



External Audit Plan 2015/16

East Sussex County
Council

March 2016

Financial Statement Audit



There are no significant changes to the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in 2015/16, which provides stability in terms of the accounting standards the Council needs to comply with.

Materiality

Materiality for planning purposes has set at **£8.5 million** (1% Expenditure). We base our materiality for planning purposes on last year's annual accounts.

We are obliged to report uncorrected omissions or misstatements other than those which are 'clearly trivial' to those charged with governance and this has been set at £425,000 for the Council.

Significant risks

Those risks requiring specific audit attention and procedures to address the likelihood of a material financial statement error have been identified as:

- Accounting for Local Authority Maintained Schools – Accounting for school assets owned by third parties
- Fraud risk from management override of controls (required by ISAs)

Other areas of audit focus

Those risks with less likelihood of giving rise to a material error but which are nevertheless worthy of audit understanding have been identified as:

- PPE Valuation.

See pages 3 to 5 for more details.

Value for Money Arrangements work



The National Audit Office has issued new guidance for the VFM audit which applies from the 2015/16 audit year. The approach is broadly similar in concept to the previous VFM audit regime, but there are some notable changes:

- There is a new overall criterion on which the auditor's VFM conclusion is based; and
- This overall criterion is supported by three new sub-criteria.

Our risk assessment regarding your arrangements to secure value for money have identified the following VFM significant risks:

- Better Care Fund
- Expenditure relating to the Bexhill –Hastings Link Road project

See pages 6 to 9 for more details.

Logistics



Our team is:

- Phil Johnstone - Director
- Scott Walker - Manager
- Sana Naqvi – Assistant manager

More details are on **page 12**.

Our work will be completed in four phases from January to September and our key deliverables are this Audit Plan and a Report to those charged with Governance as outlined on **page 11**.

Our fee for the audit is £83,572 (£111,429 - 2014/2015) for the Council. See **page 10**.

Background and Statutory responsibilities

This document supplements our Audit Fee Letter 2015/16 presented to you in April 2015, which also sets out details of our appointment by Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd (PSAA).

Our statutory responsibilities and powers are set out in the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and the National Audit Office's Code of Audit Practice.

Our audit has two key objectives, requiring us to audit/review and report on your:

- *Financial statements (including the Annual Governance Statement):* Providing an opinion on your accounts; and
- *Use of resources:* Concluding on the arrangements in place for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in your use of resources (the value for money conclusion).

The audit planning process and risk assessment is an on-going process and the assessment and fees in this plan will be kept under review and updated if necessary.

Acknowledgements

We would like to take this opportunity to thank officers and Members for their continuing help and co-operation throughout our audit work.

Financial Statements Audit

Our financial statements audit work follows a four stage audit process which is identified below. Appendix 1 provides more detail on the activities that this includes. This report concentrates on the Financial Statements Audit Planning stage of the Financial Statements Audit.



Value for Money Arrangements Work

Our Value for Money (VFM) Arrangements Work follows a five stage process which is identified below. **Page 6** provides more detail on the activities that this includes. This report concentrates on explaining the VFM approach for the 2015/16 and the initial findings of our VFM risk assessment.



Financial Statements Audit Planning

Our planning work takes place during January to February 2016. This involves the following key aspects:

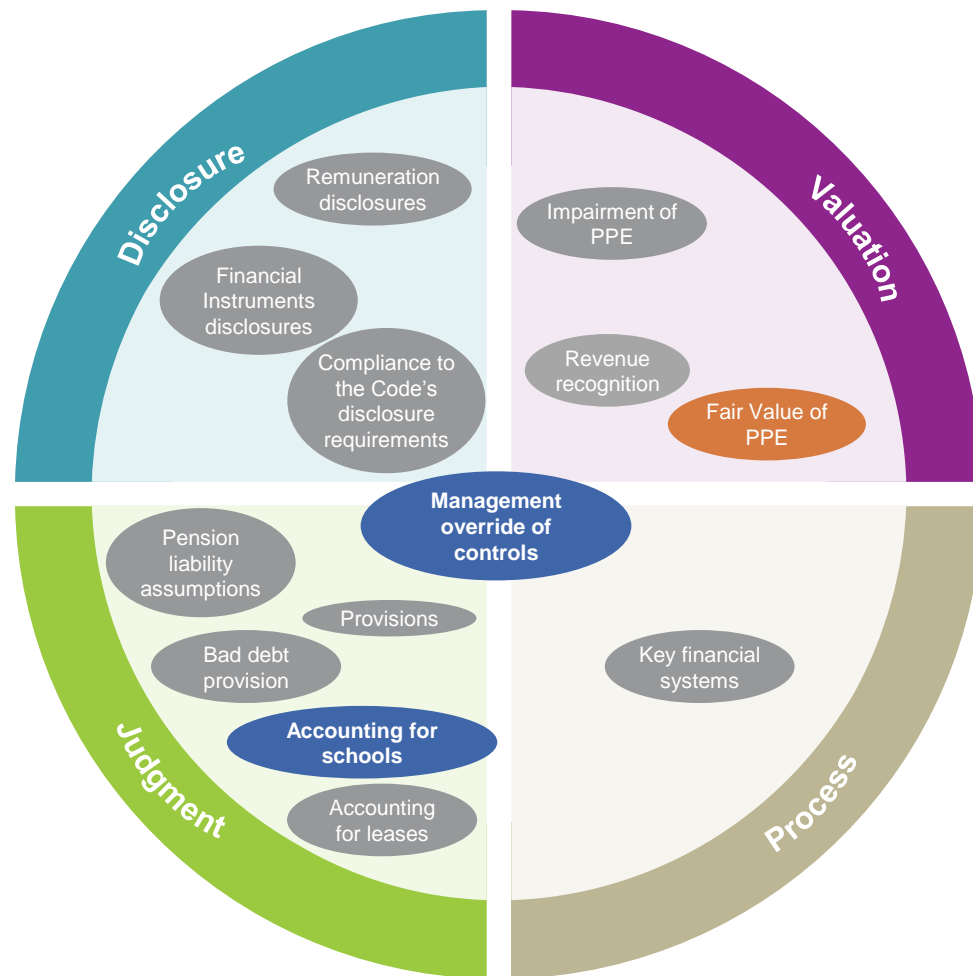
- Risk assessment;
- Determining our materiality level; and
- Issuing this audit plan to communicate our audit strategy.

Risk assessment

Professional standards require us to consider two standard risks for all organisations. We are not elaborating on these standard risks in this plan but consider them as a matter of course in our audit and will include any findings arising from our work in our ISA 260 Report.

- Management override of controls – Management is typically in a powerful position to perpetrate fraud owing to its ability to manipulate accounting records and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively. Our audit methodology incorporates the risk of management override as a default significant risk. In line with our methodology, we carry out appropriate controls testing and substantive procedures, including over journal entries, accounting estimates and significant transactions that are outside the normal course of business, or are otherwise unusual.
- Fraudulent revenue recognition – We do not consider this to be a significant risk for local authorities as there are limited incentives and opportunities to manipulate the way income is recognised. We therefore rebut this risk and do not incorporate specific work into our audit plan in this area over and above our standard fraud procedures.

The diagram opposite identifies, significant risks and other areas of audit focus, which we expand on overleaf. The diagram also identifies a range of other areas considered by our audit approach.



Keys: ● Significant risk ● Other area of audit focus ● Example other areas considered by our approach



Significant Audit Risks

Those risks requiring specific audit attention and procedures to address the likelihood of a material financial statement error.

