



Cambridgeshire Pension Fund

Audit Plan

Year ended 31 March 2019

13 February 2019



Audit and Accounts Committee / Pensions Committee Members,
Shire Hall,
Castle Hill,
Cambridge, CB3 0AP.

13 February 2019

Dear Audit and Accounts Committee / Pension Committee Members,

2018/19 External Audit plan - Cambridgeshire Pension Fund

We are pleased to attach our Audit Plan which sets out how we intend to carry out our responsibilities as auditor. Its purpose is to provide the Audit and Accounts Committee with a basis to review our proposed audit approach and scope for the 2018/19 audit in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014, the National Audit Office's 2015 Code of Audit Practice, the Statement of Responsibilities issued by Public Sector Audit Appointments (PSAA) Ltd, auditing standards and other professional requirements. It is also to ensure that our audit is aligned with the Committee's service expectations.

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

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Audit and Accounts Committee, the Pension 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 March 2019 as well as understand whether there are other matters which you consider may influence our audit.

Yours faithfully

Mark Hodgson

Associate Partner

For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP

Enc

Contents



Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd (PSAA) issued the “Statement of responsibilities of auditors and audited bodies”. It is available from the PSAA website (<https://www.psa.co.uk/audit-quality/statement-of-responsibilities/>). The Statement of responsibilities serves as the formal terms of engagement between appointed auditors and audited bodies. It summarises where the different responsibilities of auditors and audited bodies begin and end, and what is to be expected of the audited body in certain areas. The “Terms of Appointment and further guidance (updated April 2018)” issued by the PSAA sets out additional requirements that auditors must comply with, over and above those set out in the National Audit Office Code of Audit Practice (the Code) and in legislation, and covers matters of practice and procedure which are of a recurring nature. This report is made solely to the Audit and Accounts Committee and management of the Pension Fund in accordance with the statement of responsibilities. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Audit and Accounts Committee and management of the Pension 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 and Accounts Committee and management of the Pension 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 2018/19 audit strategy



Overview of our 2018/19 audit strategy

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

Audit risks and areas of focus

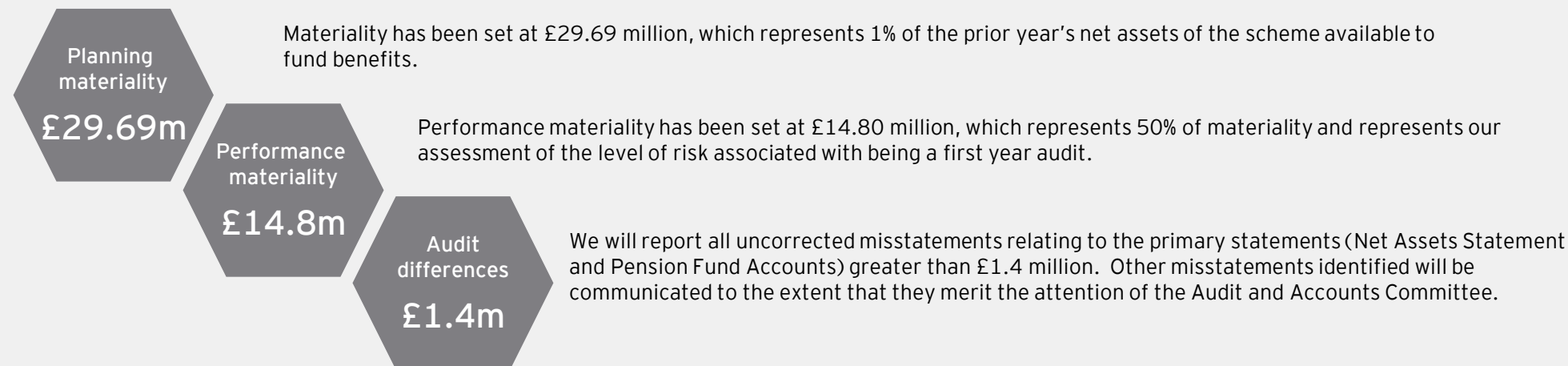
Risk / area of focus	Risk identified	Details
Misstatements due to fraud or error	Fraud risk	As identified in ISA (UK and Ireland) 240, management is in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of its ability to manipulate accounting records directly or indirectly and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively.
Investment income and assets - Investment Journals	Fraud risk	We have considered the key areas where management has the material opportunity and incentive to override controls. We have identified the most likely area is to affect investment income and assets in the year, specifically through journal postings.
Unusual Investments - Cambridge and Counties Bank (CCB) and Cambridge Building Society (CBS)	Significant Risk	<p>These investments are hard to value level 3 investments as lack of observable inputs and prices are not publically available.</p> <p>From a review of the 2017/18 financial statements, the Fund has a total of £189 million included for private equity, £70 million of this is the investment in C&C Bank. The Fund transparently discloses in the notes to the accounts surrounding "Assumptions Made About the Future and Other Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty" that there is a risk that this could be under or over stated in the accounts.</p> <p>We consider this an non-routine investment for a pension fund, which requires specialist valuation. On this basis, we have deemed it a significant risk.</p>

