KPMG

City of Nanaimo

Audit Planning Report for the year ended December 31, 2018

KPMG LLP

Prepared for the meeting on December 12, 2018

kpmg.ca/audit

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Executive summary

Audit risks

Our audit is risk-focused. In planning our audit we have taken into account key areas of focus for financial reporting. See page 4

Audit materiality

Materiality has been determined based on estimated total revenues. We have determined materiality to be $3,500,000. See page 5

Independence & quality control

We are independent and have extensive quality control and conflict checking processes in place. We provide complete transparency on all services and follow Audit Committee approved protocols.

Current developments

The following new accounting standards have been approved by the Public Sector Accounting Board ("PSAB") and are effective for the City's 2018 fiscal year:

- Related party disclosures
- Inter-entity transactions
- Assets
- Contingent assets
- Contractual rights

Management has commenced work to adopt the new accounting standards. See pages 10-13 for details of the upcoming changes.

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Audit risks

Professional Requirements	Why is it significant?
Fraud risk from revenue recognition. There are generally pressures or incentives on management to commit fraudulent financial reporting through inappropriate revenue recognition when there is an expectation to maintain a balanced budget from year to year.	This is a presumed fraud risk.
Fraud risk from management override of controls	This is a presumed fraud risk. We have not identified any specific additional risks of management override relating to this audit.

Our audit approach

The risk of fraud from revenue recognition has been rebutted.

As the risk of management override of controls is not rebuttable, our audit methodology incorporates the required procedures in professional standards to address this risk. These procedures include testing of journal entries and other adjustments, performing a retrospective review of estimates and evaluating the business rationale of significant unusual transactions.

Materiality

Materiality Benchmark

Prior year total expenses

$156.2 million

(2017: $154.5 million)

Materiality

$3.5 million

2.24% of expenses

(2017: $3.5 million, 2.26% of revenues)

Materiality represents the level at which we think misstatements will reasonably influence users of the financial statements. It considers both quantitative and qualitative factors

To respond to aggregation risk, we design our procedures to detect misstatements at a lower level of materiality.

We will report:

- Corrected audit misstatements
- Uncorrected audit misstatements

Key deliverables and milestones

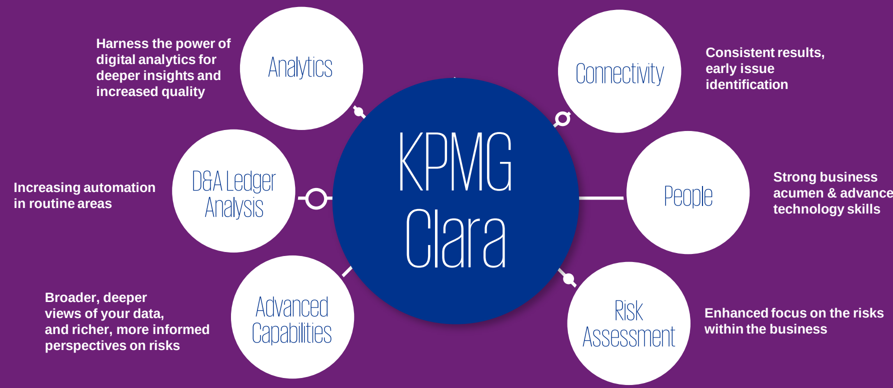
October 2018	November/December 2018	March 2019	April/May 2019
Commence audit planning	Present Audit Plan to Finance and Audit Committee Perform interim fieldwork	Perform year-end fieldwork	Present Audit Findings to Finance and Audit Committee Issue audit opinion

KPMG

The audit of today, tomorrow & the future

As part of KPMG's technology leadership, our audit practice has developed technologies and alliances to continuously enhance our capabilities and deliver an exceptional audit experience.

Technology empowers us with deep analysis over your financial information, focusing our effort and interactions on the areas of greatest risk and minimizing disruption to your business.



