 <p>LEE VALLEY REGIONAL PARK AUTHORITY</p> <p>AUDIT COMMITTEE</p> <p>23 FEBRUARY 2017 AT 12:30</p>	<p><u>Agenda Item No:</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">6</p> <p><u>Report No:</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">AUD/75/17</p>
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EXTERNAL AUDIT 2016/17 - AUDIT PLAN

Presented by the Director of Finance & Resources

SUMMARY

As part of the 2016/17 audit, the Authority's external auditors (Ernst & Young) undertake an interim audit and produce a Plan to cover the end of year audit 2016/17. The full Plan is attached at Appendix A to this report.

The auditor's intention is to undertake a fully substantive audit which will review and report on the financial statements as well as arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources. As in previous years it will include a review the work of the internal auditors, including audit plans and reports, together with reports from any other work completed in the year. The Plan also covers other mandatory audit procedures required by auditing standards as well as the financial statements and value for money risks.

Materiality is assessed as £379,000 based on 2% of the Authority's gross revenue expenditure and the auditor will communicate uncorrected audit misstatements greater than £18,900 to this Committee.

The Plan also highlights any potential risks for producing the financial statements and sets out the auditor's process, strategy and timetable.

The Plan sets out the fee for 2016/17 (£18,619) and this is the same as 2015/16.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Members Note:
- (1) the External Auditors' Audit Plan for 2016/17 attached at Appendix A to this report; and
 - (2) the proposed annual audit fee for 2016/17 as set out in Appendix A, page 12 of their report.

BACKGROUND

- 1 The role of external audit is to provide an annual independent assessment of how the Authority is discharging its responsibility for the stewardship of public money. The Auditors' conclusions are reported in their Annual Audit Letter later in the year following the Final Accounts Audit in the Summer. This Plan summarises their work to date and highlights risks which may arise during the

course of the annual audit.

- 2 Preceding this, preliminary audit work is carried out to assess the Authority's arrangements for ensuring the proper conduct of its financial affairs. The auditor has provided for this within their Plan to the Audit Committee attached at Appendix A to this report.

AUDIT PLAN 2016/17

- 3 The Audit Plan for 2016/17 is attached at Appendix A to this report. The Auditors will commence their interim work next week and this will be reported as part of the Annual Audit Results Report.
- 4 The proposed fee for 2016/17 is £18,619 which is the same as the 2015/16 fee. However, the proposed fee may not cover for the specific audit risks identified in section 2 (page 2) of the Plan which highlights potential risks that may impact upon the completion of the annual audit.
- 5 In addition to the Plan the external auditors have provided an Audit Committee brief highlighting the main issues facing local government and identifying key questions for the Audit Committee to consider. This is attached at Appendix B to this report for information.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

- 6 There are no environmental implications arising directly from the recommendations in this report.

EQUALITY IMPLICATIONS

- 7 There are no equality implications arising directly from the recommendations in this report.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 8 The fee to be charged by the External Auditor in 2016/17 is £18,619 and is the same as that set for 2015/16.
- 9 This fee estimate does not include for any additional costs resulting from the specific audit risks identified in section 2 (page 2) of the plan. Officers believe the existing budget for the External Audit should be sufficient unless a material additional risk arises and therefore impacts upon the standard fee. Members will be kept apprised of this during the Audit and any potential variation will be reported to the Executive Committee as part of the regular revenue budget monitoring.

HUMAN RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

- 10 There are no human resource implications arising directly from the recommendations in this report.

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 11 There are no legal implications arising directly from the recommendations in this report.

RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

- 12 There are no risk management implications arising directly from the recommendations in this report although the audit plan does highlight financial statement risks that potentially could impact on the Audit and subsequently impact on the final fee.
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PREVIOUS COMMITTEE REPORTS

Audit Committee	AUD/73/16	External Auditor's Audit Results Report – 2015/16 Accounts	22 September 2016
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APPENDICES ATTACHED

Appendix A	Audit Plan 2016/17
Appendix B	Local Government Audit Committee Briefing

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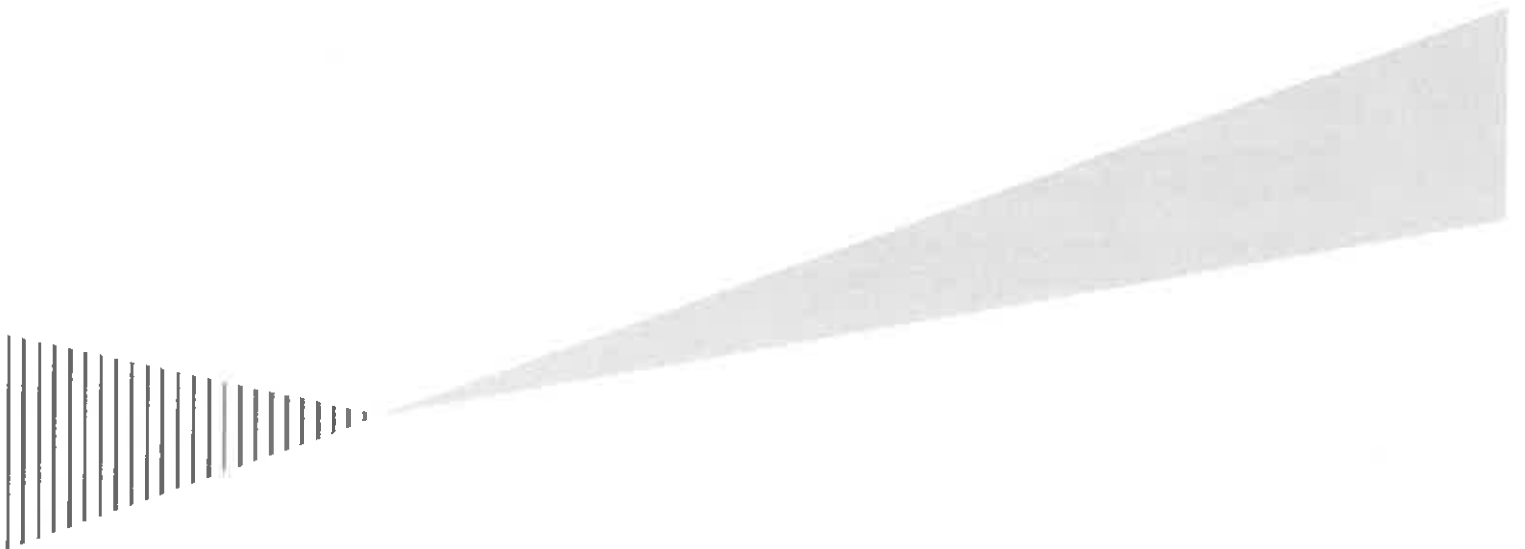
Lee Valley Regional Park Authority

