



# East Sussex Pension Fund audit plan

**Year ending 31 March 2022**

**Draft version**

East Sussex Pension Fund

29 March 2022



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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 Pension Fund 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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# Key matters

## Factors

### Pension Fund developments

There are significant political, social and economic factors which increase the risk around investment management and valuations; the Russian invasion of the Ukraine and how this might destabilise the world economy/impact on oil prices, the movement of the economy to recovery stage of the pandemic/‘living with the virus’, ongoing development of our knowledge/attitudes on the climate emergency and how this could impact investment portfolios and particularly institutional investors. These factors all mean that the global economy and hence investment valuations appear to be particularly uncertain at this point in time.

During the 2021/22 year the Pension Fund has restructured parts of its investment portfolio to ensure ongoing returns and alignment with the Pension Fund’s risk appetite.

### Pensions Administration Team changes

The Pensions Administration Team was brought under sovereign control at the start of the 2021/22 financial year. This involved a data migration of member data (though note that this was from between Altair databases as opposed to a change of system, so this meant the process was intrinsically more straightforward with less risk of data loss/errors).

## Our response

- As a firm, we are absolutely committed to audit quality and financial reporting in the local government sector. Our proposed work and fee, as set further in our Audit Plan, is still to be finalised and will be discussed and confirmed with the Chief Finance Officer.
- We will continue to provide you with sector updates via our Audit Committee updates.
- Auditing standards assume an inherent risk of management override of control in respect of financial reporting– refer to page 5
- We have identified a significant risk in regards to the valuation of Level 3 investments specifically as the valuation of these investments is very sensitive to key assumptions – refer to page 6.
- We will review the Pension Fund’s process for ensuring the Altair data migration was complete and accurate.
- We will consider the Pension Fund’s process for restructuring the investment portfolio and ensuring this was implemented effectively as per the Fund’s stated control environment.

# Introduction and headlines

## Purpose

This document provides an overview of the planned scope and timing of the statutory audit of East Sussex Pension Fund ('the Pension Fund') 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 agreed Terms of Appointment and Statement of Responsibilities issued by Public Sector Audit Appointments (PSAA), the body responsible for appointing us as auditor of the Pension Fund. We draw your attention to both of these documents.

## 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 Pension Fund's financial statements that have been prepared by management with the oversight of those charged with governance (the Audit committee).

The audit of the financial statements does not relieve management or the Audit Committee of your responsibilities. It is the responsibility of the Pension Fund 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 Pension Fund is fulfilling these responsibilities.

Our audit approach is based on a thorough understanding of the Pension Fund'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:

- Management override of controls
- Valuation of Level 3 Investments

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.

Note that this plan was drafted early in our audit planning visit; if our view of audit or value for money risks changes as a result of any further information obtained/assessed during the planning visit we will communicate this to members verbally or electronically as soon as possible.

## Materiality

We have determined planning materiality to be £42.4m (PY £34.7m) for the Pension Fund, which equates to 1% of your prior year net assets as at 31/03/2021. We are obliged to report uncorrected omissions or misstatements other than those which are 'clearly trivial' to those charged with governance. As part of our risk assessment we have considered the impact of unadjusted prior period errors (where applicable). Clearly trivial has been set at £2.1m (PY £1.7m).

## Audit logistics

Our audit planning visit has taken place during March 2022 and our final visit will take place between July and September 2022. The national timetable for audit completion has been set as 30 November 2022. Our key deliverables are this Audit Plan and our Audit Findings Report. Our audit logistics and planned timings are on page 19. Noting that this plan was produced very early in the audit planning visit, we highlight that the audit risk assessment is always a live and continuous process during the audit; if our risk assessment changes we will communicate those changes immediately to those charged with governance.

Our fee for the audit is still being assessed. Since appointment as your auditor, there have been a number of developments, particularly in relation to the revised Code and updated ISAs which are relevant for the 2020/21 and subsequent audits. Discussions with PSAA are currently ongoing, and we will discuss variances to the fee with your Chief Finance Officer. Our fee is subject to the Pension Fund delivering a good set of financial statements and working papers.

We have complied with the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard (revised 2019) 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.

