



Peterborough City Council Outline Audit Plan

Year ended 31 March 2019
Presented to Audit Committee on
19 November 2018



Audit Committee
Peterborough City Council

6 November 2018

Dear Committee Members

Outline Audit Plan

We are pleased to attach an Outline Audit Plan which sets out how we intend to carry out our responsibilities as auditor. Its purpose is to provide the Audit Committee with a basis to review our proposed audit approach and scope for the 2018/19 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 Council, and outlines our planned audit strategy in response to those risks. We are currently undertaking our audit planning procedures and once completed we will issue a Final Audit Plan confirming our audit approach and strategy.

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

We welcome the opportunity to discuss this report with you on 19 November 2018 as well as understand whether there are other matters which you consider may influence our audit.

Yours faithfully

Suresh Patel

For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP

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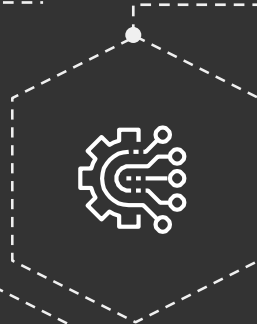
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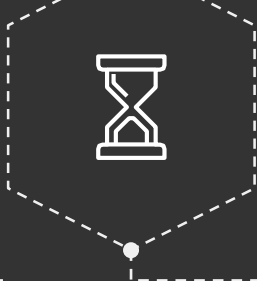
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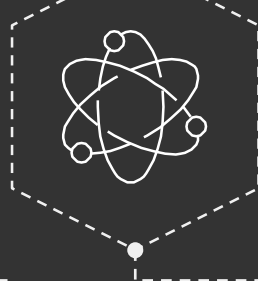
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In April 2015 Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd (PSAA) issued "Statement of responsibilities of auditors and audited bodies". It is available from the via the PSAA website (www.PSAA.co.uk). The Statement of responsibilities serves as the formal 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 (updated February 2017)" 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 Committee and management of Peterborough City Council in accordance with the statement of responsibilities. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Audit Committee, and management of Peterborough City Council those matters we are required to state to them in this report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Audit Committee and management of Peterborough 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 2018/19 audit strategy



Overview of our 2018/19 audit strategy

The following 'dashboard' summarises the significant accounting and auditing matters outlined in this report. 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
Risk of fraud in revenue and expenditure recognition	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.
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 and impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) and Investment Property (IP)	Inherent risk	No change in risk or focus	PPE and IP represent the largest asset values on the Council's balance sheet. Land and buildings are initially measured at cost and then revalued to fair value. Investment property is revalued annually, other land and buildings on a 5 year rolling basis and the small number of Council dwellings are revalued at least every 4 years. The Council will engage an external expert valuer who will apply a number of complex assumptions. Annually assets are assessed to identify whether there is any indication of impairment. We undertake procedures on the use of management experts and the assumptions underpinning fair value estimates.
Pension liability and assets	Inherent risk	No change in risk or focus	The Council is a member of a defined benefit pension scheme. Accounting for this scheme involves estimation and judgement. The Pension liability is one of the largest balances on the balance sheet.
Assessment of Group Boundary	Other risk	No change in risk or focus	The Council has a number of joint arrangements which may necessitate the preparation of group accounts. As in prior years, the Council will need to identify and consider all of its relationships and assess the nature of these arrangements to determine whether they create functional bodies and other group entities which now fall within the group boundary and therefore require consolidating into the Council's Financial Statements.
PFI Accounting	Inherent risk	No change in risk or focus	The Council has a material PFI arrangement. The complexity of PFI accounting represents an inherent risk. If the Council has made any changes we will draw on our PFI experts.
New accounting standards	Other risk	New area of focus	For 2018/19 the Council needs to consider the new accounting standards relating to financial instruments (IFRS 9) and revenue from contracts (IFRS 15). In addition, the new standard relating to leases (IFRS 16) applies for 2019/20. The Council needs to assess and evaluate the implications of these new standards on the 2018/19 accounts.

