



Audit Committee Supplement

Wyre Borough Council
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**Audit Committee meeting on Tuesday, 15 June 2021 at 6.00 pm in the
Council Chamber, Civic Centre, Poulton-le-Fylde.**

10. **External Audit Plan 2021/22** (Pages 3 - 34)

Report of the Council's external auditors – Deloitte.

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Planning report to the Audit Committee for the year ending 31 March 2021

June 2021

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Introduction

The key messages in this report:

Audit quality is our number one priority. We plan our audit to focus on audit quality and have set the following audit quality objectives for this audit:

- A robust challenge of the key judgements taken in the preparation of the financial statements.
- A strong understanding of your internal control environment.
- A well planned and delivered audit that raises findings early with those charged with governance.

We have pleasure in presenting our planning report to the Audit Committee for the 2021 audit. We would like to draw your attention to the key messages as set out below:

Audit Scope

Our principal audit objective is to obtain sufficient, relevant and reliable audit evidence to enable us to express an opinion on the statutory accounts of the Council prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting ("the Code") issued by CIPFA for the period ending 31 March 2021. We will conduct our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs UK") as adopted by the UK Auditing Practices Board ("APB") and Code of Audit Practice issued by the National Audit Office.

Our responsibilities as auditor, and the responsibilities of the Council, are set out in the 'PSAA Statement of responsibilities of auditors and audited bodies: Principal Local Authorities and Police Bodies' published by Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited.

Significant Risks

In our audit planning report last year, we identified the following areas of significant audit risk which we expect to remain as significant risks of material misstatement in the 2020/21 statement of accounts:

- **Inappropriate capitalisation of expenditure** – there is an inherent fraud risk associated with the under recording of expenditure in order for the Council to report a more favourable year-end position. One way that the Council can achieve this is through the posting of revenue expenditure to capital. We are aware, from our analysis, that capital additions have significantly increased at the Council in year and as a result we have assigned our risk to this area;
- **Property valuations** - The fair value of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) represents a significant balance in the Council's financial statements and is subject to valuation changes, impairment reviews and depreciation charges. Management is required to make material judgemental inputs and apply estimation techniques to calculate the year-end balance recorded in the balance sheet; and
- **Management override of controls** – auditing standards presume there is a risk that the accounts may be fraudulently misstated by management overriding controls. Key areas of focus are: bias in the preparation of accounting estimates; inappropriate journal entries; and transactions which have no economic substance.

Introduction

The key messages in this report (continued):

Value for Money

The National Audit Office's 2020 Code of Audit Practice revises the scope of the required work of the auditor on bodies' arrangements to secure value for money, moving away from a binary conclusion on arrangements in the audit report to a narrative commentary in a new "Auditor's Annual Report" (which replaces the Annual Audit Letter). The new requirements in this area are discussed further on page 19.

Brexit

The Council will be preparing its Statement of Accounts against the backdrop of continued uncertainty related to Brexit. The Council will also need to consider the inclusion of Brexit in the Statement of Accounts for 2020/21, particularly in the areas of risk reporting, going concern and impairment.

COVID-19

See pages 12 to 14 for details of how COVID-19 may impact the Council's Statement of Accounts, financial statements and the overall audit process.

