



**Bedfordshire Fire  
and Rescue  
Authority  
Provisional Audit  
planning report**

Year ended 31 March 2021

May 2021



Audit and Standards Committee  
Southfield Road  
Kempston  
Bedfordshire  
MK42 7NR

7 May 2021

Dear Audit and 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 auditor. Its purpose is to provide the Audit and 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 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 plan summarises our initial assessment of the key risks driving the development of an effective audit for the Authority, and outlines our planned audit strategy in response to those risks. We will update the Audit and Standards Committee if our assessment changes during the course of the audit.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Audit and 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 22 July 2021 as well as understand whether there are other matters which you consider may influence our audit.

Yours faithfully

Neil Harris

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 and Standards Committee and management of Bedfordshire Fire and Rescue Authority in accordance with the statement of responsibilities. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Audit and Standards Committee, and management of Bedfordshire Fire and Rescue Authority 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 and Standards Committee and management of Bedfordshire Fire and Rescue Authority 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 outlined in this report. It seeks to provide the Audit and 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.
Valuation of other land and buildings	Significant risk	No change in risk or focus	<p>Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) represents significant balances in the Authority's accounts and is subject to valuation changes, impairment reviews and depreciation charges.</p> <p>Material judgemental inputs and estimation techniques are required to calculate the year-end PPE balances held in the balance sheet. As the Authority's asset base is significant, and the outputs from the valuer are subject to estimation, small changes in assumptions when valuing these assets can have material impact on the financial statements and therefore the balances are susceptible to misstatement.</p>
Pension liability valuation	Inherent risk	No change in risk or focus	<p>The Local Authority Accounting Code of Practice and IAS19 require the Authority to make extensive disclosures within its financial statements regarding the Fire Fighters Pension Scheme and the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS).</p> <p>The Authority's deficits under both schemes are disclosed on a combined basis on the Authority's balance sheet. The total value was £356 million as at 31 March 2020 and represents a material and sensitive balance.</p> <p>The information disclosed is based on the IAS 19 reports issued to the Authority by the Actuaries for both schemes. Accounting for these schemes involves significant estimation and judgement and due to the nature, volume and size of the transactions we consider this to be a inherent risk</p>

## Overview of our 2020/21 audit strategy

### Audit risks and areas of focus

Risk / area of focus	Risk identified	Change from PY	Details
Going concern disclosures	Inherent risk	No change in risk or focus for 2020/21	<p>Covid-19 has created a number of financial pressures throughout Local Government. It is creating financial stress through a combination of increasing service demand leading to increased expenditure and reductions in income sources. There have been a number of media stories in both the national press and trade publications raising the possibilities of an increase in Chief Financial Officers using their s114 powers. This could be under s114(3), insufficient resources to fund likely expenditure. Auditors must undertake sufficient and appropriate audit procedures to consider whether there is a material uncertainty on going concern that requires reporting by management within the financial statements and within the auditor's report.</p> <p>In addition, the revised auditing standard for going concern increases the work we are required to perform when assessing whether the Authority 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 Authority.</p>

## Overview of our 2020/21 audit strategy

### Materiality - Bedfordshire Fire and Rescue Authority

Planning  
materiality

£727k

Our planning materiality has been set at £727,160, which represents 2% of the prior years gross expenditure on provision of services.

Performance  
materiality

£545k

Performance materiality has been set at £545,370, which represents 75% of planning materiality.

Audit  
differences

£36k

We will report all uncorrected misstatements relating to the primary statements (comprehensive income and expenditure statement, balance sheet, movement in reserves statement and cash flow statement) greater than £36,358k. Other misstatements identified will be communicated to the extent that they merit the attention of the Audit and 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 Bedfordshire Fire and Rescue Authority 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 commentary on the Authority's arrangements to secure value for money.

We will also review and report to the National Audit Office (NAO), to the extent and in the form required by them, on the Authority'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 Authority.

There is also a wider public sector audit context, with increasing pressure on all auditors in the current climate. There have been a number of reviews of the wider audit market, and local government audit in particular. The Government has yet to confirm which recommendations from these reviews they will seek to put in place.

