



Havant Borough
Council
Audit planning report
Year ended 31 March 2021

November 2021



Members of the Audit and Finance Committee

Havant Borough Council
Public Service Plaza
Civic Centre Road
Havant
PO9 2AX

26 November 2021

Dear Audit and Finance Committee Members

Audit planning report

We are pleased to attach our Audit Plan which sets out how we intend to carry out our responsibilities as auditor. Its purpose is to provide the Audit and Finance Committee with a basis to review our proposed audit approach and scope for the 2020/21 audit in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014, the National Audit Office's new 2020 Code of Audit Practice, the Statement of Responsibilities issued by Public Sector Audit Appointments (PSAA) Ltd, auditing standards and other professional requirements. It is also to ensure that our audit is aligned with the Committee's service expectations.

This plan summarises our initial assessment of the key risks driving the development of an effective audit for the Council, and outlines our planned audit strategy in response to those risks.

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

We welcome the opportunity to discuss this report with you on 8 December 2021 as well as understand whether there are other matters which you consider may influence our audit.

Yours faithfully

Kevin Suter

For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP

Contents



Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd (PSAA) issued the "Statement of responsibilities of auditors and audited bodies". It is available from the PSAA website (<https://www.psa.co.uk/audit-quality/statement-of-responsibilities/>). The Statement of responsibilities serves as the formal terms of engagement between appointed auditors and audited bodies. It summarises where the different responsibilities of auditors and audited bodies begin and end, and what is to be expected of the audited body in certain areas.

The "Terms of Appointment and further guidance (updated April 2018)" issued by the PSAA sets out additional requirements that auditors must comply with, over and above those set out in the National Audit Office Code of Audit Practice (the Code) and in legislation, and covers matters of practice and procedure which are of a recurring nature.

This report is made solely to the Audit and Finance Committee and management of Havant Borough Council in accordance with the statement of responsibilities. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Audit and Finance Committee, and management of Havant Borough Council those matters we are required to state to them in this report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Audit and Finance Committee and management of Havant Borough Council for this report or for the opinions we have formed. It should not be provided to any third-party without our prior written consent.



01

Overview of our 2020/21 audit strategy



Overview of our 2020/21 audit strategy

The following 'dashboard' summarises the significant accounting and auditing matters outlined in this report. It seeks to provide the Audit and Finance Committee with an overview of our initial risk identification for the upcoming audit and any changes in risks identified in the current year.

Audit risks and areas of focus

Risk / area of focus	Risk identified	Change from PY	Details
Inappropriate capitalisation of revenue expenditure	Fraud risk	No change in risk or focus.	Under ISA240 there is a presumed risk that revenue may be misstated due to improper recognition of revenue. In the public sector, this requirement is modified by Practice Note 10, issued by the Financial Reporting Council, which states that auditors should also consider the risk that material misstatements may occur by the manipulation of expenditure recognition. Our judgement is the significant risk at the Council relates to the improper capitalisation of revenue expenditure.
Misstatements due to fraud or error	Fraud risk	No change in risk or focus.	As identified in ISA240, management is in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of its ability to manipulate accounting records directly or indirectly and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that would otherwise appear to be operating effectively. We identify and respond to this risk on every engagement.
Valuation of Investment Properties	Significant risk	No change in risk or focus	The fair value of Investment Properties represents a significant balance in the Council's accounts and are subject to valuation changes, impairment reviews and market fluctuations. Management is required to make material judgements and apply estimation techniques to calculate the year-end balances recorded in the balance sheet. Since late March 2020 in the UK, Covid-19 has had a dramatic impact on the occupation of buildings due to the forced closure of restaurants, retail stores, leisure, offices and hotels due to government regulation. Uncertainty continues beyond the balance sheet date with changes to consumer patterns. Rental income is expected to fall as tenants may default on their rents and seek to negotiate rent reductions as the tenants can no longer trade effectively. This could have a significant impact on investment properties and we have therefore raised a significant risk in relation to investment property valuations.

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Valuation of Land and Buildings	Inherent Risk	Reduction in risk on assets valued at Existing Use Value (EUV) method. No change in risk or focus for assets valued at Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC)	<p>The value of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) represents a significant balance in the Council's accounts and are subject to valuation changes, impairment reviews and depreciation charges. Management is required to make material judgements and apply estimation techniques to calculate the year-end balances recorded in the balance sheet.</p> <p>In the prior year, the valuation of land and buildings valued with reference to market factors were considered to be areas of significant risk. As there is less uncertainty arising from Covid-19 for valuations based on Existing Use Value compared with the situation at 31/03/2020, and as no significant issues were identified through our prior year audit work, we have lowered the risk for 2020/21.</p>
Pension Liability Valuation	Inherent risk	No change in risk or focus.	<p>The Local Authority Accounting Code of Practice and IAS19 require the Council to make extensive disclosures within its financial statements regarding its membership of the Local Government Pension Scheme administered by Hampshire County Council.</p> <p>The Council's pension fund liability is a material estimated balance and the Code requires that this liability be disclosed on the Council's balance sheet. The information disclosed is based on the IAS 19 report issued to the Council by the actuary to the County Council.</p> <p>Accounting for this scheme involves significant estimation and judgement and therefore management engages an actuary to undertake the calculations on their behalf. ISAs (UK and Ireland) 500 and 540 require us to undertake procedures on the use of management experts and the assumptions underlying fair value estimates.</p>
Accounting for Covid-19 related government grants	Inherent risk	New area of focus for 20/21	<p>The Council has received a significant level of government funding in relation to Covid-19. There is a need for the Council to ensure that it has recognised and accounted for these grants appropriately, and where recognised properly taking into account any associated restrictions and conditions.</p>

Overview of our 2020/21 audit strategy

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Audit risks and areas of focus

