

External audit plan

Year ending 31 March 2023

Northamptonshire Pension Fund

28/02/2023



Contents



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Section	Page
Key matters	3
Introduction and headlines	5
Significant risks identified	8
Other matters	9
Progress against prior year recommendations	10
Our approach to materiality	11
IT Audit Strategy	14
Audit logistics and team	15
Audit fees	17
Independence and non-audit services	18
Communication of audit matters with those charged with governance	20

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.

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Key matters



National context

For the general population, rising inflation, in particular for critical commodities such as energy, food and fuel, is pushing many households into poverty and financial hardship, including those in employment.

The pressures on household income have raised concerns that members will look at their pension contributions as a way of cutting back on their monthly costs. The cost-of-living crisis is having a detrimental impact on pension savings, with some even dipping in to their savings to supplement short-term needs and several members are also requesting early access to their pension after age 55 as a means to financially manage their commitments. The cost of living crisis makes it even more important that lowly paid workers have access to a good quality pension.

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

Other Local issues

There are no local issues report.

Key matters



Our Responses

- 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 further in our Audit Plan, has been agreed with the Executive Director of Finance (Chief Finance Officer).
- 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.
- We hold annual financial reporting workshops for our clients to access the latest technical guidance and interpretation, discuss issues with our experts and create networking links with other clients to support consistent and accurate financial reporting across the sector.

Introduction and headlines

Purpose

This document provides an overview of the planned scope and timing of the statutory audit of Northamptonshire 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. Our respective responsibilities are also set out in the agreed terms of Appointment and Statement of Responsibilities issued by Public Sector Audit Appointments (PSAA), the body responsible for appointing us as auditor of Northamptonshire Pension Fund]. We draw your attention to both of 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:

- The valuation of level 3 investments.
- Management override of controls
- The revenue recognition cycle (including those related to expenditure) contain fraudulent transactions (this risk is rebutted in this instance due to controls in place at the Fund).

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 changed our approach to materiality this year as a Firm. We have amended the basis of setting headline materiality from net to gross assets, which allows us to better reflect the risks and focus of the audit.

We have determined planning materiality to be £48.1m (PY £33.6m) for the Pension Fund, which equates to 1.5% of your estimated gross assets at 31st of March 2023. 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 £2.4m (PY £1.6m).

We have set a separate specific materiality for non investment related transactions. We have determined planning Fund Account materiality to be £12.9m for the Pension Fund, which equates to 10% of your prior year gross expenditure. Clearly trivial has been set at £645k.

Audit logistics

Our interim visit took place in February and March and our final visit will take place in July, August and September. Our key deliverables are this Audit Plan, our Audit Findings Report and Auditor's Annual Report.

Our proposed fee for the audit will be £55,250 (PY: £51,000k) for the Pension Fund, subject to the Pension Fund delivering a good set of financial statements and working papers.

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.

New Auditing Standards

There are two auditing standards which have been significantly updated this year. These are ISA 315 (Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement) and ISA 240 (the auditor's responsibilities relating to fraud in an audit of financial statements). We provide more detail on the work required later in this plan.

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	Risk relates to	Reason for risk identification	Key aspects of our proposed response to the risk
Valuation of Level 3 investments (annual valuation)	Pension Fund	<p>The Fund revalue its investments on an annual basis to ensure that the carrying value is not materially different from the fair value at the financial statement date..</p> <p>By their nature, Level 3 investments 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 by their very nature require a significant degree of judgements 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 of these assets.</p> <p>We therefore identified valuation of Level 3 investments as a significant risk, which was one of the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement</p>	<p>We will :</p> <p>Evaluate management's processes for valuing Level 3 investments. -Review the nature and basis of estimated values and consider what assurance management has over the year end valuations provided for these types of investment to ensure the requirements of the code are met. -Independently request year end confirmations from investment managers, with an additional focus on ensuring use of appropriate IPEV [or equivalent] methodology in their valuation books, updated for most recent available guidance. -For a sample of investments, test the valuation by comparing the valuation per the General Ledger (typically based on investor statement as at the reporting date, or in the case of harder to value assets, the latest capital statement available adjusted for known cash movements in the final quarter of the year) to direct confirmation of capital balances from investment managers and, where available, latest audited financial statements. - Complete sample testing of purchases and sales to prime documentation across the period to support our reconciliation of the opening and closing balances..</p>
Management over-ride of controls	Pension Fund	<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 will:</p> <p>Evaluate the design effectiveness of management controls over journals;, analyse the journals listing and determine the criteria for selecting high risk unusual journals, test unusual journals recorded during the year and after the draft accounts stage for appropriateness and corroboration, gain an understanding of the accounting estimates and critical judgements applied by management and consider their reasonableness with regard to corroborative evidence, and evaluate the rationale for any changes in accounting policies, estimates or significant unusual transactions.</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)

