



External Audit Plan

For the year ended 31 March 2023

The State Hospitals Board for Scotland

31 March 2023

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1 Introduction

To the Audit Committee of The State Hospitals Board for Scotland

We are pleased to have the opportunity to meet with you on 6th April 2023 to discuss our audit of the financial statements of The State Hospitals Board for Scotland ('the Board'), as at and for the year ending 31 March 2023.

This report outlines our draft risk assessment and planned audit approach. At page 12 we include our Wider Scope risk assessment as required by the Code of Audit Practice. At this stage of the audit we have not identified any significant risks.

Our audit plan incorporates key changes required as a result of changes to both International Auditing Standard (ISA) UK 315:Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement and ISA 240:The auditors responsibilities relating to Fraud.

We provide this report to you in advance of the meeting to allow you sufficient time to consider the key matters and formulate your questions.

1.1 The engagement team

Michael Wilkie is the engagement lead on the audit. He has a number of years experience as Director auditing entities under Audit Scotland. This is Michael's first year working on your audit.

John Blewett will be the manager responsible for the audit and will be responsible for overseeing the delivery of our audit.

Other key members of the engagement team include Henry Mckone who will be the assistant manager for the audit and coordinate our on site fieldwork

1.2 How we deliver audit quality

Audit quality is at the core of everything we do at KPMG and we believe that it is not just about reaching the right opinion, but how we reach that opinion that is also important.

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We define 'audit quality' as being the outcome when audits are:

- Executed consistently, in line with the requirements and intent of applicable professional standards within a strong system of quality controls; and
- All of our related activities are undertaken in an environment of the utmost level of objectivity, independence, ethics and integrity.

1.3 About this report

This report has been prepared in accordance with the responsibilities set out within the Audit Scotland's Code of Audit Practice ("the auditing Code").

This report is for the benefit of The State Hospitals Board and is made available to Audit Scotland and the Controller of Audit (together "the Beneficiaries"). This report has not been designed to be of benefit to anyone except the Beneficiaries. In preparing this report we have not taken into account the interests, needs or circumstances of anyone apart from the Beneficiaries, even though we may have been aware that others might read this report. We have prepared this report for the benefit of the Beneficiaries alone.

Nothing in this report constitutes an opinion on a valuation or legal advice.

We have not verified the reliability or accuracy of any information obtained in the course of our work, other than in the limited circumstances set out in the scoping and purpose section of this report.

This report is not suitable to be relied on by any party wishing to acquire rights against KPMG LLP (other than the Beneficiaries) for any purpose or in any context. Any party other than the Beneficiaries that obtains access to this report or a copy (under the Freedom of Information Act 2000, the Freedom of Information (Scotland) Act 2002, through a Beneficiary's Publication Scheme or otherwise) and chooses to rely on this report (or any part of it) does so at its own risk. To the fullest extent permitted by law, KPMG LLP does not assume any responsibility and will not accept any liability in respect of this report to any party other than the Beneficiaries.

1.4 Complaints

If at any time you would like to discuss with us how our services can be improved or if you have a complaint about them, you are invited to contact Michael Wilkie, who is the engagement leader for our services to The State Hospitals Board, telephone 0113 231 3396 or email: Michael.Wilkie@KPMG.co.uk who will try to resolve your complaint. If your problem is not resolved, you should contact Tim Cutler, our lead for our work for Audit Scotland, either by writing to him at 1, St Peter's Square, Manchester M2 3AE or by telephoning 0161 246 4774 or email to tim.cutler@kpmg.co.uk. We will investigate any complaint promptly and do what we can to resolve the difficulties. After this, if you are still dissatisfied with how your complaint has been handled you can refer the matter to John Cornett, Audit Scotland, 4th Floor, 102 West Port, Edinburgh, EH3 9DN.

Yours sincerely,
Michael Wilkie
28 March 2023

2 Audit Summary

2.1 Financial Statement Audit

We have commenced our audit planning and risk assessment procedures and have identified the following risks on which we will focus our work.

As our planning and risk assessment continues, these may be updated.

Significant risks	Page
Valuation of Land & Buildings	5
Fraud risk - expenditure recognition	6
Revenue Fraud risk – rebuttal	7
Management override of controls	8
Estimates	
Valuation of Land & Buildings	9

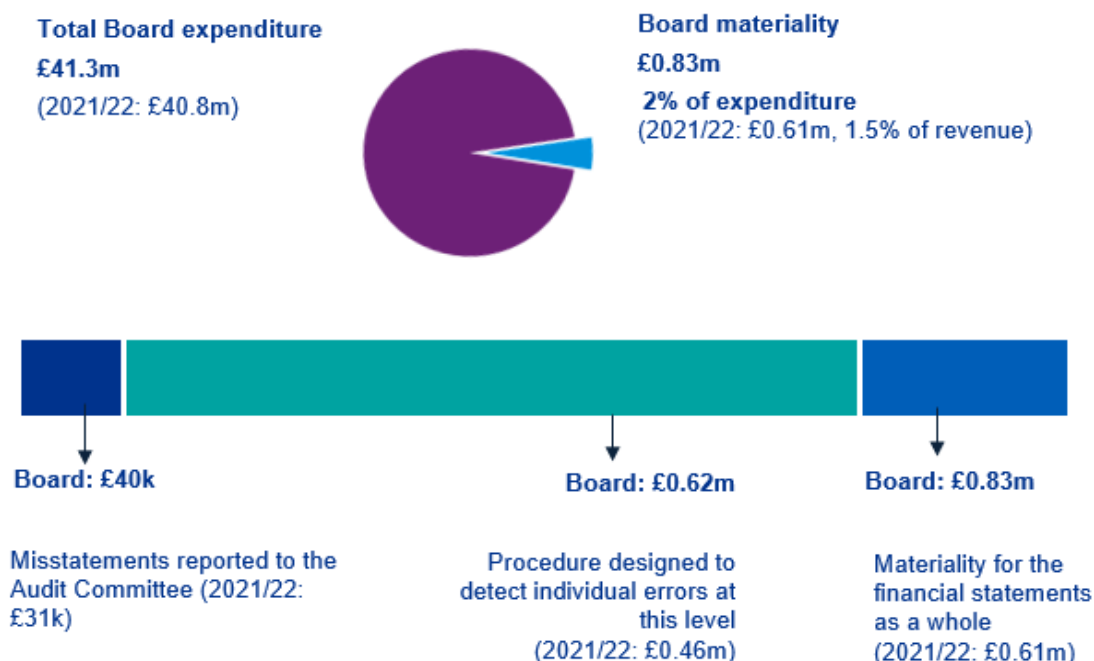
2.2 Wider Scope Audit

We have commenced our wider scope risk assessment. Audit Scotland planning guidance sets a requirement to focus this risk assessment on the following areas:

- Financial Management
- Financial Sustainability
- Vision, Leadership and Governance
- Use of Resources to Improve Outcomes
- Climate Change
- Cyber Security

From the work performed so far we have not identified any significant risks in relation to these areas. See Wider Scope risk assessment at page 12.