# 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
ISA240 fraudulent revenue recognition	<p>Under ISA (UK) 240 there is a rebuttable presumed risk that revenue may be misstated due to the improper recognition of revenue. This presumption can be rebutted if the auditor concludes that there is no risk of material misstatement due to fraud relating to revenue recognition.</p> <p>Having considered the risk factors set out in ISA240 and the nature of the revenue streams at the Fund, we have determined that the risk of fraud arising from revenue recognition can be rebutted, because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>there is little incentive to manipulate revenue recognition</li> <li>opportunities to manipulate revenue recognition are very limited</li> <li>the culture and ethical frameworks of local authorities, including East Sussex Pension Fund, mean that all forms of fraud are seen as unacceptable</li> </ul> <p>Therefore we do not consider this to be a significant risk for East Sussex Pension Fund.</p>	Significant risk rebutted.
Fraudulent expenditure recognition	<p>We have also considered the risk of material misstatement due to the fraudulent recognition of expenditure. We have considered each material expenditure area, and the control environment for accounting recognition.</p> <p>We were satisfied that this did not present a significant risk of material misstatement in the 2021/22 accounts as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The control environment around expenditure recognition (understood through our documented risk assessment understanding of your business processes) is considered to be strong;</li> <li>- We have not found significant issues, errors or fraud in expenditure recognition in the prior 3 years audits;</li> <li>- Our view is that, similarly to revenues, there is little incentive to manipulate expenditure recognition.</li> </ul> <p>Therefore we do not consider this to be a significant risk for East Sussex Pension Fund.</p>	Significant risk rebutted.

# Significant risks identified

Risk	Reason for risk identification	Key aspects of our proposed response to the risk
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 Fund faces external scrutiny of its spending and stewardship of funds 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.</p>	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evaluate the design effectiveness of management controls over journals;</li> <li>Analyse the journals listing and determine the criteria for selecting unusual journals;</li> <li>Test unusual journals recorded during the year and after the draft accounts stage for appropriateness and corroboration;</li> <li>Gain an understanding of the accounting estimates and critical judgements applied by management and consider their reasonableness with regard to corroborative evidence; and</li> <li>Evaluate the rationale for any changes in accounting policies, estimates or significant unusual transactions.</li> </ul>
Valuation of Level 3 Investments	<p>You revalue your investments on an annual basis with the aim of ensuring that the carrying value of these investments is not materially different from their fair value at the balance sheet date.</p> <p>By their nature level 3 investment valuations lack observable inputs. These valuations therefore represent a significant estimate by management in the financial statements due to the size of the numbers involved (£735 million) and the sensitivity of this estimate to changes in key assumptions.</p> <p>Under ISA 315 significant risks often relate to significant non-routine transactions and judgemental matters. Level 3 investments by their very nature require a significant degree of judgement to reach an appropriate valuation at year end.</p> <p>Management utilise the services of investment managers as valuation experts to estimate the fair value as at 31 March 2022. During this financial year, the Pension Fund have reviewed the equity portfolio and have engaged a number of new investment managers. This increases the risk of misstatement, as the new managers apply potentially different methods and assumptions.</p> <p>We therefore identified valuation of Level 3 investments as a significant risk.</p>	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evaluate management's processes for valuing Level 3 investments;</li> <li>Review the nature and basis of estimated values and consider what assurance management has over the year end valuations provided for these types of investments; against the requirements of the Code;</li> <li>Independently request year-end confirmations from investment managers and custodian;</li> <li>For a sample of investments, test the valuation by obtaining and reviewing the audited accounts at the latest date for individual investments and agreeing these to the fund manager reports at that date. Reconcile those values to the values at 31 March 2022 with reference to known movements in the intervening period;</li> <li>In the absence of available audited accounts, we will evaluate the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the valuation expert;</li> <li>Test revaluations made during the year to see if they had been input correctly into the Pension Fund's asset register; and</li> <li>Where available review investment manager service auditor report on design effectiveness of internal controls.</li> </ul>

