

Sheffield City Council Indicative Audit planning report

Year ended 31 March 2020

10 March 2020



Private and Confidential

10 March 2020

Sheffield City Council
Town Hall
Pinstone Street
Sheffield

Dear Audit & Standards Committee Members

Audit planning report

We are pleased to attach our provisional Audit Plan which sets out how we intend to carry out our responsibilities as your auditor. Its purpose is to provide the Audit & Standards Committee with a basis to review our proposed audit approach and scope for the 2019/20 audit in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014, the National Audit Office's 2015 Code of Audit Practice, the Statement of Responsibilities issued by Public Sector Audit Appointments (PSAA) Ltd, auditing standards and other professional requirements. It is also to ensure that our audit is aligned with the Committee's service expectations.

This provisional plan summarises our initial assessment of the key risks driving the development of an effective audit for the Council, and outlines our planned audit strategy in response to those risks. This Provisional Audit Plan summarises our initial assessment of the key risks driving the development of an effective audit for the Council and outlines our planned audit strategy in response to those risks. Our planning procedures remain ongoing; we will inform the Audit & Standards Committee if there any significant changes or revisions once we have completed these procedures and will provide an update to the next meeting of the committee.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Audit & Standards Committee and management, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

We welcome the opportunity to discuss this report with you on 19 March 2020 as well as understand whether there are other matters which you consider may influence our audit.

Yours faithfully

Stephen Clark

For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP

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Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd (PSAA) issued the "Statement of responsibilities of auditors and audited bodies". It is available from the PSAA website (<https://www.psa.co.uk/audit-quality/statement-of-responsibilities/>). The Statement of responsibilities serves as the formal terms of engagement between appointed auditors and audited bodies. It summarises where the different responsibilities of auditors and audited bodies begin and end, and what is to be expected of the audited body in certain areas.

The "Terms of Appointment and further guidance (updated April 2018)" issued by the PSAA sets out additional requirements that auditors must comply with, over and above those set out in the National Audit Office Code of Audit Practice (the Code) and in legislation, and covers matters of practice and procedure which are of a recurring nature.

This report is made solely to the Audit & Standards Committee and management of Sheffield City Council in accordance with the statement of responsibilities. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Audit & Standards Committee and management of Sheffield City Council those matters we are required to state to them in this report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Audit & Standards Committee and management of Sheffield City Council for this report or for the opinions we have formed. It should not be provided to any third-party without our prior written consent.



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01

Overview of our 2019/20 audit strategy



Overview of our 2019/20 audit strategy

The following 'dashboard' summarises the significant accounting and auditing matters outlined in this report. It seeks to provide the Audit & Standards Committee with an overview of our initial risk identification for the upcoming audit and any changes in risks identified in the current year.

Audit risks and areas of focus

Risk / area of focus	Risk identified	Change from PY	Details
Misstatements due to fraud or error	Fraud risk	No change in risk or focus	As identified in ISA 240, management is in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of its ability to manipulate accounting records directly or indirectly and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that would otherwise appear to be operating effectively.
Risk of fraud in expenditure recognition - inappropriate capitalisation of expenditure	Fraud risk	Change in risk or focus	Under ISA 240 there is a presumed risk that revenue may be misstated due to improper revenue recognition. In the public sector, this requirement is modified by Practice Note 10 issued by the Financial Reporting Council, which states that auditors should also consider the risk that material misstatements may occur by the manipulation of expenditure recognition. We consider that this risk is more prevalent over the medium term and is likely to occur through the capitalisation of expenditure that should be accounted for in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES). We have re-evaluated our risk assessment compared to the prior year, removing the risks around the completeness of liabilities and valuation of provisions.
Valuation of Investment Properties and Property, Plant and Equipment	Significant risk	No change in risk or focus	The Council has a large and complex asset base that makes up a significant proportion of its balance sheet. Valuation of assets is an area subject to professional estimation and therefore a higher risk of misstatement.
Local Government Pension Scheme	Other financial statement risk (Higher inherent risk)	No change in risk or focus	The accounting entries relating to the Local Government Pension Schemes are underpinned by significant assumptions and estimates. There is therefore an increased risk of misstatement and error. The estimation of the defined benefit obligations is sensitive to a range of assumptions such as rates of pay and pension inflation, mortality and discount rates. The pension fund valuations separately involve external specialists, to provide these actuarial assumptions. A small movement in these assumptions could have a material impact on the value in the balance sheet.
PFI accounting treatment	Other financial statement risk (Higher inherent risk)	No change in risk or focus	The Council has a number of PFI and service concession arrangements which include several judgements made by management resulting in the accounting treatment shown in the financial statements.
Change in payroll system	Other financial statement risk (Higher inherent risk)	New area of focus	The Council transitioned to a new payroll system in July 2019. There is a risk that the data has not been migrated correctly between the two systems and interfaced with the general ledger.

Overview of our 2019/20 audit strategy

Risk / area of focus	Risk identified	Change from PY	Details
IFRS 16 - leases	Other financial statement risk	New area of focus	Although the new standard will not be included in the CIPFA Code of Practice until 2020/21, work will be necessary to secure information required to enable authorities to fully assess their leasing position and ensure compliance with the standard from 1 April 2020. As you will be required to include the estimated impact of IFRS 16 within your 2019/20 financial statements, you will need to provide evidence to demonstrate that an impact assessment has been undertaken, it is complete, and that any disclosures are materially correct.

Materiality

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Planning materiality
£25.5m

Materiality has been set at £25.5 million, which represents 1.8% of the prior years gross expenditure on provision of services.

Performance materiality
£12.8m

Performance materiality has been set at £12.8 million, which represents 50% of materiality. When determining the amount to be used as performance materiality we take into account considerations such as the past history of misstatements, our ability to assess the likelihood of misstatements, the effectiveness of the control environment and other factors affecting the entity and its financial reporting. Given the misstatements identified in the prior year, we have determined that performance materiality needs to be set at 50% of planning materiality. This has an impact on the level of work we are required to perform, and therefore the audit fee.

Audit differences
£1.3m

We will report all uncorrected misstatements relating to the primary statements (comprehensive income and expenditure statement, balance sheet, movement in reserves statement, cash flow statement, housing revenue account, collection fund, and firefighters' pension fund financial statements) greater than £1.3m. Other misstatements identified will be communicated to the extent that they merit the attention of the Audit & Standards Committee.

Overview of our 2019/20 audit strategy

Audit scope

This Audit Plan covers the work that we plan to perform to provide you with:

- Our audit opinion on whether the financial statements of Sheffield City Council give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 31 March 2020 and of the income and expenditure for the year then ended; and
- Our conclusion on the Council's arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

We will also review and report to the National Audit Office (NAO), to the extent and in the form required by them, on the Council's Whole of Government Accounts return.

Our audit will also include the mandatory procedures that we are required to perform in accordance with applicable laws and auditing standards.

When planning the audit we take into account several key inputs:

- Strategic, operational and financial risks relevant to the financial statements;
- Developments in financial reporting and auditing standards;
- The quality of systems and processes;
- Changes in the business and regulatory environment; and,
- Management's views on all of the above.

