



FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT COVERAGE PLAN

For financial statement fiscal years ending in 2022, 2023 and 2024

February 2021



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The Office of the Auditor General of British Columbia would like to acknowledge with respect that we conduct our work on Coast Salish territories. Primarily, this is on the Lkwungen-speaking people's (Esquimalt and Songhees) traditional lands, now known as Victoria, and the WSÁNEĆ people's (Pauquachin, Tsartlip, Tsawout, Tseycum) traditional lands, now known as Saanich.



AUDITOR GENERAL'S COMMENTS

MICHAEL A. PICKUP, FCPA, FCA
Auditor General of British Columbia

My office's annual audit of government's Summary Financial Statements is the largest financial audit in B.C. It encompasses central government plus 140 other government organizations, including Crown corporations, universities, colleges, school districts, health authorities and similar entities that are controlled by or accountable to the provincial government.

For the year ending March 31, 2020 annual revenues and expenses were each about \$59 billion. Assets and liabilities were about \$102 billion and \$94 billion, respectively. Given the magnitude of this audit and our limited capacity, we work with private-sector auditors to complete the necessary work.

This Financial Statement Audit Coverage Plan outlines how we determine which government entities' financial statements we will audit directly, and which will be audited by private sector firms.

As required by the *Auditor General Act*, our plan covers the next three fiscal years and is prepared for the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts. With that committee's approval, the plan informs our annual budget request to the Select Standing Committee on Finance and Government Services.

One of the goals of this plan is to ensure that we have the right depth and breadth of knowledge about the business of government so we can focus our efforts on risk areas, while also fulfilling our role as the independent audit office of the province.

Our audit of government's Summary Financial Statements will be conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards (GAAS) as prescribed by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada. These standards require that we have an appropriate understanding of the business processes of the government reporting entity to ensure that the information contained within the Summary Financial Statements is complete and has been fairly presented.

This plan meets the professional requirements under GAAS and will allow me to sign the audit opinion on government's Summary Financial Statements.

In October 2021 we plan to provide the legislative assembly with a report on fiscal 2020/21 financial audit issues. This will include financial management and control work we are planning to do on expenses related to COVID-19.

I am pleased to present this plan, with all the information required by the *Auditor General Act*, to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts for review and approval.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael A. Pickup". The signature is fluid and cursive, written in a professional style.

Michael A. Pickup, FCPA, FCA
Auditor General of British Columbia
Victoria, B.C.
February 2021

REPORT AT A GLANCE

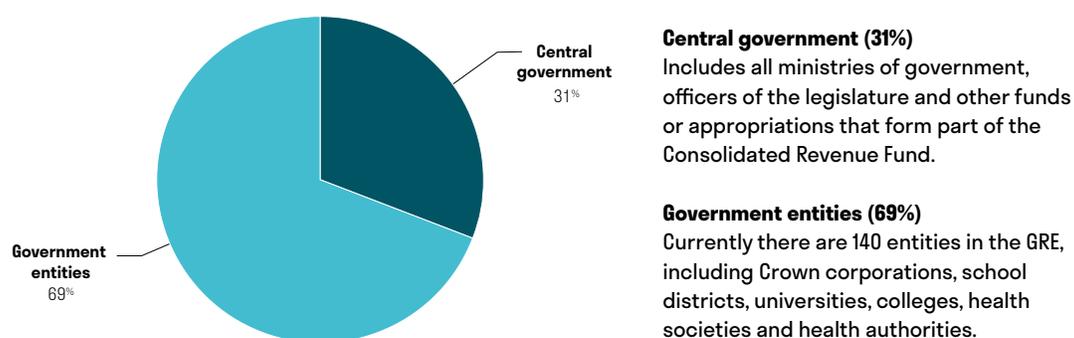
Financial Statement Audit Coverage Plan Highlights

- The Financial Statement Audit Coverage Plan for the three fiscal years ending in 2022, 2023 and 2024 is provided to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts for approval.
- The Auditor General audits the province's consolidated Summary Financial Statements, which encompass the accounts of central government plus 140 other government entities that prepare their own annual audited financial statements.
- The Auditor General audits central government, whereas both the Auditor General and private-sector firms audit government entities.

Audit Coverage

Based on the March 31, 2020 Summary Financial Statements, central government's share of expenses is about 31%, while government entities have about 69% of expenses.

Total government expenses for fiscal year ending March 31, 2020



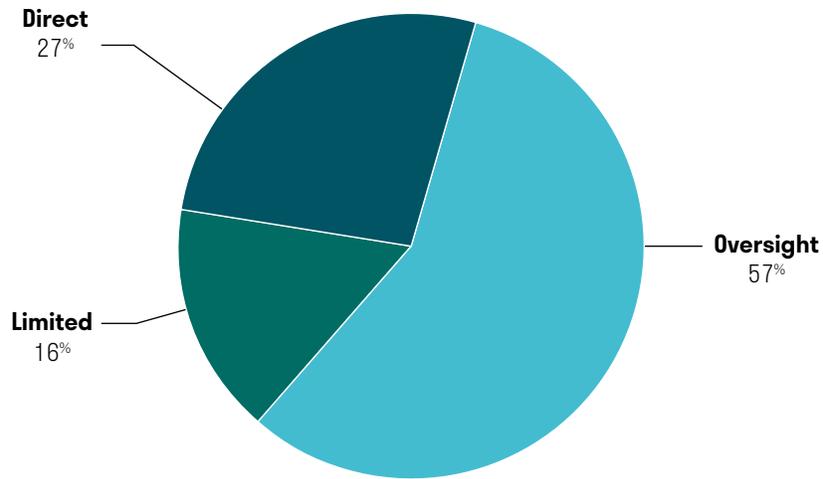
For the 140 government entities, the Auditor General has one of three levels of involvement:

- Auditing an entity directly, using office staff or contracting with an audit firm
- Performing oversight procedures, including attending meetings with the entity's auditor and the entity, and reviewing the auditor's work
- Limited involvement, mainly through written communications with the entity's auditor

[Appendix A](#) outlines our level of audit involvement with each of the 140 government entities.

Based on expenses included in the March 31, 2020 Summary Financial Statements, the Auditor General is involved with government entity audits on a direct or oversight basis for 84% of those expenses.