However, the consistent themes across the reviews are:

- The level of fees and sustainability of the market
- Competence and capability - skills, capability and capacity of auditors, finance teams and audit committees
- Timetable for audits

This, alongside new accounting and auditing regulations, places increasing pressure on auditors. The specific areas we would draw to your attention are:

- The introduction of ISA 540 (Revised), Auditing Accounting Estimates and Related Disclosures;
- ISA 570 (Revised), Going Concern which will increase the work required in these areas of the audit; and,
- A new value for money approach, including changes to the reporting (see section 3)

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 including the expansion of factors impacting the value for money conclusion, and changes in the NAO Code of Audit Practice. Therefore to the extent any of these or any other risks are relevant in the context of Bedfordshire Fire and Rescue Authority's audit, we will discuss these with management as to the impact on the audit fee.



# Overview of our 2021 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. We include details in Section 03 but in summary:

- ▶ We are still required to consider whether the Authority has put in place 'proper arrangements' to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.
- ▶ Planning on value for money and the associated risk assessment is now focused on gathering sufficient evidence to enable us to document our evaluation of the Authority'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 Authority's arrangements against three reporting criteria:
  - Financial sustainability - How the Authority plans and manages its resources to ensure it can continue to deliver its services;
  - Governance - How the Authority ensures that it makes informed decisions and properly manages its risks; and
  - Improving economy, efficiency and effectiveness - How the Authority uses information about its costs and performance to improve the way it manages and delivers its services.
- ▶ The commentary on arrangements will be included in a new Auditor's Annual Report which we will be required to issue at the same time as we issue the audit opinion on the financial statements, although this timetable may be varied for 2020/21.

## Timeline

For 2020/21, the timetable as published in the draft Accounts and Audit (Amendment) regulations 2021 extends the publication date for audited local authority accounts from 31 July to 30 September. Although this timetable has not yet been confirmed, in Section 07 we therefore include a provisional timeline for the audit.

Due to the ongoing impact of later deadlines and completion of audits from 2019/20, we have not yet started our detailed planning for the 2020/21 audit. We set out in this plan our initial considerations of the risks for the audit - these are broadly similar to those identified in 2019/20. We will update these risks as our planning progresses and take into account the risks suggested by the NAO in the Auditor Guidance Note 06 - Local Government Audit Planning, which has not yet been released for 2020/21.

## Fees

We include further details on our proposed fees for 2020/21 in Section 09.



# 02 Audit risks



## 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 \*

#### 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.

#### 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.

## Our response to significant risks (continued)

### Valuation of land and buildings

#### What is the risk?

Land and Buildings represent significant balances in the Authority's accounts (2020: £26 million) and are subject to valuation changes and impairment reviews.

Management is required to make material judgemental inputs 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.

The ongoing impact of Covid-19 means there is potential for significant impact on the estimations and assumptions applied to asset valuations. This impacts, in particular, on Land and Buildings valued at fair value or existing use value (EUV) due to the uncertainty over market values in the current economic climate. There is therefore a risk that Land and Buildings may be misstated in the accounts.

#### What will we do?

Our approach will focus on:

- ▶ Consider the work performed by the Authority's valuers, including the adequacy of the scope of the work performed, their professional capabilities and the results of their work;
- ▶ Sample testing key asset information used by the valuers in performing their valuation (e.g. floor plans to support valuations based on price per square metre);
- ▶ We will also consider if there are any specific changes to assets that have occurred and that 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 the annual cycle of valuations to ensure that assets have been valued within a 5 year rolling programme as required by the Code;
- ▶ Consider changes to useful economic lives as a result of the most recent valuation; and
- ▶ Test accounting entries have been correctly processed in the financial statements.

We engaged EYRE to review a sample of land and buildings in 2019/20 and identified some non-material differences. We will consider whether we need to engage EY Real Estates again to review a sample of investment properties if we need to gain additional assurance over these balances.

## Audit risks

### 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 Authority to make extensive disclosures within its financial statements regarding its membership of the Local Government Pension Scheme administered by Bedford Borough Council.

The Authority's pension fund deficit is a material estimated balance and the Code requires that this liability be disclosed on the Authority's balance sheet.

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

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.

#### What will we do?

We will:

- ▶ Liaise with the auditors of Bedfordshire Pension Fund, to obtain assurances over the information supplied to the actuary in relation to Bedfordshire Fire and Rescue Authority;
- ▶ Assess the work of the LGPS pension fund actuary and the Firefighters pension fund actuary (Government Actuary's Department) 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 Authority's financial statements in relation to IAS19.

