



Grant Thornton

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Dear Debbie

Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council - Audit scope and additional work 2019/20

In recent conversations, including at the Council's Audit Committee, we have discussed the increased regulatory focus facing all audit suppliers and the impact this will have on the scope of our work for 2019/20 and beyond. You will have also recently received a letter via email from Tony Crawley of PSAA explaining the changing regulatory landscape. In his letter, Mr Crawley highlights: *"significantly greater pressure on firms to deliver higher quality audits by requiring auditors to demonstrate greater professional scepticism when carrying out their work across all sectors – and this includes local audit. This has resulted in auditors needing to exercise greater challenge to the areas where management makes judgements or relies upon advisers, for example, in relation to estimates and related assumptions within the accounts. As a result, audit firms have updated their work programmes and reinforced their internal processes and will continue to do so to enable them to meet the current expectations."*

I promised I would set out in more detail the likely impact of this on our audit, and I am pleased to do so in this letter. Should further matters arise during the course of the audit they could also have fee and timetable implications that we would need to address at that point.

Across all suppliers, and sectors (public and private), the Financial Reporting Council (FRC) has set out its expectation of improved financial reporting from organisations and the need for auditors to demonstrate increased scepticism and challenge, as well as to undertake additional and more robust testing. There is a general 'raising of the quality bar' following a number of recent, high-profile company failures that have also been attributed to audit performance. Alongside the FRC, other key stakeholders including the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) have expressed concern about the quality of audit work and the need for improvement. The FRC has been clear to us that it expects audit quality in local audit to meet the same standards as in the corporate world and the current level of financial risk within local audit bodies supports this position.

As a firm, we are absolutely committed to meeting the expectations of the FRC and other key stakeholders with regard to audit quality and public sector financial reporting. To ensure the increased regulatory focus and expectations are fully met, we anticipate that, as first seen in 2018/19, we will need to commit more time in discharging our statutory responsibilities, which will necessitate an increase in costs. I set out below the implications of this for your Council's audit.

Increased challenge and depth of work – raising the quality bar

The FRC has raised the threshold of what it assesses as a good quality audit. The FRC currently uses a four-point scale to describe the quality of the files it reviews, as follows:

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Score	Description
1 or 2a	Acceptable with Limited Improvements Required
2b	Improvements required
3	Significant Improvements Required

Historically, the FRC's definition for 2b was 'acceptable but with improvements required' and, as such, both the Audit Commission and PSAA considered a '2b' to represent an acceptance level of audit quality for contract delivery purposes. The FRC has now set a 100% target for all audits (including local audits) to achieve a '2a'. Its threshold for achieving a '2a' is challenging and failure to achieve this level is reputationally damaging for individual engagement leads and their firm. Non-achievement of the standard can result in enforcement action, including fines and disqualification, by the FRC. Inevitably, we need to increase the managerial oversight to manage this risk. In addition, you should expect the audit team to exercise even greater challenge of management in areas that are complex, significant or highly judgmental. We will be required to undertake additional work in the following areas, amongst others:

- use of specialists
- information provided by the entity (IPE)
- journals
- management review of controls
- accounting estimates
- financial resilience and going concern
- related parties and similar areas.

As part of our planning, we have also reflected on the level of materiality which is appropriate for your audit. As outlined above, the profile of local audit has increased considerably over the past year. The reviews led by Sir John Kingman, Sir Donald Brydon and Sir Tony Redmond are focusing attention on the work of auditors everywhere. Parliament, through the work of its Scrutiny Committees, has made clear its expectations that auditors will increase the quality of their work. Reflecting this higher profile, and the expectations of stakeholders, we are increasing the volume and scope of our testing and reporting to those charged with governance, as well as providing you with additional assurance in respect of the audit.

As a result, you may find the audit process for 2019/20 and beyond even more challenging than previous audits. This mirrors the changes we are seeing in the commercial sectors.

Property, plant and equipment (PPE or 'Fixed Assets')

The FRC has highlighted that auditors need to improve the quality of audit challenge on Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) valuations across the sector. We will therefore increase the volume and scope of our audit work to ensure an adequate level of audit scrutiny and challenge over the assumptions that underpin PPE valuations. We have also determined that, for major local audits including Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council, we will now be engaging our own external valuer to provide appropriate assurance to the standards expected by the FRC for an authority of your size.

Pensions (IAS 19)

The FRC has highlighted that the quality of work by audit firms in respect of IAS 19 needs to improve across local government audits. Specifically, for the following areas, we will increase the granularity, depth and scope of coverage, with increased levels of sampling, additional levels of challenge and explanation sought, and heightened levels of documentation and reporting. Our planned additional procedures include:

- verification of the accuracy and completeness of the data provided to the actuary by both the admitted body and the administering authority
- checking the value of the Pension Fund Assets at 31 March per the Council's financial statements against the share of assets in the Pension Fund statements

- review and assess whether the significant assumptions applied by the actuary are reasonable and are followed up on areas identified by either our review or PwC as outliers.
- ensuring that the instructions from the audit team to the Pension Fund auditor include appropriate enquiries as well as testing in respect of material level 3 pension assets (please note that this is outside the scope of PSAA's fee variation process).

