National Museums of Scotland

Annual Audit Plan 2017/18





Prepared for National Museums Scotland March 2018

Who we are

The Auditor General, the Accounts Commission and Audit Scotland work together to deliver public audit in Scotland:

- The Auditor General is an independent crown appointment, made on the recommendation of the Scottish Parliament, to audit the Scottish Government, NHS and other bodies and report to Parliament on their financial health and performance.
- The Accounts Commission is an independent public body appointed by Scottish ministers to hold local government to account. The Controller of Audit is an independent post established by statute, with powers to report directly to the Commission on the audit of local government.
- Audit Scotland is governed by a board, consisting of the Auditor General, the chair of the Accounts Commission, a non executive board chair, and two non executive members appointed by the Scottish Commission for Public Audit, a commission of the Scottish Parliament.



About us

Our vision is to be a world – class audit organisation that improves the use of public money.

Through our work for the Auditor General and the Accounts Commission, we provide independent assurance to the people of Scotland that public money is spent properly and provides value. We aim to achieve this by:

- carrying out relevant and timely audits of the way the public sector manages and spends money
- reporting our findings and conclusions in public
- identifying risks, making clear and relevant recommendations.

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Risks and planned work

1. This annual audit plan contains an overview of the planned scope and timing of our audit and is carried out in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs), the <u>Code of Audit Practice</u>, and any other relevant guidance. This plan identifies our audit work to provide an opinion on the financial statements and related matters and meet the wider scope requirements of public sector audit.

2. The wider scope of public audit contributes to conclusions on the appropriateness, effectiveness and impact of financial sustainability, financial management, corporate governance, and value for money.

Audit risks

3. Based on our discussions with management, attendance at committee meetings and a review of supporting information we have identified the following main risk areas for National Museums of Scotland ("NMS"). We have categorised these risks into financial statements risks and wider dimension risks. The key audit risks, which require specific audit testing, are detailed in Exhibit 1.

Exhibit 1

2017/18 Key audit risks

inherent risk of fraud.

Α	udit Risk	Source of assurance	Planned audit work	
Financial statements issues and risks				
1	Risk of management override of controls			
	ISA 240 requires that audit work is planned to consider the risk of fraud, which is presumed to be a significant risk in any audit. This includes consideration of the risk of management override of controls in order to change the position disclosed in the financial statements.	management are not applicable.	Detailed testing of journal entries.	
			Review of accounting estimates.	
			Focused testing of accruals and prepayments.	
			Evaluation of significant transactions that are outside the normal course of business.	
2	Risk of fraud over income & expenditure			
	National Museums of Scotland raises charitable and commercial	Fraud Policy and Whistleblowing policy in	Analytical procedures on income streams.	
	income in addition to Scottish Government funding. The extent and complexity of income means that, in accordance with ISA240, there is an	place. Participation in National Fraud Initiative	Detailed testing of revenue transactions focusing on the areas of greatest risk.	

A	udit Risk	Source of assurance	Planned audit work
	The Code of Audit Practice expands the ISA assumption to require consideration of a risk of fraud over aspects of expenditure for public	Effective budget monitoring by management.	Detailed substantive testing of expenditure transactions, focusing on the areas of greatest risk.
	sector bodies.		Review management's progress on analysing National Fraud Initiative matches.
3	Estimation and judgements		
	There is a significant degree of subjectivity in the measurement and valuation of the material account areas of non-current assets, provisions and potentially income. This subjectivity represents an increased risk of misstatement in the	that estimations and judgements are based on sound methodologies, technical guidance and	Substantive testing of liabilities and year-end indexation of land and buildings.
			Substantive testing of liabilities and cut-off testing of income and expenditure.
	financial statements. Estimations and judgements include		Substantive testing of valuation of donated heritage assets.
	 Military Museum VAT potential provision 	,	Review of the work of management's expert valuers.
	Property indexed valuationDeferred Income		Review of accounting policies to ensure these are reasonable and in line with the accounting framework.
4	New payroll system		
	A new payroll system, Cascade, has been implemented. There is an inherent risk to any key system change that misstatements and	Initial payroll runs were closely reviewed to ensure accuracy and completeness of pay runs.	Substantive testing of a payroll run to determine accuracy.

5 Heritage Assets

errors may occur.

NMS capitalised £8.3m heritage assets at 31 March 2017. NMS manages its heritage assets using its Ad Lib asset register.

In our 2016/17 Annual Audit Report, we identified that there was not a reconciliation between the capitalised heritage assets and the total heritage assets held per the Ad Lib system.