Accounting for Local Authority Maintained Schools

- Risk: LAAP Bulletin 101 Accounting for School Assets used by Local Authority Maintained Schools issued in December 2014 has been published to assist practitioners with the application of the Code in regard to accounting for Local Authority maintained schools. The challenges relate to school assets owned by third parties such as church bodies and made available to school governing bodies under a variety of arrangements. This includes assets used by Voluntary-Aided (VA) and Voluntary-Controlled (VC) Schools as well as Foundation Schools.

In the last financial year, management reviewed the agreements under which assets are used by VA/VC and Foundation schools and applied the relevant tests of control in the case of assets made available free of charge, or risks and rewards of ownership in the case of assets made available under leases. During the audit, we worked with the Authority to consider these schools fully in light of the applicable guidance and upon review of the newly acquired evidence, including additional legal documentation obtained from the Dioceses' and title deeds from the Land Registry. As part of this, the Council concluded that there was insufficient supporting evidence to confirm the ownership of the remaining 22 schools.

As a result, the Council included these 22 schools in the Council's financial statements where ownership is not currently certain. At that time, we also understood that the Diocese of Chichester was undertaking a process to review these schools and to register the Diocese as the legal owners where they can conclusively prove that they are legally theirs. It is therefore possible that some or all of these 22 schools may be removed from the Council's financial statements but this will only be done where ownership is conclusively proven. This is a key area of judgement and there is a risk that Authorities could omit school assets from, or include school assets in, their balance sheet.

- Approach: As part of our audit, we will discuss with the Authority the latest available information on the remaining schools and review the judgements it has made in this regard. This will include considering the Authority's application of the relevant accounting standards to account for these schools and challenging its judgements where necessary.

Other areas of audit focus

Those risks with less likelihood of giving rise to a material error but which are nevertheless worthy of audit understanding.

Assuring the Fair value of PPE

- Risk: In 2014/15 the Council reported Property, Plant and Equipment of £842.5m. Local authorities exercise judgement in determining the fair value of the different classes of assets held and the methods used to ensure the carrying values recorded each year reflect those fair values. Given the materiality in value and the judgement involved in determining the carrying amounts of assets we consider this to be an area of audit focus.
- Approach: We will understand the approach to valuation, the qualifications and reports by the Council's valuer and the judgements made by the Council in response to the information received. Where valuations are made other than at the year end we will review the Council's judgement in assessing movements from the valuation date.



Materiality

We are required to plan our audit to determine with reasonable confidence whether or not the financial statements are free from material misstatement. An omission or misstatement is regarded as material if it would reasonably influence the user of financial statements. This therefore involves an assessment of the qualitative and quantitative nature of omissions and misstatements.

Generally, we would not consider differences in opinion in respect of areas of judgment to represent 'misstatements' unless the application of that judgment results in a financial amount falling outside of a range which we consider to be acceptable.

Reporting to the Scrutiny Committee for Audit, Best Value and Community Services

For the Council, materiality for planning purposes has been set at £8.5 million which equates to 1% percent of gross expenditure.

We design our procedures to detect individual errors. This is £6.375 million for the year ended 31 March 2016, and we have some flexibility to adjust this level downwards.

Whilst our audit procedures are designed to identify misstatements which are material to our opinion on the financial statements as a whole, we nevertheless report to the Scrutiny Committee for Audit, Best Value and Community Services any unadjusted misstatements of lesser amounts to the extent that these are identified by our audit work.

Under ISA 260 (UK&I), we are obliged to report omissions or misstatements other than those which are 'clearly trivial' to those charged with governance, and to request that adjustments are made to correct such matters. ISA 260 (UK&I) defines 'clearly trivial' as matters that are clearly inconsequential, whether taken individually or in aggregate and whether judged by any quantitative or qualitative criteria.

- We propose to report all individual unadjusted differences greater than £425,000 to the Scrutiny Committee for Audit, Best Value and Community Services.
- We will also have regard to other errors below this amount if evidence of systematic error or if material by nature.