By considering these inputs, our audit is focused on the areas that matter and our feedback is more likely to be relevant to the Council.

Taking the above into account, and as articulated in this audit plan, our professional responsibilities require us to independently assess the risks associated with providing an audit opinion and undertake appropriate procedures in response to that. Our Terms of Appointment with PSAA allow them to vary the fee dependent on "the auditors assessment of risk and the work needed to meet their professional responsibilities". PSAA are aware that the setting of scale fees has not kept pace with the changing requirements of external audit with increased focus on, for example, the valuations of land and buildings, the auditing of groups, the valuation of pension obligations, the introduction of new accounting standards such as IFRS 9 and 15 in recent years as well as the expansion of factors impacting the value for money conclusion. Therefore to the extent any of these or any other risks are relevant in the context of Sheffield City Council's audit, we will discuss these with management as to the impact on the scale fee.



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02 Audit risks



Our response to significant risks

We have set out the significant risks (including fraud risks denoted by*) identified for the current year audit along with the rationale and expected audit approach. The risks identified below may change to reflect any significant findings or subsequent issues we identify during the audit.

Misstatements due to fraud or error*

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What is the risk?

The financial statements as a whole are not free of material misstatements whether caused by fraud or error.

As identified in ISA (UK) 240, management is in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of its ability to manipulate accounting records directly or indirectly and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively. We identify and respond to this fraud risk on every audit engagement.

We consider the specific risks to be focussed predominantly on the same areas we have set out in the significant risk of expenditure recognition (being the Inappropriate capitalisation of expenditure). We have reported on these separately and have not repeated that information here.

What will we do?

- ▶ Identifying fraud risks during the planning stages.
- ▶ Inquiry of management about risks of fraud and the controls put in place to address those risks.
- ▶ Understanding the oversight given by those charged with governance of management's processes over fraud.
- ▶ Consideration of the effectiveness of management's controls designed to address the risk of fraud.
- ▶ Determining an appropriate strategy to address those identified risks of fraud.
- ▶ Performing mandatory procedures regardless of specifically identified fraud risks, including:
 - ▶ testing of journal entries and other adjustments in the preparation of the financial statements;
 - ▶ assessing accounting estimates for evidence of management bias; and
 - ▶ evaluating the business rationale for significant unusual transactions.

Our response to significant risks (continued)

Risk of fraud in expenditure recognition - inappropriate capitalisation of expenditure*

Financial statement impact

Misstatements that occur in relation to the inappropriate capitalisation of expenditure could affect the expenditure accounts.

We consider the risk applies to capitalisation of expenditure and could result in a misstatement of cost of services reported in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement and PPE reported in the Balance Sheet.

What is the risk?

Under ISA 240 there is a presumed risk that revenue may be misstated due to improper revenue recognition. In the public sector, this requirement is modified by Practice Note 10 issued by the Financial Reporting Council, which states that auditors should also consider the risk that material misstatements may occur by the manipulation of expenditure recognition.

As the Council is more focussed on its financial position over the medium term we do not consider there to be a heightened risk for the Council's standard income and expenditure streams except for the capitalisation of expenditure on Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) given the extent of the Council's capital programme. We consider this to impact on the valuation of PPE balances.

What will we do?

In order to address this risk we will carry out a range of procedures including:

- ▶ Reviewing the appropriateness of expenditure recognition and capitalisation accounting policies;
- ▶ Using our data analytics tool to identify and test the appropriateness of journal entries recorded in the general ledger and other adjustments made in the preparation of the financial statement, specifically those that move expenditure to PPE balance sheet general ledger codes; and
- ▶ Performing sample testing on additions to PPE to ensure that they have been correctly classified as capital and included at the correct value to identify any expenditure items that have been inappropriately capitalised.

Our response to significant risks (continued)

Valuation of Investment Properties and Property, Plant and Equipment

Financial statement impact

Errors in financial statements that occur in relation to the valuation of Investment Properties and Property, Plant & Equipment could affect the Balance Sheet. These accounts had the following balances in the 2018/19 financial statements:

- ▶ Council dwellings: £1,326m
- ▶ Other land and buildings: £542m
- ▶ Surplus assets: £197m
- ▶ Investment Properties: £28m

What is the risk?

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) and investment properties (IP) represent significant balances in the Council's accounts.

The Council carries out a rolling programme that ensures that all property, plant and equipment required to be measured at fair value is revalued at least every five years with investment property valued annually. All valuations are carried out by the Council's own specialist valuer and must follow the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. This process incorporates significant judgements.

The assets that fall within this risk are those that are held at fair value, being:

- ▶ Council dwellings
- ▶ Other Land & Buildings
- ▶ Surplus Assets
- ▶ Investment Properties

We identified a number of audit findings in this area in the prior year. In addition, as the Council's asset base is significant, and the outputs from the valuer are subject to estimation, there is a risk fixed assets may be under/overstated impacting on their valuation in the balance sheet. ISAs (UK and Ireland) 500 and 540 require us to undertake procedures on the use of management experts and the assumptions underlying fair value estimates.

What will we do?

- ▶ Consider the work performed by the Council's valuer, including the adequacy of the scope of the work performed, their professional capabilities and the results of their work;
- ▶ Sample test key asset information used by the valuer in performing their valuation (e.g. floor plans to support valuations based on price per square metre);
- ▶ Consider the annual cycle of valuations to ensure that assets have been valued within a 5 year rolling programme as required by the Code;
- ▶ Review assets not subject to valuation in 2019/20 to confirm that the remaining asset base is not materially misstated;
- ▶ Consider changes to useful economic lives as a result of the most recent valuation;
- ▶ Engage internal EY valuation specialists to review the approach of the Council valuer, consider assumptions underpinning the valuation and to provide expected valuations for a sample of assets valued during the year;
- ▶ Test accounting entries have been correctly processed in the financial statements; and
- ▶ Review the classification of assets and ensure the correct valuation methodology has been applied.

Other areas of audit focus

We have identified other areas of the audit, that have not been classified as significant risks, but are still important when considering the risks of material misstatement to the financial statements and disclosures and therefore may be key audit matters we will include in our audit report.

What is the risk/area of focus?

Pension Liability Valuation

The Local Authority Accounting Code of Practice and IAS19 require the Council to make extensive disclosures within its financial statements regarding its membership of the Local Government Pension Scheme administered by South Yorkshire Pension Authority. The Council's pension fund deficit is a material estimated balance and the Code requires that this liability be disclosed on the Council's balance sheet. At 31 March 2019 this totalled £930.7 million (£776.6 million at 31 March 2018). The information disclosed is based on the IAS 19 report issued to the Council by the actuary.

Following the outcome of McCloud in 2018/19, initial estimates suggest removing the difference in treatment of discrimination will add around £4 billion per annum to scheme liabilities across public services from 2015. CIPFA is preparing further accounting guidance to support bodies with the accounting for the McCloud liability in 2019-20. However, the Authority, via their actuaries will need to ensure that they refine their estimate of the impact of McCloud in 2019/20 and how subsequent funding implications may impact on the triennial valuation.

Accounting for this scheme involves significant estimation and judgement and therefore management engages an actuary to undertake the calculations on their behalf. ISAs (UK) 500 and 540 require us to undertake procedures on the use of management experts and the assumptions underlying fair value estimates.

PFI and Service Concession arrangements

The Council has a number of PFI and service concession arrangements which include several judgements made by management resulting in the accounting treatment shown in the financial statements. The arrangements are supported by complex models to calculate the figures to be included in the financial statements each year.

What will we do?

We will:

- ▶ Liaise with the auditors of South Yorkshire Pension Authority, to obtain assurances over the information supplied to the actuary in relation to the Council;
- ▶ Assess the work of the Pension Fund actuary (Mercers) including the assumptions they have used by relying on the work of PWC - Consulting Actuaries commissioned by the National Audit Office for all Local Government sector auditors, and considering any relevant reviews by the EY actuarial team; and
- ▶ Review and test the accounting entries and disclosures made within the Council's financial statements in relation to IAS19.

Our approach will focus on:

- ▶ We will review (with the support of EY specialists) the accounting judgements and models to ensure that we are comfortable with the judgements and related accounting treatment in the financial statements.
- ▶ For each of the material schemes we will undertake testing of in-year inputs to the accounting models and agree relevant entries in the financial statements to year-end outputs from each of the models.
- ▶ Review associated disclosures within the financial statements to confirm they meet Code requirements and are reflective of supporting documentation.

Other areas of audit focus (continued)

What is the risk/area of focus?

Change in payroll system

The Council transitioned to a new payroll system in July 2019. There is a risk that the data has not been migrated correctly between the two systems and interfaced with the general ledger.

What will we do?

In order to address this risk we will carry out a range of procedures including:

- ▶ Testing the migration of the data between the two systems to ensure it remains complete and accurate;
- ▶ Reviewing the mapping of data between the two systems;
- ▶ Gaining an understanding of the new IT environment and the impact this has on the processes associated with significant classes of transactions; and
- ▶ Consider involving our risk assurances experts in assessing how the migration has been performed.

Other areas of audit focus (continued)

What is the risk/area of focus?

IFRS 16 - leases

IFRS 16 Leases was issued by the IASB in 2016. Its main impact is to remove (for lessees) the traditional distinction between finance leases and operating leases. Finance leases have effectively been accounted for as acquisitions (with the asset on the balance sheet, together with a liability to pay for the asset acquired). In contrast, operating leases have been treated as “pay as you go” arrangements, with rentals expensed in the year they are paid. IFRS 16 requires all substantial leases to be accounted for using the acquisition approach, recognising the rights acquired to use an asset.

Implementation of IFRS 16 will be included in the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code) for 2020/21. This Code has yet to be published, but in July 2019 CIPFA/LASAAC issued 'IFRS 16 leases and early guide for practitioners'.

This early guidance provides comprehensive coverage of the requirements of the forthcoming provisions, including:

- ▶ the identification of leases
- ▶ the recognition of right-of-use assets and liabilities and their subsequent measurement
- ▶ treatment of gains and losses
- ▶ derecognition and presentation and disclosure in the financial statements,
- ▶ the management of leases within the Prudential Framework.

The guidance also covers the transitional arrangements for moving to these new requirements, such as:

- ▶ the recognition of right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases previously accounted for as operating leases by lessees
- ▶ the mechanics of making the transition in the 2020/21 financial statements (including the application of transitional provisions and the preparation of relevant disclosure notes).

What will we do?

IFRS 16 - leases introduces a number of significant changes which go beyond accounting technicalities. For example, the changes have the potential to impact on procurement processes as more information becomes available on the real cost of leases.

The key accounting impact is that assets and liabilities in relation to significant lease arrangements previously accounted for as operating leases will need to be recognised on the balance sheet.

Although the new standard will not be included in the CIPFA Code of Practice until 2020/21, work will be necessary to secure information required to enable authorities to fully assess their leasing position and ensure compliance with the standard from 1 April 2020.

In particular, full compliance with the revised standard for 2020/21 is likely to require a detailed review of existing lease and other contract documentation prior to 1 April 2020 in order to identify:

- ▶ all leases which need to be accounted for
- ▶ the costs and lease term which apply to the lease
- ▶ the value of the asset and liability to be recognised as at 1 April 2020 where a lease has previously been accounted for as an operating lease.

We will discuss progress made in preparing for the implementation of IFRS 16 - leases with the finance team over the course of our 2019/20 audit.

Other matter

What is the risk/area of focus?

Going Concern Compliance with ISA 570

This auditing standard has been revised in response to enforcement cases and well-publicised corporate failures where the auditor's report failed to highlight concerns about the prospects of entities which collapsed shortly after.

The revised standard is effective for audits of financial statements for periods commencing on or after 15 December 2019, which for the Council will be the audit of the 2020/21 financial statements. The revised standard increases the work we are required to perform when assessing whether the Council is a going concern. It means UK auditors will follow significantly stronger requirements than those required by current international standards; and we have therefore judged it appropriate to bring this to the attention of the Audit & Standards Committee.

The CIPFA Guidance Notes for Practitioners 2019/20 accounts states 'The concept of a going concern assumes that an authority's functions and services will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The provisions in the Code in respect of going concern reporting requirements reflect the economic and statutory environment in which local authorities operate. These provisions confirm that, as authorities cannot be created or dissolved without statutory prescription, they must prepare their financial statements on a going concern basis of accounting.'

'If an authority were in financial difficulty, the prospects are thus that alternative arrangements might be made by central government either for the continuation of the services it provides or for assistance with the recovery of a deficit over more than one financial year. As a result of this, it would not therefore be appropriate for local authority financial statements to be provided on anything other than a going concern basis.'

What will we do?

The revised standard requires:

- ▶ auditor's challenge of management's identification of events or conditions impacting going concern, more specific requirements to test management's resulting assessment of going concern, an evaluation of the supporting evidence obtained which includes consideration of the risk of management bias;
- ▶ greater work for us to challenge management's assessment of going concern, thoroughly test the adequacy of the supporting evidence we obtained and evaluate the risk of management bias. Our challenge will be made based on our knowledge of the Authority obtained through our audit, which will include additional specific risk assessment considerations which go beyond the current requirements;
- ▶ improved transparency with a new reporting requirement for public interest entities, listed and large private companies to provide a clear, positive conclusion on whether management's assessment is appropriate, and to set out the work we have done in this respect. While the Council are not one of the three entity types listed, we will ensure compliance with any updated reporting requirements;
- ▶ a stand back requirement to consider all of the evidence obtained, whether corroborative or contradictory, when we draw our conclusions on going concern; and
- ▶ necessary consideration regarding the appropriateness of financial statement disclosures around going concern.

The revised standard extends requirements to report to regulators where we have concerns about going concern.

We will discuss the detailed implications of the new standard with finance staff during 2019/20 ahead of its application for 2020/21.



03

Value for Money Risks





Background

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

For 2019/20 this is based on the overall evaluation criterion:

"In all significant respects, the audited body had proper arrangements to ensure it took properly informed decisions and deployed resources to achieve planned and sustainable outcomes for taxpayers and local people"

Proper arrangements are defined by statutory guidance issued by the National Audit Office. They comprise your arrangements to:

- ▶ Take informed decisions;
- ▶ Deploy resources in a sustainable manner; and
- ▶ Work with partners and other third parties.

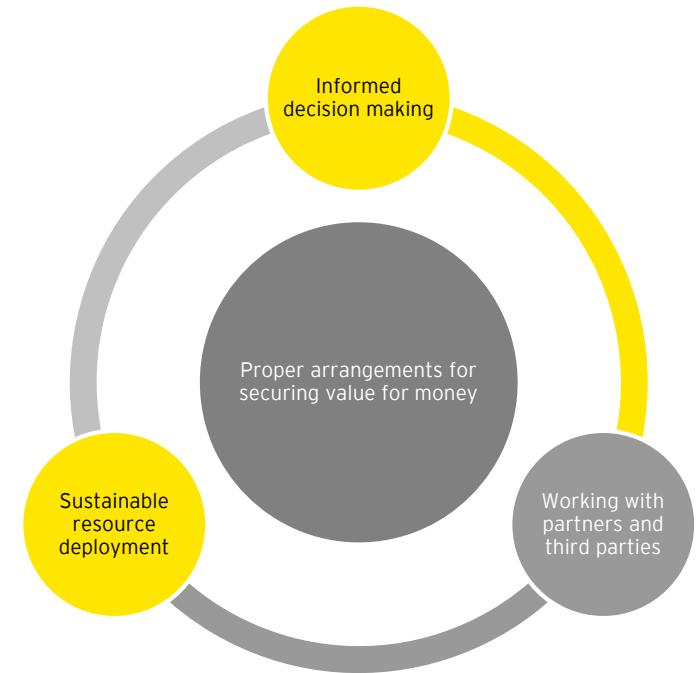
When considering your proper arrangements, we will draw on the requirements of the CIPFA/SOLACE framework for local government to ensure that our assessment is made against a framework that you are already required to have in place and to report on through documents such as your annual governance statement.

We are only required to determine whether there are any risks that we consider significant, which the Code of Audit Practice defines as:

"A matter is significant if, in the auditor's professional view, it is reasonable to conclude that the matter would be of interest to the audited body or the wider public"

Our risk assessment supports the planning of sufficient work to enable us to deliver a safe conclusion on arrangements to secure value for money and enables us to determine the nature and extent of further work that may be required. If we do not identify any significant risks there is no requirement to carry out further work. We consider business and operational risks insofar as they relate to proper arrangements at both sector and organisation-specific level. This includes consideration of the steps taken by the Council to consider the impact of Brexit on its future service provision, medium-term financing and investment values. Although the precise impact cannot yet be modelled, we anticipate that Councils will be carrying out scenario planning and that Brexit and its impact will feature on operational risk registers.

Our risk assessment has therefore considered both the potential financial impact of the issues we have identified, and also the likelihood that the issue will be of interest to local taxpayers, the Government and other stakeholders. This has resulted in the identification of the significant risks noted on the following page which we view as relevant to our value for money conclusion.





Value for Money Risks

What is the significant value for money risk?	What arrangements does the risk affect?	What will we do?
<p>Securing Financial Resilience</p> <p>The financial environment in which the Council operates continues to be challenging with continued reductions in funding and increasing demand for services.</p> <p>The Council has responded well to challenges and delivered significant and continued levels of savings whilst maintaining services for the local population.</p> <p>As at 31 December 2019 the Council is forecasting a £1.5m overspend for 2019/20. This includes a £6.8m overspend within the Children and Families Service which is expected to improve over the course of the rest of this year, as measures to control demand and spending have further effects.</p> <p>The 2019/20 Budget approved £29.7m of savings of which the overall amount of savings considered at risk of non-delivery is £5.0m, representing 17% of the original approved amount. This amount has worsened by 2% from 15% at Month 6. At Month 9, work is ongoing to secure the delivery of challenging savings and to identify other mitigations.</p> <p>The reported financial performance highlights the importance of increased focus on delivery of savings in overspending areas, service transformation and ongoing investment in key areas. Whilst the Council has a good track record of delivering savings and currently has a reasonable level of reserves, the current trajectory of overspending is not sustainable in the medium to long term and services will need to be tackle pressures and meet savings requirements, supporting the Council to bring the budget back to balance.</p>	<p>Deploy resources in a sustainable manner</p>	<p>Our approach will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Considering current financial standing and the availability of reserves to fund future expenditure. ▶ Considering the 2019/20 outturn performance and impact on the current MTFS. ▶ Considering the appropriateness of key assumptions used by the Council in setting the budget and Medium Term Financial Strategy.
<p>Regeneration programmes</p> <p>The Council continues to invest significantly in the regeneration of the city. This has included the underwriting of a 40 year lease at West Bar.</p> <p>With national declines in the value of office and retail space, it is important that the Council has appropriately assessed the risks to their regeneration plans both prior to approving them, and then throughout, to ensure that they remain fit for purpose and emerging risks are being identified and mitigated.</p>	<p>Take informed decisions / Deploy resources in a sustainable manner</p>	<p>Our approach will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reviewing the decision making process for the approval of investment in West Bar. ▶ Reviewing whether the risks associated with regeneration schemes are appropriately being reflected on the risk register and mitigating actions are being taken.



04

Audit materiality

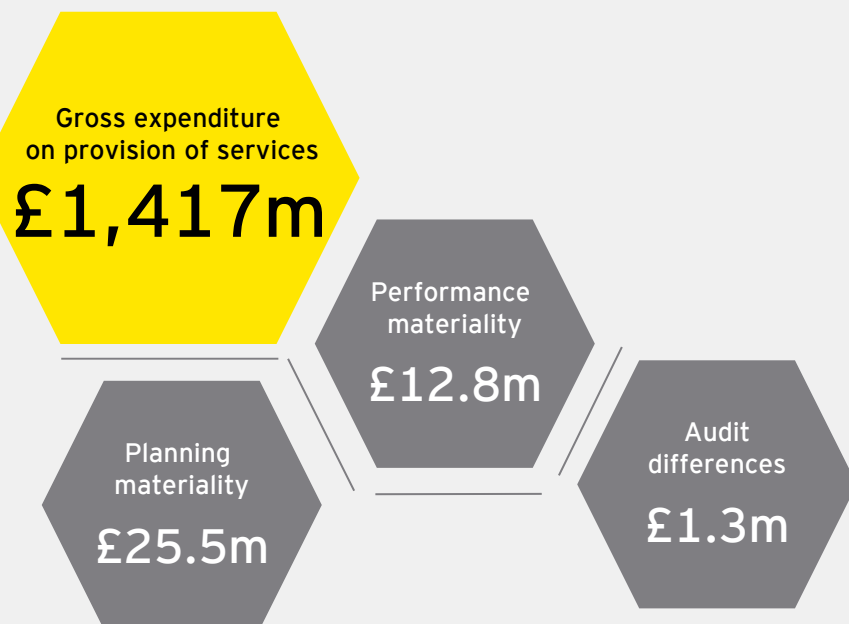


Materiality

Materiality

For planning purposes, materiality for 2019/20 has been set at £25.5m. This represents 1.8% of the Council's prior year gross expenditure on provision of services. It will be reassessed throughout the audit process. In an audit of a public sector entity, we consider gross expenditure to be the appropriate basis for setting materiality as it is the benchmark for public sector programme activities. We have provided supplemental information about audit materiality in Appendix C.

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We request that the Audit & Standards Committee confirm its understanding of, and agreement to, these materiality and reporting levels.

Key definitions

Planning materiality - the amount over which we anticipate misstatements would influence the economic decisions of a user of the financial statements.

Performance materiality - the amount we use to determine the extent of our audit procedures. We have set performance materiality at £12.8m which represents 50% of planning materiality. When determining the amount to be used as performance materiality we take into account considerations such as the past history of misstatements, our ability to assess the likelihood of misstatements, the effectiveness of the control environment and other factors affecting the entity and its financial reporting. Given the misstatements identified in the prior year, we have determined that performance materiality needs to be set at 50% of planning materiality. This has an impact on the level of work we are required to perform, and therefore the audit fee.

Audit difference threshold - we propose that misstatements identified below this threshold are deemed clearly trivial. We will report to you all uncorrected misstatements over this amount relating to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement, balance sheet, housing revenue account and collection fund financial statements that have an effect on income or that relate to other comprehensive income.

Other uncorrected misstatements, such as reclassifications and misstatements in the cashflow statement and movement in reserves statement or disclosures, and corrected misstatements will be communicated to the extent that they merit the attention of the Audit & Standards Committee, or are important from a qualitative perspective.

Specific materiality - we have set a materiality for remuneration disclosures, related party transactions and councillor allowances. As these disclosures are considered to be of interest to users of the accounts we have adopted judgement in ensuring that we have tested the disclosures in sufficient detail to ensure they are correctly disclosed.



05

Scope of our audit



Our Audit Process and Strategy

Objective and Scope of our Audit scoping

Under the Code of Audit Practice our principal objectives are to review and report on the Council's financial statements and arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources to the extent required by the relevant legislation and the requirements of the Code.

We issue an audit report that covers:

1. Financial statement audit

Our objective is to form an opinion on the financial statements under International Standards on Auditing (UK).

We also perform other procedures as required by auditing, ethical and independence standards, the Code and other regulations. We outline below the procedures we will undertake during the course of our audit.

Procedures required by standards

- Addressing the risk of fraud and error;
- Significant disclosures included in the financial statements;
- Entity-wide controls;
- Reading other information contained in the financial statements and reporting whether it is inconsistent with our understanding and the financial statements; and
- Auditor independence.

Procedures required by the Code

- Reviewing, and reporting on as appropriate, other information published with the financial statements, including the Annual Governance Statement; and
- Reviewing and reporting on the Whole of Government Accounts return, in line with the instructions issued by the NAO [delete if not applicable]

2. Arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness (value for money)

We are required to consider whether the Council has put in place 'proper arrangements' to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness on its use of resources.

Our Audit Process and Strategy (continued)

Audit Process Overview

Our audit involves:

- ▶ Identifying and understanding the key processes and internal controls; and
- ▶ Substantive tests of detail of transactions and amounts.

For 2019/20 we plan to follow a substantive approach to the audit as we have concluded this is the most efficient way to obtain the level of audit assurance required to conclude that the financial statements are not materially misstated.

Analytics:

We will use our computer-based analytics tools to enable us to capture whole populations of your financial data, in particular journal entries. These tools:

▶ Help identify specific exceptions and anomalies which can then be subject to more traditional substantive audit tests; and

▶ Give greater likelihood of identifying errors than random sampling techniques.

We will report the findings from our process and analytics work, including any significant weaknesses or inefficiencies identified and recommendations for improvement, to management and the Audit & Standards Committee.

Internal audit:

We will review internal audit plan and the results of their work. We will reflect the findings from these reports, together with reports from any other work completed in the year, in our detailed audit plan, where they raise issues that could have an impact on the financial statements.



06

Audit team



Audit team

Audit team

The engagement team is led by Stephen Clark*, who is supported by Hayley Clark (Senior Manager), who is responsible for the day-to-day direction of audit work and is the key point of contact for the finance team. Both work within our dedicated Government and Public Sector team and have significant experience on council audits.

Use of specialists

When auditing key judgements, we are often required to rely on the input and advice provided by specialists who have qualifications and expertise not possessed by the core audit team. The areas where either EY or third party specialists provide input for the current year audit are:

Area	Specialists
Valuation of Land and Buildings	EY Valuations Team
Pensions disclosure	EY Actuaries, PSAA consulting actuaries and Scheme actuary
PFIs	EY Internal PFI Specialist

In accordance with Auditing Standards, we will evaluate each specialist's professional competence and objectivity, considering their qualifications, experience and available resources, together with the independence of the individuals performing the work.

We also consider the work performed by the specialist in light of our knowledge of the Council's business and processes and our assessment of audit risk in the particular area. For example, we would typically perform the following procedures:

- ▶ Analyse source data and make inquiries as to the procedures used by the specialist to establish whether the source data is relevant and reliable;
- ▶ Assess the reasonableness of the assumptions and methods used;
- ▶ Consider the appropriateness of the timing of when the specialist carried out the work; and
- ▶ Assess whether the substance of the specialist's findings are properly reflected in the financial statements.

* Key Audit Partner



07 Audit timeline 



Audit timeline

Timetable of communication and deliverables

Timeline

Below is a timetable showing the key stages of the audit and the deliverables we have agreed to provide to you through the audit cycle in 2019/20.

From time to time matters may arise that require immediate communication with the Audit & Standards Committee and we will discuss them with the Audit & Standards Committee Chair as appropriate. We will also provide updates on corporate governance and regulatory matters as necessary.

Audit phase	Timetable	Audit & Standards Committee timetable	Deliverables
Planning: Risk assessment and setting of scopes. Walkthrough of key systems and processes	January - March		
	January	Audit & Standards Committee	
Interim audit testing	February		
	March	Audit & Standards Committee	Audit Planning Report
	April	Audit & Standards Committee	Annual fee letter 2020/21
	May		
Year end audit	June	Audit & Standards Committee	
Year end audit	July	Audit & Standards Committee	Audit Results Report
Audit Completion procedures	August		Audit opinions and completion certificates
	September	Audit & Standards Committee	Annual Audit Letter



08

Independence



Introduction

The FRC Ethical Standard and ISA (UK) 260 “Communication of audit matters with those charged with governance”, requires us to communicate with you on a timely basis on all significant facts and matters that bear upon our integrity, objectivity and independence. The Ethical Standard, as revised in June 2016, requires that we communicate formally both at the planning stage and at the conclusion of the audit, as well as during the course of the audit if appropriate. The aim of these communications is to ensure full and fair disclosure by us to those charged with your governance on matters in which you have an interest.