# Other audit risks

Risk	Reason for risk identification	Key aspects of our proposed response to the risk
IAS26 Pension Fund Disclosures	The methods/assumptions and judgements made in calculating these disclosures are complex and subjective, and as such there is a risk of error.	<p>We will;</p> <p>Update our understanding of the processes and controls put in place by management to ensure that the IAS26 disclosures are accurate;</p> <p>Evaluate the instructions issued by management to their management expert (an actuary) for producing the disclosures of the net liability estimate and the scope of the actuary's work;</p> <p>Assess the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the actuary who carried out the Authority's pension fund valuation and produce the IAS26 disclosures; and</p> <p>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.</p>
Altair system data transfer	The Pensions Administration Team was brought under sovereign control at the start of the 2021/22 financial year. This involved a data migration of member data (though note that this was from between Altair databases as opposed to a change of system. Although, this meant the process was intrinsically more straightforward, there is still some risk of data loss/errors	We will review and test the Pension Fund's process for ensuring the Altair data migration was complete and accurate.

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.



# Accounting estimates and related disclosures

The Financial Reporting Council issued an updated ISA (UK) 540 (revised): *Auditing Accounting Estimates and Related Disclosures* which includes significant enhancements in respect of the audit risk assessment process for accounting estimates. We identified 1 recommendation in our 2020/21 audit in relation to the Pension Fund's estimation process for valuation of level 3 investments.

## Introduction

Under ISA (UK) 540 (Revised December 2018) auditors are required to understand and assess an entity's internal controls over accounting estimates, including:

- The nature and extent of oversight and governance over management's financial reporting process relevant to accounting estimates;
- How management identifies the need for and applies specialised skills or knowledge related to accounting estimates;
- How the entity's risk management process identifies and addresses risks relating to accounting estimates;
- The entity's information system as it relates to accounting estimates;
- The entity's control activities in relation to accounting estimates; and
- How management reviews the outcomes of previous accounting estimates.

As part of this process auditors also need to obtain an understanding of the role of those charged with governance, which is particularly important where the estimates have high estimation uncertainty, or require significant judgement.

Specifically do Audit Committee members:

- Understand the characteristics of the methods and models used to make the accounting estimates and the risks related to them;
- Oversee management's process for making accounting estimates, including the use of models, and the monitoring activities undertaken by management; and
- Evaluate how management made the accounting estimates?





# Accounting estimates and related disclosures

## Additional information that will be required

To ensure our compliance with this revised auditing standard, we will be requesting further information from management and those charged with governance during our audit for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Based on our knowledge of the Pension Fund we have identified the following material accounting estimates for which this is likely to apply:

- Valuation of level 2 and level 3 investments

## The Pension Fund's Information systems

In respect of the Pension Fund's information systems we are required to consider how management identifies the methods, assumptions and source data used for each material accounting estimate and the need for any changes to these. This includes how management selects, or designs, the methods, assumptions and data to be used and applies the methods used in the valuations.

When the models used include increased complexity or subjectivity, as is the case for many valuation models, auditors need to understand and assess the controls in place over the models and the data included therein. Where adequate controls are not in place we may need to report this as a significant control deficiency and this could affect the amount of detailed substantive testing required during the audit.

If management has changed the method for making an accounting estimate we will need to fully understand management's rationale for this change. Any unexpected changes are likely to raise the audit risk profile of this accounting estimate and may result in the need for additional audit procedures.

We are aware that the Pension Fund uses management experts in deriving some of its more complex estimates, e.g. asset and investment. However, it is important to note that the use of management experts does not diminish the responsibilities of management and those charged with governance to ensure that:

- All accounting estimates and related disclosures included in the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the financial reporting framework, and are materially accurate;
- There are adequate controls in place at the Pension Fund (and where applicable its service provider or management expert) over the models, assumptions and source data used in the preparation of accounting estimates.



### Estimation uncertainty

Under ISA (UK) 540 we are required to consider the following:

- How management understands the degree of estimation uncertainty related to each accounting estimate; and
- How management address this estimation uncertainty when selecting their point estimate.

For example, how management identified and considered alternative, methods, assumptions or source data that would be equally valid under the financial reporting framework, and why these alternatives were rejected in favour of the point estimate used.

The revised standard includes increased emphasis on the importance of the financial statement disclosures. Under ISA (UK) 540 (Revised December 2018), auditors are required to assess whether both the accounting estimates themselves and the related disclosures are reasonable.