Year ending 31 March 2017

Audit Plan

February 2017

Ernst & Young LLP



Building a better
working world



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Audit Committee
Lee Valley Regional Park Authority
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14 February 2017

Dear Committee Members

Audit Plan

We are pleased to attach our Audit Plan which sets out how we intend to carry out our responsibilities as auditor. Its purpose is to provide the Audit Committee with a basis to review our proposed audit approach and scope for the 2016/17 audit in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014, the National Audit Office's 2015 Code of Audit Practice, the Statement of Responsibilities issued by Public Sector Audit Appointments (PSAA) Ltd, auditing standards and other professional requirements. It is also to ensure that our audit is aligned with the Committee's service expectations.

This plan summarises our initial assessment of the key risks driving the development of an effective audit for the Authority and outlines our planned audit strategy in response to those risks.

We welcome the opportunity to discuss this Audit Plan with you on 23 February 2017 and to understand whether there are other matters which you consider may influence our audit.

Yours faithfully

Debbie Hanson
For and behalf of Ernst & Young LLP
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In April 2015 Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd (PSAA) issued "Statement of responsibilities of auditors and audited bodies". It is available from the Chief Executive of each audited body and via the PSAA website (www.psa.co.uk).

The Statement of responsibilities serves as the formal terms of engagement between appointed auditors and audited bodies. It summarises where the different responsibilities of auditors and audited bodies begin and end, and what is to be expected of the audited body in certain areas.

The 'Terms of Appointment from 1 April 2015' issued by PSAA sets out additional requirements that auditors must comply with, over and above those set out in the National Audit Office Code of Audit Practice (the Code) and statute, and covers matters of practice and procedure which are of a recurring nature.

This Audit Plan is prepared in the context of the Statement of responsibilities. It is addressed to the Audit Committee, and is prepared for the sole use of the audited body. We, as appointed auditor, take no responsibility to any third party.

Our Complaints Procedure - If at any time you would like to discuss with us how our service to you could be improved, or if you are dissatisfied with the service you are receiving, you may take the issue up with your usual partner or director contact. If you prefer an alternative route, please contact Steve Varley, our Managing Partner, 1 More London Place, London SE1 2AF. We undertake to look into any complaint carefully and promptly and to do all we can to explain the position to you. Should you remain dissatisfied with any aspect of our service, you may of course take matters up with our professional institute. We can provide further information on how you may contact our professional institute.

1. Overview

This Audit Plan covers the work that we plan to perform to provide you with:

- ▶ Our audit opinion on whether the financial statements of Lee Valley Regional Park Authority give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 31 March 2017 and of the income and expenditure for the year then ended;
- ▶ Our conclusion on the Authority's arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness;

We will also review and report to the National Audit Office (NAO), to the extent and in the form required by them, on the Authority's Whole of Government Accounts return.

Our audit will also include the mandatory procedures that we are required to perform in accordance with applicable laws and auditing standards.

When planning the audit we take into account several key inputs:

- ▶ Strategic, operational and financial risks relevant to the financial statements;
- ▶ Developments in financial reporting and auditing standards;
- ▶ The quality of systems and processes;
- ▶ Changes in the business and regulatory environment; and,
- ▶ Management's views on all of the above.

By considering these inputs, our audit is focused on the areas that matter and our feedback is more likely to be relevant to the Authority.

2. Financial statement risks

We outline below our current assessment of the financial statement risks facing the Authority, identified through our knowledge of the Authority's operations and discussion with those charged with governance and officers.

At our meeting, we will seek to validate these with you.

Significant risks (including fraud risks)	Our audit approach
<p>Risk of fraud in revenue recognition</p> <p>Under ISA240 there is a presumed risk that revenue may be misstated due to improper recognition of revenue.</p> <p>In the public sector, this requirement is modified by Practice Note 10, issued by the Financial Reporting Council, which states that auditors should also consider the risk that material misstatements may occur by the manipulation of expenditure recognition.</p> <p>For the Authority, the potential for the incorrect classification of revenue spend as capital is a particular area where there is a risk of fraud in revenue recognition. We will undertake specific testing to address this risk.</p>	<p>We will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Review capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment to ensure it meets the relevant accounting requirements to be capitalised.
<p>Risk of management override</p> <p>As identified in ISA (UK and Ireland) 240, management is in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of its ability to manipulate accounting records directly or indirectly and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively. We identify and respond to this fraud risk on every audit engagement.</p>	<p>Our approach will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Testing the appropriateness of journal entries recorded in the general ledger and other adjustments made in the preparation of the financial statements ▶ Reviewing accounting estimates for evidence of management bias, and ▶ Evaluating the business rationale for significant unusual transactions
<p>Other financial statement risks</p>	
<p>CIPFA Code Changes</p> <p>Amendments have been made to the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17 (the Code) this year changing the way the financial statements are presented.</p> <p>The new reporting requirements impact the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) and the Movement in Reserves Statement (MIRS), and include the introduction of the new 'Expenditure and Funding Analysis' note as a result of the 'Telling the Story' review of the presentation of local authority financial statements.</p> <p>The Code no longer requires statements or notes to be prepared in accordance with the CIPFA Service Reporting Code of Practice (SeRCoP). Instead the Code requires that the service analysis is based on the organisational structure under which the authority operates. We expect this to show the Authority's segmental analysis.</p> <p>This change in the Code will require a new structure for the primary statements, new notes and a full retrospective restatement of impacted primary statements. The restatement of the 2015/16 comparatives will require audit review, which could potentially incur additional costs, depending on the complexity and manner in which the changes are made.</p>	<p>Our Approach will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Review of the expenditure and funding analysis, CIES and new notes to ensure disclosures are in line with the code ▶ Review of the analysis of how these figures are derived, how the ledger system has been re-mapped to reflect the Authority's organisational structure and how overheads are apportioned across the service areas reported. ▶ Agreement of restated comparative figures back to the Authority's segmental analysis and supporting working papers.