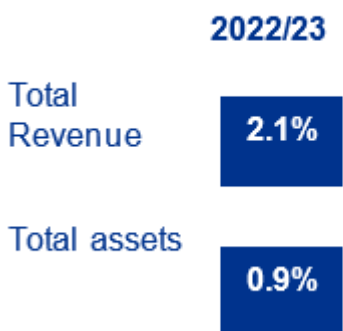
3 Materiality Board



3.1 Our materiality levels

We determined materiality for the Board financial statements at a level which could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements. We used a benchmark of expenditure which we consider to be appropriate as it reflects the scale of the Trust’s services and we consider this most clearly reflects the interests of users of the Trust’s accounts. To respond to aggregation risk from individually immaterial misstatements, we design our procedures to detect misstatements at a lower level of performance materiality (£0.62m). We also adjust this level further downwards for items that may be of specific interest to users for qualitative reasons, such as directors’ salary information in the remuneration report (£5k).

Materiality vs other metrics



4 Significant audit risks and our audit approach

4.1 Valuation of land and buildings, and Investment Properties

4.1.1 Significant Audit Risk

Risk: The carrying amount of revalued land and buildings differs materially from the fair value

Land and buildings are required to be held at fair value. As hospital buildings are specialised assets and there is not an active market for them they are usually valued on the basis of the cost to replace them with a 'modern equivalent asset'.

The value of the Board's land and buildings at 31 March 2022 was £77m, of which £76m are valued as specialised assets at depreciated replacement cost.

In accordance with its accounting policies, the Board measures its property assets at fair value through a 5-year programme of professional valuations which are adjusted in intervening years to take account of movements in prices since the last valuation. In line with its 5-year programme, a professional valuation was last completed at 31 March 2021.

Due to the specialised nature of the buildings, the carrying value of assets is based on a range of estimates. The level of estimation uncertainty and the material nature of the Board's asset base represents an increased risk of material misstatement in the financial statements.

4.1.2 Planned Response

We will perform the following procedures designed to specifically address the significant risk associated with the valuation:

- We will critically assess the independence, objectivity and expertise of the Valuations Office Agency, the valuers used in developing the valuation of the Board's properties at 31 March 2023;
- We will inspect the instructions issued to the valuers for the valuation of land and buildings to verify they are appropriate to produce a valuation consistent with the requirements of the Government Financial Reporting Manual (FReM), the NHS Capital Accounting Manual and the Board's accounting policies;
- We will compare the accuracy of the data provided by the valuers for the development of the valuation to underlying information, challenging management where variances are identified;
- We will evaluate the design and implementation of associated controls

- We will challenge the appropriateness of the valuation of land and buildings; including any material movements from the previous revaluations. We will challenge key assumptions within the valuation, including the use of relevant indices and assumptions of how a modern equivalent asset would be developed, as part of our judgement.
- We will agree the calculations performed of the movements in value of land and buildings and verify that these have been accurately accounted for in line with the requirements of the FReM;
- We will assess the adequacy and outcome of the Board's most recent assessment for impairment across its estate; and
- Disclosures: We will consider the adequacy of the disclosures concerning the key judgements and degree of estimation involved in arriving at the valuation.

4.2 Fraud risk from expenditure recognition - completeness

4.2.1 Significant Audit Risk

Risk: Liabilities and related expenses for purchases of goods or services are not recorded in the correct accounting period

As achieving a breakeven position against the Board's Core Revenue Resource Limit (RRL) is a key target, there is a risk that non-pay expenditure, may be manipulated in order to report that the breakeven position has been met.

- The setting of a breakeven target can create an incentive for management to understate the level of non-pay expenditure compared to that which has been incurred. We have based this on our planning inquiries to date.
- We consider this would be most likely to occur through understating accruals at the year end, for example to push back expenditure to 2023-24 to mitigate financial pressures

4.2.2 Planned Response

We would plan to include the following types of procedures to address this risk:

- We will evaluate the design and implementation of the controls in place for manual expenditure accruals;
- We will inspect a sample of invoices of expenditure, in the period around 31 March 2023, to determine whether expenditure has been recognised in the correct accounting period;
- We will select a sample of year end accruals and inspect evidence of the actual amount paid after year end in order to assess whether the accrual had been completely recorded;
- We will inspect journals posted as part of the year end close procedures that decrease the level of expenditure recorded in order to critically assess whether

there was an appropriate basis for posting the journal and the value can be agreed to supporting evidence; and

- We will perform a retrospective review of prior year accruals in order to assess the completeness with which accruals had been recorded at 31 March 2022 and consider the impact on our assessment of the accruals at 31 March 2023. We will also compare the items that were accrued at 31 March 2022 to those accrued at 31 March 2023 in order to assess whether any items of expenditure not accrued for as at 31 March 2023 have been done so appropriately.

4.3 Revenue – Rebuttal of Significant Risk

Professional standards require us to make a rebuttable presumption that the fraud risk from revenue recognition is a significant risk. Due to the nature of the revenue within the Board, we have rebutted this significant risk. We have set out the rationale for the rebuttal of key types of income in the table below.

Description of Income	Nature of Income	Rationale for Rebuttal
Scottish government funding drawn down	The Health Board are allocated a funding envelope by Scottish Government, this funding is drawn down in cash to facilitate payments that are required	The income is drawn down in cash, this is recognised on receipt and confirmation at year end leaves limited incentive or opportunities to manipulate the value recognised
Other Income from Scottish government	This is contract income from Service level agreements. This income is accounted for relating to the delivery of patient care	The income is agreed in the contract, with simple recognition criteria linked to patient services delivered. The values are supported by the contracts and there is limited incentive or opportunities to manipulate the value recognised.
Other Income from NHS Bodies	This is contract income from other NHS Scotland bodies. This income is accounted for relating to the delivery of patient care.	The income is agreed in the contract, with simple recognition criteria linked to patient services delivered. The values are supported by the contracts and there is limited incentive or opportunities to manipulate the value recognised.
Other Income	Mix of income from non-NHS bodies.	This income stream is high volume, low value, with simple recognition criteria. We do not deem there to be any incentive or opportunity to manipulate the income and note there would need to be a significant volume of transactions misstated to create a material error.

4.4 Management override of controls

4.4.1 Significant Audit Risk

The risk: Professional standards require us to communicate the fraud risk from management override of controls as significant.

Management is in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of their ability to manipulate accounting records and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively.

We have not identified any specific additional risks of management override relating to this audit.

