



# Dorset Pension Fund Audit Plan

Year ending 31 March 2024

20 May 2024



# Contents



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Section	Page	
Key matters	3	The contents of this report relate only to the matters which have come to our attention, which we believe need to be reported to you as part of our audit planning process. It is not a comprehensive record of all the relevant matters, which may be subject to change, and in particular we cannot be held responsible to you for reporting all of the risks which may affect the Pension Fund or all weaknesses in your internal controls. This report has been prepared solely for your benefit and should not be quoted in whole or in part without our prior written consent. We do not accept any responsibility for any loss occasioned to any third party acting, or refraining from acting on the basis of the content of this report, as this report was not prepared for, nor intended for, any other purpose.
Introduction and headlines	5	
Significant risks identified	7	
Other matters	10	
Our approach to materiality	12	
IT audit strategy	14	
Audit logistics and team	15	
Independence and non-audit services	16	
Audit Fees	17	
Communication of audit matters with those charged with governance	19	
Escalation policy	21	
Addressing and preparing for the backstop	22	

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# Key matters

## National context

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

Triennial valuations for local government pension funds have been published. These valuations, which are as at 31 March 2022, provide updated information regarding the funding position of local government pension funds and set employer contribution rates for the period 2023/24 to 2025/26. In November 2023, the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) published the outcome of their consultation on local government pension scheme investments. The government will now implement proposals which include revised investment strategy statement guidance that funds should transfer all assets to their pool by 31 March 2025, regulation to require funds to set a plan to invest up to 5% of assets in levelling up the UK and revised investment strategy statement guidance to require funds to consider investments to meet the government's ambition of a 10% allocation to private equity. The Chancellor has also outlined plans that local government pension funds will be invested in pools of £200bn or more by 2040.

DLUHC have also consulted on proposals to require local government pension scheme administering authorities in England and Wales to assess, manage and report on climate-related risks, in line with the recommendations of the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). Climate risk (TCFD) reporting in the LGPS is expected to commence from 1 April 2024, with first reports due in late 2025. We are also aware that administration teams will be tasked with implementing the McCloud remedy for qualifying members' pensions which came into force from 1 October 2023.

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

## Audit Reporting Delays

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

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

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

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# Key matters - continued

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## Our Responses

- In 2023 Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd (PSAA) awarded a contract for the audit of the Pension Fund to begin with effect from 2023/24. As a firm, we are absolutely committed to audit quality and financial reporting in the local government sector. Our proposed work and fee, as set out in this Audit Plan has been agreed with the Director of Finance. Later in this Audit Plan we set out the four contractual stage payments for this fee, with payment based on delivery of specified audit milestones.
- To ensure close working with our local audited bodies and an efficient audit process, our preference as a firm is to work on site with you and your officers. Please confirm in writing if this is acceptable to you, and that your officers will make themselves available to our audit team. This is also in compliance with our delivery commitments in our contract with PSAA.
- We offer a private meeting with the Chief Executive twice a year, and with the Chief Financial Officer quarterly as part of our commitment to keep you fully informed on the progress of the audit.
- At an appropriate point within the audit, we would also like to meet informally with the Chair of your Audit and Governance Committee, to brief them on the status and progress of the audit work to date.
- We will continue to provide you and your Audit and Governance Committee with sector updates providing our insight on issues from a range of sources and other sector commentators via our updates to that Committee.
- We hold annual financial reporting workshops for our audited bodies to access the latest technical guidance and interpretations, to discuss issues with our experts and to facilitate networking links with other audited bodies to support consistent and accurate financial reporting across the sector.

## Prior year disclaimer

If a disclaimer of opinion is issued in the prior year as a result of managing the local government audit backlog, there may need to be an amendment to this plan. Our approach to any additional work required as a result will be reported to the Audit and Governance Committee. This audit plan is therefore issued based upon the work we have been able to complete to date and the information available to us at the time of issue.

# Introduction and headlines

## Purpose

This document provides an overview of the planned scope and timing of the statutory audit of Dorset Pension Fund ('the Pension Fund') for those charged with governance.

## Respective responsibilities

The National Audit Office ('the NAO') has issued a document entitled Code of Audit Practice ('the Code'). This summarises where the responsibilities of auditors begin and end and what is expected from the audited body. The NAO is in the process of updating the Code and we will communicate any implications of the revised code on this audit.