Government entity expenses by level of audit involvement for fiscal year ending March 31, 2020



APPROVALS REQUESTED

We request that the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts approve the following:

- 1** the Financial Statement Audit Coverage Plan for financial statement fiscal years ending in 2022, 2023 and 2024, as detailed in [Appendix A](#)
- 2** the Auditor General continuing as the appointed auditor for six government entities where the engagement term exceeds five consecutive fiscal years (see [Exhibit 5](#))
- 3** the Auditor General being appointed auditor for one entity outside the government reporting entity: the Provincial Employees Community Services Fund.

BACKGROUND

According to section 10(1) of the *Auditor General Act* (the Act), the Auditor General is the auditor of the government reporting entity (GRE). The GRE includes central government (e.g., ministries) and 140 other government entities, such as Crown corporations, universities, colleges, school districts, health authorities and similar entities that are controlled by or accountable to the provincial government.

The Auditor General must report annually to the legislative assembly, in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards (GAAS), on the financial statements of the GRE. These are known as government's Summary Financial Statements.

The annual audit of the Summary Financial Statements is the largest audit performed in the province. It provides assurance to legislators, credit rating agencies and the people of British Columbia as to whether the Summary Financial Statements present fairly the financial position and operating results of government.

Audit opinions are an auditor's way of communicating whether the financial statements of an entity are presented fairly. An audit is not designed to examine every transaction and to catch every error that might be included in a set of accounts, nor is it designed to ensure that the notes to the financial statements describe every detail related to the entity. Audits should ensure there are no material, or significant, errors. An audit is performed using professional judgment, which includes focusing the audit work on areas that are significant and are more

likely to be in error. When the audit is complete, the audit opinion explains any concerns auditors have with the quality and accuracy of financial reporting.

The opinion on the Summary Financial Statements is the Auditor General's alone, but in B.C., the audit of the GRE is accomplished through the combined work of our office and private-sector auditors. The Auditor General audits government ministries, but the private sector audits most of the other entities and trust funds in the GRE. The Auditor General is responsible for overseeing this process and determining what level of involvement our office will have with each entity.

The Financial Statement Audit Coverage Plan for financial statement fiscal years ending in 2022, 2023 and 2024 is provided to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts under section 10(6) of the *Auditor General Act*. Section 10(7) of the Act requires the plan to include the following information:

- a) a list of the government entities and trust funds for which the Auditor General proposes that the Auditor General be appointed
- b) a list of the government entities and trust funds for which the Auditor General proposes that other auditors be appointed
- c) the implications of the plan on the Auditor General's budget
- d) a request for exemption from the prohibition against being appointed the auditor of a government entity or a trust fund for a period of more than five consecutive fiscal years
- e) the criteria and selection process for the appointment of the auditors of government entities and trust funds
- f) the involvement of the Auditor General in the audit process for government entities and trust funds for which auditors other than the Auditor General are the auditors
- g) a summary of consultations on the plan with officials of those government entities and trust funds referred to in paragraph (b)

The selection process for determining the Auditor General's level of involvement with each entity is risk-based and aligns with GAAS for the audit of group financial statements. GAAS require us to be involved in the audit of all significant entities (components) of the Summary Financial Statements.

The plan details the levels of involvement we use to gain knowledge of entities and sectors during the overall audit of the Summary Financial Statements.

The plan has been prepared, in accordance with the requirements of the Act, to inform the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts as the committee fulfills its responsibility (under section 10(9)) to review and approve the plan.

PLAN FOUNDATION AND PREPARATION

The Financial Statement Audit Coverage Plan identifies our level of involvement with each entity in the government reporting entity (GRE) so that the Auditor General will have the knowledge necessary to sign the opinion on the audit of government's Summary Financial Statements. The plan also shows the process we use to determine which entities we will audit directly, and which will be audited by private-sector auditors.

The B.C. government's Summary Financial Statements are a consolidation of two distinct components of the GRE:

1. **Core government operations, which form the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF):**
Under section 10(2) of the Act, the Auditor General is the auditor of all ministries of government, officers of the legislature and other funds or appropriations that form part of the CRF.
2. **Government entities that are included in the GRE:** Canadian public sector accounting standards have criteria to determine which entities should be included in the GRE. Currently there are 140 entities in the GRE, not including the trusts, ministries and a few other entities that form the CRF (see [Appendix A](#)). Sections 10(3), 10(4), 10(5) and 10(11) of the Act establish the auditor appointment process for these entities. Each entity prepares its own annual audited financial statements, and their financial statements are consolidated into government's Summary Financial Statements.

Assurance standards require that we develop an appropriate understanding of the GRE to assess potential risks related to our audit of the Summary Financial Statements. We acquire this understanding through:

1. an audit of the consolidation of the GRE
2. an audit of the accounts of central government (the ministries in the CRF)
3. an audit of the financial statements of government entities and trust funds
4. oversight of audits performed by private-sector auditors for the financial statements of government entities and trust funds
5. audits of economy, efficiency, effectiveness, accountability and statutory, regulatory and contractual compliance, undertaken under sections 11(8), 12 and 13 of the Act

Audit of the consolidation of the GRE

Section 10(1) of the Act appoints the Auditor General as the auditor of the GRE. However, because there are too many entities in the GRE for us to audit directly, private-sector auditors audit most of the entities. We then audit government's compilation of these entities' financial statements, along with the CRF. Together, this is known as our audit of government's Summary Financial Statements.

We contact each entity's auditor to communicate our expectations, the information required and deadlines. In addition to obtaining information about audit planning, audit completion and the audited financial statements, we also review many of the management letters that the private-sector auditors issue to each entity. Our goal is to assess whether there are any systemic weaknesses or breakdowns in controls that government should address.

Audit of the accounts of central government

Section 10(2) of the Act requires the Auditor General to audit government ministries, officers of the legislature and other funds or appropriations that form part of the CRF. Ministries and most of the officers do not currently produce their own financial statements, although they share a common financial reporting system. We conduct this work directly.

To support our audit of the accounts of central government, we invest significantly in gaining knowledge of government's business—for example, its operating and financial processes, systems and controls that form the basis for assessments of risk that are required under generally accepted auditing standards (GAAS).

Our own financial accounts are part of central government, and our financial statements are audited by an independent auditor appointed by the legislative assembly.

Audit of the financial statements of government entities and trust funds

The opinion on the Summary Financial Statements is the Auditor General's alone. However, the audit of the GRE is a combined effort by us and private-sector auditors.