As such, there is a risk that heritage assets capitalised may have been sold, transferred, lost, stolen or damaged and therefore should no longer be recognised in the Balance Sheet. Collections team carries out annual audit procedures to spot check the existence of heritage assets recorded in Ad Lib. Any items found to be damaged, lost or stolen are recorded and inform any adjustments required to the carrying value of such assets in the accounts. Substantive testing of capitalised and non-capitalised heritage assets to ensure existence, completeness and valuation.

Audit Risk

Source of assurance

Planned audit work

Wider dimension risks

6 Financial sustainability

NMS has medium-term financial plans in place until 2019/20.

NMS's three-year financial plan shows a funding gap in 2018/19 and 2019/20. This shows a forecast funding gap of £208k in 2018/19 and £678k in 2019/20.

Following Scottish Government announcement that the public sector pay cap will be lifted, and brought forward from August to April, this places further financial pressures on the organisation.

UK withdrawal from the EU may impact on availability and cost of operational staff to NMS.

Scotland's new financial powers may impact on the budget process and settlement with the rest of the UK, potentially impacting on NMS's budget provision.

As such, NMS continues to face a risk over its financial sustainability in the coming years due to uncertainty over future funding allocations and income sources.

7 Cyber Security

The Scottish Government has issued a Public Sector Action Plan ('Cyber Essentials') which requires all public sector bodies to carry out work in relation to their cyber security arrangements. This will require NMS to carry out a comprehensive assessment and accreditation with the Cyber Essentials initiative to demonstrate measures are in place to reduce the risk of cyber attacks. Regular financial and planning information is submitted for Board consideration to address pressures.

Effective budget monitoring by the finance team.

Close working relationship with the Scottish Government sponsor division. Monitor the financial position of NMS against budgets and forward looking plans.

Ongoing assessment of NMS's cyber security arrangements in line with the Scottish Government's Cyber Essentials initiative. Monitor ongoing work within the IT department to ensure the Public Sector Action Plan is being followed.

Monitor NMS's progress in updating Disaster Recovery and Business Continuity plans in respect of IT.

Reporting arrangements

4. Audit reporting is the visible output for the annual audit. All annual audit plans and the outputs as detailed in Exhibit 2, and any other outputs on matters of public interest will be published on our website: www.audit-scotland.gov.uk.

5. Matters arising from our audit will be reported on a timely basis and will include agreed action plans. Draft management reports will be issued to the relevant officer(s) to confirm factual accuracy.

6. We will provide an independent auditor's report to National Museums of Scotland, Scottish Parliament and the Auditor General for Scotland setting out our opinions on the annual accounts. We will provide the Accountable Officer and Auditor General for Scotland with an annual report on the audit containing observations and recommendations on significant matters which have arisen in the course of the audit.

Exhibit 2

2017/18 Audit outputs

Audit Output	Target date	Audit and Risk Committee Date
National Fraud Initiative return	28 February 2018	N/A
Annual Audit Plan	28 February 2018	12 March 2018
Annual Audit Report	10 August 2018	3 September 2018
Independent Auditor's Report	19 September 2018	19 September 2018 (Board approval)

Audit fee

7. The audit fee for the 2017/18 audit of National Museums of Scotland is £23,190 (2016/17 £22,830). In determining the audit fee we have taken account of the risk exposure of National Museums of Scotland, the planned management assurances in place and the level of reliance we plan to take from the work of internal audit. Our audit approach assumes receipt of the unaudited annual report and accounts, with a complete working papers package on 22 June 2018.

8. Where our audit cannot proceed as planned through, for example, late receipt of unaudited annual report and accounts or being unable to take planned reliance from the work of internal audit, a supplementary fee may be levied. An additional fee may also be required in relation to any work or other significant exercises out with our planned audit activity.

Responsibilities

Audit and Risk Committee and Accountable Officer

9. Audited bodies have the primary responsibility for ensuring the proper financial stewardship of public funds, compliance with relevant legislation and establishing effective arrangements for governance, propriety and regularity that enable them to successfully deliver their objectives.

10. The audit of the financial statements does not relieve management or the Audit and Risk Committee as those charged with governance, of their responsibilities.

Appointed auditor

11. Our responsibilities as independent auditor are established by the Public Finance and Accountability (Scotland) Act 2000 and the Code of Audit Practice (including supplementary guidance) and guided by the auditing profession's ethical guidance.

12. Auditors in the public sector give an independent opinion on the financial statements and other specified information accompanying the financial statements. We also review and report on the arrangements within the audited body to manage its performance, regularity and use of resources. In doing this, we aim to support improvement and accountability.