Group Accounts

In April 2015 the Authority established the Lee Valley Leisure Trust to run 14 of the Authority's main leisure facilities under the terms of a Leisure Services contract.

In 2015/16 the Authority concluded that the nature of the arrangement with the Lee Valley Leisure Trust did not require it to prepare group accounts.

The assessment of whether group accounts should be prepared needs to be undertaken on an annual basis, covering both quantities and qualitative factors.

We will

- ▶ Review the Authority's assessment of whether group accounts are required in 2016/17, focussing on guidance within International Financial Reporting Standards 10 and 11, and the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17

2.1 Responsibilities in respect of fraud and error

We would like to take this opportunity to remind you that management has the primary responsibility to prevent and detect fraud. It is important that management, with the oversight of those charged with governance, has a culture of ethical behaviour and a strong control environment that both deters and prevents fraud.

Our responsibility is to plan and perform audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free of material misstatements whether caused by error or fraud. As auditors, we approach each engagement with a questioning mind that accepts the possibility that a material misstatement due to fraud could occur, and design the appropriate procedures to consider such risk.

Based on the requirements of auditing standards our approach will focus on:

- ▶ Identifying fraud risks during the planning stages;
- ▶ Enquiry of management about risks of fraud and the controls to address those risks;
- ▶ Understanding the oversight given by those charged with governance of management's processes over fraud;
- ▶ Consideration of the effectiveness of management's controls designed to address the risk of fraud;
- ▶ Determining an appropriate strategy to address any identified risks of fraud, and,
- ▶ Performing mandatory procedures regardless of specifically identified risks.

3. Value for money risks

We are required to consider whether the Authority has put in place 'proper arrangements' to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness on its use of resources. For 2016-17 this is based on the overall evaluation criterion:

"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"

Proper arrangements are defined by statutory guidance issued by the National Audit Office. They comprise your arrangements to:

- ▶ Take informed decisions;
- ▶ Deploy resources in a sustainable manner; and
- ▶ Work with partners and other third parties.

In considering your proper arrangements, we will draw on the requirements of the CIPFA/SOLACE framework for local government to ensure that our assessment is made against a framework that you are already required to have in place and to report on through documents such as your annual governance statement.

We are only required to determine whether there are any risks that we consider significant, which the Code of Audit Practice which defines as:

"A matter is significant if, in the auditor's professional view, it is reasonable to conclude that the matter would be of interest to the audited body or the wider public"

Our risk assessment supports the planning of sufficient work to enable us to deliver a safe conclusion on arrangements to secure value for money and enables us to determine the nature and extent of further work that may be required. If we do not identify any significant risks there is no requirement to carry out further work.

Our risk assessment considers both the potential financial impact of the issues we have identified, and also the likelihood that the issue will be of interest to local taxpayers, the Government and other stakeholders.

At this stage we have not yet completed our detailed risk assessment in relation to our value for money conclusion and therefore we have not identified any significant risks. Should this assessment change, we will issue an update to our audit plan. At this stage, we expect the focus of our work to be the effectiveness of the governance and procurement arrangements established in relation to the significant developments expected to the leisure facilities currently operated by the Authority in the medium to long term, including the redevelopment of the Lee Valley Ice Centre, and the future management of Picketts Lock.

4. Our audit process and strategy

4.1 Objective and scope of our audit

Under the Code of Audit Practice our principal objectives are to review and report on the Authority's:

- ▶ Financial statements.
- ▶ Arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources to the extent required by the relevant legislation and the requirements of the Code.

We issue an audit report that covers:

1. Financial statement audit

Our objective is to form an opinion on the financial statements under International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

We report to you by exception in respect of your governance statement and other accompanying material as required, in accordance with relevant guidance prepared by the NAO on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General.

Alongside our audit report, we also:

- ▶ Review and report to the NAO on the Whole of Government Accounts return to the extent and in the form they require; and
 - ▶ Give a separate opinion on the part of the Authority's financial statements that relates to the accounts of the pension fund;
- #### 2. Arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness (value for money)

We are required to consider whether the Authority has put in place 'proper arrangements' to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness on its use of resources.

4.2 Audit process overview

Processes

Our intention is to undertake a fully substantive audit. We believe this to be the most efficient approach to gaining assurance over the transactions and balances reported in the Council's financial statements. We will also review the overall control environment established by the Council, and the evidence we obtain from this review will form the basis of our review of the Council's Annual Governance Statement.

Analytics

We will use our computer-based analytics tools to enable us to capture whole populations of your financial data, in particular journal entries. We will request from you general ledger data at the year end to support testing. These tools:

- ▶ Help identify specific exceptions and anomalies which can then be subject to more traditional substantive audit tests.

- ▶ Give greater likelihood of identifying errors than random sampling techniques.

Internal audit

We will review internal audit plans and the results of their work. We will reflect the findings from these reports, together with reports from any other work completed in the year, in our detailed audit plan, where we raise issues that could have an impact on the year-end financial statements

Use of specialists

When auditing key judgements, we are often required to rely on the input and advice provided by specialists who have qualifications and expertise not possessed by the core audit team. The areas where either EY or third party specialists provide input for the current year audit are:

Area	Specialists
Pensions	Barnet Waddingham (the Authority's Actuary) PwC review of the work of local government actuaries (including Barnet Waddingham), commissioned by the NAO EY pensions team review of the PwC report
Asset valuations	Montagu Evans (the Authority's property valuers) Kite Consultancy (the Authority's valuer for biological assets)

In accordance with Auditing Standards, we will evaluate each specialist's professional competence and objectivity, considering their qualifications, experience and available resources, together with the independence of the individuals performing the work.

