

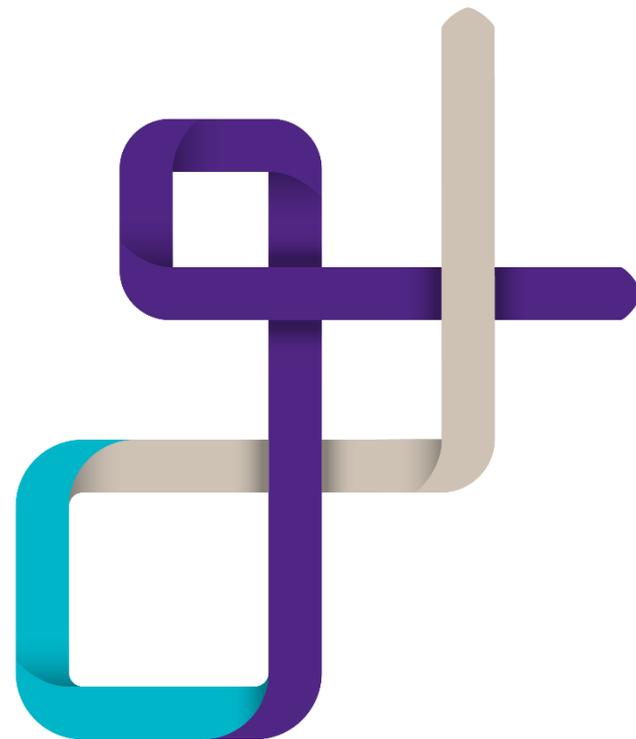


External Audit Plan

Year ending 31 March 2020

Brighton and Hove City Council

February 2020



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Appendix

A. Audit quality – national context

The contents of this report relate only to the matters which have come to our attention, which we believe need to be reported to you as part of our audit planning process. It is not a comprehensive record of all the relevant matters, which may be subject to change, and in particular we cannot be held responsible to you for reporting all of the risks which may affect the Authority or all weaknesses in your internal controls. This report has been prepared solely for your benefit and should not be quoted in whole or in part without our prior written consent. We do not accept any responsibility for any loss occasioned to any third party acting, or refraining from acting on the basis of the content of this report, as this report was not prepared for, nor intended for, any other purpose.

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1. Introduction & headlines

Purpose

This document provides an overview of the planned scope and timing of the statutory audit of Brighton and Hove City Council ('the Authority') for those charged with governance.

Respective responsibilities

The National Audit Office ('the NAO') has issued a document entitled Code of Audit Practice ('the Code'). This summarises where the responsibilities of auditors begin and end and what is expected from the audited body. Our respective responsibilities are also set out [in the Terms of Appointment and Statement of Responsibilities issued by Public Sector Audit Appointments (PSAA), the body responsible for appointing us as auditor of Brighton and Hove City Council. We draw your attention to both of these documents on the [PSAA website](#).

Scope of our audit

The scope of our audit is set in accordance with the Code and International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) (UK). We are responsible for forming and expressing an opinion on the :

- Authority's financial statements that have been prepared by management with the oversight of those charged with governance (the Audit and Standards Committee); and
- Value for Money arrangements in place at the Authority for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in your use of resources.

The audit of the financial statements does not relieve management or the Audit and Standards Committee of your responsibilities. It is the responsibility of the Authority to ensure that proper arrangements are in place for the conduct of its business, and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for. We have considered how the Authority is fulfilling these responsibilities.

Our audit approach is based on a thorough understanding of the Authority's business and is risk based.

Significant risks

Those risks requiring special audit consideration and procedures to address the likelihood of a material financial statement error have been identified as:

- The revenue cycle includes fraudulent transactions;
- Management Override of Controls;
- Valuation of Pension Fund Net Liability;
- Valuation of Property, Plant, and Equipment.

We will communicate significant findings on these areas as well as any other significant matters arising from the audit to you in our Audit Findings (ISA 260) Report.

Materiality

We have determined planning materiality to be £12.34m (PY £15.54m) for the Authority, which equates to 1.5% of your prior year audited gross operating expenditure for the year. We are obliged to report uncorrected omissions or misstatements other than those which are 'clearly trivial' to those charged with governance. Clearly trivial has been set at £0.62m (PY £0.78m).

Value for Money arrangements

Our risk assessment regarding your arrangements to secure value for money have identified the following VFM significant risks:

- Medium term financial sustainability

Audit logistics

Our interim visit has taken place in February and our final visit will take place in June and July. Our key deliverables are this Audit Plan and our Audit Findings Report. Our audit approach is detailed in Appendix A.

Our fee for the audit will be £146,584 (PY: £134,084) for the Authority, subject to the Authority meeting our requirements set out on page 13. See a further analysis of proposed increases to the fee on page 15.

Independence

We have complied with the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard and we as a firm, and each covered person, confirm that we are independent and are able to express an objective opinion on the financial statements..