Overview of our 2018/19 audit strategy

Audit risks and areas of focus		
Risk / area of focus	Risk Identified	Details
Valuation of complex investments (Unquoted investments excluding CCB and CBS)	Inherent Risk	<p>The Fund's investments include unquoted pooled investment vehicles such as private equity and property investments.</p> <p>Key judgements are taken by the Investment Managers to value those investments whose prices are not publically available. The material nature of Investments means that any error in judgement could result in a material valuation error.</p> <p>Market volatility 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.</p>
Pension Liability assumptions (IAS 26)	Inherent Risk	<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, updated where necessary, and has regard to local factors such as mortality rates and expected pay rises along with other assumptions around inflation when calculating the liability.</p> <p>There is a risk that the membership data and cash flows provided to the actuary as at 31 March may not be correct, or the valuation uses inappropriate assumptions to value the liability.</p>
Implementation of the new ERP financial ledger system	Inherent Risk	<p>From April 2018 a new ERP system was introduced across all LGSS clients.</p> <p>We consider this to carry an inherent risk due to the one off nature of the data transfer, which if done incorrectly would impact on the bought forward balances. Also, the mapping within the system can impact on the classification of certain balances within the financial statements. We need to understand the new financial system mapping and walkthrough the new transaction flows.</p>
Implementation of new accounting standards	Inherent Risk	<p>The 2018/19 CIPFA Code of practice on local authority accounting confirms that the Local Government will implement International Financial Reporting Standard ("IFRS") 9 - Financial Instruments and IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers.</p>

Overview of our 2018/19 audit strategy

Materiality



Audit scope

This Audit Plan covers the work that we plan to perform to provide you with:

- Our audit opinion on whether the financial statements of Cambridgeshire Pension Fund (the Pension Fund) give a true and fair view of the financial transactions of the Pension Fund during the year ended 31 March 2019 and the amount and disposition of the Fund's assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2019; and
- Our opinion on the consistency of the Pension Fund financial statements within the Pension Fund annual report with the published financial statements of Cambridgeshire County Council.

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 Pension Fund.



02

Audit risks



Our response to significant risks

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

	What is the risk?	What will we do?
<p>Misstatements due to fraud or error*</p>	<p>The financial statements as a whole are not free of material misstatements whether caused by fraud or error.</p> <p>As identified in ISA (UK and Ireland) 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.</p> <p>We identify and respond to this fraud risk on every audit engagement.</p>	<p>We will undertake our standard procedures to address fraud risk, which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Identifying fraud risks during the planning stages. ▶ Inquiring of management about risks of fraud and the controls put in place to address those risks. ▶ Understanding the oversight given by those charged with governance of management's processes over fraud. ▶ Considering the effectiveness of management's controls designed to address the risk of fraud. ▶ Determining an appropriate strategy to address those identified risks of fraud. ▶ Performing mandatory procedures regardless of specifically identified fraud risks, including; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ testing of journal entries and other adjustments in the preparation of the financial statements; ▶ reviewing accounting estimates for evidence of management bias; and ▶ evaluating the business rationale for significant unusual transactions. <p>We will utilise our data analytics capabilities to assist with our work, including journal entry testing. We will assess journal entries for evidence of management bias and evaluate for business rationale.</p>

Our response to significant risks (continued)

Investment income and asset valuations - Investment Journals*

What is the risk?