There are three levels of involvement of the Auditor General in the financial statement audits of government entities:

1. **High (direct) involvement:** The audit is conducted either by us or by a private-sector firm under contract. In either case, our office is responsible for the audit and signs the audit opinion. For the year ending March 31, 2021 we have one audit that is performed under contract to a private-sector firm: the BC Liquor Distribution Branch. Direct audit involvement gives us the best understanding of an auditee's business.
2. **Moderate (oversight) involvement:** The audit is conducted by a private-sector firm. We conduct extended procedures to better understand the business of, the issues in, and the audit risk involved with these entities. These extended procedures include attending audit committee meetings and reviewing the appointed auditor's audit plans and year-end audit files. These procedures give us information about the audited entity and allow us to assess whether the audit work is sufficient for the Auditor General to form an opinion on government's Summary Financial Statements.
3. **Low (limited) involvement:** The audit is conducted by a private-sector firm. To meet professional requirements, the Auditor General informs the appointed auditor that our office will be relying on their work and may direct or review the audit work as required. We also work with the auditor if there is a specific issue in the entity or sector that needs to be addressed, as we may be able to provide information or request that additional audit work be performed if required. We might also review a sample of the auditor's files.

The financial statement audit process

Regardless of whether the Auditor General or a private-sector firm is the auditor, a financial statement audit has five steps:

1. **Pre-engagement procedures:** Before the audit begins, the auditor performs procedures, such as an independence assessment and a pre-engagement audit risk assessment. The auditor confirms their independence from the client and issues an engagement letter that sets out the objectives, scope and limitations of the audit engagement, the responsibilities of management and the auditor, and other matters.
2. **Risk assessment:** While planning for the audit, the auditor gathers information about the client and its operating environment, including information about the client's internal controls and business processes.
3. **Risk response:** After assessing the audit risks (the areas where errors are more likely to occur), the auditor performs audit procedures to verify the accuracy of the figures in the financial statements.

4. **Reporting:** The auditor issues an opinion on the financial statements, and a report on the audit findings to management and the audit committee.
5. **Follow-up:** Issues identified during the audit are followed up on in the next year's audit to see if recommendations were implemented.

For more information about this process, see [What to Expect from a Financial Audit](#).

Audits of economy, efficiency, effectiveness, accountability and statutory, regulatory and contractual compliance

Each year, we also conduct work in addition to financial statement audits. The resulting reports and audits can provide support for our opinion on the Summary Financial Statements.

The information we gain from these reports—in areas such as financial management, IT security and planning, governance, risk management, public-private partnerships and others—is key to our understanding of the GRE and assessing financial risk. This information also helps us meet GAAS requirements when we audit the Summary Financial Statements.

How we prepare the audit coverage plan

In designing the plan, we make audit coverage decisions in three stages.

First, for each entity, we perform a risk assessment to determine if the entity should be considered a significant component of the Summary Financial Statements. We make this assessment based on the financial size of the entity and on other relevant risks, such as whether the entity:

- delivers a core service
- has a high level of public interest
- possesses a high inherent risk to government (related to programs delivered or roles fulfilled)
- is complex
- will likely have issues that could materially affect the Summary Financial Statements
- has other risk factors

For entities that are determined to be significant components of the Summary Financial Statements, assurance standards require us to have more than a low level of involvement. As well, based on the risk assessments, we have in some cases determined that our involvement must extend beyond five years.

Second, for entities assessed as not being a significant component of the Summary Financial Statements, we determine, for each type, the sufficient level of direct audit or oversight involvement.

The plan rotates involvement through these entities on a two- to five-year cycle. This allows us to keep up with risks and issues in and across each of these groups.

Finally, we assess all new or planned government entities and trust funds for significance and risk to decide if we should audit them directly for the first three years, consistent with section 10(4) of the Act.

The requirement to appoint an auditor is usually specified in the enabling legislation, constitution or bylaws of each entity. Once the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts approves our audit coverage plan, with or without amendments, we contact the entities affected and arrange to be appointed as their auditor.

Due to the evolving risks involved with such a large audit, we sometimes change the audit coverage plan approved by the committee in the prior year. This year there is one such change. Last year, we noted we would be the auditor of the Office of the Representative for Children and Youth (ORCY) for the foreseeable future. After recent discussions with ORCY, we have determined there is no legislative requirement for us to provide an audit of a full set of financial statements. We have been conducting an audit of their financial statements for many years based on a previous audit request from ORCY. For ORCY and other legislative offices, the only requirement is for their accounts to be subject to audit insofar as their accounts are included within the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Therefore, starting in fiscal 2021, we will not conduct a full audit of their financial statements, but instead include their accounts in our audit of central government.

We normally perform the audit of new entities for at least the first three years of their existence, as allowed by section 10(4) of the Act. For this audit plan, we are not aware of any new entities having been established; therefore, there is no need to decide whether we will audit a new entity.

In [Appendix B](#) we list subsidiaries, partnerships and joint ventures of government entities included in the Summary Financial Statements for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2020. We used the fiscal 2020 list as a basis from which to note whether we will be the auditor of the subsidiaries for the 2021 fiscal year.

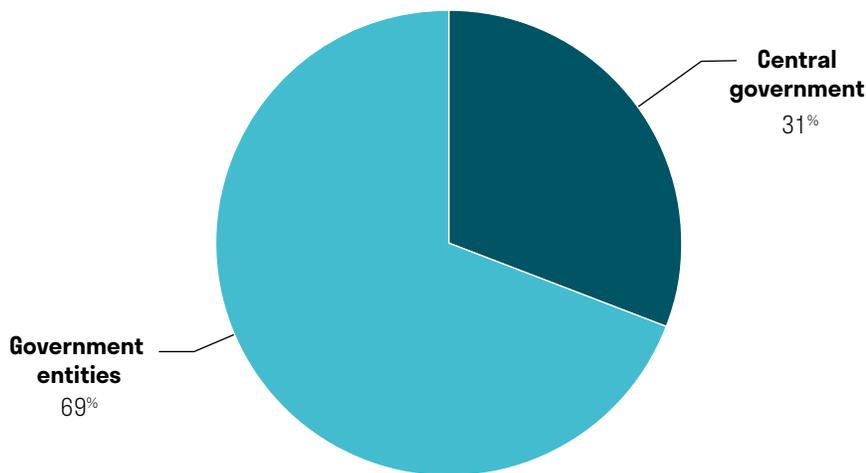
Subsidiaries are stand-alone organizations. Most of them receive a separate audit opinion, but they are consolidated into the financial statements of their parent entity. [Appendix B](#) lists the parent entity (from [Appendix A](#)) and its subsidiaries. It also notes whether the subsidiaries are audited by our office. Some subsidiaries are small and may not require an audit. There are over 100 subsidiaries listed.

