



# East Sussex Pension Fund audit plan

Year ending 31 March 2024

East Sussex Pension Fund  
March 2024



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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

## National context

The national and international economic context continues to present challenges for pension funds. Inflationary pressures at home and abroad and wider geo-political issues mean there is volatility in global markets with a consequential impact on the investments held by pension funds.

In November 2023, the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) published the outcome of their consultation on local government pension scheme investments. The government will now implement proposals which include revised investment strategy statement guidance that funds should transfer all assets to their pool by 31 March 2025, regulation to require funds to set a plan to invest up to 5% of assets in levelling up the UK and revised investment strategy statement guidance to require funds to consider investments to meet the government's ambition of a 10 % allocation to private equity. The Chancellor has also outlined plans that local government pension funds will be invested in pools of £200bn or more by 2040.

DLUHC have also consulted on proposals to require local government pension scheme administering authorities in England and Wales to assess, manage and report on climate-related risks, in line with the recommendations of the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). Climate risk (TCFD) reporting in the LGPS is expected to commence from 1 April 2024, with first reports due in late 2026.

In planning our audit, we have taken account of this national and international context in designing a local audit programme which is tailored to your risks and circumstances.

## Audit Reporting Delays

Against a backdrop of ongoing audit reporting delays, in October 2023 PSAA found that only five local government accounts had been signed by the September deadline. In June 2023 the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) also produced a report setting out their concerns over these audit reporting delays. We issued our report [About time?](#) In March 2023 which explored the reasons for delayed publication of audited local authority accounts.

Local authorities which administer local government pension funds are required to publish full pension fund accounts in the same document as their local authority accounts. This requirement means that the audited accounts of the host authority and related fund cannot be finalised until both audits have been completed. This co-dependency has compounded delays in the conclusion of pension fund audits and publication of audited accounts and annual reports.

In our view, to enable a timely sign off of the financial statements, it is critical that draft local authority accounts are prepared to a high standard and are supported by strong working papers.

# Key matters - continued

## Our Responses

- 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 out in this Audit Plan Page 18 of this Audit Plan, sets out the four contractual stage payments for this fee, with payment based on delivery of specified audit milestones.
- To ensure close working with our local audited bodies and an efficient audit process, our preference as a firm is to work on site with you and your officers. We will discuss logistics and arrangements with management to provide an efficient and effective audit. This is also in compliance with our delivery commitments in our contract with PSAA.
- At an appropriate point within the audit, we would also like to meet informally with the Chair of your Audit Committee, to brief them on the status and progress of the audit work to date.
- We hold annual financial reporting workshops for our audited bodies to access the latest technical guidance and interpretations, to discuss issues with our experts and to facilitate networking links with other audited bodies to support consistent and accurate financial reporting across the sector.
- There is an increased incentive and opportunity for organisations in the public sector to manipulate their financial statements due to ongoing financial pressures. We are required to identify a significant risk with regard to management override of controls. Refer Page 7.
- The audit plan and audit findings report will be shared with the Pension Fund Committee as well as the Audit Committee.