We have considered the key areas where management has the opportunity and incentive to override controls that could affect the Fund Account and the Net Asset Statement.

We have identified the main area being;

- ▶ Investment income and asset valuations being taken from the Custodian reports being incorrectly posted to the general ledger in the year, specifically through journal postings.

What will we do?

Our approach will focus on:

- ▶ Test journals at year-end to ensure there are no unexpected or unusual postings;
- ▶ Undertake a review of reconciliations to the fund manager and custodian reports and investigate any reconciling differences;
- ▶ Re-perform the detailed investment note using the reports we have acquired directly from the custodian or fund managers;
- ▶ Check the reconciliation of holdings included in the Net Assets Statement back to the source reports;
- ▶ For quoted investment income we will agree the reconciliation between fund managers and custodians back to the source reports.

Our response to significant risks (continued)

Unusual Investments - Cambridge and Counties Bank (CCB) and Cambridge Building Society (CBS)

What is the risk?

These investments are hard to value Level 3 investments as lack of observable inputs and prices are not publically available.

CCB investment is based on valuations provided by a management specialist - Grant Thornton (GT). In the prior year the bank investment represented the largest single private equity investment by the fund. GT used a markets multiple approach in the prior year looking at price earnings ratio and price to book ratios, considering current and forecast earnings and ratios.

These investments are not publicly listed and as such there is a degree of judgement in their valuation.

From a review of the draft 2017/18 financial statements, the Fund has a total of £189 million included for private equity, £70 million of this is the investment in CCB. The Fund transparently discloses in the notes to the accounts surrounding "Assumptions Made About the Future and Other Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty" that there is a risk that this could be under or over stated in the accounts.

What will we do?

Our approach will focus on:

- ▶ Engaging with EY Pensions/Valuation team who will undertake a review of the valuation provided by GT considering the appropriateness of the assumptions and inputs used in determining the valuation;
- ▶ We will ensure that investments have been valued in accordance with the relevant accounting policies; and
- ▶ The audit team will test the accounting entries made in the statement of accounts to ensure they are consistent with the valuation provided by management's expert - GT.

Audit risks

Other areas of audit focus

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

What is the risk/area of focus?

What will we do?

Valuation of Complex Investments (Unquoted Investments)

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

Judgements are taken by the Investment Managers to value those investments whose prices are not publically available. The material nature of Investments means that any error in judgement could result in a material valuation error.

Market volatility 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.

The proportion of the fund comprising of these investment types in 2017/18 is at circa 14%, and as these investments are more complex to value, we have identified the Fund's investments in private equity and pooled property investments as higher risk, as even a small movement in these assumptions could have an impact on the financial statements.

New ERP System

From April 2018 a new ERP system was introduced.

We consider this to carry an inherent risk due to the one off nature of the data transfer, which if done incorrectly would impact on the bought forward balances. Also, the mapping within the system can impact on the classification of certain balances within the financial statements. We need to understand the new financial system mapping and walkthrough the new transaction flows.

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

- ▶ Assessing the competence of management experts;
- ▶ Reviewing the basis of valuation for property investments and other unquoted investments and assessing the appropriateness of the valuation methods used;
- ▶ Where available, reviewing the latest audited accounts for the relevant fund managers and ensuring there are no matters arising that highlight material differences in the reported funds valuation within the financial statements; and
- ▶ Performing analytical procedures and checking the valuation output for reasonableness against our own expectations.

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

- ▶ use data analytics to test opening balances;
- ▶ analytical review on prior year closing balances and current year opening balances; and
- ▶ testing the of transfer of balances to the new system

Other areas of audit focus (Continued)

What is the risk/area of focus?