4.4.2 Planned Response

- Our audit methodology incorporates the risk of management override as a default significant risk. In line with our methodology, we will evaluate the design and implementation and, where appropriate, test the operating effectiveness of the controls in place for the approval of manual journals posted to the general ledger to ensure that they are appropriate;
- We will analyse all journals through the year using data and analytics and focus our testing on those with a higher risk, such as journals impacting revenue or expenditure recognition.
- We will assess the appropriateness of changes compared to the prior year to the methods and underlying assumptions used to prepare accounting estimates.
- We will review the appropriateness of the accounting for significant transactions that are outside the Board's normal course of business, or are otherwise unusual.
- We will assess the controls in place for the identification of related party relationships and test the completeness of the related parties identified. We will verify that these have been appropriately disclosed within the financial statements

4.5 Other significant matters relating to our audit approach

4.5.1 Disclosure of significant estimates and judgements

We have included here the disclosures of significant estimates and judgements from the prior year annual report and our assessment of the level of optimism included within the valuation as well as our assessment of the quality of disclosure made about the estimation uncertainty within the estimate:

Estimates and judgements	Balance [£m]	Further comments
Valuation of land and buildings (estimate)	£77m	The last full revaluation of Land and Buildings was performed in 2021 therefore the Board will continue to apply indexation to the land and buildings using the Build Cost Indices provided by the external valuer until the next full revaluation which is due in 2026.

4.5.2 Other Estimates

We will also review the following non-significant estimates as part of our audit work

- Depreciation
- Provisions – as at March 2022 Provisions were recorded in relation to Pensions (£2.7m), Legal Claims (£5k), CNORIS (£131k) and Other Provisions (£10k). We conclude that these provisions are not complex and therefore not significant estimates.

5 Impact of new auditing standards

5.1 Impact of new auditing standards on our audit approach

Our audit plan incorporates key changes required as a result of changes to the following International Auditing Standards, which come into force for the 31 March 2023 audit.

5.1.1 ISA 315 (UK) Revised: Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement

ISA (UK) 315 incorporates significant changes from the previous version of the ISA, in order to achieve a more rigorous risk identification and assessment process. To meet the requirements of this new standard, we will have spent an increased amount of time on risk assessment. While the changes to the standard are significant, the key impacts on our approach at NHS State Hospital Board have been as follows:

- **More granular risk assessment procedures** and documentation of risks of material misstatement e.g. significant risk over completeness of specific elements of non-pay expenditure;
- **Increased focus on the IT environment**, including the IT applications and supporting IT infrastructure, the IT processes and personnel running them;
- **Evaluation of the design and implementation of general IT controls** (automated controls) supporting journal entry processing including [system access, automated segregation of duties etc]

5.1.2 ISA 240 The auditors responsibilities relating to Fraud

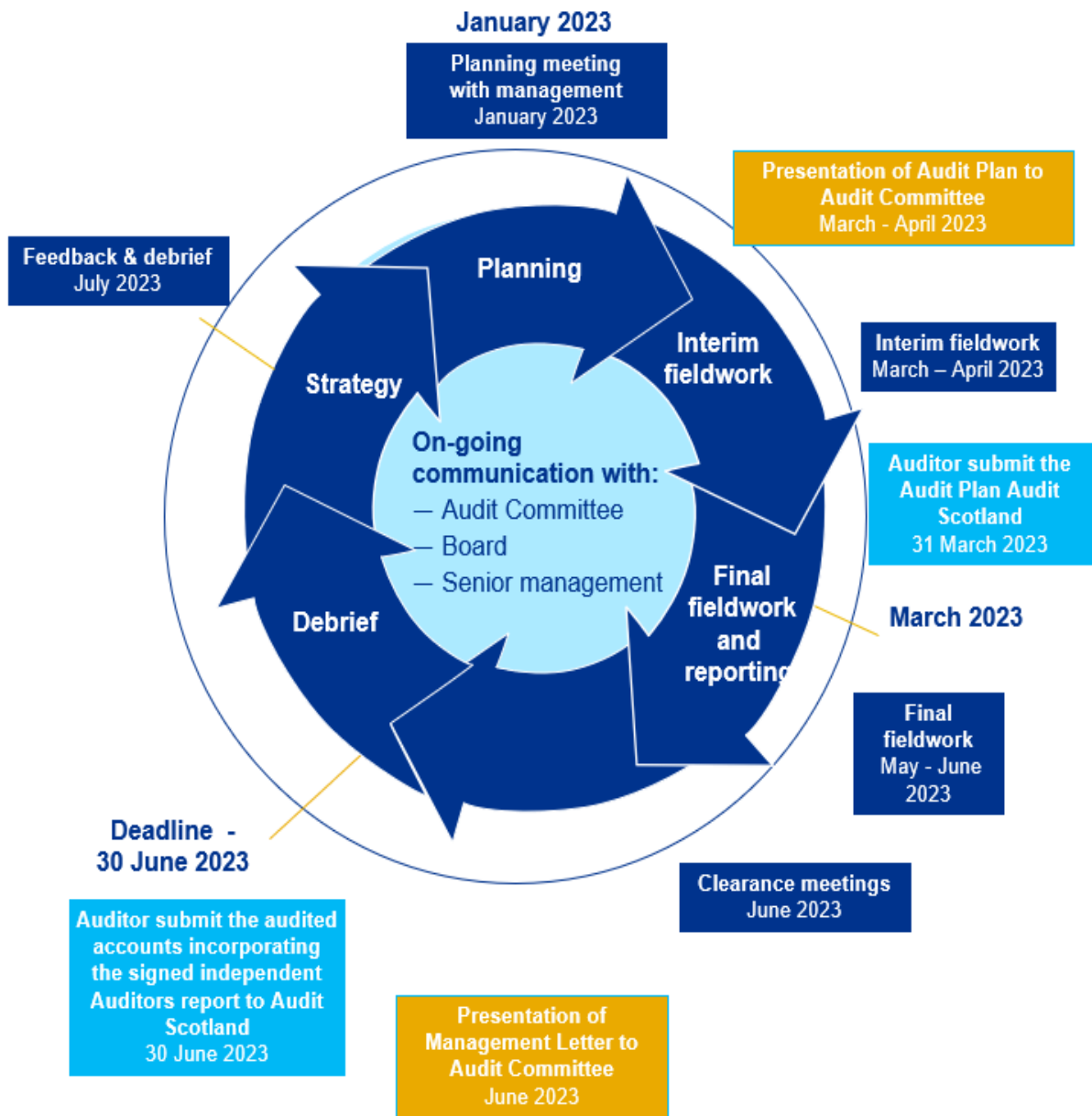
ISA (UK) 240 *The auditor's responsibilities relating to fraud in an audit of financial statements* includes revisions introduced to clarify the auditor's obligations with respect to fraud and enhance the quality of audit work performed in this area. The changes are not as extensive as ISA 315 Revised, but have had the following impact on your audit:

- **Increased focus on applying professional scepticism**
- **Requirement to perform inquiries with individuals at the entity are expanded** to include, amongst others, those who deal with allegations of fraud.
- **Specific determination as to whether to involve technical specialists** (including forensics) to aid in identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud.