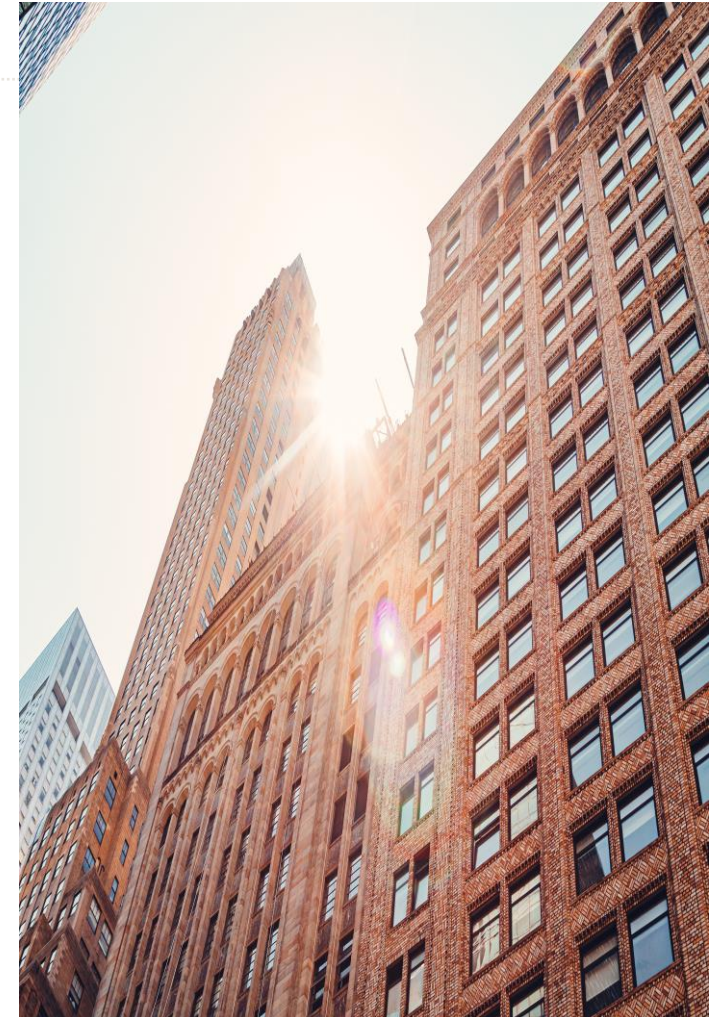
Our respective responsibilities are also set out in the Terms of Appointment and Statement of Responsibilities issued by Public Sector Audit Appointments (PSAA), the body responsible for appointing us as auditor of the Pension Fund. We draw your attention to these documents.

## Scope of our audit

The scope of our audit is set in accordance with the Code and International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) (UK). We are responsible for forming and expressing an opinion on the Pension Fund's financial statements that have been prepared by management with the oversight of those charged with governance (the Audit and Governance Committee).

The audit of the financial statements does not relieve management or the Audit and Governance Committee of your responsibilities. It is the responsibility of the Pension Fund to ensure that proper arrangements are in place for the conduct of its business, and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for. We have considered how the Pension Fund is fulfilling these responsibilities.

Our audit approach is based on a thorough understanding of the Pension Fund's business and is risk based.



# Introduction and headlines

## Significant risks

Those risks requiring special audit consideration and procedures to address the likelihood of a material financial statement error have been identified as:

- Management over-ride of controls;
- Valuation of Level 3 Investments; and
- Valuation of directly held property.

We will communicate significant findings on these areas as well as any other significant matters arising from the audit to you in our Audit Findings (ISA 260) Report.

## Materiality

We have determined planning materiality to be £35m for the Pension Fund, which equates to approximately 1% of your expected gross investment assets as at 31 March 2024.

We have determined a lower specific planning materiality for the Fund Account of £9.5m, which equates to approximately 6% of the forecast gross expenditure for the year of the fund account.

We are obliged to report uncorrected omissions or misstatements other than those which are 'clearly trivial' to those charged with governance.

Clearly trivial has been set at £1.750m.

## Audit logistics

Our planning work took place in March 2024 and we expect that our final audit will take place from July 2024 to September 2024. Our key deliverables are this Audit Plan and our Audit Findings Report.

Our preference is for elements of our work to take place on-site alongside your officers.

Our proposed fee for the audit will be £90,591 for the Pension Fund, subject to the Pension Fund delivering a good set of financial statements and working papers and no significant new financial reporting matters arising that require additional time and/or specialist input.