## Audit risks

### Other areas of audit focus

#### What is the risk/area of focus?

##### Going concern disclosures

Covid-19 has created a number of financial pressures throughout Local Government. It is creating financial stress through a combination of increasing service demand leading to increased expenditure in specific services, and reductions in income sources. There is currently not a clear statement of financial support from MHCLG that covers all financial consequences of Covid-19.

In addition, the auditing standard, International Auditing Standard 570 Going Concern, 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 Authority will be the audit of the 2020/21 financial statements.

CIPFA's Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2020/21 states that an **Authority's** financial statements shall be prepared on a going concern basis; the accounts should be prepared on the assumption that the functions of the **Authority** will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and can only be discontinued under statutory prescription.

However, ISA 570, as applied by Practice Note 10: Audit of financial statements of public sector bodies in the United Kingdom, still requires auditors to undertake sufficient and appropriate audit procedures to consider whether there is a material uncertainty on going concern that requires reporting by management within the financial statements, and within the auditor's report.

To do this, the auditor must review management's assessment of the going concern basis applying IAS1 Presentation of Financial Statements.

#### 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;
- ▶ ensuring 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.

We will be seeking a documented and detailed consideration to support management's assertion regarding the going concern basis and particularly with a view whether there are any material uncertainties for disclosure and the impact of the ongoing impact of Covid-19 on future financial planning.

We will review the going concern disclosures within the financial statements under IAS1, and associated financial viability disclosures within the Narrative Statement. We will consider whether you have included necessary disclosures regarding any material uncertainties that do exist.

We expect that, as in 2019/20, we will need to consult internally on this element of our audit work and the potential impact on our audit report.



03

# Value for Money Risks



## Value for money

### Authority responsibilities for value for money

The Authority 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 Authority is required to bring together commentary on its governance framework and how this has operated during the period in a governance statement. In preparing its governance statement, the Authority tailor's 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 their use of resources.

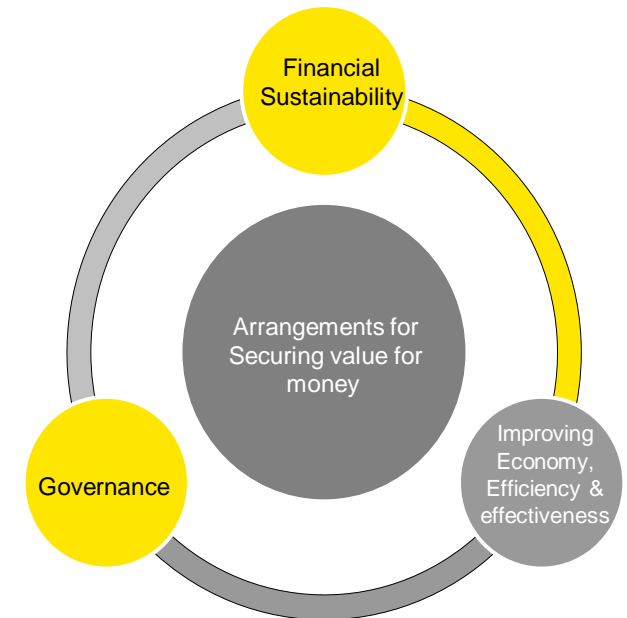
### Auditor responsibilities under the new Code

On 1 April 2020, the NAO's new Code of Audit Practice (the 2020 Code) came into force. This sets out how local auditors are expected to approach and report their work on value for money (VFM) arrangements under the new Code and applies to audits of 2020/21 financial statements onwards.

Under the 2020 Code, we are still required to consider whether the Authority has put in place 'proper arrangements' to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness on its use of resources. However, there is no longer a single overall evaluation criterion 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 Authority a commentary against specified reporting criteria (see below) on the arrangements the Authority 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 Authority plans and manages its resources to ensure it can continue to deliver its services;
- Governance:  
How the Authority ensures that it makes informed decisions and properly manages its risks; and
- Improving economy, efficiency and effectiveness:  
How the Authority uses information about its costs and performance to improve the way it manages and delivers its services.





## Value for money risks

### 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 Authority'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 Authority's arrangements, we are required to consider:

- The Authority's governance statement
- Evidence that the Authority's arrangements were in place during the reporting period;
- Evidence obtained from our work on the accounts;
- The work of inspectorates (such as Ofsted) 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 Authority 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 Authority'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 Authority;
- 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 Authority's reported performance;
- Whether the issue has been identified by the Authority'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 MHCLG;
- 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 Authority has had to respond to the issue.