Further detail on these new standards is set out in appendix 9.

6 Audit Cycle and expected Timetable

Our 2022/23 schedule



- Key Events
- Audit Scotland communications
- Audit Committee communications

7 Wider scope and best value

Appointed auditors are required to consider the areas defined in the Code of Audit Practice (2021) as wider-scope audit.

Auditors should consider these additional requirements when:

- identifying significant audit risks at the planning stage
- reporting the work done to form conclusions on those risks
- making recommendations for improvement and, where appropriate, setting out conclusions on the audited body's performance.

The new Code of Audit Practice has refreshed the areas used to define the wider audit scope. The previous 2016 edition set out four areas (described as audit dimensions), i.e. financial management, financial sustainability, governance and transparency, and value for money.

The new Code no longer uses the term audit dimensions, but it retains the areas of financial management and financial sustainability (though redefines each area) and replaces the other two as follows:

- governance and transparency dimension has been replaced with vision, leadership and governance area
- value for money dimension has been replaced with use of resources to improve outcomes.

The four wider-scope areas are briefly defined and the areas of focus and current position with the Risk Assessment work.

- Financial Management – Page 13;
- Financial Sustainability – Page 14;
- Vision, Leadership and Governance – Page 15; and
- Use of Resources to Improve Outcomes – Page 16

In addition to the four wider scope for 2022/23 Audit Scotland have also mandated that for their National Risk Assessment all bodies are assessed for:

- Climate Change – Page 17.
- Cyber Security– Page 18.

7.1 Reporting within the Annual Audit Report

We will report on the four wider scope areas and Climate change within the Annual Audit Report, and we are required to provide clear judgements and conclusions on the effectiveness and appropriateness of the arrangements in place based on the work that they have done. Where significant risks are identified we will make recommendations for improvement. The Annual audit reports will include conclusions which are retrospective in nature, comment on progress in implementing previous recommendations and on forward plans within aspects of the wider scope requirements.

7.2 Financial Management

7.2.1 Scope

Financial management is concerned with financial capacity, sound budgetary processes and whether the control environment and internal controls are operating effectively.

7.2.2 Area of Focus

- The arrangements to ensure effective systems of internal control, to ensure public money is applied within the relevant financial rules;
- The effectiveness of the budget control system to communicate accurate and timely financial performance to meet the needs of the user.
- The accuracy and embeddedness of financial forecasting within financial management and financial reporting arrangements, including achievement of financial targets;
- The arrangements taken to link budget setting, savings plans to the priorities and risks of the Board;
- The capacity and skills of the Board's finance team

7.2.3 Risk Assessment

For 2021/22 financial year the Board achieved a small surplus of 96k against its Core Revenue Resource Limit. As at month 9, December 2022, the Board reported an underspend of £3k against its Revenue Resource Limit, with a year-end forecast position of 75k surplus.

(The Board has achieved £502k of efficiency savings to date, the vast majority of which are through vacancy management which is non-recurring in nature. A year-end breakeven position is forecast assuming the achievement of the remaining £811k of savings. The eight National Boards continue to work towards joint efficiencies and collaborative working. The recurring level of contribution to the collective £15m savings challenge which the Board agreed and approved for 2021/22 remained at £0.220m, and this is currently forecast for 2022/23.

The Board forecasts a breakeven position against its Capital Resource Limit. The most significant project in 2022/23 continues to be the Perimeter Security and Enhanced Internal Security Systems Project which commenced in 2020/21 and estimated at £8.4million. The project is expected to be completed in 2022/23.

7.3 Financial Sustainability

7.3.1 Scope

Financial sustainability looks forward to the medium and longer term to consider whether the body is planning effectively to continue to deliver its services or the way in which they should be delivered.

7.3.2 Area of Focus

- The arrangements in place to balance any short-term financial challenges and cashflow requirements and longer-term financial sustainability
- The arrangements to ensure any recovery plan is fully integrated to deliver the Boards priorities.
- The appropriateness of the arrangements put in place to address any identified funding gaps / savings plans and organisational restructures, including clarity of the impact on services to the public
- The medium to longer term capital financial plans include clear links to how capital investment will be used to deliver organisational priorities, including revenue consequences of the capital expenditure

7.3.3 Risk Assessment

The Scottish Government notified all Boards there would be no Covid-specific funding guaranteed to be available ongoing into 2022/23 and the Board has made arrangements for pressures for Covid costs incurred will be met within specific Directorates' budgets.

For 2022/23 the Board has returned to preparing an Annual Operating Plan.

As stated the Board has achieved £502k of efficiency savings to date, the vast majority of which are through vacancy management which is non-recurring in nature. A year-end breakeven position is forecast assuming the achievement of the remaining £811k of savings. Due to the expenditure base of the Board being 84% staff costs this does limit management's ability to identify recurrent savings.

7.4 Vision, Leadership and Governance

7.4.1 Scope

Vision, Leadership and Governance is concerned with the effectiveness of scrutiny and governance arrangements, leadership and decision making, and transparent reporting of financial and performance information.

7.4.2 Area of Focus

- The vision and strategy of the Board, to ensure it includes a clear set of priorities which reflects the pace and depth of improvement that is need to realise the Boards priorities and long term sustainability of services to meet the needs of the citizens
- The governance arrangements are appropriate and operating .
- Assess the level of involvement of the local communities, including seldom heard groups, and health inequalities in identifying and agreeing the Boards priorities.
- Assess the evidence that demonstrates leaders are adaptive to the changing environment
- The culture of the Board and how it operates with partners to understand their roles and responsibilities to help deliver the priorities of all partners.

7.4.3 Risk Assessment

Our assessment was informed by a review of the Board's corporate governance arrangements, information provided to the Board and Committees, as well as the risk management arrangements.

Management undertook a self-assessment using the Analytical Framework. This has helped to contribute to planning and prioritisation of key areas, and provide assurance to The State Hospital Board and stakeholders that key areas for improvement are consistently assessed and considered, presented as a RAG rating across leadership, culture, governance, financial performance, workforce, professional engagement, and service performance/outcomes.

The Board also produced its Annual Operating Plan for 22/23 as required by Audit Scotland. The plan details the Board's priorities coming out of the Covid-19 pandemic and explains how these priorities are aligned with those of key stakeholders such as Scottish Government and NHS Scotland

7.5 Use of Resources to Improve Outcomes

7.5.1 Scope

Audited bodies need to make best use of their resources to meet stated outcomes and improvement objectives, through effective planning and working with strategic partners and communities. This includes demonstrating economy, efficiency, and effectiveness through the use of financial and other resources and reporting performance against outcomes.

7.5.2 Area of Focus

- The arrangements in place to demonstrate that there is a clear link between money spent and outputs and the outcomes delivered
- The arrangements in place to assess whether outcomes are improving based on the trend and relative to pace of change in comparable organisations, and appropriate to the risk and challenges facing the Board
- The arrangements in place to consider cost of delivery of current services and whether alternative models of service delivery been considered.
- The arrangements to evaluate service delivery and quality and whether the user needs and views are included in any such evaluation.