Our understanding is that the Custodian does not independently value the Pension Fund's investments, meaning we are not able to rely on the triangulation of the valuations included in the financial statements to investment manager and custodian confirmations for these investments. As a result, we carry out further audit procedures to gain assurance over the valuations of these investments.

For Level 1 and Level 2 investments we will agree these to available market information where available and we will supplement this with other information (e.g. the financial statements for pooled property funds) where market information is not readily available.

See pages 9 and 10 for further details regarding our approach to auditing the valuation of Level 3 Investments and directly held properties.

We have complied with the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard (revised 2019) and we as a firm, and each covered person, confirm that we are independent and are able to express an objective opinion on the financial statements.

# Significant risks identified

Significant risks are defined by ISAs (UK) as risks that, in the judgement of the auditor, require special audit consideration. In identifying risks, audit teams consider the nature of the risk, the potential magnitude of misstatement, and its likelihood. Significant risks are those risks that have a higher risk of material misstatement.

Risk	Reason for risk identification	Key aspects of our proposed response to the risk
The revenue cycle includes fraudulent transactions (rebutted)	<p>Under ISA (UK) 240 there is a rebuttable presumed risk that revenue may be misstated due to the improper recognition of revenue.</p> <p>This presumption can be rebutted if the auditor concludes that there is no risk of material misstatement due to fraud relating to revenue recognition.</p> <p>Having considered the risk factors set out in ISA240 and the nature of the revenue streams at the Fund, we have determined that the risk of fraud arising from revenue recognition can be rebutted, because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• there is little incentive to manipulate revenue recognition;</li> <li>• opportunities to manipulate revenue recognition are very limited; and</li> <li>• the culture and ethical frameworks of local authorities, including Dorset Pension Fund, mean that all forms of fraud are seen as unacceptable.</li> </ul>	<p>No specific work is planned as the presumed risk has been rebutted.</p> <p>We will keep this rebuttal under review during the course of our audit and report our findings in the Audit Findings Report.</p>
The expenditure cycle includes fraudulent transactions (rebutted)	<p>Practice Note 10: Audit of Financial Statements of Public Sector Bodies in the United Kingdom (PN10) states:</p> <p>"As most public bodies are net spending bodies, then the risk of material misstatement due to fraud related to expenditure may be greater than the risk of material misstatements due to fraud related to revenue recognition". Public sector auditors therefore need to consider whether they have any significant concerns about fraudulent financial reporting of expenditure which would need to be treated as a significant risk for the audit.</p> <p>We have rebutted this presumed risk for Dorset Pension Fund because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• expenditure is well controlled and the Fund has a strong control environment; and</li> <li>• the Fund has clear and transparent reporting of its financial plans and financial position to those charged with governance.</li> </ul>	<p>No specific work is planned as the presumed risk has been rebutted.</p> <p>We will keep this rebuttal under review during the course of our audit and report our findings in the Audit Findings Report.</p>

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

# Significant risks identified - continued

Significant risks are defined by ISAs (UK) as risks that, in the judgement of the auditor, require special audit consideration. In identifying risks, audit teams consider the nature of the risk, the potential magnitude of misstatement, and its likelihood. Significant risks are those risks that have a higher risk of material misstatement.

Risk	Reason for risk identification	Key aspects of our proposed response to the risk
<b>Management over-ride of controls</b>	<p>Under ISA (UK) 240 there is a non-rebuttable presumed risk that the risk of management over-ride of controls is present in all entities.</p> <p>We therefore identified management override of control, in particular journals, management estimates and transactions outside the course of business as a significant risk.</p>	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• evaluate the design effectiveness of management controls over journals;</li> <li>• analyse the journals listing and determine the criteria for selecting high risk unusual journals;</li> <li>• test unusual journals recorded during the year and after the draft accounts stage for appropriateness and corroboration;</li> <li>• gain an understanding of the accounting estimates and critical judgements applied made by management and consider their reasonableness with regard to corroborative evidence; and</li> <li>• evaluate the rationale for any changes in accounting policies, estimates or significant unusual transactions.</li> </ul>

Management should expect engagement teams to challenge management in areas that are complex, significant or highly judgmental which may be the case for accounting estimates and similar areas. Management should also expect to provide to engagement teams with sufficient evidence to support their judgments and the approach they have adopted for key accounting policies referenced to accounting standards or changes thereto.