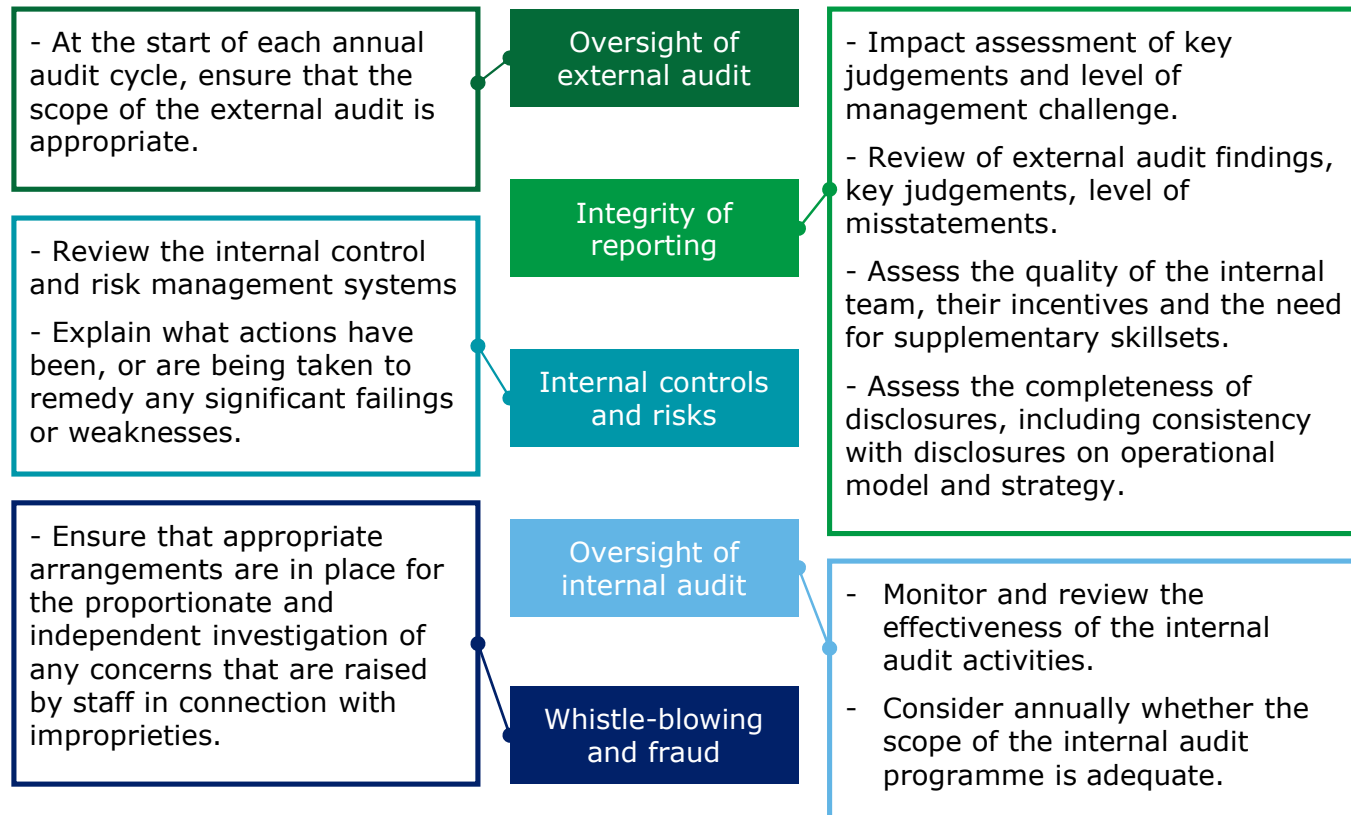
Responsibilities of the Audit Committee

Helping you fulfil your responsibilities

Why do we interact with the Audit Committee?

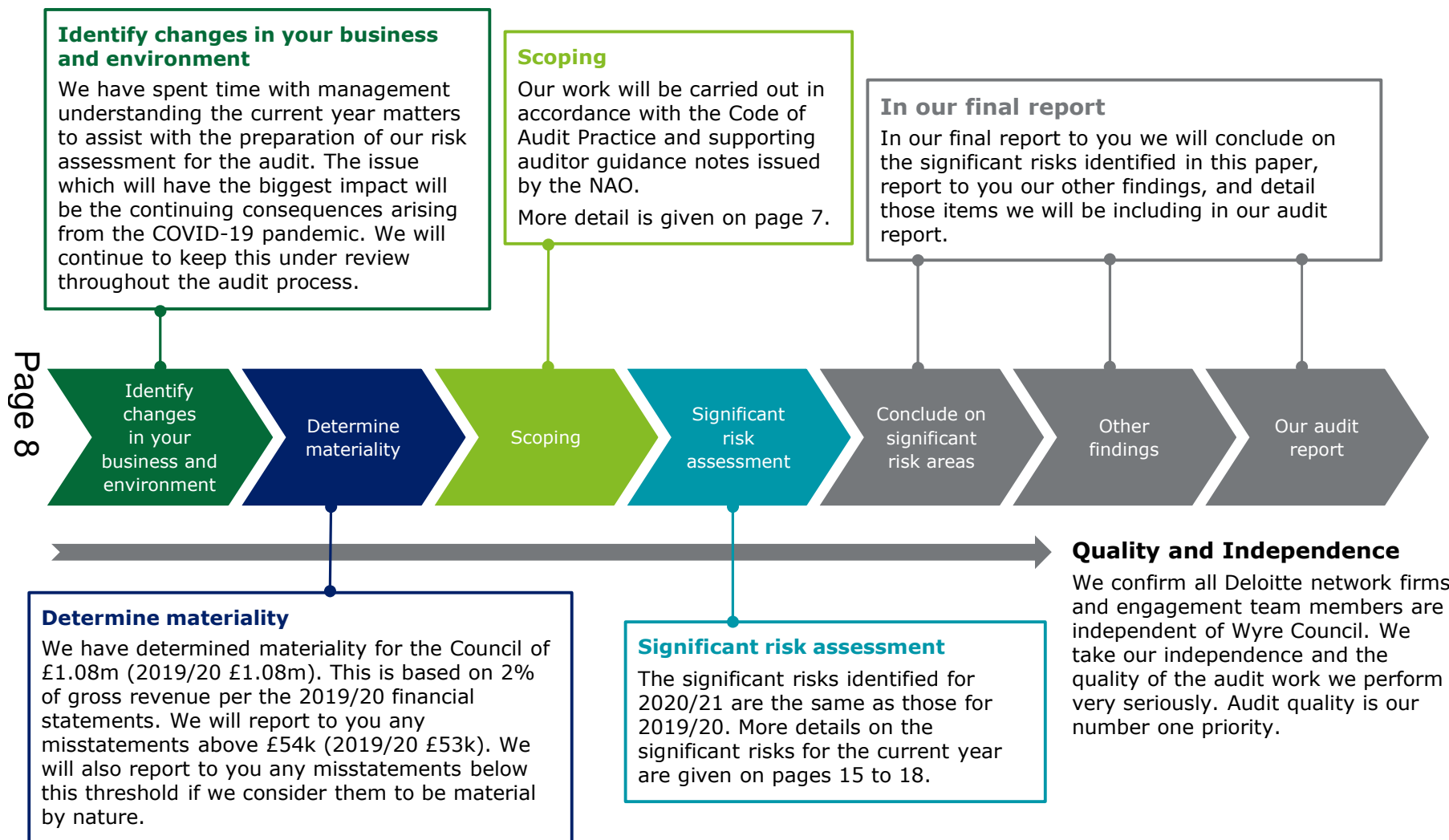
As a result of regulatory change in recent years, the role of the Audit Committee has significantly expanded. We set out here a summary of the core areas of Audit Committee responsibility to provide a reference in respect of these broader responsibilities.

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Our audit explained

We tailor our audit to your business and your strategy



Scope of work and approach

We have three key areas of responsibility under the Audit Code

Financial statements

We will conduct our audit in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice and supporting guidance issued by the National Audit Office ("NAO") and International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISA (UK)") as adopted by the UK Auditing Practices Board ("APB"). The Council will prepare its accounts under the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting ("the Code") issued by CIPFA and LASAAC.

We report on whether the financial statements:

- Give a true and fair view of the financial position and income and expenditure; and
- Are prepared in line with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting ("the Code").

