

A high-angle photograph of a meeting table with several people's hands and arms visible. They are looking at and pointing to various documents and a smartphone on the table. The scene is brightly lit, suggesting an office or meeting room environment.

Portsmouth City
Council
Audit planning report
Year ended 31 March 2021

July 2021



Members of the Governance & Audit & Standards Committee

5 July 2021



Portsmouth City Council
Civic Offices
Guildhall Square
Portsmouth
PO1 2BG

Dear Governance & Audit & Standards Committee Members

We are pleased to attach our Audit Plan which sets out how we intend to carry out our responsibilities as auditor. Its purpose is to provide the Governance & Audit & Standards Committee with a basis to review our proposed audit approach and scope for the 2020/21 audit in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014, the National Audit Office's 2020 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 plan summarises our updated 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, specifically in relation to the new requirements for the value for money conclusion. We will provide a verbal update on this at the meeting of the Governance & Audit & Standards Committee.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Governance & Audit & Standards Committee, 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 16 July 2021 as well as understand whether there are other matters which you consider may influence our audit.

Yours faithfully

Helen Thompson

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 Governance & Audit & Standards Committee and management of Portsmouth City Council in accordance with the statement of responsibilities. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Governance & Audit & Standards Committee, and management of Portsmouth 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 Governance & Audit & Standards Committee and management of Portsmouth 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.



01

Overview of our 2020/21 audit strategy



Overview of our 2020/21 audit strategy

The following 'dashboard' summarises the significant accounting and auditing matters. It seeks to provide the Governance & 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
Misstatement 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 revenue and expenditure recognition, through inappropriate capitalisation of revenue expenditure	Fraud risk	No 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 have assessed the risk is most likely to occur through the inappropriate capitalisation of revenue expenditure.
Valuation of Investment Property and Land and Buildings (valued using EUV & FV method)	Significant risk	No change in risk or focus	The fair value of Investment Property (IP) and Land and Buildings valued with reference to market factors (existing use value – EUV – assets / fair value – FV – assets) represent significant balances in the Council's accounts and are subject to valuation changes, impairment reviews and market fluctuations. Management is required to make material judgements and apply estimation techniques to calculate the year-end balances recorded in the balance sheet. Due to continued uncertainties in the market, we have kept this risk as significant in our initial planning risk assessment.
Lakeside North Harbour	Significant risk	No change in risk or focus	Portsmouth City Council completed the purchase of the Lakeside North Harbour office complex located in Portsmouth in August 2019, as part of their regeneration policy for the area. The asset continues to be highly material to the financial statements. Management is required to make material judgemental inputs and apply estimation techniques to calculate the year-end valuation for this asset, which is valued through reference to market factors (existing use value).
Valuation of Land & Buildings valued at Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC), and Housing Revenue Account (HRA) properties	Inherent risk	No change in risk or focus	The value of land & buildings valued at DRC, and HRA properties, also represent significant balances in the Council's accounts and is subject to valuation changes, impairment reviews and depreciation charges. Management is required to make material judgemental inputs and apply estimation techniques to calculate the year-end balances recorded in the balance sheet.

Overview of our 2020/21 audit strategy

The following 'dashboard' summarises the significant accounting and auditing matters. It seeks to provide the Audit 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
Pension Liability Valuation	Inherent risk	No change in risk or focus	<p>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 Hampshire County Council.</p> <p>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.</p>
Going Concern Disclosure	Inherent risk	No change in risk or focus	<p>There is a presumption that the Council will continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future. However, the Council is required to carry out a going concern assessment that is proportionate to the risks it faces. In light of the continued impact of Covid-19 there is a need for the Council to ensure its going concern assessment, including its supporting cashflow forecast, is robust and comprehensive. The Council is required to ensure that its going concern disclosure within the statement of accounts adequately reflects its going concern assessment, and in particular highlights any material uncertainties it has identified.</p> <p>In addition, the auditing standard in relation to going concern (ISA570) has been revised with effect for the 2020/21 accounts audit and we need to ensure we comply fully with the requirements of the revised standard.</p>
Restatement of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES), Expenditure and Funding Analysis (EFA) and related disclosure notes	Inherent risk	No change in risk or focus	<p>Under CIPFA's "Telling the Story" agenda, the Council is required to disclose its income and expenditure in accordance with the structure used for internal reporting, rather than the previous presentation as prescribed by SERCOP. The Council has changed its internal reporting structure in 2020/21 following a reorganisation of Cabinet member portfolios, which will mean the CIES, the supporting EFA, and related disclosure notes, will need to be restated in line with the new structure.</p>