# 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

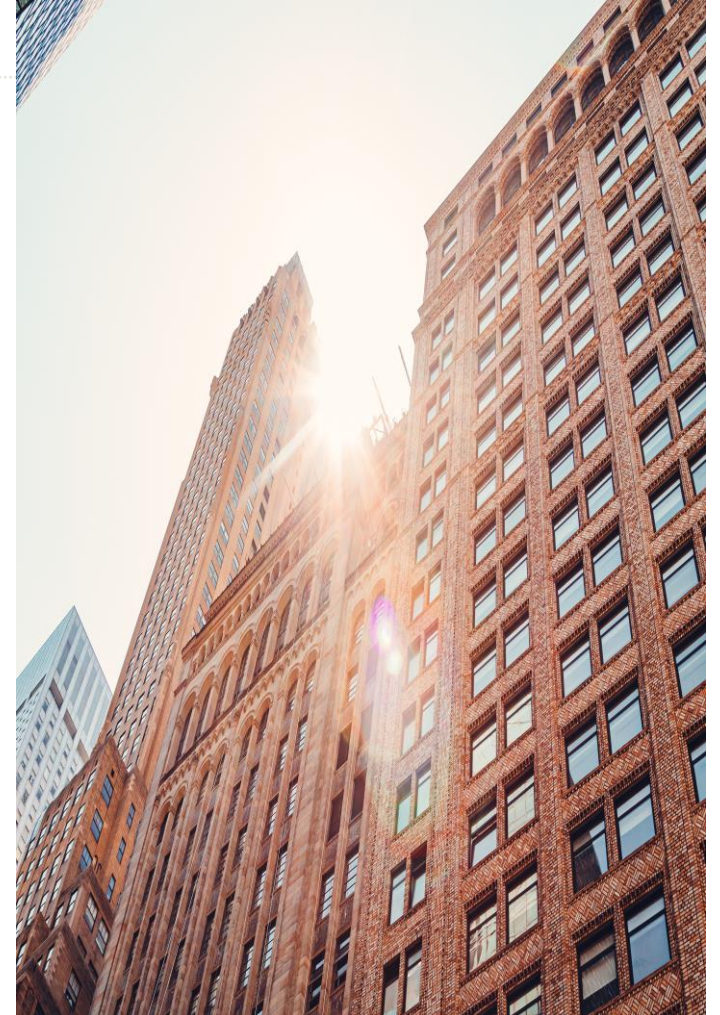
The National Audit Office ('the NAO') has issued a document entitled Code of Audit Practice ('the Code'). This summarises where the responsibilities of auditors begin and end and what is expected from the audited body. The NAO is in the process of updating the Code, any implications from the revised Code will be communicated to you in due course. 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 East Sussex Pension Fund. We draw your attention to 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.



# Introduction and headlines

## 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 over-ride 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.

## Materiality

We have determined planning materiality to be £54.7m (PY £42.8m) for the Pension Fund, which equates to 1.20% of your total Gross Investment assets as at 31 March 2023.

We have determined a lower specific planning materiality for the Fund Account of £17m (PY £17m), which equates to 10% of prior year gross expenditure including Management expenditure on the fund account.

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 £2.73m (PY £2.14m) for the pension fund and £887k (PY £887k) for the fund account.

We will revisit our determination of materiality after receipt of your draft financial statements. If we make a revision to materiality, we will communicate this to you in our audit findings report.

## Audit logistics

Our planning visit took place in February 2024 and our final visit will take place in July – September 2024. Our key deliverables are this Audit Plan and our Audit Findings Report.

Our preference is for all our work to take place on site alongside your officers.

Our proposed fee for the audit will be £97,867 (PY: £66,571) for the Pension Fund, subject to the Pension Fund delivering a good set of financial statements and working papers and no significant new financial reporting matters arising that require additional time and/or specialist input. Refer Audit fees detail on Page 13

## Ethical standard

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<br>fraudulent<br>revenue<br>recognition<br>- Rebutted | <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>Practice Note 10: Audit of Financial Statements of Public Sector Bodies in the United Kingdom (PN10) states that the risk of material misstatement due to fraud related to expenditure may be greater than the risk of material misstatements due to fraud related to revenue recognition for public sector bodies.</p> | <p>Having considered the risk factors set out in ISA 240, and the nature of the revenue streams of the pension fund, we have determined that it is likely that the presumed risk of material misstatement due to improper recognition of revenue 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; and</li> <li>• the culture and ethical framework of public sector bodies, including East Sussex Pension fund, mean that all form of fraud are seen as unacceptable.</li> </ul> <p>Therefore, we do not consider this to be significant risk for the Pension Fund.</p> |
| Management<br>over-ride of<br>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.</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"> <li>• evaluate the design effectiveness of management control over journals;</li> <li>• analyse the journals listing and determine the criteria for selecting high risk 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 made 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>                       |