If management have corrected material misstatements identified during the course of the audit, we will consider whether those corrections should be communicated to the Scrutiny Committee for Audit, Best Value and Community Services to assist it in fulfilling its governance responsibilities.

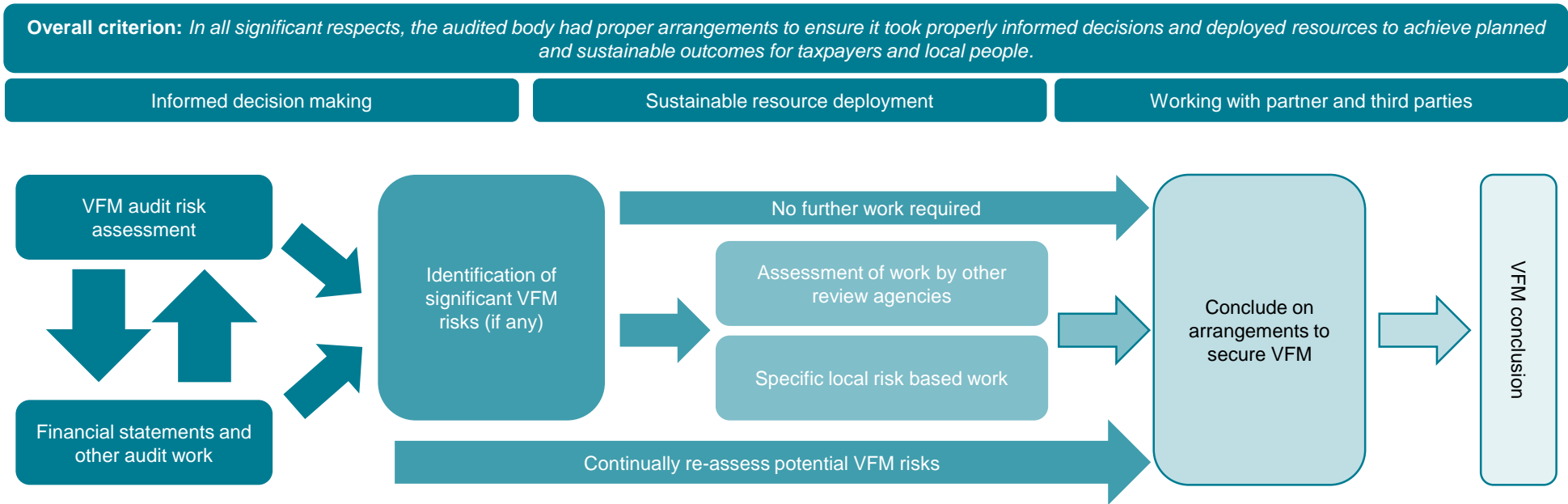


Background to approach to VFM work

The Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 requires auditors of local government bodies to be satisfied that the authority 'has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources'.

This is supported by the Code of Audit Practice, published by the NAO in April 2015, which requires auditors to 'take into account their knowledge of the relevant local sector as a whole, and the audited body specifically, to identify any risks that, in the auditor's judgement, have the potential to cause the auditor to reach an inappropriate conclusion on the audited body's arrangements.'

The VFM approach is fundamentally unchanged from that adopted in 2014/2015 and the process is shown in the diagram below. However, the previous two specified reporting criteria (financial resilience and economy, efficiency and effectiveness) have been replaced with a single criteria supported by three sub-criteria. These sub-criteria provide a focus to our VFM work at the Council. The full guidance is available from the NAO website at: <https://www.nao.org.uk/code-audit-practice/guidance-and-information-for-auditors/>. Our approach to the value for money is recorded below:





VFM audit stage	Audit approach
VFM audit risk assessment	<p>We consider the relevance and significance of the potential business risks faced by all local authorities, and other risks that apply specifically to the Council. These are the significant operational and financial risks in achieving statutory functions and objectives, which are relevant to auditors' responsibilities under the <i>Code of Audit Practice</i>.</p> <p>In doing so we consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Council's own assessment of the risks it faces, and its arrangements to manage and address its risks; ■ Information from the Public Sector Auditor Appointments Limited VFM profile tool; ■ Evidence gained from previous audit work, including the response to that work; and ■ The work of other inspectorates and review agencies.
Linkages with financial statements and other audit work	<p>There is a degree of overlap between the work we do as part of the VFM audit and our financial statements audit. For example, our financial statements audit includes an assessment and testing of the Council's organisational control environment, including the Council's financial management and governance arrangements, many aspects of which are relevant to our VFM audit responsibilities.</p> <p>We have always sought to avoid duplication of audit effort by integrating our financial statements and VFM work, and this will continue. We will therefore draw upon relevant aspects of our financial statements audit work to inform the VFM audit.</p>
Identification of significant risks	<p>The Code identifies a matter as significant <i>'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. Significance has both qualitative and quantitative aspects.'</i></p> <p>If we identify significant VFM risks, then we will highlight the risk to the Council and consider the most appropriate audit response in each case, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Considering the results of work by the Authority, inspectorates and other review agencies; and ■ Carrying out local risk-based work to form a view on the adequacy of the Council's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.



VFM audit stage	Audit approach
<p>Assessment of work by other review agencies</p> <p>and</p> <p>Delivery of local risk based work</p>	<p>Depending on the nature of the significant VFM risk identified, we may be able to draw on the work of other inspectorates, review agencies and other relevant bodies to provide us with the necessary evidence to reach our conclusion on the risk.</p> <p>If such evidence is not available, we will instead need to consider what additional work we will be required to undertake to satisfy ourselves that we have reasonable evidence to support the conclusion that we will draw. Such work may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Meeting with senior managers across the Council; ■ Review of minutes and internal reports; ■ Examination of financial models for reasonableness, using our own experience and benchmarking data from within and without the sector.
<p>Concluding on VFM arrangements</p>	<p>At the conclusion of the VFM audit we will consider the results of the work undertaken and assess the assurance obtained against each of the VFM themes regarding the adequacy of the Council's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources.</p> <p>If any issues are identified that may be significant to this assessment, and in particular if there are issues that indicate we may need to consider qualifying our VFM conclusion, we will discuss these with management as soon as possible. Such issues will also be considered more widely as part of KPMG's quality control processes, to help ensure the consistency of auditors' decisions.</p>
<p>Reporting</p>	<p>On the following page, we report the results of our initial risk assessment.</p> <p>We will report on the results of the VFM audit through our ISA 260 Report. This will summarise any specific matters arising, and the basis for our overall conclusion.</p> <p>The key output from the work will be the VFM conclusion (i.e. our opinion on the Council's arrangements for securing VFM), which forms part of our audit report.</p>



Significant VFM Risks

Those risks requiring specific audit attention and procedures to address the likelihood that proper arrangements are not in place to deliver value for money.

Bexhill -Hastings Link Road

Risk: In 2015/16 the Authority made substantial expenditure towards the construction of the Bexhill – Hastings Link Road project, which was opened on 17th December 2015. Of this, £18m has been funded by the Department for Transport, and the remaining funded by the Authority. Total expenditure over the life of this project has been estimated at £124.3m.

We note that we have received a formal objection from an elector regarding this scheme, in which the objector raises a concern regarding the appropriateness of the project management arrangements and approval processes within the Council, and the wider value for money of the scheme.

Approach: We will review the project management and overall approval process utilised during the year, and consider the value of the overspend on the Link Road project and its comparability to the Authority's other projects.