Overview of our 2020/21 audit strategy

The following 'dashboard' summarises the significant accounting and auditing matters. It seeks to provide the Audit 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
Group accounts assessment	Inherent risk	No change in risk or focus	IFRS 10, 11 and 12 set out the requirements which must be followed when assessing and disclosing group and joint arrangements. Where the Council has interests in other entities, it needs to undertake qualitative and quantitative assessments to inform its decisions as to whether group accounts are required. This is an area of potential complexity and judgment requiring annual review.
PFI Accounting	Inherent risk	No change in risk or focus	The Council has four PFI arrangements, two of which are material to our audit. PFI accounting is a complex area, and a detailed review of these arrangements was undertaken by our internal specialist in 2016/17. We will review the accounting entries and disclosures in relation to PFI in detail in 2020/21, with a focus on any significant changes since the specialist's review.
Accounting for Covid-19 related government grants	Inherent risk	New area of focus	The Council has received a significant level of government funding in the relation to Covid-19. There is a need for the Council to ensure that it is has recognised and accounted for these grants appropriately, taking into account any associated restrictions and conditions.

Auditing accounting estimates

In addition to the above risks and areas of focus, a revised auditing standard has been issued in respect of the audit of accounting estimates. The revised standard requires auditors to consider inherent risks associated with the production of accounting estimates. These could relate, for example, to the complexity of the method applied, subjectivity in the choice of data or assumptions or a high degree of estimation uncertainty. As part of this, auditors now consider risk on a spectrum (from low to high inherent risk) rather than a simplified classification of whether there is a significant risk or not. At the same time, we may see the number of significant risks we report in respect of accounting estimates to increase as a result of the revised guidance in this area. The changes to the standard may affect the nature and extent of information that we may request and will likely increase the level of audit work required.

Overview of our 2020/21 audit strategy

Materiality

Planning
materiality

£12.2m

Materiality has been set at £12.186m, which represents 1.8% of the current year's gross expenditure on provision of services. The planning materiality has increased by £1.1m compared to last year because gross expenditure has increased as per the 2020/21 draft statement of accounts.

Performance
materiality

£9.1m

Performance materiality has been set at £9.139m, which represents 75% of planning materiality.

Audit
differences

£0.61m

We will report all uncorrected misstatements relating to the primary statements (comprehensive income and expenditure statement, balance sheet, housing revenue account and collection fund) greater than £0.609m. Other misstatements identified will be communicated to the extent that they merit the attention of the Governance & Audit & Standards Committee.

Overview of our 2020/21 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 Portsmouth City Council give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 31 March 2021 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 are relevant in the context of Portsmouth City Council's audit, we will discuss these with management as to the impact on the scale fee.

Overview of our 2020/21 audit strategy

Value for money conclusion

One of the main changes in the NAO's 2020 Code is in relation to the value for money conclusion and we communicated these changes in our Outline Audit Plan presented at the 5 March 2021 Governance & Audit & Standards Committee meeting. In summary:

- We are still required to consider whether the Council has put in place 'proper arrangements' to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness on its use of resources.
- Planning on VFM and the associated risk assessment is now focused on gathering sufficient evidence to enable us to document our evaluation of the Council's arrangements, to enable us to draft a commentary under three reporting criteria (see below). This includes identifying and reporting on any significant weaknesses in those arrangements and making appropriate recommendations.
- We will be required to provide a commentary on the Council's arrangements against three reporting criteria:
 - Financial sustainability - How the Council plans and manages its resources to ensure it can continue to deliver its services;
 - Governance - How the Council ensures that it makes informed decisions and properly manages its risks; and
 - Improving economy, efficiency and effectiveness - How the Council uses information about its costs and performance to improve the way it manages and delivers its services.
- Within the audit opinion we will still only report by exception where we are not satisfied that the Council has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.
- The commentary on arrangements will be included in a new Auditor's Annual Report which we will be required to issue at a date to be determined by the NAO.

We include further details of our VFM planning risk assessment in Section 3.



02 Audit risks



Significant Risk

We have set out below 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*

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 have considered the areas in which management could seek to override controls at Portsmouth City Council, and this had fed into our consideration of the risk of fraud in revenue and expenditure recognition as set out on page 13.

What will we do?

We will:

- Identify fraud risks during the planning stages.
- Enquire of management about risks of fraud and the controls put in place to address those risks.
- Understand the oversight given by those charged with governance of management's processes over fraud.
- Consider the effectiveness of management's controls designed to address the risk of fraud.
- Perform mandatory procedures regardless of specifically identified fraud risks, including:
 - Testing of journal entries and other adjustments in the preparation of the financial statements;
 - Reviewing accounting estimates for evidence of management bias; and
 - Evaluating the business rationale for significant unusual transactions.

Significant Risk

Risk of fraud in revenue and expenditure recognition, through inappropriate capitalisation of revenue expenditure*

Financial statement impact

We have assessed that the risk of misreporting revenue outturn in the financial statements is most likely to be achieved through:

- ▶ Revenue expenditure being inappropriately recognised as capital expenditure at the point it is posted to the general ledger.
- ▶ Expenditure being classified as revenue expenditure financed as capital under statute (REFCUS) when it is inappropriate to do so.
- ▶ Expenditure being inappropriately transferred by journal from revenue to capital codes in the general ledger at the end of the year.