‘Significant risks often relate to significant non-routine transactions and judgmental matters. Non-routine transactions are transactions that are unusual, due to either size or nature, and that therefore occur infrequently. Judgmental matters may include the development of accounting estimates for which there is significant measurement uncertainty.’ (ISA (UK) 315)

# Significant risks identified - continued

| Risk  | Reason for risk identification  | Key aspects of our proposed response to the risk  |
|---|---|---|
| Valuation of Level 3 Investments<br>(PY £1,150 m) | <p>The Pension Fund values its investments on an annual basis to ensure that the carrying value is not materially different from the fair value at the financial statements date.</p> <p>By their nature level 3 investment valuation lack observable inputs. These valuation therefore represents a significant estimates by management in the financial statement due to the size of the numbers involved and the sensitivity of this estimates 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 and/or custodians as valuation experts to estimate the fair value as at 31 March 2024</p> | <p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obtain an understanding of the management processes for valuing Level 3 investments and evaluate the design and implementation effectiveness of the associated controls;</li> <li>• review the nature and basis of estimated value and consider what assurance management has over the year end valuations provided for these types of investments to ensure that the requirements of the code are met;</li> <li>• independently request year-end confirmations from investment management and the custodian;</li> <li>• for a sample of investments, test the valuation by obtaining and reviewing the audited accounts, (where available) 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 2024 with reference to known movements in the intervening period;</li> <li>• where available review investment manager service auditor report on design and operating effectiveness of internal controls;</li> <li>• evaluate the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the valuation expert; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> |

Management should expect engagement teams to challenge areas that are complex, significant or highly judgmental. This may be the case for accounting estimates and similar areas. Management should also expect to provide to engagement teams with sufficient evidence to support their judgments and the approach they have adopted for key accounting policies, with reference to accounting standards or changes thereto. Where estimates are used in the preparation of the financial statements management should expect teams to challenge management's assumptions and request evidence to support those assumptions.



# Other risks identified

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.

| Risk  | Reason for risk identification  | Key aspects of our proposed response to the risk  |
|---|---|---|
| Valuation of Level 2 investments<br>(PY £3,118 m) | <p>While level 2 investments do not carry the same level of inherent risks associated with level 3 investments, there is still an element of judgement involved in their valuation as their very nature is such that they cannot be valued directly.</p> <p>We therefore identified the valuation of the Fund's Level 2 investments as a risk of material misstatement.</p> | <p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• gain an understanding of the Fund's process for valuing Level 2 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;</li> <li>• independently request year-end confirmations from investment managers and custodian;</li> <li>• review the reconciliation of information provided by the individual fund manager's custodian and the Pension Scheme's own records and seek explanations for variances;</li> <li>• test a sample of the underlying investments to quoted prices; and</li> <li>• review investment manager service auditor report on design effectiveness of internal controls.</li> </ul> |

# Other risks identified

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.

| Risk                        | Reason for risk identification  | Key aspects of our proposed response to the risk  |
|-----------------------------|---|---|
| Contributions (PY £146m)    | <p>Contributions from employers and employees represents a significant percentage of the Fund's revenue.</p> <p>We therefore identified the completeness and accuracy of the transfer of contributions as a risk of material misstatement.</p>          | <p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• evaluate the Fund's accounting policy for recognition of contributions for appropriateness;</li> <li>• gain an understanding of the Fund's system for accounting for contribution income;</li> <li>• test a sample of contributions to source data to gain assurance over their accuracy and occurrence; and</li> <li>• test relevant member data to gain assurance over management information to support a predictive analytical review with reference to changes in member body payrolls and the number of contributing employees to ensure that any unusual trends are satisfactorily explained.</li> </ul>              |
| Benefits Payable (PY £140m) | <p>Pension benefits payable represents a significant percentage of the Fund's expenditure.</p> <p>We therefore identified the completeness, accuracy and occurrence of the transfer of pension benefits payable as a risk of material misstatement.</p> | <p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• evaluate the Fund's accounting policy for recognition of pension benefits expenditure for appropriateness;</li> <li>• gain an understanding of the Fund's system for accounting for pension benefits expenditure;</li> <li>• test a sample of lump sums and associated individual pensions in payment by reference to member files; and</li> <li>• test relevant member data to gain assurance over management information to support a predictive analytical review with reference to changes in pensioner numbers and increases applied in year to ensure that any unusual trends are satisfactorily explained.</li> </ul> |