Annual Governance Statement

We are required to report on whether other information published with the audited financial statements is consistent with the financial statements.

Other information includes information included in the Statement of Accounts, in particular the Narrative Report. It also includes the Annual Governance Statement which the Council is required to publish alongside the Statement of Accounts.

In reading the information given with financial statements, we take into account our knowledge of the Council, including that gained through work in relation to the Council's arrangements for securing value for money through economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.

Value for Money conclusion

The National Audit Office's 2020 Code of Audit Practice revises the scope of the required work of the auditor on bodies' arrangements to secure value for money, moving away from a binary conclusion on arrangements in the audit report to a narrative commentary in a new "Auditor's Annual Report" (which replaces the Annual Audit Letter). See page 19 for full details of the new requirements in this area.

Scope of work and approach

Our approach

Liaison with Internal Audit

The Auditing Standards Board's version of ISA (UK) 610 "Using the work of internal auditors" prohibits use of Internal Audit to provide "direct assistance" to the audit. Our approach to the use of the work of Internal Audit has been designed to be compatible with these requirements.

We will review Internal Audit reports and meet with the team to discuss their work. We will discuss the work plan for Internal Audit, and where they have identified specific material deficiencies in the control environment, we consider adjusting our testing so that the audit risk is covered by our work.

Using these discussions to inform our risk assessment, we can work together with Internal Audit to develop an approach that avoids inefficiencies and overlaps, therefore avoiding any unnecessary duplication of audit requirements on the Council's staff.

Approach to controls testing

Our risk assessment procedures will include obtaining an understanding of controls considered to be 'relevant to the audit'. This involves evaluating the design of the controls and determining whether they have been implemented ("D & I").

The results of our work in obtaining an understanding of controls and any subsequent testing of the operational effectiveness of controls will be collated and the impact on the extent of substantive audit testing required will be considered.

Promoting high quality reporting to stakeholders

We view the audit role as going beyond reactively checking compliance with requirements: we seek to provide advice on evolving good practice to promote high quality reporting.

We recommend the Council complete the Code checklist during drafting of their financial statements.

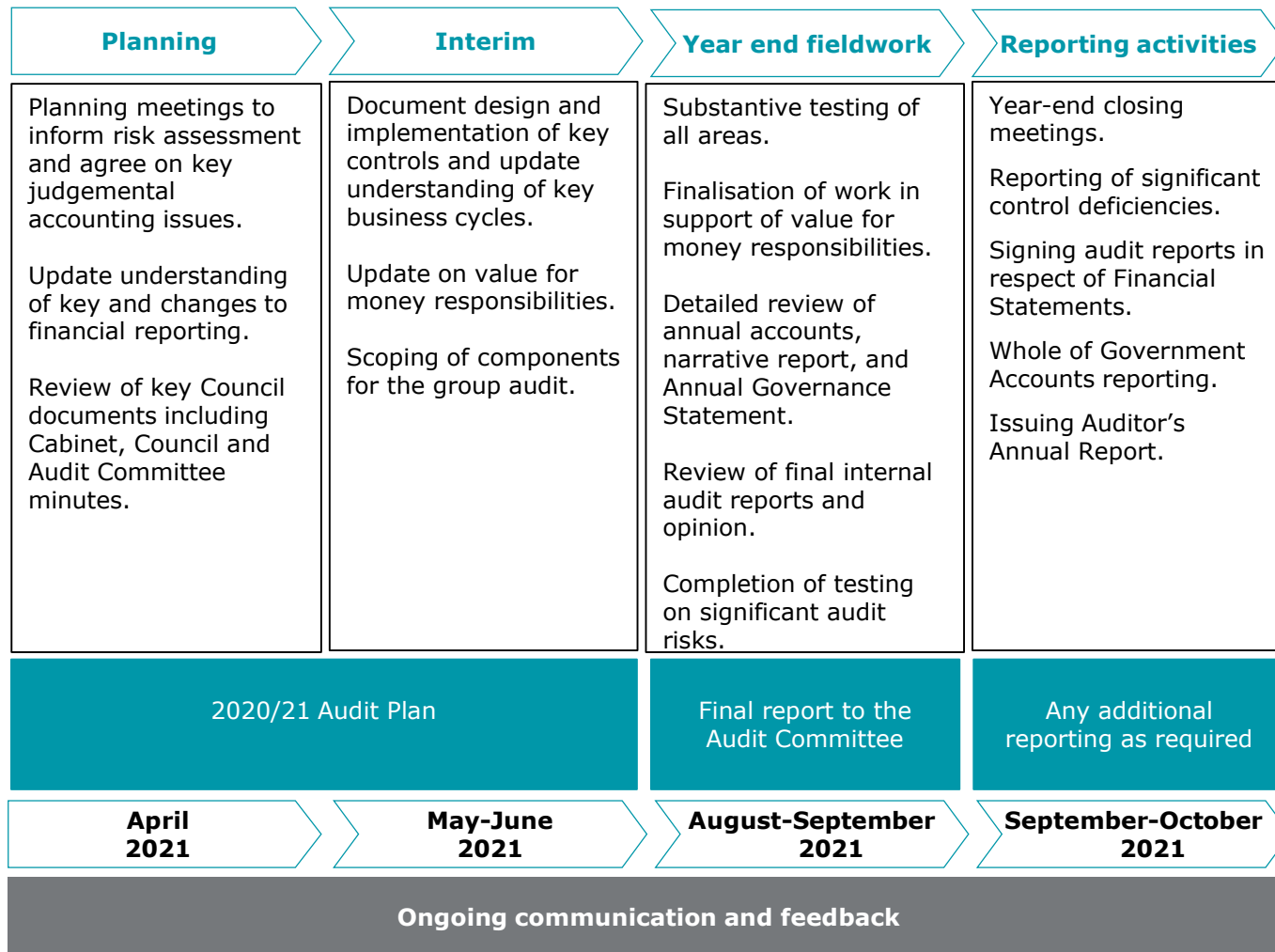
We would welcome early discussion on the planned format of the financial statements, and whether there is scope for simplifying or streamlining disclosures (including consideration of the recent CIPFA publication on streamlining local government accounts), as well as the opportunity to review a skeleton set of financial statements and an early draft of the narrative report ahead of the typical reporting timetable to feedback any comments to management.