We would be happy to discuss any aspect of our plan with the committee.

THE PLAN FOR 2022, 2023 AND 2024

The plan addresses the audit of entities in the government reporting entity (GRE) that are not reported through the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF). As [Exhibit 1](#) shows, about two-thirds, or 69%, of government expenses flow through these entities. The CRF accounts for 31% of government expenses, after excluding transfers from the CRF to fund government entities.

EXHIBIT 1: Total government expenses for fiscal year ending March 31, 2020



The proposed three-year audit coverage for financial statement fiscal years ending in 2022, 2023 and 2024 for entities included in the GRE is summarized in [Exhibit 2](#). Our involvement with the entities enumerated in this table, along with our involvement with other entities, is presented in detail in [Appendix A](#).

There are over 100 subsidiaries of government entities, as listed in [Appendix B](#). The financial results of these additional entities are consolidated into the financial statements of the parent entity. Often, but not always, the auditor of the parent entity is also the auditor of all subsidiary entities. [Appendix B](#) notes the subsidiary audits we plan to perform during fiscal 2021.

In addition to the audit of the CRF, the entities in [Appendix A](#), and the subsidiaries in [Appendix B](#), we also perform audit work related to ministries and government entities. Each year we spend about 3,000 hours auditing information such as statements of compliance related to Canadian federal grant agreements, United States grant revenue, and the number of full-time equivalent students at universities, as well as other information requiring audit assurance.

EXHIBIT 2: Summary of proposed audit coverage for financial statement fiscal years ending in 2022, 2023 and 2024

Entity Type	Expected # of entities 2021	Financial statement fiscal year ending in								
		2022			2023			2024		
		Level of involvement			Level of involvement			Level of involvement		
		Limited	Oversight	Direct	Limited	Oversight	Direct	Limited	Oversight	Direct
School districts	60	58	1	1	57	2	1	56	3	1
Universities, colleges and institutes	25	20	4	1	18	6	1	18	6	1
Health authorities	7	1	5	1	1	5	1	1	5	1
Hospital societies	5	4	1	0	4	1	0	4	1	0
Crown corporations	43	27	8	8	27	8	8	27	9	7
Trust funds	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Total	143	113	19	11	110	22	11	109	24	10

Because many government entities are selected based on the magnitude of risk to the GRE as a whole, they also tend to be more significant in terms of expenses.

As [Exhibit 3](#) shows, the Auditor General had either a direct or oversight level of involvement for 84% of government entity expenses (as reported in the financial statements of individual government entities) for the 2019/20 fiscal year. Note that [Exhibit 3](#) and [Exhibit 4](#) exclude the expenses of core government operations, which we audit directly.

EXHIBIT 3: Government entity expenses by level of audit involvement for fiscal year ending March 31, 2020

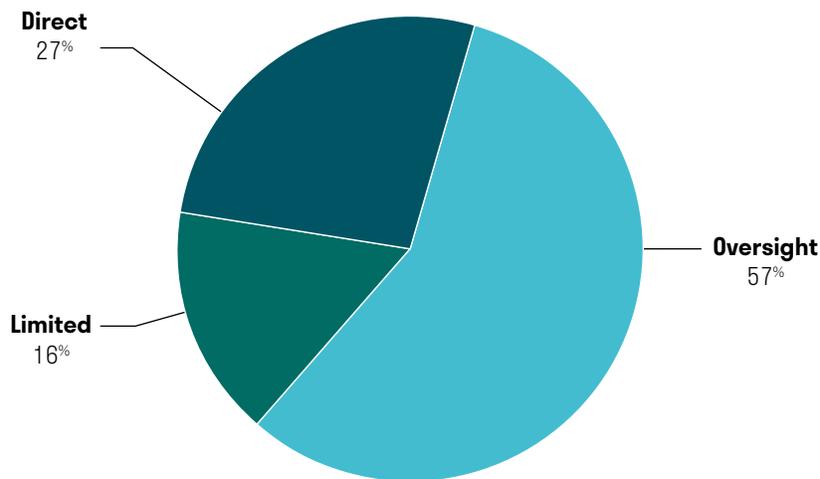
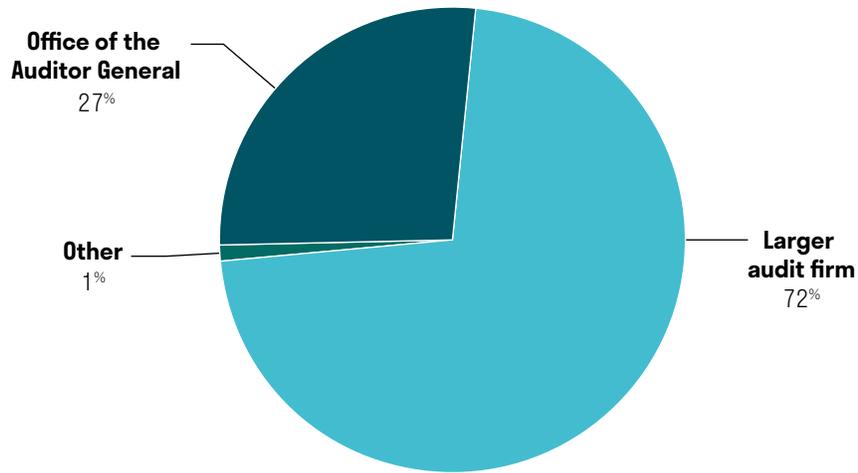


EXHIBIT 4: Proportion of government entity expenses audited by the Office of the Auditor General compared to other auditors, for fiscal year ending March 31, 2020



As Exhibit 4 shows, of the entities for which the Auditor General is not the appointed auditor, almost all are audited by the larger auditing firms (BDO Canada LLP, Deloitte LLP, Grant Thornton LLP, KPMG LLP and PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP). We work closely with these firms during their audit of government entities.

[Appendix A](#) presents the Auditor General's proposed audit coverage by level of involvement for each government entity and trust fund, by each year of the plan. It also includes, for comparison, the implemented coverage levels for fiscal years 2020 and 2021.

ADDITIONAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE ACT

Auditor general appointments exceeding five years

Section 10(7)(d) of the *Auditor General Act* requires the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts' approval for the Auditor General to be appointed as auditor of a government entity or trust fund for a period of more than five consecutive fiscal years. This provision recognizes the need to manage inherent audit risk by providing a mechanism to extend the Auditor General's involvement beyond five years where necessary.

When the Act was revised in 2003, firms were limited to auditing entities for only five years because of the standards being considered for the accounting and auditing profession at the time. The intent was to minimize the risk associated with a potential lack of independence between the auditors and those they were auditing. Since then, the profession continues to discuss the merits and risks of firm and partner rotation. In B.C., the lead engagement partner on the audit of a financial statement of an entity listed on a stock exchange must rotate off the engagement after a period not normally longer than seven years.

Our office has a policy of rotating senior staff every five years on audit engagements of government entities considered to be significant.

The plan requires that our audit coverage be sufficient to enable us to maintain the knowledge required to assess potential risks and appropriately plan our audit of the Summary Financial Statements. The plan balances the benefits of auditor rotation with professional standards that require us to maintain appropriate knowledge and experience to be able to complete our audits. Assurance standards specific to the audit of group financial statements require that we maintain involvement, either directly or in an oversight capacity, with any entity determined to be significant to the Summary Financial Statements. By definition, this means some audit engagements may exceed five years.

This same logic applies to government ministries, for which the Act requires the Auditor General to be the auditor in perpetuity.

When preparing the plan, we review each of our appointments exceeding five years and consider whether our continued appointment is warranted. This year, we are requesting the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts approve our continuing as the auditor for four government entities and two subsidiaries where the terms will exceed five years. [Exhibit 5](#) explains the rationale for extending each one.

EXHIBIT 5: Auditor General appointments exceeding five years

Entity	Rationale for exceeding five years
<p>BC Transportation Financing Authority (BCTFA)</p>	<p>Our continued direct involvement with BCTFA is warranted because it holds a significant portion of the province’s capital assets and is responsible for the financing and construction of highway and other transportation infrastructure projects. In addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is a high degree of administrative integration with the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure, which we must audit. ▪ BCTFA is a party to a number of federal-provincial cost-sharing agreements, which we audit. ▪ Our audit opinion on BCTFA’s financial statements has been qualified since 2011, which increases our assessment of risk. <p>BCTFA has two subsidiary organizations: the Transportation Investment Corporation, which we audit directly; and the British Columbia Railway Company (BCRC), which, until fiscal 2020, we audited under contract with a private-sector audit firm. Beginning in fiscal 2021, BCRC is being audited directly by a private-sector firm.</p>
<p>British Columbia Enterprise Corporation (BCEC)</p>	<p>This corporation is a non-active company managed by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs, which we audit. We continue to perform this small (less than 10 hours) audit to help the ministry ensure that the corporate requirements for an audit are met.</p>
<p>Columbia Power Corporation (CPC)</p>	<p>CPC plays a significant role in energy infrastructure. The corporation develops, owns and operates hydro power projects in the Columbia Basin, and management of these projects can have a large effect on the people of B.C., particularly in the southeast part of the province. The risks associated with the corporation’s operations, including a recent purchase of assets from Fortis, valued at almost \$1 billion, warrant our continued direct involvement. In addition, given the relationship between CPC and Columbia Basin Trust, it is more efficient to audit these entities together. We became the auditor of Columbia Basin Trust for its fiscal year ending in 2019.</p>
<p>Oil and Gas Commission (OGC)</p>	<p>The oil and gas industry is significant to the province and involves several high-profile issues, including potential pipeline projects, liquefied natural gas (LNG) facilities and increasing numbers of orphaned sites. Our continued direct involvement in the commission is warranted so that we stay informed about industry activities that may have a significant public impact.</p>
<p>British Columbia Liquor Distribution Branch (LDB)</p>	<p>The LDB is not technically a separate legal entity, but rather a branch (subsidiary) of a ministry. We are the legislated auditor of all ministries. While the branch is not identified as a separate entity in Appendix A, we are the auditor of record, and for the foreseeable future will continue to contract the audit work to a private-sector audit firm.</p>
<p>Transportation Investment Corporation (TIC)</p>	<p>As noted above, TIC is a subsidiary of the BCTFA. We plan to continue being the auditor of TIC because it carries out significant transportation construction projects in the province. The scope and significance of the projects warrant our continued involvement as its auditor.</p>

Note: Exhibit 5 excludes the legislative assembly, which we have audited for many years, because we are the appointed auditor under section 10(2) of the *Auditor General Act*.

Summary of consultations

Section 10(7)(g) of the Act requires a summary of consultations made with respect to the plan.

Our annual consultation process starts with a discussion of proposed changes with the governing boards and senior management of entities that will be impacted by the fiscal 2024 plan and by any changes to the plan from the previously approved version. This consultation continues while we draft the plan. It may include discussions with senior management and audit committee chairs (or equivalent) and attendance at audit committee meetings.

For this current Financial Statement Audit Coverage Plan, we have finished consulting with all entities affected by the plan, and all parties understand the proposed audit coverage.

After the plan has been reviewed and approved by the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, we will communicate, in writing, with those entities affected by the plan. We will also continue to communicate, as needed, with all government entities to keep them informed about our process for creating the plan.

Implications for the office's budget

Section 10(7)(c) of the Act requires that the plan describe what effect it will have on our office's budget.

In early February, the office met with the Finance and Government Services Committee to discuss our budget for the 2021/22 fiscal year.

In our assessment, proposed changes to the audit coverage will have negligible impact on our budgeted cost for each of the fiscal years in the plan. Changes to the overall level of audit coverage are generally small and incremental. As well, audit coverage involvement is only part of the year-round stream of activity relating to our audit of the Summary Financial Statements.

Request for approval to audit entities outside the GRE

Section 14 of the Act allows the Auditor General, with the consent of the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, to be appointed auditor of an entity or trust fund that is not part of the Summary Financial Statements.

We request approval to continue being the appointed auditor for the following entity outside the GRE:

- The Provincial Employees Community Services Fund – This is a small charitable employee trust that collects donations from provincial employees and distributes them to B.C. charities. We conduct a review of their annual financial statements and, to support the charity, charge no fee.