Where there is a material uncertainty, that is where there is a significant risk of a material change to the estimated carrying value of an asset or liability within the next year, there needs to be additional disclosures. Note that not all material estimates will have a material uncertainty and it is also possible that an estimate that is not material could have a risk of material uncertainty.

Where there is material estimation uncertainty, we would expect the financial statement disclosures to detail:

- **What the assumptions and uncertainties are;**
- **How sensitive the assets and liabilities are to those assumptions, and why;**
- **The expected resolution of the uncertainty and the range of reasonably possible outcomes for the next financial year; and**
- **An explanation of any changes made to past assumptions if the uncertainty is unresolved.**

### Planning enquiries

As part of our planning risk assessment procedures we have addressed additional written enquiries to management and to those charged with governance in order to obtain the expanded understanding of the entity's internal controls required under ISA (UK) 540. The responses to these enquiries are included as part of this paper reported to the 29 March 2022 Audit Committee meeting.

### Further information

Further details on the requirements of ISA (UK) 540 (Revised December 2018) can be found in the auditing standard on the Financial Reporting Council's website:

[https://www.frc.org.uk/getattachment/0fa69c03-49ec-49ae-a8c9-cc7a2b65382a/ISA-\(UK\)-540\\_Revised-December-2018\\_final.pdf](https://www.frc.org.uk/getattachment/0fa69c03-49ec-49ae-a8c9-cc7a2b65382a/ISA-(UK)-540_Revised-December-2018_final.pdf)

# Other matters

## Other work

The Pension Fund is administered by East Sussex County Council (the 'Council'), and the Pension Fund's accounts form part of the Council's financial statements.

Therefore, as well as our general responsibilities under the Code of Practice a number of other audit responsibilities also follow in respect of the Pension Fund, such as:

- We read any other information published alongside the Council's financial statements to check that it is consistent with the Pension Fund financial statements on which we give an opinion and is consistent with our knowledge of the Authority.
- We consider our other duties under legislation and the Code, as and when required, including:
  - Giving electors the opportunity to raise questions about your 2021/22 financial statements, consider and decide upon any objections received in relation to the 2021/22 financial statements;
  - Issue of a report in the public interest or written recommendations to the Fund 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 carry out work to satisfy ourselves on the consistency of the pension fund financial statements included in the pension fund annual report with the audited Fund accounts.

## 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.

# Materiality

## The concept of materiality

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 net assets of the Pension Fund. In the prior year we used the same benchmark. Materiality at the planning stage of our audit is £42.4m (PY: £34.7m), which equates to 1% of your prior year net assets as at 31/03/2022.

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.

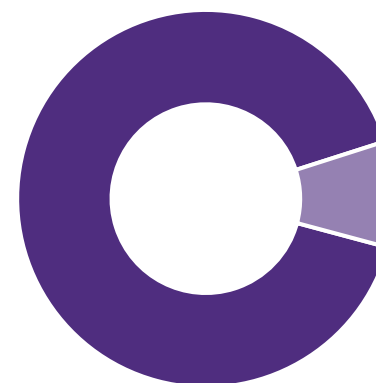
## Matters we will report to the Audit Committee

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 Pension Fund, we propose that an individual difference could normally be considered to be clearly trivial if it is less than £2.1m (PY: £1.7m).

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 Committee to assist it in fulfilling its governance responsibilities.

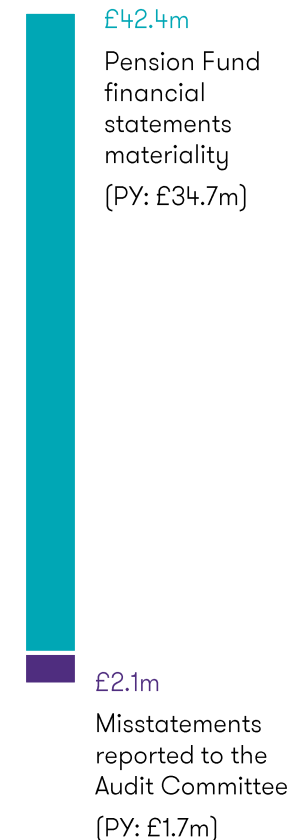
## Prior year net assets at 31/03/2021

£4,244m Pension Fund  
(PY: £3,479m)