Where estimates are used in the preparation of the financial statements management should expect teams to challenge management's assumptions and request evidence to support those assumptions.



# Significant risks identified - continued

Significant risks are defined by ISAs (UK) as risks that, in the judgement of the auditor, require special audit consideration. In identifying risks, audit teams consider the nature of the risk, the potential magnitude of misstatement, and its likelihood. Significant risks are those risks that have a higher risk of material misstatement.

Risk	Reason for risk identification	Key aspects of our proposed response to the risk
<b>Valuation of Level 3 Investments</b>	<p>The Fund revalues its investments on an annual basis at the year end to ensure that the carrying value is not materially different from the fair value at the financial statements date.</p> <p>By their nature, Level 3 investment valuations lack observable inputs. These valuations therefore represent a significant estimate by management in the financial statements due to the size of the numbers involved and the sensitivity of this estimate to changes in key assumptions.</p> <p>Under ISA 315 significant risks often relate to significant non-routine transactions and judgemental matters. Level 3 investments require a significant degree of judgement to reach an appropriate valuation at year end.</p> <p>Management utilise the services of investment managers as valuation experts to estimate the fair value as at 31 March 2024.</p> <p>We therefore identified valuation of Level 3 investments as a significant risk.</p>	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• evaluate management's processes for valuing Level 3 investments;</li> <li>• review the nature and basis of estimated values and consider what assurance management has over the year end valuations provided for these types of investments; to ensure that the requirements of the Code are met;</li> <li>• independently request year-end confirmations from investment managers and custodians;</li> <li>• for a sample of investments, test the valuation by obtaining and reviewing the audited accounts, (where available) at the latest date for individual investments and agreeing these to the fund manager reports at that date. Reconcile those values to the values at 31 March 2024 with reference to known movements in the intervening period;</li> <li>• in the absence of available audited accounts, we will evaluate the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the valuation expert; and</li> <li>• where available review investment manager service auditor report on design effectiveness of internal controls.</li> </ul>

# Significant risks identified - continued

Significant risks are defined by ISAs (UK) as risks that, in the judgement of the auditor, require special audit consideration. In identifying risks, audit teams consider the nature of the risk, the potential magnitude of misstatement, and its likelihood. Significant risks are those risks that have a higher risk of material misstatement.

Risk	Reason for risk identification	Key aspects of our proposed response to the risk
Valuation of directly held property	The Fund's investment portfolio includes a number of directly owned properties which are leased commercially to various tenants. At 31 March 2023 these were valued at £246m. This is considered a significant estimate.	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• evaluate management's processes and assumptions for the calculation of the estimate, the instructions issued to the valuation expert and the scope of their work;</li> <li>• assess the competence, capability and objectivity of the valuation expert;</li> <li>• write to the valuer to confirm the basis on which the valuations were carried out;</li> <li>• challenge the information and assumptions used by the valuer to assess the completeness and consistency with our understanding; and</li> <li>• test revaluations made during the year to ensure they have been input correctly into the financial statements.</li> </ul> <p>We may need to engage our own valuer expert to provide commentary on the valuation methodology and approach, resulting assumptions adopted and any other relevant points. If this is the case we will discuss this with management and update the Committee, including in respect of potential fee implications.</p>

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# Other matters

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## Other work

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

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

- We read any other information published alongside the Council's financial statements to check that it is consistent with the Pension Fund financial statements on which we give an opinion and is consistent with our knowledge of the Authority.
- We consider our other duties under legislation and the Code, as and when required, including:
  - Giving electors the opportunity to raise questions about your 2023/24 financial statements, consider and decide upon any objections received in relation to the 2023/24 financial statements;
  - Issue of a report in the public interest or written recommendations to the Fund under section 24 of the Act, copied to the Secretary of State;
  - Application to the court for a declaration that an item of account is contrary to law under Section 28 or for a judicial review under Section 31 of the Act; or
  - Issuing an advisory notice under Section 29 of the Act.
- We carry out work to satisfy ourselves on the consistency of the pension fund financial statements included in the pension fund annual report with the audited Fund accounts.

## Other material balances and transactions

Under International Standards on Auditing, 'irrespective of the assessed risks of material misstatement, the auditor shall design and perform substantive procedures for each material class of transactions, account balance and disclosure'. All other material balances and transaction streams will therefore be audited. However, the procedures will not be as extensive as the procedures adopted for the risks identified in this report.