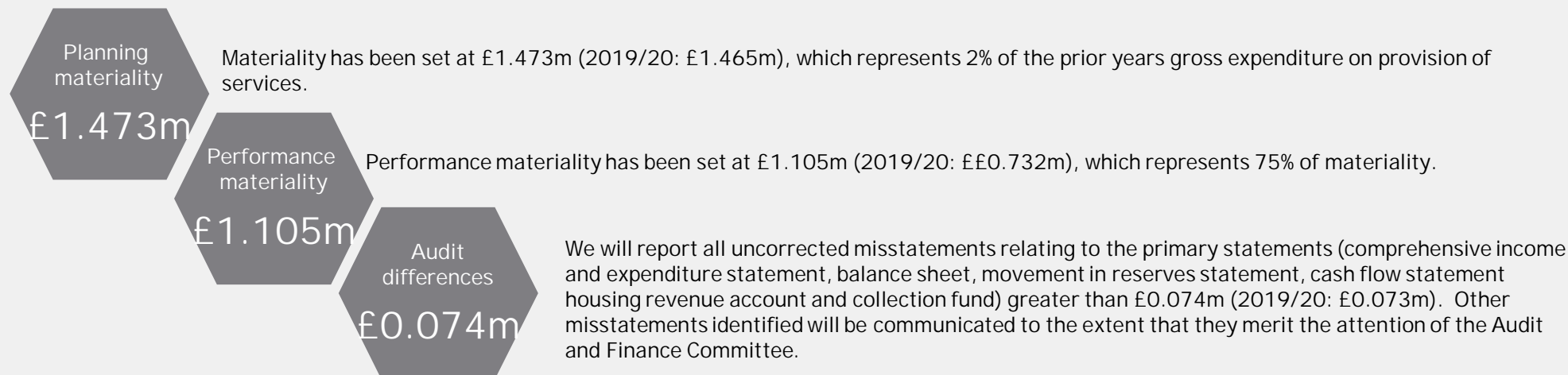
Risk / area of focus	Risk identified	Change from PY	Details
Going concern	Area of audit focus	No change in risk or focus	<p>There is a presumption that the Council will continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future. However, the Council is required to carry out a going concern assessment that is proportionate to the risks it faces. In light of the continued impact of Covid-19 on the wider economy, there is a need for the Council to ensure its going concern assessment, including its supporting cashflow forecast, is robust and comprehensive. The Council is required to ensure that its going concern disclosure within the statement of accounts adequately reflects its going concern assessment, and in particular highlights any material uncertainties it has identified.</p> <p>In addition, the auditing standard in relation to going concern (ISA570) has been revised with effect for the 2020/21 accounts audit and we need to ensure we comply fully with the requirements of the revised standard.</p>

Accounting Estimates

In addition to the above risks and areas of focus, a revised auditing standard has been issued in respect of the audit of accounting estimates. The revised standard requires auditors to consider inherent risks associated with the production of accounting estimates. These could relate for example, to the complexity of the method applied, subjectivity in the choice of data or assumptions, or the degree of estimation uncertainty. The changes to the standard may affect the nature and extent of information that we may request, and will increase the level of audit work required.

Overview of our 2020/21 audit strategy

Materiality



Overview of our 2020/21 audit strategy

Audit scope

This Audit Plan covers the work that we plan to perform to provide you with our audit opinion on the Council's financial statements for 2020/21. We are also required to report a commentary on your arrangements to secure value for money in your use of resources for the relevant period. We include further details on value for money below and in Section 03, highlighting the changes included in the NAO's Code of Audit Practice 2020.

We will also review and report to the National Audit Office (NAO), to the extent and in the form required by them, on the Council's Whole of Government Accounts return.

Our audit will also include the mandatory procedures that we are required to perform in accordance with applicable laws and auditing standards.

When planning the audit we take into account several key inputs:

- Strategic, operational and financial risks relevant to the financial statements;
- Developments in financial reporting and auditing standards;
- The quality of systems and processes;
- Changes in the business and regulatory environment; and,
- Management's views on all of the above.

By considering these inputs, our audit is focused on the areas that matter and our feedback is more likely to be relevant to the Council.

Taking the above into account, and as articulated in this audit plan, our professional responsibilities require us to assess independently the risks associated with providing an audit opinion, and to undertake appropriate procedures in response to that assessment. Our Terms of Appointment with PSAA allow them to vary the fee dependent on "the auditor's assessment of risk and the work needed to meet their professional responsibilities". PSAA are aware that the setting of scale fees has not kept pace with the changing requirements of external audit, with increased focus on, for example, the valuations of land and buildings, the auditing of groups, the valuation of pension obligations, the introduction of new accounting standards such as IFRS 9 and 15 in recent years as well as the expansion of factors impacting the value for money conclusion. PSAA have communicated to all opted-in bodies that there is likely to be a variation for the impact of the new Code of Audit Practice 2020, and the implementation of the revised auditing standards on estimates. Therefore to the extent these are relevant in the context of Havant Borough Council's audit, we will discuss these with management as to the impact on the scale fee.

The Accounts and Audit (Amendment) Regulations 2021 have amended the dates for publishing accounts for the year ended 31 March 2021. They are due to be published by the Council by 31 July 2021, and then again by 30 September 2021 with the audit opinion if it has been given.

Due to the late finalisation of the 2019/20 accounts in July 2021, we have not been able to schedule an audit to meet the 30 September date. We have therefore agreed with the Council that the audit will commence in November 2021. As at the time of writing this audit plan, the Council is yet to publish its financial statements and advertise the inspection period. We will consider where any updates are required to our planned procedures when the published version is available.

Overview of our 2020/21 audit strategy (continued)

Value for money conclusion

One of the main changes in the NAO's 2020 Code is in relation to the value for money conclusion. We include details in Section 03 but in summary:

- We are still required to consider whether the Council has put in place 'proper arrangements' to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness on its use of resources.
- Planning on VFM and the associated risk assessment is now focused on gathering sufficient evidence to enable us to document our evaluation of the Council's arrangements, to enable us to draft a commentary under three reporting criteria (see below). This includes identifying and reporting on any significant weaknesses in those arrangements and making appropriate recommendations.
- We will be required to provide a commentary on the Council's arrangements against three reporting criteria:
 - Financial sustainability - How the Council plans and manages its resources to ensure it can continue to deliver its services;
 - Governance - How the Council ensures that it makes informed decisions and properly manages its risks; and
 - Improving economy, efficiency and effectiveness - How the Council uses information about its costs and performance to improve the way it manages and delivers its services.
- Within the audit opinion we will still only report by exception where we are not satisfied that the Council has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.
- The commentary on arrangements will be included in a new Auditor's Annual Report. For audits of the year-ended 31 March 2021, this is required to be published no later than 3 months after the opinion on the financial statements has been issued.

Fees

We remain in discussion with the Council about our proposed increase to the scale fee for 2019/20 audit, and will then need to submit this to the PSAA. We have indicated elements of our submission to be recurrent.

We submitted our proposal to management on 4 August 2021, and despite repeated requests have not had any feedback from management. Therefore, we are unable to provide a clear indication of proposed fees for the 2020/21. However, as mentioned on page 9, PSAA have communicated to all opted-in bodies that fees are expected to increase for the impact of the new Code of Audit Practice 2020 and the new auditing standards for estimates. PSAA have also increased the scale fee variation rates have also increased by 25%.



02 Audit risks



Our response to significant risks

We have set out the significant risks identified for the current year audit along with the rationale and expected audit approach. The risks identified below may change to reflect any significant findings or subsequent issues we identify during the audit.