2. Key matters impacting our audit

Factors

The wider economy and political uncertainty

Local Government funding continues to be stretched with increasing cost pressures and demand from residents. For this Authority, at month 9 of 2019-20, the forecast risk position to General fund budget outturn for the year is a £3.4m overspend. Of the £12.2m savings target for 2019-20, £11.2m is on track, but £1m may not be delivered in year. At this point in the year it remains uncertain as to whether the Authority will manage to breakeven as budgeted..

The Authority has set a balanced budget for the 2020-21 year, with priority areas of expenditure being sustainability/environmental improvements through carbon reduction, improving access to affordable housing along with reducing homelessness, and building and sharing community wealth.

With the recent changes to the overall majority in central government, this is likely to lead to ongoing uncertainty in local government funding, and therefore there is currently no reasonable estimate that can be made for the impact of the ongoing Fair Funding Review and potential changes to Business Rate retention. The Authority continues to include consideration of this risk and mitigations in its medium term financial planning processes.

At a national level, the government continues its negotiation with the EU over Brexit, and future arrangements and the form of a deal on trade (if one is reached) remain clouded in uncertainty. The Authority will need to ensure that it is prepared for all outcomes, including in terms of any impact on contracts, on service delivery and on its support for local people and businesses.

Financial reporting and audit – raising the bar

The Financial Reporting Council (FRC) has set out its expectation of improved financial reporting from organisations and the need for auditors to demonstrate increased scepticism and challenge, and to undertake more robust testing as detailed in Appendix 1.

Our work in 2018/19 has highlighted areas where local government financial reporting, in particular, property, plant and equipment and pensions, needs to be improved, with a corresponding increase in audit procedures. We have also identified an increase in the complexity of local government financial transactions which require greater audit scrutiny.

IFRS 16 - Leases

The new accounting standard IFRS 16 – Leases comes into force for public sector accounts from 1 April 2020. this removes the current distinction between operating and finance leases. In accordance with IAS 8 and paragraph 3.3.4.3 of the Code disclosures of the expected impact of IFRS 16 should be included in the Authority's 2019/20 financial statements.

Our response

- We will consider your arrangements for managing and reporting your financial resources as part of our work in reaching our Value for Money conclusion.
- We will consider whether your financial position leads to material uncertainty about the going concern of the Authority and will review related disclosures in the financial statements.
- Where any actions have been agreed in respect of matters identified through our previous audit work, we will consider progress against these recommendations.

As a firm, we are absolutely committed to meeting the expectations of the FRC with regard to audit quality and local government financial reporting. Our proposed work and fee to meet the increasing expectations of audit quality, is set out further below, and is subject to PSAA agreement.

We will assess the adequacy of your disclosure about the financial impact of implementing IFRS 16 – Leases from 1 April 2020 and test a sample of lease obligations to determine whether they have been accounted for appropriately under the new requirements.

3. Significant risks identified

Significant risks are defined by ISAs (UK) as risks that, in the judgement of the auditor, require special audit consideration. In identifying risks, audit teams consider the nature of the risk, the potential magnitude of misstatement, and its likelihood. Significant risks are those risks that have a higher risk of material misstatement.

| Risk | Reason for risk identification | Key aspects of our proposed response to the risk |
|---|--|--|
| Income from fees, charges and other service income | <p>Under ISA (UK) 240 there is a rebuttable presumed risk that revenue may be misstated due to the improper recognition of revenue.</p> <p>For Brighton and Hove City Council, we have concluded that the greatest risk of material misstatement relates to fees, charges, other service income and income from asset disposals where the timing of income recognition could be via subjective criteria determined by management.</p> <p>We have therefore identified the occurrence and accuracy of fees, charges, other service income and income from asset disposals as a significant risk, which was one of the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement</p> <p>We have rebutted this presumed risk for revenue streams that are derived from Council Tax, Business Rates and Grants on the basis that they are income streams primarily derived from grants or formula based income from central government and tax payers and that opportunities to manipulate the recognition of these income streams is very limited.</p> | <p>For all material income streams where we have not rebutted the presumed risk of revenue recognition we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evaluate your accounting policy for recognition of income for appropriateness and compliance with LG Code of Practice; • update our understanding of your system for accounting for income and evaluate the design of the associated controls; • review and sample test income to supporting evidence corroborating the occurrence of the service/good delivered and the accuracy of the amount recognised; • evaluate and challenge significant estimates and the judgments made by management in the recognition of income. |
| Management over-ride of controls | <p>Under ISA (UK) 240 there is a non-rebuttable presumed risk that the risk of management over-ride of controls is present in all entities. The Authority faces external scrutiny of its spending and this could potentially place management under undue pressure in terms of how they report performance.</p> <p>We therefore identified management override of control, in particular journals, management estimates and transactions outside the course of business as a significant risk, which was one of the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement.</p> | <p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evaluate the design effectiveness of management controls over journals; • analyse the journals listing and determine the criteria for selecting high risk unusual journals; • test unusual journals recorded during the year and after the draft accounts stage for appropriateness and corroboration; • gain an understanding of the accounting estimates and critical judgements applied made by management and consider their reasonableness with regard to corroborative evidence; • evaluate the rationale for any changes in accounting policies, estimates or significant unusual transactions. |