Pension Liability Assumptions (IAS26)

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, updated where necessary, and has regard to local factors such as mortality rates and expected pay rises along with other assumptions around inflation when calculating the liability.

There is a risk that the membership data and cash flows provided to the actuary as at 31 March may not be correct, or the valuation uses inappropriate assumptions to value the liability.

New accounting standards

The CIPFA Code of practice on local authority accounting (the Code) requires the Pension Fund to comply with the requirements of two new accounting standards for 2018/19. These standards are:

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments

This new accounting standard is applicable for local authority accounts from the 2018/19 financial year and will change:

- ▶ How financial assets are classified and measured;
- ▶ How the impairment of financial assets are calculated; and
- ▶ The disclosure requirements for financial assets.

There are transitional arrangements within the standard; and the 2018/19 CIPFA Code of practice on local authority accounting provides guidance on the application of IFRS 9. However, until the Guidance Notes are issued and any statutory overrides are confirmed there remains some uncertainty on the accounting treatment.

IFRS 15 – Revenue from contracts

The key requirements of the standard cover the identification of performance obligations under customer contracts and the linking of income to the meeting of those performance obligations.

What will we do?

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

- ▶ review the controls in place to ensure that the data provided from the fund to the actuary is complete and accurate;
- ▶ Review the reasonableness of the assumptions used in the calculation against other local government pension fund actuaries and observable data; and
- ▶ Agree the disclosure to the information provided by the actuary.

We will:

- ▶ Assess the Pension Fund's implementation arrangements that should include an impact assessment paper setting out the application of the new standards, transitional adjustments and planned accounting for 2018/19 including;
- ▶ For IFRS 9 Consider the classification and valuation of financial instrument assets;
- ▶ For IFRS 15 consider application to the Fund's revenue streams, and where the standard is relevant test to ensure revenue is recognised when (or as) it satisfies a performance obligation; and
- ▶ Check additional disclosure requirements.



03

Audit materiality



Materiality

Materiality

For planning purposes, materiality for 2018/19 has been set at £29.69 million. This represents 1% of the Pension Fund's prior year net assets. It will be reassessed throughout the audit process. In an audit of a pension fund we consider the net assets to be the appropriate basis for setting the materiality as they represent the best measure of the schemes' ability to meet obligations rising from pension liabilities. We have provided supplemental information about audit materiality in Appendix C.



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

Key definitions

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

Performance materiality – the amount we use to determine the extent of our audit procedures. We have set performance materiality at £14.8 million which represents 50% of planning materiality. As this is our first year auditing the pension fund we are required to set performance materiality at this lower level compared to previous years.

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.

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



04

Scope of our audit



Our Audit Process and Strategy

Objective and Scope of our Audit scoping

Under the Code of Audit Practice our principal objectives are to review and report on the 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 the financial statement audit.

Our objective is to form an opinion on the financial statements under International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) as well as on the consistency of the Pension Fund financial statements within the Pension Fund annual report with the published financial statements of Cambridgeshire County Council.

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

Procedures required by standards

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

Procedures required by the Code

- Reviewing, and reporting on as appropriate, other information published with the financial statements, including the Annual Governance

We are also required to discharge our statutory duties and responsibilities as established by the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and Code of Audit Practice.

Our Audit Process and Strategy (continued)

Audit Process Overview

Our audit involves:

- ▶ Identifying and understanding the key processes and internal controls;
- ▶ Substantive tests of detail of transactions and amounts; and
- ▶ Reviewing and assessing the work of experts in relation to areas such as valuation of the Pension Fund to establish if reliance can be placed on their work

For 2018/19 we plan to follow a substantive approach to the audit as we have concluded this is the most efficient way to obtain the level of audit assurance required to conclude that the financial statements are not materially misstated.

Analytics:

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

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

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

Internal audit:

As in the prior year we will review internal audit plans and the results of their work. We consider these when designing our overall audit approach and when developing in our detailed testing strategy. We may also reflect relevant findings from their work in our reporting, where it raises issues that we assess could have a material impact on the year-end financial statements.