■ Net assets ■ Materiality

## Materiality



# IT audit strategy

In accordance with ISA (UK) 315, we are required to obtain an understanding of the information systems relevant to financial reporting to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement. As part of this we obtain an understanding of the controls operating over relevant Information Technology (IT) systems i.e., IT general controls (ITGCs). Our audit will include completing an assessment of the design of ITGCs related to security management; technology acquisition, development and maintenance; and technology infrastructure. Based on the level of assurance required for each IT system the assessment may focus on evaluating key risk areas ('streamlined assessment') or be more in depth ('detailed assessment').

[We plan to rely on the operation of application controls whether automated / IT dependent and will therefore carry out an extended ITGC assessment on the IT systems that support the operation of those controls. This is to gain assurance that the relevant controls have been operating effectively throughout the period.]

The following IT systems have been judged to be in scope for our audit and based on the planned financial statement audit approach we will perform the indicated level of assessment:

IT system	Audit area	Planned level IT audit assessment
SAP	Financial reporting, General Ledger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Streamlined ITGC design assessment</li> </ul>
Altair	Pensions Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TBC after consideration during our audit planning visit</li> </ul>

# Audit logistics and team



## Darren Wells, Key Audit Partner



Darren will be the main point of contact for the Chair, the Chief Executive and 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 the Corporate Management Team and Audit 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 Audit Committee, 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, Assistant Manager



Tom will support Andy in coordinating the audit, and will oversee particular technical areas of the audit deliver and significant risks. Tom will also attend Audit Committee.

## Audited body responsibilities

Where audited bodies 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 audits. 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 agreed timetable 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 for testing
- 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.



# Audit fees

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, as detailed on pages 10-12 in relation to the updated ISA (UK) 540 (revised): Auditing Accounting Estimates and Related Disclosures.

As a firm, we are absolutely committed to meeting the expectations of the FRC with regard to audit quality and public sector financial reporting. We have engaged an audit expert to improve the level of assurance we require for property valuations estimates, which has been included in our proposed audit fee. Our proposed fee for 2021/22, as a result of the additional work above, and the impact of the Redmond Review, is still being fully assessed. We will communicate the fee with your Chief Finance Officer and subsequently with the Audit Committee when this fee has been assessed:

	Proposed Fee 2020/21	Actual Fee 2020/21 Note 1	Proposed fee 2021/22
XYZ Pension Fund Audit	£35,487	£43,487	£TBC
Total audit fees (excluding VAT)	£35,487	£43,487	£TBC

**Note 1** – 2020/21 fee variances have been discussed with your Chief Finance Officer, and are subject to review and approval by PSAA.

## Assumptions

In setting the above fees, we have assumed that the Pension Fund 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 \(revised 2019\)](#) which stipulate that the Engagement Lead (Key Audit Partner) must set a fee sufficient to enable the resourcing of the audit with partners and staff with appropriate time and skill to deliver an audit to the required professional and Ethical standards.

# Independence and 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 (Revised 2019) 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 May 2020 which sets out supplementary guidance on ethical requirements for auditors of local public bodies.

We confirm that we have implemented policies and procedures to meet the requirements of the Ethical Standard. For the purposes of our audit we have made enquiries of all Grant Thornton UK LLP teams providing services to the Council.

## Other services

The following other services provided by Grant Thornton were identified/ No other services provided by Grant Thornton were identified.

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 Pension Fund's policy on the allotment of non-audit work to your auditors. 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.