## Value for money risks (cont.)

### 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 Audit and Standards Committee.

### Reporting on VFM

In addition to the commentary on arrangements, where we are not satisfied that the Authority 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 Authority'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.

### Status of our 2020/21 VFM planning

We have yet to commence our detailed value for money planning. We will provide an update at the next Committee meeting on the outcome of our planning and our planned response to any identified risks of significant weaknesses in arrangements.

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

We set out a summary of key changes in VFM requirements between the 2015 and 2020 Codes in tabular form on the following pages.



## Value for money - Code requirements

2015 Code requirement	2020 Code requirement
<p><b>Overall requirement</b> For auditors to satisfy themselves that the audited body has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.</p>	<p><b>Overall requirement</b> No change in requirement.</p>
<p><b>Design of work</b> The auditor's work should be designed to provide the auditor with sufficient assurance to enable them to report by exception if the auditor concludes that they are not satisfied that the audited body has put in place proper arrangements to secure value for money in the use of its resources for the relevant period.</p> <p>Where required, the auditor should report their conclusion on the audited body's arrangements having regard to specific reporting criteria.</p>	<p><b>Design of work</b> The auditor's work should be designed to provide the auditor with sufficient assurance to enable them to report to the audited body a commentary against the specified reporting criteria on the arrangements the body has in place to secure value for money through economic, efficient and effective use of its resources for the relevant period.</p> <p>Where the auditor is not satisfied in respect of arrangements to secure value for money, they should refer to this by exception in their audit report on the financial statements.</p>
<p><b>Assurance given</b> In carrying out this work, the auditor is not required to satisfy themselves that the audited body has achieved value for money during the reporting period.</p>	<p><b>Assurance given</b> No change in requirement. Our work remains arrangements based.</p>
<p><b>Other sources of relevant information</b> Auditors need to consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The audited body's governance statement</li> <li>• Evidence that the audited body's arrangements were in place during the reporting period;</li> <li>• Evidence obtained from the auditor's other work</li> <li>• The work of inspectorates and other bodies and</li> <li>• Any other evidence source that the auditor regards as necessary to facilitate the performance of their statutory duties</li> </ul>	<p><b>Other sources of relevant information</b> No change in requirement.</p>



## Value for money - Code requirements (cont.)

2015 Code requirement	2020 Code requirement
<p><b>Quantum of work</b> Determining how much work to do on arrangements to secure value for money is a matter of auditor judgement.</p>	<p><b>Quantum of work</b> Determining how much work to do on arrangements to secure value for money remains a matter of auditor judgement, but we expect the enhanced risk assessment process and reporting requirements to require more time to be input.</p>
<p><b>Reporting criteria</b> The NAO's supporting Auditor Guidance Note 3 defines proper arrangements as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Informed decision making</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acting in the public interest, through demonstrating and applying the principles and values of sound governance</li> <li>• Understanding and using appropriate and reliable financial and performance information (including, where relevant, information from regulatory/monitoring bodies) to support informed decision making and performance management</li> <li>• Reliable and timely financial reporting that supports the delivery of strategic priorities</li> <li>• Managing risks effectively and maintaining a sound system of internal control</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. <i>Sustainable resource deployment</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning finances effectively to support the sustainable delivery of strategic priorities and maintain statutory functions</li> <li>• Managing and utilising assets effectively to support the delivery of strategic priorities</li> <li>• Planning, organising and developing the workforce effectively to deliver strategic priorities</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. <i>Working with partners and other third parties</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working with third parties effectively to deliver strategic priorities</li> <li>• Commissioning services effectively to support the delivery of strategic priorities</li> <li>• Procuring supplies and services effectively to support the delivery of strategic priorities</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<p><b>Reporting criteria</b> The Code specifies that auditors need to focus on these reporting criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Financial sustainability</i>: how the body plans and manages its resources to ensure it can continue to deliver its services. Specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How the body ensures that it identifies all the significant financial pressures that are relevant to its short and medium-term plans and builds these into them;</li> <li>• How the body plans to bridge its funding gaps and identifies achievable savings;</li> <li>• How the body plans finances to support the sustainable delivery of services in accordance with strategic and statutory priorities;</li> <li>• How the body ensures that its financial plan is consistent with other plans such as workforce, capital, investment, and other operational planning which may include working with other local public bodies as part of a wider system; and</li> <li>• how the body identifies and manages risks to financial resilience, e.g. unplanned changes in demand, including challenge of the assumptions underlying its plans.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. <i>Governance</i>: how the body ensures that it makes informed decisions and properly manages its risks. Specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How the body monitors and assesses risk and how the body gains assurance over the effective operation of internal controls, including arrangements to prevent and detect fraud;</li> <li>• How the body approaches and carries out its annual budget setting process;</li> </ul> </li> </ol>