Continuous communication and reporting

Planned timing of the audit

As the audit plan is executed throughout the year, the results will be analysed continuously and conclusions (preliminary and otherwise) will be drawn. The following sets out the expected timing of our reporting to and communication with you.

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Significant risks

Our risk assessment process

We consider a number of factors when deciding on the significant audit risks. These factors include:

- the significant risks and uncertainties previously reported in the Council's Statement of Accounts;
- the IAS 1 critical accounting estimates previously reported in the Council's Statement of Accounts;
- the disclosures made by the Audit Committee in their previous Audit Committee report;
- our assessment of materiality; and
- the changes that have occurred in the business and the environment it operates in since the last Statement of Accounts.

Deloitte view

Management must carefully consider the principal risks, uncertainties and accounting estimates of the Council.

Page 15 summarises the significant risks that we will focus on during our audit.

Principal risk and uncertainties

- Property valuations
- Fair value measurement
- Project management
- Future funding

Changes in your business and environment

- Impacts of COVID-19
- Impact of Brexit

IAS 1 Critical accounting estimates

- Property valuations
- Pension liabilities
- Lancashire Business Rates pool
- Provision for NNDR appeals

NAO – Auditor Guidance Note 06

The National Audit Office identified going concern, IFRS 16 Leases, transitional protection for certain pension scheme members and Guaranteed Minimum Pensions Equalisation as key issues in their Local Government Audit Planning guidance issued in January 2020.

We reviewed the approach being taken by the Council in response to these in the prior year audit and will refresh our understanding for the current year.

We do not believe any of these matters represent a significant audit risk but we will carefully review the approach being taken by the Council to address these issues.

Materiality

Our approach to materiality

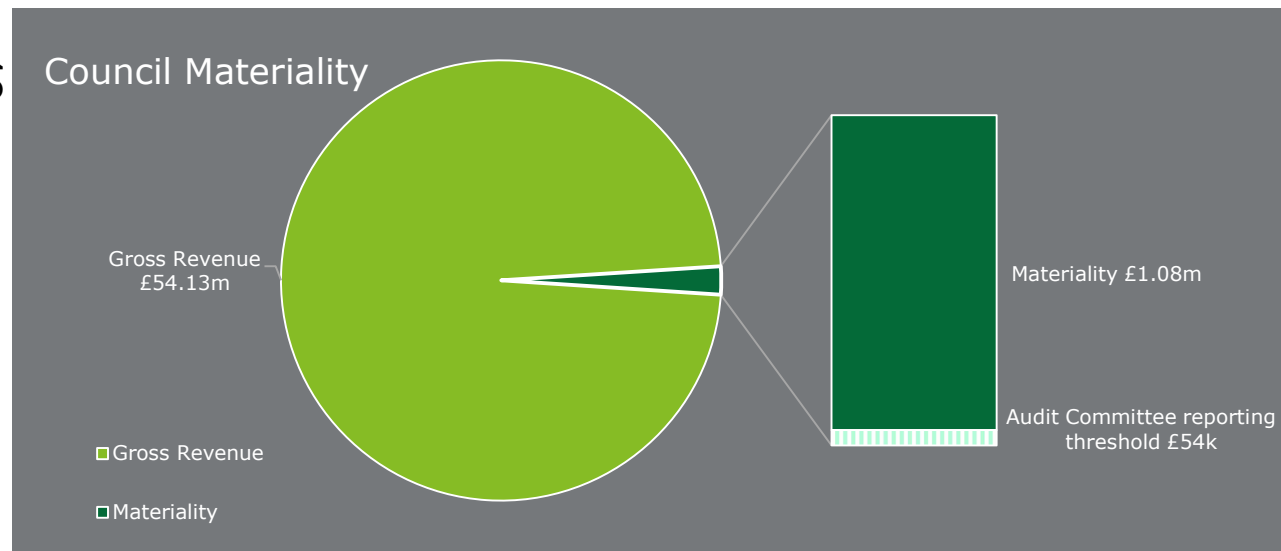
Basis of our materiality benchmark

- We have determined materiality for the Council as £1.08m, based on professional judgement, the requirements of auditing standards and the financial measures most relevant to users of the financial statements.
- We have used 2% of gross revenue based on the audited 2019/20 accounts as the benchmark for determining our preliminary materiality.

Reporting to those charged with governance

- We will report to you all misstatements found in excess of £54k (2019/20 £53k).
- We will report to you misstatements below this threshold if we consider them to be material by nature.

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Although materiality is the judgement of the audit partner, the Audit Committee must satisfy themselves that the level of materiality chosen is appropriate for the scope of the audit.

COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on our audit

Requirements	<p>CIPFA has issued guidance highlighting the importance of considering the impact of COVID-19 in the preparation of the financial statements, including communicating risks and governance impacts in narrative reporting. This is consistent with the Financial Reporting Council’s guidance to organisations on the importance of communicating the impact of COVID-19 and related uncertainties, including their impact on resilience and going concern assessments.</p> <p>Entity-specific explanations of the current and expected effects of COVID-19 and the Council’s plans to mitigate those effects should be included in the narrative reporting (including where relevant the Annual Governance Statement), including in the discussion on Principal Risks and Uncertainties impacting an organisation.</p> <p>As well as the effects upon reserves, financial performance and financial position, examples of areas highlighted by CIPFA include the impact on service provision, changes to the workforce and how they are deployed, impacts upon the supply chain, cash flow management, and plans for recovery. Risks highlighted include those relating to investments, capital programmes, and resilience of the community including partner organisations and charities.</p>
Actions	<p>We therefore expect a thorough assessment of the current and potential future effects of the COVID-19 pandemic including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A detailed analysis across the Council’s operations, including on its income streams, supply chains and cost base, and the consequent impacts on financial position and reserves; • The economic scenario or scenarios assumed in making forecasts and on the sensitivities arising should other potential scenarios materialise (including different funding scenarios); and • The effect of events after the reporting date, including the nature of non-adjusting events and an estimate of their financial effect, where possible.