If this were to happen it would have the impact of understating revenue expenditure and overstating PPE additions and/or REFCUS in the financial statements.

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.

We have assessed that the risk is most likely to occur through the inappropriate capitalisation of revenue expenditure, as there is an incentive to reduce expenditure which is funded from Council Tax. This could then result in funding of that expenditure, that should properly be defined as revenue, through inappropriate sources such as capital receipts, capital grants, or borrowing.

What will we do?

We will:

- Test PPE additions using lowered testing thresholds, to ensure they are appropriately supported by documentary evidence, and that the expenditure incurred and capitalised is clearly capital in nature;
- Test REFCUS expenditure using lowered testing thresholds, to confirm it is appropriate for the expenditure incurred to be funded from capital sources; and
- Use our data analytics tools to identify and understand the basis for any significant journals transferring expenditure from non-capital codes to PPE additions or from revenue to capital codes on the general ledger at the end of the year.



Areas of Audit Focus

Significant risk

Valuation of Investment Property and Land and Buildings (valued using EUV & FV method)

Financial statement impact

Valuation errors have the potential to impact the balance sheet, CIES and movement in reserves statement, as well as several key disclosure notes.

The Council has revalued the following value of assets in 2020/21:

Land & Buildings (EUV & FV) : £110m (excluding Lakeside)

Investment Property: £185m

What is the risk?

The value of Investment Property (IP) and Land and Buildings (valued using EUV/FV method) represent significant balances in the Council's accounts and are subject to valuation changes, impairment reviews, depreciation and market fluctuations. Management is required to make material judgements and apply estimation techniques to calculate the year-end balances recorded 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.

Given the nature of Covid-19 and the fact that 2020/21 was predominantly influenced by local and national lockdowns, we anticipate that the valuer will not be able to conduct site visits due to the restrictions that are in place and that the valuer will have to perform a remote approach to valuing the properties which will further increase the risk around these valuations.

The market volatility brought about by the advent of Covid-19 in the last quarter in the prior year and throughout the 2020/21 year relates primarily to assets carried at a market value - either fair value (investment property and surplus assets) or Existing Use Value (EUV) as a proxy for FV (some of land and buildings). Assets carried at depreciated replacement cost (DRC) and EUV-SH (Council housing) are not considered to be impacted in the same way.

What will we do?

We will:

- Commission EY Real Estates, our internal specialists on asset valuations, to consider the valuation approach in more detail for a sample of assets.
- 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 its valuation and challenge the key assumptions used by the valuer.
- Test whether valuations have been correctly processed in the financial statements.
- Consider the annual cycle of valuations to ensure that assets have been valued within a suitable rolling programme as required by the Code for PPE, and annually for IP. We will also consider if there are any specific changes to assets that have occurred and whether these have been communicated to the valuer.
- Review assets not subject to valuation in 2020/21 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.

Significant Risk

Valuation of Lakeside North Harbour asset

What is the risk?

During the 2019/20 financial year, Portsmouth City Council purchased the Lakeside North Harbour office complex located in Portsmouth as part of their regeneration policy for the area.

The business campus sits in a 120-acre site, located to the north of Portsmouth City Centre, and comprises 594,000 sq ft of offices, 3,000 parking spaces, a day nursery and 8.7 acres of development land.

This is a highly significant and material property, plant and equipment asset. The valuation of the asset is carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in relevant professional standards. However, a number of key inputs into the valuation are judgmental and subjective.

Management is required to make material judgemental inputs and apply estimation techniques to calculate the year-end balances recorded in the balance sheet in respect of this asset.

We tested the valuation of Lakeside in detail in the year of purchase (2019/20), with no issues arising. However, due to the significance of the asset as a proportion of the overall land and buildings balance, and the ongoing uncertainty caused by Covid-19, we judge that the valuation remains a significant risk for 2020/21.

Financial statement impact

The Lakeside site was purchased for £138m in August 2019, and continues to be highly material to the financial statements.

A misstatement of less than 10% of the asset value would exceed our performance materiality.

What will we do?

We will:

- Commission an EY specialist (EY Real Estates) to review the valuation and specifically to:
 - consider the competence, capability and objectivity of the Council's valuers;
 - consider the scope of valuers' work; and
 - challenge the assumptions and methodology used by the valuers by reference to external evidence.

We will also:

- Confirm that the valuation has been accurately processed in the financial statements.

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.

What is the risk/area of focus?

