

# Tayside Valuation Joint Board

Annual Audit Plan 2017/18



 AUDIT SCOTLAND

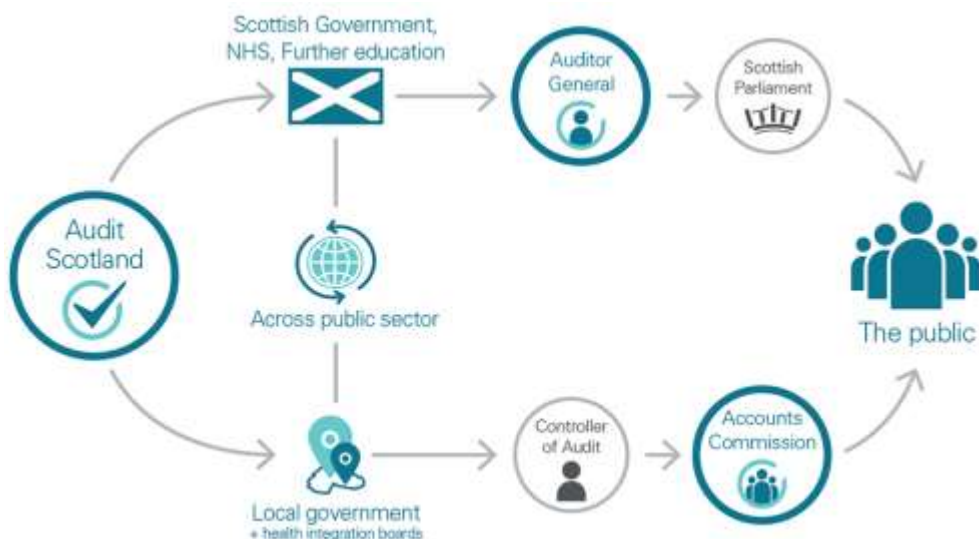
Prepared for Tayside Valuation Joint Board

January 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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# Contents

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<b>Risks and planned work</b>	<b>4</b>
Audit risks	4
Reporting arrangements	6
Audit fee	6
Responsibilities	6
<b>Audit scope and timing</b>	<b>8</b>
Financial statements	8
Materiality	8
Internal audit	10
Audit dimensions	10
Independence and objectivity	10
Quality control	11
Adding Value	11

# 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 [Code of Audit Practice](#), 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 as a small audited body of public sector audit.
2. The wider scope of public audit contributes to conclusions on the appropriateness, effectiveness and impact of corporate governance, performance management arrangements and financial sustainability.
3. Supplementary Guidance allows appointed auditors to use judgement to conclude that the full application of the wider scope is not appropriate based on the risks, nature and size of an audited body (a small audited body clause). In our judgement the small audited body clause applies to the Tayside Valuation Joint Board (the board).

## Audit risks

4. Based on our discussions with staff, attendance at committee meetings and a review of supporting information we have identified the following main risk areas for the board. We have categorised these risks into financial 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

Audit Risk	Source of assurance	Planned audit work
<b>Financial statement issues and risks</b>		
<p><b>1 Risk of management override of controls</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Owing to the nature of this risk, assurances from management are not applicable in this instance.</p>	<p>Detailed testing of journal entries.</p> <p>Review of accounting estimates.</p> <p>Focussed testing of accruals and prepayments.</p> <p>Evaluation of significant transactions that are outside the normal course of business.</p>
<p><b>2 Risk of fraud over expenditure</b></p> <p>The Code of Audit Practice requires consideration of risk of fraud over expenditure. The</p>	<p>Budget monitoring by management.</p> <p>Governance arrangements including The Local Code of</p>	<p>Assessment of key financial controls over expenditure</p> <p>Detailed testing of transactions focusing on the greater areas of</p>

Audit Risk	Source of assurance	Planned audit work
board incurs significant expenditure which requires audit coverage.	Corporate Governance, standing orders and anti-fraud guidelines.  Internal controls in financial systems to mitigate risks of error or manipulation.	risk.
<p><b>3 Estimation and judgements</b></p> <p>There is a significant degree of subjectivity in the measurement and valuation of the material account areas of pensions. This subjectivity represents an increased risk of misstatement in the financial statements.</p>	<p>Actuarial valuation to provide pensions figures for the financial statements. Officer review of actuary information to ensure data and assumptions used are reasonable.</p> <p>Assessment of all potential provisions together with assessing potential liability and likelihood of settlement.</p>	<p>Completion of 'review of the work of an expert' for the actuary.</p> <p>Focused testing of pension figures.</p>
<b>Wider Dimension risks</b>		
<p><b>4 Financial Sustainability</b></p> <p>Our 2016/17 Annual Audit Report highlighted that the board did not consider medium or long term financial planning as part of its business planning or budget setting process. The board agreed to identify and evaluate options for considering medium and longer term planning into the budgeting process by January 2018. The board may fail to set realistic targets in its business plans or is unable to achieve its objectives due to lack of resourcing.</p>	Medium and longer term planning being developed for the 2018/19 budget process.	Monitor progress in implementing the agreed actions.
<p><b>5 Performance Management</b></p> <p>Our 2016/17 Annual Audit report highlighted that performance information is monitored by management, but is only reported annually to members. There is a significant time lag between the availability of performance information and scrutiny by members. The board agreed to identify and evaluate options for reporting non-financial performance information by June 2018. In the interim members may not be provided with performance information timeously to enable them to carry out their scrutiny.</p>	Evaluating options for reporting performance information to the Board by June 2018	Monitor progress in implementing the agreed actions

## Reporting arrangements

**5.** 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](http://www.audit-scotland.gov.uk).

**6.** 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.

**7.** We will provide an independent auditor's report to the Board and Accounts Commission setting out our opinions on the annual accounts. We will provide the Board and Accounts Commission with an annual report on the audit containing observations and recommendations on significant matters which have arisen in the course of the audit.

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## Exhibit 2

### 2017/18 Audit outputs

Audit Output	Target date	Board Date
Proposed Annual Audit Report including ISA 260 requirements	20 August	27 August
Independent Auditor's Report	27 August	27 August

## Audit fee

**8.** The proposed audit fee for the 2017/18 audit of the Board is £7,080 (2016/17 £6,970). In determining the audit fee we have taken account of the risk exposure of the board, 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 financial statements, with a complete working papers package by 30 June 2018.

**9.** Where our audit cannot proceed as planned through, for example, late receipt of unaudited financial statements 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 outwith our planned audit activity.

## Responsibilities

### Board and Treasurer

**10.** 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.

**11.** The audit of the financial statements does not relieve management or the Board as those charged with governance, of their responsibilities.

### Appointed auditor

**12.** Our responsibilities as independent auditor are established by the 1973 Act for local government, and the Code of Audit Practice (including supplementary guidance) and guided by the auditing profession's ethical guidance.

**13.** 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

**14.** 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 the board 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 the board 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.

**15.** We will give an opinion on the financial statements as to:

- whether they give a true and fair view in accordance with applicable law and the Code of the state of affairs of the board and of their income and expenditure for the year
- whether they have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, as interpreted and adapted by the Code
- whether they have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973, the Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014, and the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003.

## Materiality

**16.** 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.

**17.** We calculate materiality at different levels as described below. The calculated materiality values for the board are set out in [Exhibit 3](#).





## Exhibit 3

### Materiality values

Materiality level	Amount
<b>Planning materiality</b> – This is the calculated figure we use in assessing the overall impact of audit adjustments on the financial statements. It has been set at 2% of gross expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2018 based on the latest audited accounts for 2017.	£78,000
<b>Performance materiality</b> – 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 75% of planning materiality.	£59,000
<b>Reporting threshold (i.e. clearly trivial)</b> – 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 5% of planning materiality.	£4,000

Source: Audit Scotland



**18.** We review and report on other information published with the financial statements including the management commentary, annual governance statement and the remuneration report. Any issue identified will be reported to the Board.

### Timetable

**19.** To support the efficient use of resources it is critical that a financial statements timetable is agreed with us for the production of the unaudited accounts. An agreed timetable is included at [Exhibit 4](#) which takes account of submission requirements and planned Board dates:

## Exhibit 4

### Financial statements timetable

 Key stage	 Date
Consideration of unaudited financial statements by those charged with governance	25 June
Latest submission date of unaudited annual accounts with complete working papers package	30 June
Latest date for final clearance meeting with Treasurer	13 August
Agreement of audited unsigned annual accounts	20 August
Issue of proposed Annual Audit Report including ISA 260 report to those charged with governance	20 August
Independent auditor's report signed	27 August

## Internal audit

**20.** 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. Henderson Loggie was appointed as Internal Auditors in June 2016 for the three years to 2018/19.

**21.** Overall, we concluded that the Internal Audit Service generally operates in accordance with Public Sector Internal Audit Standards (PSIAS) and has sound documentation standards and reporting procedures in place.

**22.** For the purpose of our wider dimension audit responsibilities we plan to place reliance on internal audit's work on:

- Corporate Governance
- Compliance with Legislation – procurement.

## Audit dimensions

**23.** As noted in paragraph 3, in our opinion the full application of the wider scope is not appropriate for the board. However, as a minimum, the Code requires annual audit work on the financial sustainability and the appropriateness of the disclosures in the governance statement. As a result our wider dimension work will be restricted to financial sustainability and governance and transparency arrangements.

## Financial sustainability

**24.** 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 board's financial sustainability in the longer term. We define this as 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 long term
- the appropriateness and effectiveness of arrangements in place to address any identified funding gaps

## Governance and transparency

**25.** Governance and transparency is concerned with the effectiveness of scrutiny and governance arrangements, leadership and decision – making and transparent reporting of financial and performance information. We will review, conclude and report on:

- whether the board 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 and performance reports.
- the quality and timeliness of financial and performance reporting.

## Independence and objectivity

**26.** Auditors appointed by the Accounts Commission or 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.

**27.** The engagement lead for the board is Bruce Crosbie, Senior Audit Manager. Auditing and ethical standards require the appointed auditor 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 the board.

## Quality control

**28.** 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.

**29.** 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.

**30.** 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

**31.** Through our audit work we aim to add value to the board. 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 Board 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.

# Tayside Valuation Joint Board

## Annual Audit Plan 2017/18

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