

Appendix A

International Standard for Auditing (UK and Ireland) 240 – The auditor’s responsibilities relating to fraud in an audit of financial statements

Background

Under the ISA, the primary responsibility for preventing and detecting fraud rests with both management and ‘those charged with governance’, which for the Council is the Audit Committee. This includes fraud that could impact on the accuracy of the annual accounts. The ISA requires us, as external auditors, to obtain an understanding of how the Council exercises oversight of management’s processes for identifying and responding to the risks of fraud and the internal controls established to mitigate them.

What is ‘fraud’ in the context of the ISA? The ISA views fraud as either:

- the intentional misappropriation of the Council’s assets (cash, property, etc); or
- the intentional manipulation or misstatement of the financial statements.

What are we required to do?

We have to obtain evidence of how management and those charged with governance are discharging their responsibilities if we are to properly discharge our responsibilities under ISA240. We are therefore making requests from both management and the Audit Committee:

Enquiries of management	
Question	Response
1) What is management’s assessment of the risk that the financial statements may be materially misstated due to fraud and what are the principle reasons?	It is Management’s opinion that the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud are low due to the checks and controls that are in place. The Authority has an adequate and effective control environment in operation. There are clear Governance arrangements with defined Management responsibilities and Committee Structures in place. Risk Management and the Control Framework are sound and operated consistently. The Authority has an established Constitution, has developed Policies and approved Financial Procedure Rules that provide advice and

	<p>guidance to all staff and members</p> <p>The Authority has an Internal Audit team with responsibility for providing an ongoing fraud detection and prevention service covers all areas with the exception of “Benefit Fraud”, which is a specialist Unit in the Revenues Unit of the Financial Services Division dealing with all Benefit Fraud.</p> <p>The Authority’s Anti Fraud and Anti Corruption Strategy 2011/2015 was approved by Audit Committee in 30th September 2011 and is available on the Authority’s Intranet. Internal Audit aims to provide a pro-active approach to fraud and staff are mindful of the potential for fraud in relation to all systems under review. All Internal Audit staff have received Fraud awareness training.</p> <p>The Authority participates in the <i>"National Fraud Initiative"</i>, where data on Payroll, Creditors, Housing Benefit, Pensions, Insurance Claims, Blue Badges and VAT issues are matched nationally to identify potential individual frauds. The exercise reviewing data nationally across Local Authorities and other Public Sector Organisations was undertaken during 2013/14 and 2015/2016 and the data is currently being reviewed.-</p> <p>Undoubtedly one of the most effective methods of preventing or minimising fraud is through ensuring robust systems are in operation, which reduce the opportunity for individuals to defraud the Authority.</p> <p>Internal Audit plan their work using risk assessment principles and taking into account changes in services. The adoption of a three year rolling programme provides assurance of the adequacy of audit coverage and allows the flexibility to deal with changes to systems within the Authority.</p> <p>Internal Audit continues to provide training to a range of staff. Fraud awareness is a key area covered as part of the training.</p>
2) How can management assure the Audit Committee that it has not been inappropriately influenced by external pressures?	<p>There are clear Governance arrangements with defined Management responsibilities and Committee Structures in place. Risk Management and the Control Framework are sound and operated consistently. The Authority has an established Constitution, has developed Policies and approved Financial Procedure Rules that provide advice and guidance to all staff and members</p>
3) Are management aware of any organisational pressure to meet revenue and capital budgets or other financial constraints?	<p>The global economy has been volatile and challenging over recent years which has impacted on the market value of the pension fund.</p> <p>Three year valuations are undertaken to ensure that the fund’s value is scrutinised and</p>

	any remedial timely action is undertaken.
4) What processes are employed to identify and respond to the risks of fraud more generally and specific risks of misstatement in the financial statements?	<p>Undoubtedly one of the most effective methods of preventing or minimising fraud is through ensuring robust systems are in operation, which reduce the opportunity for individuals to defraud the Authority.</p> <p>The Authority has an Internal Audit team with responsibility for providing ongoing fraud detection and prevention service covers all areas with the exception of "Benefit Fraud", which is a specialist Unit in the Revenues Unit of the Financial Services Division dealing with all Benefit Fraud.</p> <p>Internal Audit aims to provide a pro-active approach to fraud and staff are mindful of the potential for fraud in relation to all systems under review. All Internal Audit staff have received Fraud awareness training.</p>
5) How has management communicated expectations of ethical governance and standards of conduct and behaviour to all relevant parties, and when?	<p>The Authority's Anti Fraud and Anti Corruption Strategy was approved by Audit Committee in 30th September 2011 and is available on the Authority's Intranet</p> <p>The Authority has an established Code of Conduct for Members and Staff, and a whistleblowing policy.</p> <p>All staff are required to make an annual declaration of personal interests and are reminded of the Officers code of Conduct.</p>
6) What arrangements are in place to report about fraud to those charged with governance?	<p>The Annual Report from the designated "Head of Audit" (Audit & Risk Manager) to Audit Committee provides an opportunity to summarise issues relating to fraud or to report any individual cases which have reached a conclusion. Any significant case of fraud concluding during the year could form a separate Agenda Item to appraise the Committee of the facts of the individual case and advise of the control measures either already put in place or to be put in place to minimise the risk of any recurrence.</p>