Better Care Fund

Risk: The Better Care Fund was set up by Government to encourage joint work across health and adult social care to ensure local people receive better care. Joint arrangements have been established with NHS Eastbourne, Hailsham and Seaford Clinical Commissioning Group, NHS Hastings and Rother Clinical Commissioning Group and NHS High Weald Havens Clinical Commissioning Group to administer the local Better Care Fund (2015/16 expenditure £42.214m). As the arrangements are new, crossing the health and social care boundary with organisations who have different legal structures there is a risk that the governance and accounting arrangements may not be well developed to manage this partnership arrangement appropriately.

Approach: We will review the legal, governance and accounting arrangements that have been put in place to govern and administer the Better Care Fund within East Sussex. These include the s75 agreement with NHS Eastbourne, Hailsham and Seaford Clinical Commissioning Group, NHS Hastings and Rother Clinical Commissioning Group and NHS High Weald Havens Clinical Commissioning Group, and the functioning of the governance structure that has been put in place under the Health and Wellbeing Board.

Whole of government accounts (WGA)

We are required to review your WGA consolidation and undertake the work specified under the approach that is agreed with HM Treasury and the National Audit Office. Deadlines for production of the pack and the specified approach for 2015/16 have not yet been confirmed.

Elector challenge

The Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 gives electors certain rights. These are:

- The right to inspect the accounts;
- The right to ask the auditor questions about the accounts; and
- The right to object to the accounts.

As a result of these rights, in particular the right to object to the accounts, we may need to undertake additional work to form our decision on the elector's objection. The additional work could range from a small piece of work where we interview an officer and review evidence to form our decision, to a more detailed piece of work, where we have to interview a range of officers, review significant amounts of evidence and seek legal representations on the issues raised.

The costs incurred in responding to specific questions or objections raised by electors is not part of the fee. This work will be charged in accordance with the PSAA's fee scales.

Our audit team

Our audit team will be led by Phil Johnstone (Director) and Scott Walker (Audit Manager) providing continuity at a senior level. Appendix 2 provides more details on specific roles and contact details of the team.

Reporting and communication

Reporting is a key part of the audit process, not only in communicating the audit findings for the year, but also in ensuring the audit team are accountable to you in addressing the issues identified as part of the audit strategy. Throughout the year we will communicate with you through meetings with the finance team and the Scrutiny Committee for Audit, Best Value and Community Services. Our communication outputs are included in Appendix 1.