7.5.3 Risk Assessment

The Board has various arrangements in place to monitor performance. Financial performance is reviewed through Board, Finance committee and audit committee. The monitoring of non financial performance is through Board KPI's, Clinical Governance committee and Staff Governance Committee.

During the financial year 21/22, the Board was within all three of its statutory financial targets and reported a carry-forward of £96k on its revenue resource limit.

For non-financial performance, the 12 KPI's used by the Board are RAG rated. For the 21/22 financial year 8 were rated Green, 1 Amber and 3 Red. The Red rated KPIs related to:

- Patients being offered an annual physical health review
- Patients having a healthier Body Mass Index
- Staff sickness absence

7.6 Climate Change

7.6.1 Background

Tackling climate change is one of the greatest global challenges. The Scottish Parliament has set a legally binding target of becoming net zero by 2045, and has interim targets including a 75% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. The public sector in Scotland has a key role to play in ensuring these targets are met and in adapting to the impacts of climate change.

There are specific legal responsibilities placed on public bodies to contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, to adapt to climate change, to act sustainably and to report on progress. A number of public bodies have declared a climate emergency and set their own net zero targets, some of which are earlier than Scotland's national targets. All public bodies will need to reduce their direct and indirect emissions, and should have plans to do so. Many bodies will also have a role in reducing emissions in wider society, and in supporting activity to adapt to the current and potential future impact of climate change. For example, working with the private sector and communities to help drive forward the required changes in almost all aspects of public and private life, from transport and housing to business support.

Public audit has an important and clear role to play in:

- helping drive change and improvement in this uncertain and evolving area of work
- supporting public accountability and scrutinising performance
- helping identify and share good practice.

7.6.2 2022-23 requirements

We are required to provide answers to a standard set of questions Audit Scotland have mandated. This is intended to gather information on the arrangements for responding to climate change in each body.

7.6.3 Reporting

We will be required to report the responses to the questions to Audit Scotland in a formal return, and we will also provide a commentary on the findings in the Annual Audit Report.

7.7 Cyber Security

7.7.1 Background

There continues to be a significant risk of cyber-attacks to public bodies, and it is important that they have appropriate cyber security arrangements in place. A number of recent incidents have demonstrated the significant impact that a cyber-attack can have on both the finances and operation of an organisation

7.7.2 2022-23 requirements

For 2022/23 audits, auditors are advised to consider risks related to cyber security at audited bodies. The revised ISA (UK) 315 includes enhanced requirements for auditors to understand a body's use of IT in its business, the related risks and the system of internal control addressing such risks. The Auditor General and Accounts Commission consider that meeting these additional requirements is likely to be sufficient consideration of cyber security in 2022/23. Audit Scotland continues to monitor cyber security arrangements at a national and local level on behalf of the Auditor General and Accounts Commission

7.7.3 Reporting



We will report any significant incidents, issues or areas of good practice that we identify to Audit Scotland's Digital Audit team.

8 Mandatory Communication (Appendix One)

Type	Statement
Management's responsibilities (and, where appropriate, those charged with governance)	Prepare financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. Provide the auditor with access to all information relevant to the preparation of the financial statements, additional information requested and unrestricted access to persons within the entity
Auditor's responsibilities	Our engagement letter communicates our responsibilities to form and express an opinion on the financial statements that have been prepared by management with the oversight of those charged with governance. The audit of the financial statements does not relieve management or those charged with governance of their responsibilities.
Auditor's responsibilities – Fraud	This report communicates how we plan to identify, assess and obtain sufficient appropriate evidence regarding the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud and to implement appropriate responses to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit.
Auditor's responsibilities – Other information	Our engagement letter dated communicates our responsibilities with respect to other information in documents containing audited financial statements. We will report to you on material inconsistencies and misstatements in other information.
Auditor's responsibilities – wider scope and best value	Our wider scope details on pages 12 onward sets out our responsibilities for reporting on the Board's arrangements for the 4 wider scope areas. No significant wider scope risks have been identified.
Independence	Our independence confirmation on page 23 discloses matters relating to our independence and objectivity including any relationships that may bear on the firm's independence and the integrity and objectivity of the audit engagement partner and audit staff.

9 Audit Team and Rotation (Appendix Two)

Your audit team has been drawn from our specialist public sector audit department and is led by key members of staff who will be supported by auditors and specialists as necessary to complete our work. We also ensure that we consider rotation of your audit director and firm.

	<p>Michael Wilkie is the director responsible for our audit. He will lead our audit work, attend the Audit Committee and be responsible for the opinions that we issue.</p>
	<p>John Blewett is the manager responsible for our audit. He will co-ordinate our audit work, attend the Audit Committee and ensure we are co-ordinated across our accounts and use of funds work.</p>
	<p>Henry McKone is the in-charge responsible for our audit. He will be responsible for our on-site fieldwork. He will complete work on more complex section of the audit.</p>

To comply with professional standard, we need to ensure that you appropriately rotate your external audit director. There are no other members of your team which we will need to consider this requirement for:

This will be Michael's 1st year as your engagement lead. He can therefore complete a further 9 years before rotation. Audit Scotland will tender provision of audit services after 5 years.



10 Fees (Appendix three)

Audit Scotland has completed a review of funding and fee setting arrangements for 2022-23. An expected fee is calculated by Audit Scotland to each entity within its remit. This expected fee is made up of four elements:

- Auditor remuneration, pooled costs, contribution to Audit Scotland costs, sectoral adjustment

The expected fee for each body assumes that it has sound governance arrangements in place and operating effectively throughout the year, prepares comprehensive and accurate draft accounts and meets the agreed timetable for the audit. We are in discussions with management regarding the auditor remuneration for 2022-23. Should we be required to undertake significant additional audit work in respect of any of the areas of audit focus or other matters arise including any requirement to consider accounting for, or auditing grants, we will discuss with management the impact of this on our proposed fee. The following table summarises the expected fee determined by Audit Scotland which can be subject to variation based on discussion and agreement between auditor and audited body. We will discuss such variation with management in respect of first year audit

Entity	Inc VAT 2022/23
Auditor Remuneration **	£63,930
Pooled Costs	£5,780
Audit Support	£2,500
Sectoral Cap Adjustment	(£11,660)
TOTAL AUDIT FEES	£60,550

10.1 Basis of fee information

In line with our standard terms and conditions the fee is based on the following assumptions:

- The Board's audit evidence files are completed to an appropriate standard (we will liaise with management separately on this);

- Draft statutory accounts are presented to us for audit subject to audit and tax adjustments;
- Supporting schedules to figures in the accounts are supplied; A trial balance together with reconciled control accounts are presented to us;
- All deadlines agreed with us are met;
- We find no weaknesses in controls that cause us to significantly extend procedures beyond those planned;
- Management will be available to us as necessary throughout the audit process; and
- There will be no changes in deadlines or reporting requirements.