We also consider the work performed by the specialist in light of our knowledge of the Authority's environment and processes and our assessment of audit risk in the particular area. For example, we would typically perform the following procedures:

- ▶ Analyse source data and make inquiries as to the procedures used by the expert to establish whether the source data is relevant and reliable;
- ▶ Assess the reasonableness of the assumptions and methods used;
- ▶ Consider the appropriateness of the timing of when the specialist carried out the work; and
- ▶ Assess whether the substance of the specialist's findings are properly reflected in the financial statements.

4.3 Mandatory audit procedures required by auditing standards and the Code

As well as the financial statement risks (section two) and value for money risks (section three), we must perform other procedures as required by auditing, ethical and independence standards, the Code and other regulations. We outline below the procedures we will undertake during the course of our audit.

Procedures required by standards

- ▶ Addressing the risk of fraud and error;
- ▶ Significant disclosures included in the financial statements;

- ▶ Entity-wide controls;
- ▶ Reading other information contained in the financial statements and reporting whether it is inconsistent with our understanding and the financial statements; and
- ▶ Auditor independence.

Procedures required by the Code

- ▶ Reviewing, and reporting on as appropriate, other information published with the financial statements, including the Annual Governance Statement;
- ▶ Reviewing and reporting on the Whole of Government Accounts return, in line with the instructions issued by the NAO

Finally, we are also required to discharge our statutory duties and responsibilities as established by the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and Code of Audit Practice.

4.4 Materiality

For the purposes of determining whether the financial statements are free from material error, we define materiality as the magnitude of an omission or misstatement that, individually or in aggregate, could reasonably be expected to influence the users of the financial statements. Our evaluation requires professional judgement and so takes into account qualitative as well as quantitative considerations implied in the definition.

We have determined that overall materiality for the financial statements of the Authority is £379,000. This is calculated on the basis of 2% of the Authority's gross expenditure. We will communicate uncorrected audit misstatements greater than £18,900 to you.

The amount we consider material at the end of the audit may differ from our initial determination. At this stage, however, it is not feasible to anticipate all the circumstances that might ultimately influence our judgement. At the end of the audit we will form our final opinion by reference to all matters that could be significant to users of the financial statements, including the total effect of any audit misstatements, and our evaluation of materiality at that date.

4.5 Fees

The duty to prescribe fees is a statutory function delegated to Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd (PSAA) by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government. PSAA has published a scale fee for all relevant bodies. This is defined as the fee required by auditors to meet statutory responsibilities under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in accordance with the NAO Code. The indicative fee scale for the audit of Lee Valley Regional Park Authority is £18,619.

4.6 Your audit team

The engagement team is led by Debbie Hanson. Debbie has significant local government experience, and is the engagement lead for a number of EY's government and public sector audits across the east of England. Debbie is supported by Stephen Bladen who is responsible for the day-to-day direction of audit work and is the key point of contact for the Authority's finance team.

4.7 Timetable of communication, deliverables and insights

We have set out below a timetable showing the key stages of the audit, including the value for money work and the Whole of Government Accounts. The timetable includes the deliverables we have agreed to provide to the Authority through the Audit Committee's

Our audit process and strategy

cycle in 2016/17. These dates are determined to ensure our alignment with PSAA's rolling calendar of deadlines.

From time to time matters may arise that require immediate communication with the Audit Committee and we will discuss them with the Chair as appropriate.

Following the conclusion of our audit we will prepare an Annual Audit Letter to communicate the key issues arising from our work to the Authority and external stakeholders, including members of the public.

Audit phase	Timetable	Audit Committee timetable	Deliverables
High level planning	April 2016		Audit Fee Letter
Risk assessment, setting of scope, and testing routine processes and controls	January - February 2017	February 2017	Audit Plan
Early substantive testing	April 2017	June 2017	We will report by exception if there are any significant matters arising at this stage of our audit
Year-end audit	September 2017		
Completion of audit	September 2017	September 2017	Report to those charged with governance via the Audit Results Report Audit report (including our opinion on the financial statements and overall value for money conclusion) Audit completion certificate Reporting to the NAO on the Whole of Government Accounts return
Conclusion of reporting	October 2017	February 2018	Annual Audit Letter

In addition to the above formal reporting and deliverables we will seek to provide practical business insights and updates on regulatory matters.

5. Independence

5.1 Introduction

The APB Ethical Standards and ISA (UK and Ireland) 260 'Communication of audit matters with those charged with governance', requires us to communicate with you on a timely basis on all significant facts and matters that bear on our independence and objectivity. The Ethical Standards, as revised in December 2010, require that we do this formally both at the planning stage and at the conclusion of the audit, as well as during the audit if appropriate. The aim of these communications is to ensure full and fair disclosure by us to those charged with your governance on matters in which you have an interest.

Required communications	
Planning stage	Final stage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The principal threats, if any, to objectivity and independence identified by EY including consideration of all relationships between you, your affiliates and directors and us; ▶ The safeguards adopted and the reasons why they are considered to be effective, including any Engagement Quality Review; ▶ The overall assessment of threats and safeguards; ▶ Information about the general policies and process within EY to maintain objectivity and independence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ A written disclosure of relationships (including the provision of non-audit services) that bear on our objectivity and independence, the threats to our independence that these create, any safeguards that we have put in place and why they address such threats, together with any other information necessary to enable our objectivity and independence to be assessed; ▶ Details of non-audit services provided and the fees charged in relation thereto; ▶ Written confirmation that we are independent; ▶ Details of any inconsistencies between APB Ethical Standards, the PSAA Terms of Appointment and your policy for the supply of non-audit services by EY and any apparent breach of that policy; and ▶ An opportunity to discuss auditor independence issues.

During the course of the audit we must also communicate with you whenever any significant judgements are made about threats to objectivity and independence and the appropriateness of our safeguards, for example when accepting an engagement to provide non-audit services.

We also provide information on any contingent fee arrangements, the amounts of any future contracted services, and details of any written proposal to provide non-audit services.