05

Audit team



Audit team

Audit team structure:



Mark Hodgson
Lead Audit Partner



Sappho Powell
Audit Manager

Rama Karia
Senior

The engagement team is led by Mark Hodgson, who has significant experience on Local Authorities and their Pension Fund audits. Mark Hodgson is supported by Sappho Powell who is responsible for the day-to-day direction of audit work and is the key point of contact for the finance team. The day-to-day audit team will be lead by Rama Karia.

Use of specialists

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

Area	Specialists
Pensions Liability	Hymans Robertson (Cambridgeshire Pension Fund actuary) PwC (Consulting Actuary to the NAO) EY Pensions Advisory Team
Investment Valuation	The Pension Fund's custodian and fund managers EY Pensions Advisory Team EY Real Estate Valuation Team

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

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

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



06

Audit timeline





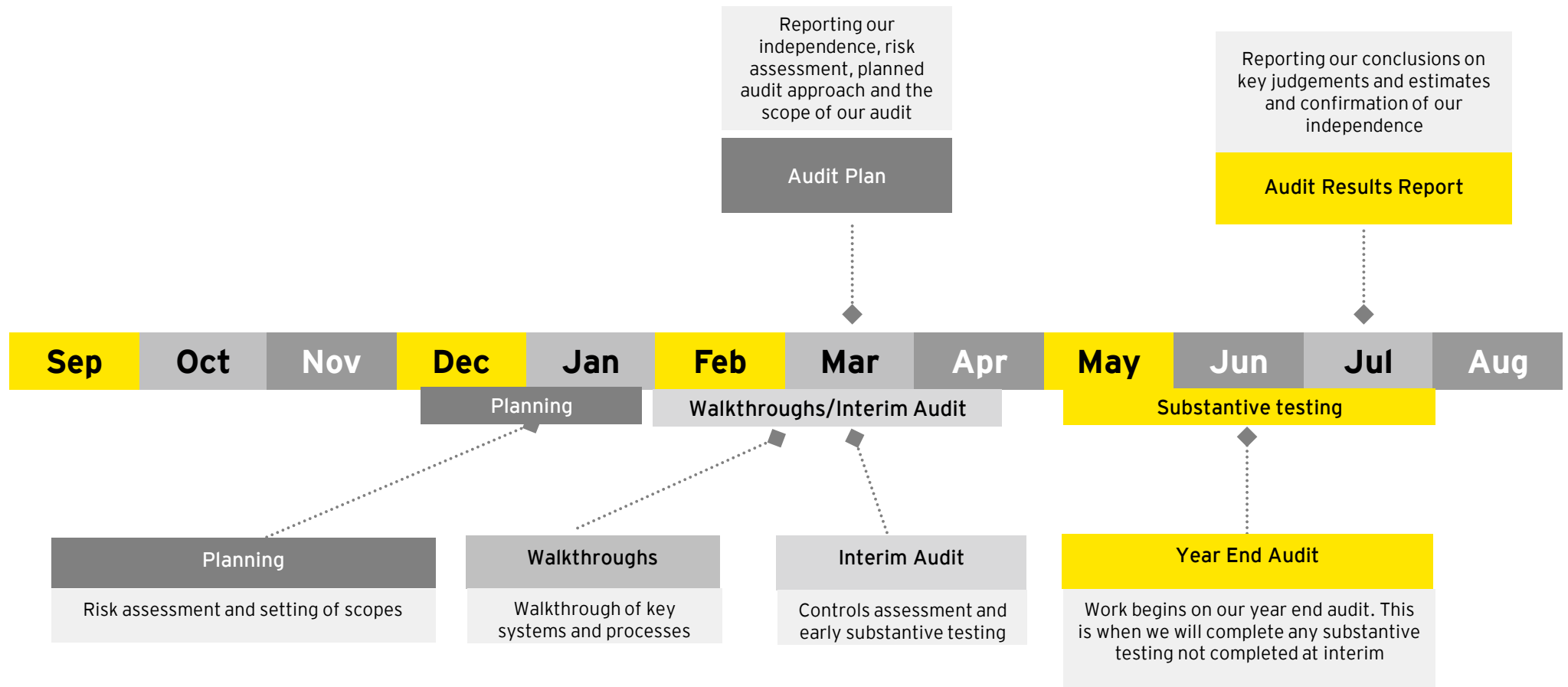
Audit timeline

Timetable of communication and deliverables

Timeline

Below is a timetable showing the key stages of the audit and the deliverables we have agreed to provide to you through the audit cycle in 2018/19.

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





07

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 June 2016, requires that we communicate formally both at the planning stage and at the conclusion of the audit, as well as during the course of the audit if appropriate. The aim of these communications is to ensure full and fair disclosure by us to those charged with your governance on matters in which you have an interest.

Required communications

Planning stage	Final stage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The principal threats, if any, to objectivity and independence identified by Ernst & Young (EY) including consideration of all relationships between the you, your affiliates and directors and us; ▶ The safeguards adopted and the reasons why they are considered to be effective, including any Engagement Quality review; ▶ The overall assessment of threats and safeguards; ▶ Information about the general policies and process within EY to maintain objectivity and independence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ In order for you to assess the integrity, objectivity and independence of the firm and each covered person, we are required to provide a written disclosure of relationships (including the provision of non-audit services) that may bear on our integrity, objectivity and independence. This is required to have regard to relationships with the entity, its directors and senior management, its affiliates, and its connected parties and the threats to integrity or objectivity, including those that could compromise independence that these create. We are also required to disclose any safeguards that we have put in place and why they address such threats, together with any other information necessary to enable our objectivity and independence to be assessed; ▶ Details of non-audit services provided and the fees charged in relation thereto; ▶ Written confirmation that the firm and each covered person is independent and, if applicable, that