# Our approach to materiality

The concept of materiality is fundamental to the preparation of the financial statements and the audit process and applies not only to the monetary misstatements but also to disclosure requirements and adherence to acceptable accounting practice and applicable law.

Matter	Description	Planned audit procedures
1	<p><b>Determination</b></p> <p>We have determined financial statement materiality by applying a reasonable measurement percentage to an appropriate benchmark. Materiality at the planning stage of our audit is £35m, which equates to approximately 1% of your expected gross investment assets as at 31 March 2024.</p>	<p>We determine planning materiality in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• establish what level of misstatement could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements;</li> <li>• assist in establishing the scope of our audit engagement and audit tests;</li> <li>• determine sample sizes; and</li> <li>• assist in evaluating the effect of known and likely misstatements in the financial statements.</li> </ul>
2	<p><b>Other factors</b></p> <p>An item does not necessarily have to be large to be considered to have a material effect on the financial statements.</p>	<p>An item may be considered to be material by nature where it may affect instances when greater precision is required.</p> <p>We have determined a lower specific planning materiality for the Fund Account of £9.5m, which equates to 6% of the forecast gross expenditure for the year of the fund account. The lower specific materiality for the fund account will be applied to the audit of all fund account transactions, except for investment transactions, for which materiality for the financial statements as a whole will be applied.</p>

# Our approach to materiality

Matter	Description	Planned audit procedures
3	<p><b>Reassessment of materiality</b></p> <p>Our assessment of materiality is kept under review throughout the audit process.</p>	<p>We reconsider planning materiality if, during the course of our audit engagement, we become aware of facts and circumstances that would have caused us to make a different determination of planning materiality.</p>
4	<p><b>Other communications relating to materiality we will report to the Audit Committee</b></p> <p>Whilst our audit procedures are designed to identify misstatements which are material to our opinion on the financial statements as a whole, we nevertheless report to the Audit and Governance Committee any unadjusted misstatements of lesser amounts to the extent that these are identified by our audit work. Under ISA 260 (UK) ‘Communication with those charged with governance’, we are obliged to report uncorrected omissions or misstatements other than those which are ‘clearly trivial’ to those charged with governance. ISA 260 (UK) defines ‘clearly trivial’ as matters that are clearly inconsequential, whether taken individually or in aggregate and whether judged by any quantitative or qualitative criteria.</p>	<p>We report to the Audit and Governance Committee any unadjusted misstatements of lesser amounts to the extent that these are identified by our audit work.</p> <p>In the context of the Pension Fund, we propose that an individual difference could normally be considered to be clearly trivial if it is less than £1.750m. If management have corrected material misstatements identified during the course of the audit, we will consider whether those corrections should be communicated to the Audit and Governance Committee to assist it in fulfilling its governance responsibilities.</p>

In determining materiality we have considered the following qualitative factors:

- Key users of the financial statements and which performance measures key stakeholders for the entity are interested in;
- Your business environment;
- The Pension Fund’s control environment; and
- Other sensitivities (e.g. Changes in regulations).

# IT audit strategy

In accordance with ISA (UK) 315 Revised, we are required to obtain an understanding of the relevant IT and technical infrastructure and details of the processes that operate within the IT environment. We are also required to consider the information captured to identify any audit relevant risks and design appropriate audit procedures in response. As part of this we obtain an understanding of the controls operating over relevant Information Technology (IT) systems i.e., IT general controls (ITGCs). Our audit will include completing an assessment of the design and implementation of relevant ITGCs.

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

IT system	Audit area	Planned level IT audit assessment
SAP	Financial reporting	Evaluation of the design and determination of the implementation of relevant ITGCs performed by IT audit colleagues.
Civica (UPM)	Member data	Evaluation of the design and determination of the implementation of relevant ITGCs performed by IT audit colleagues.

# Audit logistics and team



## Jackson Murray, Key Audit Partner

Provides oversight of the delivery of the audit including regular engagement with Audit / Pensions Committees and senior officers.



## Andy Davies, Audit Manager

Plans and manages the delivery of the audit including regular contact with senior officers.