Overview of our 2018/19 audit strategy

Materiality

Planning
materiality
£10.6m

In light of changes across the audit profession we have reduced the top of our range for materiality from 2% to 1.8% of the forecast gross expenditure (based on the PY outturn) of the Council. However, because the Council's gross expenditure has increased compared to the PY, our materiality has increased slightly from £10.5m.

Performance
materiality
£7.9m

We have set performance materiality at £7.9m, which represents 75% of materiality and is the top of our range.

Audit
differences
£529k

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 £529,000. Other misstatements identified will be communicated to the extent that they merit the attention of the Audit Committee.

In addition to the financial statements risks, in respect of the value for money conclusion we have identified a significant risk in relation to the financial resilience of the Council and the size of the financial challenge facing the Council over the medium term.

Overview of our 2018/19 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 Peterborough City Council give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 31 March 2019 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.

Audit team

We have made two changes to your audit team, bringing in Dan Cooke as Audit Manager and Bach Pham as lead executive. Both Dan and Bach have good experience and knowledge of local government in the East of England. Suresh Patel will continue to be your Engagement Lead.



02 Audit risks

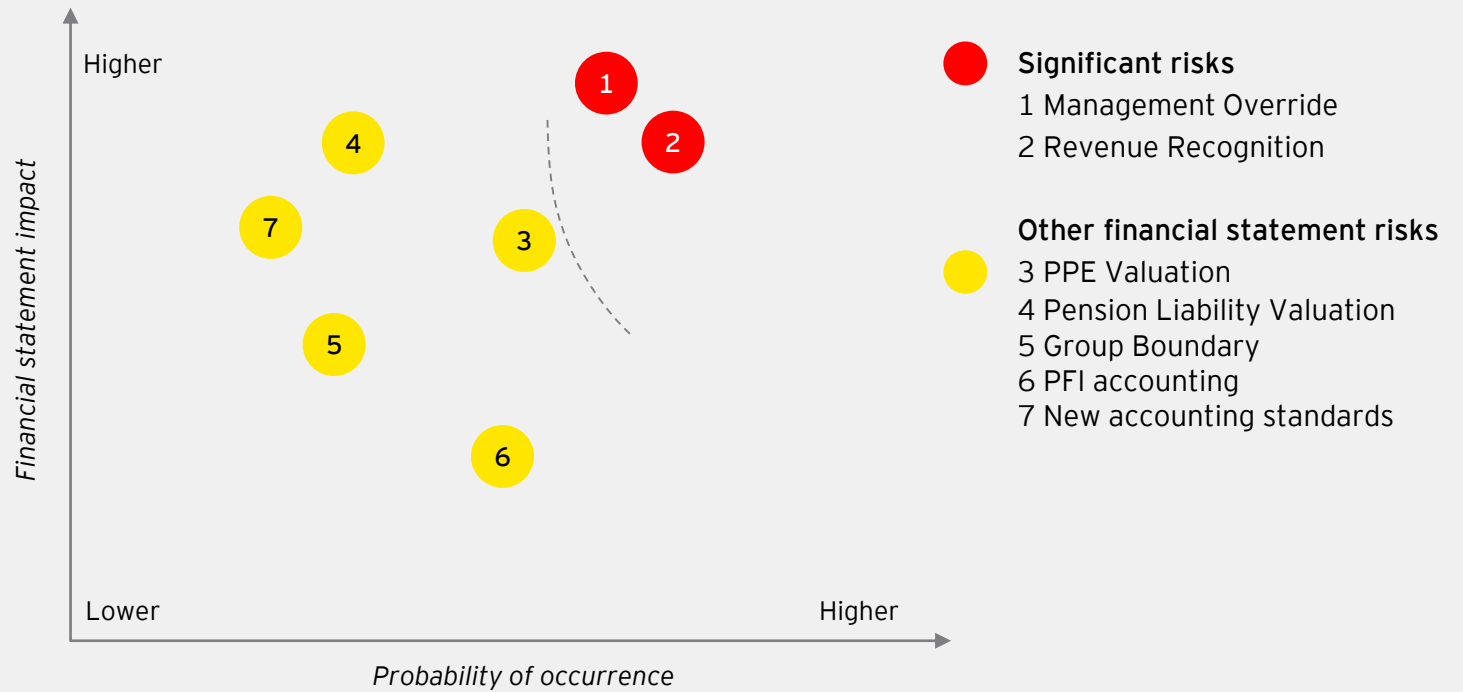


Risk assessment

Risk assessment

We have obtained an initial understanding of your strategy, reviewed your principal risks as identified in your 2017/18 Statement of Accounts and combined it with our understanding of the sector to identify key risks that impact our audit.

The following 'dashboard' summarises the significant matters that are relevant for planning our year-end audit:



Audit risks

Our response to significant risks

We have set out the significant risks 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.

Risk of fraud in revenue and expenditure recognition

Financial statement impact

Misstatements that occur in relation to the risk of fraud in revenue and expenditure recognition could affect the income and expenditure accounts. These accounts had the following balances in the 2018 financial statements:

Income: £532m

Expenditure Account: £588m

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.

What will we do?

We will:

- Review and test revenue and expenditure recognition policies.
- Review and discuss with management any accounting estimates on revenue or expenditure recognition for evidence of bias.
- Develop a testing strategy to test material revenue and expenditure streams.
- Review and test revenue cut-off at the period end date.

We will refine this risk and our approach in the final audit plan.

Our response to significant risks (continued)

**Risk of Management
override: 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 and Ireland) 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?

We will:

- Identify inherent and actual fraud risks during planning.