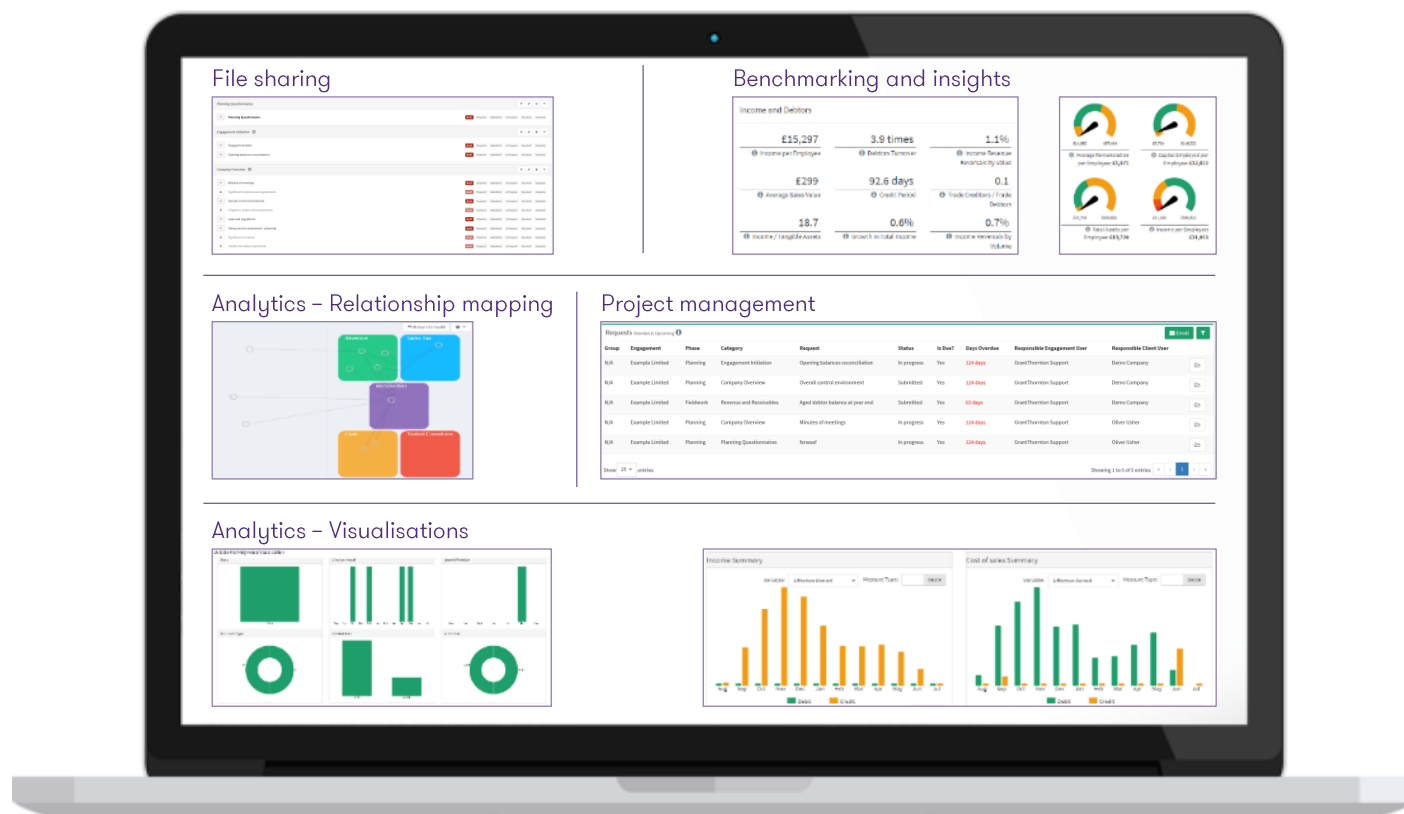
None of the services provided are subject to contingent fees.

Service	Fees £	Threats	Safeguards
Audit related			
Provision of IAS 19 Assurances to Scheme Employer auditors	5,000	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 £5,000 in comparison to the total fee for the audit 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.
Total	5,000		

# Our digital audit experience

A key component of our overall audit experience is our comprehensive data analytics tool, which is supported by Inflo Software technology. This tool has a number of key functions within our audit process:

Function	Benefits for you
Data extraction	Providing us with your financial information is made easier
File sharing	An easy-to-use, ISO 27001 certified, purpose-built file sharing tool
Project management	Effective management and oversight of requests and responsibilities
Data analytics	Enhanced assurance from access to complete data populations



Grant Thornton's Analytics solution is supported by Inflo Software technology

# Our digital audit experience

A key component of our overall audit experience is our comprehensive data analytics tool, which is supported by Inflo Software technology. This tool has a number of key functions within our audit process:



## Data extraction

- Real-time access to data
- Easy step-by-step guides to support you upload your data



## File sharing

- Task-based ISO 27001 certified file sharing space, ensuring requests for each task are easy to follow
- Ability to communicate in the tool, ensuring all team members have visibility on discussions about your audit, reducing duplication of work



## Project management

- Facilitates oversight of requests
- Access to a live request list at all times



## Data analytics

- Relationship mapping, allowing understanding of whole cycles to be obtained quickly
- Visualisation of transactions, allowing easy identification of trends and anomalies

## How will analytics add value to your audit?

Analytics will add value to your audit in a number of ways. We see the key benefits of extensive use of data analytics within the audit process to be the following:

### Improved fraud procedures using powerful anomaly detection

Being able to analyse every accounting transaction across your business enhances our fraud procedures. We can immediately identify high risk transactions, focusing our work on these to provide greater assurance to you, and other stakeholders.

Examples of anomaly detection include analysis of user activity, which may highlight inappropriate access permissions, and reviewing seldom used accounts, which could identify efficiencies through reducing unnecessary codes and therefore unnecessary internal maintenance.

Another product of this is identification of issues that are not specific to individual postings, such as training requirements being identified for members of staff with high error rates, or who are relying on use of suspense accounts.

### More time for you to perform the day job

Providing all this additional value does not require additional input from you or your team. In fact, less of your time is required to prepare information for the audit and to provide supporting information to us.

Complete extracts from your general ledger will be obtained from the data provided to us and requests will therefore be reduced.

We provide transparent project management, allowing us to seamlessly collaborate with each other to complete the audit on time and around other commitments.

We will both have access to a dashboard which provides a real-time overview of audit progress, down to individual information items we need from each other. Tasks can easily be allocated across your team to ensure roles and responsibilities are well defined.

Using filters, you and your team will quickly be able to identify actions required, meaning any delays can be flagged earlier in the process. Accessible through any browser, the audit status is always available on any device providing you with the information to work flexibly around your other commitments.

# Appendix 1: Progress against prior year audit recommendations

We identified the following issues in our 2020/21 audit of the Pension Fund's financial statements, which resulted in 3 recommendations being reported in our 2020/21 Audit Findings Report.

Assessment	Issue and risk previously communicated	Update on actions taken to address the issue
TBC	<p><b>Internal Controls around investment valuations at year end not operating</b></p> <p>We reviewed and tested the valuation of Level 3 investments via a full triangulation between the custodian confirmation, the fund manager confirmations and the general ledger balances as recognised at the year end. This highlighted that the accounts and general ledger figure for Investments was understated by £25.2m. The reason for this is that the custodian valuation used to produce the accounts was from September 2021, adjusted for cash activities to the year end date for each fund manager. In most cases this results in a materially accurate value for investments, but where there is another market value movement in the interim this can lead to this method leading to an inaccurate valuation, as it has here. The Fund Managers provide valuations as at 31 March 2021, and our understanding of the Pension Fund internal controls is that an internal triangulation check should have been undertaken to pick up any such market value movements and ensure where this has happened an updated custodian valuation to the year end is requested.</p> <p>In this case the variance was not material. However, this could easily have resulted in a material error where the control has not operated effectively.</p> <p>We recommended that management ensure that checks and controls around investment valuations (particularly Level 3 Investments where the valuation is more uncertain) to ensure the correct valuation is recognised in the financial statements.</p>	<p>This audit plan was drafted at the beginning of the audit planning period and therefore the audit team have not yet revisited the prior year audit recommendations in detail with your finance team. We will report on these in either our progress report or Audit Findings Report.</p>
TBC	<p><b>Internal Controls around contributions received during the year not operating</b></p> <p>In our testing of contributions we set out to review quarterly LGPS31 reconciliations which the Pension Fund should produce at each quarter to compare contributions expected from members to the actual amounts received. Where the amount received varies significantly from the expectation of the Fund this would be investigated/reconciled. In our testing we review these LGPS31 reconciliations, reconcile them to the general ledger and then review/reperform the analytics to gain assurance over the contributions received.</p> <p>However for the first 3 quarters of the year this reconciliation was not prepared. This was prepared during the audit fieldwork. Our view is that this is an important process for the fund to assure itself over the completeness of contributions received during the year and at the year end. This is part of the Fund's own documented internal control environment.</p> <p>We recommended that management ensure that checks and controls around investment valuations (particularly Level 3 Investments where the valuation is more uncertain) to ensure the correct valuation is recognised in the financial statements.</p>	<p>This audit plan was drafted at the beginning of the audit planning period and therefore the audit team have not yet revisited the prior year audit recommendations in detail with your finance team. We will report on these in either our progress report or Audit Findings Report.</p>
TBC	<p><b>Journal controls exception</b></p> <p>In our testing of manual journal we identified one journal where the internal process for journals of value over £1m was not observed. Journals over £1m should be sent to a more senior officer in the team for review and authorization prior to posting to the general ledger. Manual journals are known to be a method by which override of controls and/or fraud can be perpetrated.</p> <p>We recommended that management recommunicate this control to all new starters and existing staff to ensure that it is observed for all manual journals posted.</p>	<p>This audit plan was drafted at the beginning of the audit planning period and therefore the audit team have not yet revisited the prior year audit recommendations in detail with your finance team. We will report on these in either our progress report or Audit Findings Report.</p>