We will provide a list of schedules to be prepared by management stating the due dates together with pro-forms as necessary. Our ability to deliver the services outlined to the agreed timetable and fee will depend on these schedules being available on the due dates in the agreed form and content.

If there are any variations to the above plan, we will discuss them with you and agree any additional fees before costs are incurred wherever possible.

11 Confirmation of Independence (Appendix four)

We confirm that, in our professional judgement, KPMG LLP is independent within the meaning of regulatory and professional requirements and that the objectivity of the Partner and audit staff is not impaired.

To the Audit Committee members

11.1 Assessment of our objectivity and independence as auditor of the *NHS State Hospital Board*.

Professional ethical standards require us to provide to you at the planning stage of the audit a written disclosure of relationships (including the provision of non-audit services) that bear on KPMG LLP's objectivity and independence, the threats to KPMG LLP's independence that these create, any safeguards that have been put in place and why they address such threats, together with any other information necessary to enable KPMG LLP's objectivity and independence to be assessed.

This letter is intended to comply with this requirement and facilitate a subsequent discussion with you on audit independence and addresses:

- General procedures to safeguard independence and objectivity;
- Independence and objectivity considerations relating to the provision of non-audit services; and
- Independence and objectivity considerations relating to other matters.

11.2 General procedures to safeguard independence and objectivity

KPMG LLP is committed to being and being seen to be independent. As part of our ethics and independence policies, all KPMG LLP partners/directors and staff annually confirm their compliance with our ethics and independence policies and procedures including in particular that they have no prohibited shareholdings. Our ethics and independence policies and procedures are fully consistent with the requirements of the FRC Ethical Standard.

As a result we have underlying safeguards in place to maintain independence through:

- Instilling professional values
- Communications
- Internal accountability
- Risk management
- Independent reviews.

The conclusion of the audit engagement partner as to our compliance with the FRC Ethical Standard in relation to this audit engagement and that the safeguards we have applied are appropriate and adequate is subject to review by an engagement quality control reviewer, who is a partner not otherwise involved in your affairs.

We are satisfied that our general procedures support our independence and objectivity.

We have considered the fees charged for audit professional services during the reporting period. Total fees charged by Audit Scotland are:

	2022/23 (to date)
	£'000
Audit of Board	£61
Total audit	£61
Total non-audit services	£0
Total Fees	£61

11.3 Confirmation of audit independence

We confirm that as of the date of this letter, in our professional judgement, KPMG LLP is independent within the meaning of regulatory and professional requirements and the objectivity of the partner and audit staff is not impaired.

This report is intended solely for the information of the Audit and Compliance Committee and should not be used for any other purposes.

We would be very happy to discuss the matters identified above (or any other matters relating to our objectivity and independence) should you wish to do so.

Yours faithfully

KPMG LLP

12 Responsibility in relation to fraud (Appendix Five)

We are required to consider fraud and the impact that this has on our audit approach. We will update our risk assessment throughout the audit process and adapt our approach accordingly.

12.1 Management responsibilities

Adopt sound accounting policies.

With oversight from those charged with governance, establish and maintain internal control, including controls to prevent, deter and detect fraud.

Establish proper tone/culture/ethics.

Require periodic confirmation by employees of their responsibilities.

Take appropriate action in response to actual, suspected or alleged fraud.

Disclose to Monitoring and Audit Committee and auditors:

- Any significant deficiencies in internal controls; and
- Any fraud involving those with a significant role in internal controls

12.2 KPMG's identification of fraud risk factors

- Review of accounting policies.
- Results of analytical procedures.
- Procedures to identify fraud risk factors.
- Discussion amongst engagement personnel.
- Enquiries of management, Audit Committee, and others.
- Evaluate broad programmes and controls that prevent, deter, and detect fraud.

12.3 KPMG's response to identified fraud risk factors

- Accounting policy assessment.
- Evaluate design of mitigating controls.
- Test effectiveness of controls.
- Address management override of controls.
- Perform substantive audit procedures.
- Evaluate all audit evidence.
- Communicate to Audit Committee and management.

12.4 KPMG's identified fraud risk factors

- Whilst we consider the risk of fraud at the financial statement level to be low for the Council, we will monitor the following areas throughout the year and adapt our audit approach accordingly:
- Income recognition.
- Cash
- Procurement.
- Management control override; and
- Assessment of the impact of identified fraud.

13 Audit outputs (Appendix six)

Output	Description	Report date
Annual Audit Plan	Our strategy for the external audit of the Board including significant risk and other audit areas.	By 31 March 2023
Independent auditor's report	This report will contain our opinion on the financial statements, the audited part of the remuneration and staff report, governance statement and performance report.	By 30 June 2023
Annual audit report	We summarise our findings from our work during the year.	By 22 June 2023
Assurance statement on consolidation schedules		By 30 June 2023

14 Audit Scotland code of audit practice – responsibility of auditors and management (Appendix Seven)

14.1 Responsibilities of management

14.1.1 Financial Statements

Audited bodies must prepare an annual report and accounts containing financial statements and other related reports. They have responsibility for:

- preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of their financial position and their expenditure and income, in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework and relevant legislation.
- maintaining accounting records and working papers that have been prepared to an acceptable professional standard and that support their financial statements and related reports disclosures.
- ensuring the regularity of transactions, by putting in place systems of internal control to ensure that they are in accordance with the appropriate Council.
- maintaining proper accounting records; and
- preparing and publishing, along with their financial statements, an annual governance statement, management commentary (or equivalent) and a remuneration report that are consistent with the disclosures made in the financial statements. Management commentary should be fair, balanced, and understandable and also clearly address the longer- term financial sustainability of the body.

Further, it is the responsibility of management of an audited body, with the oversight of those charged with governance, to communicate relevant information to users about the entity and its financial performance, including providing adequate disclosures in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. The relevant information should be communicated clearly and concisely.

Audited bodies are responsible for developing and implementing effective systems of internal control as well as financial, operational and compliance controls. These systems should support the achievement of their objectives and safeguard and secure value for money from the public funds at their disposal. They are also responsible for establishing effective and appropriate internal audit and risk-management functions.

Audited bodies are responsible for providing the auditor with access to all information relevant to the preparation of the financial statements, additional information requested and unrestricted access to persons within the entity.

14.1.2 Prevention and detection of fraud and irregularities

Audited bodies are responsible for establishing arrangements for the prevention and detection of fraud, error and irregularities, bribery and corruption and also to ensure that their affairs are managed in accordance with proper standards of conduct by putting proper arrangements in place.

14.1.3 Corporate governance arrangements

Each body, through its chief executive or accountable officer, is responsible for establishing arrangements to ensure the proper conduct of its affairs including the legality of activities and transactions, and for monitoring the adequacy and effectiveness of these arrangements. Audited bodies should involve those charged with governance (including Audit and Risk Committees or equivalent) in monitoring these arrangements.