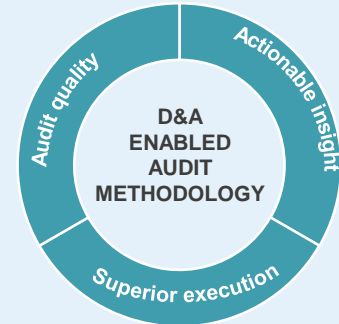
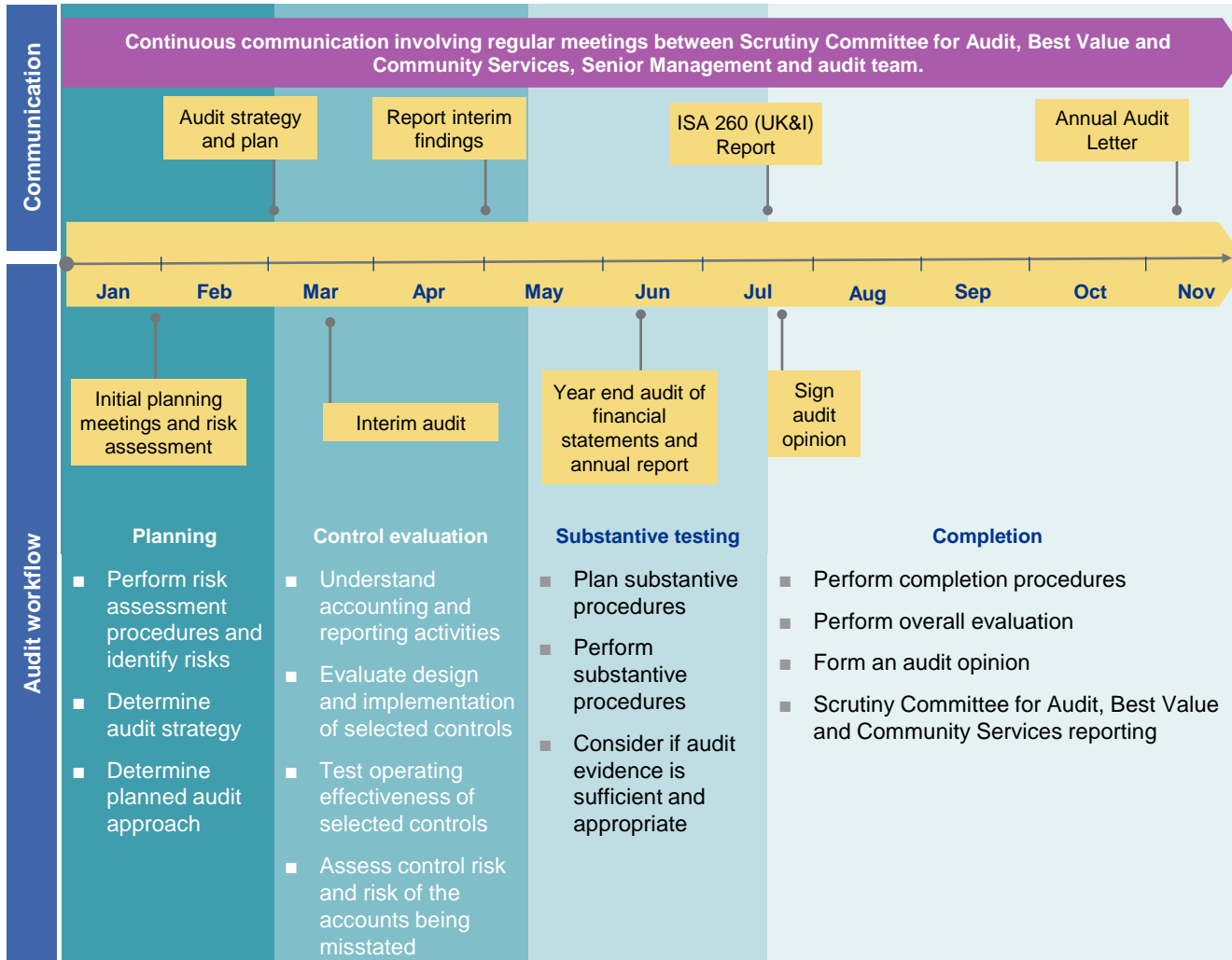
Independence and Objectivity

Auditors are also required to be independent and objective. Appendix 3 provides more details of our confirmation of independence and objectivity.

Audit fee

Our Audit Fee Letter 2015/2016 presented to you in April 2015 first set out our fees for the 2015/2016 audit. This letter also sets out our assumptions. We have not considered it necessary to make any changes to the agreed fees at this stage.

The planned audit fee for 2015/16 is £83,572 for the Council. This is a reduction in audit fee, compared to 2014/15, of £27,857 (25%).



Driving more value from the audit through data and analytics

Technology is embedded throughout our audit approach to deliver a high quality audit opinion. Use of Data and Analytics (D&A) to analyse large populations of transactions in order to identify key areas for our audit focus is just one element. We strive to deliver new quality insight into your operations that enhances our and your preparedness and improves your collective 'business intelligence.' Data and Analytics allows us to:

- Obtain greater understanding of your processes, to automatically extract control configurations and to obtain higher levels assurance.
- Focus manual procedures on key areas of risk and on transactional exceptions.
- Identify data patterns and the root cause of issues to increase forward-looking insight.

We anticipate using data and analytics in our work around key areas such as accounts payable and journals.



Your audit team has been drawn from our specialist public sector assurance department. Phil Johnstone and Scott Walker provide continuity on the audit at a senior level. Sana Naqvi is new to the audit team this year, and brings a fresh perspective to our audit approach.



Name	Phil Johnstone philip.johnstone@kpmg.co.uk
Position	Director
	<p>'My role is to lead our team and ensure the delivery of a high quality, valued added external audit opinion.</p> <p>I will be the main point of contact for the Scrutiny Committee for Audit, Best Value and Community Services, Chief Executive and Executive Directors.'</p>



Name	Scott Walker Scott.walker@kpmg.co.uk
Position	Manager
	<p>'I provide quality assurance for the audit work and specifically any technical accounting and risk areas.</p> <p>I will work closely with Phil to ensure we add value.</p> <p>I will liaise with the Chief Finance Officer, Director of Finance and the Finance Team'</p>



Name	Sana Naqvi sana.naqvi@kpmg.co.uk
Position	Assistant Manager
	<p>'I will be responsible for the on-site delivery of our work and will supervise the work of our audit assistants.'</p>

Independence and objectivity

Professional standards require auditors to communicate to those charged with governance, at least annually, all relationships that may bear on the firm's independence and the objectivity of the audit engagement partner and audit staff. The standards also place requirements on auditors in relation to integrity, objectivity and independence.

The standards define 'those charged with governance' as 'those persons entrusted with the supervision, control and direction of an entity'. In your case this is the Scrutiny Committee for Audit, Best Value and Community Services.

KPMG LLP is committed to being and being seen to be independent. APB Ethical Standard 1 Integrity, Objectivity and Independence requires us to communicate to you in writing all significant facts and matters, including those related to the provision of non-audit services and the safeguards put in place, in our professional judgement, may reasonably be thought to bear on KPMG LLP's independence and the objectivity of the Engagement Lead and the audit team.

Further to this auditors are required by the National Audit Office's Code of Audit Practice to:

- Carry out their work with integrity, independence and objectivity;
- Be transparent and report publicly as required;
- Be professional and proportional in conducting work;
- Be mindful of the activities of inspectorates to prevent duplication;
- Take a constructive and positive approach to their work;
- Comply with data statutory and other relevant requirements relating to the security, transfer, holding, disclosure and disposal of information.

PSAA's Terms of Appointment includes several references to arrangements designed to support and reinforce the requirements relating to independence, which auditors must comply with. These are as follows:

- Auditors and senior members of their staff who are directly involved in the management, supervision or delivery of PSAA audit work should not take part in political activity.

- No member or employee of the firm should accept or hold an appointment as a member of an audited body whose auditor is, or is proposed to be, from the same firm. In addition, no member or employee of the firm should accept or hold such appointments at related bodies, such as those linked to the audited body through a strategic partnership.
- Audit staff are expected not to accept appointments as Governors at certain types of schools within the local authority.
- Auditors and their staff should not be employed in any capacity (whether paid or unpaid) by an audited body or other organisation providing services to an audited body whilst being employed by the firm.
- Auditors appointed by the PSAA should not accept engagements which involve commenting on the performance of other PSAA auditors on PSAA work without first consulting PSAA.
- Auditors are expected to comply with the Terms of Appointment policy for the Engagement Lead to be changed on a periodic basis.
- Audit suppliers are required to obtain the PSAA's written approval prior to changing any Engagement Lead in respect of each audited body.
- Certain other staff changes or appointments require positive action to be taken by Firms as set out in the Terms of Appointment.

Confirmation statement

We confirm that as of 15 March 2016 in our professional judgement, KPMG LLP is independent within the meaning of regulatory and professional requirements and the objectivity of the Engagement Lead and audit team is not impaired.



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This report is addressed to the Council and has been prepared for the sole use of the Council. We take no responsibility to any member of staff acting in their individual capacities, or to third parties. We draw your attention to the Statement of Responsibilities of auditors and audited bodies, 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 Phil Johnstone the engagement lead to the Council, 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, 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.