- 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.
- Determine an appropriate strategy to address those identified risks of fraud.
- Perform mandatory procedures regardless of specifically identified fraud risks, including testing the appropriateness of journal entries recorded in the general ledger and other adjustments made in the preparation of the financial statements (this will include the use of analytics to focus our testing).
- Review accounting estimates for evidence of management bias.
- Evaluate the business rationale for significant unusual transactions.

We will refine this risk and our approach in the final audit plan.

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?

What will we do?

Valuation of Land and Buildings

The fair value of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) and Investment Properties (IP) represent significant balances in the Council's accounts 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.

We will:

- ▶ Consider the work performed by the Council's valuers, 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 (e.g. floor plans to support valuations based on price per square metre);
- ▶ Consider the annual cycle of valuations to ensure that assets have been valued within a 5 year rolling programme as required by the Code for PPE and annually for IP. We have also considered 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 2018/19 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; and
- ▶ Test accounting entries have been correctly processed in the financial statements.

We will refine this risk and our approach in the final audit plan.

Audit risks

Other areas of audit focus (cont)

What is the risk/area of focus?

Pension Liability Valuation & Pensions Assets

The Council makes extensive disclosures within its financial statements regarding its membership of the Local Government Pension Scheme administered by Cambridgeshire 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. At 31 March 2018 this totalled £277 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. We 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 Cambridgeshire Pension Fund, to obtain assurances over the information supplied to the actuary in relation to Peterborough City Council;
- ▶ Assess the work of the Pension Fund actuary (Hymans Robertson) 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 by 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 considering fund assets and the Council's liability.

What is the risk/area of focus?

Assessment of Group Boundary

The Council has a number of joint arrangements which may necessitate the preparation of group accounts. As last year, the Council will need to identify and consider all of its relationships with its subsidiaries and other partners and assess the nature of these arrangements to determine whether they create functional bodies and other group entities which now fall within the group boundary and therefore require consolidating into the Council's Financial Statements. The review will need to consider the Code requirements. There is a risk that the Council may not detect associated group boundary changes and therefore not make the required disclosures.

What will we do?