Audit scope and timing

Financial statements

13. The statutory financial statements audit will be the foundation and source for the majority of the audit work necessary to support our judgements and conclusions. We also consider the wider environment and challenges facing the public sector. Our audit approach includes:

- understanding the business of National Museums of Scotland and the associated risks which could impact on the financial statements
- assessing the key systems of internal control, and establishing how weaknesses in these systems could impact on the financial statements
- identifying major transaction streams, balances and areas of estimation and understanding how National Museums of Scotland will include these in the financial statements
- assessing the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements
- determining the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures necessary to provide us with sufficient audit evidence as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.
- 14. We will give an opinion on the financial statements as to:
 - whether they give a true and fair view of the financial position of the audited bodies and their expenditure and income
 - whether they have been properly prepared in accordance with relevant legislation, the applicable accounting framework and other reporting requirements for charitable bodies
 - the regularity of the expenditure and income
 - the consistency between the narrative in the Trustees' Annual Report and the figures reported in the financial statements
 - the consistency of the governance statement against what is observed during the audit.

Materiality

15. We apply the concept of materiality in planning and performing the audit. It is used in evaluating the effect of identified misstatements on the audit, and of any uncorrected misstatements, on the financial statements and in forming our opinion in the auditor's report.

16. We calculate materiality at different levels as described below. The calculated materiality values for National Museums of Scotland are set out in <u>Exhibit 3</u>.



Exhibit 3 Materiality values

Materiality level	Amount
Planning materiality – This is the calculated figure we use in assessing the overall impact of audit adjustments on the financial statements. It has been set at 1% of gross assets for the year ended 31 March 2018 based on the latest audited 2016/17 accounts.	£1.86 million
Performance materiality – This acts as a trigger point. If the aggregate of errors identified during the financial statements audit exceeds performance materiality this would indicate that further audit procedures should be considered. Using our professional judgement we have calculated performance materiality at 50% of planning materiality.	£0.9 million
Reporting threshold (i.e. clearly trivial) – We are required to report to those charged with governance on all unadjusted misstatements in excess of the 'reporting threshold' amount. This has been calculated at 2% of planning materiality.	£37 thousand
Source:	

17. We review and report on other information published with the financial statements including the Annual Report and the annual governance report. Any issue identified will be reported to the Audit and Risk Committee.

Timetable

18. To support the efficient use of resources it is critical that a timetable is agreed with us for the production of the unaudited annual report and accounts. An agreed timetable is included at Exhibit 4 which takes account of submission requirements and planned Audit and Risk Committee dates.

Exhibit 4

Financial statements timetable

✔■ Key stage	Date
Latest submission date of unaudited Annual Report and Accounts with complete working papers package	22 June 2018
Latest date for final clearance meeting with Director of Finance and Planning	19 July 2018
Latest date for issue of draft Annual Audit Report, including ISA 260 requirements	20 July 2018
Latest date for management comments on factual accuracy of draft Annual Audit Report	27 July 2018
Agreement of audited unsigned Annual Report and Accounts; Issue of Annual Audit Report, including ISA 260 requirements	10 August 2018
Presentation of our Annual Audit Report, including ISA 260 requirements, to Audit and Risk Committee	3 September 2018
Approval of the Annual Report and Accounts by the Board of Trustees	19 September 2018

Internal audit

19. Auditing standards require internal and external auditors to work closely together to make best use of available audit resources. We seek to rely on the work of internal audit wherever possible and as part of our planning process we carry out an assessment of the internal audit function. Internal audit is provided by KPMG, overseen by Andy Shaw, Director.

Adequacy of Internal Audit

20. We will undertake a formal review of the work of Internal Audit as part of our requirements under ISA 600.

Areas of Internal Audit reliance

21. We are adopting a largely substantive approach to our audit. As such, we will not place formal reliance on the work of internal audit to support our audit opinion on the financial statements.

22. In respect of our wider dimension audit responsibilities we plan to consider other areas of internal audit work including:

- Financial processes: Expenses
- Governance of Board
- Governance of Executive Functions

Information security

23. In relation to the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), the new legislation takes effect for all public sector bodies in May 2018. NMS should ensure they have plans in place to comply with GDPR. Failure to comply with new data handling arrangements could potentially result in NMS incurring fines. Information security arrangements should therefore be closely examined to plan for GDPR implementation.