## Value for money - Code requirements (cont.)

2015 Code requirement	2020 Code requirement
<p><b>Reporting criteria (continued)</b> See previous page</p>	<p><b>Reporting criteria (continued)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How the body ensures it makes properly informed decisions, supported by appropriate evidence and allowing for challenge and transparency. This includes arrangements for effective challenge from the Audit, Standards &amp; Statutory Accounts Committee; and</li> <li>• How the body monitors and ensures appropriate standards, such as meeting legislative/regulatory requirements and standards in terms of staff or member behaviour (such as gifts and hospitality or declarations/conflicts of interests).</li> </ul> <p>3. <i>Improving economy, efficiency and effectiveness</i>: how the body uses information about its costs and performance to improve the way it manages and delivers its services. Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How financial and performance information has been used to assess performance to identify areas for improvement;</li> <li>• How the body evaluates the services it provides to assess performance and identify areas for improvement;</li> <li>• How the body ensures it delivers its role within significant partnerships, engages with stakeholders it has identified, monitors performance against expectations, and ensures action is taken where necessary to improve; and</li> <li>• Where the body commissions or procures services, how the body ensures that this is done in accordance with relevant legislation, professional standards and internal policies, and how the body assesses whether it is realising the expected benefits.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Risk assessment</b> As part of planning, auditors should consider the risk of reaching an incorrect conclusion in relation to the overall criterion.</p>	<p><b>Risk assessment</b> The auditor will need to gather sufficient evidence and document their evaluation of it in order to enable them to draft their commentary under the three reporting criteria. This includes identifying and reporting on any significant weaknesses in those arrangements and making appropriate recommendations.</p>



## Value for money – Code requirements (cont.)

2015 Code requirement	2020 Code requirement
<p><b>Reporting</b> The auditor should report to the Audit, Standards &amp; Statutory Accounts Committee the results of their work.</p> <p>The Annual Audit Letter should provide a clear, readily understandable commentary on the results of the auditor’s work and highlight any issues that the auditor wishes to draw to the attention of the public.</p>	<p><b>Reporting</b> Auditors are required to report in a commentary each year under the specified reporting criteria and the Code expects that where auditors identify significant weaknesses in arrangements as part of their work, they will raise them promptly with the Audit, Standards &amp; Statutory Accounts Committee.</p> <p>The Auditor’s Annual Report should bring together all of the auditor’s work over the year. A core element of the report will be the commentary in accordance with the specified reporting criteria.</p> <p>The commentary should be clear, readily understandable and highlight any issues that the auditor wishes to draw to the attention of the body or the wider public. This should include details of any recommendations arising from the audit and follow-up of recommendations issued previously, along with the auditor’s view as to whether they have been implemented satisfactorily.</p>



04

# Audit materiality



# Materiality

## Materiality

For planning purposes, materiality for 2020/21 has been set at £727k. This represents 2% of the Authority's prior year gross expenditure on provision of services. It will be reassessed throughout the audit process. It should be noted that we are no longer required to have a separate materiality for the firefighter pension fund. This is not required for periods ending on or after 15 Dec 2020 We have provided supplemental information about audit materiality in Appendix C.

Main statements:



We request that the Audit and 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 £543k which represents 75% of materiality. We apply 75% when it is not an initial audit and we have a sound understanding of the entity and past experience with the engagement indicates that a higher risk of misstatement is unlikely.

**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 income statement and balance sheet 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 and Standards Committee, or are important from a qualitative perspective.

**Specific materiality** - We have set a materiality of £10k for remuneration disclosures, related party transactions, members' allowances 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.





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 Authority'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)

We are required to consider whether the Authority 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 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 Audit and Standards Committee.