Enquiries of the Audit Committee	
1) How does the Audit Committee, in its role as those charged with governance, exercise oversight of management's processes for identifying and responding to the risks of fraud within the Council and the internal control that management has established to mitigate those risks?	Approval of the Anti Fraud and Anti Corruption Strategy 2011-2015 approved by Audit Committee in 30 th September 2011 The Strategy sets out the Framework for detecting and dealing with fraud matters within the Council. Regular Audit Plan updates to Audit Committee, and reports on control issue identified during audits.
2) Has the Audit Committee knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud since 1 April 2014?	Audit Committee is a public meeting so individual cases of "suspected fraud" cannot be discussed in such a forum. The Chair and Vice Chair of Audit Committee are provided with greater detail and day to day access to the Internal Audit Management Team. Details of suspected fraud would be shared "informally" with the Chair and Vice Chair ie outside of the Formal Committee Meeting. No instances of "Non Benefit Fraud" under investigation during 2014/15. Instances relating to 2015/16 and subsequent years will be discussed with the Chair and Vice Chair.
3) Has the Audit Committee any suspicion that fraud may be occurring within the organisation?	All Members and employees have a responsibility to report Fraud and Corruption when they become aware of it. Under Financial Procedure Rules any suspected case of fraud or corruption by any officer or member must be reported to the Head of Audit, Risk and Procurement. Carmarthenshire County Council has a "Whistleblowing policy", managed by the Monitoring officer. This policy enables employees to raise concerns and also safeguard their interests in line with the Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998. Staff and the public are able to report suspected Benefit Fraud including Housing and Council Tax Benefit fraud through the dedicated "Fraud Hotline".
4) Is the Audit Committee satisfied that internal controls, including segregation of duties, exist and work effectively? If 'yes', please provide	Yes Regular Audit Plan updates to Audit Committee, and proposed coverage for coming

details. If 'no' what are the risk areas?	financial years. Reports on control issue identified during audits
5) How do you encourage staff to report their concerns about fraud and what concerns about fraud are staff expected to report?	<p>The Authority's Whistleblowing policy sets out a working environment where Staff can feel confident to raise any concerns about malpractice within the Council. Malpractice can include fraud, corruption, bribery, dishonesty, financial irregularities, serious maladministration because of deliberate and improper conduct, unethical activities (which may be of a criminal nature) and dangerous acts or omissions which create a risk to health, safety or the environment, criminal offences, or failure to comply with a legal or regulatory obligation.</p> <p>The Whistleblowing Procedure is regularly monitored by a Whistleblowing Group and annual reports regarding whistleblowing are submitted to Standards Committee</p>
6) From a fraud and corruption perspective, what are considered by the Audit Committee to be high risk posts within the organisation and how are the risks relating to these posts identified, assessed and managed?	<p>The Audit Committee rely on both Internal Audit and External Audit to undertake an ongoing comprehensive review of the Authority. Individuals controlling large amounts of money / cash or managing high value or attractive assets will naturally be seen as higher risk albeit controls should be more secure to prevent any abuse. The Internal Audit Plan is compiled using a Risk Based Approach which takes in to account issues such as value, nature of transaction, past problems etc.</p> <p>The Pensions Administration section has an audit trail of all transactions via the workflow system in addition to the daily journals which record each key suppression. Staff members are restricted on access level by the software 'check pointing' facility. The pension fund participates in the NFI and additionally undertakes monthly mortality screening of pensioners and an annual screening of deferred members. The section has annual payroll and system audits by Carmarthenshire's audit team.</p> <p>Any fraud identified would immediately be reported to Head of Financial Services and the newly established Local Pension Board.</p>
7) Is the Audit Committee aware of any related party relationships or transactions that could	All Related Party Transactions are disclosed in the statement of Accounts as confirmed in the letter of representation.

give rise to instances of fraud and how does the Audit Committee mitigate the risks associated with fraud related to related party relationships and transactions?	
8) Is the Audit Committee aware of any entries made in the accounting records of the organisation that it believes or suspects are false or intentionally misleading?	No – the Letter of representation confirms that the financial statements are free of material misstatements, including omissions
9) Is the Audit Committee aware of any organisational, or management pressure to meet revenue and capital budgets or other financial constraints?	Three Elected Members sit on the pension panel and are kept abreast quarterly on the global financial outlook and the performance/value of the pension fund.