Our approach will focus on the reasonableness of the Council's assessment by:

- ▶ Reviewing the Council's determination of where overall control lies with regard to the operation and delivery of services of the potential group bodies; and
- ▶ Reviewing the consolidation procedures applied by the Council to those bodies that lie within the group boundary.

Audit risks

Other areas of audit focus (cont)

What is the risk/area of focus?

Private Finance Initiative (PFI) Accounting

The Council has a material PFI arrangement. PFI accounting is a complex area. We undertook a detailed review of the arrangements in 2016/17 and concluded that the accounting disclosures were materially correct. Given the complexities involved this remains an area of audit focus.

New accounting standards

The Code requires the Council to comply with the requirements of two new accounting standards for 2018/19 and make preparations for another new standard for 2019/20. These standards are:

- ▶ IFRS 9 - Financial instruments
- ▶ IFRS 15 - Revenue from contracts
- ▶ IFRS 16 - Leases

There is an inherent risk in relation to implementing new accounting standards and carrying out a sufficient assessment and evaluation.

What will we do?

We will make enquiries to management in respect of changes to arrangements and the calculation of annual payments and the on going liability. If there are changes we will draw on the specialist input of our PFI experts.

We will engage early with the Council on their assessment and evaluation of the impact of each new accounting standard. We will also provide an early view on the Council's proposed accounting and disclosures.

If we need to undertake additional audit procedures on the Council's assessments we will discuss with the Chief Financial Officer the impact on our audit fee.



03

Value for Money Risks





Background

We are required to consider whether the Council has put in place 'proper arrangements' to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness on its use of resources. This is known as our value for money conclusion. For 2018/19 this is based on the overall evaluation criterion:

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

The NAO defines proper arrangements as your arrangements to:

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

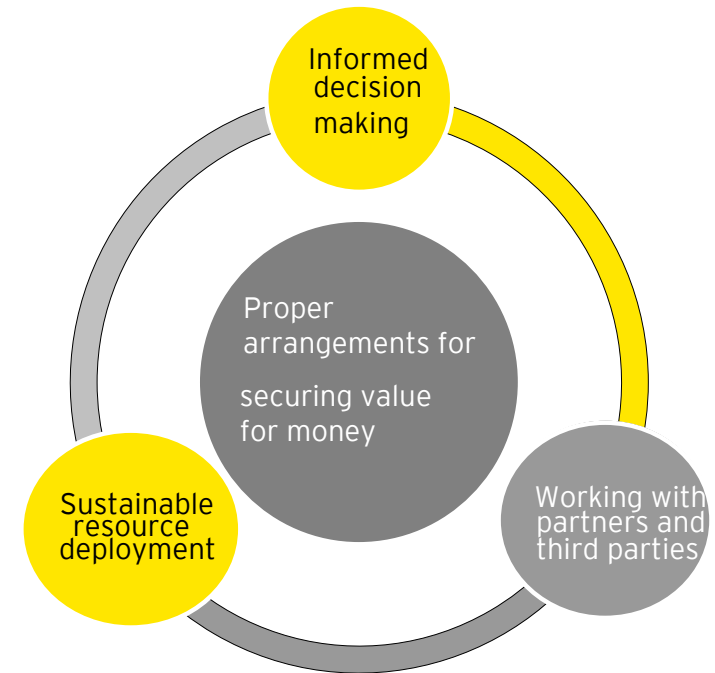
The NAO's auditor guidance includes specific reference to combined authorities, recognising their commissioning role and focus on partnership working.

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

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

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

Our risk assessment supports the planning of sufficient work to enable us to deliver a safe conclusion on arrangements to secure value for money and enables us to determine the nature and extent of further work that may be required. If we do not identify any significant risks there is no requirement to carry out further work. We have therefore considered both the potential financial impact of the issues we have identified, and also the likelihood that the issue will be of interest to local taxpayers, the Government and other stakeholders. Based on our initial planning considerations we have identified a significant risk noted on the following page which we view as relevant to our value for money conclusion.