We ensure that the total amount of fees that EY and our network firms have charged to you and your affiliates for the provision of services during the reporting period are disclosed, analysed in appropriate categories.

5.2 Relationships, services and related threats and safeguards

We highlight the following significant facts and matters that may be reasonably considered to bear upon our objectivity and independence, including any principal threats. However we have adopted the safeguards below to mitigate these threats along with the reasons why they are considered to be effective.

Self-interest threats

A self-interest threat arises when EY has financial or other interests in your entity. Examples include where we have an investment in your entity; where we receive significant fees in respect of non-audit services; where we need to recover long outstanding fees; or where we enter into a business relationship with the Authority.

Independence

At the time of writing, there are no long outstanding fees.

We believe that it is appropriate for us to undertake permissible non-audit services on behalf of the Authority and, where we do, we will comply with the policies that the Authority has approved and that are in compliance with PSAA Terms of Appointment.

A self-interest threat may also arise if members of our audit engagement team have objectives or are rewarded in relation to sales of non-audit services to the Authority. We confirm that no member of our audit engagement team, including those from other service lines, is in this position, in compliance with Ethical Standard 4.

There are no other self-interest threats at the date of this report.

Self-review threats

Self-review threats arise when the results of a non-audit service performed by EY or others within the EY network are reflected in the amounts included or disclosed in the financial statements.

There are no other self-review threats at the date of this report.

Management threats

Partners and employees of EY are prohibited from taking decisions on behalf of management of your entity. Management threats may also arise during the provision of a non-audit service where management is required to make judgements or decisions based on that work.

There are no management threats at the date of this report.

Other threats

Other threats, such as advocacy, familiarity or intimidation, may arise.

There are no other threats at the date of this report.

Overall Assessment

Overall we consider that the adopted safeguards appropriately mitigate the principal threats identified, and we therefore confirm that EY is independent and the objectivity and independence of Debbie Hanson, the audit engagement Director and the audit engagement team have not been compromised.

5.3 Other required communications

EY has policies and procedures that instil professional values as part of firm culture and ensure that the highest standards of objectivity, independence and integrity are maintained.

Details of the key policies and processes within EY for maintaining objectivity and independence can be found in our annual Transparency Report, which the firm is required to publish by law. The most recent version of this report is for the year ended June 2016 and can be found here:

<http://www.ey.com/uk/en/about-us/ey-uk-transparency-report-2016>

Fees

Appendix A Fees

A breakdown of our agreed fee is shown below.

	Planned Fee 2016/17 £	Scale fee 2016/17 £	Outturn fee 2015/16 £
Opinion Audit and VFM Conclusion	18,619	18,619	18,619
Total Audit Fee – Code work	18,619	18,619	18,619

All fees exclude VAT.

The agreed fee presented above is based on the following assumptions:

- ▶ Officers meeting the agreed timetable of deliverables;
- ▶ Our accounts opinion and value for money conclusion being unqualified;
- ▶ Appropriate quality of documentation is provided by the Authority; and
- ▶ The Authority has an effective control environment.

If any of the above assumptions prove to be unfounded, we will seek a variation to the agreed fee. This will be discussed with the Authority in advance.

Fees for the auditor's consideration of correspondence from the public and formal objections will be charged in addition to the scale fee.

Appendix B UK required communications with those charged with governance

There are certain communications that we must provide to the Audit Committee. These are detailed here:

Required communication	Reference
Planning and audit approach Communication of the planned scope and timing of the audit including any limitations.	▶ Audit Plan
Significant findings from the audit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Our view about the significant qualitative aspects of accounting practices including accounting policies, accounting estimates and financial statement disclosures ▶ Significant difficulties, if any, encountered during the audit ▶ Significant matters, if any, arising from the audit that were discussed with management ▶ Written representations that we are seeking ▶ Expected modifications to the audit report ▶ Other matters if any, significant to the oversight of the financial reporting process 	▶ Audit Results Report
Misstatements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Uncorrected misstatements and their effect on our audit opinion ▶ The effect of uncorrected misstatements related to prior periods ▶ A request that any uncorrected misstatement be corrected ▶ In writing, corrected misstatements that are significant 	▶ Audit Results Report
Fraud <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Enquiries of the Audit Committee to determine whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud affecting the entity ▶ Any fraud that we have identified or information we have obtained that indicates that a fraud may exist ▶ A discussion of any other matters related to fraud 	▶ Audit Results Report
Related parties Significant matters arising during the audit in connection with the entity's related parties including, when applicable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non-disclosure by management ▶ Inappropriate authorisation and approval of transactions ▶ Disagreement over disclosures ▶ Non-compliance with laws and regulations ▶ Difficulty in identifying the party that ultimately controls the entity 	▶ Audit Results Report
External confirmations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Management's refusal for us to request confirmations ▶ Inability to obtain relevant and reliable audit evidence from other procedures 	▶ Audit Results Report
Consideration of laws and regulations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Audit findings regarding non-compliance where the non-compliance is material and believed to be intentional. This communication is subject to compliance with legislation on tipping off ▶ Enquiry of the Audit Committee into possible instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements and that the Audit Committee may be aware of 	▶ Audit Results Report

UK required communications with those charged with governance

Required communication	Reference
<p>Independence</p> <p>Communication of all significant facts and matters that bear on EY's objectivity and independence</p> <p>Communication of key elements of the audit engagement director's consideration of independence and objectivity such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The principal threats ▶ Safeguards adopted and their effectiveness ▶ An overall assessment of threats and safeguards ▶ Information about the general policies and process within the firm to maintain objectivity and independence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Audit Plan ▶ Audit Results Report
<p>Going concern</p> <p>Events or conditions identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Whether the events or conditions constitute a material uncertainty ▶ Whether the use of the going concern assumption is appropriate in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements ▶ The adequacy of related disclosures in the financial statements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Audit Results Report
<p>Significant deficiencies in internal controls identified during the audit</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Audit Results Report
<p>Fee Information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Breakdown of fee information at the agreement of the initial audit plan ▶ Breakdown of fee information at the completion of the audit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Audit Plan ▶ Audit Results Report ▶ Annual Audit Letter if considered necessary

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Local government audit committee briefing

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This sector briefing is one of the ways that we support you and your organisation in an environment that is constantly changing and evolving.