Administration of the auditor appointment process

Once we have communicated the decisions of the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts to the entities affected by the plan, each governing board appoints its financial statement auditor – either the Auditor General or a private-sector auditor selected by the governing board.

Through our oversight involvement in the audit process of many government entities, we monitor how this process is operating and how well it aligns with our mandate. As part of our risk analysis, we also monitor length of appointment, audit cost, and frequency of competitive process across the GRE.

We assist boards and audit committees in the selection and appointment of auditors by:

- making available a template for a request for proposal (RFP) process for audit services, including a model service agreement for audit services
- being available to provide advice on specific issues or to participate in a more active advisory capacity in the selection and appointment process
- requiring that entities include provisions for the appropriate involvement of the Auditor General in the service agreements the entities set up with their financial statement auditors, recommending selection criteria based largely on auditor capability, audit strategy and price

APPENDIX A: DETAILED COVERAGE PLAN FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENT FISCAL YEARS ENDING IN 2022, 2023 AND 2024

PLAN LEGEND	
OAG-Direct:	High Involvement – Audit performed by the Auditor General using existing staff.
OAG-Contract:	High Involvement – Audit performed by the Auditor General using private sector audit firms under contract. We do not anticipate contracting out any of the audits listed in this appendix during the period of the plan. However, there is one “subsidiary” organization that is currently contracted to a private sector audit firm: BC Liquor Distribution Branch.
Oversight:	Moderate Involvement – Auditors other than the Auditor General are the appointed auditors. However, the Auditor General conducts oversight procedures.
Blank:	Low involvement – Auditors other than the Auditor General are the appointed auditors. The Auditor General has limited involvement, but may conduct work as required.

	Historical coverage financial statement fiscal year ending in		Proposed three-year coverage financial statement fiscal year ending in		
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
School Districts					
Board of Education School District No. 5 (Southeast Kootenay)					
Board of Education School District No. 6 (Rocky Mountain)					
Board of Education School District No. 8 (Kootenay Lake)					
Board of Education School District No. 10 (Arrow Lakes)					
Board of Education School District No. 19 (Revelstoke)					
Board of Education School District No. 20 (Kootenay-Columbia)					
Board of Education School District No. 22 (Vernon)					

	Historical coverage financial statement fiscal year ending in		Proposed three-year coverage financial statement fiscal year ending in		
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Board of Education School District No. 23 (Central Okanagan)					
Board of Education School District No. 27 (Cariboo-Chilcotin)					
Board of Education School District No. 28 (Quesnel)					
Board of Education School District No. 33 (Chilliwack)					
Board of Education School District No. 34 (Abbotsford)					
Board of Education School District No. 35 (Langley)					
Board of Education School District No. 36 (Surrey)					
Board of Education School District No. 37 (Delta)					
Board of Education School District No. 38 (Richmond)					
Board of Education School District No. 39 (Vancouver)	OAG-Direct			Oversight	Oversight
Board of Education School District No. 40 (New Westminister)					
Board of Education School District No. 41 (Burnaby)		Oversight	Oversight		
Board of Education School District No. 42 (Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows)					
Board of Education School District No. 43 (Coquitlam)					Oversight
Board of Education School District No. 44 (North Vancouver)					
Board of Education School District No. 45 (West Vancouver)					
Board of Education School District No. 46 (Sunshine Coast)					
Board of Education School District No. 47 (Powell River)					

	Historical coverage financial statement fiscal year ending in		Proposed three-year coverage financial statement fiscal year ending in		
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Board of Education School District No. 48 (Sea to Sky)	OAG-Direct				
Board of Education School District No. 49 (Central Coast)					
Board of Education School District No. 50 (Haida Gwaii)					
Board of Education School District No. 51 (Boundary)					
Board of Education School District No. 52 (Prince Rupert)					
Board of Education School District No. 53 (Okanagan Similkameen)	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct			
Board of Education School District No. 54 (Bulkley Valley)					
Board of Education School District No. 57 (Prince George)					
Board of Education School District No. 58 (Nicola-Similkameen)					
Board of Education School District No. 59 (Peace River South)					
Board of Education School District No. 60 (Peace River North)					
Board of Education School District No. 61 (Greater Victoria)				Oversight	Oversight
Board of Education School District No. 62 (Sooke)					
Board of Education School District No. 63 (Saanich)		Oversight	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct
Board of Education School District No. 64 (Gulf Islands)					
Board of Education School District No. 67 (Okanagan Skaha)					
Board of Education School District No. 68 (Nanaimo-Ladysmith)					
Board of Education School District No. 69 (Qualicum)					

	Historical coverage financial statement fiscal year ending in		Proposed three-year coverage financial statement fiscal year ending in		
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Board of Education School District No. 70 (Pacific Rim) ¹					
Board of Education School District No. 71 (Comox Valley)	OAG-Direct				
Board of Education School District No. 72 (Campbell River)					
Board of Education School District No. 73 (Kamloops-Thompson)					
Board of Education School District No. 74 (Gold Trail)					
Board of Education School District No. 75 (Mission)					
Board of Education School District No. 78 (Fraser-Cascade)					
Board of Education School District No. 79 (Cowichan Valley)					
Board of Education School District No. 81 (Fort Nelson)					
Board of Education School District No. 82 (Coast Mountains)					
Board of Education School District No. 83 (North Okanagan-Shuswap)					
Board of Education School District No. 84 (Vancouver Island West)					
Board of Education School District No. 85 (Vancouver Island North)					
Board of Education School District No. 87 (Stikine)					
Board of Education School District No. 91 (Nechako Lakes)					
Board of Education School District No. 92 (Nisga'a)					
Board of Education School District No. 93 (Francophone Education Authority)					

¹ School District No. 70 changed its name from Alberni to Pacific Rim during fiscal 2021.