	What is the risk?	What will we do?
<p>Inappropriate capitalisation of revenue expenditure</p>	<p>Under ISA 240 there is a presumed risk that revenue may be misstated due to improper revenue recognition. In the public sector, this requirement is modified by Practice Note 10 issued by the Financial Reporting Council, which states that auditors should also consider the risk that material misstatements may occur by the manipulation of expenditure recognition.</p> <p>We have assessed that the risk is most likely to occur through the inappropriate capitalisation of revenue expenditure, as there is an incentive to reduce expenditure which is funded from Council Tax. This would result in funding expenditure that should properly be defined as revenue, through inappropriate sources such as capital receipts, capital grants, or borrowing. We believe the significant risk manifests itself within PPE additions and REFCUS.</p> <p>The manipulation of capitalising expenditure could occur through management override of controls.</p>	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test PPE additions using lowered testing thresholds, to ensure they are appropriately supported by documentary evidence, and that the expenditure incurred and capitalised is clearly capital in nature; • Test REFCUS expenditure using lowered testing thresholds, to confirm it is appropriate for the expenditure incurred to be funded from capital sources; and • Use our data analytics tools to identify and understand the basis for any significant journals transferring expenditure from non-capital codes to PPE additions or from revenue to capital codes on the general ledger at the end of the year.
<p>Financial statement impact</p> <p>Misstatements that occur in relation to the risk of fraud in revenue and expenditure recognition could affect the income and expenditure accounts. We are yet to receive the 20/21 draft accounts but we are focusing our testing on capital additions to Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) (£1.981m in 2019/20) and Revenue Expenditure Funded by Capital under Statute (REFCUS) (£1.159m in 2019/20).</p>		

Our response to significant risks (continued)

Misstatements due to fraud or error

What is the risk?

The financial statements as a whole are not free of material misstatements whether caused by fraud or error.

As identified in ISA (UK) 240, management is in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of its ability to manipulate accounting records directly or indirectly and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively. We identify and respond to this fraud risk on every audit engagement.

We have considered the areas in which management could seek to override controls at Havant Borough Council, and this had fed into our consideration of the risk of fraud in revenue and expenditure recognition as set out on page 12.

What will we do?

We will:

- Enquire of management about risks of fraud and the controls put in place to address those risks.
- Understand the oversight given by those charged with governance of management's processes over fraud.
- Consider the effectiveness of management's controls designed to address the risk of fraud.
- Perform mandatory procedures regardless of specifically identified fraud risks, including:
 - Testing of journal entries and other adjustments in the preparation of the financial statements;
 - Reviewing accounting estimates for evidence of management bias; and
 - Evaluating the business rationale for significant unusual transactions.

Our response to significant risks (continued)

Valuation of Investment

Financial statement impact

The fair value of investment properties in 2019/20 was £32.501m

What is the risk?

The fair value of Investment Properties represents a significant balance in the Council's accounts and are subject to valuation changes, impairment reviews and market fluctuations. Management is required to make material judgements and apply estimation techniques to calculate the year-end balances recorded in the balance sheet.

Since late March 2020 in the UK, Covid-19 has had a dramatic impact on the occupation of buildings due to the forced closure of restaurants, retail stores, leisure, offices and hotels due to government regulation. Uncertainty continues beyond the balance sheet date with changes to consumer patterns. Rental income is expected to fall as tenants may default on their rents and seek to negotiate rent reductions as the tenants can no longer trade effectively. This could have a significant impact on investment properties and we have therefore raised a significant risk in relation to investment property valuations.

What will we do?

Our approach will focus on:

- Considering the work performed by the Council's valuer, including the adequacy of the scope of the work performed, their professional capabilities and the results of their work;
- Sample testing key asset information used by the valuers in performing their valuation and challenge the key assumptions used by the valuer;
- Testing that accounting entries have been correctly processed in the financial statements.

Additional Covid-19 procedures in response to our risk include:

- Ensure the appropriate disclosure has been made in the accounts concerning any material uncertainty, including in the Note 'Assumptions made about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty', if such caveats are included in the valuer's report;
- Obtain input from EY Real Estates, our internal specialists on asset valuations for Investment Properties, including inputs on market sentiment and how it has been reflected in the estimated rental values/yields.

There are also additional procedures we need to perform to comply with the new International Standard of Auditing in relation to estimates which is applicable for this year end (ISA 540), see Appendix D on page 43.

Other areas of audit focus

We have identified other areas of the audit, that have not been classified as significant risks, but are still important when considering the risks of material misstatement to the financial statements and disclosures and therefore may be key audit matters we will include in our audit report.

What is the risk/area of focus?

Valuation of Land and Buildings

The value of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) represents a significant balance in the Council's accounts and are subject to valuation changes, impairment reviews and depreciation charges. Management is required to make material judgements and apply estimation techniques to calculate the year-end balances recorded in the balance sheet.

What will we do?

We will:

- Consider the work performed by the Council's valuer, including the adequacy of the scope of the work performed, their professional capabilities and the results of their work;
- Sample test key asset information used by the valuers in performing their valuation (e.g. floor plans to support valuations based on price per square metre) and challenge the key assumptions used by the valuer;
- Consider the annual cycle of valuations to ensure that assets have been valued within a 5 year rolling programme as required by the Code for PPE.
- Review assets not subject to valuation in 2020/21 to confirm that the remaining asset base is not materially misstated; and
- Test accounting entries have been correctly processed in the financial statements.
- As with valuation of investment property, there are also additional procedures we need to perform to comply with the new International Standard of Auditing in relation to estimates which is applicable for this year end (ISA 540), see Appendix D on page 43.

Other areas of audit focus

What is the risk/area of focus?

Pension Liability Valuation

The Local Authority Accounting Code of Practice and IAS19 require the Council to make extensive disclosures within its financial statements regarding its membership of the Local Government Pension Scheme administered by Hampshire County Council.

The Council's pension fund deficit is a material estimated balance and the Code requires that this liability be disclosed on the Council's balance sheet. At 31 March 2020 this totalled £44.990m.

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

Accounting for this scheme involves significant estimation and judgement and therefore management engages an actuary to undertake the calculations on their behalf. ISAs (UK and Ireland) 500 and 540 require us to undertake procedures on the use of management experts and the assumptions underlying fair value estimates.

What will we do?

We will:

- Liaise with the auditors of Hampshire Pension Fund to obtain assurances over the information supplied to the actuary in relation to Hampshire County Council.
- Assess the work of the Pension Fund actuary (AON Hewitt) including the assumptions they have used by relying on the work of PWC - Consulting Actuaries commissioned by Public Sector Auditor Appointments for all Local Government sector auditors, and considering any relevant reviews by the EY actuarial team; and
- Review and test the accounting entries and disclosures made within the Council's financial statements in relation to IAS19.