Value for Money Risks

What is the significant value for money risk?

We reported in the previous year our views on the financial resilience of the Council and in particular the scale of the financial challenge it faces. Like most local authorities, the Council's finances continue to be stretched. There are significant gaps in the budget over the period of the Medium Term Financial Strategy. Whilst the Council is taking action to identify ways to bridge the gaps, there remains a significant risk to its financial resilience.

What arrangements does the risk affect?

- ▶ Take informed decisions
- ▶ Deploy resources in a sustainable manner

What will we do?

Our approach will focus on:

- ▶ Delivery of the Council's 2018/19 savings plans and linkages to delivery of longer-term transformational change;
- ▶ Review of the Council's 2019/20 financial plan; and
- ▶ Review of the Council's longer-term financial strategy in the light of the local and wider financial pressures.



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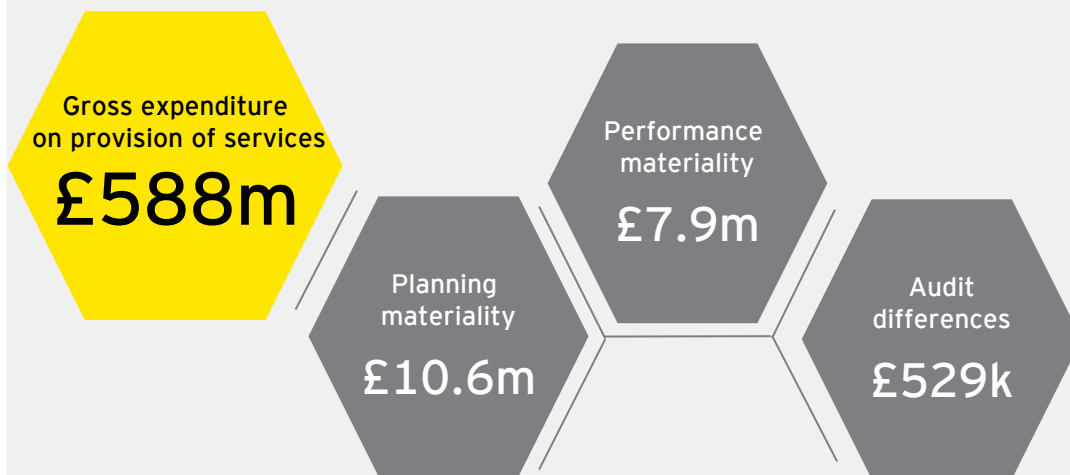
Audit materiality



Materiality

Materiality

For planning purposes, materiality for 2018/19 has been set at £10.584m. This represents 1.8% of the Council's prior year gross expenditure on provision of services. It will be reassessed throughout the audit process. We have provided supplemental information about audit materiality in Appendix C.



We request that the Audit 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 £7.844 m which represents 75% of planning materiality.

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, 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 audit committee, or are important from a qualitative perspective.

Specific materiality - We set lower materiality levels for some disclosures e.g. 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 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 and Ireland).

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; 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 Council has put in place 'proper arrangements' to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness on its use of resources.

Our Audit Process and Strategy (continued)

Audit Process Overview

Our audit involves:

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

For 2018/19 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 Committee.

Internal audit:

We will regularly meet with the Head of Internal Audit, and 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.