	Historical coverage financial statement fiscal year ending in		Proposed three-year coverage financial statement fiscal year ending in		
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Universities, Colleges and Institutes					
British Columbia Institute of Technology	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight
Camosun College					
Capilano University	Oversight	Oversight			
Coast Mountain College					
College of New Caledonia					
College of the Rockies					Oversight
Douglas College					
Emily Carr University of Art and Design					
Justice Institute of British Columbia				Oversight	Oversight
Kwantlen Polytechnic University					
Langara College	Oversight				
Nicola Valley Institute of Technology					
North Island College	Oversight	Oversight			
Northern Lights College					
Okanagan College			Oversight	Oversight	
Royal Roads University					
Selkirk College					
Simon Fraser University	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight
Thompson Rivers University	Oversight				
University of British Columbia	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct
University of Northern British Columbia	Oversight	Oversight			
University of the Fraser Valley				Oversight	Oversight
University of Victoria	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight
Vancouver Community College	OAG-Direct				
Vancouver Island University					

	Historical coverage financial statement fiscal year ending in		Proposed three-year coverage financial statement fiscal year ending in		
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Health Authorities					
Fraser Health Authority	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight
Interior Health Authority	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct	Oversight	Oversight
Nisgaa Valley Health Authority					
Northern Health Authority	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight
Provincial Health Services Authority	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct
Vancouver Coastal Health Authority	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight
Vancouver Island Health Authority	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight
Hospital Societies					
Louis Brier Home and Hospital					
Menno Hospital					
Mount St. Mary Hospital					
Providence Health Care	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight
St. Joseph's General Hospital ²					
St. Michael's Centre					
Crown Corporations					
BC Family Maintenance Agency Ltd.	Oversight	Oversight			
BC Financial Services Authority	Oversight	Oversight			
BC Games Society					
BC Pavilion Corporation	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight
BC Transportation Financing Authority	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct
BCNET					
British Columbia Assessment Authority (Dec. year end)	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct	
British Columbia Enterprise Corporation	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct
British Columbia Housing Management Commission	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight

² St. Joseph's General Hospital ceased operating as a separate entity as of April 1, 2019.

	Historical coverage financial statement fiscal year ending in		Proposed three-year coverage financial statement fiscal year ending in		
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct
British Columbia Infrastructure Benefits Inc.	OAG-Direct	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight
British Columbia Lottery Corporation	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight
British Columbia Public School Employers' Association					
British Columbia Securities Commission					
British Columbia Transit	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight
Canadian Blood Services					
Columbia Basin Trust	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct
Columbia Power Corporation	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct
Community Living British Columbia	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight
Community Social Services Employers' Association of BC					
Creston Valley Wildlife Management Authority Trust Fund					
Crown Corporation Employers Association					
Destination BC Corp.					
First Peoples' Heritage, Language and Culture Council					
Forest Enhancement Society of BC					
Forestry Innovation Investment Ltd.					
Health Employers Association of British Columbia					
InBC Investment Corp. ³					
Industry Training Authority					
Infrastructure BC Inc. ⁴					
Innovate BC					

³ BC Immigrant Investment Fund Ltd. changed its name to InBC Investment Corp. during fiscal 2021.

⁴ Partnerships British Columbia Inc. changed its name to Infrastructure BC Inc. during fiscal 2021.

	Historical coverage financial statement fiscal year ending in		Proposed three-year coverage financial statement fiscal year ending in		
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Insurance Corporation of British Columbia	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight
Knowledge Network Corporation					
Legal Services Society					
Nechako-Kitimaat Development Fund Society					
Oil and Gas Commission	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct
Organized Crime Agency of BC Society					
Post-Secondary Employers' Association					
Provincial Rental Housing Corporation	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight	Oversight
Real Estate Council of British Columbia					
Real Estate Foundation of British Columbia					
Royal British Columbia Museum Corporation	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct
The BC Council for International Education					
Trust funds⁵					
Credit Union Deposit Insurance Corporation of BC					
Public Guardian and Trustee of BC (Estates and Trusts)					
Supreme and Provincial Court (Suitors' Funds) ⁶					
Other Organizations - CRF					
Legislative Assembly	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct
Office of the Representative for Children and Youth	OAG-Direct				
Other Organizations - Non GRE					
Provincial Employees Community Services Fund	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct	OAG-Direct

⁵ Only those government trust funds that are significant to the Summary Financial Statements are included in this plan.

⁶ The Supreme and Provincial Court (Suitors' Funds) are not audited.

APPENDIX B: SUBSIDIARIES, PARTNERSHIPS AND JOINT VENTURES OF GOVERNMENT ENTITIES, AND OUR OFFICE'S EXPECTED AUDIT INVOLVEMENT IN FISCAL 2021

This listing of subsidiaries, partnerships and joint ventures has been created based on the financial statements of government entities included in the March 31, 2020 Summary Financial Statements. OAG involvement in the audit of these subsidiaries, partnerships and joint ventures has been assessed based on our involvement with the audit of the government entities during the 2021 fiscal year.

LEGEND

- ✓ Identifies who will perform the fiscal 2021 audit of the subsidiary, partnership or joint venture (note that some subsidiaries, partnerships and joint ventures are not audited)

Government entity by sector	Subsidiary/Partnership/Joint Venture	OAG	Other
Health Sector			
Canadian Blood Services	1. Canadian Blood Services Captive Insurance Company		✓
	2. CBS Insurance Company Ltd.		
Fraser Health Authority	3. Abbotsford Regional Hospital and Cancer Centre Inc.		✓
Louis Brier Home and Hospital	4. Louis Brier Jewish Residence Society		✓
Providence Health Care	5. Providence Health Care Business Corporation		✓
	6. Providence Residential and Community Care Services Society		
Provincial Health Services Authority	7. Abbotsford Regional Hospital and Cancer Centre Inc.		✓
	8. BC Emergency Health Services		
	9. Forensic Psychiatric Services Commission		
St. Michael's Centre	10. St. Michael's Centre Hospital Society		✓
	11. St. Michael's Centre Intermediate Care Society		