We will consider outturn information available at the time we undertake our work after production of the Council's draft financial statements, for example the year-end actual valuation of pension fund assets. We will use this to inform our assessment of the accuracy of estimated information included in the financial statements and whether any adjustments are required.

As with valuation of investment property, there are also additional procedures we need to perform to comply with the new International Standard of Auditing in relation to estimates which is applicable for this year end (ISA 540), see Appendix D on page 43.

The revised standard requires auditors to test the method of measurement of accounting estimates to determine whether the model is appropriately designed, consistently applied and mathematically accurate, and that the integrity of the assumptions and the data has been maintained in applying the model. Based on recent audits we have performed, neither we, nor PWC as consulting actuaries commissioned by the NAO for all local government sector audits, are able to access the detailed models of the actuaries in order to evidence these requirements.

We will therefore modify our approach compared to prior years. This will involve the use of our actuarial specialists to create our own estimate of the gross pension liability. This is one of the three specified methods for gaining assurance within the ISA.

Other areas of audit focus (continued)

What is the risk/area of focus?

Accounting for Covid-19 Government Grant

The Council has received a significant level of government funding in relation to Covid-19. Whilst there is no change in the CIPFA Code or accounting standard (IFRS 15) in respect of accounting for grant funding, the emergency nature of some of the grants received and in some cases the lack of clarity on any associated rules, restrictions and conditions, means that the Council will need to apply a greater degree of assessment and judgement to determine the appropriate accounting treatment in the 2020/21 statements.

Going Concern disclosures

There is a presumption that the Council will continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future. However, the Council is still required to carry out a going concern assessment that is proportionate to the risks it faces. In light of the continued impact of Covid-19 there is a need for the Council to ensure its going concern assessment, including its cashflow forecast, is thorough and appropriately comprehensive.

The Council is required to ensure that its going concern disclosure within the statement of accounts adequately reflects its going concern assessment and in particular highlights any uncertainties it has identified.

In addition, the auditing standard in relation to going concern (ISA570) has been revised with effect for the 2020/21 accounts audit.

What will we do?

We will consider the Council's judgement on the grants it received in relation to whether it is acting as:

- An Agent, where it has determined that it is acting as an intermediary; or
- A Principal, where the Council has determined that it is acting on its own behalf.

Where this is as principal, we will evaluate whether any restrictions or conditions have been properly considered in recognising the grant.

We will also seek to ensure that the local government income compensation scheme for lost sales, fees and charges, has been claimed and recognised in accordance with scheme rules.

We will:

- Challenge management's identification of events or conditions impacting going concern.
- Test management's resulting assessment of going concern by evaluating supporting evidence (including consideration of the risk of management bias).
- Review the Council's cashflow forecast covering the foreseeable future, to ensure that it has sufficient liquidity to continue to operate as a going concern including an assessment of any underlying need to borrow.
- Undertake a 'stand back' review to consider all of the evidence obtained, whether corroborative or contradictory, when we draw our conclusions on going concern.
- Challenge the disclosure made in the accounts in respect of going concern and any material uncertainties.

There are also additional procedures we will need to perform to comply with the new International Standard of Auditing in relation to Going Concern which is applicable for this year end (ISA 570), see Appendix D on page 44.



03

Value for Money Risks





Value for money

The Council's responsibilities for value for money

The Council is required to maintain an effective system of internal control that supports the achievement of its policies, aims and objectives while safeguarding and securing value for money from the public funds and other resources at its disposal.

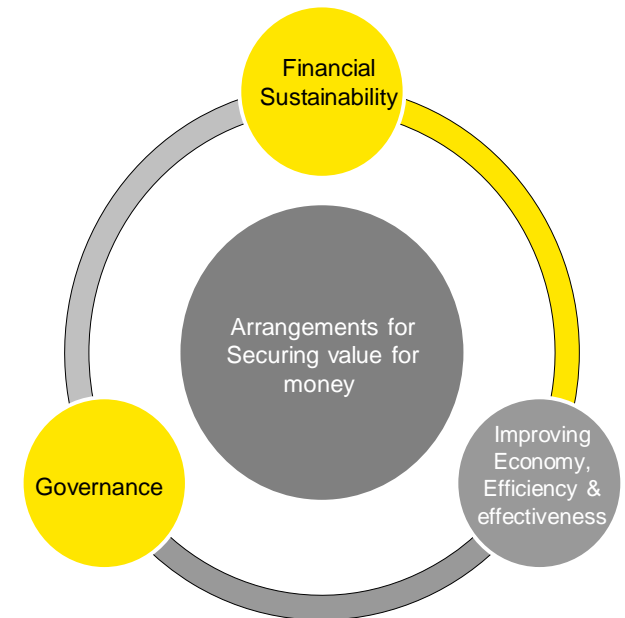
As part of the material published with its financial statements, the Council is required to bring together commentary on its governance framework and how this has operated during the period in a governance statement. In preparing its governance statement, the Council tailors the content to reflect its own individual circumstances, consistent with the requirements of the relevant accounting and reporting framework and having regard to any guidance issued in support of that framework. This includes a requirement to provide commentary on its arrangements for securing value for money from their use of resources.

Auditor responsibilities under the new Code

Under the 2020 Code we are still required to consider whether the Council has put in place 'proper arrangements' to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness on its use of resources. However, there is no longer overall evaluation criterion which we need to conclude on. Instead, the 2020 Code requires the auditor to design their work to provide them with sufficient assurance to enable them to report to the Council a commentary against specified reporting criteria (see below) on the arrangements the Council has in place to secure value for money through economic, efficient and effective use of its resources for the relevant period.

The specified reporting criteria are:

- Financial sustainability
How the Council plans and manages its resources to ensure it can continue to deliver its services;
- Governance
How the Council ensures that it makes informed decisions and properly manages its risks; and
- Improving economy, efficiency and effectiveness:
How the Council uses information about its costs and performance to improve the way it manages and delivers its services.





Value for money (continued)

Planning and identifying VFM risks

The NAO's guidance notes require us to carry out a risk assessment which gathers sufficient evidence to enable us to document our evaluation of the Council's arrangements, in order to enable us to draft a commentary under the three reporting criteria. This includes identifying and reporting on any significant weaknesses in those arrangements and making appropriate recommendations. This is a change to 2015 Code guidance notes where the NAO required auditors as part of planning, to consider the risk of reaching an incorrect conclusion in relation to the overall criterion.

In considering the Council's arrangements, we are required to consider:

- The Council's governance statement
- Evidence that the Council's arrangements were in place during the reporting period;
- Evidence obtained from our work on the accounts;
- The work of inspectorates and other bodies and
- Any other evidence source that we regard as necessary to facilitate the performance of our statutory duties.