Significant risks identified (continued)

| Risk | Reason for risk identification | Key aspects of our proposed response to the risk |
|---------------------------------|--|---|
| Valuation of land and buildings | <p>The Authority revalues its land and buildings on a five-yearly rolling basis to ensure the carrying value in the Authority financial statements is not materially different from the current value or the fair value (for investment properties and surplus assets) at the financial statements date. This valuation is carried out by the Council's internal valuers, professional valuers and independent property managing consultants contracted by the Council. This valuation represents a significant estimate by management in the financial statements due to the size of the numbers involved (approximately £2 billion at the 31 March 2019 balance sheet date) and the sensitivity of this estimate to changes in key assumptions.</p> <p>Additionally, management will need to ensure the carrying value in the Authority financial statements is not materially different from the current value or the fair value (for investment properties and surplus assets) at the financial statements date, where a rolling programme is used.</p> <p>We therefore identified valuation of land and buildings, particularly revaluations and impairments, as a significant risk, which was one of the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement, and a key audit matter.</p> | <p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evaluate management's processes and assumptions for the calculation of the estimate, the instructions issued to valuation experts and the scope of their work; • evaluate the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the valuation expert; • write to the valuer to confirm the basis on which the valuation was carried out to ensure that the requirements of the Code are met and discuss this basis where there are any departures from the Code; • challenge the information and assumptions used by the valuer to assess completeness and consistency with our understanding; • assess how management have challenged the valuations produced internally, by professional valuers and by independent property managing consultants to assure themselves that these represent the materially correct current value; • test revaluations made during the year to see if they had been input correctly into the Authority's asset register; • evaluate the assumptions made by management for any assets not revalued during the year and how management has satisfied themselves that these are not materially different to current value; • engage an auditor's expert professional valuer (Carter Jonas) to supplement our own auditor knowledge and expertise with qualified valuer expert insight and challenge into the valuation process, methods and assumptions used. |

Significant risks identified (continued)

| Risk | Reason for risk identification | Key aspects of our proposed response to the risk |
|--|---|---|
| Valuation of the pension fund net liability | <p>The Authority's pension fund net liability, as reflected in its balance sheet as the net defined benefit liability, represents a significant estimate in the financial statements.</p> <p>The pension fund net liability is considered a significant estimate due to the size of the numbers involved (approximately £251 million in the Authority's balance sheet at the 31 March 2019) and the sensitivity of the estimate to changes in key assumptions.</p> <p>We therefore identified valuation of the Authority's pension fund net liability as a significant risk, which was one of the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement, and a key audit matter.</p> | <p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • update our understanding of the processes and controls put in place by management to ensure that the Authority's pension fund net liability is not materially misstated and evaluate the design of the associated controls; • evaluate the instructions issued by management to their management expert (an actuary) for this estimate and the scope of the actuary's work; • assess the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the actuary who carried out the Authority's pension fund valuation; • assess the accuracy and completeness of the information provided by the Authority to the actuary to estimate the liability; • test the consistency of the pension fund asset and liability and disclosures in the notes to the core financial statements with the actuarial report from the actuary; • undertake procedures to confirm the reasonableness of the actuarial assumptions made by reviewing the report of the consulting actuary (as auditor's expert) and performing any additional procedures suggested within the report; • obtain assurances from the auditor of East Sussex Pension Fund as to the controls surrounding the validity and accuracy of membership data; contributions data and benefits data sent to the actuary by the pension fund and the fund assets valuation in the pension fund financial statements. |

We will communicate significant findings on these areas as well as any other significant matters arising from the audit to you in our Audit Findings Report in July 2020.

4. Other risks identified

| Risk | Reason for risk identification | Key aspects of our proposed response to the risk |
|---|--|---|
| International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 16 Leases – (issued but not adopted) | <p>The public sector will implement this standard from 1 April 2020. It will replace IAS 17 Leases, and the three interpretations that supported its application (IFRIC 4, Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, SIC-15, Operating Leases – Incentives, and SIC-27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease). Under the new standard the current distinction between operating and finance leases is removed for lessees and, subject to certain exceptions, lessees will recognise all leases on their balance sheet as a right of use asset and a liability to make the lease payments.</p> <p>In accordance with IAS 8 and paragraph 3.3.4.3 of the Code disclosures of the expected impact of IFRS 16 should be included in the Authority's 2019/20 financial statements. The Code adapts IFRS 16 and requires that the subsequent measurement of the right of use asset where the underlying asset is an item of property, plant and equipment is measured in accordance with section 4.1 of the Code.</p> | <p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate the processes the Authority has adopted to assess the impact of IFRS16 on its 2020/21 financial statements and whether the estimated impact on assets, liabilities and reserves has been disclosed in the 2019/20 financial statements; • Assess the completeness of the disclosures made by the Authority in its 2019/20 financial statements with reference to The Code and CIPFA/LASAAC Local Authority Leasing Briefings. |

We will communicate significant findings on these areas as well as any other significant matters arising from the audit to you in our Audit Findings Report in July 2020.

