Corporate Audit Committee

Audit Committee Briefing Understanding the Accounts

29th September 2011

Outline

- Introduction
- International Financial Reporting Standards
- Financial Statements

Introduction

Timetable

- The Council publishes its draft Statement of Accounts by the end June each year – certified by S151 Officer
- The draft accounts are audited by our external auditors during June to September
- During this time there is an opportunity for the public to inspect the accounts
- The final audited Statement of Accounts are approved by the Corporate Audit Committee by the end of September

Introduction

Format of Financial Statements

- Format is prescribed by the CIPFA Code of Practice & Guidance – standardised to allow comparison across Councils
 - •Explanatory Foreword
 - Statement of Responsibilities
 - Movement in Reserves
 - •Comprehensive income & expenditure account
 - Balance Sheet
 - Cash Flow Statement
 - Notes to the Accounts
 - Collection Fund

Introduction

Purpose of Financial Statements

 To give Councillors, officers, residents, customers and other interested parties information about the Council's financial position

International Financial Reporting Standards

Background

- Aim of IFRS is to harmonise global financial reporting
- The 2007 Budget announced that the UK public sector would adopt IFRS
- Central government and NHS implemented in 2009/10
- Local government implemented in 2010/11

International Financial Reporting Standards

What are the significant changes ?

- New statements and amended layouts
- More disclosures bigger set of accounts
- Component Accounting separate depreciation of significant components of assets
- Segmental reporting note
- Leases major review
- Government grants
- Short-term accumulating compensation absences (annual and flexi leave untaken at year end)

Main Financial Statements

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)

- Equivalent of a private sector company Profit & Loss Account
- Shows the cost for the year of providing services in line with required accounting practices
- Produces the statutory accounting result which is prepared on a different basis to the Council's regular budget monitoring and outturn reports

Main Financial Statements

Balance Sheet

- Shows the value of assets & liabilities recognised by the Council
- Net assets (assets less liabilities) are matched by reserves held
- Reserves are split into two main categories:

•Usable Reserves: can be used to provide services

Unusable Reserves: can't be used to provide services

Main Financial Statements

Movement in Reserves Statement

- Shows movement in the year on different reserves held by the Council
- Surplus / Deficit on Provision of Services line shows true economic cost of providing the Council's Services – links to CIES
- Closing balances of reserves links to bottom section of the Balance Sheet

Main Financial Statements

Cashflow Statement

- Shows how cash held at the bank and in investments has been received and used during the year
- Cashflow statement is broken down into:
- a) Net cash flows from Operating Activities
- b)Net cash flows from Investing and Financing Activities
- c) Total net increase or decrease in cash or equivalents
- d)Cash and cash equivalents held at the end of the reporting period

Notes to the Accounts

Disclosure Notes – changes

- Accounting policies
- Assumptions and estimation techniques
- Segmental reporting
- Leases
- Investment properties

Notes to the Accounts

Disclosure Notes – segmental reporting

- New requirements for segmental reporting this year
- Aim to provide greater transparency
- A matrix report showing type of expenditure by type of service area in the Council's internal reporting format
- Reconciliation to the Net Cost of Services and the surplus/deficit on Provision of Services in the CIES which shows all items required to be included in the statutory accounting surplus or deficit

Financial Statements

Collection Fund

Legal requirement to maintain this fund separately from all other funds and accounts of the council. It shows:

- Transactions arising because B&NES is billing authority:
 - collection of council tax on behalf of precepting authorities
 - collection of business rates on behalf of central government
- Amounts paid out to preceptors and central government

Financial Statements

Are there any questions ?