Valuation of Land & Buildings valued at Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC), and Housing Revenue Account (HRA) properties (inherent risk)

The value of land & buildings valued at DRC, and HRA properties, also represent significant balances in the Council's accounts and are subject to valuation changes, impairment reviews and depreciation charges. and are subject to valuation changes, impairment reviews and depreciation charges. Management is required to make material judgemental inputs and apply estimation techniques to calculate the year-end balances recorded in the balance sheet.

The Council has revalued £40m of DRC assets in 2020/21, and £663m of HRA properties.

PFI accounting (inherent risk)

The Council has four PFI arrangements, two of which are material to our audit. PFI accounting is a complex area, and a detailed review of these arrangements was undertaken by our internal specialist in 2016/17. We will review the accounting entries and disclosures in relation to PFI in detail in 2020/21, with a focus on any significant changes since the specialist's review in the previous year.

What will we do?

We will:

- 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 valuers in performing their valuation and challenge the key assumptions used by the valuer;
- Test whether valuations have been correctly processed in the financial statements;
- Consider the annual cycle of valuations to ensure that assets have been valued within a 5 year rolling programme as required by the Code. We will also consider if there are any specific changes to assets that have occurred and whether these have been communicated to the valuer;
- Review assets not subject to valuation in 2020/21 to confirm that the remaining asset base is not materially misstated; and
- Consider changes to useful economic lives as a result of the most recent valuation.

We will:

- Review assurances brought forward from prior years regarding the appropriateness of the PFI financial models;
- Review the PFI financial models for any significant changes, and if identified consider engaging relevant experts to review the models to ensure they are still working as expected;
- Ensure the PFI accounting models have been updated for any service or other agreed variations and confirm consistency of current year models with prior year brought forward assurances; and
- Agree outputs of the models to the accounts, including balances and disclosures for Assets, Liabilities, and Expenditure, and review the completeness and accuracy of disclosures.

Audit risks

Other areas of audit focus (continued)

What is the risk/area of focus?

Pension Liability Valuation (inherent risk)

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 Hampshire County Council.

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. As per the 2020/21 draft statement of accounts this totalled £497 million.

The information disclosed is based on the IAS 19 report issued to the Council by the actuary to the County Council.

Accounting for this scheme involves significant estimation and judgement and therefore management engages an actuary to undertake the calculations on their behalf. 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.

Accounting for Covid-19 related grant funding (inherent risk)

The Council has received a significant level of government funding in relation to Covid-19. Whilst there is no change in the CIPFA Code or accounting standard (IFRS 15) in respect of accounting for grant funding, the emergency nature of some of the grants received and in some cases the lack of clarity on any associated restrictions and conditions, means that the Council will need to apply a greater degree of assessment and judgement to determine the appropriate accounting treatment in the 2020/21 statements.

What will we do?

We will:

- Liaise with the auditors of Hampshire County Council Pension Fund, to obtain assurances over the information supplied to the actuary in relation to Portsmouth City Council;
- Assess the work of the Pension Fund actuary (Aon Hewitt) 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.

We will:

Consider the Council's judgement on material grants received in relation to whether it is acting as:

- Agent, where it has determined that it is acting as an intermediary; or
- Principal, where the Council has determined that it is acting on its own behalf.

For grants received where the Council acted as principal, we will further consider whether any associated restrictions and conditions have been met and that grants have been claimed and recognised in accordance with the scheme rules.

Other areas of audit focus (continued)

What is the risk/area of focus?

What will we do?

Restatement of CIES, EFA and related disclosure notes (inherent risk)

Under CIPFA's "Telling the Story" agenda, the Council is required to disclose its income and expenditure in accordance with the structure used for internal reporting, rather than the previous presentation as prescribed by SERCOP. The Council has changed its internal reporting structure in 2020/21 following a reorganisation of Cabinet member portfolios, which will mean the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the supporting Expenditure and Funding Analysis, and related disclosure notes, will need to be restated in line with the new structure.

We will:

- Agree the restated comparative figures back to the Council's prior year financial statements and supporting working papers;
- Review the analysis of how these figures are derived from the Council's ledger system and how overheads are apportioned across the service areas reported.

Group accounts assessment (inherent risk)

IFRS 10, 11 and 12 set out the requirements which must be followed when assessing and disclosing group and joint arrangements. Where the Council has interests in other entities, it needs to undertake qualitative and quantitative assessments to inform its decisions as to whether group accounts are required. This is an area of potential complexity and judgement requiring regular review.

We will:

- Ask the Council to update its qualitative and quantitative group accounts assessment for all relevant entities and critically evaluate this as early in the audit cycle as possible; and
- Undertake our own assessment and compare this with the Council's review, to identify any areas where additional work may be required to form a conclusion on whether group accounts are required under the accounting standards.

Going Concern Compliance with ISA 570 (area of focus)

There is a presumption that the Council will continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future. However, the Council is required to carry out a going concern assessment that is proportionate to the risks it faces. In light of the continued impact of Covid-19 there is a need for the Council to ensure its going concern assessment, including its cashflow forecast, is thorough and appropriately comprehensive.

We will:

- Challenge management's identification of events or conditions impacting going concern.
- Test management's resulting assessment of going concern by evaluating supporting evidence (including consideration of the risk of management bias).
- Review the Council's cashflow forecast covering the foreseeable future, to ensure that it has sufficient liquidity to continue to operate as a going concern including an assessment of any underlying need to borrow.
- Undertake a 'stand back' review to consider all of the evidence obtained, whether corroborative or contradictory, when we draw our conclusions on going concern.
- Challenge the disclosure made in the accounts in respect of going concern and any material uncertainties.

The Council is required to ensure that its going concern disclosure within the statement of accounts adequately reflects its going concern assessment and in particular highlights any uncertainties it has identified. In addition, the auditing standard in relation to going concern (ISA570) has been revised with effect for the 2020/21 accounts audit.

Impact of changes in auditing standards

Auditing accounting estimates

ISA 540 (Revised) - Auditing Accounting Estimates and Related Disclosures applies to audits of all accounting estimates in financial statements for periods beginning on or after December 15, 2019.

This revised ISA responds to changes in financial reporting standards and a more complex business environment which together have increased the importance of accounting estimates to the users of financial statements and introduced new challenges for preparers and auditors.

The revised ISA requires auditors to consider inherent risks associated with the production of accounting estimates. These could relate, for example, to the complexity of the method applied, subjectivity in the choice of data or assumptions or a high degree of estimation uncertainty. As part of this, auditors consider risk on a spectrum (from low to high inherent risk) rather than a simplified classification of whether there is a significant risk or not. At the same time, we expect the number of significant risks we report in respect of accounting estimates to increase as a result of the revised guidance in this area.

The changes to the standard may affect the nature and extent of information that we may request and will likely increase the level of audit work required, particularly in cases where an accounting estimate and related disclosures are higher on the spectrum of inherent risk. For example:

- We may place more emphasis on obtaining an understanding of the nature and extent of your estimation processes and key aspects of related policies and procedures. We will need to review whether controls over these processes have been adequately designed and implemented in a greater number of cases.
- We may provide increased challenge of aspects of how you derive your accounting estimates. For example, as well as undertaking procedures to determine whether there is evidence which supports the judgments made by management, we may also consider whether there is evidence which could contradict them.
- We may make more focussed requests for evidence or carry out more targeted procedures relating to components of accounting estimates. This might include the methods or models used, assumptions and data chosen or how disclosures (for instance on the level of uncertainty in an estimate) have been made, depending on our assessment of where the inherent risk lies.
- You may wish to consider retaining experts to assist with related work. You may also consider documenting key judgements and decisions in anticipation of auditor requests, to facilitate more efficient and effective discussions with the audit team.
- We may ask for new or changed management representations compared to prior years.

Impact of changes in auditing standards - continued

ISA 570 (Going Concern)

The FRC has issued significant revisions to ISA (UK) 570 - Going Concern. This follows several well-publicised cases of perceived audit failure, such as Carillion and BHS. In these cases, the auditors failed to raise concerns in the auditor's report about the viability of the companies, despite them collapsing shortly after.

The changes increase the work required by auditors on going concern. As a result, we will be requesting greater evidence on going concern to meet these requirements, including, in all cases, management's assessment of the entity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least a year from certification.

Key changes

The revised ISA 570 shifts the burden of responsibility on to an auditor to seek specific evidence over whether an entity is a going concern as opposed to reach a conclusion based on the evidence obtained throughout the audit. This has meant the following changes:

- A new requirement to design and perform specific risk assessment procedures to identify whether a material uncertainty related to going concern exists;
- Specified procedures that the audit team must carry out to evaluate management's assessment regardless of whether there are events or conditions that cast significant doubt on going concern;
- Introduction of the concept of management bias in respect of going concern;
- A requirement for more explicit conclusions and an explanation of work performed on going concern within the audit opinion / report.

The ISA does acknowledge that the level of detail in management's assessment and the auditor's evaluation of this assessment may be lower where this is appropriate in the circumstances. This may be the case where the entity is established in statute and there is a statutory mechanism by which it receives funding. The fact that an entity is wholly funded by grant in aid or other support from the government is not however in itself sufficient evidence that the entity is a going concern.

Evidence requirements

The changes to ISA 570 could increase the evidence requests made by audit teams. We will require written assessments supported, where appropriate, by cash flow forecasts and budgets for a period of at least 12 months from Approval of the Financial Statements. These will need to be realistic and based on up-to-date information with assumptions appropriate to the entity's circumstances. We may ask for evidence to support the assumptions made and sensitivity analysis.

Where the assessment involves continued financial support from a third party, we will likely need written third party evidence of that except where such support is statutory.