It covers issues which may have an impact on your organisation, the Local Government sector, and the audits that we undertake.

The briefings are produced by our public sector audit specialists within EY's national Government and Public Sector (GPS) team, using our public sector knowledge, and EY's wider expertise across UK and international business.

The briefings bring together not only technical issues relevant to the Local Government sector but wider matters of potential interest to you and your organisation.

Links to where you can find out more on any of the articles featured can be found at the end of the briefing.

We hope that you find the briefing informative and should this raise any issues that you would like to discuss further please contact your local audit team.



Government and economic news

EY item club winter forecast

In its latest forecast the EY Item Club cautions that, whilst it may look like the economy is taking the referendum in its stride, the impression could be deceptive. A timely reminder that trouble may lie ahead is provided by Sterling's recent performance.

The UK economy is forecast to undergo a gradual dip and recovery over the coming four years, with GDP growth slowing to 1.3% in 2017 and just 1.0% next year, before picking up to 1.4% in 2019 and 1.8% in 2020. The ability of the economy to deliver against this forecast is seen as highly dependent on its foreign trade performance, the expectation is that this will improve this year as consumer spending slows down.

In terms of inflation as measured by the Consumer Prices Index it is expected to rise in excess of 3% by the end of 2017, before falling back towards the Bank of England's 2.0% target in 2018. With the economy slowing down and wage inflation remaining subdued, the forecast is that base interest rates will be held at 0.25% by the Monetary Policy Committee until the spring of 2018.

Looking ahead, the UK's trade performance and output growth in 2019 and beyond will depend critically on the exit terms that can be agreed with the EU27 and other countries. Whilst there is greater clarity about the UK's negotiating position, elections coming up later this year in several European countries mean that the negotiating position of the EU27 will take longer to get a clear picture of. Additionally, the US election result complicates Britain's exit from the EU due to uncertainty over the US economic and foreign policy.

Social Care Precept and New Homes Bonus

The 'Provisional local government finance settlement 2017/18' announced that an additional £900mn would be used to fund the social care system over the next two years. This will be made up of two parts:

- ▶ £240mn transfer from the new homes bonus
- ▶ £652mn from increasing the social care precept (£208mn in 2017/18 and £444mn in 2018/19)

New Homes Bonus

The consultation for the new homes bonus ended and the Government made a number of revisions to the grant. The transfer from the new homes bonus represents a change that ensures that councils will only receive funding for housing built above the national housing growth baseline of 0.4%. There will also be a movement to five year payments from 2017/18 and four year payments from 2018/19.

There are no proposals to withhold grants for those authorities without a local plan in 2017/18 but this will be revisited for 2018/19. The bonus will continue to be unringfenced as in previous years.

Social Care Precept

Councils will have the flexibility to increase the dedicated social care precept by up to 3% in 2017/18 and 2018/19 (this was previously capped at 2% for each of the three years 2017/18 to 2019/20). If this is chosen it will be equivalent to an increase of £1 a month on an average Band D Council Tax bill. However the social care precept would need to remain at 6% over the next three years, therefore if the increased 3% was taken in 2017/18 and 2018/19 it could not be increased again in the following year.



Within the 'Provisional local government finance settlement 2017/18' it has been highlighted that increased funding is not the only way to improve social care but better integration of the health service and local government is needed. In Oxfordshire this has led to a 40% fall in delayed discharges in 6 months and in Northumberland increased work between the council and the health service has led to a 12% reduction in demand on residential care.

Local Government Funding Settlement

The four year funding settlement has been agreed to by 97% of councils. This will mean councils will have £7.6bn in total dedicated social care funding over the four years up to 2019/20. In return they will have to publish efficiency plans online.

It is expected that top-tier authorities are likely to benefit most from the settlement as they have high-demand critical services and will therefore receive more funding. However district councils will see a greater squeeze on their budgets due to the reduction in the new homes bonus.

This comes as a step towards devolution. The introduction of fully retained business rates will also bring about more power for councils to serve their local communities. However this does open councils up to more risk. For this to be beneficial the economy will need to grow and more houses will need to be built. Councils therefore need to think about how they will ensure that this does not leave them in a worse position than through central government funding.

Funding for new care model vanguards

In order to support and spread the work of new care model vanguard projects, NHS England has announced over £100mn of funding being made available. NHS England sees that the existing vanguards, partnerships of NHS, local government, voluntary, community and other organisations are improving the healthcare people receive, preventing ill health, and saving funds.

They are seen as key to the delivery of Sustainability and Transformation Plans (STPs) which are being developed across the country and, in addition to funding, the vanguards receive support to implement their plans from both NHS England and other national bodies. This includes how they harness new technology including apps and shared computer systems, and to develop their workforce so that it is focused around patients and their local populations. Vanguards are required to meet a number of conditions to obtain funding, including:

- ▶ Demonstrating clear improvements in quality and costs/savings
- ▶ Spreading their new care models, both within their STP and sharing with others (including producing guidance and materials for others to use)

The announcement highlights examples of areas the latest funding will be used on, and examples of work done to date. These include:

- ▶ **Fylde Coast Local Health Economy vanguard** – a new 'extensive care service' bringing together different health professionals offering targeted support for older patients with multiple conditions, this has contributed to significant reductions in areas such as non-elective admissions (25%) and A&E attendances (13%)
- ▶ **Mid Nottinghamshire Better Together vanguard** – joined-up community teams are working with patients and their families/carers, providing physical, mental and social care support to ensure people are wherever possible cared for at home. The vanguard has reported reductions in long term admissions to care homes and acute bed days, together with significant year-on-year reductions in avoidable patient attendances (20.5% for patients aged 80 years and above compared to 2015/16)



- ▶ **East and North Hertfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group vanguard** – employing pharmacists to work with GPs, care home staff and other healthcare professionals to provide detailed medicine reviews for residents. Working with the care homes, the vanguard has already reviewed over 900 patients and the use of 8,000 medicines. Of these over 1,000 medicines have been stopped, including nearly 200 which could have increased the risk of falls. The estimated direct cost savings are in excess of £160,000

Financial Sustainability of Schools

The Department of Education has predicted that mainstream schools will have to find savings of £3bn (8%) by 2019/20. This is expected to come from efficiencies from the following:

- ▶ £1.3bn from better procurement
- ▶ £1.7mn from using staff more efficiently

The Government has proposed to increase the schools budget over the next four years, and by 2019/20 the increase will be 7.7% compared to the 2015/16 level. However the increase in pupil number is expected to be 3.9% in the same period, once inflation is taken into account; this is a real time reduction in funding per pupil.