# Other risks identified

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.

| Risk  | Reason for risk identification  | Key aspects of our proposed response to the risk   |
|---|---|--|
| Actuarial Present Value of Promised Retirement Benefits | <p>The Fund discloses the Actuarial Present Value of Promised Retirement Benefits within its Notes to the Accounts. This represents a significant estimate in the financial statements.</p> <p>The Actuarial Present Value of Promised Retirement Benefits is considered a significant estimate due to the size of the numbers involved (£4,042m) and the sensitivity of the estimate to changes in key assumptions.</p> <p>We therefore identified valuation of the Fund's Actuarial Present Value of Promised Retirement Benefits as a risk of material misstatement.</p> | <p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• update our understanding of the processes and controls put in place by management to ensure that the Fund's Actuarial Present Value of Promised Retirement Benefits is not materially misstated;</li> <li>• evaluate the instructions issued by management to their management expert (an actuary) for this estimate and the scope of the actuary's work;</li> <li>• assess the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the actuary who carried out the Fund's valuation;</li> <li>• assess the accuracy and completeness of the information provided by the Fund to the actuary to estimate the liability;</li> <li>• test the consistency of disclosures with the actuarial report from the actuary; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> |

# Other matters

## Other work

The Pension Fund is administered by the East Sussex 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 2023/24 financial statements, consider and decide upon any objections received in relation to the 2023/24 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.

# Our approach to 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.

| Matter | Description  | Planned audit procedures  |
|--------|--|---|
| 1      | <p data-bbox="259 464 472 496"><b>Determination</b></p> <p data-bbox="259 512 1189 695">We have determined financial statement materiality based on a proportion of the gross investment assets as at 31/03/2023 for the Pension Fund. Materiality at the planning stage of our audit is £54.7m which equates to 1.20 % of your gross investment assets as at 31/03/2023.</p> <p data-bbox="259 711 1189 895">In accordance with our firm's guidance, we have also considered the materialities of admitted bodies audited by Grant Thornton. We do this to ensure that the IAS 19 assurances we provide to those admitted bodies are at the required precision level to enable them to gain sufficient appropriate evidence for their audit.</p> <p data-bbox="259 911 1189 1102">We have set a lower materiality for certain fund account balances based on the proportion of the gross expenditure including management expenses as at 31/03/2023 for the pension fund. This is £17m, which equates to 10% of your gross expenditure as at 31/03/2023</p> | <p data-bbox="1227 464 1877 496">We determine planning materiality in order to:</p> <ul data-bbox="1261 512 2112 927" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1261 512 2112 624">– establish what level of misstatement could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements;</li> <li data-bbox="1261 639 2112 703">– assist in establishing the scope of our audit engagement and audit tests;</li> <li data-bbox="1261 719 1637 751">– determine sample sizes;</li> <li data-bbox="1261 767 2112 831">– assist in evaluating the effect of known and likely misstatements in the financial statements; and</li> <li data-bbox="1261 847 2112 927">– ensure that we are able to provide IAS 19 assurances to admitted bodies at the appropriate precision level.</li> </ul> |
| 2      | <p data-bbox="259 1134 685 1166"><b>Reassessment of materiality</b></p> <p data-bbox="259 1182 1189 1254">Our assessment of materiality is kept under review throughout the audit process.</p>   | <p data-bbox="1227 1134 2112 1286">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.</p> <p data-bbox="1227 1302 2112 1482">We also re-evaluate materiality based on the materiality levels set by admitted bodies audited by Grant Thornton for 2023/24. Our preliminary materiality is based on an evaluation of materiality levels of admitted bodies set in 2022/23.</p>  |