any non-EY firms used in the group audit or external experts used have confirmed their independence to us; ▶ Written confirmation that all covered persons are independent; ▶ 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 any contingent fee arrangements for non-audit services provided by us or our network firms; 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 also provide information on any contingent fee arrangements, the amounts of any future services that have been contracted, and details of any written proposal to provide non-audit services that has been submitted;

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.

Overall Assessment

Overall, we consider that the safeguards that have been adopted appropriately mitigate the principal threats identified and we therefore confirm that EY is independent and the objectivity and independence of Mark Hodgson, 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 permissible non-audit services and we will comply with the policies that you have approved.

None of the services are prohibited under the FRC's ES or the National Audit Office's Auditor Guidance Note 01 and the services have been approved in accordance with your policy on pre-approval. The ratio of non audit fees to audits fees is not permitted to exceed 70%.

At the time of writing, there are no non-audit services provided by us to the Pension Fund.

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 Council. Management threats may also arise during the provision of a non-audit service in relation to which management is required to make judgements or decision based on that work.

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

Other threats

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

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

Other communications

EY Transparency Report 2017

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

Details of the key policies and processes in place within EY for maintaining objectivity and independence can be found in our annual Transparency Report which the firm is required to publish by law. The most recent version of this Report is for the year ended 1 July 2018 and can be found here:

<http://www.ey.com/uk/en/about-us/ey-uk-transparency-report-2018>



09

Appendices



Appendix A

Fees

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

	Planned fee 2018/19	Scale fee 2018/19	Final Fee 2017/18
	£'s	£'s	£'s
Total Fee - Code work	22,756 (Note 1)	17,256	22,410
Total fees	22,756	17,256	22,410

All fees exclude VAT

Note 1 - We anticipate charging an additional fee of £5,500 in 2018/19 to take into account the additional work required to respond to IAS19 assurance requests from admitted bodies and their auditors. This is subject to formal approval by PSAA Ltd under their scale fee variation approval process.

Due to the significant risk raised in relation to the valuation of Cambridge & County Bank and Cambridge Building Society we envisage this will require audit procedures above that assumed within the current scale fee and therefore we will be seeking to charge an additional fee in this respect. The extent of these procedures will be kept under review and we will discuss this with management to assess the impact on the audit fee.