Technology we use today

Tool	Benefit to audit
KPMG Clara Collaboration	KCCC is our secure audit platform and a one-stop shop through which we plan, execute and manage the audit, providing you with real-time access to the process at every step, including exchange of information and access to the real-time reporting you need in one central location.
KPMG Clara Advanced Capabilities	KPMG Clara Advanced Capabilities leverage our data and analytics capabilities, enabling us to analyze 100% of your general ledger data in the planning and account analysis stage and adjust our planned audit approach accordingly to target the areas of greatest risk. It allows us to use automation in performing our audit procedures over accounts such as (teams to edit for client-specific D&A routines; i.e., revenue and receivables, salaries, purchases and payables) and journal entries.
Visualization Tool	Our Visualization tool is a powerful and flexible end-to-end analytics platform which we leverage to display dynamic visualization of your data. This enables us to provide valuable insights to your business throughout our audit process.
Derivatives and Securities Valuation Tool	Our derivatives and securities valuation tool brings advanced valuation capability to independently re-price 100% of your level 1, 2 investment securities and derivative instruments. Our detailed reporting provides you greater insight, revealing instances where your pricing vendors may value sub-asset classes more conservatively or aggressively than others.
Account Analysis Tool	Our account analysis tool provides meaningful general ledger data insights during the planning phase of the audit that can be used to assist the engagement team in obtaining a more thorough understanding of the business processes and underlying flow of transactions through utilization of Account Analysis, Visual Ledger and Journal Entry Analysis functional features. Our tool enables a more precise risk assessment and development of a tailored audit approach.
Journal Entry Analysis	Our journal entry tool assists in the performance of detailed journal entry testing based on engagement-specific risk identification and circumstances. Our tool provides auto-generated journal entry population statistics and focusses our audit effort on journal entries that are riskier in nature.

The audit of today, tomorrow & the future

We continue to make significant investments in enhanced methodologies, new technologies and strategic alliances with leading technology companies that can have a transformative impact on auditing, and more broadly, financial reporting. KPMG is investing in the development of innovative audit technologies through both internal solutions and through alliances with technology firms such as Finger Food, Microsoft, IBM Watson and others. We are committed to investing in cognitive technology to develop external auditing tools and technologies. Cognitive technology will enable us to teach a machine how to perceive, reason, and learn like a human being. This will be transformative to our profession, and will directly benefit City of Nanaimo now and in the future.

We are developing intelligent automation to enable programmed reviews of unstructured data in source documents; freeing our professionals to focus their efforts on areas of greater risk. This may sound simple, but it's actually quite powerful, with complex underlying technologies.

Technology under development

Tools	Benefit to audit
Business process mining (BPM)	BPM harnesses sub-ledger analytics and provides us with a deeper understanding of your processes. Our BPM tool is currently being piloted globally and will be coming soon to Canada. The tool provides immediate visualization of how 100% of your transactions are being processed to complement your process narratives and flow charts. A deeper understanding of your processes enhances our understanding of your business. This will ensure our team is focused on auditing the right risks and leveraging your team's resources efficiently. It also helps us identify inefficiencies or manual workarounds in a process and highlights where the process is under stress.
Dynamic Risk Assessment	Dynamic Risk Assessment (DRA) gives us a more sophisticated, forward-looking and multi-dimensional approach to assessing audit risk. Using network theory, DRA considers not just the traditional, two-dimensional view of severity and likelihood but also how interconnected the risks are, how fast they may emerge and how systemic they are. It will provide a holistic enterprise-wide assessment of your risks, ensuring we have identified the relevant risk exposures that need to be incorporated into our audit approach.
Sentiment Analysis	Sentiment analysis is about scanning newsfeeds, social media and public data to get a real-time view of your brands while flagging emerging risks in the process. This allows us to highlight trends globally, and can also help to identify hotspots by asset or geography. If we see a spike in 'noise,' we investigate and discuss with you, as well as make an assessment of the impact on our audit.
Optical Contract Reader & Analysis Tool	Our Optical Contract Reader & Analysis Tool provides us with capabilities to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the contract review process. This works by automating the ingestion of contracts and related source documents and extracting and summarizing key terms for the audit engagement team's consideration, in turn providing increased coverage of the population and resulting in greater audit quality. The tool can also be used to read unstructured source documents in PDF format, extracting certain data such as invoice date, invoice number, account number, order number and total amount. This data is then compiled and compared to structured data from the general ledger. Time savings generated from this intelligent automation solution will allow our team to focus their efforts on areas of greater risk.
Robotic Process Automation (RPA)	This application of cognitive computing technology allows our team to configure computer software—or a "robot"—to capture and interpret existing applications for processing a transaction, manipulating data, triggering responses, and communicating with other digital systems.