# Our approach to materiality

| Matter | Description  | Planned audit procedures  |
|--------|--|---|
| 3      | <p data-bbox="259 456 1003 528"><b>Other communications relating to materiality we will report to the Audit Committee</b></p> <p data-bbox="259 544 1003 1075">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.</p> | <p data-bbox="1055 456 2114 528">We report to the Audit Committee any unadjusted misstatements of lesser amounts to the extent that these are identified by our audit work.</p> <p data-bbox="1055 544 2114 687">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 £2.735m (PY £2.14m). In respect of the fund account, an individual difference could normally be considered trivial if it is less than £887k.</p> <p data-bbox="1055 751 2114 900">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.</p> |

# Our approach to 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.

|  | Amount (£)  | Qualitative factors considered   |
|--|-------------|--|
| Headline materiality for the financial statements    | £54,700,000 | This benchmark is determined as a percentage of the fund's gross investment assets which has been set at approximately 1.20% |
| Performance materiality for the financial statements | £41,025,000 | Performance Materiality is based on a percentage (75%) of the overall materiality.   |
| Materiality for the fund account                     | £17,750,000 | This benchmark is determined as a percentage of the fund expenditure which has been determined as 10%                        |
| Performance materiality for the fund account         | £13,312,000 | Performance Materiality is based on a percentage (75%) of the overall materiality of the fund account.                       |



# IT audit strategy

In accordance with ISA (UK) 315 Revised, we are required to obtain an understanding of the relevant IT and technical infrastructure and details of the processes that operate within the IT environment. We are also required to consider the information captured to identify any audit relevant risks and design appropriate audit procedures in response. 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 and implementation of relevant ITGCs. We say more about ISA 315 Revised on slide 19.

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  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detailed ITGC assessment (design effectiveness only)</li> </ul> |
| Altair    | Pension Administration system – Benefit payable/contribution receivables | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detailed ITGC assessment (design effectiveness only)</li> </ul> |



# Audit logistics and team



## Parris Williams, Key Audit Partner

Parris is responsible for overall quality control; accounts opinions; final authorisation of reports; liaison with the Audit Committee. Parris will share his wealth of knowledge and experience across the sector providing challenge and sharing good practice. Parris will ensure our audit is tailored specifically to you, and he is responsible for the overall quality of our audit work.

## Jayanti Gupta , Audit Manager

Jayanti is responsible for overall audit management, quality assurance of audit work and output. Jayanti will undertake reviews of the team's work and draft reports, ensuring they remain clear, concise and understandable.

## Marcella Cato, Audit Incharge

Marcella will support Jayanti in her work to ensure the early delivery of the audit testing and lead on several complex accounting issues. In additions, Marcella will also liaise with key members of the finance team to ensure audit testing and reviews are conducted on a timely basis.

## Audited Entity 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 audited bodies. Where the elapsed time to complete an audit exceeds that agreed due to an entity 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 an entity 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.
- 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
- ensure that the agreed data reports are cleansed, are made 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 and updated Auditing Standards

Audit fees are set by PSAA as part of their national procurement exercise. In 2017 PSAA awarded a contract of audit for East Sussex pension fund to begin with effect from 2018/19. This contract was re-tendered in 2023 and Grant Thornton have been re-appointed as your auditors. The scale fee set out in the PSAA contract for the 2023/24 audit is £90,337. We have proposed a fee variation of £7,530 in respect of ISA 315 which was a new auditing standard for 2022/23 which is not reflected in the 2023/24 PSAA scale fee. This fee variation is subject to PSAA approval.

