG website <https://home.kpmg.com/uk/en/home/insights/2016/04/reimagine-local-government.html>

Publication 'The future of cities'

We are delighted to share *The future of cities*, a report that helps local government leaders build and evaluate sustainable cities for their current and future generations.

What is *The future of cities*?

The future of cities is a global report that follows from the UK firm's thought leadership partnership with the City of Bristol and the work surrounding its European Green Capital 2015 designation. The report is broken into two modules that draw on the expertise of KPMG practitioners around the world and includes a range of case studies to ensure you find approaches relevant to your context.

The first module, *The future of cities: creating a vision*, explains the central role of vision in the success of second cities, identifying seven guiding principles to make cities more attractive. Examples are provided of various cities around the globe that are putting some of these principles into action.

The second, *The future of cities: measuring sustainability*, discusses some of the ways in which cities are being measured and how these metrics could evolve. More important, it provides practical examples of what leading cities are doing, the lessons to be learned and how these can be applied to other cities.

This content is now featured on kpmg.com/futurecities where readers can access a broader collection of reports and shorter opinion pieces from KPMG's leading thinkers on different aspects on how to create better, more sustainable places to live and work.



Technical developments

This report provides the audit committee with an overview on progress in delivering our responsibilities as your external auditors. The report also highlights the main technical issues which are currently having an impact in local government. If you require any additional information regarding the issues included within this report, please contact a member of the audit team.

We have flagged the articles that we believe will have an impact at the Authority and given our perspective on the issue:

 **High impact**

 **Medium impact**

 **Low impact**

 **For information**

New local audit framework

Level of impact: ● (Medium)

KPMG perspective

The *Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014* included transitional arrangements covering the audit contracts originally let by the Audit Commission in 2012 and 2014. These contracts covered the audit of accounts up to 2016/17, and gave the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) the power to extend these contracts to 2019/20.

DCLG have now announced that the audit contracts for principal local government bodies (including district, unitary and county councils, police and fire bodies, transport bodies, combined authorities and national parks) will be extended to include the audit of the 2017/18 financial statements. From 2018/19, local government bodies will need to appoint their own auditors. Currently, there is nothing definite in place whether there will be a sector-led body that is able to undertake this role on behalf of bodies. However the Local Government Association (LGA) has been seeking views and expressions of interest to gauge the appetite in the sector for this approach.

CIPFA have now issued guidance that was commissioned by DCLG on the creation of Auditor Panels. The guidance is available at www.cipfa.org/policy-and-guidance/publications/g/guide-to-auditor-panels-pdf The guidance provides options on establishing an Auditor Panel, and the roles and responsibilities the panels will have once established.

NHS and smaller local government bodies (town and parish councils, and internal drainage boards), will not have their contracts extended, and will have to appoint their own auditors for 2017/18, one year earlier than for larger local government bodies.

Members may wish to discuss the options open to them on how to procure their auditor for 2018/19 and beyond and ensure they formulate a timetable for making this decision.

CIPFA/LASAAC briefing on Highway Network Assets

Level of impact: ● (Low)	KPMG perspective
<p>Authorities will be aware that the CIPFA/LASAAC consultation on the Draft Code of Practice on the Highways Network Asset (HNA Code) closed in April 2016.</p> <p>Following the consultation, the second in a series of Briefings on the Highways Network Asset has been made available on the CIPFA website at: http://www.cipfa.org/policy-and-guidance/local-authority-highways-network-asset.</p> <p>The Briefing covers the HNA Code consultation, the definition of the Highways Network Asset, 2015/16 reporting requirements and the Central Assurance process.</p> <p>Further guidance, and future briefings, on this topic are also available on this same webpage.</p>	<p><i>The Committee may wish to understand the progress their Authority has made in its plans to meet the new reporting requirements.</i></p>

Exercising electors' rights: 2015-16 changes

Level of impact: ● (Low)

KPMG perspective

Authorities may be aware that the *Accounts & Audit Regulations 2015* have introduced new arrangements for the exercise of electors' rights, which take effect from the 2015/16 financial statements. One of the most significant changes is that the auditor is no longer required to 'call the audit' and specify a date upon which electors can meet with the auditor and ask questions about the accounts.

Regulation 15 requires the Responsible Financial Officer (RFO), after signing and dating the draft accounts on behalf of the Authority, to commence the period for the exercise of electors' rights. This period is limited to 30 working days, and for 2015/16 must include the first 10 working days of July.

Authorities should also note that Regulation 9(2) is clear that the authority's meeting to consider and approve the accounts should take place after the period for the exercise of electors' rights has ended. Due to the requirement in Regulation 15 for a common inspection period during July, the inspection period this year cannot end before 14 July 2016. This means that authorities should not approve and publish their accounts before 15 July 2016.

Electors' rights are important, and the courts have in the past been critical of those who have not ensured that adequate provision for the exercise of these rights is made.