14.1.4 Financial position

Audited bodies are responsible for putting in place proper arrangements to ensure that their financial position is soundly based having regard to:

- such financial monitoring and reporting arrangements as may be specified.
- compliance with any statutory financial requirements and achievement of financial targets.
- balances and reserves, including strategies about levels and their future use.
- how they plan to deal with uncertainty in the medium and longer term; and
- the impact of planned future policies and foreseeable developments on their financial position.

14.1.5 Best Value, use of resources and performance

The Scottish Public Finance Manual sets out that accountable officers appointed by the Principal Accountable Officer for the Scottish Administration have a specific responsibility to ensure that arrangements have been made to secure best value.

14.2 Responsibilities of auditors

14.2.1 Appointed auditor responsibilities

Auditor responsibilities are derived from statute, this Code, ISAs, professional requirements, and best practice and cover their responsibilities when auditing financial statements and when discharging their wider scope responsibilities. These are to:

- undertake statutory duties and comply with professional engagement and ethical standards.
- provide an opinion on audited bodies' financial statements and, where appropriate, the regularity of transactions.
- review and report on, as appropriate, other information such as annual governance statements, management commentaries, remuneration reports, grant claims and whole of government returns.
- notify the Auditor General when circumstances indicate that a statutory report may be required.
- participate in arrangements to cooperate and coordinate with other scrutiny bodies (local government sector only).
- demonstrate compliance with the wider public audit scope by reviewing and providing judgements and conclusions on the audited bodies:
 - effectiveness of performance management arrangements in driving economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of public money and assets.
 - suitability and effectiveness of corporate governance arrangements; and
 - financial position and arrangements for securing financial sustainability.

Weaknesses or risks identified by auditors are only those which have come to their attention during their normal audit work in accordance with the Code and may not be all that exist. Communication by auditors of matters arising from the audit of the financial statements or of risks or weaknesses does not absolve management from its responsibility to address the issues raised and to maintain an adequate system of control.

This report communicates how we plan to identify, assess, and obtain sufficient appropriate evidence regarding the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud and to implement appropriate responses to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit.

14.2.2 General principles

This Code is designed such that adherence to it will result in an audit that exhibits these principles.

14.2.2.1 Independent

When undertaking audit work all auditors should be, and should be seen to be, independent. This means auditors should be objective, impartial and comply fully with the FRC ethical standards and any relevant professional or statutory guidance. Auditors will report in public and make recommendations on what they find without being influenced by fear or favour.

Our independence confirmation letter (**Appendix four**) discloses matters relating to our independence and objectivity including any relationships that may bear on the firm's independence and the integrity and objectivity of the audit engagement partner and audit staff.

We confirm that, in our professional judgement, KPMG LLP is independent within the meaning of regulatory and professional requirements and that the objectivity of the Director and audit staff is not impaired

14.2.2.2 Proportionate and risk based

Audit work should be proportionate and risk based. Auditors need to exercise professional scepticism and demonstrate that they understand the environment in which public policy and services operate. Work undertaken should be tailored to the circumstances of the audit and the audit risks identified. Audit findings and judgements made must be supported by appropriate levels of evidence and explanations. Auditors will draw on public bodies' self-assessment and self-evaluation evidence when assessing and identifying audit risk.

14.2.2.3 Quality focused

Auditors should ensure that audits are conducted in a manner that will demonstrate that the relevant ethical and professional standards are complied with and that there are appropriate quality-control arrangements in place as required by statute and professional standards.

14.2.2.4 Coordinated and integrated

It is important that auditors coordinate their work with internal audit, Audit Scotland, other external auditors, and relevant scrutiny bodies to recognise the increasing integration of service delivery and partnership working within the public sector. This would help secure value for money by removing unnecessary duplication and also provide a clear programme of scrutiny activity for audited bodies.

14.2.2.5 Public focused

The work undertaken by external audit is carried out for the public, including their elected representatives, and in its interest. The use of public money means that public audit must be planned and undertaken from a wider perspective than in the private sector and include aspects of public stewardship and best value. It will also recognise that public bodies may operate and deliver services through partnerships, arm's-length external organisations (ALEOs) or other forms of joint working with other public, private or third sector bodies.

14.2.2.6 Transparent

Auditors, when planning and reporting their work, should be clear about what, why and how they audit. To support transparency the main audit outputs should be of relevance to the public and focus on the significant issues arising from the audit.