Required communications

Planning stage	Final stage
<p>▶ The principal threats, if any, to objectivity and independence identified by Ernst & Young (EY) including consideration of all relationships between the you, your affiliates and directors and us;</p> <p>▶ The safeguards adopted and the reasons why they are considered to be effective, including any Engagement Quality review;</p> <p>The overall assessment of threats and safeguards;</p> <p>Information about the general policies and process within EY to maintain objectivity and independence.</p> <p>▶ Where EY has determined it is appropriate to apply more restrictive independence rules than permitted under the Ethical Standard [note: additional wording should be included in the communication reflecting the client specific situation]</p>	<p>▶ In order for you to assess the integrity, objectivity and independence of the firm and each covered person, we are required to provide a written disclosure of relationships (including the provision of non-audit services) that may bear on our integrity, objectivity and independence. This is required to have regard to relationships with the entity, its directors and senior management, its affiliates, and its connected parties and the threats to integrity or objectivity, including those that could compromise independence that these create. We are also required to disclose any safeguards that we have put in place and why they address such threats, together with any other information necessary to enable our objectivity and independence to be assessed;</p> <p>▶ Details of non-audit services provided and the fees charged in relation thereto;</p> <p>▶ Written confirmation that the firm and each covered person is independent and, if applicable, that any non-EY firms used in the audit or external experts used have confirmed their independence to us;</p> <p>▶ Written confirmation that all covered persons are independent;</p> <p>▶ Details of any inconsistencies between FRC Ethical Standard and your policy for the supply of non-audit services by EY and any apparent breach of that policy;</p> <p>▶ Details of any contingent fee arrangements for non-audit services provided by us or our network firms; and</p> <p>▶ An opportunity to discuss auditor independence issues.</p>

In addition, during the course of the audit, we are required to communicate with you whenever any significant judgements are made about threats to objectivity and independence and the appropriateness of safeguards put in place, for example, when accepting an engagement to provide non-audit services.

We also provide information on any contingent fee arrangements, the amounts of any future services that have been contracted, and details of any written proposal to provide non-audit services that has been submitted;

We ensure that the total amount of fees that EY and our network firms have charged to you and your affiliates for the provision of services during the reporting period, analysed in appropriate categories, are disclosed.

Relationships, services and related threats and safeguards

We highlight the following significant facts and matters that may be reasonably considered to bear upon our objectivity and independence, including the principal threats, if any. We have adopted the safeguards noted below to mitigate these threats along with the reasons why they are considered to be effective. However we will only perform non-audit services if the service has been pre-approved in accordance with your policy.

Overall Assessment

Overall, we consider that the safeguards that have been adopted appropriately mitigate the principal threats identified and we therefore confirm that EY is independent and the objectivity and independence of Stephen Clark, your audit engagement partner and the audit engagement team have not been compromised.

Self interest threats

A self interest threat arises when EY has financial or other interests in the Council. Examples include where we receive significant fees in respect of non-audit services; where we need to recover long outstanding fees; or where we enter into a business relationship with you. At the time of writing, there are no long outstanding fees.

We believe that it is appropriate for us to undertake permissible non-audit services and we will comply with the policies that you have approved.

None of the services are prohibited under the FRC's ES or the National Audit Office's Auditor Guidance Note 01 and the services have been approved in accordance with your policy on pre-approval. The ratio of non-audit fees to audit fees is not permitted to exceed 70%.

At the time of writing, the current ratio of non-audit fees to audit fees is approximately 25%. No additional safeguards are required.

A self interest threat may also arise if members of our audit engagement team have objectives or are rewarded in relation to sales of non-audit services to you. We confirm that no member of our audit engagement team, including those from other service lines, has objectives or is rewarded in relation to sales to you, in compliance with Ethical Standard part 4.

There are no other self interest threats at the date of this report.

Self review threats

Self review threats arise when the results of a non-audit service performed by EY or others within the EY network are reflected in the amounts included or disclosed in the financial statements. The table below sets out the self review threats that exist as the date of this report.

Management threats

Partners and employees of EY are prohibited from taking decisions on behalf of management of the Council. Management threats may also arise during the provision of a non-audit service in relation to which management is required to make judgements or decision based on that work. There are no management threats at the date of this report.

Other threats

Other threats, such as advocacy, familiarity or intimidation, may arise. There are no other threats at the date of this report.

Relationships, services and related threats and safeguards

Description of service	Related independence threat	Period provided/ duration	Safeguards adopted and reasons considered to be effective
<p>Housing benefit work no longer forms part of the work required by PSAA and we are separately engaging with the Council on the appointment for this work in 2019/20. Our anticipated fees are TBC. In 2018/19 these were £27k.</p>	<p>Self review threat - figures included in the return are also included in the financial statements.</p>	<p>Year ended 31 March 2020 and for all subsequent accounting periods. However, this will be assessed annually.</p>	<p>The specific testing of individual benefit claims and associated subsidy calculations undertaken in respect of the Housing Benefits agreed upon procedures engagement is distinct and separate to any work we have or will undertake on the financial systems of the Council. The results of the testing is not reflected in the amounts included/disclosed in the financial statements.</p> <p>In respect of the checking of benefit system parameters, this work is common across our external audit procedures and this engagement. Our external audit is concluded prior to this engagement. The external audit conclusion is therefore not reliant upon the conclusion of the Housing Benefit engagement. No advice will be given in relation to accounting treatment.</p> <p>The report we provide will be prepared or given solely for the purposes of the agreed upon procedures engagement for Housing Benefits and will not be used or relied upon for any other purposes.</p>
<p>Teachers' pension return - fees are TBC. In 2018/19 these were £10k.</p>	<p>Self review threat - figures included in the return are also included in the financial statements.</p>	<p>Year ended 31 March 2020 and for all subsequent accounting periods. However, this will be assessed annually.</p>	<p>The specific testing on this return is distinct and separate to any work we have or will undertake on the financial statements. Whilst the figures are present in the financial statements the work to be performed on the return is more granular than that required for the purposes of the accounts audit. Our external audit is concluded prior to this engagement. The external audit conclusion is therefore not reliant upon the conclusion on the result of it. No advice will be given in relation to accounting treatment.</p> <p>The report we provide will be prepared or given solely for the purposes of the Teachers' pension return and will not be used or relied upon for any other purposes.</p>

In relation to the above we are yet to be appointed by the Council and will therefore provide an update in our Audit Results Report if engaged.

New UK Independence Standards

The Financial Reporting Council (FRC) published the Revised Ethical Standard 2019 in December and it will apply to accounting periods starting on or after 15 March 2020. A key change in the new Ethical Standard will be a general prohibition on the provision of non-audit services by the auditor (and its network) which will apply to UK Public Interest Entities (PIEs). A narrow list of permitted services will continue to be allowed.