We then consider whether there is evidence to suggest that there are significant weaknesses in arrangements. The NAO's guidance is clear that the assessment of what constitutes a significant weakness and the amount of additional audit work required to adequately respond to the risk of a significant weakness in arrangements is a matter of professional judgement. However, the NAO states that a weakness may be said to be significant if it:

- Exposes – or could reasonably be expected to expose – the Council to significant financial loss or risk;
- Leads to – or could reasonably be expected to lead to – significant impact on the quality or effectiveness of service or on the Council's reputation;
- Leads to – or could reasonably be expected to lead to – unlawful actions; or
- Identifies a failure to take action to address a previously identified significant weakness, such as failure to implement or achieve planned progress on action/improvement plans.

We should also be informed by a consideration of:

- The magnitude of the issue in relation to the size of the Council;
- Financial consequences in comparison to, for example, levels of income or expenditure, levels of reserves, or impact on budgets or cashflow forecasts;
- The impact of the weakness on the Council's reported performance;
- Whether the issue has been identified by the Council's own internal arrangements and what corrective action has been taken or planned;
- Whether any legal judgements have been made including judicial review;
- Whether there has been any intervention by a regulator or Secretary of State;
- Whether the weakness could be considered significant when assessed against the nature, visibility or sensitivity of the issue;
- The impact on delivery of services to local taxpayers; and
- The length of time the Council has had to respond to the issue.



Value for money (continued)

Responding to identified risks

Where our planning work has identified a risk of significant weakness, the NAO's guidance requires us to consider what additional evidence is needed to determine whether there is a significant weakness in arrangements and undertake additional procedures as necessary, including where appropriate, challenge of management's assumptions. We are required to report our planned procedures to the Audit and Finance Committee.

Reporting on VFM

In addition to the commentary on arrangements, where we are not satisfied that the Council has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources the 2020 Code has the same requirement as the 2015 Code in that we should refer to this by exception in the audit report on the financial statements.

However, a new requirement under the 2020 Code is for us to include the commentary on arrangements in a new Auditor's Annual Report. The 2020 Code states that the commentary should be clear, readily understandable and highlight any issues we wish to draw to the Council's attention or the wider public. This should include details of any recommendations arising from the audit and follow-up of recommendations issued previously, along with our view as to whether they have been implemented satisfactorily.

Status of our 2020/21 VFM planning

Our assessment for the Council of the risk of significant weaknesses in the arrangements supporting each of the specified reporting criteria is still in progress. Our assessment to date has focused on a combination of:

- Cumulative audit knowledge and experience.
- Review of Council committee reports,
- Review of other documentary evidence available on the Council's website.
- Consideration of financial and performance reporting and outcomes for the year.
- Regular engagement with Council management.

This work is currently ongoing but to date we have not identified a risk of significant weakness.



04

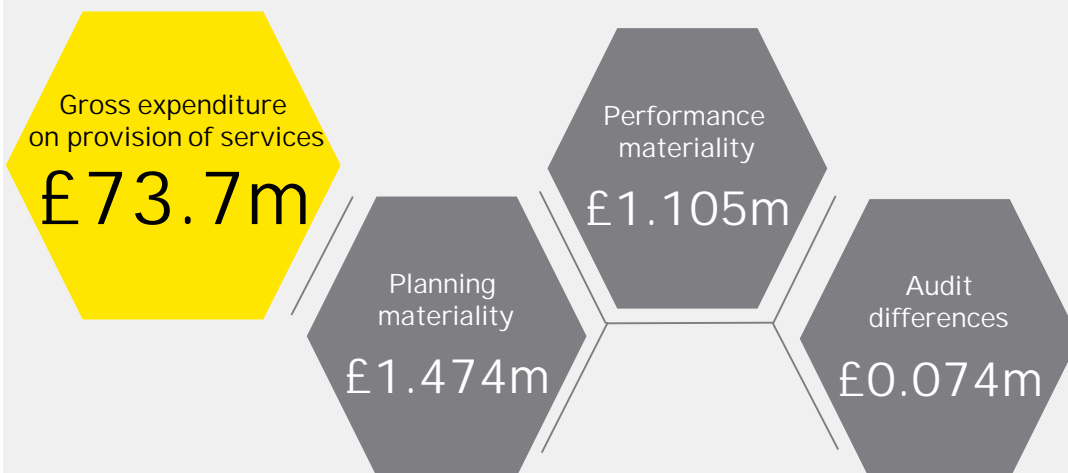
Audit materiality



Materiality

Materiality

For planning purposes, materiality for 2020/21 has been set at £1.474m. This represents 2% of the Council's prior year gross expenditure on provision of services. We believe this to be the appropriate measurement basis as the Council is expenditure driven in delivering services to its residents as opposed to the income or other available measurement bases. We consider a range of 0.5% - 2% which is an industry benchmark. We have used the higher end of the range as the Council has historically maintained a high level of revenue reserves, achieved financial performance targets and has minimal external financing. This will be reassessed throughout the audit process. We have provided supplemental information about audit materiality in Appendix C.



We request that the Audit and Finance Committee confirm its understanding of, and agreement to, these materiality and reporting levels.

Key definitions

Planning materiality – the amount over which we anticipate misstatements would influence the economic decisions of a user of the financial statements.

Performance materiality – the amount we use to determine the extent of our audit procedures. We have set performance materiality at £1.105m which represents 75% of planning materiality. While there were still a number of issues and errors experienced in the prior year audit, our initial judgement is that the majority were in areas we have identified as significant risks or areas of focus and not in routine processes. Therefore, the risk of repetition will be addressed through that risk assessment. We will keep this judgement under review.

Audit difference threshold – we propose that misstatements identified below this threshold are deemed clearly trivial. We will report to you all uncorrected misstatements over this amount relating to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement, balance sheet and collection fund that have an effect on income or that relate to other comprehensive income.

Other uncorrected misstatements, such as reclassifications and misstatements in the cashflow statement and movement in reserves statement or disclosures, and corrected misstatements will be communicated to the extent that they merit the attention of the Audit and Finance Committee, or are important from a qualitative perspective.

Specific materiality – We can set a lower materiality for specific accounts disclosure e.g. remuneration disclosures, related party transactions and exit packages which reflects our understanding that an amount less than our materiality would influence the economic decisions of users of the financial statements in relation to this. Where we do this we will notify you.



05

Scope of our audit



Our Audit Process and Strategy

Objective and Scope of our Audit scoping

Under the Code of Audit Practice our principal objectives are to review and report on the Council's financial statements and arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources to the extent required by the relevant legislation and the requirements of the Code.

We issue an audit report that covers:

1. Financial statement audit

Our objective is to form an opinion on the financial statements under International Standards on Auditing (UK).