Internal audit:

As in prior years, we will review internal audit plans 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 and Use of specialists

### Audit team

The core audit team is led by Neil Harris as Associate Partner with support from Julie Kriek, Manager, and Amor Reina Gomez, Lead Senior.

### Use of specialist

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	NPS (Bedfordshire Fire and Rescue Authority's property valuer), EY Estates (EY specialist) where we believe it is appropriate to do so.
Pensions disclosure	Barnett Waddingham (LGPS) and Government Actuary's Department (GAD) for FFPS (Pension Funds Actuary), EY Pensions Advisory and PwC (Consulting Actuary to the National Audit Office)

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 Authority'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





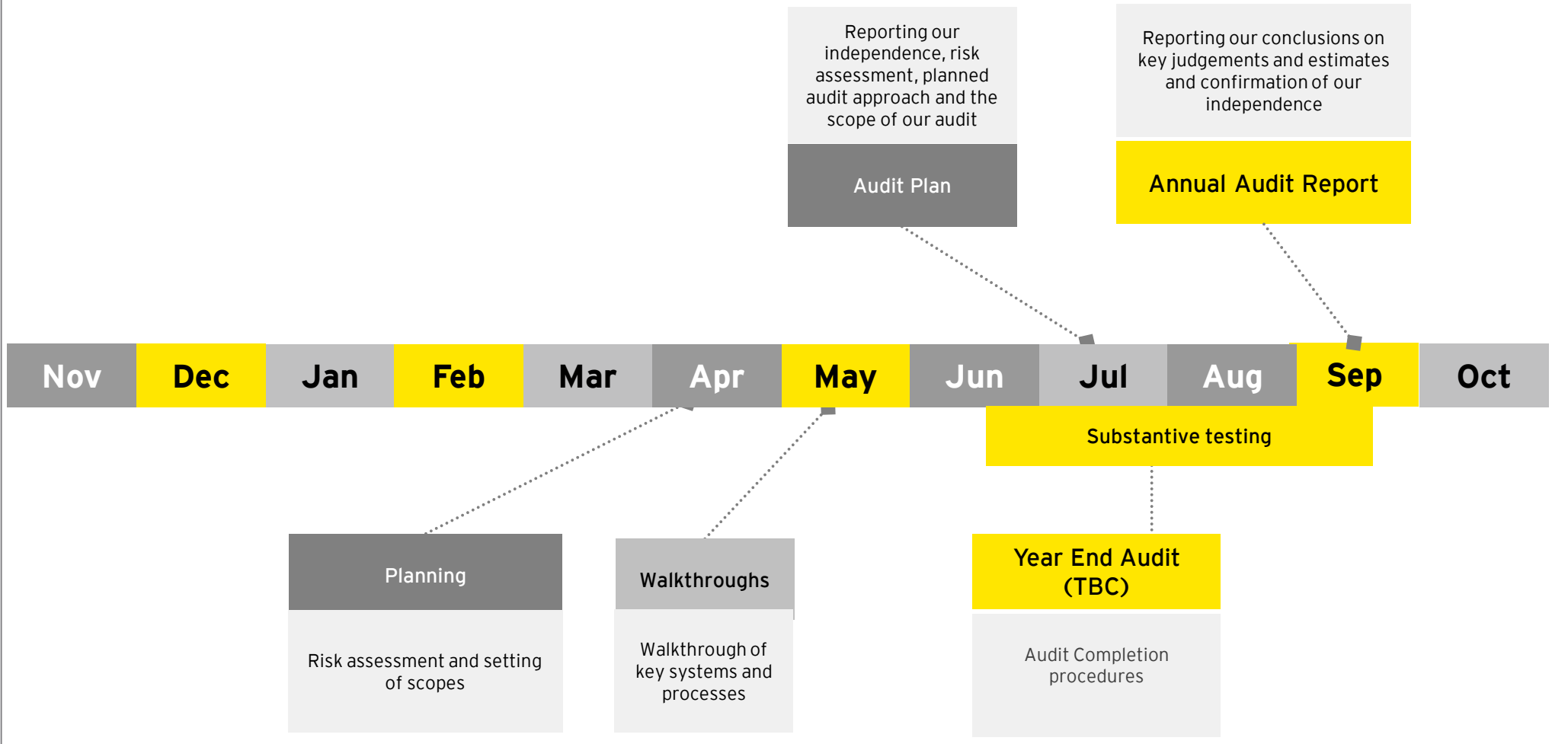
# Audit timeline

## Timetable of communication and deliverables

### Timeline

Below is a timetable showing the key stages of the audit and the deliverables we have agreed to provide to you through the audit cycle in 2020/21.