Other risks identified

Risk	Risk relates to	Reason for risk identification	Key aspects of our proposed response to the risk
Local Government Pension Scheme triennial valuation	-Pension Fund	<p>Regulation 62 of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) requires pension fund administering authorities to obtain an actuarial valuation of the fund's assets and liabilities every three years. Triennial funding valuation reports as at 31 March 2022 were required to be obtained by 31 March 2023.</p> <p>The LGPS is a complex pension scheme with numerous participants, investment portfolios, and various financial and actuarial assumptions. The valuation process involves assessing the fund's assets and liabilities, projecting future cash flows, and making assumptions about investment returns, inflation rates, life expectancies, and other variables.</p>	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> review the methods used to calculate the estimate, including the models used review the actuarial reports and assess the reasonableness of the assumptions made in the reports. perform tests on the accuracy and completeness of the data used in the valuation process, including member data. This includes examining source documents and reconciling data to supporting records. evaluate the adequacy and accuracy of the disclosures related to the LGPS triennial valuation within the financial statements.

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 Report.

'In respect of some risks, the auditor may judge that it is not possible or practicable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence only from substantive procedures. Such risks may relate to the inaccurate or incomplete recording of routine and significant classes of transactions or account balances, the characteristics of which often permit highly automated processing with little or no manual intervention. In such cases, the entity's controls over such risks are relevant to the audit and the auditor shall obtain an understanding of them.' [ISA (UK) 315]

Other matters

Other work

The Pension Fund is administered by West Northamptonshire 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 2022/23 financial statements, consider and decide upon any objections received in relation to the 2022/23 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.

Progress against prior year audit recommendations

We identified the following issues in our 2021/22 audit of the Pension Fund's financial statements, which resulted in one recommendations being reported in our 2021/22 Audit Findings Report.

Assessment	Issue and risk previously communicated	Update on actions taken to address the issue
X	<p>During the course of the audit, we noted some delays in receipt of declarations of interest from members of the Pensions Committee and others with a governance link to the Fund. It is important to ensure that these returns are received and reviewed promptly to prevent the possible omission of disclosure of a previously unidentified related party which may alter the understanding of readers of the accounts.</p> <p>The Fund should work proactively with partners within the administering authority and other stakeholders to ensure that all returns are received and reviewed promptly.</p>	<p>Management sent request out earlier this year (12th December) to allow plenty of time to keep on top of following up. Looking at the log they are only waiting for one outstanding form from a Cllr.</p>

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>Determination</p> <p>We have determined materiality based on a proportion of the estimated gross assets as at 31/03/2023 for the Pension Fund. Materiality at the planning stage of our audit is £48.1m which equates to 1.5% of your estimated gross assets as at 31/03/2023.</p> <p>We have also set a separate level of materiality for non-investment related transactions at £12.9m which is 10% of prior year gross expenditure.</p>	<p>We determine planning materiality in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – establish what level of misstatement could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements – assist in establishing the scope of our audit engagement and audit tests – determine sample sizes and – assist in evaluating the effect of known and likely misstatements in the financial statements <p>The Firm has adjusted its approach to materiality on Pension Fund audits to be more risk focused. As such, Investment related materiality will be set based on Gross Asset values as opposed to net, with the headline materiality being set at 1.5%. This will enable us to set a materiality which is more reflective of the risks associated with asset valuations. However, in conjunction with this we will also set a lower materiality in respect of non-investment related transactions which again will allow us to adopt a more focused approach, principally on the Fund Account. This may bring more transactions into scope, introduce an element of unpredictability to the audit and add more value for stakeholders.</p>
2	<p>Other factors</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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – None identified.

Our approach to materiality

Matter	Description	Planned audit procedures
3	<p>Reassessment of materiality</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>Other communications relating to materiality we will report to the Audit Committee</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 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 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 £2.4m for the Net Asset Statement or 645k for the Fund Account. (PY £1.6m). 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>

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.

	Amount (£)	Qualitative factors considered
Materiality:		
	Investments – 48.1m.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concentration of ownership: the entity is not owned by shareholders, there is no group structure in place (group structures, ownership by shareholders could affect materiality by making it lower)
	Areas other than investments – 12.9m.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debt arrangements: the pension fund does not have any debt financing. • Business environment: the operations of the entity are less complex and few core business processes in which the entity is involved. Due to its nature as a public body administering the pensions of public sector workers, the pension fund operates within a stable environment and there has not been significant changes in the nature of its business activities over recent years. • Control environment: no issues have been identified in relation to the control environment. • Other sensitivities: no other sensitivities have been identified that would require materiality to be reduced. There are few users of the financial statements, therefore a higher materiality is deemed appropriate. • We considered the value of balances on the Fund Account and whether the chosen materiality provides sufficient coverage of these balances. Based on review of the prior year accounts the materiality level chosen was deemed sufficient to provide coverage.