5. Other matters

Other work

In addition to our responsibilities under the Code of Practice, we have a number of other audit responsibilities, as follows:

- We read your Narrative Report and Annual Governance Statement and any other information published alongside your financial statements to check that they are consistent with the financial statements on which we give an opinion and consistent with our knowledge of the Authority
- We carry out work to satisfy ourselves that disclosures made in your Annual Governance Statement are in line with the guidance issued by CIPFA
- We carry out work on your consolidation schedules for the Whole of Government Accounts process in accordance with NAO group audit instructions
- We consider our other duties under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (the Act) and the Code, as and when required, including:
 - Giving electors the opportunity to raise questions about your 2019/20 financial statements, consider and decide upon any objections received in relation to the 2019/20 financial statements
 - Issue of a report in the public interest or written recommendations to the Authority under section 24 of the Act, copied to the Secretary of State
 - Application to the court for a declaration that an item of account is contrary to law under Section 28 or for a judicial review under Section 31 of the Act or
 - Issuing an advisory notice under Section 29 of the Act.
- We certify completion of our audit.

Other material balances and transactions

Under International Standards on Auditing, "irrespective of the assessed risks of material misstatement, the auditor shall design and perform substantive procedures for each material class of transactions, account balance and disclosure". All other material balances and transaction streams will therefore be audited. However, the procedures will not be as extensive as the procedures adopted for the risks identified in this report.

Going concern

As auditors, we are required to "obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern assumption in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements and to conclude whether there is a material uncertainty about the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern" (ISA (UK) 570). We will review management's assessment of the going concern assumption and material uncertainties, and evaluate the disclosures in the financial statements.

6. Materiality

The concept of materiality

The concept of materiality is fundamental to the preparation of the financial statements and the audit process and applies not only to the monetary misstatements but also to disclosure requirements and adherence to acceptable accounting practice and applicable law.

Misstatements, including omissions, are considered to be material if they, individually or in the aggregate, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

Materiality for planning purposes

We have determined financial statement materiality based on a proportion of the gross expenditure of the Authority (excluding exceptional items) for the financial year. In the prior year we used the same benchmark. Materiality at the planning stage of our audit is £12.34m (PY £15.54m) for the Authority, which equates to 1.5% of your prior year gross expenditure for the year. The reduction in materiality compared to the previous year reflects the higher profile of local audit following external reviews such as those led by Sir John Kingman and Sir Tony Redman.

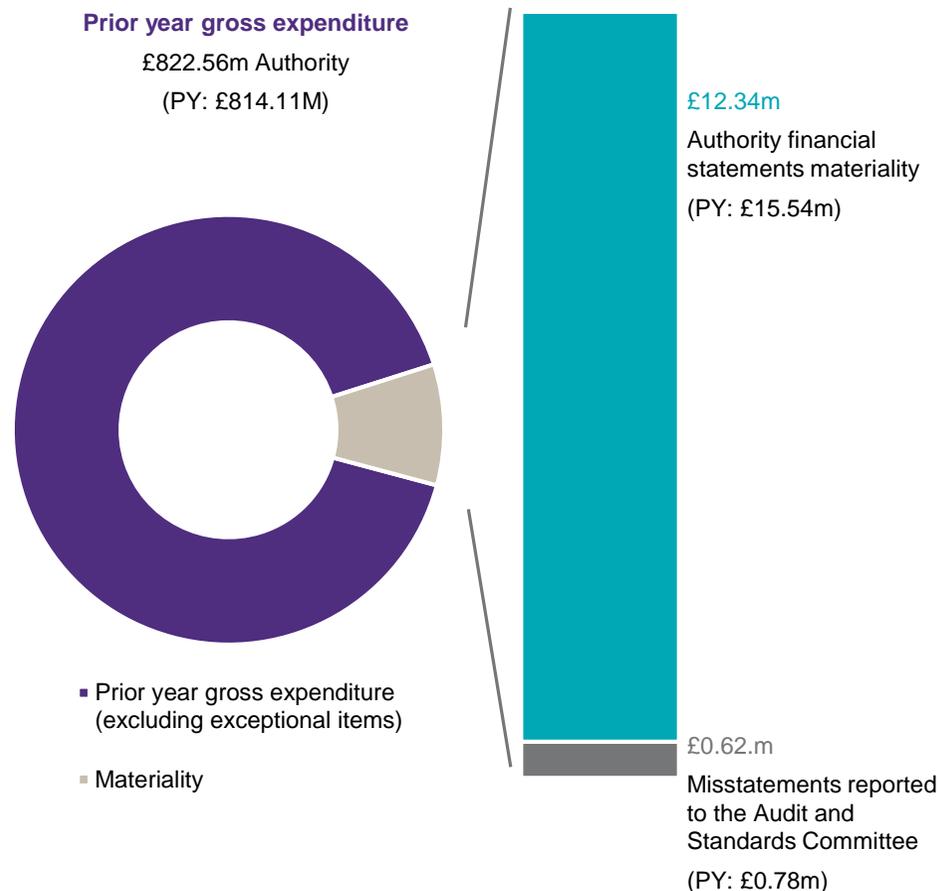
We reconsider planning materiality if, during the course of our audit engagement, we become aware of facts and circumstances that would have caused us to make a different determination of planning materiality.