International Standard for Auditing (UK and Ireland) 250 – Consideration of laws and regulations in an audit of financial statements

Background

Under the ISA, in the UK and Ireland, the primary responsibility for ensuring that the entity's operations are conducted in accordance with laws and regulations and the responsibility for the prevention and detection of non compliance rests with management and 'those charged with governance', which for the Council is the Audit Committee. The ISA requires us, as external auditors, to obtain an understanding of how the Committee gains assurance that all relevant laws and regulations have been complied with.

What are we required to do?

We have to obtain evidence of how management and those charged with governance are discharging their responsibilities, if we are to properly discharge our responsibilities under ISA 250. We are therefore making requests from both management and the Audit Committee:

Enquiries of management	
Question	Response
1) How have you gained assurance that all relevant laws and regulations have been complied with?	Local Government Pension Scheme training courses and conferences run by the Local Government Chronicle and National Association of Pension Funds. Regulatory documents from the Department for Communities and Local Government.WAO findings
2) Are there any potential litigations or claims that would affect the financial statements?	No – covered in the letter of representation. Enquiries are made of the Assistant Chief Executive (HR) and the monitoring officer at year end, and again pre-publication of the statement to identify any potential post balance sheet date events. All known actual or possible litigation and claims whose effects should be considered when preparing the financial statements have been disclosed to the auditor and accounted for and disclosed in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

Enquiries of the Audit Committee	
1) How does the Audit Committee, in its role as those charged with governance, exercise oversight of management's processes to ensure that all relevant laws and regulations have been complied with?	Reliance on Internal Audit, Letter of representation and WAO feedback
2) Is the Audit Committee aware of any non-compliance with relevant laws and regulations?	No
3) If there have been instances of non-compliance what are they, and what oversight has the Audit Committee had to ensure that action taken by management to address and gaps in control?	No.

International Standard for Auditing (UK and Ireland) 550 – Related parties

Background

The nature of related party relationships and transactions may, in some circumstances, give rise to higher risks of material misstatement of the financial statements than transactions with unrelated parties. For example:

- Related parties may operate through an extensive and complex range of relationships and structures, with a corresponding increase in the complexity of related party transactions.
- Information systems may be ineffective at identifying or summarising transactions and outstanding balances between an entity and its related parties.
- Related party transactions may not be conducted under normal market terms and conditions; for example, some related party transactions may be conducted with no exchange of consideration.

As related parties are not independent of each other, many financial reporting frameworks establish specific accounting and disclosure requirements for related party relationships, transactions and balances to enable users of the financial statements to understand their nature and actual or potential effects on the financial statements. An understanding of the entity's related party relationships and transactions is relevant to the auditor's evaluation of whether one or more fraud risk factors are present as required by ISA (UK and Ireland) 240, because fraud may be more easily committed through related parties.

What are we required to do?

Where the applicable financial reporting framework establishes requirements for related parties, the auditor has a responsibility to perform audit procedures to identify, assess and respond to the risks of material misstatement arising from the entity's failure to appropriately account for or disclose related party relationships, transactions or balances in accordance with the requirements of the framework. We are therefore making requests from both management and the Audit Committee:

Enquiries of management	
Question	Response
1) What controls are in place to identify, authorise, approve, account for and disclose related party transactions and relationships?	Enquires made of relevant officers and members for details of any potential related party

	<p>transactions. Evidence subjected to audit by WAO.</p> <p>Confirmation given in the Letter of Representation that related party relationships and transactions have been appropriately accounted for and disclosed.</p>
<p>2) Confirm that you have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> disclosed to the auditor the identity of the entity's related parties and all the related party relationships and transactions of which you are aware; and appropriately accounted for and disclosed such relationships and transactions in accordance with the requirements of the framework. 	<p>Confirmation given in the Letter of Representation that related party relationships and transactions have been appropriately accounted for and disclosed</p>
Enquiries of the Audit Committee	
<p>1) How does the Audit Committee in its role as those charged with governance, exercise oversight of management's processes to identify, authorise, approve, account for and disclose related party transactions and relationships?</p>	<p>Disclosure made in the statement of Accounts which is approved by the Audit Committee, Letter of Representations and feedback from WAO.</p>