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. We say more about ISA 315 Revised on slide 17.

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	Spend/Income	Planned level IT audit assessment
Altair	Benefits	£103,413,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assurance report obtained from IT expert.
Agresso ERP	Financial reporting	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed ITGC assessment completed by internal expert.

Audit logistics and team



Ben Stevenson, Audit Incharge

Key audit contact responsible for the day to day management and delivery of the audit work.



Ciaran McLaughlin Key Audit Partner

Provides oversight of the delivery of the audit including regular engagement with Governance Committees and senior officers



William Howard, Audit Manager

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

Audited Entity responsibilities

Where audited entities 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 clients. 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 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
- respond promptly and adequately to audit queries.

Audit fees and updated Auditing Standards including ISA 315 Revised

In 2021 PSAA awarded a contract of audit for Northamptonshire Pension Fund to begin with effect from 2021/22. The fee agreed in the contract was £51k. Since that time, there have been a number of developments, particularly in relation to the revised Code and ISA's which are relevant for the 2022/23 audit. For details of the changes which impacted on years up to 2021/22 please see our prior year Audit Plans.

The major change impacting on our audit for 2022/23 is the introduction of ISA (UK) 315 (Revised) - Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement ('ISA 315'). There are a number of significant changes that will impact the nature and extent of our risk assessment procedures and the work we perform to respond to these identified risks. Key changes include:

- Enhanced requirements around understanding the Fund's Infrastructure, IT environment. From this we will then identify any risks arising from the use of IT. We are then required to identify the IT General Controls ('ITGCs') that address those risks and test the design and implementation of ITGCs that address the risks arising from the use of IT.
- Additional documentation of our understanding of the Council's business model, which may result in us needing to perform additional inquiries to understand the Council's end-to-end processes over more classes of transactions, balances and disclosures.
- We are required to identify controls within a business process and identify which of those controls are controls relevant to the audit. These include, but are not limited to, controls over significant risks and journal entries. We will need to identify the risks arising from the use of IT and the general IT controls (ITGCs) as part of obtaining an understanding of relevant controls.
- Where we do not test the operating effectiveness of controls, the assessment of risk will be the inherent risk, this means that our sample sizes may be larger than in previous years.

These are significant changes which will require us to increase the scope, nature and extent of our audit documentation, particularly in respect of your business processes, and your IT controls. We will be unable to determine the full fee impact until we have undertaken further work in respect of the above areas. However, for an authority of your size, we estimate an initial increase of £4k. We will let you know if our work in respect of business processes and IT controls identifies any issues requiring further audit testing. There is likely to be an ongoing requirement for a fee increase in future years, although we are unable yet to quantify that.

The other major change to Auditing Standards in 2022/23 is in respect of ISA 240 which deals with the auditor's responsibilities relating to fraud in an audit of financial statements. This Standard gives more prominence to the risk of fraud in the audit planning process. We will let you know during the course of the audit should we be required to undertake any additional work in this area which will impact on your fee.

Taking into account the above, our proposed work and fee for 2022/23, as set out below, is detailed overleaf [and has been agreed with the Director of Finance].

Audit fees

	Actual Fee 2020/21	Actual Fee 2021/22	Proposed fee 2022/23
Northamptonshire Pension Fund Audit	N/A	£51,000	£55,250
Total audit fees (excluding VAT)	N/A	£51,000	£55,250

Assumptions

In setting the above 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.

Relevant professional standards

In preparing our fee estimate, 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.

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 we have implemented policies and procedures to meet the requirements of the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard and we as a firm, and each covered person, 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.

Independence and non-audit services

Other services

The following other services provided by Grant Thornton were identified. The amounts detailed are fees agreed to-date for audit related and non-audit services to be undertaken by Grant Thornton UK LLP in the current financial year. These services are consistent with the Pension Fund's policy on the allotment of non-audit work to your auditors. Any changes and full details of all fees charged for audit related and non-audit related services by Grant Thornton UK LLP and by Grant Thornton International Limited network member Firms will be included in our Audit Findings report at the conclusion of the audit.

None of the services provided are subject to contingent fees.

Service	Fees £	Threats	Safeguards
Audit related			
IAS19 Assurance letters for Admitted Bodies	£6,000 and £1,100 per audit letter.	Self-Interest (because this is a recurring fee)	The level of this recurring fee taken on its own is not considered a significant threat to independence as the fee for this work is £6,000 (and £1,100 per audit letter) in comparison to the total fee for the audit of £55,250 and in particular relative to Grant Thornton UK LLP's turnover overall. Further, it is a fixed fee and there is no contingent element to it. These factors all mitigate the perceived self-interest threat to an acceptable level.
Total	£14,000		

Communication of audit matters with those charged with governance

Our communication plan

	Audit Plan	Audit Findings
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		•
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		•

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.

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.



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