03

Value for Money Risks



Value for money

Council responsibilities for value for money

The Council is required to maintain an effective system of internal control that supports the achievement of its policies, aims and objectives while safeguarding and securing value for money from the public funds and other resources at its disposal.

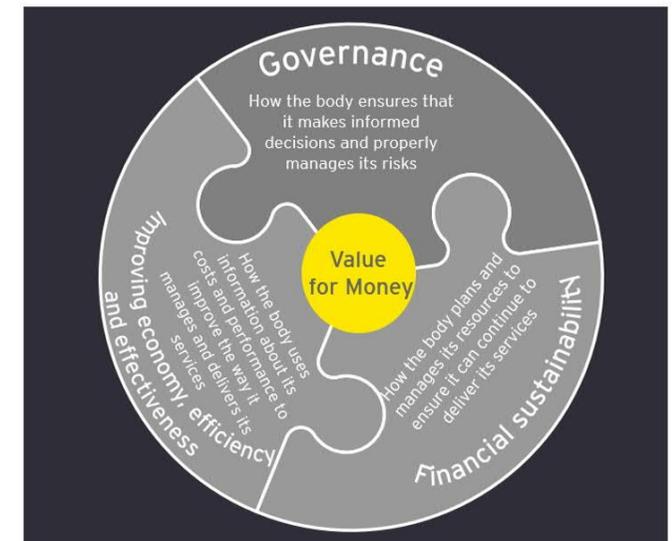
As part of the material published with its financial statements, the Council is required to bring together commentary on its governance framework and how this has operated during the period in an annual governance statement. In preparing its annual governance statement, the Council tailors the content to reflect its own individual circumstances, consistent with the requirements of the relevant accounting and reporting framework and having regard to any guidance issued in support of that framework. This includes a requirement to provide commentary on its arrangements for securing value for money from its use of resources.

Auditor responsibilities under the new Code

Under the 2020 Code we are still required to consider whether the Council has put in place 'proper arrangements' to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness on its use of resources. However, there is no longer overall evaluation criterion on which we need to conclude. Instead, the 2020 Code requires the auditor to design their work to provide them with sufficient assurance to enable them to report to the Council a commentary against specified reporting criteria (see below) on the arrangements the Council has in place to secure value for money through economic, efficient and effective use of its resources for the relevant period.

The specified reporting criteria are:

- Financial sustainability
How the Council plans and manages its resources to ensure they can continue to deliver its services;
- Governance
How the Council ensures that it makes informed decisions and properly manages its risks; and
- Improving economy, efficiency and effectiveness:
How the Council uses information about its costs and performance to improve the way it manages and delivers its services.





Value for money (continued)

Planning and identifying VFM risks

The NAO's guidance notes require us to carry out a risk assessment which gathers sufficient evidence to enable us to document our evaluation of the Council's arrangements, in order to enable us to draft a commentary under the three reporting criteria. This includes identifying and reporting on any significant weaknesses in those arrangements and making appropriate recommendations. This is a change to 2015 Code guidance notes, where the NAO required auditors, as part of planning, to consider the risk of reaching an incorrect conclusion in relation to the overall criterion.

In considering the Council's arrangements, we are required to consider:

- The Council's Annual Governance Statement;
- Evidence that the Council's arrangements were in place during the reporting period;
- Evidence obtained from our work on the accounts;
- The work of inspectorates and other bodies; and
- Any other evidence source that we regard as necessary to facilitate the performance of our statutory duties.

We then consider whether there is evidence to suggest that there are significant weaknesses in arrangements. The NAO's guidance is clear that the assessment of what constitutes a significant weakness and the amount of additional audit work required to adequately respond to the risk of a significant weakness in arrangements is a matter of professional judgement. However, the NAO states that a weakness may be said to be significant if it:

- Exposes – or could reasonably be expected to expose – the Council to significant financial loss or risk;
- Leads to – or could reasonably be expected to lead to – significant impact on the quality or effectiveness of service or on the Council's reputation;
- Leads to – or could reasonably be expected to lead to – unlawful actions; or
- Identifies a failure to take action to address a previously identified significant weakness, such as failure to implement or achieve planned progress on action/improvement plans.

We should also be informed by a consideration of:

- The magnitude of the issue in relation to the size of the Council;
- Financial consequences in comparison to, for example, levels of income or expenditure, levels of reserves (where applicable), or impact on budgets or cashflow forecasts;
- The impact of the weakness on the Council's reported performance;
- Whether the issue has been identified by the Council's own internal arrangements and what corrective action has been taken or planned;
- Whether any legal judgements have been made including judicial review;
- Whether there has been any intervention by a regulator or Secretary of State;
- Whether the weakness could be considered significant when assessed against the nature, visibility or sensitivity of the issue;
- The impact on delivery of services to local taxpayers; and
- The length of time the Council has had to respond to the issue.



Value for money (continued)

Responding to identified risks

Where our planning work has identified a risk of significant weakness, the NAO's guidance requires us to consider what additional evidence is needed to determine whether there is a significant weakness in arrangements and undertake additional procedures as necessary, including where appropriate, challenge of management's assumptions. We are required to report our planned procedures to the Governance & Audit & Standards Committee.

Reporting on VFM

In addition to the commentary on arrangements, where we are not satisfied that the Council has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources the 2020 Code has the same requirement as the 2015 Code in that we should refer to this by exception in the audit report on the financial statements.

However, a new requirement under the 2020 Code is for us to include the commentary on arrangements in a new Auditor's Annual Report. The 2020 Code states that the commentary should be clear, readily understandable and highlight any issues we wish to draw to the Council's attention or the wider public. This should include details of any recommendations arising from the audit and follow-up of recommendations issued previously, along with our view as to whether they have been implemented satisfactorily.

The new Code promotes more timely reporting by auditors. So where we have sufficient evidence to determine that there is a significant weakness on VFM related arrangements we can report that weakness, and an associated recommendation for improvement, at that time and not wait until we issue our Audit Results Report on the audit of the statement of accounts.

Summary of changes in VFM requirements between the 2015 and 2020 Codes of Audit Practice

A summary of the key changes in VFM requirements between the 2015 and 2020 Codes was included in our Outline Audit Plan, presented at the 5 March 2021 meeting of the Governance & Audit & Standards Committee.

Status of our 2020/21 VFM Planning

Our planning procedures for the value for money conclusion remain ongoing. However, based on the wider planning procedures we have completed to date, we have not identified any significant weaknesses in your arrangements. We will provide a verbal update at the meeting of the Governance & Audit & Standards Committee, to confirm whether any risks have been identified, and the work which will be undertaken to address them.



04

Audit materiality



Materiality

Materiality

The materiality for 2020/21 has been set at £12.186m. This represents 1.8% of the Council's current year gross expenditure on provision of services. It will be reassessed throughout the audit process.



We request that the Governance & 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 £ 9.139m which represents 75% of planning materiality. The rationale for using 75% is based on the anticipation of identifying few or no errors during the audit. This expectation has been built on our experience of the Council in the prior year.

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 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 Governance & Audit & Standards Committee, or are important from a qualitative perspective.

Specific materiality – We can set a lower materiality for specific accounts disclosure e.g. remuneration disclosures, related party transactions and exit packages which reflects our understanding that an amount less than our materiality would influence the economic decisions of users of the financial statements in relation to this. Where we do this we will notify you.



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.

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

As outlined in Section 03, 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 and report a commentary on those arrangements.

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 2020/21 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 Governance & Audit & Standards Committee.

Internal audit

We will review internal audit plans and the results of their work. We will use this to inform our ongoing assessment of risks likely to impact our responsibilities.



06

Audit team



Audit team

Audit team structure:

Helen Thompson
Associate Partner

David White
Manager

Fahad Ijaz
Assistant Manager

Melanie Yang
Senior

EY Real Estates

Specialist PWC
(consulting
actuary) and EY
Actuaries

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	Council's RICS registered internal PPE valuers Avison Young – Council's external valuers of investment property and PPE EY Real Estates Team
Pensions disclosure	Aon Hewitt – Actuary to Hampshire Pension Fund PwC as consulting actuary appointed by the NAO, and EY internal pensions specialists
Business Rates Appeals Provision	Analyse Local – Council's external business rates appeals provision valuation specialist
PFI	EY Internal PFI Specialist (only if changes are made to PFI accounting models)

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.



07

Audit timeline





Audit timeline

Timetable of communication and deliverables

Timeline

Below is an indicative timetable showing the key stages of the audit and the deliverables we will provide to you through the audit cycle in 2020/21.

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

Audit phase	Timetable	Audit committee timetable	Deliverables
Planning: Risk assessment and setting of scopes Walkthrough of key systems and processes Risk assessment and setting of scopes	March	Governance & Audit & Standards Committee	Outline Audit Plan
Interim audit testing	March		
	April		
	May		
Year end audit	June		
Year end audit	July	Governance & Audit & Standards Committee	Audit Planning Report
Year end audit	August		
Year end audit Audit Completion procedures	September	Governance & Audit & Standards Committee	Audit Results Report Audit opinions and completion certificates

The Auditor's Annual Report will be provided within three months following completion of our audit procedures



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 December 2019, 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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; ▶ The safeguards adopted and the reasons why they are considered to be effective, including any Engagement Quality review; ▶ The overall assessment of threats and safeguards; ▶ Information about the general policies and process within EY to maintain objectivity and independence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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; ▶ Details of non-audit services provided and the fees charged in relation thereto; ▶ Written confirmation that the firm and each covered person is independent and, if applicable, that any non-EY firms used in the group audit or external experts used have confirmed their independence to us; ▶ Details of any non-audit/additional services to a UK PIE audit client where there are differences of professional opinion concerning the engagement between the Ethics Partner and Engagement Partner and where the final conclusion differs from the professional opinion of the Ethics Partner ▶ 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; ▶ Details of all breaches of the IESBA Code of Ethics, the FRC Ethical Standard and professional standards, and of any safeguards applied and actions taken by EY to address any threats to independence; and ▶ An opportunity to discuss auditor independence issues.