Matters we will report to the Audit and Standards Committee

Whilst our audit procedures are designed to identify misstatements which are material to our opinion on the financial statements as a whole, we nevertheless report to the Audit Committee any unadjusted misstatements of lesser amounts to the extent that these are identified by our audit work. Under ISA 260 (UK) 'Communication with those charged with governance', we are obliged to report uncorrected omissions or misstatements other than those which are 'clearly trivial' to those charged with governance. ISA 260 (UK) defines 'clearly trivial' as matters that are clearly inconsequential, whether taken individually or in aggregate and whether judged by any quantitative or qualitative criteria. In the context of the Authority, we propose that an individual difference could normally be considered to be clearly trivial if it is less than £0.62m (PY £0.76m).

We consider materiality for other areas of the accounts which may require a differing level of materiality for reporting. Areas considered were cash and cash equivalents, related party transactions and senior officer remuneration. We considered how users may be affected by misstatements in these areas and concluded that we would report any error over £0.05m, and we will also consider reporting of errors below this if the particular circumstances require it (the error is indicative of fraud).

If management have corrected material misstatements identified during the course of the audit, we will consider whether those corrections should be communicated to the Audit and Standards Committee to assist it in fulfilling its governance responsibilities.



7. Value for Money arrangements

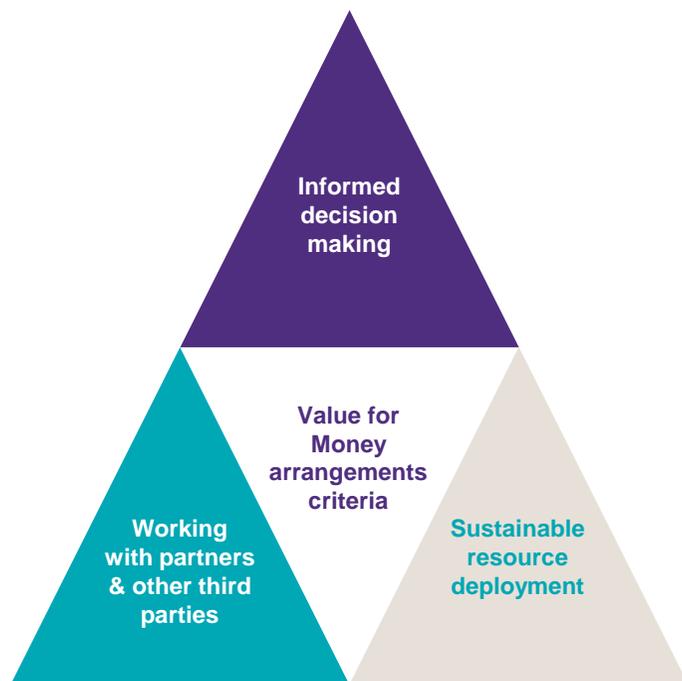
Background to our VFM approach

The NAO issued its guidance for auditors on Value for Money work in November 2017. The guidance states that for Local Government bodies, auditors are required to give a conclusion on whether the Authority has proper arrangements in place to secure value for money.

The guidance identifies one single criterion for auditors to evaluate:

“In all significant respects, the audited body takes properly informed decisions and deploys resources to achieve planned and sustainable outcomes for taxpayers and local people.”

This is supported by three sub-criteria, as set out below:



Significant VFM risks

Those risks requiring audit consideration and procedures to address the likelihood that proper arrangements are not in place at the Authority to deliver value for money.



Medium term financial sustainability

The Council has a strong track record of delivering a budget underspend at year-end, despite reduced funding from central government. Financial resilience of the Council will depend on its ability to balance its budget without use of reserves.

At month 9 of 2019-20, the forecast risk position to General fund budget outturn for the year is a £3.4m overspend. The authority has a £0.8m one-off financial risk safety net contingency fund to mitigate this forecast risk, and there are temporary spending and vacancy controls in place to improve the position. It is uncertain at this point whether the authority will manage to breakeven over the remainder of the year. Of the £12.2m savings target for 2019-20, £11.2m is on track, but £1m may not be delivered in year.

The Authority has set a balanced budget for the 2020-21 year, with priority areas of expenditure being sustainability/environmental improvements through carbon reduction, improving access to affordable housing along with reducing homelessness, and building and sharing community wealth. The budget allocates a total of more than £900m, and includes an increase of the council's element of council tax of 3.99% (including a 1.99% adult social care precept element) to allow income to be sustained at a level which supports the Councils Corporate Plan ambitions.