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Impact on the Council	Impact on the Council’s Statement of Accounts	Impact on our audit
<p>We will consider the key impacts on the business such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interruptions to service provision • Supply chain disruptions • Unavailability of personnel • Reductions in income • The closure of facilities and premises 	<p>We have considered the impact of the outbreak on the Statement of Accounts, including the Narrative Report, discussed further on the next slide including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principal risk disclosures • Impact on property, plant and equipment • Valuation of commercial or investment properties • Impact on pension fund investment measurement and impairment • Going concern assessment • Events after the reporting period and relevant disclosures • Bad debts provision policy • Narrative reporting • Impairment of non-current assets • Allowance for expected credit losses 	<p>We have considered the impact on the audit including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource planning • Timetable of the audit • Impact on our risk assessment • Logistics including meetings with entity personnel

COVID-19 impact on the Statement of Accounts

Impact on property, plant and equipment	<p>The Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors issued a practice alert in March 2020, as a result of which valuers have identified a material valuation uncertainty at 31 March 2020 for most types of property valuation, resulting in disclosure in financial statements and “emphasis of matter” paragraphs in audit reports. By September 2020, RICS considered that there was no longer material uncertainty over valuations from that date, and therefore valuations at 31 March 2021 are not expected to be affected by material valuation uncertainties. However, the on-going financial impact of the pandemic has impacted valuations, both through demand for particular asset types and weakening the financial standing of tenants.</p> <p>The Council needs to consider its approach to the measurement of property, plant and equipment (PPE). Where property held at current value is based on market valuations the Council should consider with their valuers the impact that COVID-19 has had on current value. The Council will also need to consider whether there are any indications of impairment of assets requiring adjustment at 31 March 2021.</p>
Valuation of investment properties	<p>Following the COVID-19 pandemic, the fair value measurements for financial instruments and investment properties held by the Council needs to be reviewed against the conditions and assumptions at the measurement date. Although volatility is lower relative to 31 March 2020, there have been significant market movements during the year which may impact valuations.</p>
Impact on pension fund investment measurement	<p>As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic pension fund investments have been subject to volatility. It is important to engage with the pension fund to not only gather information regarding year-end measurements but to also understand any estimation techniques and any changes to those techniques that may be needed to measure the financial instruments. Where such volatility exists it may mean that the inputs used in the fair value measurement may change and may require a change of measurement technique, and consideration of the level of uncertainty in valuations where there is significantly more estimation.</p>
Expected credit losses	<p>Since 31 March 2020, there has been a significant downturn in economic activity, with many businesses and individuals significantly impacted. The Council will need to consider the provision for credit losses for receivables, including for expected credit losses for assets accounted for under IFRS 9.</p>

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COVID-19 impact on the Statement of Accounts

Financial risk disclosures	The Council needs to report on the impact of financial pressures and its financial sustainability in the narrative report and the relevant liquidity reporting requirements under the Code's adoption of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures.
Narrative and other reporting issues	The following areas will need to be considered by local authorities as having being impacted on by the COVID-19 pandemic. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Narrative reporting as well as the usual reporting requirements will need to cover the effects of the pandemic on services, operations, performance, strategic direction, resources and financial sustainability.• Reporting judgements and estimation uncertainty, the Council will need to report the impact on material transactions including decisions made on the measurements of assets and liabilities
Events after the reporting period	The economic environment and impact of the pandemic continues to be highly uncertain. The Council will need to consider the events after the Reporting Period and whether these events will be adjusting or non-adjusting and make decisions on a transaction by transaction basis. The nature of the COVID-19 pandemic will mean that the Council will need to continue to review and update these assessments up to the date the accounts are authorised for issue.


Significant risks


Significant risk dashboard


Risk	Material	Fraud risk	Planned approach to controls	Level of management judgement/ estimate	Management paper expected	Slide no.
Inappropriate capitalisation of expenditure			D+I			16
Management Override of Controls			D+I			17
Property valuations			D+I			18

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D+I: Assessing the design and implementation of key controls

 Low level of management judgement/ estimate

 Moderate level of management judgement/ estimate

 High level of management judgement/ estimate

Significant risks

Risk 1 – Inappropriate capitalisation of expenditure

Risk identified

Under UK auditing standards, there is a presumed risk of revenue recognition due to fraud. We have rebutted this risk, and instead believe that the fraud risk lies within the capitalisation of expenditure in year.

This is because there is an inherent fraud risk associated with the recording of expenditure in order for the Council to report a more favourable year-end position. One way that Local Authorities can manipulate the expenditure outturn is through the inappropriate capitalisation of revenue expenditure. Based on our analysis, capital additions have significantly increased at the Council in year and as a result we believe that if the Council were to inappropriately record expenditure it would be through the inappropriate capitalisation of revenue items.

Our response

Our work in this area will include the following:

- We will obtain an understanding of the design and implementation of the key controls in place in relation to recording capital expenditure;
- We will perform focused testing in relation to capital expenditure in order to ensure that the value is disclosed accurately and it meets the definition of capital expenditure.