We also perform other procedures as required by auditing, ethical and independence standards, the Code and other regulations. We outline below the procedures we will undertake during the course of our audit.

Procedures required by standards

- Addressing the risk of fraud and error;
- Significant disclosures included in the financial statements;
- Entity-wide controls;
- Reading other information contained in the financial statements and reporting whether it is inconsistent with our understanding and the financial statements; and
- Auditor independence.

Procedures required by the Code

- Reviewing, and reporting on as appropriate, other information published with the financial statements, including the Annual Governance Statement; and
- Reviewing and reporting on the Whole of Government Accounts return, in line with the instructions issued by the NAO

2. Arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness (value for money)

As outlined in Section 03, we are required to consider whether the Council has put in place 'proper arrangements' to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness on its use of resources and report a commentary on those arrangements.

Our Audit Process and Strategy (continued)

Audit Process Overview

Our audit involves:

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

For 2020/21 we plan to follow a substantive approach to the audit as we have concluded this is the most efficient way to obtain the level of audit assurance required to conclude that the financial statements are not materially misstated.

Analytics:

We will use our computer-based analytics tools to enable us to capture whole populations of your financial data, in particular journal entries. These tools:

- Help identify specific exceptions and anomalies which can then be subject to more traditional substantive audit tests; and
- Give greater likelihood of identifying errors than random sampling techniques.

We will report the findings from our process and analytics work, including any significant weaknesses or inefficiencies identified and recommendations for improvement, to management and the Audit and Finance Committee.

Internal audit:

We will meet with the Head of Finance and Audit, and review internal audit plans and the results of their work. We will reflect the findings from these reports, together with reports from any other work completed in the year, in our detailed audit plan, where they raise issues that could have an impact on the financial statements.



06

Audit team



Audit team

Audit team structure:

Kevin Suter
Associate Partner*

Jason Jones
Manager

Fahad Ijaz
Assistant Manager

Specialists

- EY Real Estates
- Actuaries

* Key Audit Partner

Use of specialists

When auditing key judgements, we are often required to rely on the input and advice provided by specialists who have qualifications and expertise not possessed by the core audit team. The area where either EY or third party specialists provide input for the current year audit are:

Area	Specialists
Valuation of Land and Buildings and Investment Properties	EY Valuations Team
Pensions disclosure	EY Actuaries

In accordance with Auditing Standards, we will evaluate each specialist's professional competence and objectivity, considering their qualifications, experience and available resources, together with the independence of the individuals performing the work.

We also consider the work performed by the specialist in light of our knowledge of the Council's business and processes and our assessment of audit risk in the particular area. For example, we would typically perform the following procedures:

- Analyse source data and make inquiries as to the procedures used by the specialist to establish whether the source data is relevant and reliable;
- Assess the reasonableness of the assumptions and methods used;
- Consider the appropriateness of the timing of when the specialist carried out the work; and
- Assess whether the substance of the specialist's findings are properly reflected in the financial statements.



07

Audit timeline





Audit timeline

Timetable of communication and deliverables

Timeline

Below is a timetable showing the key stages of the audit and the deliverables we have agreed to provide to you through the audit cycle in 2020/21. The final timetable will depend on our ability to obtain sufficient, appropriate audit evidence to support our audit opinion

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

Audit phase	Timetable	Audit & Finance Committee timetable	Deliverables
Planning: Risk assessment and setting of scopes. Walkthrough of key systems and processes	November	8 December 2021	Audit Planning Report
Year end audit Audit Completion procedures	December - January		
	April	27 April 2022	Audit Results Report Audit opinions and completion certificates Annual Auditor's Report including commentary on VFM



08

Independence



Introduction

The FRC Ethical Standard and ISA (UK) 260 “Communication of audit matters with those charged with governance”, requires us to communicate with you on a timely basis on all significant facts and matters that bear upon our integrity, objectivity and independence. The Ethical Standard, as revised in December 2019, requires that we communicate formally both at the planning stage and at the conclusion of the audit, as well as during the course of the audit if appropriate. The aim of these communications is to ensure full and fair disclosure by us to those charged with your governance on matters in which you have an interest.

Required communications

Planning stage	Final stage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The principal threats, if any, to objectivity and independence identified by Ernst & Young (EY) including consideration of all relationships between the you, your affiliates and directors and us; ▶ The safeguards adopted and the reasons why they are considered to be effective, including any Engagement Quality review; ▶ The overall assessment of threats and safeguards; ▶ Information about the general policies and process within EY to maintain objectivity and independence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ In order for you to assess the integrity, objectivity and independence of the firm and each covered person, we are required to provide a written disclosure of relationships (including the provision of non-audit services) that may bear on our integrity, objectivity and independence. This is required to have regard to relationships with the entity, its directors and senior management, its affiliates, and its connected parties and the threats to integrity or objectivity, including those that could compromise independence that these create. We are also required to disclose any safeguards that we have put in place and why they address such threats, together with any other information necessary to enable our objectivity and independence to be assessed; ▶ Details of non-audit services provided and the fees charged in relation thereto; ▶ Written confirmation that the firm and each covered person is independent and, if applicable, that any non-EY firms used in the group audit or external experts used have confirmed their independence to us; ▶ Details of any non-audit/additional services to a UK PIE audit client where there are differences of professional opinion concerning the engagement between the Ethics Partner and Engagement Partner and where the final conclusion differs from the professional opinion of the Ethics Partner ▶ Details of any inconsistencies between FRC Ethical Standard and your policy for the supply of non-audit services by EY and any apparent breach of that policy; ▶ Details of all breaches of the IESBA Code of Ethics, the FRC Ethical Standard and professional standards, and of any safeguards applied and actions taken by EY to address any threats to independence; and ▶ An opportunity to discuss auditor independence issues.

In addition, during the course of the audit, we are required to communicate with you whenever any significant judgements are made about threats to objectivity and independence and the appropriateness of safeguards put in place, for example, when accepting an engagement to provide non-audit services.

We ensure that the total amount of fees that EY and our network firms have charged to you and your affiliates for the provision of services during the reporting period, analysed in appropriate categories, are disclosed.

Relationships, services and related threats and safeguards

We highlight the following significant facts and matters that may be reasonably considered to bear upon our objectivity and independence, including the principal threats, if any. We have adopted the safeguards noted below to mitigate these threats along with the reasons why they are considered to be effective. However we will only perform non-audit services if the service has been pre-approved in accordance with your policy.

Overall Assessment

Overall, we consider that the safeguards that have been adopted appropriately mitigate the principal threats identified and we therefore confirm that EY is independent and the objectivity and independence of Kevin Suter, your audit engagement partner, and the audit engagement team have not been compromised.