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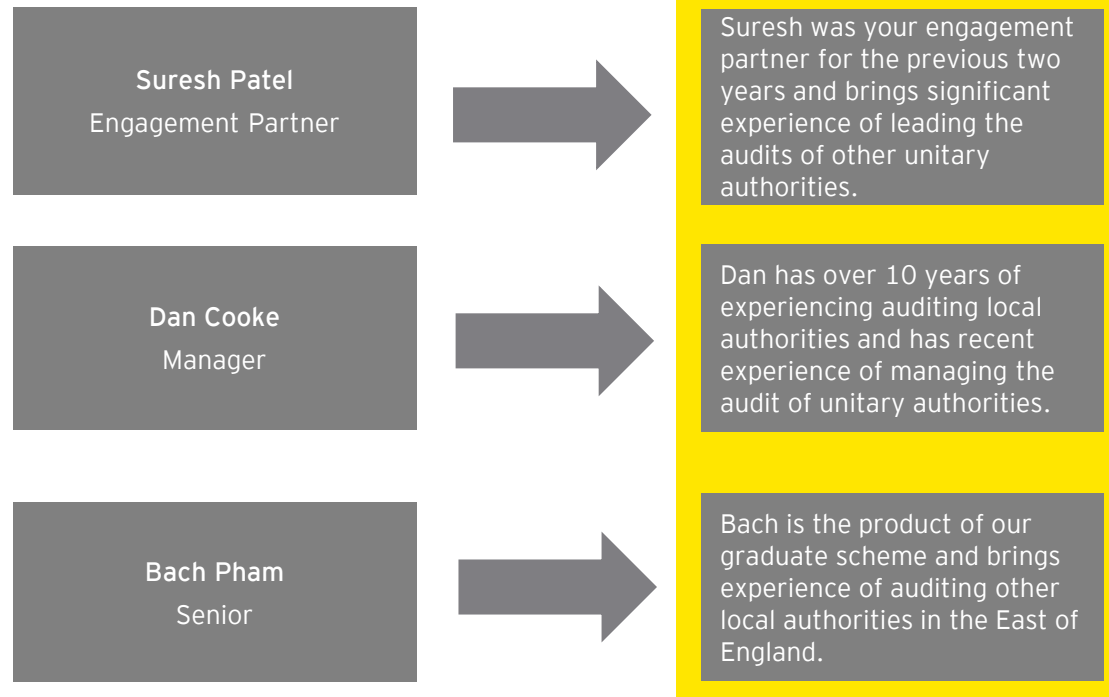
Audit team



Audit team

Audit team structure:

We have put together an audit team, based from our Cambridge office, with significant experience of auditing unitary authorities dealing with the same issues as the Council. They are committed to working effectively with the finance team to deliver a smooth and effective audit, adding value wherever possible.



Audit team

Use of specialists

Our approach to the involvement of specialists, and the use of their work:

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	
	EY	Council
Valuation of Land and Buildings	Real Estates team (if required)	Wilkes Head & Eve & NPS
Pensions disclosure	EY Actuaries	Hymans
PFI	PFI Specialist (if required)	N/A

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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.



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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 2018/19. From time to time matters may arise that require immediate communication with the Audit Committee and we will discuss them with the Audit 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.	November	Audit Committee	Outline Audit Plan
	December		Final Audit Plan to management
Walkthrough of key systems and processes Testing of routine processes and controls	January		
Interim audit testing	February	Audit Committee	Final Audit Plan (presented to Committee)
	March		Interim audit update (verbal unless there are significant issues)
	April		
Year end audit Audit Completion procedures	May/June		
	July	Audit Committee	Audit Results Report Audit opinions and completion certificates
	September		Annual Audit Letter



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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

- ▶ 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.
- ▶ Where EY has determined it is appropriate to apply more restrictive independence rules than permitted under the Ethical Standard.

Final stage

- ▶ 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;
- ▶ Written confirmation that all covered persons are independent;
- ▶ 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 any contingent fee arrangements for non-audit services provided by us or our network firms; 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 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. At the date of preparing this report we are not aware of any threats to our independence that we need to safeguard against. We will update this assessment throughout the year.

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.

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 2017

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 2017 and can be found here:

<http://www.ey.com/uk/en/about-us/ey-uk-transparency-report-2017>



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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 Communities and Local Government. PSAA has published a scale fee for all relevant 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 NAO Code. The fee for 2018/19 reflects the year 1 of the new 5 year contract awarded by PSAA.