Government entity by sector	Subsidiary/Partnership/Joint Venture	OAG	Other
Education Sector			
British Columbia Institute of Technology	12. BCIT Foundation		
	13. Great Northern Way Campus Trust		✓
	14. PanGlobal Training Systems Ltd.		
	15. TTA Technology Training Associated Ltd.		
Capilano University	16. Capilano University Foundation		✓
Emily Carr University of Art and Design	17. Emily Carr Foundation		✓
	18. Great Northern Way Campus Trust		
Justice Institute of British Columbia	19. JI Ventures Inc.		✓
Knowledge Network Corporation	20. Knowledge-West Communications Corporation		✓
Royal Roads University	21. American Friends of Royal Roads University		✓
	22. Royal Roads University Foundation		
School District No. 22 (Vernon)	23. 554210 BC Ltd.		✓
School District No. 34 (Abbotsford)	24. SD34 Business Company		✓
School District No. 44 (North Vancouver)	25. Cheakamus Foundation for Environmental Learning		✓
School District No. 53 (Okanagan-Similkameen)	26. Osoyoos Secondary School Transportation Society		
	27. Similkameen Elementary Secondary School Extra-Curricular Support Group		✓
	28. South Okanagan Secondary School Transportation Society		
School District No. 63 (Saanich)	29. School District No. 63 Business Company		✓
School District No. 73 (Kamloops-Thompson)	30. School District No. 73 Business Company		✓
Selkirk College	31. Selkirk College Foundation		✓
Simon Fraser University	32. Great Northern Way Campus Trust		
	33. Innovation Boulevard Corporation		
	34. SFU Community Corporation		
	35. SFU Community Trust		
	36. SFU Foundation		✓
	37. SFU Univentures Corporation		
	38. Tri-universities Meson Facility (TRIUMF)		
	39. Western Canadian Universities Marine Sciences Society (WCUMSS)		

Government entity by sector	Subsidiary/Partnership/Joint Venture	OAG	Other
Thompson Rivers University	40. Thompson Rivers University Community Trust		
	41. TRU Community Corporation		✓
	42. TRU Legal Clinic Society		
University of British Columbia	43. American Foundation for UBC		
	44. CDRD Ventures Inc.		
	45. Entrepreneurship@UBC Management Inc.		
	46. Great Northern Way Campus Trust		
	47. Hong Kong Foundation for UBC		
	48. Paragon Testing Enterprises Inc.		
	49. Tri-universities Meson Facility (TRIUMF)	✓ ¹	✓
	50. UBC Asia Pacific Regional Office Ltd.		
	51. UBC Foundation		
	52. UBC Investment Management Trust		
	53. UBC Properties Investments Ltd.		
	54. UK Foundation for the University of British Columbia		
	55. Western Canadian Universities Marine Sciences Society (WCUMSS)		
University of Northern British Columbia	56. UNBC Investment Trust		✓
University of the Fraser Valley	57. UFV India Global Education		✓
	58. UFV Properties Development Corporation		
University of Victoria	59. Byron Price & Associates Ltd.		
	60. Foundation for the University of Victoria		
	61. Gustavson School of Business Executive Education Inc.		
	62. Heritage Realty Properties Ltd.		
	63. Ocean Networks Canada Society		
	64. Pacific Climate Impacts Consortium		
	65. Tri-universities Meson Facility (TRIUMF)		✓
	66. University of Victoria Properties Investments Inc.		
	67. U.S. Foundation for the University of Victoria		
	68. UVic Foundation		
	69. UVic Industry Partnerships		
70. Vancouver Island Technology Park Trust			
71. Western Canadian Universities Marine Sciences Society (WCUMSS)			

¹ OAG is the auditor of the UBC Foundation.

Government entity by sector	Subsidiary/Partnership/Joint Venture	OAG	Other
Vancouver Island University	72. High School at VIU Association		
	73. International High School at VIU Association		
	74. Milner Gardens and Woodland Society		✓
	75. Vancouver Island University Initiatives Corporation		
	76. Vancouver Island University Initiatives Trust		
Natural Resources and Economic Development Sector			
British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority	77. Columbia Hydro Constructors Ltd.		
	78. Powerex Corp.		✓
	79. Powertech Labs Inc.		
Columbia Basin Trust	80. Arrow Lakes Power Corporation		
	81. Brilliant Expansion Power Corporation		
	82. Brilliant Power Corporation		
	83. Castle Wood Village		
	84. CBT Arrow Lakes Power Development Corp.		
	85. CBT Brilliant Expansion Power Corp.		
	86. CBT Commercial Finance Corp.		
	87. CBT Power Corp.		
	88. CBT Property Corp.		
	89. CBT Real Estate Investment Corp.		
	90. CBT Waneta Expansion Power Corp.		
	91. Columbia Basin Broadband Corporation	✓ ²	✓
	92. Columbia Basin Development Corporation		
	93. Columbia Village		
94. Crest View Village			
95. Garden View Village			
96. Joseph Creek Village			
97. Kootenay Street Village			
98. Lake View Village			
99. Mountain Side Village			
100. Red Mountain Hostel			
101. Rocky Mountain Village			
102. Waneta Expansion Power Corporation			
Columbia Power Corporation	103. Arrow Lakes Power Corporation		
	104. Brilliant Expansion Power Corporation		
	105. Brilliant Power Corporation	✓ ²	✓
	106. CPC Waneta Holdings Ltd.		
	107. Waneta Expansion Power Corporation		

² Of the entities identified, the following are audited by the OAG as part of the Columbia Power Corporation audit:

1. Arrow Lakes Power Corporation
2. Brilliant Expansion Power Corporation
3. Brilliant Power Corporation
4. Waneta Expansion Power Corporation

Government entity by sector	Subsidiary/Partnership/Joint Venture	OAG	Other
Forestry Innovation Investment Ltd.	108. 0939031 BC Ltd		
	109. FII Consulting (Shanghai) Company Ltd.		✓
	110. Forestry Innovation Consulting India Pvt. Ltd.		
InBC Investment Corp.	111. B.C. Renaissance Capital Fund Ltd.		✓
Transportation Sector			
BC Transportation Financing Authority	112. British Columbia Railway Company	✓ ³	✓
	113. Transportation Investment Corporation		
British Columbia Railway Company	114. BCR Properties Ltd.		
	115. Vancouver Wharves Limited Partnership		✓
	116. Vancouver Wharves Ltd.		
British Columbia Transit	117. 0915866 BC Ltd.		
	118. 0922667 BC Ltd.		
	119. 0925406 BC Ltd.		
	120. 0928624 BC Ltd.		✓
	121. TBC Operations Inc.		
	122. TBC Properties Inc.		
	123. TBC Vehicles Management Inc.		
Protection of Persons and Property Sector			
Insurance Corporation of British Columbia	124. ICBC consolidates a number of investment-related subsidiary companies		✓
Real Estate Council of British Columbia	125. Real Estate Compensation Fund Corporation		✓
	126. Real Estate Errors and Omissions Corporation		
Other Sector			
British Columbia Lottery Corporation	127. BC Lottotech International Inc.		✓
Royal British Columbia Museum Corporation	128. The RBCM Foundation		✓

³ OAG is the auditor of the Transportation Investment Corporation.



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