Self interest threats

A self interest threat arises when EY has financial or other interests in the Council. Examples include where we receive significant fees in respect of non-audit services; where we need to recover long outstanding fees; or where we enter into a business relationship with you.

At the time of writing, the Council has yet to respond to our fee proposals from the 2019/29 audit, which were submitted to management on 4 August 2021. This may become a threat to independence, and we will update the Committee if appropriate.

We believe that it is appropriate for us to undertake those permitted non-audit/additional services set out in Section 5.40 of the FRC Ethical Standard 2019 (FRC ES), and we will comply with any policies that you have approved. When the ratio of non-audit fees to audit fees exceeds 1:1, we are required to discuss this with our Ethics Partner, as set out by the FRC ES, and if necessary agree additional safeguards or not accept the non-audit engagement. We will also discuss this with you. At the time of reporting, there are no proposed non-audit services.

A self interest threat may also arise if members of our audit engagement team have objectives or are rewarded in relation to sales of non-audit services to you. We confirm that no member of our audit engagement team, including those from other service lines, has objectives or is rewarded in relation to sales to you, in compliance with Ethical Standard part 4.

There are no other self interest threats at the date of this report

Self review threats

Self review threats arise when the results of a non-audit service performed by EY or others within the EY network are reflected in the amounts included or disclosed in the financial statements.

There are no self review threats at the date of this report.

Relationships, services and related threats and safeguards

Management threats

Partners and employees of EY are prohibited from taking decisions on behalf of management of the Council. Management threats may also arise during the provision of a non-audit service in relation to which management is required to make judgements or decision based on that work.

There are no management threats at the date of this report.

Other threats

Other threats, such as advocacy, familiarity or intimidation, may arise.

There are no other threats at the date of this report.

Other communications

EY Transparency Report 2020

Ernst & Young (EY) has policies and procedures that instil professional values as part of firm culture and ensure that the highest standards of objectivity, independence and integrity are maintained.

Details of the key policies and processes in place within EY for maintaining objectivity and independence can be found in our annual Transparency Report which the firm is required to publish by law. The most recent version of this Report is for the year ended 1 July 2020 and can be found here:

<https://www.ey.com/uk/en/about-us/ey-uk-transparency-report-2020>



09

Appendices



Appendix A

Fees

The duty to prescribe fees is a statutory function delegated to Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd (PSAA) by the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government.

This is defined as the fee required by auditors to meet statutory responsibilities under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in accordance with the requirements of the Code of Audit Practice and supporting guidance published by the National Audit Office, the financial reporting requirements set out in the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting published by CIPFA/LASAAC, and the professional standards applicable to auditors' work.

	Planned fee 2020/21	Scale fee 2020/21	Final Fee 2019/20
	£	£	£
PSAA Scale Fee	36,036	36,036	36,036
Covid 19 – Going Concern and consultation (1)	2,500	N/A	2,500
Covid 19 – increased property valuation risk (1)	15,000	N/A	15,000
Group Account Consideration (1)	N/A	N/A	500
Value for Money work (1) (2)	6,000	N/A	3,528
Impact of new accounting requirements of ISA 540 (2)	2,500	N/A	-
Additional work on aspects of housing benefit income and expenditure which would previously have been performed as part of HB certification (1)	382	N/A	382
CIES Restatement (1)	-	N/A	1,500
Significant difficulties encountered during the audit (1)	-	N/A	17,229
<i>Scale fee plus in-year variations</i>	62,418	36,036	76,675
Scale fee rebasing (3)	34,998	34,998	34,998
Total fees (exc. VAT)	97,416	71,034	111,673

Notes:

(1) The 2019/20 Code work includes a proposed additional fee of £40,649, for additional work undertaken in relation to going concern, property valuations, group accounts, value for money consideration, CIES restatement, difficulties encountered during the audit and housing benefit income and expenditure. As noted elsewhere within this report, management have yet to respond to the fee proposal made on 4 August 2021. This additional fee will then be subject to approval from PSAA. For 2020/21 we have included an estimate of this fee where we expect similar additional work to be performed.

(2) Minimum additional fee prescribed by PSAA for 2020/21.

(3) We remain in discussion with PSAA about increasing the scale fee to reflect the additional work auditors are required to do to meet regulatory requirements. This was communicated in our 2019/20 Annual Audit Letter.

We note that PSAA's rates for scale fee variations have increased by 25% year on year.

The agreed fee presented is based on the following assumptions:

- ▶ Officers meeting the agreed timetable of deliverables;
- ▶ The production of materially accurate draft accounts
- ▶ Our accounts opinion and value for money conclusion being unqualified;
- ▶ Appropriate quality of documentation is provided by the Council; and
- ▶ The Council has an effective control environment.

The outline timetable on page 31 is contingent on the above factors

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



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

Appendix B





Required communications with the Audit Committee

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



Our Reporting to you

Required communications	 What is reported?	 When and where
Terms of engagement	Confirmation by the Audit and Finance Committee of acceptance of terms of engagement as written in the engagement letter signed by both parties.	The statement of responsibilities serves as the formal terms of engagement between the PSAA's appointed auditors and audited bodies.
Our responsibilities	Reminder of our responsibilities as set out in the engagement letter	The statement of responsibilities serves as the formal terms of engagement between the PSAA's appointed auditors and audited bodies.
Planning and audit approach	Communication of the planned scope and timing of the audit, any limitations and the significant risks identified.	Audit planning report – November 2021
Significant findings from the audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our view about the significant qualitative aspects of accounting practices including accounting policies, accounting estimates and financial statement disclosures • Significant difficulties, if any, encountered during the audit • Significant matters, if any, arising from the audit that were discussed with management • Written representations that we are seeking • Expected modifications to the audit report • Other matters if any, significant to the oversight of the financial reporting process 	Audit results report - April 2022

Required communications with the Audit Committee (continued)

		 Our Reporting to you
Required communications	 What is reported?	  When and where
Going concern	<p>Events or conditions identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the events or conditions constitute a material uncertainty • Whether the use of the going concern assumption is appropriate in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements • The adequacy of related disclosures in the financial statements 	Audit results report - April 2022
Misstatements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncorrected misstatements and their effect on our audit opinion, unless prohibited by law or regulation • The effect of uncorrected misstatements related to prior periods • A request that any uncorrected misstatement be corrected • Corrected misstatements that are significant • Material misstatements corrected by management 	Audit results report - April 2022
Fraud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enquiries of the Audit and Finance Committee to determine whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud affecting the entity • Any fraud that we have identified or information we have obtained that indicates that a fraud may exist • A discussion of any other matters related to fraud 	Audit results report - April 2022
Related parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant matters arising during the audit in connection with the entity's related parties including, when applicable: • Non-disclosure by management • Inappropriate authorisation and approval of transactions • Disagreement over disclosures • Non-compliance with laws and regulations • Difficulty in identifying the party that ultimately controls the entity 	Audit results report - April 2022