Significant risks

Risk 2 – Management override of controls

Risk identified	<p>In accordance with ISA 240 (UK), management override of controls is a significant risk due to fraud for all entities. This risk area includes the potential for management to use their judgement to influence the financial statements as well as the potential to override the Council's controls for specific transactions.</p> <p>The key judgements in the financial statements include those which we have selected to be the significant audit risks, (completeness of accrued expenditure, and the Council's property valuations) and any one off and unusual transactions where management could show bias. These are inherently the areas in which management has the potential to use their judgment to influence the financial statements.</p>
Our response	<p>In considering the risk of management override, we plan to perform the following audit procedures that directly address this risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We will test the design and implementation of key controls in place around journal entries and key management estimates;• We will risk assess journals and select items for detailed testing. The journal entries will be selected using computer-assisted profiling based on areas which we consider to be of increased interest;• We will review accounting estimates for biases that could result in material misstatements due to fraud; and,• We will obtain an understanding of the business rationale of significant transactions that we become aware of that are outside of the normal course of business for the Council, or that otherwise appear to be unusual, given our understanding of the entity and its environment.

Significant risks

Risk 3 – Property Valuations

Risk identified The fair value of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) represents a significant balance in the Council’s financial statements and is subject to valuation changes, impairment reviews and depreciation charges. Management is required to make material judgemental inputs and apply estimation techniques to calculate the year-end balance recorded in the balance sheet. A small movement or error in these assumptions could result in a material change in the year end valuation.

Our response In considering property valuations, we plan to perform the following audit procedures that directly address this risk:

- We will test the design and implementation of key controls in place around the property valuation, and how the Council assures itself that there are no material impairments or changes in value for the assets not covered by the annual valuation;
- We will review any revaluations performed in the year, assessing whether they have been performed in a reasonable manner, on a timely basis and by suitably qualified individuals;
- We will review the approach used by the Council to assess the risk that assets not subject to revaluation are materially misstated;
- We will use our valuation specialists, Deloitte Real Estate, to support our review and challenge the appropriateness of the Council’s assumptions on its assets values between April 2020 and Year end; and
- We will test a sample of revalued assets and re-perform the calculation assessing whether the movement has been recorded through the correct line of the accounts.

Value for Money

Areas of focus

We are required to consider the Council's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources. Under the revised requirements of the Code of Audit Practice 2020 and related Auditor Guidance Note 03, we are required to:

- Perform work to understand the Council's arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources against each of the three reporting criteria:
 - **Financial sustainability:** How the body plans and manages its resources to ensure it can continue to deliver its services.
 - **Governance:** How the body ensures that it makes informed decisions and properly manages its risks.
 - **Improving economy, efficiency and effectiveness:** How the body uses information about its costs and performance to improve the way it manages and delivers its services;
- Undertake a risk assessment to identify whether there are any risks of significant weaknesses in arrangements;
- If any risks of significant weaknesses are identified, perform procedures to determine whether there is in fact a significant weakness in arrangements, and if so to make recommendations for improvement;
- Issue a narrative commentary in the Auditor's Annual Report (which replaces the Annual Audit Letter), setting out the work undertaken in respect of the reporting criteria and our findings, including any explanation needed in respect of judgements or local context for findings. If significant weaknesses are identified, the weaknesses and recommendations will be included in the reporting, together with follow-up of previous recommendations and whether they have been implemented. Where relevant, we may include reporting on any other matters arising we consider relevant to VfM arrangements, which might include emerging risks or issues.
- Where significant weaknesses are identified, report this by exception within our financial statement audit opinion.

The National Audit Office and the audit firms are continuing to discuss the practical implementation of these new requirements and expectations as to the extent of procedures underpinning these requirements, including the timetable required for VfM work and reporting for 2020/21. Expectations in this area are likely to continue to evolve as practical issues emerge in implementation.

Specific areas that we expect to focus on in understanding the Council's arrangements include the Council's response to the financial pressures from COVID-19 in 2020/21, and the Council's longer term planning for financial sustainability.

Revisions to auditing standards coming into effect

ISA (UK) 570 – Going concern

The Financial Reporting Council (FRC) issued a revised going concern standard in September 2019, that takes effect for periods commencing on or after 15 December 2019. For Local Government bodies, this will be March 2021 year ends and later.

The revision was made in response to recent enforcement cases and well-publicised corporate failures where the auditor's report failed to highlight concerns about the prospects of entities which collapsed shortly after.

We have summarised below the key areas of change in the standard – however, the Public Audit Forum is also consulting on changes to Practice Note 10, with the intention of reflecting public sector considerations in the approach to going concern, and so the ultimate impact of ISA (UK) 570 changes will be affected by this.

The key changes affect:

- Risk assessment procedures and related activities, increasing consideration of the entity's business model, operations and financing
- The auditor's evaluation of management's assessment of the going concern assumption (which therefore requires a clearly documented assessment)
- Enhanced professional scepticism requirements, including around the evaluation of the sufficiency and appropriateness of audit evidence
- Considering the appropriateness of disclosures; and
- Reporting in enhanced audit reports.

"The revised standard means UK auditors will follow significantly stronger requirements than those required by current international standards."

FRC's press release, 30 September 2019

Revisions to auditing standards coming into effect

ISA (UK) 540 – Auditing Accounting Estimates and Related Disclosures

Since 2015, the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) has sought to identify audit issues relating to accounting estimates for financial institutions and other entities. Initially, this focused on the impact of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, because it would fundamentally change the way that banks and other entities account for loan assets and other credit exposures.

However, the IAASB concluded that most, if not all, issues identified for expected credit losses would be equally relevant when auditing other complex accounting estimates. Accordingly, a holistic revision of ISA 540 was undertaken and the new standard takes effect for periods commencing on or after 1 January 2020. For Local Government bodies, this will be March 2021 year ends and later.

We summarise on the next few slides how this will impact our audit.