Complex accounting issues and new accounting standards

You are required to respond effectively to new accounting standards and we must ensure our audit work in these new areas is robust. This year we will both be responding to the introduction of IFRS16. IFRS16 requires a leased asset, previously accounted for as an operating lease off balance sheet, to be recognised as a 'right of use' asset with a corresponding liability on the balance sheet from 1 April 2020. There is a requirement, under IAS8, to disclose the expected impact of this change in accounting treatment in the 2019-20 financial statements.

We know the Council has appreciated our responsiveness to accounting issues and new standards in the past and we would wish to continue to be able to do this in the future.

Local issues

The Council is in the process of changing its valuation date from the start of the financial year, 1 April, to the end of the financial year, 31 March following discussions with us last year. As part of our 2019-20 audit work, we will consider whether this change has taken place as planned, as well as the valuation at the year end. In addition, we will consider the arrangements management has used to ensure the valuation remains materially appropriate at 31 March 2020, in instances where the date of valuation has not changed.

Impact on the audit and associated costs

You will note we did not raise additional fees across the sector as a whole in 2018-19 in respect of the additional work required in response to the implementation of IFRS9 and IFRS15. This was a goodwill decision we took in support of the strong relationship we have with the sector. However, the volume of additional work now being required, as set out above, means we are no longer able to sustain that position. This is an issue not just across public services but also in the private sector where fees are being increased by all of the major suppliers by more than 20%.

We benefit from effective and constructive working relationships which we have established during our engagement with you to date. This allows us to absorb some of the impact of these changes. Using our strong working knowledge of you and efficiencies that we are continuously seeking to implement as part of our focus on continued collaborative working with you, we have sought to contain the impact as much as possible to below the market average.

We have assessed the impact of the above as follows for 2019-20, with the comparative position for the two previous years shown. Please note these are subject to approval by PSAA in line with PSAA's normal process. Should other risks arise during the course of the audit which we have not envisaged, we may need to make a further adjustment to the fee.

Area	Cost £		
	2019/20 Grant Thornton	2018/19 Grant Thornton	2017/18 KPMG
PSAA Scale fee	126,930	126,930	164,844
Increased challenge and depth of work	5,000	-	-
PPE	4,350	500	-
PPE – audit issues	-	4,000	-
Pensions			
- additional work IAS19	3,500	500	-
- McCloud ruling	-	1,500	-

New standards/ developments	2,500	-	-
PPE Valuation – cost of auditor’s expert	5,000	-	-
Group accounts	2,000	-	-
Total revised fee	149,280	133,430	164,844

This would give a scale fee for the statutory accounts audit for 2019-20 of £126,930 plus a variation of £22,350, giving a total fee of £149,280 plus VAT. This includes the cost of the external valuer which we have determined to be necessary to support our audit work in this area.

Please note that PSAA's arrangements require a separation of fees and remuneration, which means that Grant Thornton does not receive 100% of the current fees charged.

The additional work we are now planning across the whole of our portfolio will inevitably have an impact on the audit timetable and whether or not your audit can be delivered to appropriate quality standards by the 31 July 2020. Grant Thornton remains the largest trainer of CIPFA qualified accountants in the UK and is committed to continue to resource its local audits with suitably specialised and experienced staff but the pool of such staff is relatively finite in the short-term. I will be happy to explain the impact of the further work we are planning to undertake on our delivery timetable for your audit, which at this stage is planned to be delivered by the end of July 2020.

Future changes to audit scope

As I have previously mentioned in meetings and at the Audit Committee, the National Audit Office is currently consulting on revisions to the Code of Audit Practice and has also indicated its intention to consult on the accompanying Auditor Guidance Notes. This defines the scope of audit work in the public sector. The most significant change is in relation to the Value for Money arrangements. Rather than require auditors to focus on delivering an overall, binary, conclusion about whether or not proper arrangements were in place during the previous financial year, the draft Code requires auditors to issue a commentary on each of the criteria. This will allow auditors to tailor their commentaries to local circumstances. The Code proposes three specific criteria:

- a) Financial sustainability: how the body plans and manages its resources to ensure it can continue to deliver its services;
- b) Governance: how the body ensures that it makes informed decisions and properly manages its risks; and
- c) 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.

Under each of these criteria, statutory guidance will set out the procedures that auditors will need to undertake. An initial review of arrangements will consist of mandatory procedures to be undertaken at every local public body plus any local risk-based work. The consultation closed on 22 November 2019. A new Code will be laid before Parliament in April 2020 and will apply from audits of local bodies’ 2020/21 financial statements onwards.

Until the consultation is finalised and more details emerge of what is expected of auditors, it is difficult to cost the impact. However, as soon as the requirements are finalised and it is clear exactly what the expectations will be, I will share with you further thoughts on the potential impact on the audit and associated costs.

I hope this is helpful and allows you to plan accordingly for the 2019/20 audit. Should you wish to discuss this further, please do not hesitate to contact me. We look forward to working with you again this year,

Yours sincerely

Paul Dossett
Engagement Lead and Key Audit Partner
For and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP