

Rushmoor Borough Council

Annual Audit Letter for the year ended 31 March 2017

October 2017

Ernst & Young LLP

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Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd (PSAA) have issued a “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.psaa.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 (updated 23 February 2017)” 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 Annual Audit Letter is prepared in the context of the Statement of responsibilities. It is addressed to the Members of the audited body, and is prepared for their sole use. 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.

A hand with white nail polish is writing on a document with a blue pen. In the background, there is a calculator, a white cup, and a laptop. A yellow rectangular box is overlaid on the left side of the image.

Executive Summary

Executive Summary

We are required to issue an annual audit letter to Rushmoor Borough Council (the Council) following completion of our audit procedures for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Below are the results and conclusions on the significant areas of the audit process.

Area of Work	Conclusion
Opinion on the Council's:	
▶ Financial statements	Unqualified - the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council as at 31 March 2017 and of its expenditure and income for the year then ended.
▶ Consistency of other information published with the financial statements	Other information published with the financial statements was consistent with the Annual Accounts.
Concluding on the Council's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness	We concluded that you have put in place proper arrangements to secure value for money in your use of resources.

Area of Work	Conclusion
Reports by exception:	
▶ Consistency of Governance Statement	The Governance Statement was consistent with our understanding of the Council.
▶ Public interest report	We had no matters to report in the public interest.
▶ Written recommendations to the Council, which should be copied to the Secretary of State	We had no matters to report.
▶ Other actions taken in relation to our responsibilities under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014	We had no matters to report.

Area of Work	Conclusion
Reporting to the National Audit Office (NAO) on our review of the Council's Whole of Government Accounts return (WGA).	We had no matters to report.

As a result of the above we have also:

Area of Work	Conclusion
Issued a report to those charged with governance of the Council communicating significant findings resulting from our audit.	Our Audit Results Report was issued on 25 September 2017.
Issued a certificate that we have completed the audit in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and the National Audit Office's 2015 Code of Audit Practice.	Our certificate was issued on 28 September 2017.

In November 2017 we will also issue a report to those charged with governance of the Council summarising the certification work we have undertaken on the 2016/17 housing benefits claim.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank the Council's staff for their assistance during the course of our work.

Andrew Brittain

Associate Partner
For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP

Purpose



Purpose

The Purpose of this Letter

The purpose of this annual audit letter is to communicate to Members and external stakeholders, including members of the public, the key issues arising from our work, which we consider should be brought to the attention of the Council.

We have already reported the detailed findings from our audit work in our 2016/17 Audit Results Report to the 25 September 2017 Licensing and General Purposes Committee, representing those charged with governance. We do not repeat those detailed findings in this letter. The matters reported here are the most significant for the Council.



Responsibilities

Responsibilities

Responsibilities of the Appointed Auditor

Our 2016/17 audit work has been undertaken in accordance with the Audit Plan that we issued on 30 January 2017 and is conducted in accordance with the National Audit Office's 2015 Code of Audit Practice, International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland), and other guidance issued by the National Audit Office.

As auditors we are responsible for:

- ▶ Expressing an opinion:
 - ▶ On the 2016/17 financial statements; and
 - ▶ On the consistency of other information published with the financial statements.
- ▶ Forming a conclusion on the arrangements the Council has to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.
- ▶ Reporting by exception:
 - ▶ If the annual governance statement is misleading or not consistent with our understanding of the Council;
 - ▶ Any significant matters that are in the public interest;
 - ▶ Any written recommendations to the Council, which should be copied to the Secretary of State; and
 - ▶ If we have discharged our duties and responsibilities as established by the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and Code of Audit Practice.

Alongside our work on the financial statements, we also review and report to the National Audit Office (NAO) on you Whole of Government Accounts return. The Council is below the specified audit threshold of £350 million. Therefore, we did not perform any audit procedures on the return.

Responsibilities of the Council

The Council is responsible for preparing and publishing its statement of accounts accompanied by an Annual Governance Statement. In the AGS, the Council reports publicly each year on how far it complies with its own code of governance, including how it has monitored and evaluated the effectiveness of its governance arrangements in year, and any changes planned in the coming period.

The Council is also responsible for putting in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.

The background is a blurred office scene. In the foreground, there are several clear glass tumblers filled with water on a wooden desk. Behind them, a laptop screen displays a financial chart. To the left, a pen and some papers are visible. The overall lighting is bright and natural, suggesting a window nearby.

Financial Statement Audit

Financial Statement Audit

Key Issues

The Council's Statement of Accounts is an important tool for the Council to show how it has used public money and how it can demonstrate its financial management and financial health.

We audited the Council's Statement of Accounts in line with the National Audit Office's 2015 Code of Audit Practice, International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland), and other guidance issued by the National Audit Office and issued an unqualified audit report on 25 September 2017.

Our detailed findings were reported to the 25 September 2017 Licensing and General Purposes Committee.

The key issues identified as part of our audit were as follows:

Significant Risk	Conclusion
<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. 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>Because the Council is required to meet its planned budget, there is both a financial and political incentive to avoid reporting a deficit position at the year end.</p>	<p>Our approach focused on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ reviewing and testing revenue and expenditure recognition policies, to see if they would of themselves lead to over- or understatement of amounts;▶ reviewing and discussing with management any accounting estimates on revenue or expenditure recognition for evidence of bias. We concentrated on estimates requiring more judgement by management, e.g. accruals;▶ developing a testing strategy to test material revenue and expenditure streams. We looked at all material streams individually and completed sample testing tailored for the individual streams (e.g. where higher risk, more testing performed);▶ reviewing the capitalisation of PPE to ensure it was valid capital expenditure and not revenue spend;▶ reviewing and testing revenue cut-off at the period end date to ensure that transactions were entered in the relevant year (e.g. items were not deferred into the following year to improve the financial position. <p>We found no issues to report.</p>

Significant Risk	Conclusion
<p>Management override of controls</p> <p>A risk present on all audits is that 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.</p> <p>Auditing standards require us to respond to this risk by testing the appropriateness of journals, testing accounting estimates for possible management bias and obtaining an understanding of the business rationale for any significant unusual transactions.</p>	<p>Our approach focused 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, e.g. senior managers entering journals (we would not normally expect this), journals posted at weekends and those not netting to zero, and journals with descriptions such as 'fraud' and 'error'; ▶ reviewing accounting estimates for evidence of management bias in how they had been arrived at, e.g. understating assumptions about accruals; and ▶ evaluating the business rationale for significant unusual transactions, e.g. individual material items, anomalies in accounting treatment, transactions put through the ledger at unusual times. <p>We found no issues to report.</p>
<p>Valuation of PPE</p> <p>The Council values a proportion of its Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) assets every year so that all of its assets are valued on a five year cycle. Our review of the Council's draft 2016/17 financial statements showed that there was a £24.192 million upward revaluation of land and buildings compared to the Council's PPE asset opening balance of £67.455 million.</p> <p>Given the significant increase of some £24 million, compared to our materiality of £1.325 million, we concluded that there was a significant risk of material misstatement in the valuation of assets. Our work focused on the four PPE assets that represented the majority of the £24.192 million upward revaluation.</p>	<p>Our Real Estate Valuation specialists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ held various discussions with the Council's surveyor and building managers; ▶ completed corroborative procedures to identify the quantum of exposure concerned; and ▶ calculated an acceptable range of property values for each of the four assets. <p>Our specialists found that, overall, the asset values were within the EY acceptable range of valuations.</p> <p>This is appropriate at a financial statement level, however the Council may wish to revisit the asset values recorded for these four assets in its fixed asset register. We have discussed the detailed findings with officers. The council added a disclosure regarding PPE valuation to Note 7: Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty.</p>

Other Key Findings

Conclusion

Expenditure and funding analysis and comprehensive income and expenditure statement

Amendments have been made to the *Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting 2016/17* this year changing the way the financial statements are presented. 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.

We found that there were no issues with the revised Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

However we identified areas where the Expenditure and Funding Analysis reported by the Council was not compliant with the Code. This was reported to management and the disclosure note has been amended and is now fully compliant.

Our application of materiality

When establishing our overall audit strategy, we determined a magnitude of uncorrected misstatements that we judged would be material for the financial statements as a whole.

Item	Thresholds applied
Planning materiality	We planned our procedures using materiality of £1,388,220. We have reassessed this based on the actual results for the financial year and have decreased this amount to £1,325,340. The basis of our assessment of materiality has remained consistent with prior years at 2% of gross expenditure. We consider gross expenditure to be one of the principal considerations for stakeholders in assessing the financial performance of the Council.
Reporting threshold	We agreed with the Licensing and General Purposes Committee that we would report to the Committee all audit differences in excess of £66,267 (2016: £69,410).

We also identified the following areas where misstatement at a level lower than our overall materiality level might influence the reader. For these areas we developed an audit strategy specific to these areas. The areas identified and audit strategy applied include:

- Remuneration disclosures including any severance payments, exit packages and termination benefits. Strategy applied: we agreed all disclosures in the remuneration report back to source data, and exit packages to the agreed and approved amounts.

- ▶ Related party transactions. Strategy applied: we tested the completeness of related party disclosures and the accuracy of all disclosures by checking back to supporting evidence.

We evaluate any uncorrected misstatements against both the quantitative measures of materiality discussed above and in light of other relevant qualitative considerations.



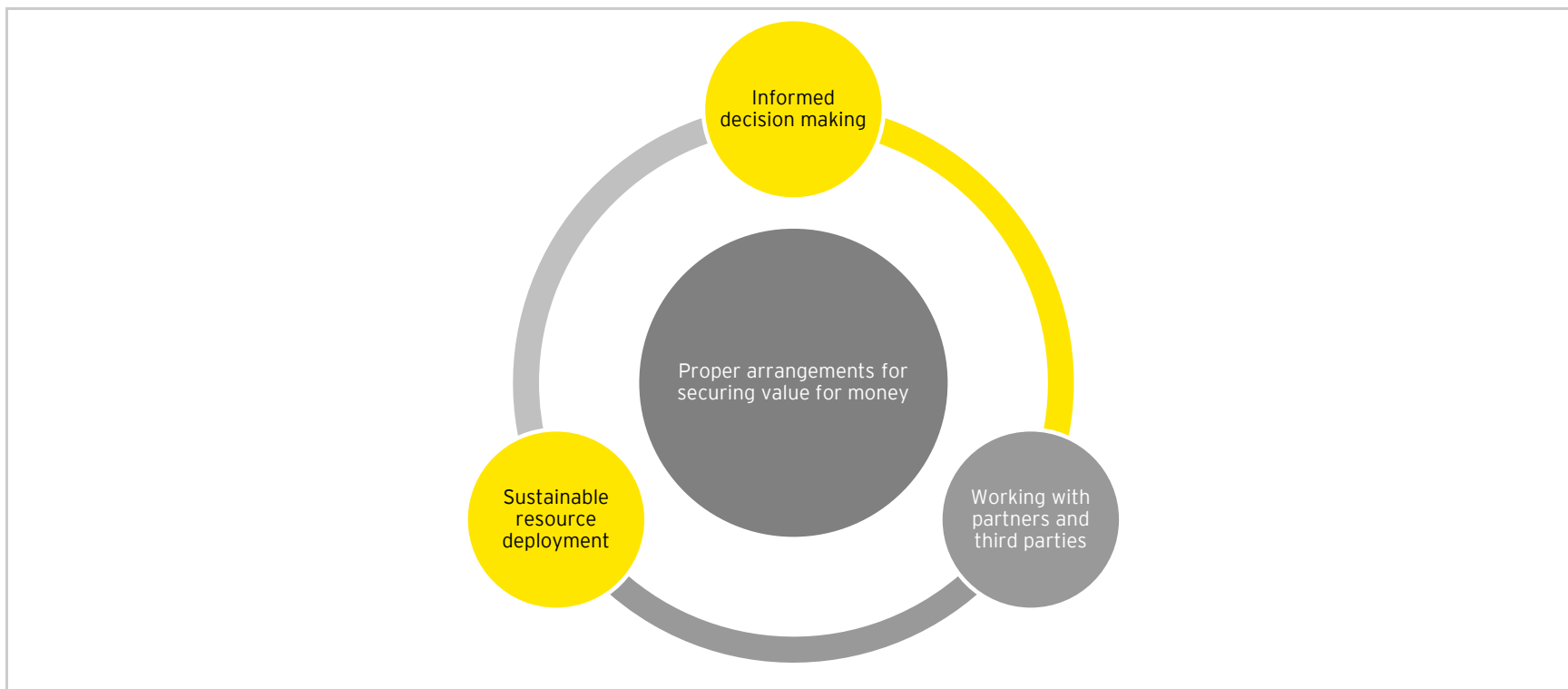
Value for Money

Value for Money

We are required to consider whether the Council has put in place 'proper arrangements' to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness on its use of resources. This is known as our value for money conclusion.

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.



We identified no significant risk in relation to these arrangements. We did not identify any significant weaknesses in the Council's arrangements to ensure it took properly informed decisions and deployed resources to achieve planned and sustainable outcomes for taxpayers and local people.

We therefore issued an unqualified value for money conclusion on 28 September 2017.



Other Reporting Issues

Other Reporting Issues

Whole of Government Accounts

We performed the procedures required by the National Audit Office on the accuracy of the consolidation pack prepared by the Council for Whole of Government Accounts purposes. The Council is below the specified audit threshold of £350 million. Therefore, we did not perform any audit procedures on the consolidation pack.

Annual Governance Statement

We are required to consider the completeness of disclosures in the Council's annual governance statement, identify any inconsistencies with the other information of which we are aware from our work, and consider whether it is misleading.

We completed this work and did not identify any areas of concern.

Report in the Public Interest

We have a duty under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 to consider whether, in the public interest, to report on any matter that comes to our attention in the course of the audit in order for it to be considered by the Council or brought to the attention of the public.

We did not identify any issues which required us to issue a report in the public interest.

Written Recommendations

We have a duty under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 to designate any audit recommendation as one that requires the Council to consider it at a public meeting and to decide what action to take in response.

We did not identify any issues which required us to issue a written recommendation.

Objections Received

We did not receive any objections to the 2016/17 financial statements from member of the public.

Other Powers and Duties

We identified no issues during our audit that required us to use our additional powers under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

Independence

We communicated our assessment of independence in our Audit Results Report to the Licensing and General Purposes Committee on 25 September 2017. In our professional judgement the firm is independent and the objectivity of the audit engagement partner and audit staff has not been compromised within the meaning regulatory and professional requirements.

Control Themes and Observations

As part of our work, we obtained an understanding of internal control sufficient to plan our audit and determine the nature, timing and extent of testing performed. Although our audit was not designed to express an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control, we are required to communicate to you significant deficiencies in internal control identified during our audit.

We have adopted a fully substantive approach and have therefore not tested the operation of controls. However, our audit did identify the following control issues to bring to the attention of the Licensing and General Purposes Committee.

Observation	Recommendation
Revised Terms of Reference and work programme for the L&GP Committee Following the committees restructure the L&GP Committee is responsible for carrying out the functions of an audit committee for the Council. Our review of its current Terms of Reference and output for 2016/17 showed that the Committee could be more effective if it followed CIPFA's best practice guidance for Audit Committee which includes (1) an agreed work programme for the year, (2) regular risk management updates, (3) self-assessment of its effectiveness and (4) production of an annual report of its achievements for Cabinet	 The Licensing and General Purposes Committee Terms of Reference should reflect those requirements of an audit committee as specified in CIPFA's Position Statement and guidance on Audit Committees to ensure that its work programme for the year covers all best practice requirements.
Mapping and reporting of the Council's Assurance Framework The Council is lacking an overarching assurance framework which is a structured means of identifying and mapping the main sources of assurance, and co-ordinating them to best effect. The Council can then use this to effectively manage performance and risk through identifying and reporting on continuous improvement and areas where management need to focus their attention. A good assurance framework, if reported to the Council's L&GP Committee will provide wider assurance than controls, integrating financial, risk and performance measurements, independent assurance with VFM outcomes. It also underpins planning, performance management and risk management leading to a good understanding of how the Council achieves its objectives and addresses areas for improvement. This will be a useful investment and may reduce the amount of scrutiny committee time needed.	 The Council should consider mapping its Assurance Framework, where it obtains its assurances, where there are gaps and risks to manage and actions to take. Also then agree on the reporting of this to the Licensing and General Purposes Committee, which will give members a clear view of how the Council is achieving its objectives and addressing areas for improvement

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ED None

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