"There is a clear need to update ISA 540 to support better quality audits of increasingly complex accounting estimates"

FRC letter to the IAASB, July 2017

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Area of change	Impact on our audit	Impact on the directors
Assessment of oversight and governance relating to estimates	In connection with our planning work to understand the entity and its environment, including internal control, we will specifically inquire regarding management's processes, and the oversight and governance of those processes relating to accounting estimates.	You will need to consider the adequacy of your processes and controls over estimates, and documentation thereof.

Revisions to auditing standards coming into effect

ISA (UK) 540 – Auditing Accounting Estimates and Related Disclosures

Area of change

Impact on our audit

Impact on the directors

Identification of inherent risk factors; separate assessment of inherent risk and control risk

Recognising a spectrum of inherent risk, we will assess risks of material misstatement in estimates with reference not only to estimation uncertainty, but also complexity, subjectivity or other inherent risk factors, and the interrelationship among them.

You will need to provide clear documented rationale for (a) the selection and application of the method, assumptions and data in making the accounting estimate, including any changes in the current year, and controls relating to those aspects; and/or (b) the selection of a point estimate and related disclosures for inclusion in the financial statements.

Objectives-based work effort requirements

We will specifically assess control risk relating to estimates, which may require us to evaluate the design and determine implementation of an increased number of internal controls. Our subsequent audit procedures will be responsive to this assessment, and designed to obtain evidence around the methods, significant assumptions, data and (where applicable) the selection of a point estimate and related disclosures about estimation uncertainty.

Enhanced “stand back” requirement, to evaluate the audit evidence obtained

We will specifically design our procedures, to enhance our application of professional scepticism, so that they are not biased towards finding corroborative evidence; our overall evaluation of the evidence obtained will weigh both corroborative and contradictory evidence.

You should expect more challenge of the evidence provided in support of accounting estimates, use of external data sources and your consideration of contradictory evidence.

Revisions to auditing standards coming into effect

ISA (UK) 540 – Auditing Accounting Estimates and Related Disclosures

Area of change

Impact on our audit

Impact on the directors

Enhanced requirements about whether disclosures are “reasonable”

The extant ISA 540 required us to evaluate whether disclosures were “adequate”. The change to “reasonable” will involve greater consideration of the overall meaning conveyed through disclosures. For example, where estimation uncertainty associated with an estimate is multiple times materiality, we will consider whether the disclosures appropriately convey the high degree of estimation uncertainty and the range of possible outcomes.

You should expect more challenge on disclosures relating to estimates, particularly for where you have selected a point estimate from a range and those with high estimation uncertainty.

New requirements when communicating with those charged with governance

In accordance with ISA (UK) 260 and ISA (UK) 265, our communications from the audit have included significant qualitative aspects of your accounting practices and significant deficiencies in internal control. With the revised ISA (UK) 540, these communications will specifically include matters regarding accounting estimates and take into account whether the reasons for our risk assessment relate to estimation uncertainty, or the effects of complexity, subjectivity or other inherent risk factors.

You should expect increased reporting in relation to accounting estimates which may be mirrored in our audit report if it involves a Key Audit Matter.

Areas where we consider the impact to be greatest:

Key areas impacted will include property valuations, revenue recognition and provisioning, accruals and provisions.

Purpose of our report and responsibility statement

Our report is designed to help you meet your governance duties

What we report

Our report is designed to establish our respective responsibilities in relation to the financial statements audit, to agree our audit plan and to take the opportunity to ask you questions at the planning stage of our audit. Our audit plan, includes our consideration of key audit judgements and our planned scope.

What we don't report

As you will be aware, our audit is not designed to identify all matters that may be relevant to the Council.

Also, there will be further information you need to discharge your governance responsibilities, such as matters reported on by management or by other specialist advisers.

Finally, the views on internal controls and business risk assessment in our final report should not be taken as comprehensive or as an opinion on effectiveness since they will be based solely on the audit procedures performed in the audit of the financial statements and the other procedures performed in fulfilling our audit plan.

Use of this report

This report has been prepared for the Audit Committee on behalf of the Council, as a body, and we therefore accept responsibility to you alone for its contents. We accept no duty, responsibility or liability to any other parties, since this report has not been prepared, and is not intended, for any other purpose. Except where required by law or regulation, it should not be made available to any other parties without our prior written consent.

Other relevant communications

We will update you if there are any significant changes to the audit plan.

In the prior year, we communicated audit findings and control recommendations to management, and these will be followed up as part of our audit visits to assess how these have been addressed in the current year.

We welcome the opportunity to discuss our report with you and receive your feedback.

Deloitte LLP

Newcastle upon Tyne | June 2021

Appendices

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Fraud responsibilities and representations

Responsibilities explained



Your Responsibilities:

The primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with management and those charged with governance, including establishing and maintaining internal controls over the reliability of financial reporting, effectiveness and efficiency of operations and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.



Our Responsibilities:

- We are required to obtain representations from your management regarding internal controls, assessment of risk and any known or suspected fraud or misstatement.
- As auditors, we obtain reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error.
- As set out in the significant risks section of this document, we have identified the risk of fraud in expenditure accruals and management override of controls as key audit risks for the Council.



Fraud Characteristics:

- Misstatements in the financial statements can arise from either fraud or error. The distinguishing factor between fraud and error is whether the underlying action that results in the misstatement of the financial statements is intentional or unintentional.
- Two types of intentional misstatements are relevant to us as auditors – misstatements resulting from fraudulent financial reporting and misstatements resulting from misappropriation of assets.