# Appendix 2 - Significant improvements from the Financial Reporting Council's (FRC) quality inspection

On 29 October, the FRC published its annual report setting out the findings of its review of the work of local auditors. The report summarises the results of the FRC's inspections of twenty audit files for the last financial year. A link to the report is here: [FRC AQR Major Local Audits October 2021](#)

Grant Thornton are one of seven firms which currently delivers local audit work. Of our 330 local government and NHS audits, 87 are currently defined as 'major audits' which fall within the scope of the AQR. This year, the FRC looked at nine of our audits.

## Our file review results

The FRC reviewed nine of our audits this year. It graded six files (67%) as 'Good' and requiring no more than limited improvements. No files were graded as requiring significant improvement, representing an impressive year-on-year improvement. The FRC described the improvement in our audit quality as an 'encouraging response by the firm to the quality findings reported in the prior year.' Our Value for Money work continues to be delivered to a high standard, with all of the files reviewed requiring no more than limited improvement. We welcome the FRC findings and conclusions which demonstrate the impressive improvement we have made in audit quality over the past year.

The FRC also identified a number of good practices including effective challenge of management's valuer, use of an auditor's expert to assist with the audit of a highly specialised property valuation, and the extent and timing of involvement by the audit partner on the VFM conclusion.

Our results over the past three years are shown in the table below:

Grade	Number 2018/19	Number 2019/20	Number 2020/21
Good with limited improvements (Grade 1 or 2)	1	1	6
Improvements required (Grade 3)	2	5	3
Significant improvements required (Grade 4)	1	0	0
Total	4	6	9

## Our continued commitment to Audit quality and continuous improvement

Our work over the past year has been undertaken during the backdrop of COVID, when the public sector has faced the huge challenge of providing essential services and helping safeguard the public during the pandemic. Our NHS bodies in particular have been at the forefront of the public health crisis. As auditors we have had to show compassion to NHS staff deeply affected by the crisis, whilst staying focused on the principles of good governance and financial management, things which are more important than ever. We are very proud of the way we have worked effectively with audited bodies, demonstrating empathy in our work whilst still upholding the highest audit quality.



# Significant improvements from the Financial Reporting Council's (FRC) quality inspection (cont.)

Over the coming year we will make further investments in audit quality including strengthening our quality and technical support functions, and increasing the level of training, support and guidance for our audit teams. We will address the specific improvement recommendations raised by the FRC, including:

- Enhanced training for local auditors on key assumptions within property valuations, and how to demonstrate an increased level of challenge
- Formalising our arrangements for the consideration of complex technical issues by Partner Panels.

As part of our enhanced Value for Money programme, we will focus on identifying the scope for better use of public money, as well as highlighting weaknesses in governance or financial stewardship where we see them.

## Conclusion

Local audit plays a critical role in the way public sector audits an society interact, and it depends on the trust and confidence of all those who rely on it. As a firm we're proud to be doing our part to promote good governance, effective stewardship and appropriate use of public funds.