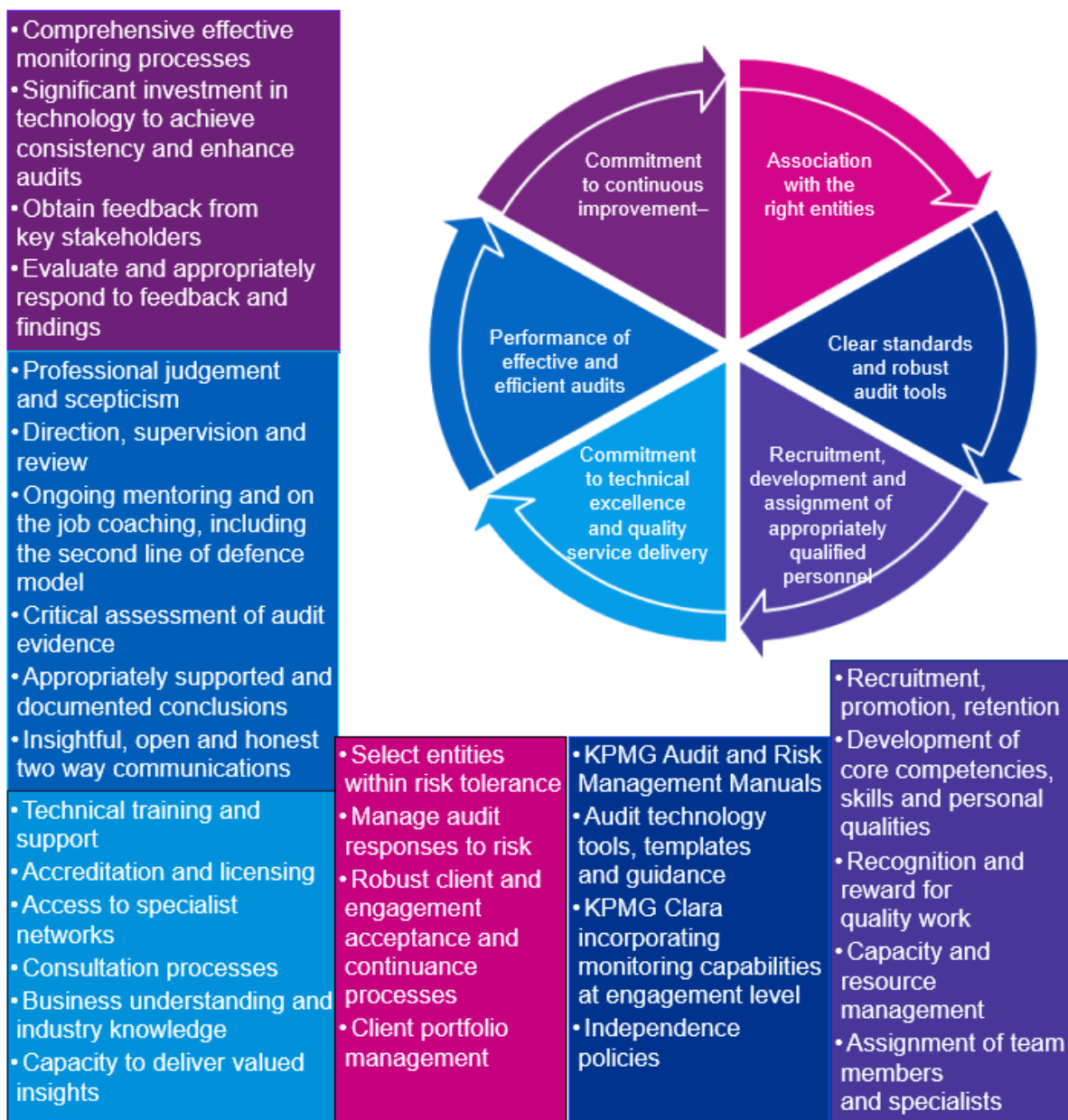
14.2.2.7 Adds value

It is important that auditors recognise the implications of their audit work, including their wider scope responsibilities, and that they clearly demonstrate that they add value or have an impact in the work that they do. This means that public audit should provide clear judgements and conclusions on how well the audited body has discharged its responsibilities and how well they have demonstrated the effectiveness of their arrangements. Auditors should make appropriate and proportionate recommendations for improvement where significant risks are identified.

15 KPMG's Audit Quality (appendix eight)

Audit quality is at the core of everything we do at KPMG and we believe that it is not just about reaching the right opinion, but how we reach that opinion.

To ensure that every partner and employee concentrates on the fundamental skills and behaviours required to deliver an appropriate and independent opinion, we have developed our global Audit Quality Framework.



16 Impact of new standards - ISA (UK) 315 Revised (Appendix nine)

16.1 Summary

ISA (UK) 315 *Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement* incorporates significant changes from the previous version of the ISA. These have been introduced to achieve a more rigorous risk identification and assessment process and thereby promote more specificity in the response to the identified risks. The revised ISA is effective for periods commencing on or after 15 December 2021, and hence for this year's audit.

The revised standard expands on concepts in the existing standards but also introduces new risk assessment process requirements – the changes have a significant impact on our audit methodology and therefore audit approach.

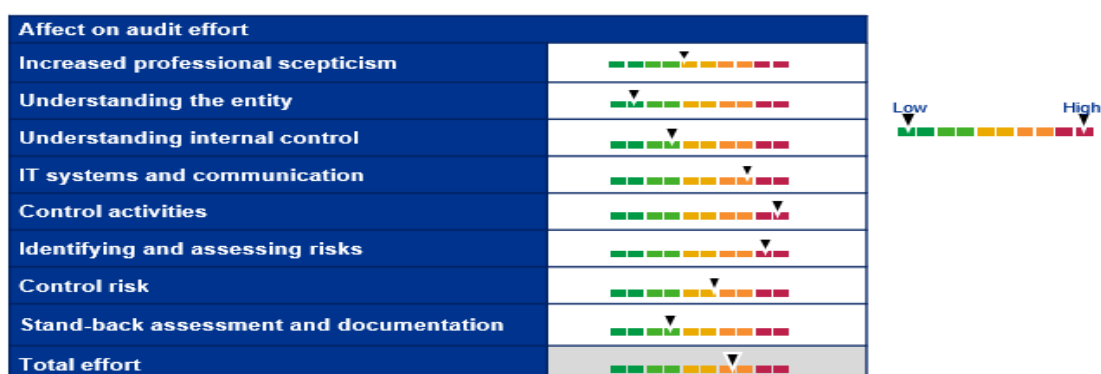
16.2 Why have these revisions been made?

With the changes in the environment, including financial reporting frameworks becoming more complex, technology being used to a greater extent and entities (and their governance structures) becoming more complicated, standard setters recognised that audits need to have a more robust and comprehensive risk identification and assessment mechanism.

The changes are aimed at (i) promoting consistency in effective risk identification and assessment, (ii) modernising the standard by increasing the focus on IT, (iii) enhancing the standard's scalability through a principle based approach, and (iv) focusing auditor attention on exercising professional scepticism throughout risk assessment procedures.

16.3 What does this mean for your audit?

To meet the requirements of this new standard, we are required to spend an increased amount of time across the risk assessment process, including more detailed consideration of the IT environment. These changes will result in increased audit work and hence an increased level of fee. This additional effort is a combination of time necessary to perform the enhanced risk assessment procedures and the anticipated need to involve more technical specialists (particularly IT Audit professionals) in our audits.



17 Impact of new standards - ISA (UK) 240 Revised (Appendix ten)

17.1 Summary and background

ISA (UK) 240 *The auditor’s responsibilities relating to fraud in an audit of financial statements* includes revisions introduced to clarify the auditor’s obligations with respect to fraud and enhance the quality of audit work performed in this area. The revised ISA (UK) is effective for periods commencing on or after 15 December 2021. Unlike ISA (UK) 315 which mirrors updates in the international ISA, the updated UK fraud standard is not based on international changes by the IAASB.

The impact of the revisions to ISA (UK) 240 is less extensive compared to ISA (UK) 315, but has nevertheless resulted in changes to our audit approach.

The table below summarises the main changes and our assessment of their impact.

Area	Summary of changes and Impact
Risk assessment procedures and related activities	<p>[1] Increased focus on applying professional scepticism – the key areas affected are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —the need for auditors not to bias their approach towards obtaining evidence that is corroborative in nature or excluding contradictory evidence, —remaining alert for indications of inauthenticity in documents and records, and —investigating inconsistent or implausible responses to inquiries performed. <p>[2] Requirements to perform inquiries with individuals at the entity are expanded to include, amongst others, those who deal with allegations of fraud.</p> <p>[3] Every audit now requires a specific determination as to whether to involve technical specialists (including forensics) to aid in identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud. This will result in increased involvement of specialists and an expanded scope of work for these specialists, on audit engagements.</p>
Internal discussions and challenge	<p>Enhanced requirements for internal discussions among the audit team to identify and assess the risk of fraud in the audit, including a requirement to determine the need for additional meetings to consider the findings from earlier stages of the audit and their impact on our assessment of the risk of fraud.</p>
Communications with management / TCWG	<p>New requirements for communicating matters related to fraud with management and those charged with governance, in addition to the reporting in our audit reports.</p>

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