National Fraud Initiative (NFI)

24. NFI is a data-matching exercise led by Audit Scotland to aid the detection of fraudulent payments. NFI allows public bodies to investigate matches and, if fraud or error has taken place, to stop payments and attempt to recover the amounts involved. It also allows auditors to assess the arrangements that the bodies have put in place to prevent and detect fraud, including how they approach the NFI exercise itself.

25. The current data matching exercise collected data in October 2016 and match investigation work began in January 2017. We will monitor the progress and outcomes of the NFI exercise throughout the audit process and report relevant conclusions in our Annual Audit Report.

Audit dimensions

26. Our audit is based on four audit dimensions that frame the wider scope of public sector audit requirements as shown in Exhibit 5.



Financial sustainability

27. As auditors we consider the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting as part of the annual audit. We will also comment on the body's financial sustainability in the longer term. We define this as short term (less than two years), medium term (two to five years) and longer term (longer than five years) sustainability. We will carry out work and conclude on:

- the effectiveness of financial planning in identifying and addressing risks to financial sustainability in the short, medium and longer term
- the appropriateness and effectiveness of arrangements in place to address any identified funding gaps
- whether NMS can demonstrate the affordability and effectiveness of funding and investment decisions it has made.

Financial management

28. Financial management is concerned with financial capacity, sound budgetary processes and whether the control environment and internal controls are operating effectively. We will review, conclude and report on:

- whether NMS has arrangements in place to ensure systems of internal control are operating effectively
- whether NMS can demonstrate the effectiveness of budgetary control system in communicating accurate and timely financial performance
- how NMS has assured itself that its financial capacity and skills are appropriate
- whether NMS has established appropriate and effective arrangements for the prevention and detection of fraud and corruption.

Governance and transparency

29. Governance and transparency is concerned with the effectiveness of scrutiny and governance arrangements, leadership and decision-making and transparent

- whether NMS can demonstrate that the governance arrangements in place are appropriate and operating effectively
- whether there is effective scrutiny, challenge and transparency on the decision-making and finance & performance reporting
- the quality and timeliness of financial & performance reporting.

30. NMS has considered the transparency of information available to the public and has agreed to review the transparency arrangements. We will monitor this to determine the transparency of NMS operations.

Value for money

31. Value for money refers to using resources effectively and continually improving services. We will review, conclude and report on whether:

- NMS can provide evidence that it is demonstrating value for money in the use of its resources
- NMS can demonstrate that there is a clear link between money spent, output and outcomes delivered
- NMS can demonstrate that outcomes are improving
- There is sufficient focus on improvement and the pace of it.

Independence and objectivity

32. Auditors appointed by the Auditor General must comply with the Code of Audit Practice and relevant supporting guidance. When auditing the financial statements auditors must also comply with professional standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council and those of the professional accountancy bodies. These standards impose stringent rules to ensure the independence and objectivity of auditors. Audit Scotland has in place robust arrangements to ensure compliance with these standards including an annual "fit and proper" declaration for all members of staff. The arrangements are overseen by the Director of Audit Services, who serves as Audit Scotland's Ethics Partner.

33. The engagement lead for National Museums of Scotland is Asif A Haseeb OBE. Auditing and ethical standards require the appointed auditor, Audit Scotland, to communicate any relationships that may affect the independence and objectivity of audit staff. We are not aware of any such relationships pertaining to the audit of National Museums of Scotland.

Quality control

34. International Standard on Quality Control (UK and Ireland) 1 (ISQC1) requires that a system of quality control is established, as part of financial audit procedures, to provide reasonable assurance that professional standards and regulatory and legal requirements are being complied with and that the independent auditor's report or opinion is appropriate in the circumstances.

35. The foundation of our quality framework is our Audit Guide, which incorporates the application of professional auditing, quality and ethical standards and the Code of Audit Practice (and relevant supporting guidance) issued by Audit Scotland and approved by the Auditor General for Scotland. To ensure that we achieve the required quality standards Audit Scotland conducts peer reviews, internal quality reviews and is currently reviewing the arrangements for external quality reviews.

36. As part of our commitment to quality and continuous improvement, Audit Scotland will periodically seek your views on the quality of our service provision. We welcome feedback at any time and this may be directed to the engagement lead.

Adding Value

37. Through our audit work we aim to add value to the Audited Body. We will do this by ensuring our Annual Audit Report provides a summary of the audit work done in the year together with clear judgements and conclusions on how well the Audited Body has discharged its responsibilities and how well it has demonstrated the effectiveness of its arrangements. Where it is appropriate we will recommend actions that support continuous improvement and summarise areas of good practice identified from our audit work.

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