The budget includes a budget gap which the Authority is addressing with savings proposals of £9.7m. Achievement of savings plans is inherently uncertain and risk and this could put overall budget achievement in doubt. With the recent changes to the overall majority in central government, this is likely to lead to ongoing uncertainty in local government funding, and therefore there is currently no reasonable estimate that can be made for the impact of the ongoing Fair Funding Review and potential changes to Business Rate (continued on next page)

7. Value for Money arrangements (continued)



Medium term financial sustainability (risk continued)

retention leading to ongoing medium term budgetary uncertainty going forwards.

Local Government reserves levels are under increased scrutiny with the high level of uncertainty over funding levels. The authority plans to maintain reserves at a level of General Fund working balance at £9m, representing about 3 weeks of Council Tax revenues.

There is a risk that the Council fails to achieve Economy, Efficiency, and Effectiveness in use of its resources in 2019-20 and beyond as a result of financial pressures.

To address this risk we will

- review your Medium Term Financial Plan, including the robustness of assumptions, savings plans and revenue generating schemes;
- discuss your plans and outcomes with management, as well as reviewing how finances were reported to Councillors;
- we will assess how management have assessed the adequacy of reserves levels in the context of risk and future plans;
- we will review the savings plans going forward, assessing savings achievements so far and challenging the robustness of underlying plans for savings totals identified in medium term financial planning documents.

Other potential VFM risks

Note that there are other potential risks which we have considered in our risk assessment processes for VFM, and we have concluded that they are not considered to be significant risks for the authority in 2019-20. These include:

- Ongoing increases in demand for health and social care, and the challenge of working in regional partnerships to maintain services and control costs;
- Significant capital developments, and ensuring the benefits that were envisaged in original plans are realised for residents and stakeholders.

We will continue to keep a watching brief on these areas of risk as we reach our fieldwork stage, and we will discuss these issues with key officers and review key documents available which contain details of the councils plans in these areas to make a continuing assessment of the level of risk and how the authority has put in place reasonable mitigations.

8. Audit logistics & team



Darren Wells, Engagement Lead

Darren will be the main point of contact for the Chair and the Chief Executive and Board Members. Darren will share his knowledge and experience across the sector providing challenge, sharing good practice, providing pragmatic solutions and acting as a sounding board with Senior Board Members and the Policy and Resources Committee. Darren will ensure our audit is tailored specifically to you and is delivered efficiently. Darren will review all reports and the team's work focussing his time on the key risk areas to your audit.

Andy Conlan, Audit Manager

Andy will work with the senior members of the finance team ensuring early delivery of testing and agreement of accounting issues on a timely basis. Andy will attend Policy and Resources Committees, undertake reviews of the team's work and draft reports, ensuring they remain clear, concise and understandable to all. Andy will work with Internal Audit to secure efficiencies and avoid duplication.

Tom Pattison, Audit Incharge

Tom will lead the onsite team and will be the day to day contact for the audit. Tom will monitor the deliverables, manage the query log with your finance team and highlight any significant issues and adjustments to senior management. Tom will undertake the more technical aspects of the audit, coach the junior members of the team and review the teams work.

Client responsibilities

Where clients do not deliver to the timetable agreed, we need to ensure that this does not impact on audit quality or absorb a disproportionate amount of time, thereby disadvantaging other clients. Where the elapsed time to complete an audit exceeds that agreed due to a client not meeting its obligations we will not be able to maintain a team on site. Similarly, where additional resources are needed to complete the audit due to a client not meeting their obligations we are not able to guarantee the delivery of the audit to the agreed timescales. In addition, delayed audits will incur additional audit fees.

Our requirements

To minimise the risk of a delayed audit, you need to ensure that you:

- produce draft financial statements of good quality by the deadline you have agreed with us, including all notes, the narrative report and the Annual Governance Statement
- ensure that good quality working papers are available at the start of the audit, in accordance with the working paper requirements schedule that we have shared with you
- ensure that the agreed data reports are available to us at the start of the audit and are reconciled to the values in the accounts, in order to facilitate our selection of samples
- ensure that all appropriate staff are available on site throughout (or as otherwise agreed) the planned period of the audit
- respond promptly and adequately to audit queries.

9. Audit fees

Planned audit fees 2019/20

Across all sectors and firms, the FRC has set out its expectation of improved financial reporting from organisations and the need for auditors to demonstrate increased scepticism and challenge and to undertake additional and more robust testing. Within the public sector, where the FRC has recently assumed responsibility for the inspection of local government audit, the regulator requires that all audits achieve a 2A (few improvements needed) rating.

Our work across the sector in 2018/19 has highlighted areas where local government financial reporting, in particular, property, plant and equipment and pensions, needs to be improved. We have also identified an increase in the complexity of local government financial transactions. Combined with the FRC requirement that 100% of audits achieve a 2A rating this means that additional audit work is required. We have set out below the expected impact on our audit fee. The table overleaf provides more details about the areas where we will be undertaking further testing.