Summary of key changes

- ▶ Extraterritorial application of the FRC Ethical Standard to UK PIE and its worldwide affiliates
- ▶ A general prohibition on the provision of non-audit services by the auditor (or its network) to a UK PIE, its UK parent and worldwide subsidiaries
- ▶ A narrow list of permitted services where closely related to the audit and/or required by law or regulation
- ▶ Absolute prohibition on the following relationships applicable to UK PIE and its affiliates including material significant investees/investors:
 - ▶ Tax advocacy services
 - ▶ Remuneration advisory services
 - ▶ Internal audit services
 - ▶ Secondment/loan staff arrangements
- ▶ An absolute prohibition on contingent fees.
- ▶ Requirement to meet the higher standard for business relationships i.e. business relationships between the audit firm and the audit client will only be permitted if it is inconsequential.
- ▶ Permitted services required by law or regulation will not be subject to the 70% fee cap.
- ▶ Grandfathering will apply for otherwise prohibited non-audit services that are open at 15 March 2020 such that the engagement may continue until completed in accordance with the original engagement terms.
- ▶ A requirement for the auditor to notify the Audit Committee where the audit fee might compromise perceived independence and the appropriate safeguards.
- ▶ A requirement to report to the audit committee details of any breaches of the Ethical Standard and any actions taken by the firm to address any threats to independence. A requirement for non-network component firm whose work is used in the group audit engagement to comply with the same independence standard as the group auditor. Our current understanding is that the requirement to follow UK independence rules is limited to the component firm issuing the audit report and not to its network. This is subject to clarification with the FRC.

Next Steps

We will continue to monitor and assess all ongoing and proposed non-audit services and relationships to ensure they are permitted under FRC Revised Ethical Standard 2016 which will continue to apply until 31 March 2020 as well as the recently released FRC Revised Ethical Standard 2019 which will be effective from 1 April 2020. We will work with you to ensure orderly completion of the services or where required, transition to another service provider within mutually agreed timescales. We do not provide any non-audit services which would be prohibited under the new standard.

Other communications

EY Transparency Report 2019

Ernst & Young (EY) has policies and procedures that instil professional values as part of firm culture and ensure that the highest standards of objectivity, independence and integrity are maintained.

Details of the key policies and processes in place within EY for maintaining objectivity and independence can be found in our annual Transparency Report which the firm is required to publish by law. The most recent version of this Report is for the year end 30 June 2019:

[https://www.ey.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/ey-uk-2019-transparency-report/\\$FILE/ey-uk-2019-transparency-report.pdf](https://www.ey.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/ey-uk-2019-transparency-report/$FILE/ey-uk-2019-transparency-report.pdf)



09

Appendices



Appendix A

Fees

The duty to prescribe fees is a statutory function delegated to Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd (PSAA) by the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government. This is defined as the fee required by auditors to meet statutory responsibilities under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in accordance with the requirements of the Code of Audit Practice and supporting guidance published by the National Audit Office, the financial reporting requirements set out in the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting published by CIPFA/LASAAC, and the professional standards applicable to auditors' work.

	Planned fee 2019/20	Scale fee 2019/20	Final Fee 2018/19
	£	£	£
Scale fee	Note 2	143,988	143,988
Additional fees: (Note 1)			
- Pension testing	TBC		17,725
- GMP and McCloud	TBC		3,479
- Property, Plant and Equipment	TBC		11,210
- Schools balances	TBC		2,498
- Financial statement amendments and prior year adjustments	TBC		1,460
- Impact of reduced materiality	TBC		
- IFRS 16	TBC		
- PFI	TBC		
- Change in payroll system	TBC		
- Value for Money	TBC		
Total audit	TBC		180,360
Other non-audit services not covered above (Housing Benefits) (Note 3)	TBC		27,400
Teachers Pensions (note 3)	TBC		9,500
Total other non-audit services	TBC		36,900
Total fees	TBC		217,260

All fees exclude VAT

The agreed fee presented is based on the following assumptions:

- Officers meeting the agreed timetable of deliverables;
- Our accounts opinion and value for money conclusion being unqualified;
- Appropriate quality of documentation is provided by the Council; and
- The Council has an effective control environment.

If any of the above assumptions prove to be unfounded, we will seek a variation to the agreed fee. This will be discussed with the Council in advance.

Fees for the auditor's consideration of correspondence from the public and formal objections will be charged in addition to the scale fee.

(1) The 18/19 Code work includes an additional fee of £36,372, which relates to additional work reviewing the above listed areas. We are in the process of seeking approval from the PSAA.

(2) We wrote to management and the Audit & Standards Committee Chair on 10 February setting out our considerations on the sustainability of UK local public audit. A base fee of £143,988 has been prescribed by PSAA for the 2019-20 audit but we will be having further discussions with management and the Committee on the level of scale fee variation to be applied. For 2019/20, the scale fee will be impacted by a range of factors (see pages 5 and 6) which will result in additional work. We have provided management with an estimate of the potential additional fee based on our understanding of the work requirements, however, the actual fees may be higher than this. We are still in the process of discussing and agreeing these with management and will provide an update once this process has been finalised.

(3) We will agree fees with you for 2019/20 if we are engaged and prior to commencing the work.

Fees

Summary of key factors

1. **Status of sector:** Financial reporting and decision making in local government has become increasingly complex, for example from the growth in commercialisation, speculative ventures and investments. This has also brought increasing risk about the financial sustainability / going concern of bodies given the current status of the sector.
 2. **Audit of estimates:** There has been a significant increase in the focus on areas of the financial statements where judgemental estimates are made. This is to address regulatory expectations from FRC reviews on the extent of audit procedures performed in areas such as the valuation of land and buildings and pension assets and liabilities.
 3. **Regulatory environment:** Parliamentary select committee reports, the Brydon and Kingman reviews, plus within the public sector the Redmond review and the new NAO Code of Audit practice, are all shaping the future of Local Audit. These regulatory pressures all have a focus on audit quality and what is required of external auditors.
- Resourcing:** As a result of the above, public sector auditing has become less attractive as a profession, especially due to the compressed timetable, regulatory pressure and greater compliance requirements. This has contributed to higher attrition rates in our profession over the past year and the shortage of specialist public sector audit staff and multidisciplinary teams (for example valuation, pensions, tax and accounting) during the compressed timetables.

We need to invest over a five to ten-year cycle to recruit, train and develop a sustainable specialist team of public sector audit staff. We and other firms in the sector face intense competition for the best people, with appropriate public sector skills, as a result of a shrinking resource pool. We need to remunerate our people appropriately to maintain the attractiveness of the profession, provide the highest performing audit teams and protect audit quality. We acknowledge that local authorities are also facing challenges to recruit and retain staff with the necessary financial reporting skills and capabilities. This though also exacerbates the challenge for external audits, as where there are shortages it impacts on the ability to deliver on a timely basis.