The agreed fee presented is based on the following assumptions:




- ▶ Officers meeting the agreed timetable of deliverables;
- ▶ Our financial statements opinion being unqualified;
- ▶ Appropriate quality of documentation is provided by the Pension Fund; and
- ▶ The Pension Fund has an effective control environment.

If any of the above assumptions prove to be unfounded, we will seek a variation to the agreed fee. This will be discussed with the Pension Fund in advance.

Appendix B




Required communications with the Audit and Accounts Committee

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

		 Our Reporting to you
Required communications	 What is reported?	 When and where
Terms of engagement	Confirmation by the Audit and Accounts 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.	Audit Plan - March 2019
Significant findings from the audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Our view about the significant qualitative aspects of accounting practices including accounting policies, accounting estimates and financial statement disclosures ▶ Significant difficulties, if any, encountered during the audit ▶ Significant matters, if any, arising from the audit that were discussed with management ▶ Written representations that we are seeking ▶ Expected modifications to the audit report ▶ Other matters if any, significant to the oversight of the financial reporting process 	Audit Results Report - July 2019




Appendix B

Required communications with the Audit and Accounts 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 - July 2019
Misstatements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Uncorrected misstatements and their effect on our audit opinion, unless prohibited by law or regulation ▶ The effect of uncorrected misstatements related to prior periods ▶ A request that any uncorrected misstatement be corrected ▶ Corrected misstatements that are significant ▶ Material misstatements corrected by management 	Audit Results Report - July 2019
Fraud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Enquiries of the Audit and Accounts Committee to determine whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud affecting the entity ▶ Any fraud that we have identified or information we have obtained that indicates that a fraud may exist ▶ A discussion of any other matters related to fraud 	Audit Results Report - July 2019
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 - July 2019




Appendix B

Required communications with the Audit and Accounts Committee (continued)

		 Our Reporting to you
Required communications	 What is reported?	 When and where
Independence	<p>Communication of all significant facts and matters that bear on EY's, and all individuals involved in the audit, objectivity and independence</p> <p>Communication of key elements of the audit engagement partner's consideration of independence and objectivity such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The principal threats ▶ Safeguards adopted and their effectiveness ▶ An overall assessment of threats and safeguards ▶ Information about the general policies and process within the firm to maintain objectivity and independence 	<p>Audit Plan - March 2019</p> <p>Audit Results Report - July 2019</p>
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 - July 2019
Consideration of laws and regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Audit findings regarding non-compliance where the non-compliance is material and believed to be intentional. This communication is subject to compliance with legislation on tipping off ▶ Enquiry of the Audit and Accounts Committee into possible instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements and that the Audit and Accounts Committee Committee may be aware of 	Audit Results Report - July 2019
Internal controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Significant deficiencies in internal controls identified during the audit 	Audit Results Report - July 2019

Appendix B

Required communications with the Audit and Accounts Committee (continued)

		 Our Reporting to you
Required communications	 What is reported?	 When and where
Representations	Written representations we are requesting from management and/or those charged with governance	Audit Results Report - July 2019
Material inconsistencies and misstatements	Material inconsistencies or misstatements of fact identified in other information which management has refused to revise.	Audit Results Report - July 2019
Auditors report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Key audit matters that we will include in our auditor's report ▶ Any circumstances identified that affect the form and content of our auditor's report 	Audit Results Report - July 2019
Fee Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Breakdown of fee information when the audit plan is agreed ▶ Breakdown of fee information at the completion of the audit ▶ Any non-audit work 	Audit Plan - March 2019 Audit Results Report - July 2019

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 Pension Fund'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 Pension Fund to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. Reading other information contained in the financial statements and reporting whether it is materially inconsistent with our understanding and the financial statements; and
- ▶ Maintaining auditor independence.



Appendix C

Additional audit information (continued)

Purpose and evaluation of materiality

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

Materiality determines:

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

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