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





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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The principal threats, if any, to objectivity and independence identified by Ernst &amp; Young (EY) including consideration of all relationships between the you, your affiliates and directors and us;</li> <li>▶ The safeguards adopted and the reasons why they are considered to be effective, including any Engagement Quality review;</li> <li>▶ The overall assessment of threats and safeguards;</li> <li>▶ Information about the general policies and process within EY to maintain objectivity and independence.</li> <li>▶ 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]</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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;</li> <li>▶ Details of non-audit services provided and the fees charged in relation thereto;</li> <li>▶ 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;</li> <li>▶ Written confirmation that all covered persons are independent;</li> <li>▶ 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;</li> <li>▶ Details of any contingent fee arrangements for non-audit services provided by us or our network firms; and</li> <li>▶ An opportunity to discuss auditor independence issues.</li> </ul>

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 Neil Harris, 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 Authority. 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 nil. 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 Authority. 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.

## New UK Independence Standards

The Financial Reporting Authority (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 in vestees/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 and Standards 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 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 for the reporting period from 29 June 2019 to 3 July 2020 can be found here:

[https://www.ey.com/en\\_uk/who-we-are/transparency-report-2020](https://www.ey.com/en_uk/who-we-are/transparency-report-2020)



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.

	Scale fee 2020/21	Final Fee 2019/20	Final Fee 2018/19
	£	£	
Scale Fee - Code work	23,271	23,271	54,210
Additional work (Note 1)		16,016	
Increase in scale fee (Note 2)	17,468 (Note 3)	17,468	
<b>Total fees</b>	<b>TBC</b>	<b>57,455</b>	<b>54,210</b>

**Note 1:** The 2019/20 Code work includes an additional fee of £16,016, which relates to additional specialist work reviewing a sample of fire stations, HQ and training facilities of £8,594 and the impact of Covid-19 on Going Concern and Value for Money conclusion of £7,422. We agreed the variation with officers and is subject to PSAA approval.

**Note 2:** We reported in the March 2021 Audit & Standards Committee meeting that we would report an adjusted baseline audit fee to PSAA of up to £50,071. The increase related largely to increased risk and complexity facing all public sector bodies, adjusted for our knowledge and risk assessment for the Authority, changes and the incremental increase in regulatory standards, and our current assessment of the Authority's readiness for audit, including data analytics, quality of working papers. The total fee is therefore reflective of these factors and will be considered by the PSAA. This is our assessment of the baseline fee and should not be seen as the same as the proposed fee for scope changes and additional work we have undertaken during the 2019-2020 audit.

**Note 3:** For 2020/21, the scale fee will be impacted by a range of factors (see following page) which will result in additional work. The issues we have identified at the planning stage which will impact on the fee. We will continue to discuss the impact of these factors with management and the impact on the final fee.

In addition, we are 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 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 Authority; and
- The Authority 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 Authority 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.

## Fees

We do not believe the existing scale fees provide a clear link with both a public sector organisation's risk and complexity.

### 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.
  - To address this risk our procedures now entail higher samples sizes of transactions, the need to increase our use of analytics data to test more transactions at a greater level of depth. This requires a continual investment in our data analytics tools and audit technology to enhance audit quality. This also has an impact on local government with the need to also keep pace with technological advancement in data management and processing for audit.
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.
  - To address these findings, our required procedures now entail higher samples sizes, increased requirements for corroborative evidence to support the assumptions and use of our internal specialists.
3. **Regulatory environment.** Other pressures come from the changing regulatory landscape and audit market dynamics:
  - 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.
  - This means continual investment in our audit quality infrastructure in response to these regulatory reviews, the increasing fines for not meeting the requirements plus changes in auditing and accounting standards. As a firm our compliance costs have now doubled as a proportion of revenue in the last five years. The regulatory lens on Local Audit specifically, is greater. We are three times more likely to be reviewed by a quality regulator than other audits, again increasing our compliance costs of being within this market.