We will request the following to be stated in the representation letter signed on behalf of the Council:

- We acknowledge our responsibilities for the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control to prevent and detect fraud and error.
- We have disclosed to you the results of our assessment of the risk that the financial statements may be materially misstated as a result of fraud.
- We are not aware of any fraud or suspected fraud / We have disclosed to you all information in relation to fraud or suspected fraud that we are aware of and that affects the entity or group and involves:
 - (i) management;
 - (ii) employees who have significant roles in internal control; or
 - (iii) others where the fraud could have a material effect on the financial statements.
- We have disclosed to you all information in relation to allegations of fraud, or suspected fraud, affecting the entity's financial statements communicated by employees, former employees, analysts, regulators or others.

Fraud responsibilities and representations

Inquiries

We will make the following inquiries regarding fraud:



Management:

- Management's assessment of the risk that the financial statements may be materially misstated due to fraud, including the nature, extent and frequency of such assessments.
- Management's process for identifying and responding to the risks of fraud in the entity.
- Management's communication, if any, to those charged with governance regarding its processes for identifying and responding to the risks of fraud in the entity.
- Management's communication, if any, to employees regarding its views on business practices and ethical behaviour.
- Whether management has knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud affecting the entity.
- We plan to involve management from outside the finance function in our inquiries.



Internal audit

- Whether internal audit has knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud affecting the entity, and to obtain its views about the risks of fraud.



Those charged with governance

- How those charged with governance exercise oversight of management's processes for identifying and responding to the risks of fraud in the entity and the internal control that management has established to mitigate these risks.
- Whether those charged with governance have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud affecting the entity.
- The views of those charged with governance on the most significant fraud risk factors affecting the entity.

Independence and fees

As part of our obligations under International Standards on Auditing (UK), we are required to report to you on the matters listed below:

Independence confirmation

We confirm the audit engagement team, and others in the firm as appropriate, Deloitte LLP and, where applicable, all Deloitte network firms are independent of the Council and will reconfirm our independence and objectivity to the Audit Committee for the year ending 31 March 2021 in our final report to the Audit Committee.

Fees

There are no non-audit fees for 2020/21 outside of those noted in the table on the following page.

Non-audit services

We continue to review our independence and ensure that appropriate safeguards are in place including, but not limited to, the rotation of senior partners and professional staff and the involvement of additional partners and professional staff to carry out reviews of the work performed and to otherwise advise as necessary.

Relationships

We have no other relationships with the Council, its directors, senior managers and affiliates, and have not supplied any services to other known connected parties.

Independence and fees (continued)

The professional fees expected to be charged by Deloitte in the period from 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021 are as follows:

	Current year £	Prior year £
Financial statement audit including Whole of Government Accounts [1]*	37,470	37,470
New value for money arrangements [2]*	TBC	-
Total audit	37,470	37,470
Housing Benefits certification	-	8,000
Total assurance services	-	8,000
Total fees	37,470	45,470

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[1] The fee reflected here is the scale fee. In line with recent PSAA correspondence that scale fees should be negotiated by each s151 officer based on the individual circumstances of each body, we will be looking to discuss with the Council the current level of fee.

[2] We expect the fee for the work under the new Value for Money arrangements to be in the range of £5-10k.

* All additional fees are subject to agreement with PSAA.

Our approach to quality

AQR team report and findings

Audit quality remains our number one priority and we have a relentless commitment to it. We continue to invest in and enhance our Audit Quality Monitoring and Measuring programme.

In July 2020 the Financial Reporting Council (“FRC”) issued individual reports on each of the seven largest firms, including Deloitte, on Audit Quality Inspections providing a summary of the findings of its Audit Quality Review (“AQR”) team for the 2019/20 cycle of reviews.

We greatly value the FRC reviews of our audit engagements and firm wide quality control systems, a key aspect of evaluating our audit quality.

We are pleased with our results for the inspections of FTSE 350 entities achieving 90% assessed as good or needing limited improvement, which included some of our highest risk audits. Our objective is for 100% of our audits to be assessed as good or needing limited improvement and we know we still have work to do in order to meet this standard. We are however, extremely disappointed one engagement received a rating of significant improvements required during the period. This is viewed very seriously within Deloitte and we have worked with the AQR to agree a comprehensive set of swift and significant firm wide actions.

We are also pleased to see the impact of our previous actions on prior year adjustments is reflected in the results of current year inspections with no findings in this areas. In addition the FRC identified good practice examples including in: risk assessment, group oversight, our comprehensive IFRS9 expected credit loss audit programme and our audit committee reporting.

Embedding a culture of challenge in our audit practice underpins the key pillars of our audit strategy. We invest continually in our firm wide processes and controls, which we seek to develop globally, to underpin consistency in delivering high quality audits whilst ensuring engagement teams exercise professional scepticism through robust challenge.

All the AQR public reports are available on its website.

<https://www.frc.org.uk/auditors/audit-quality-review/audit-firm-specific-reports>

Our approach to quality

AQR team report and findings

The AQR's 2019/20 Audit Quality Inspection Report on Deloitte LLP

"We reviewed 17 individual audits this year and assessed 13 (76%) as requiring no more than limited improvements. Of the ten FTSE 350 audits we reviewed this year, we assessed nine (90%) as achieving this standard."

"We have highlighted in this report aspects of firm-wide procedures which should be improved, including strengthening the monitoring of the firm's audit quality initiatives."

"Our key findings related principally to the need to:

- Improve the extent of challenge over cash flow forecasts in relation to the impairment of goodwill and other assets.
- Enhance the effectiveness of substantive analytical review and other testing for revenue.
- Improve the assessment and extent of challenge regarding management's estimates, particularly for model testing."

"The firm has taken steps to address the key findings in our 2019 public reports, with actions that included focused training and standardising the firm's audit work programs. We have identified improvements, for example in the audit of potential prior year adjustments and related disclosures, a key finding last year. We also identified good practice in a number of areas of the audits we reviewed (including effective group oversight and robust risk assessment) and in the firm-wide procedures (including the firm's milestone program, with expected dates for the phasing of the audit monitored by the firm)."



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