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 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 Helen Thompson, 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 audits fees is not permitted to exceed 70% and this has not been exceeded, therefore 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.

There are no self review threats at 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.

Relationships, services and related threats and safeguards

Other threats

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

Other communications

EY Transparency Report 2020

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 ended 1 July 2020 and can be found here:

<https://www.ey.com/uk/en/about-us/ey-uk-transparency-report-2020>



09

Appendices



Appendix A

Fees

Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd (PSAA) has published the fee scale for the audit of the 2020/21 accounts of opted-in principal local government and police bodies. 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 2020/21	Scale fee 2020/21	Final Fee 2019/20
	£	£	£
PSAA Scale Fee	115,067	115,067	115,067
Covid 19 - Going Concern and consultation (1)	7,000	N/A	7,092
Covid 19 - increased property valuation risk (1)	9,000	N/A	9,716
Lakeside valuation significant risk (1)	5,000	N/A	4,916
Value for Money significant risk (1)	-	N/A	4,784
Pensions - IAS19 data (1)	800	N/A	801
CIES Restatement (1)	1,750	N/A	1,731
Correspondence from the public (1)	-*	N/A	980
Scale fee plus in-year variations	138,617	115,067	145,087
Scale fee rebasing (2)	80,727	80,727	80,727
Total fees	219,344	195,794	225,814

All fees exclude VAT

(1) The 2019/20 Code work includes an additional fee of £30,020, for additional work undertaken in relation to going concern, property valuations, a value for money risk, IAS19 pensions, CIES/EFA restatement and correspondence from the public. This additional fee is subject to approval from PSAA.

(2) Changes in work required to address professional and regulatory requirements and scope associated with risk. The background to this was communicated in our 2019/20 Annual Audit Letter and 2020/21 Outline Audit Plan.

For 2020/21, the scale fee will be further impacted by a range of factors which may result in additional work. We set out an estimate of the potential additional fee for this below based on the fee charged in 2019/20. However, this could go up or down. The issues we have identified at the initial planning stage which could impact on the fee include:

- The need to engage EY Real Estate to review a sample of valuations of investment properties and EUV assets (including Lakeside), and for additional work in this area by the audit team c.£14,000
- Review of additional disclosures that will be required in relation to going concern and our internal consultation process, c.£7,000

Other additional fees may arise, for example we cannot yet quantify the level of work to complete the additional work in relation to the new value for money approach. We are also driving greater innovation in the audit through the use of technology. The significant investment costs in this global technology continue to rise as we seek to provide enhanced assurance and insight in the audit.

The agreed fee presented is also based on the following assumptions:

- Officers meet the agreed timetable of deliverables;
- Our accounts opinion and value for money conclusion are 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.

Appendix B

Required communications with the Governance & Audit & Standards Committee

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

Our Reporting to you

Required communications	 What is reported?	  When and where
Terms of engagement	Confirmation by the Governance & 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 – July 2021
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 – September 2021

Appendix B

Required communications with the Governance & Audit & Standards Committee (continued)

		 Our Reporting to you
Required communications	 What is reported?	  When and where
Going concern	<p>Events or conditions identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, including:</p> <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 – September 2021
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 – September 2021
Fraud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enquiries of the Governance & 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 – September 2021
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: • 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 – September 2021

Appendix B

Required communications with the Governance & 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>Audit planning report – July 2021</p> <p>Audit results report – September 2021</p>
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 – September 2021
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 Governance & 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 Committee may be aware of 	Audit results report – September 2021
Internal controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant deficiencies in internal controls identified during the audit 	Audit results report – September 2021
Representations	Written representations we are requesting from management and/or those charged with governance	Audit results report – September 2021
Material inconsistencies and misstatements	Material inconsistencies or misstatements of fact identified in other information which management has refused to revise	Audit results report – September 2021
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 – September 2021
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 	<p>Audit planning report – July 2021</p> <p>Audit results report – September 2021</p>

Appendix C

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.
- Reading other information published with the financial statements, 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 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.

EY | Assurance | Tax | Transactions | Advisory

About EY

EY is a global leader in assurance, tax, transaction and advisory services. The insights and quality services we deliver help build trust and confidence in the capital markets and in economies the world over. We develop outstanding leaders who team to deliver on our promises to all of our stakeholders. In so doing, we play a critical role in building a better working world for our people, for our clients and for our communities.

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ED None

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