Auditors are mindful that they may be contacted by electors or their representatives during the 30 working day inspection period. Given the limited time available, auditors will ensure that they have adequate arrangements in place during the prescribed period for receiving and identifying promptly whether any correspondence received includes formal questions under the *Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014*, and/or objections to the accounts.

The Committee may wish to seek assurances that the impact for their Authority is understood.

Technical developments

DCLG consultation on pension fund investment returns

Level of impact: ● (Low)	KPMG perspective
<p>The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) has recently closed a consultation on revised regulations for the investment of local government pension scheme assets. The proposed regulations include the proposal to allow pension schemes to pool assets for investment purposes.</p> <p>The revised regulations can be found here at www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-government-pension-scheme-investment-reform-criteria-and-guidance</p> <p>The outcome of the consultation will be published here: https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/revoking-and-replacing-the-local-government-pension-scheme</p>	<p><i>The Committee may wish to enquire of officers whether their Authority responded to the consultation and the views expressed.</i></p>

Councillors' travel expenses

Level of impact: ● (Low)	KPMG perspective
<p>HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) are in the process of contacting Local Authorities to commence PAYE and NIC compliance reviews focusing on the historic treatment of councillors' mileage expenses. Those authorities that are unable to demonstrate they have reported payments correctly face a tax and NIC charge, with interest and potentially penalties applying.</p> <p>The previous rules</p> <p>Up until 5 April 2016, HMRC could agree that for some councillors, home is a place of work and therefore the cost of journeys to council offices could be paid free of tax and NIC. This could have been the case where, for example, councillors were required to see constituents at home. HMRC do not accept however that working from home out of choice makes home a place of work and in these cases, any expenses reimbursed in respect of travel to council offices should have been subject to tax and NIC.</p> <p>HMRC Compliance Reviews</p> <p>Those local authorities that are unable to support their historic treatment of councillor mileage expenses face a liability to unpaid PAYE, NIC, interest and potentially penalties going back four, and possibly six years. It will be important for local authorities to review their expenses records to determine how travel expenses have been treated and the processes and rationale behind that treatment. Given that different councillors can have different working patterns it will be important to review the treatment on a case by case basis.</p> <p>The new rules</p> <p>With effect from 6 April 2016, a new exemption has been introduced for councillors' travel expenses. From this date, a councillor's journey between their home and their office will be treated as 'business travel' which means that any mileage expenses reimbursed for this journey will, up to certain limits, be free of tax and NIC (subject to their home not being more than 20 miles outside the relevant authority boundary).</p> <p>How KPMG can help</p> <p>KPMG's public sector Employment Tax specialists provide practical advice on dealing with HMRC Employer Compliance reviews. We regularly assist local authorities in liaising with HMRC and staying ahead of legislative and practice developments. If you would like to speak to one of our specialists please contact your normal KPMG contact.</p>	<p><i>The Committee may wish to seek assurances how their Authority is progressing with the new requirements.</i></p>

Capital receipts flexibility

Level of impact: ● (Low)	KPMG perspective
<p>The 2015 Spending Review included an announcement that local authorities would be able to use capital receipts on the revenue costs of service reform projects. The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) has now issued guidance on the capital receipts flexibility, including a draft direction setting out the types of project that would qualify and expected governance and transparency framework. In summary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">— the flexibility is available from 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2019;— only capital receipts generated during that period can be used for the flexibility;— the Secretary of State's direction will have the effect of allowing authorities to treat revenue expenditure on service reform as capital during the three year period;— authorities will not be allowed to borrow to fund revenue expenditure on service reform; and— authorities are required to have regard to a statutory code which contains certain transparency requirements when taking advantage of the flexibility. <p>We understand that DCLG's aim is that the final signed direction will be issued with the final settlement in February 2016.</p> <p>A copy of the draft guidance can be found at www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/486999/Capital_receipts_flexibility_-_draft_statutory_guidance_and_direction.pdf</p>	<p><i>The Committee may wish to seek assurances how their Authority is planning to use the new flexibility.</i></p>

Better Care Fund policy framework 2016-17

Level of impact: ● (Low)	KPMG perspective
<p>The Department of Health, in conjunction with the Department for Communities and Local Government, has recently published 2016/17 Better Care Fund planning guidance.</p> <p>The guidance introduces a number of changes, requiring local clinical commissioning groups (CCGs), councils and providers to establish risk sharing arrangements to fund unplanned emergency admissions. Local areas will also have to agree to 'stretching' local targets for cutting delayed transfers of care supported by an action plan.</p> <p>The guidance can be found here: www.gov.uk/government/publications/better-care-fund-how-it-will-work-in-2016-to-2017</p>	<p><i>The Committee may wish to seek assurances how their Authority is developing these arrangements.</i></p>