	Planned fee 2018/19	Scale fee 2018/19	Final Fee 2017/18
		£	£
Standard Fee - Code work	83,570	83,570	108,533
Additional code work	0	0	6,750
Total audit		83,570	115,283
Other non-audit services not covered above (Housing Benefits - note 1)	N/A	N/A	TBC
Total other non-audit services	N/A	N/A	TBC
Total fees	N/A	83,570	TBC

All fees exclude VAT

Note 1: We are currently undertaking the HB work for 2017/18 and for 2018/19 the Council has appointed a new provider.

The agreed fee presented is based on the following assumptions:

- ▶ The level of risk in relation to the financial statements and VFM arrangements remains the same;
- ▶ Officers meeting the agreed timetable of deliverables;
- ▶ Our accounts opinion and value for money conclusion being unqualified;
- ▶ Appropriate quality of documentation is provided by the Council; and
- ▶ The Council has an effective control environment.

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



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

Appendix B

Required communications with the Audit Committee

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




Our Reporting to you

Required communications	 What is reported?	 When and where
Terms of engagement	Confirmation by the Audit 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	<p>Communication of the planned scope and timing of the audit, any limitations and the significant risks identified.</p> <p>When communicating key audit matters this includes the most significant risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) including those that have the greatest effect on the overall audit strategy, the allocation of resources in the audit and directing the efforts of the engagement team</p>	Audit planning report
Significant findings from the audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Our view about the significant qualitative aspects of accounting practices including accounting policies, accounting estimates and financial statement disclosures ▶ Significant difficulties, if any, encountered during the audit ▶ Significant matters, if any, arising from the audit that were discussed with management ▶ Written representations that we are seeking ▶ Expected modifications to the audit report ▶ Other matters if any, significant to the oversight of the financial reporting process ▶ Findings and issues regarding the opening balances 	Audit results report





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Appendix B

Required communications with the Audit 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
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
Fraud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Enquiries of the Audit Committee to determine whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud affecting the entity ▶ Any fraud that we have identified or information we have obtained that indicates that a fraud may exist ▶ A discussion of any other matters related to fraud 	Audit results report
Related parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Significant matters arising during the audit in connection with the entity's related parties including, when applicable: ▶ 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

Required communications with the Audit 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 		Audit Planning Report and Audit Results Report
External confirmations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Management's refusal for us to request confirmations ▶ Inability to obtain relevant and reliable audit evidence from other procedures 		Audit results report
Consideration of laws and regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Audit findings regarding non-compliance where the non-compliance is material and believed to be intentional. This communication is subject to compliance with legislation on tipping off ▶ Enquiry of the Audit 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 Committee may be aware of 		Audit results report
Internal controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Significant deficiencies in internal controls identified during the audit 		Audit results report and Annual Audit Letter
Representations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Written representations we are requesting from management and/or those charged with governance 		Audit results report

Appendix B

Required communications with the Audit Committee (continued)

		 Our Reporting to you
Required communications	 What is reported?	 When and where
Material inconsistencies and misstatements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Material inconsistencies or misstatements of fact identified in other information which management has refused to revise 	Audit results report
Auditors report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Key audit matters that we will include in our auditor's report ▶ Any circumstances identified that affect the form and content of our auditor's report 	Audit results report
Fee Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Breakdown of fee information when the audit plan is agreed ▶ Breakdown of fee information at the completion of the audit ▶ Any non-audit work 	Audit planning report Audit results report

Additional audit information

Other required procedures during the course of the audit

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

Our responsibilities required by auditing standards

- ▶ Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.
- ▶ Obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Council's internal control.
- ▶ Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- ▶ Concluding on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting.
- ▶ Evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- ▶ Obtaining sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Council to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. Reading other information contained in the financial statements, the Audit Committee reporting appropriately addresses matters communicated by us to the Audit 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 Council'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.

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