This contract sets out four contractual stage payments for this fee, with payment based on delivery of specified audit milestones:

- Production of the final auditor's annual report for the previous Audit Year (exception for new clients in 2023/24 only)
- Production of the draft audit planning report to Audited Body
- 50% of planned hours of an audit have been completed
- 75% of planned hours of an audit have been completed

Any variation to the scale fee will be determined by PSAA in accordance with their procedures as set out here <https://www.psa.co.uk/appointing-auditors-and-fees/fee-variations-overview/>

## Assumptions

In setting these 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
- maintain adequate business processes and IT controls, supported by an appropriate IT infrastructure and control environment.

## Updated Auditing Standards

The FRC has issued updated Auditing Standards in respect of Quality Management (ISQM 1 and ISQM 2). It has also issued an updated Standard on quality management for an audit of financial statements (ISA 220). We confirm we will comply with these standards.

# Audit fees

|   | Proposed fee 2023/24 |
|---|----------------------|
| East Sussex Pension Fund Audit          | £90,337              |
| IAS 19 letters*                         | £0                   |
| ISA 315**                               | £7,530               |
| <b>Total audit fees (excluding VAT)</b> | <b>£97,867</b>       |

\*Note that fees for IAS 19 letters for employer body auditors were classed as non-audit fees prior to 2022/23. The National Audit Office have confirmed that the provision of IAS 19 assurances to auditors of local government and NHS bodies should be considered work undertaken under the Code of Audit Practice for 2022/23 onwards. Provision of IAS 19 assurances to auditors of any other type of entity remains non-Code work.

\*\*ISA 315 is not included within the published 2023/24 scale fees. The £7,530 is therefore a fee variation that is subject to PSAA approval.

## Relevant professional standards

In preparing our fees, 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 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 Pension Fund.

# Communication of audit matters with those charged with governance

| Our communication plan  | Audit Plan | Audit Findings |
|---|------------|----------------|
| Respective responsibilities of auditor and management/those charged with governance   | •          |                |
| Overview of the planned scope and timing of the audit, form, timing and expected general content of communications including significant risks and Key Audit Matters  | •          |                |
| Confirmation of independence and objectivity of the firm, the engagement team members and all other indirectly covered persons  | •          | •              |
| A statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence. Relationships and other matters which might be thought to bear on independence. Details of non-audit work performed by Grant Thornton UK LLP and network firms, together with fees charged. Details of safeguards applied to threats to independence | •          | •              |
| Significant matters in relation to going concern  | •          | •              |
| Significant findings from the audit   |            | •              |
| Significant matters and issue arising during the audit and written representations that have been sought  |            | •              |
| Significant difficulties encountered during the audit   |            | •              |
| Significant deficiencies in internal control identified during the audit  |            | •              |
| Significant matters arising in connection with related parties  |            | •              |

ISA (UK) 260, as well as other ISAs (UK), prescribe matters which we are required to communicate with those charged with governance, and which we set out in the table here.

This document, the Audit Plan, outlines our audit strategy and plan to deliver the audit, while the Audit Findings will be issued prior to approval of the financial statements and will present key issues, findings and other matters arising from the audit, together with an explanation as to how these have been resolved.

We will communicate any adverse or unexpected findings affecting the audit on a timely basis, either informally or via an audit progress memorandum.

# Communication of audit matters with those charged with governance

| Our communication plan  | Audit Plan | Audit Findings |
|---|------------|----------------|
| Identification or suspicion of fraud( deliberate manipulation) involving management and/or which results in material misstatement of the financial statements |            | •              |
| Non-compliance with laws and regulations  |            | •              |
| Unadjusted misstatements and material disclosure omissions  |            | •              |
| Expected modifications to the auditor's report, or emphasis of matter   |            | •              |

## Respective responsibilities

As auditor we are responsible for performing the audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), which is directed towards forming and expressing an opinion on the financial statements that have been prepared by management with the oversight of those charged with governance.

The audit of the financial statements does not relieve management or those charged with governance of their responsibilities.



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