



**Hillingdon Pension Fund
Outline audit planning
report**

Year ended 31 March 2022

11 April 2022



11 April 2022

London Borough of Hillingdon Pension Fund
Hillingdon Civic Centre
225-226 High St,
Uxbridge UB8 1UW

Dear Audit Committee Members

Outline audit planning report

We are pleased to attach our outline audit planning report for the forthcoming meeting of the Audit Committee. The purpose of this report is to provide the Committee with a basis to review our proposed audit approach and scope for the 2021/22 audit, in accordance with the requirements of the auditing standards and other professional requirements, but also to ensure that our audit is aligned with the Audit Committee's service expectations.

This report summarises our initial assessment of the key issues which drive the development of an effective audit for the Fund. We have aligned our audit approach and scope with these. We held a planning meeting with management and are currently completing our planning procedures. We will update the Audit Committee if we identify any further risks.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Audit Committee, Pensions 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 28 April 2022, as well as understand whether there are other matters which you consider may influence our audit.

Yours faithfully,



Helen Thompson
Associate Partner

For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP

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Contents



In April 2015 Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd (PSAA) issued the "Statement of responsibilities of auditors and audited bodies". It is available from the via the PSAA website (www.PSAA.co.uk). The Statement of responsibilities serves as the formal terms of engagement between appointed auditors and audited bodies. It summarises where the different responsibilities of auditors and audited bodies begin and end, and what is to be expected of the audited body in certain areas. The "Terms of Appointment (updated April 2018)" issued by the PSAA sets out additional requirements with which auditors must comply, over and above those set out in the National Audit Office Code of Audit Practice (the Code) and in legislation, and covers matters of practice and procedure which are of a recurring nature. This report is made solely to the Audit Committee, the Pensions Committee and management of the Fund in accordance with the statement of responsibilities. Our work has been undertaken so that we can state to the Audit Committee, the Pensions Committee, and management of the Fund, those matters we are required to state to them in this report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Audit Committee, the Pensions Committees and management of the Fund 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 2021/22 audit strategy



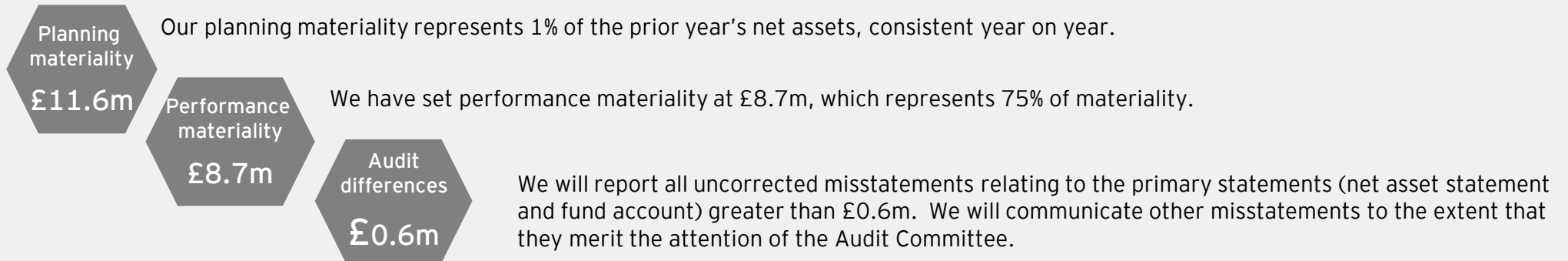
Overview of our 2021/22 audit strategy

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

Risk/area of focus	Risk identified	Change from PY	Details
Misstatement due to fraud or error	Fraud risk	No change in risk or focus	There is a risk that the financial statements as a whole are not free from material misstatement whether caused by fraud or error. We perform mandatory procedures regardless of specifically identified fraud risks.
Misstatement of investment income and investment values through fraudulent journal entries	Fraud risk	No change in risk or focus	There is a risk that, due to fraud or error, investment journals posted into the general ledger are incorrect.
Risk of incorrect valuation of unquoted (Level 3) investments	Significant risk	No change in risk or focus	Based on our initial planning work and discussions with management, we note that the Pension Fund holds a significant balance of unquoted investments, including Private Equity and Pooled Property funds. By their nature, these investments are more difficult to value because their valuation includes elements of judgement, which increases the risk of misstatement.
IAS 26 disclosure - Actuarial Present Value of Promised Retirement Benefits	Inherent risk	No change in risk or focus	<p>An actuarial estimate of the pension fund liability to pay future pensions is calculated by an independent firm of actuaries with specialist knowledge and experience. The estimate is based on a roll-forward of data from the previous triennial valuation as at 31 March 2019, updated where necessary, and has regard to local factors such as mortality rates and expected pay rises along with other assumptions around inflation and investment yields when calculating the liability.</p> <p>There is a risk that the valuation uses inappropriate assumptions to value the liability as at 31 March 2022.</p>
Disclosures on going concern	Area of focus	Change from inherent risk in prior year to area of focus in 2021/22	The unpredictability of the current environment gives rise to a risk that the Pension Fund would not appropriately disclose the key factors relating to going concern. Disclosures should be underpinned by management's assessment with particular reference to Covid-19 and other factors causing market volatility and the Pension Fund's actual year end financial position and performance for the going concern period of 12 months after the auditor's report date.

Overview of our 2021/22 audit strategy

Materiality



Audit scope

This Outline Audit Planning Report covers the work that we plan to perform to provide you with an audit opinion on whether the financial statements of London Borough of Hillingdon Pension Fund give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 31 March 2022 and of the income and expenditure for the year then ended.

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 Fund.

In addition to the above, we also perform procedures in relation to the IAS 19 report for London Borough of Hillingdon. Our work specifically focuses on gaining assurance that the data submitted to the actuary agrees to the Pension Fund's systems.

Overview of our 2021/22 audit strategy

Audit scope

Taking the above into account, and as articulated in this outline audit planning report, our professional responsibilities require us to independently assess the risks associated with providing an audit opinion and undertake appropriate procedures in response to that. Our Terms of Appointment with PSAA allow them to vary the fee dependent on “the auditors 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 ISA 540 (revised) and the value for money conclusion. Therefore to the extent any of these or any other risks are relevant in the context of the Pension Fund’s audit, we will discuss these with management as to the impact on the scale fee.

Overview of our 2021/22 audit strategy

Timeline

DLUHC have recently confirmed that the target date for the Fund to publish its draft accounts is by 31 July 2022 and the Fund should publish its approved and audited accounts by 30 November 2022, where it can. In Section 06 we have included a provisional timeline for the audit that will enable the Fund to meet the target date for publishing its audited accounts. We are working with the Council to deliver the audit ahead of 30 November.

Fees

We remain in discussion with PSAA about our proposed increase to the scale fee which we consider to be appropriate to deliver an audit compliant with audit quality requirements. We include in Section 07, our current view of the fees required to carry out the 2021/22 audit. We will update the Committee on any determinations by PSAA on fees.



02 Audit risks



Our response to significant risks

We have set out the significant risks (including fraud risks denoted by*) 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.

Misstatements due to fraud or error*

What is the risk?

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.

As a result, there is a risk that the financial statements as a whole are not free of material misstatements whether caused by fraud or error.

What will we do?

- ▶ Identify fraud risks during the planning stages.
- ▶ Inquire of management about risks of fraud and the controls put in place to address those risks.
- ▶ Understand the oversight given by those charged with governance of management's processes over fraud.
- ▶ Consider the effectiveness of management's controls designed to address the risk of fraud.
- ▶ Determine an appropriate strategy to address those identified risks of fraud.
- ▶ Perform mandatory procedures regardless of specifically identified fraud risks, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments in the preparation of the financial statements.

Misstatement of investment income and investment values through fraudulent journal entries*

What is the risk?

We identified a specific risk that, due to fraud or error, investment journals posted into the general ledger are incorrect, which could result in a misstatement of year-end investment value and/or investment income.

What will we do?

- Our approach will focus on testing the appropriateness of manual journal entries recorded in the general ledger related to investments and ensuring that:
- ▶ The amounts are consistent with the fund manager/custodian report;
 - ▶ Appropriate authorisations are obtained for posting the journals; and
 - ▶ The transactions are in the normal course of business or, if they are outside of the normal course, the business rationale will be requested and assessed for reasonableness.

Audit risks

Our response to significant risks (continued)

Risk of incorrect valuation of unquoted (Level 3) investments

Financial statement impact

We have assessed that the risk of incorrectly valuing investments is high for unquoted level 3 investments held by the Pension Fund.

Total of level 3 investments held by the Fund at 31 March 2021: £297m.

What is the risk?

The Fund's investments include unquoted pooled investment vehicles, such as private equity and pooled property investments.

The Fund makes judgements using information provided by investment managers to value those investments whose prices are not publically available. The material nature of these investments means that any error in judgement could result in a material valuation error.

Market volatility and uncertainties means such judgments can quickly become outdated, especially when there is a significant time period between the latest available audited information and the fund year end. Such variations could have a material impact on the financial statements.

These investment types made up 26% of the fund's total net assets in 2020/21, and as these investments are more complex to value, we have assessed the valuation of these investments as higher risk, as even a small movement in the assumptions could have a material impact on the financial statements.

What will we do?

We will:

- ▶ Assess the competence of valuation experts through review and analysis of ISAE 3402 internal control reports issued on the fund managers and the custodian;
- ▶ Where the ISAE 3402 reports are not issued at 31 March 2022, we will collect and review bridging letters;
- ▶ Review the basis of valuation for property investments and other unquoted investments, assessing the appropriateness of the valuation methods used;
- ▶ Where available, review the latest audited accounts for the relevant underlying investment funds and compare the net asset values with the valuation of the assets in the accounts of the Fund. We will also ensure there are no matters arising that highlight weaknesses in the Fund's valuation;
- ▶ If the latest audited accounts are issued at a different date compared to the reporting date of the Fund, we will perform roll forward procedures to support the valuation of the investments as of 31 March 2022, such as benchmark indexation for similar assets and analysis of cash movements in the gap period; and
- ▶ Perform analytical procedures by checking the valuation output for reasonableness against our own expectations.

Audit risks

Other areas of audit focus (continued)

What is the inherent risk?

IAS 26 disclosure - Actuarial Present Value of Promised Retirement Benefits

The Fund's IAS 26 calculation shows that the present value of promised retirement benefits amount to £2,039 million as at 31 March 2021.

The figure is material and subject to complex estimation techniques and judgements by the actuary, Hymans Robertson. The estimate is based on a roll-forward of data from the previous triennial valuation in 2020/21, updated where necessary, and has regard to local factors such as mortality rates and expected pay rises along with other assumptions around inflation and investment yields when calculating the liability.

There is a risk that the valuation uses inappropriate assumptions to calculate the liability as at 31 March 2022.

What will we do?

In order to address this risk we will carry out a range of procedures including:

- ▶ Assessing the competence of management experts, Hymans Robertson;
- ▶ Engaging with the NAO's consulting actuary and our EY Pensions team to review whether the IAS26 approach applied by the actuary is reasonable and compliant with IAS26;
- ▶ Engaging with EY Pensions to undertake procedures to create an auditor's estimate for the pension liability. We will leverage off the scope undertaken for IAS 19 valuation for the London Borough of Hillingdon; and
- ▶ Ensuring that the IAS26 disclosure is in line with the relevant standards and consistent with the valuation provided by the actuary.

Other areas of audit focus (continued)

What is the area of focus?

Going concern disclosure

There is a presumption that the Fund will continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future. However, the Fund 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 its admitted and scheduled bodies and the continuing volatility in capital markets, there is a need for the Fund to ensure that its going concern assessment, including its cashflow forecast, is thorough and appropriately comprehensive.

The Fund is then 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.

What will we do?

We will meet the requirements of the auditing standard on going concern (ISA 570) and consider the adequacy of the Fund's going concern assessment and its disclosure in the accounts by:

- Challenging management's identification of events or conditions impacting going concern.
- Testing management's resulting assessment of going concern by evaluating supporting evidence (including consideration of the risk of management bias).
- Reviewing the Fund's cashflow forecast covering the foreseeable future, to ensure that it has sufficient liquidity to continue to operate as a going concern.
- Undertaking a 'stand back' review to consider all of the evidence obtained, whether corroborative or contradictory, when we draw our conclusions on going concern.
- Challenging the disclosure made in the accounts in respect of going concern and any material uncertainties to ensure the final disclosure is adequate and sufficient.



03

Audit materiality



Materiality

Materiality

For planning purposes, we have set planning materiality for 2021/22 at £11.6m. This represents 1% of the Pension Fund's prior year net assets value from the draft financial statements. It will be reassessed throughout the audit process. We have provided supplemental information about audit materiality in Appendix C.



We request that the Audit Committee confirm their 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 75% of planning materiality, consistent year on year.

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 fund account and net asset statement. This was calculated as 5% of planning materiality, which is consistent year on year.

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



04

Scope of our audit



Scope of our audit

Objective and Scope of our audit

Under the Code of Audit Practice our principal objectives are to review and report on the Pension Fund's financial statements to the extent required by the relevant legislation and the requirements of the Code. We issue an audit report that covers:

Financial statement audit

Our objective is to form an opinion on the financial statements under International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). We also perform other procedures as required by auditing, ethical and independence standards, the Code and other regulations. We outline below the procedures we will undertake during the course of our audit.

Procedures required by standards

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

Procedures required by the Code

- Reviewing, and reporting on as appropriate, other information published with the financial statements.

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 2021/22 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 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 the Audit Committee, the Pensions Committee and management.

Internal audit:

We will meet regularly with the Head of Internal Audit, and review internal audit plans and the results of the team's work. We will reflect any findings in our audit plan, where they raise issues that could have an impact on the financial statements.



05

Indicative audit timeline





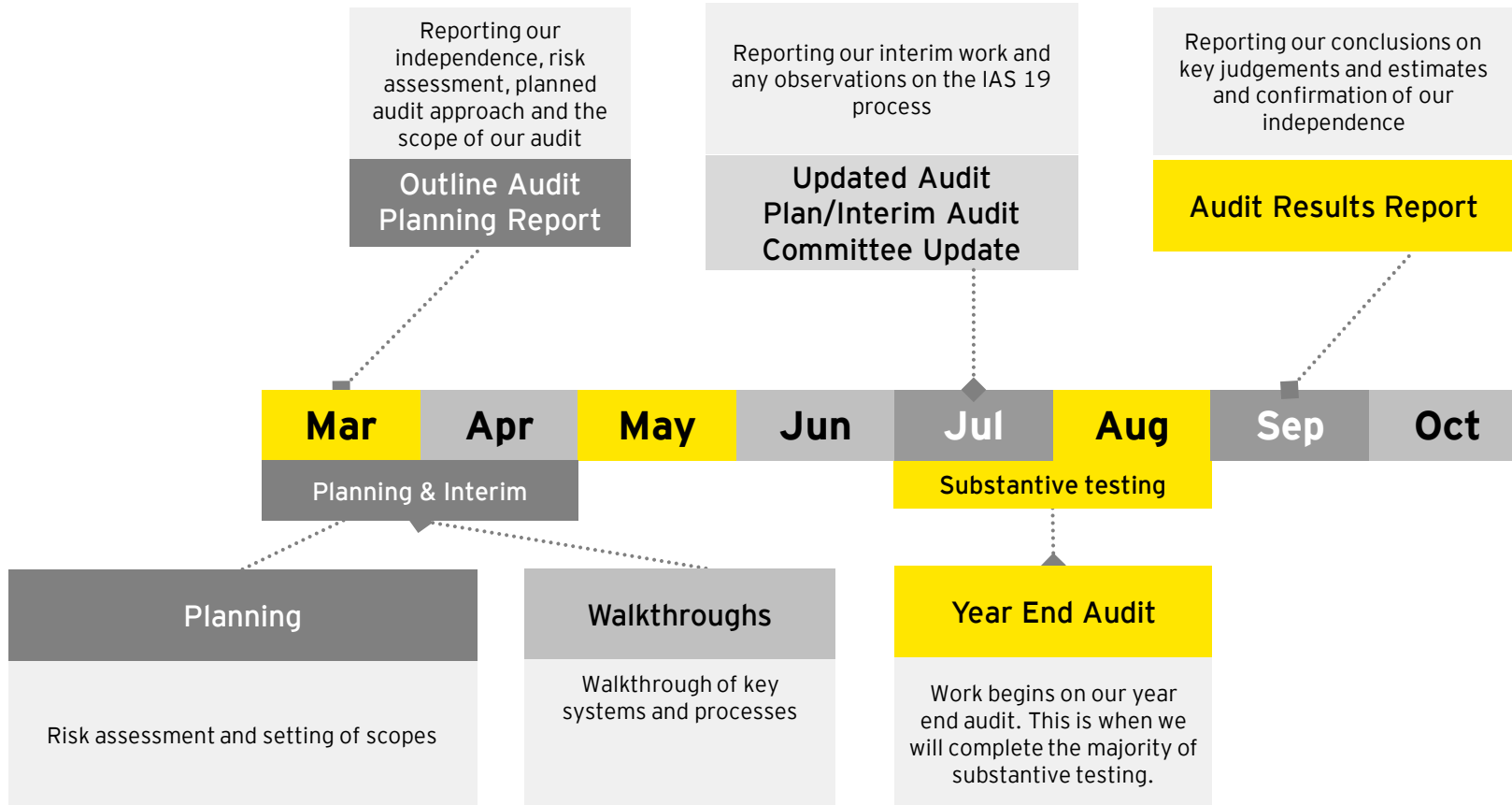
Indicative audit timeline

Indicative timetable of communication and deliverables

Indicative timeline

Below is an indicative timetable showing the key stages of the audit and the deliverables to provide to you through the audit cycle in 2021/22.

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





06

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

- ▶ The principal threats, if any, to objectivity and independence identified by Ernst & Young (EY) including consideration of all relationships between 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.

Final stage

- ▶ In order for you to assess the integrity, objectivity and independence of the firm and each covered person, we are required to provide a written disclosure of relationships (including the provision of non-audit services) that may bear on our integrity, objectivity and independence. This is required to have regard to relationships with the entity, its directors and senior management, its affiliates, and its connected parties and the threats to integrity or objectivity, including those that could compromise independence that these create. We are also required to disclose any safeguards that we have put in place and why they address such threats, together with any other information necessary to enable our objectivity and independence to be assessed;
- ▶ Details of non-audit/additional 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 have not identified any threats that would require mitigation safeguards. We therefore confirm that EY is independent and the objectivity and independence of Helen Thompson, 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, there are no long outstanding fees.

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 the 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.

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.

Management threats

Partners and employees of EY are prohibited from taking decisions on behalf of management of the Fund. 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.

Relationships, services and related threats and safeguards

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 2021

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 2 July 2021 and can be found here:

https://www.ey.com/en_uk/about-us/transparency-report-2021



07

Appendices



Appendix A

Fees

The duty to prescribe fees is a statutory function delegated to Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd (PSAA) by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government. PSAA has published a scale fee for all relevant bodies. This is defined as the fee required by auditors to meet statutory responsibilities under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in accordance with the NAO Code, the financial reporting requirements set out in the Code of Practice on Local Fund Accounting published by CIPFA/LASAAC, and the professional standards applicable to auditors' work.

	Planned fee 2021/22	Final Fee 2020/21
	£	£
Scale Fee - Code work (Note 1)	16,170	16,170
Additional work and associated fees (Note 2)		
Significant risks on investments	TBC	1,500-2,500
Going concern and PBSE assessments and disclosures	TBC	2,500-5,000
IAS19 assurances (Note 3)	5,500	5,000
Total fees	TBC	TBC

All fees exclude VAT




Notes:

1. 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. We note that for 2019/20 Code work, PSAA determined £13,694 as additional fee variation, which partially covered an increase in scale fee and partially related to the additional work undertaken by us to cover significant risks. This additional fee only covered a proportion of the total scale fee variation determined by us (i.e. £36,423) and submitted to PSAA for approval.
2. The 2020/21 final scale fee variations have yet to be determined, agreed with management and they will be subject to PSAA approval.
3. IAS19 work is annual to provide assurance to the auditor of the London Borough of Hillingdon. These additional fees are not subject to approval from PSAA.

Appendix B





Required communications with the Audit Committee

We have detailed the communications that we must provide to the audit committee.

		 Our Reporting to you
Required communications	 What is reported?	 When and where
Terms of engagement	Confirmation by the audit committee of acceptance of terms of engagement as written in the engagement letter signed by both parties.	The statement of responsibilities serves as the formal terms of engagement between the PSAA's appointed auditors and audited bodies.
Our responsibilities	Reminder of our responsibilities as set out in the engagement letter	The statement of responsibilities serves as the formal terms of engagement between the PSAA's appointed auditors and audited bodies.
Planning and audit approach	Communication of the planned scope and timing of the audit, any limitations and the significant risks identified. When communicating key audit matters this includes the most significant risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) including those that have the greatest effect on the overall audit strategy, the allocation of resources in the audit and directing the efforts of the engagement team	Outline audit planning report - April 2022
Significant findings from the audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Our view about the significant qualitative aspects of accounting practices including accounting policies, accounting estimates and financial statement disclosures ▶ Significant difficulties, if any, encountered during the audit ▶ Significant matters, if any, arising from the audit that were discussed with management ▶ Written representations that we are seeking ▶ Expected modifications to the audit report ▶ Other matters if any, significant to the oversight of the financial reporting process ▶ Findings and issues regarding the opening balance on initial audits (delete if not an initial audit) 	Audit results report - September 2022 (TBC)





Appendix B

Required communications with the Audit Committee (continued)

		 Our Reporting to you
Required communications	 What is reported?	  When and where
Going concern	<p>Events or conditions identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Whether the events or conditions constitute a material uncertainty ▶ Whether the use of the going concern assumption is appropriate in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements ▶ The adequacy of related disclosures in the financial statements 	Audit results report - September 2022 (TBC)
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 ▶ Material misstatements corrected by management 	Audit results report - September 2022 (TBC)
Subsequent events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Enquiries of the audit committee where appropriate regarding whether any subsequent events have occurred that might affect the financial statements 	Audit results report - September 2022 (TBC)
Fraud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Enquiries of the audit committee to determine whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud affecting the entity ▶ Any fraud that we have identified or information we have obtained that indicates that a fraud may exist ▶ Unless all of those charged with governance are involved in managing the entity, any identified or suspected fraud involving: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Management; b. Employees who have significant roles in internal control; or c. Others where the fraud results in a material misstatement in the financial statements ▶ The nature, timing and extent of audit procedures necessary to complete the audit when fraud involving management is suspected ▶ Any other matters related to fraud, relevant to Audit Committee responsibility 	Audit results report - September 2022 (TBC)





Appendix B

Required communications with the Audit Committee (continued)

		 Our Reporting to you
Required communications	 What is reported?	  When and where
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 - September 2022 (TBC)
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 <p>Communication whenever significant judgements are made about threats to objectivity and independence and the appropriateness of safeguards put in place.</p> <p>For public interest entities and listed companies, communication of minimum requirements as detailed in the FRC Revised Ethical Standard 2019:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Relationships between EY, the company and senior management, its affiliates and its connected parties ▶ Services provided by EY that may reasonably bear on the auditors' objectivity and independence ▶ Related safeguards ▶ Fees charged by EY analysed into appropriate categories such as statutory audit fees, tax advisory fees, other non-audit service fees 	<p>Outline audit planning report - April 2022</p> <p>Audit results report - September 2022 (TBC)</p>

Appendix B

Required communications with the Audit Committee (continued)

		 Our Reporting to you
Required communications	 What is reported?	  When and where
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ A statement of compliance with the Ethical Standard, including any non-EY firms or external experts used in the audit ▶ Details of any inconsistencies between the Ethical Standard and Group's policy for the provision of non-audit services, and any apparent breach of that policy ▶ Where EY has determined it is appropriate to apply more restrictive rules than permitted under the Ethical Standard ▶ The audit committee should also be provided an opportunity to discuss matters affecting auditor independence 	
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 - September 2022 (TBC)
Consideration of laws and regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Subject to compliance with applicable regulations, matters involving identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations, other than those which are clearly inconsequential and the implications thereof. Instances of suspected non-compliance may also include those that are brought to our attention that are expected to occur imminently or for which there is reason to believe that they may occur ▶ Enquiry of the audit committee into possible instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements and that the audit committee may be aware of 	Audit results report - September 2022 (TBC)
Internal controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Significant deficiencies in internal controls identified during the audit 	Audit results report - September 2022 (TBC)
Representations	Written representations we are requesting from management and/or those charged with governance	Audit results report - September 2022 (TBC)
Material inconsistencies and misstatements	Material inconsistencies or misstatements of fact identified in other information which management has refused to revise	Audit results report - September 2022 (TBC)
Auditors report	Any circumstances identified that affect the form and content of our auditor's report	Audit results report - September 2022 (TBC)

Additional audit information

Other required procedures during the course of the audit

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

Our responsibilities required by auditing standards

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

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.

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