## Audited Entity responsibilities

Where audited bodies do not deliver to the timetable agreed, we need to ensure that this does not impact on audit quality or absorb a disproportionate amount of time, thereby disadvantaging other audited bodies. Where the elapsed time to complete an audit exceeds that agreed due to an entity not meeting its obligations we will not be able to maintain a team on site. Similarly, where additional resources are needed to complete the audit due to an entity not meeting their obligations we are not able to guarantee the delivery of the audit to the agreed timescales. In addition, delayed audits will incur additional audit fees.

## Our requirements

To minimise the risk of a delayed audit, you need to:

- ensure that you produce draft financial statements of good quality by the deadline you have agreed with us, including all notes ensure that good quality working papers are available at the start of the audit, in accordance with the working paper requirements schedule that we have shared with you;
- ensure that the agreed data reports are cleansed, are made available to us at the start of the audit and are reconciled to the values in the accounts, in order to facilitate our selection of samples for testing;
- ensure that all appropriate staff are available on site throughout (or as otherwise agreed) the planned period of the audit; and
- respond promptly and adequately to audit queries.

# Independence and non-audit services

## Auditor independence

Ethical Standards and ISA (UK) 260 require us to give you timely disclosure of all significant facts and matters that may bear upon the integrity, objectivity and independence of the firm or covered persons, relating to our independence. We encourage you to contact us to discuss these or any other independence issues with us. We will also discuss with you if we make additional significant judgements surrounding independence matters.

We confirm that there are no significant facts or matters that impact on our independence as auditors that we are required or wish to draw to your attention. We have complied with the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard and we as a firm, and each covered person, confirm that we are independent and are able to express an objective opinion on the financial statements. Further, we have complied with the requirements of the National Audit Office's Auditor Guidance Note 01 issued in May 2020 which sets out supplementary guidance on ethical requirements for auditors of local public bodies.

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

## Other services

No other services provided by Grant Thornton were identified.

## Non-audit services provided prior to appointment

Ethical Standards require us to draw your attention to relevant information on recent non-audit / additional services before we were appointed as auditor. No such services were identified.



# Audit fees

	Proposed fee 2023/24
Dorset Pension Fund Audit	£83,061
ISA 315	£7,530
Total audit fees (excluding VAT)	£90,591

The above fees have assumed that an auditor's expert will not be required to assess the valuation of level 3 investments including directly held properties.

## Previous year

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

If the opinion on the 2021/22 (and 2022/23) audit is disclaimed due to the imposition of a backstop date, we will likely need to undertake further audit work in respect of opening balances. We will discuss the practical implications of this with you should this circumstance arise, as well as any fee implications.

Given the Fund directly holds investment property assets, we may also need to engage an auditor's expert to assist with our challenge of the valuations. Should this be required we will report any proposed fee variations arising.

## Relevant professional standards

In preparing our fees, we have had regard to all relevant professional standards, including paragraphs 4.1 and 4.2 of the FRC's [Ethical Standard \[revised 2019\]](#) which stipulate that the Engagement Lead (Key Audit Partner) must set a fee sufficient to enable the resourcing of the audit with partners and staff with appropriate time and skill to deliver an audit to the required professional and Ethical standards.

# Audit fees and updated Auditing Standards

Audit fees are set by PSAA as part of their national procurement exercise. In 2023 PSAA awarded a contract of audit for the Pension Fund to begin with effect from 2023/24.

The scale fee set out in the PSAA contract for the 2023/24 audit is £83,061.

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

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

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

## Assumptions

In setting these fees, we have assumed that the Pension Fund will:

- prepare a good quality set of accounts, supported by comprehensive and well-presented working papers which are ready at the start of the audit;
- provide appropriate analysis, support and evidence to support all critical judgements and significant judgements made during the course of preparing the financial statements;
- provide early notice of proposed complex or unusual transactions which could have a material impact on the financial statements; and
- maintain adequate business processes and IT controls, supported by an appropriate IT infrastructure and control environment.

## Updated Auditing Standards

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

# Communication of audit matters with those charged with governance

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

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

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

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

# Communication of audit matters with those charged with governance

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

## Respective responsibilities

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

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

# Escalation policy

The Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities are proposing to introduce an audit backstop date on a rolling basis to encourage timelier completion of local government audits in the future.

As your statutory auditor, we understand the importance of appropriately resourcing audits with qualified staff to ensure high quality standards that meet regulatory expectations and national deadlines. It is the Authority's responsibility to produce true and fair accounts in accordance with the CIPFA Code by the 31 May 2024 and respond to audit information requests and queries in a timely manner.

To help ensure that accounts audits can be completed on time in the future, we have introduced an escalation policy. This policy outlines the steps we will take to address any delays in draft accounts or responding to queries and information requests. If there are any delays, the following steps should be followed:

## **Step 1 - Initial Communication with Finance Director (within one working day of statutory deadline for draft accounts or agreed deadline for working papers)**

We will have a conversation with the Finance Director(s) to identify reasons for the delay and review the Authority's plans to address it. We will set clear expectations for improvement.

## **Step 2 - Further Reminder (within two weeks of deadline)**

If the initial conversation does not lead to improvement, we will send a reminder explaining outstanding queries and information requests, the deadline for responding, and the consequences of not responding by the deadline.

## **Step 3 - Escalation to Chief Executive (within one month of deadline)**

If the delay persists, we will escalate the issue to the Chief Executive, including a detailed summary of the situation, steps taken to address the delay, and agreed deadline for responding.

## **Step 4 - Escalation to the Audit Committee (at next available Audit Committee meeting or in writing to Audit Committee Chair within 6 weeks of deadline)**

If senior management is unable to resolve the delay, we will escalate the issue to the audit committee, including a detailed summary of the situation, steps taken to address the delay, and recommendations for next steps.

## **Step 5 - Consider use of wider powers (within two months of deadline)**

If the delay persists despite all efforts, we will consider using wider powers, e.g. issuing a statutory recommendation. This decision will be made only after all other options have been exhausted. We will consult with an internal risk panel to ensure appropriateness.

By following these steps, we aim to ensure that delays in responding to queries and information requests are addressed in a timely and effective manner, and that we are able to provide timely assurance to key stakeholders including the public on the Authority's financial statements.

# Addressing the local audit backlog - consultation

## Consultation

The Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC), working with the FRC, as incoming shadow system leader, and other system partners, has put forward proposals to address the delay in local audit. The proposals consist of three phases:

**Phase 1: Reset** involving clearing the backlog of historic audit opinions up to and including financial year 2022/23 by 30 September 2024.

**Phase 2: Recovery** from Phase 1 in a way that does not cause a recurrence of the backlog by using backstop dates to allow assurance to be rebuilt over multiple audit cycles.

**Phase 3: Reform** involving addressing systemic challenges in the local audit system and embedding timely financial reporting and audit.

The consultation ran until 7 March 2024. Full details of the consultation can be seen on the following pages:

- FRC landing page - [Consultations on measures to address local audit delays \[frc.org.uk\]](https://www.frc.org.uk/consultations)
- DLUHC landing page - [Addressing the local audit backlog in England: Consultation - GOV.UK \[www.gov.uk\]](https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/addressing-the-local-audit-backlog-in-england)
- NAO landing page - [Code of Audit Practice Consultation - National Audit Office \[NAO\]](https://www.nao.org.uk/consultations/code-of-audit-practice)

## Our response to the consultation

Grant Thornton responded to the consultation on 5 March 2024. In summary, we recognise the need for change, and support the proposals for the introduction of a backstop date of 30 September 2024. The proposals are necessarily complex and involved. We believe that all stakeholders would benefit from guidance from system leaders in respect of:

- the appropriate form of reporting for a backstopped opinion;
- the level of audit work required to support a disclaimer of opinion; and
- how to rebuild assurance in terms of opening balances when previous years have been disclaimed.

We believe that both auditor and local authority efforts will be best served by focusing on rebuilding assurance from 2023/24 onwards. This means looking forwards as far as possible, and not spending 2023/24 undertaking audit work which was not carried out in previous years. We look for guidance from systems leaders to this effect.

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# Preparing for the backstop

For any outstanding years up to 2022/23, local authorities should:

- prepare, adopt and publish financial statements in line with Code and Statutory requirements (Accounts and Audit Regs 2015 – ‘true and fair’);
- support statements with a proper set of working papers and audit trail; and
- work with the auditor to support the completion of outstanding audit work (where possible), including Value for Money.

For 2023/24, local authorities should:

- agree a timetable and working paper requirements with the auditor;
- put project planning and key milestones in place; and
- ensure the Audit Committee is properly briefed and prepared.

As your auditor we will:

- keep you updated on all national developments;
- set out clear expectations of the information we will require to conclude our work; and
- agree a plan for the delivery of our work programme with a commitment to key milestones.

## Next steps

We await the government’s response to the consultation. We will discuss next steps including any implications for your audit once we have further information.



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