## Fees





### Summary of key factors (cont'd)

4. As a result 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.

## Appendix B





# Required communications with the Audit and Standards Committee

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

		 Our Reporting to you
<b>Required communications</b>	 <b>What is reported?</b>	  <b>When and where</b>
Terms of engagement	Confirmation by the Audit and 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 - 22 July 2021
Significant findings from the audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Our view about the significant qualitative aspects of accounting practices including accounting policies, accounting estimates and financial statement disclosures</li> <li>▶ Significant difficulties, if any, encountered during the audit</li> <li>▶ Significant matters, if any, arising from the audit that were discussed with management</li> <li>▶ Written representations that we are seeking</li> <li>▶ Expected modifications to the audit report</li> <li>▶ Other matters if any, significant to the oversight of the financial reporting process</li> </ul>	Annual audit report - 23 September 2021





## Appendix B

# Required communications with the Audit and 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"> <li>▶ Whether the events or conditions constitute a material uncertainty</li> <li>▶ Whether the use of the going concern assumption is appropriate in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements</li> <li>▶ The adequacy of related disclosures in the financial statements</li> </ul>	Annual audit report - 23 September 2021
Misstatements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Uncorrected misstatements and their effect on our audit opinion, unless prohibited by law or regulation</li> <li>▶ The effect of uncorrected misstatements related to prior periods</li> <li>▶ A request that any uncorrected misstatement be corrected</li> <li>▶ Corrected misstatements that are significant</li> <li>▶ Material misstatements corrected by management</li> </ul>	Annual audit report - 23 September 2021
Fraud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Enquiries of the Audit and Standards Committee to determine whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud affecting the entity</li> <li>▶ Any fraud that we have identified or information we have obtained that indicates that a fraud may exist</li> <li>▶ A discussion of any other matters related to fraud</li> </ul>	Annual audit report - 23 September 2021
Related parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Significant matters arising during the audit in connection with the entity's related parties including, when applicable:</li> <li>▶ Non-disclosure by management</li> <li>▶ Inappropriate authorisation and approval of transactions</li> <li>▶ Disagreement over disclosures</li> <li>▶ Non-compliance with laws and regulations</li> <li>▶ Difficulty in identifying the party that ultimately controls the entity</li> </ul>	Annual audit report - 23 September 2021




## Appendix B

# Required communications with the Audit and 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"> <li>▶ The principal threats</li> <li>▶ Safeguards adopted and their effectiveness</li> <li>▶ An overall assessment of threats and safeguards</li> <li>▶ Information about the general policies and process within the firm to maintain objectivity and independence</li> </ul>	<p>Audit planning report - 22 July 2021</p> <p>Annual audit report - 23 September 2021</p>	
External confirmations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Management's refusal for us to request confirmations</li> <li>▶ Inability to obtain relevant and reliable audit evidence from other procedures</li> </ul>	<p>Annual audit report - 23 September 2021</p>	
Consideration of laws and regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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</li> <li>▶ Enquiry of the Audit and 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 and Standards Committee may be aware of</li> </ul>	<p>Annual audit report - 23 September 2021</p>	
Internal controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Significant deficiencies in internal controls identified during the audit</li> </ul>	<p>Annual audit report - 23 September 2021</p>	

## Appendix B

# Required communications with the Audit and Standards Committee (continued)

		 Our Reporting to you
<b>Required communications</b>	 <b>What is reported?</b>	 <b>When and where</b>
Representations	Written representations we are requesting from management and/or those charged with governance	Annual audit report - 23 September 2021
Material inconsistencies and misstatements	Material inconsistencies or misstatements of fact identified in other information which management has refused to revise	Annual audit report - 23 September 2021
Auditors report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Any circumstances identified that affect the form and content of our auditor's report</li> </ul>	Annual audit report - 23 September 2021
Fee Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Breakdown of fee information when the audit plan is agreed</li> <li>▶ Breakdown of fee information at the completion of the audit</li> <li>▶ Any non-audit work</li> </ul>	Audit planning report - 22 July 2021 Annual audit report - 23 September 2021

## 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 Authority'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 Authority to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. Reading other information contained in the financial statements, the Audit and Standards Committee reporting appropriately addresses matters communicated by us to the Audit and Standards Committee and reporting whether it is materially inconsistent with our understanding and the financial statements; and
- ▶ Maintaining auditor independence.

## Additional audit information (continued)

### 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 Authority's 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.