To respond to these factors we have to:



- ▶ Increase our sample sizes, seek higher levels of corroborative evidence and engage with our internal specialists on a wider array of matters;
- ▶ Increase our investment in data analytics tools to allow us to test more transactions to a greater level of detail and enhance audit quality; and
- ▶ Invest in our audit quality infrastructure, as a firm our compliance costs have doubled as a proportion of revenue over the past five years.

Appendix B

Required communications with the Audit & Standards Committee





We have detailed the communications that we must provide to the Audit & Standards Committee.

Our Reporting to you


Required communications	 What is reported?	 When and where
Terms of engagement	Confirmation by the Audit & Standards Committee of acceptance of terms of engagement as written in the engagement letter signed by both parties.	The statement of responsibilities serves as the formal terms of engagement between the PSAA's appointed auditors and audited bodies.
Our responsibilities	Reminder of our responsibilities as set out in the engagement letter	The statement of responsibilities serves as the formal terms of engagement between the PSAA's appointed auditors and audited bodies.
Planning and audit approach	Communication of the planned scope and timing of the audit, any limitations and the significant risks identified.	Audit planning report
Significant findings from the audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Our view about the significant qualitative aspects of accounting practices including accounting policies, accounting estimates and financial statement disclosures ▶ Significant difficulties, if any, encountered during the audit ▶ Significant matters, if any, arising from the audit that were discussed with management ▶ Written representations that we are seeking ▶ Expected modifications to the audit report ▶ Other matters if any, significant to the oversight of the financial reporting process 	Audit results report
Going concern	Events or conditions identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Whether the events or conditions constitute a material uncertainty ▶ Whether the use of the going concern assumption is appropriate in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements ▶ The adequacy of related disclosures in the financial statements 	Audit results report
Misstatements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Uncorrected misstatements and their effect on our audit opinion, unless prohibited by law or regulation ▶ The effect of uncorrected misstatements related to prior periods ▶ A request that any uncorrected misstatement be corrected ▶ Corrected misstatements that are significant ▶ Material misstatements corrected by management 	Audit results report



Appendix B

Required communications with the Audit & Standards Committee (continued)

		 Our Reporting to you
Required communications	 What is reported?	  When and where
Fraud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Enquiries of the Audit & Standards Committee to determine whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud affecting the entity ▶ Any fraud that we have identified or information we have obtained that indicates that a fraud may exist ▶ A discussion of any other matters related to fraud 	Audit results report
Related parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Significant matters arising during the audit in connection with the entity's related parties including, when applicable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non-disclosure by management ▶ Inappropriate authorisation and approval of transactions ▶ Disagreement over disclosures ▶ Non-compliance with laws and regulations ▶ Difficulty in identifying the party that ultimately controls the entity 	Audit results report
External confirmations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Management's refusal for us to request confirmations ▶ Inability to obtain relevant and reliable audit evidence from other procedures 	Audit results report
Consideration of laws and regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Audit findings regarding non-compliance where the non-compliance is material and believed to be intentional. This communication is subject to compliance with legislation on tipping off ▶ Enquiry of the Audit & Standards Committee into possible instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements and that the Audit & Standards Committee may be aware of 	Audit results report
Internal controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Significant deficiencies in internal controls identified during the audit 	Management letter/audit results report

Required communications with the Audit & Standards Committee (continued)



 Our Reporting to you

Required communications	 What is reported?	 When and where
Independence	<p>Communication of all significant facts and matters that bear on EY's, and all individuals involved in the audit, objectivity and independence</p> <p>Communication of key elements of the audit engagement partner's consideration of independence and objectivity such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The principal threats ▶ Safeguards adopted and their effectiveness ▶ An overall assessment of threats and safeguards ▶ Information about the general policies and process within the firm to maintain objectivity and independence <p>For public interest entities and listed companies, communication of minimum requirements as detailed in the FRC Revised Ethical Standard 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Relationships between EY, the Council and senior management, its affiliates and its connected parties ▶ Services provided by EY that may reasonably bear on the auditors' objectivity and independence ▶ Related safeguards ▶ Fees charged by EY analysed into appropriate categories such as statutory audit fees, tax advisory fees, other non-audit service fees ▶ A statement of compliance with the Ethical Standard, including any non-EY firms or external experts used in the audit ▶ Details of any inconsistencies between the Ethical Standard and Group's policy for the provision of non-audit services, and any apparent breach of that policy ▶ Details of any contingent fee arrangements for non-audit services ▶ Where EY has determined it is appropriate to apply more restrictive rules than permitted under the Ethical Standard ▶ The Audit & Standards Committee should also be provided an opportunity to discuss matters affecting auditor independence 	Audit Planning Report and Audit Results Report

Appendix B

Required communications with the Audit & Standards Committee (continued)

Our Reporting to you

Required communications	 What is reported?	 When and where
Representations	Written representations we are requesting from management and/or those charged with governance	Audit results report
Material inconsistencies and misstatements	Material inconsistencies or misstatements of fact identified in other information which management has refused to revise	Audit results report
Auditors report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Any circumstances identified that affect the form and content of our auditor's report 	Audit results report
Fee Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Breakdown of fee information when the audit plan is agreed ▶ Breakdown of fee information at the completion of the audit ▶ Any non-audit work 	Audit planning report Audit results report
Certification work	Summary of certification work undertaken	Certification report

Additional audit information

Other required procedures during the course of the audit

In addition to the key areas of audit focus outlined in section 2, we have to perform other procedures as required by auditing, ethical and independence standards and other regulations. We outline the procedures below that we will undertake during the course of our audit.

Our responsibilities required by auditing standards

- ▶ Identifying and assessing 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.
- ▶ Obtaining 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 Council's internal control.
- ▶ Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- ▶ Concluding on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting.
- ▶ Evaluating 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.
- ▶ Obtaining sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Council to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. Reading other information contained in the financial statements, the Audit & Standards Committee reporting appropriately addresses matters communicated by us to the Audit & Standards Committee and reporting whether it is materially inconsistent with our understanding and the financial statements; and
- ▶ Maintaining auditor independence.

Purpose and evaluation of materiality

For the purposes of determining whether the accounts are free from material error, we define materiality as the magnitude of an omission or misstatement that, individually or in the aggregate, in light of the surrounding circumstances, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of the users of the financial statements. Our evaluation of it requires professional judgement and necessarily takes into account qualitative as well as quantitative considerations implicit in the definition. We would be happy to discuss with you your expectations regarding our detection of misstatements in the financial statements.

Materiality determines:

- ▶ The locations at which we conduct audit procedures to support the opinion given on the financial statements; and
- ▶ The level of work performed on individual account balances and financial statement disclosures.

The amount we consider material at the end of the audit may differ from our initial determination. At this stage, however, it is not feasible to anticipate all of the circumstances that may ultimately influence our judgement about materiality. At the end of the audit we will form our final opinion by reference to all matters that could be significant to users of the accounts, including the total effect of the audit misstatements we identify, and our evaluation of materiality at that date.

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