Required communications with the Audit Committee (continued)

		Our Reporting to you
Required communications	 What is reported?	 When and where
Independence	<p>Communication of all significant facts and matters that bear on EY's, and all individuals involved in the audit, objectivity and independence</p> <p>Communication of key elements of the audit engagement partner's consideration of independence and objectivity such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The principal threats • Safeguards adopted and their effectiveness • An overall assessment of threats and safeguards • Information about the general policies and process within the firm to maintain objectivity and independence 	Audit Planning Report - November 2021 and Audit results report - April 2022
External confirmations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management's refusal for us to request confirmations • Inability to obtain relevant and reliable audit evidence from other procedures 	Audit results report - April 2022
Consideration of laws and regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audit findings regarding non-compliance where the non-compliance is material and believed to be intentional. This communication is subject to compliance with legislation on tipping off • Enquiry of the Audit and Finance Committee into possible instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements and that the Audit and Finance Committee may be aware of 	Audit results report - April 2022
Internal controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant deficiencies in internal controls identified during the audit 	Audit results report - April 2022
Representations	Written representations we are requesting from management and/or those charged with governance	Audit results report - April 2022
Material inconsistencies and misstatements	Material inconsistencies or misstatements of fact identified in other information which management has refused to revise	Audit results report - April 2022
Auditors report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any circumstances identified that affect the form and content of our auditor's report 	Audit results report - April 2022
Fee Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breakdown of fee information when the audit plan is agreed • Breakdown of fee information at the completion of the audit • Any non-audit work 	Audit planning report - November 2021 Audit results report - April 2022

Additional audit information

Other required procedures during the course of the audit

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

Our responsibilities required by auditing standards

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

Additional audit information (continued)

Purpose and evaluation of materiality

For the purposes of determining whether the accounts are free from material error, we define materiality as the magnitude of an omission or misstatement that, individually or in the aggregate, in light of the surrounding circumstances, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of the users of the financial statements. Our evaluation of it requires professional judgement and necessarily takes into account qualitative as well as quantitative considerations implicit in the definition. We would be happy to discuss with you your expectations regarding our detection of misstatements in the financial statements.

Materiality determines:

- The locations at which we conduct audit procedures to support the opinion given on the financial statements; and
- The level of work performed on individual account balances and financial statement disclosures.

The amount we consider material at the end of the audit may differ from our initial determination. At this stage, however, it is not feasible to anticipate all of the circumstances that may ultimately influence our judgement about materiality. At the end of the audit we will form our final opinion by reference to all matters that could be significant to users of the accounts, including the total effect of the audit misstatements we identify, and our evaluation of materiality at that date.

Impact of changes in auditing standards

ISA 540 (Accounting Estimates)

ISA 540 (Revised) - Auditing Accounting Estimates and Related Disclosures applies to audits of all accounting estimates in financial statements for periods beginning on or after December 15, 2019.

This revised ISA responds to changes in financial reporting standards and a more complex business environment which together have increased the importance of accounting estimates to the users of financial statements and introduced new challenges for preparers and auditors.

The revised ISA requires auditors to consider inherent risks associated with the production of accounting estimates. These could relate, for example, to the complexity of the method applied, subjectivity in the choice of data or assumptions or a high degree of estimation uncertainty. As part of this, auditors consider risk on a spectrum (from low to high inherent risk) rather than a simplified classification of whether there is a significant risk or not. At the same time, we expect the number of significant risks we report in respect of accounting estimates to increase as a result of the revised guidance in this area.

The changes to the standard may affect the nature and extent of information that we may request and will likely increase the level of audit work required, particularly in cases where an accounting estimate and related disclosures are higher on the spectrum of inherent risk. For example:

- We may place more emphasis on obtaining an understanding of the nature and extent of your estimation processes and key aspects of related policies and procedures. We will need to review whether controls over these processes have been adequately designed and implemented in a greater number of cases.
- We may provide increased challenge of aspects of how you derive your accounting estimates. For example, as well as undertaking procedures to determine whether there is evidence which supports the judgments made by management, we may also consider whether there is evidence which could contradict them.
- We may make more focussed requests for evidence or carry out more targeted procedures relating to components of accounting estimates. This might include the methods or models used, assumptions and data chosen or how disclosures (for instance on the level of uncertainty in an estimate) have been made, depending on our assessment of where the inherent risk lies.
- You may wish to consider retaining experts to assist with related work. You may also consider documenting key judgements and decisions in anticipation of auditor requests, to facilitate more efficient and effective discussions with the audit team.
- We may ask for new or changed management representations compared to prior years.

Impact of changes in auditing standards - continued

ISA 570 (Going Concern)

The FRC has issued significant revisions to ISA (UK) 570 - Going Concern. This follows several well-publicised cases of perceived audit failure, such as Carillion and BHS. In these cases, the auditors failed to raise concerns in the auditor's report about the viability of the companies, despite them collapsing shortly after.

The changes increase the work required by auditors on going concern. As a result, we will be requesting greater evidence on going concern to meet these requirements, including, in all cases, management's assessment of the entity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least a year from certification.

Key changes

The revised ISA 570 shifts the burden of responsibility on to an auditor to seek specific evidence over whether an entity is a going concern as opposed to reach a conclusion based on the evidence obtained throughout the audit. This has meant the following changes:

- A new requirement to design and perform specific risk assessment procedures to identify whether a material uncertainty related to going concern exists;
- Specified procedures that the audit team must carry out to evaluate management's assessment regardless of whether there are events or conditions that cast significant doubt on going concern;
- Introduction of the concept of management bias in respect of going concern;
- A requirement for more explicit conclusions and an explanation of work performed on going concern within the audit opinion / report.

The ISA does acknowledge that the level of detail in management's assessment and the auditor's evaluation of this assessment may be lower where this is appropriate in the circumstances. This may be the case where the entity is established in statute and there is a statutory mechanism by which it receives funding. The fact that an entity is wholly funded by grant in aid or other support from the government is not however in itself sufficient evidence that the entity is a going concern.

Evidence requirements

The changes to ISA 570 could increase the evidence requests made by audit teams. We will require written assessments supported, where appropriate, by cash flow forecasts and budgets for a period of at least 12 months from Approval of the Financial Statements. These will need to be realistic and based on up-to-date information with assumptions appropriate to the entity's circumstances. We may ask for evidence to support the assumptions made and sensitivity analysis.

Where the assessment involves continued financial support from a third party, we will likely need written third party evidence of that except where such support is statutory.

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