2015-16 Code of Practice Update

Level of impact: ● (Low)	KPMG perspective
<p>CIPFA/LASAAC has issued an update to the <i>2015/16 Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom</i> (the Code) following its consultation process. The 2015/16 Code update should be read alongside the 2015/16 Code published in April 2015.</p> <p>Authorities should note that the update confirms the transitional reporting requirements for the measurement of the Highways Network Asset. The Code does not require a change to the preceding year information for the move to measuring the Highways Network Asset at current value (and under that provision would not require a change to the balance sheet information at 1 April 2015). It also does not require a restatement of the opening 1 April 2016 information but there will need to be an adjustment to those balances.</p> <p>The Code update also includes amendments as a result of legislative changes and particularly the <i>Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015</i> for English authorities. It specifies the principles for narrative reporting which CIPFA/LASAAC considers should be used to meet the new requirements of those regulations.</p>	<p><i>The Committee may wish to seek assurances that their Authority is aware of the update to the 2015-16 Code</i></p>

2016-17 Work Programme and Scale of Fees

Level of impact: ● (For Information)

Following consultation, Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd (PSAA) has published the work programme and scale fees for the audits of the 2016-17 accounts of principal audited bodies. There are no changes to the overall work programme for 2016-17.

The 2016-17 work programme documents and scale fees for individual audited bodies are now available to view on the PSAA website at <http://www.psa.co.uk/audit-and-certification-fees/201617-work-programme-and-scales-of-fees>

NAO report 'English devolution deals'

Level of impact: ● (For Information)

Published on 20 April, this report finds that devolution deals to devolve power from central government to local areas in England offer opportunities to stimulate economic growth and reform public services for local users, but the arrangements are untested and government could do more to provide confidence that these deals will achieve the benefits intended.

The report is available free of charge and the full version or a summary can be accessed at <https://www.nao.org.uk/report/english-devolution-deals/>

Greater Manchester Combined Authority'

Level of impact: ● (For Information)

Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) has pioneered the concept of local devolution within England. 'Devo Manc' encompasses a broad range of proposals to address the challenges and opportunities GM is facing:

Health and Social Care

Greater Manchester is facing an estimated financial deficit of c. £2 billion by 2020-21. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed in February 2015 between all partners in GM, committing the region to produce a comprehensive Strategic and sustainable Plan for health and social care.

As part of the Plan, GM is seeking to use its share of the £8 billion promised to the NHS in the CSR to support new recurrent costs and protect social care budgets, closing over a quarter of the funding gap. A further investment by the partners of £500 million, phased over three years, will release future recurrent savings with a likely payback of £3 for every £1 invested.

GM proposals

In addition, GM has made a number of proposals to reform the way public services work together and deliver services within the region:

- Investment in transport infrastructure
- New funding mechanisms to support site remediation and infrastructure provision
- Making better use of Social Housing Assets to support growth
- Locally led low carbon
- A scaled-up GM Reform Investment Fund
- Devolution of decision making for apprenticeships and training, and reform to careers advice and guidance
- Fundamental review of the way services to children are delivered
- Research and innovation funding
- Investment in integrated business support to drive growth and productivity
- Reform of the New Homes Bonus
- Further employment and skills reform
- GM approach to data sharing across public agencies
- Fiscal devolution, including reform to Business Rates, Council Tax, Stamp Duty Land Tax and a Hotel Bed Tax

All of these proposals involve joint working, not just with other GM agencies, but also central government departments. This allows the existing financial resources provided to the region to be redeployed more efficiently to maximise the benefits to GM.

Proposed changes to business rates and core grants

Level of impact: ● (For Information)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has proposed some radical reforms of local government finance. The proposals are that by the end of the decade, councils will retain all locally raised business rates but will cease to receive core grant from Whitehall.

Under the proposals, authorities will be able to keep all the business rates that they collect from local businesses, meaning that power over £26 billion of revenue from business rates will be devolved.

The uniform national business rate will be abolished, although only to allow all authorities the power to cut rates. Cities that choose to move to systems of combined authorities with directly elected city wide mayors will be able to increase rates for specific major infrastructure projects, up to a cap, likely to be set at £0.02 on the rate.

The system of tariffs and top-ups designed to support areas with lower levels of business activity will be maintained in its present state.

'Cities and Local government Devolution Act 2016'

Level of impact: ● (For Information)

Authorities will wish to note that the *Cities and Local Government Devolution Act 2016* received Royal Assent on 28 January 2016. The Act provides the enabling legislation to:

- allow for the election of mayors for a combined authority area;
- allow for the devolution of functions, including transport, health, skills, planning and job support; and
- provide a power to establish sub-national transport bodies which will advise the Government on strategic schemes and investment priorities in their own area.

Most of the changes under the Act, including the implementation of 'devolution' deals, will be implemented by Orders to be made under the Act.



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