The Department continues to publish advice on financial management and efficiency savings.

The proportion of secondary schools overspending rose from 34% in 2010/11 to 59% in 2014/15. For academies this rose from 39% to 61%. The reasons for this are unclear, and the sustainability of this spending is unknown.

Highway Network Assets

The depreciated replacement cost accounting for Highway Network Assets is expected to come into effect from 1 April 2017, but is subject to confirmation from CIPFA. EY has run a number of workshops for clients and there are a range of levels of confidence over the accounting treatment for the asset. It can however be seen that the levels of confidence have increased from this time last year.

The key question for councils to consider will be how can we demonstrate that their Highways Asset Management System is complete and that all assets exist.

By following the DREAM approach set out below we believe the task will run smoother.

Document highways systems: Almost all highways and engineering IT inventory information has not been subject to audit and lack detailed procedure manuals/notes. Full documentation of the key core data systems should be completed as one of the initial tasks that an authority carries out.

Reports and reconciliations: Assess the information requirements of the task and whether the existing systems can produce the required reports and reconciliations or will new reports and reconciliations be needed? Identify any corrective action required.

Evidential based: The quality of the inventory is key to the change. So as well as documentation of inventory systems, establish how you will evidentially prove that the inventory is complete and the named assets exist. This includes key asset dimensions. However, before engaging expensive external contractors to do this consider all the processes that you currently have in place that actually do this ranging from routine cyclical inspections to independent system reviews. Use this to identify areas where 'top-up' work is required.



Audit: Early and regular engagement with both internal audit (IA) and external audit (EA) is a key determinant of successful implementation. IA can assist in establishing documentation procedures and can carry out system audits of those systems. Sharing your proposals with EA in advance will reduce the risk of abortive work. Decisions on what work you actually do are a matter for the authority, but the EA will provide comments on proposed approaches.

Materiality: This is a key concept both to the authority as the accounts are stated to include all material items and EA who audit to a calculated materiality level. Materiality has both quantitative and qualitative aspects. In simple terms the quantitative identifies the level at which consideration needs to be given to whether omission of an item or inclusion of an error requires correction. The qualitative level is where a professional judgement is made as to whether correction of that item would influence decisions of the users of the accounts.

As the Highway Network Asset is to be classed as a single asset the materiality is based upon the total value and not the constituent parts. Due to the importance of this amount discussions around the level at which the authority is considering setting it at should take place with your external audit team at an early stage to ensure that this will not lead to problems in the audit process.

For further information please consult with your audit team

Sustainability and Transformation Plans

Sustainability and Transformation Plans (STP) have now been produced and are designed to articulate how individual organisations will play their part in delivering their locally agreed STP objectives, including sustainable financial balance across the health economy.

From April 2017, access to NHS transformation funding will be linked to effecting delivery of the STP. These include meeting control totals to reduce deficits and meeting certain performance requirements. STPs represent a shift in focus from the role of competition within the health system to one of collaboration – referred to as 'place-based planning'. NHS organisations are telling us that the changing needs of their populations are best met through integrated models of care, with the delivery of care being best met by different areas of the NHS working in a co-ordinated way. The King's Fund has argued that a place based approach to planning and delivering health and social care services is the right approach – and that this should also include collaborating with other services and sectors outside the NHS – with the aim of improving the health and wellbeing of local populations.

Development and delivery of STPs is a complex task, with large footprints, involving many different organisations, in an already stretched environment in terms of finances and capacity. There are further challenges with the need to address weaknesses in NHS incentives to work together and to avoid organisations focussing on individual goals rather than the effective implementation of STP objectives – for example, NHS Trusts are closely monitored on their own performance targets.

The Plans have been delivered in a relatively short timeframe and propose major changes to services. With the growing financial challenges in the system, the Plans are required to show how they will bring the NHS back into financial balance. Given the short timeframes, the submitted Plans will need further development and engagement before they can be effectively implemented.



All parties to the STP will need to collaborate to ensure the plans take full account of the pressures faced by the individual parties. Whilst the process provides opportunities for areas with challenging finances to identify solutions, there will be difficult decisions to be made about the range, type and location of services that are delivered. Per the NHS Confederation, the important element of prevention requires a strong role from public health as well as wider Council services such as housing, leisure and recreation, planning and children's services.

The leadership of the STP is critical to the success of the plan. The role of the STP leaders needs to be clarified with many leads finding it difficult to manage their original responsibilities alongside their leadership role. There are plans for some leaders to share leading more formally in the future. However where there are a large number of organisations involved this may be more difficult to do.