Current developments

Please visit KPMG's Audit Committee Institute (ACI) / Current Developments page for current developments in Canadian auditing, other professional standards, auditing and regulatory matters. Our discussions with you, our audit opinion and what KPMG is seeing in the marketplace—both from an audit and industry perspective—indicate the following is specific information that will be of particular interest to you. We would, of course, be happy to further discuss this information with you at your convenience.

Thought Leadership

Thought Leadership	Overview	Links
Accelerate	Accelerate is a KPMG trends report and video series that includes the perspective of subject matter leaders from across KPMG in Canada on seven key issues impacting organizations today that are disrupting the audit committee mandate.	Link to report
Canadian CEO Outlook Survey	Canadian CEOs are confident and the vast majority expect to achieve growth over the coming year, but what is driving that optimism? And what are Canadian CEOs doing to deliver on their expectations?	Link to report
Audit Quality 2017	Learn about KPMG's ongoing commitment to continuous audit quality improvement. We are investing in new innovative technologies and building strategic alliances with leading technology companies that will have a transformative impact on the auditing process and profession. How do we seek to make an impact on society through the work that we do?	Link to report

Current developments

Public Sector Accounting Standards

Standard	Summary and implications
Asset Retirement Obligations	– A new standard has been approved that is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2021. – The new standard addresses the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of legal obligations associated with retirement of tangible capital assets in productive use. Retirement costs would be recognized as an integral cost of owning and operating tangible capital assets. PSAB currently contains no specific guidance in this area. – The ARO standard would require the public sector entity to record a liability related to future costs of any legal obligations to be incurred upon retirement of any controlled tangible capital assets (“TCA”). The amount of the initial liability would be added to the historical cost of the asset and amortized over its useful life. – As a result of the new standard, the public sector entity would have to: • consider how the additional liability will impact net debt, as a new liability will be recognized with no corresponding increase in a financial asset; • carefully review legal agreements, senior government directives and legislation in relation to all controlled TCA to determine if any legal obligations exist with respect to asset retirements; • begin considering the potential effects on the organization as soon as possible to coordinate with resources outside the finance department to identify AROs and obtain information to estimate the value of potential AROs to avoid unexpected issues.
Revenue	– A new standard has been approved that is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2022. – The new standard establishes a single framework to categorize revenues to enhance the consistency of revenue recognition and its measurement. – The standard notes that in the case of revenues arising from an exchange, a public sector entity must ensure the recognition of revenue aligns with the satisfaction of related performance obligations. – The standard notes that unilateral revenues arise when no performance obligations are present, and recognition occurs when there is authority to record the revenue and an event has happened that gives the public sector entity the right to the revenue.

Current developments (continued)

Public Sector Accounting Standards (continued)

Standard	Summary and implications
Financial Instruments and Foreign Currency Translation	– New accounting standards, PS3450 *Financial Instruments*, PS2601 *Foreign Currency Translation*, PS1201 *Financial Statement Presentation* and PS3041 *Portfolio Investments* have been approved by PSAB and are effective for years commencing on or after April 1, 2021. – Equity instruments quoted in an active market and free-standing derivatives are to be carried at fair value. All other financial instruments, including bonds, can be carried at cost or fair value depending on the government's choice and this choice must be made on initial recognition of the financial instrument and is irrevocable. – Hedge accounting is not permitted. – A new statement, the Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses, will be included in the financial statements. Unrealized gains and losses incurred on fair value accounted financial instruments will be presented in this statement. Realized gains and losses will continue to be presented in the statement of operations.
Employee Future Benefit Obligations	– The Public Sector Accounting Board ("PSAB") has initiated a review of sections PS3250 *Retirement Benefits* and PS3255 *Post-Employment Benefits, Compensated Absences and Termination Benefits*. Given the complexity of issues involved and potential implications of any changes that may arise from this review, the project will be undertaken in phases. Phase I will address specific issues related to measurement of employment benefits. Phase II will address accounting for plans with risk sharing features, multi-employer defined benefit plans and sick leave benefits. – Two Invitations to Comment were issued and have closed. The first Invitation to Comment sought guidance on whether the deferral provisions in existing public sector standards remain appropriate and justified and the appropriateness of accounting for various components of changes in the value of the accrued benefit obligation and plan assets. The second Invitation to Comment sought guidance on the present value measurement of accrued benefit obligations. – A third Invitation to Comment seeks guidance on non-traditional pension plans. The deadline for responses to the third Invitation to Comment is February 1, 2019. – The ultimate objective of this project is to issue a new employment benefits section to replace existing guidance.