As a firm, we are absolutely committed to meeting the expectations of the FRC with regard to audit quality and local government financial reporting. Our proposed work and fee for 2019/20 at the planning stage, as set out below and with further analysis overleaf is subject to PSAA agreement.

| | Actual Fee 2017/18 | Actual Fee 2018/19 | Proposed fee 2019/20 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Council Audit | £158,550 | £134,084 | £146,584* |
| Total audit fees (excluding VAT) | £158,550 | £134,084 | £146,584 |

*Analysis provided on page 15.

Assumptions:

In setting the above fees, we have assumed that the Authority will:

- prepare a good quality set of accounts, supported by comprehensive and well presented working papers which are ready at the start of the audit
- provide appropriate analysis, support and evidence to support all critical judgements and significant judgements made during the course of preparing the financial statements
- provide early notice of proposed complex or unusual transactions which could have a material impact on the financial statements.

Relevant professional standards:

In preparing our fee estimate, we have had regard to all relevant professional standards, including paragraphs 4.1 and 4.2 of the FRC's [Ethical Standard](#) which stipulate that the Engagement Lead (Key Audit Partner) must set a fee sufficient to enable the resourcing of the audit with staff of appropriate skills, time and abilities to deliver an audit to the required professional standard.

Audit fee variations – Further analysis

Planned audit fees

The table below shows the planned variations to the original scale fee for 2019/20 based on our best estimate at the audit planning stage. Further issues identified during the course of the audit may incur additional fees. In agreement with PSAA (where applicable) we will be seeking approval to secure these additional fees for the remainder of the contract via a formal rebasing of your scale fee to reflect the increased level of audit work required to enable us to discharge our responsibilities. Should any further issues arise during the course of the audit that necessitate further audit work additional fees will be incurred, subject to PSAA approval.

| Audit area | £ | Rationale for fee variation |
|---|----------------|---|
| Scale fee | 122,084 | |
| Raising the bar | 8,000 | The Financial Reporting Council (FRC) has highlighted that the quality of work by all audit firms needs to improve across local audit. This will require additional supervision and leadership, as well as additional challenge and scepticism in areas such as journals, estimates, financial resilience and information provided by the entity. For major audits – as outlined earlier in the Plan, we have also reduced the materiality level, reflecting the higher profile of local audit. This will entail increased scoping of the audit and increased sampling of scoped areas. |
| Pensions – valuation of net pension liabilities under International Auditing Standard (IAS) 19 | 4,000 | Pensions is a key area of focus for the FRC, and we have therefore increased the granularity, depth and scope of coverage, with increased levels of sampling, additional levels of challenge and explanation sought, and heightened levels of documentation and reporting. |
| PPE Valuation – work of experts | 10,000 | PPE valuation is a key area of focus for the FRC, and we have therefore increased the volume and scope of our audit work to ensure an adequate level of audit scrutiny and challenge over the assumptions that underpin PPE valuations. We are also engaging our own audit expert valuer Carter Jonas for major audits to add qualified valuer expert insight and challenge into the valuation process, methods and assumptions used. This fee increase includes an estimate for the fee payable to the auditor's expert. We estimate that the cost of the auditor's expert will be in the region of £5000. |
| New standards/developments | 2,500 | We are required to respond within our audit to new accounting standards and we must ensure our audit work in new areas is robust and we advise you appropriately. This year we will both be responding to the introduction of IFRS16 relating to leases and leased assets. |
| Revised scale fee | 146,584 | |

10. Independence & non-audit services

Auditor independence

Ethical Standards and ISA (UK) 260 require us to give you timely disclosure of all significant facts and matters that may bear upon the integrity, objectivity and independence of the firm or covered persons relating to our independence. We encourage you to contact us to discuss these or any other independence issues with us. We will also discuss with you if we make additional significant judgements surrounding independence matters.

We confirm that there are no significant facts or matters that impact on our independence as auditors that we are required or wish to draw to your attention. We have complied with the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard and we as a firm, and each covered person, confirm that we are independent and are able to express an objective opinion on the financial statements.

We confirm that we have implemented policies and procedures to meet the requirements of the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard and we as a firm, and each covered person, confirm that we are independent and are able to express an objective opinion on the financial statements. Further, we have complied with the requirements of the National Audit Office's Auditor Guidance Note 01 issued in December 2017 and PSAA's Terms of Appointment which set out supplementary guidance on ethical requirements for auditors of local public bodies.

Other services provided by Grant Thornton

For the purposes of our audit we have made enquiries of all Grant Thornton UK LLP teams providing services to the Authority. The following other services were identified:

| Service | £ | Threats | Safeguards |
|---|--------|---|---|
| Audit related: | | | |
| Certification of Housing Capital Receipts Grant Claim | 2,500 | Self-Interest (because this is a recurring fee) | The level of this recurring fee taken on its own is not considered a significant threat to independence as the fee for this work is £2,500 in comparison to the total fee for the audit of £146,584 and in particular relative to Grant Thornton UK LLP's turnover overall. Further, it is a fixed fee and there is no contingent element to it. These factors all mitigate the perceived self-interest threat to an acceptable level. |
| Certification of the Housing Benefits Grant Claim | 17,000 | Self-Interest (because this is a recurring fee) | The level of this recurring fee taken on its own is not considered a significant threat to independence as the fee for this work is £17,000 in comparison to the total fee for the audit of £146,584 and in particular relative to Grant Thornton UK LLP's turnover overall. Further, it is a fixed fee and there is no contingent element to it. These factors all mitigate the perceived self-interest threat to an acceptable level. |
| Certification of the Teachers Pensions submission | 3,500 | Self-Interest (because this is a recurring fee) | The level of this recurring fee taken on its own is not considered a significant threat to independence as the fee for this work is £3,500 in comparison to the total fee for the audit of £146,584 and in particular relative to Grant Thornton UK LLP's turnover overall. Further, it is a fixed fee and there is no contingent element to it. These factors all mitigate the perceived self-interest threat to an acceptable level. |

The amounts detailed are fees agreed to-date for audit related and non-audit services to be undertaken by Grant Thornton UK LLP in the current financial year. These services are consistent with the Authority's policy on the allotment of non-audit work to your auditors. All services have been approved by the Chief Finance Officer. Any changes and full details of all fees charged for audit related and non-audit related services by Grant Thornton UK LLP and by Grant Thornton International Limited network member Firms will be included in our Audit Findings report at the conclusion of the audit.

The firm is committed to improving our audit quality – please see our transparency report - <https://www.grantthornton.co.uk/globalassets/1.-member-firms/united-kingdom/pdf/annual-reports/interim-transparency-report-2019.pdf>

Appendix A: Audit Quality – national context

What has the FRC said about Audit Quality?

The Financial Reporting Council (FRC) publishes an annual Quality Inspection of our firm, alongside our competitors. The Annual Quality Review (AQR) monitors the quality of UK Public Interest Entity audits to promote continuous improvement in audit quality.

All of the major audit firms are subject to an annual review process in which the FRC inspects a small sample of audits performed from each of the firms to see if they fully conform to required standards.

The most recent report, published in July 2019, shows that the results of commercial audits taken across all the firms have worsened this year. The FRC has identified the need for auditors to:

- improve the extent and rigour of challenge of management in areas of judgement
- improve the consistency of audit teams' application of professional scepticism
- strengthen the effectiveness of the audit of revenue
- improve the audit of going concern
- improve the audit of the completeness and evaluation of prior year adjustments.

The FRC has also set all firms the target of achieving a grading of '2a' (limited improvements required) or better on all FTSE 350 audits. We have set ourselves the same target for public sector audits from 2019/20.

Other sector wide reviews

Alongside the FRC, other key stakeholders including the Department for Business, energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) have expressed concern about the quality of audit work and the need for improvement. A number of key reviews into the profession have been undertaken or are in progress. These include the review by Sir John Kingman of the Financial Reporting Council (Dec 2018), the review by the Competition and Markets authority of competition within the audit market, the ongoing review by Sir Donald Brydon of external audit, and specifically for public services, the Review by Sir Tony Redmond of local authority financial reporting and external audit. As a firm, we are contributing to all these reviews and keen to be at the forefront of developments and improvements in public audit.

What are we doing to address FRC findings?

In response to the FRC's findings, the firm is responding vigorously and with purpose. As part of our Audit Investment Programme (AIP), we are establishing a new Quality Board, commissioning an independent review of our audit function, and strengthening our senior leadership at the highest levels of the firm, for example through the appointment of Fiona Baldwin as Head of Audit. We are confident these investments will make a real difference.

We have also undertaken a root cause analysis and put in place processes to address the issues raised by the FRC. We have already implemented new training material that will reinforce the need for our engagement teams to challenge management and demonstrate how they have applied professional scepticism as part of the audit. Further guidance on auditing areas such as revenue has also been disseminated to all audit teams and we will continue to evolve our training and review processes on an ongoing basis.

What will be different in this audit?

We will continue working collaboratively with you to deliver the audit to the agreed timetable whilst improving our audit quality. In achieving this you may see, for example, an increased expectation for management to develop properly articulated papers for any new accounting standard, or unusual or complex transactions. In addition, you should expect engagement teams to exercise even greater challenge management in areas that are complex, significant or highly judgmental which may be the case for accounting estimates, going concern, related parties and similar areas. As a result you may find the audit process even more challenging than previous audits. These changes will give the audit committee – which has overall responsibility for governance - and senior management greater confidence that we have delivered a high quality audit and that the financial statements are not materially misstated. Even greater challenge of management will also enable us to provide greater insights into the quality of your finance function and internal control environment and provide those charged with governance confidence that a material misstatement due to fraud will have been detected.

We will still plan for a smooth audit and ensure this is completed to the timetable agreed. However, there may be instances where we may require additional time for both the audit work to be completed to the standard required and to ensure management have appropriate time to consider any matters raised. This may require us to agree with you a delay in signing the announcement and financial statements. To minimise this risk, we will keep you informed of progress and risks to the timetable as the audit progresses.

We are absolutely committed to delivering audit of the highest quality and we should be happy to provide further detail about our improvement plans should you require it.



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