Priorities for social care in 2017

The Kings Fund has set out what it believes the five priorities should be for social care in the current year as follows:

- ▶ **Supporting new care models centred on the needs of patients** – Giving greater priority to public health and prevention, through partnerships between local government, the NHS, and other organisations, focused on both supporting people to remain in good health for as long as possible and engaging the public in tackling the causes of ill health. Additionally, they emphasise the need for continued support for vanguards both in delivering in their areas and spreading that good practice across the system
- ▶ **Strengthening and implementing sustainability and transformation plans** – The Kings Fund suggests that, to ensure that the service changes and the financial plans that underpin them are credible, all STPs need to be stress

tested. It also highlights that STPs have 'no basis in statute' and suggests that their governance is formalised to align their work with the responsibilities of the boards running NHS organisations

- ▶ **Improving productivity and delivering better value** – With the need for increasing productivity becoming more urgent as funding decreases and deficits amongst NHS providers increases, the fund suggests that the priority for every NHS organisation should be to support clinical teams to reduce unwarranted variations in care and to improve care. It sees the boards of NHS organisations as having a key role in leading this work, ensuring that developing the cultures in which improvement is supported and valued and making resources available to support implementation
- ▶ **Developing and strengthening leadership at all levels** – It is clear that clinical leaders have a crucial role, working with operational managers, to deliver high-quality care. This is where many of the productivity opportunities arising from changes in clinical practice can be realised. They argue that this requires leaders who are (in their words) 'comfortable with chaos' because they can work within fluid and often rapidly changing organisational arrangements and that the NHS can learn from local government
- ▶ **Securing adequate funding for health and social care** – They refer to the need for a debate about a new settlement for health and social care, building on the work of the Barker Commission, and going further than short-term interventions that have sought to shore up the system. They argue that an equitable and sustainable system would be one in which public funding is increased (paid for by increases in taxes and National Insurance and changes to some existing benefits), and a closer alignment between entitlements to social care and health care



Accounting, auditing and governance

PSAA Audit Services Procurement Strategy for the appointment of local auditors

The PSAA is entering into contracts with audit firms to make auditor appointments by 31 December 2017. There are a total of 493 eligible authorities who have been invited to opt in. These include local authorities, combined authorities, police and crime commissioners, chief constables, fire and rescue authorities, waste authorities, passenger transport executives and national park authorities.

The timetable for the appointment is as follows:

Key milestone	Target date
Issue OJEU Contract Notice and Selection Questionnaire (SQ) available on request	16 February 2017
Deadline for eligible bodies to notify PSAA of their decision to opt-into the scheme for audits of 2018/19 accounts	9 March 2017
Deadline of submission of SQs	21 March 2017
Issue ITT to short-listed suppliers	6 April 2017
Deadline for submission of tenders	10 May 2017
PSAA board approves contract award	30 June 2017

The contract will be awarded for five years to suppliers but PSAA may extend this contract by two years. It is expected that opting-in will achieve lower audit fees than those authorities that choose to negotiate alone. Fees are expected to be published in March 2018.

Report on the results of auditors work LG bodies 2015/16

In December 2016 PSAA published its first report on the results of auditors' work across 497 principal local government bodies, including 357 councils, 31 fire and rescue authorities, 76 police bodies and 33 other local government bodies, and 9,756 small bodies, with a turnover of less than £6.5mn, including 9637 parish councils. The results within the report cover audit work on the financial statements, the WGA return, arrangements to secure value for money and any exercise of the auditor's statutory reporting powers.

The timeliness and quality is broadly consistent with prior year, however the number of early unqualified opinions (issued by 31 July 2016) doubled compared to those issued in respect of 2014/15.

96% of auditors issued an opinion on the accounts by 30 September 2016 and for the third year in a row there were no qualified opinions on principal bodies. The proportion of qualifications on value for money arrangements increased from 4% to 6%.

With faster close in place from the 2017/18 financial year, there is a need for efficiencies from both local government bodies and their auditors in order to maintain the level of performance shown in this report. EY have produced an article on 'Accelerating your financial close arrangements', this can be found by following this link [http://www.ey.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/EY_-_Accelerating_your_financial_close_arrangements/\\$FILE/EY-accelerating-your-financial-close-arrangements.pdf](http://www.ey.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/EY_-_Accelerating_your_financial_close_arrangements/$FILE/EY-accelerating-your-financial-close-arrangements.pdf). The report provides suggestions such as reviewing the format of the accounts, reviewing the approach to estimates and managing members' expectations, amongst others.



Key questions for the audit committee

What questions should the Audit Committee be asking itself?

Has the Authority made a decision on whether or not to opt into the PSAA sector-led arrangements for the local appointment of auditors from 2018-19? Has the authority decided whether they will use the revised flexibility on the social care precept for 2017/18 and 2018/19?

How confident is the authority about its preparation for the introduction of Highway Network Assets? Have there been discussions with the external audit team on the key issues and plans for implementation?

Has the authority engaged positively with health and other partners in the development of Sustainability and Transformation Plans?

Has the Authority put plans in place to meet the faster close requirements for 2017/18?



Find out more

EY Item Club winter forecast

<http://www.ey.com/uk/en/issues/business-environment/financial-markets-and-economy/Item---forecast-headlines-and-projections>

Social Care, Precept and New Homes Bonus

http://www.publicfinance.co.uk/news/2016/12/council-tax-precept-and-new-homes-bonus-deployed-stem-social-care-crisis?utm_source=Adestra&utm_medium=email&utm_term

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/dedicated-adult-social-care-funding-forms-key-part-of-continued-long-term-funding-certainty-for-councils>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/new-homes-bonus-sharpening-the-incentive-technical-consultation>

Four year funding settlement

<http://www.publicfinance.co.uk/news/2015/12/local-government-settlement-offers-councils-four-year-funding-deals>

Funding for new care model vanguards

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/2016/12/vanguard-funding/>

Financial Sustainability of Schools

<https://www.nao.org.uk/report/financial-sustainability-in-schools/>

Sustainability and Transformation Fund

<https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/blog/2016/11/will-steps-deliver-changes-we-wish-see-our-health-and-care-services>

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/stp-footprints-march-2016.pdf>

<https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/projects/sustainability-and-transformation-plans>

Priorities for social care in 2017

<https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/publications/priorities-nhs-social-care-2017>

PSAA Audit Services Procurement Strategy for the appointment of local auditors

<http://www.psaa.co.uk/supporting-the-transition/appointing-person/procurement-strategy/>

Report on the results of auditors work LG bodies 2015/16

<http://www.psaa.co.uk/appointing-auditors/terms-of-appointment/reports-on-the-results-of-auditors-work/>

[http://www.ey.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/EY_-_Accelerating_your_financial_close_arrangements/\\$FILE/EY-accelerating-your-financial-close-arrangements.pdf](http://www.ey.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/EY_-_Accelerating_your_financial_close_arrangements/$FILE/EY-accelerating-your-financial-close-arrangements.pdf)

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