Current developments (continued)

Public Sector Accounting Standards (continued)

Standard	Summary and implications
Public Private Partnerships (“P3”)	– A taskforce was established in 2016 as a result of increasing use of public private partnerships for the delivery of services and provision of assets. – A Statement of Principles (“SOP”) was issued in August 2017 which proposes new requirements for recognizing, measuring and classifying infrastructure procured through a public private partnership. An Exposure Draft of the new standard is expected to be issued in December 2018. – The SOP proposes that recognition of infrastructure by the public sector entity would occur when it controls the purpose and use of the infrastructure, when it controls access and the price, if any, charged for use, and it controls any significant interest accumulated in the infrastructure when the P3 ends. – The SOP proposes the public sector entity recognize a liability when it needs to pay cash or non-cash consideration to the private sector partner for the infrastructure.
International Strategy	– PSAB is in the process of reviewing its current approach towards International Public Sector Accounting Standards. This project may result in changes to the role PSAB plays in setting standards in Canada. – A consultation paper was released for comment in May 2018 and has closed. The consultation paper described the decision-making criteria PSAB expects to consider in evaluating the international strategy that best serves the public sector. It also introduced four proposed international strategies that PSAB considers to be viable.

Current developments (continued)

Public Sector Accounting Standards (continued)

Standard	Summary and implications
Concepts Underlying Financial Performance	– PSAB is in the process of reviewing the conceptual framework that provides the core concepts and objectives underlying Canadian public sector accounting standards. – A Statement of Concepts ("SOC") and Statement of Principles ("SOP") were issued for comment in May 2018 and has closed. – The SOC proposes a revised, ten chapter conceptual framework intended to replace PS 1000 *Financial Statement Concepts* and PS 1100 *Financial Statement Objectives*. The revised conceptual framework would be defined and elaborate on the characteristics of public sector entities and their financial reporting objectives. Additional information would be provided about financial statement objectives, qualitative characteristics and elements. General recognition and measurement criteria, and presentation concepts would be introduced. – The SOP includes principles intended to replace PS 1201 *Financial Statement Presentation*. The SOP proposes: • Removal of the net debt indicator, except for on the statement of net debt where it would be calculated exclusive of financial assets and liabilities that are externally restricted and/or not available to settle the liabilities or financial assets. • Changes to common terminology used in the financial statements, including re-naming accumulated surplus (deficit) to net assets (liabilities). • Restructuring the statement of financial position to present non-financial assets before liabilities. • Removal of the statement of remeasurement gains (losses) with the information instead included on a new statement called the statement of changes in net assets (liabilities). This new statement would present the changes in each component of net assets (liabilities). • A new provision whereby an entity can use an amended budget in certain circumstances. – Inclusion of disclosures related to risks and uncertainties that could affect the entity's financial position.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Audit quality and risk management

KPMG maintains a system of quality control designed to reflect our drive and determination to deliver independent, unbiased advice and opinions, and also meet the requirements of Canadian professional standards. Quality control is fundamental to our business and is the responsibility of every partner and employee. The following diagram summarises the six key elements of our quality control systems. Visit our [Audit Quality Resources]page for more information including access to our audit quality report, *Audit quality: Our hands-on process*.

Other controls include:

- Before the firm issues its audit report, Engagement Quality Control Reviewer reviews the appropriateness of key elements of publicly listed client audits.
- Technical department and specialist resources provide real-time support to audit teams in the field.

We conduct regular reviews of engagements and partners. Review teams are independent and the work of every audit partner is reviewed at least once every three years.

We have policies and guidance to ensure that work performed by engagement personnel meets applicable professional standards, regulatory requirements and the firm's standards of quality.

We do not offer services that would impair our independence.

All KPMG partners and staff are required to act with integrity and objectivity and comply with applicable laws, regulations and professional standards at all times.

The processes we employ to help retain and develop people include:

- Assignment based on skills and experience;
- Rotation of partners;
- Performance evaluation;
- Development and training; and Appropriate supervision and coaching.

We have policies and procedures for deciding whether to accept or continue a client relationship or to perform a specific engagement for that client.

Existing audit relationships are reviewed annually and evaluated to identify instances where we should discontinue our professional association with the client.

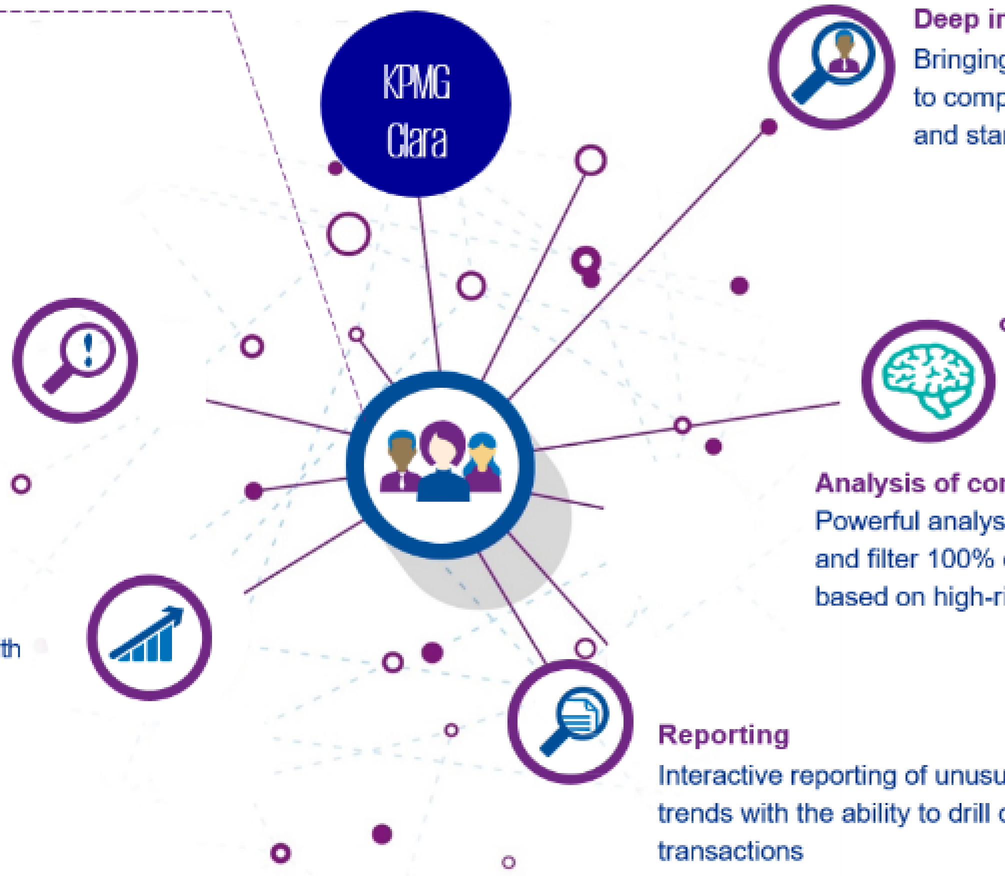
Appendix 2: KPMG's audit approach and methodology

This year we will expand our use of technology in our audit through our new smart audit platform, KPMG Clara.

Collaboration in the audit
A dedicated KPMG Audit home page gives you real-time access to information, insights and alerts from your engagement team

Issue identification
Continuous updates on audit progress, risks and findings before issues become events

Data-driven risk assessment
Automated identification of transactions with unexpected or unusual account combinations — helping focus on higher risk transactions and outliers



Deep industry insights
Bringing intelligence and clarity to complex issues, regulations and standards

Analysis of complete populations
Powerful analysis to quickly screen, sort and filter 100% of your journal entries based on high-risk attributes

Reporting
Interactive reporting of unusual patterns and trends with the ability to drill down to individual transactions

Appendix 3: Lean in Audit™

An innovative approach leading to enhanced value and quality

Our new innovative audit approach, Lean in Audit, further improves audit value and productivity to help deliver real insight to you. Lean in Audit is process oriented, directly engaging organizational stakeholders and employing hands-on tools, such as walkthroughs and flowcharts of actual financial processes.

By embedding Lean techniques into our core audit delivery process, our teams are able to enhance their understanding of the business processes and control environment within your organization – allowing us to provide actionable quality and productivity improvement observations.

Any insights gathered through the course of the audit will be available to both engagement teams and yourselves. For example, we may identify control gaps and potential process improvement areas, while companies have the opportunity to apply such insights to streamline processes, inform business decisions, improve compliance, lower costs, increase productivity, strengthen customer service and satisfaction and drive overall performance.

How it works

Lean in Audit employs three key Lean techniques:

1. Lean training

Provide basic Lean training and equip our teams with a new Lean mindset to improve quality, value and productivity.

2. Interactive workshops

Perform interactive workshops to conduct walkthroughs of selected financial processes providing end to end transparency and understanding of process and control quality and effectiveness.

3. Insight reporting

Quick and pragmatic insight report including your team's immediate quick win actions and prioritized opportunities to realize benefit.

Appendix 4: Required communications

In accordance with professional standards, there are a number of communications that are required during the course of and upon completion of our audit. These include:

Engagement letter

The objectives of the audit, our responsibilities in carrying out our audit, as well as management's responsibilities, are set out in the engagement letter and any subsequent amendment letters.

Management representation letter

We will obtain from management certain representations at the completion of the annual audit. In accordance with professional standards, copies of the representation letter will be provided to the Finance and Audit Committee.

Audit planning report

As attached

Audit findings report

At the completion of our audit, we will provide a report to the Finance and Audit Committee.

Required inquiries

Professional standards require that during the planning of our audit we obtain your views on risk of fraud and other matters. We make similar inquiries to management as part of our planning process; responses to these will assist us in planning our overall audit strategy and audit approach accordingly

CPAB Audit Quality Insights Report (October 2018) (formerly the "Big Four Firm Public Report")

Appendix 5: Expected form of report

To the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Nanaimo

Opinion

We have audited financial statements of the City of Nanaimo (the Entity), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2018
- the statement of operations for the year then ended
- the statement of changes in net financial assets for the year then ended
- the statements of cash flows for the year then ended
- and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

(Hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity as at December 31, 2018, and its results of operations, its changes in net financial assets and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our auditors' report.

We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada and we have fulfilled our other responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

Appendix 5: Expected form of report (continued)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.
- The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Appendix 6: Audit Approach

Account	Audit Approach
Tangible capital assets and deferred development cost charges	Review the approval and related review process for capital expenditures to ensure they are in line with approved budgets. Perform substantive procedures such as agreeing additions to supporting documentation, analytical procedures over tangible capital assets and amortization. Compare actual spending to annual capital budget and overall replacement program and infrastructure construction progress against capital plan. Validate assumptions over remaining useful lives through discussions with engineering and review of replacement/maintenance schedules. Test deferred capital contributions received to ensure amounts are appropriately restricted and accurately recorded. Review management's assessment of contaminated sites and verify completeness and reasonableness of liabilities recognized. Review agreements for contractual commitments and related disclosure requirements.
Salaries and benefits	Perform substantive procedures such as testing of cut-off and analytical procedures over payroll liabilities and expense. Review of assumptions and method used in estimating the liability of future employee benefits to ensure the assumptions and methods used are reasonable and consistent with Public Sector Accounting Standards. Retrospective review of management's previous estimates. Review contracts to ensure that specific contingencies and settlements have been appropriately recorded.
Cash and investments	Agree cash balances to bank reconciliations and bank confirmations. Agree recorded values of investments to the investment manager confirmation. Agree a sample of freely traded investments to readily available 3rd party quotes.
Revenue and receivables management	Perform substantive analytical procedures over tax revenue based on BC Assessment Authority assessed values and Council approved property tax rates by class. Disaggregated analytical testing of revenue balances compared to prior year and budget. Assessment of revenue recognition in accordance with Public Sector Accounting Standards.
Expenses, procurement and payables	Perform a search for unrecorded liabilities by testing payments made subsequent to year end. Perform analytical procedures comparing actual balances to expectations. Test expense reports (at both the management and Council level) to ensure appropriate review and compliance with the City's reimbursement policies.