Report to the Audit, Governance and Standards Committee

ESSEX PENSION FUND

Audit Completion Report: year ended 31 March 2020

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WELCOME

Contents

We have pleasure in presenting our Audit Completion Report to the Audit, Governance and Standards Committee. This report is an integral part of our communication strategy with you, a strategy which is designed to ensure effective two way communication throughout the audit process with those charged with governance.

It summarises the results of completing the planned audit approach for the year ended 31 March 2020, specific audit findings and areas requiring further discussion and/or the attention of the Audit, Governance and Standards Committee. At the completion stage of the audit it is essential that we engage with the Audit, Governance and Standards Committee on the results of our audit of the financial statements comprising: audit work on key risk areas, including significant estimates and judgements made by management, critical accounting policies, any significant deficiencies in internal controls, and the presentation and disclosure in the financial statements.

We look forward to discussing these matters with you at the Audit, Governance and Standards Committee meeting and to receiving your input.

In the meantime if you would like to discuss any aspects in advance of the meeting we would be happy to do so.

We would also like to take this opportunity to thank the management and staff of the Pension Fund for the co-operation and assistance provided during the audit.

David Eagles, Partner
for and on behalf of BDO LLP, Appointed Auditor

16 September 2020

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OVERVIEW

Executive summary

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This summary provides an overview of the audit matters that we believe are important to the Audit, Governance and Standards Committee in reviewing the results of the audit of the financial statements of the Pension Fund for the year ended 31 March 2020.

It is also intended to promote effective communication and discussion and to ensure that the results of the audit appropriately incorporate input from those charged with governance.

Overview

Our audit work is substantially complete and subject to the successful resolution of outstanding matters, we anticipate issuing our opinion on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 in line with the revised timetable.

Outstanding matters are listed on page 35 in the appendices.

There were no significant changes to the planned audit approach and no additional significant audit risks have been identified.

No restrictions were placed on our work.

Audit report

We anticipate issuing an unmodified audit opinion on the financial statements.

The financial statements include disclosures about a material valuation uncertainty in respect of directly held properties due to the impact of Coronavirus (Covid-19). We anticipate including an Emphasis of Matter paragraph in our audit report, referring to this material valuation uncertainty. This does not represent a qualification of the opinion, but sign-posts the reader to certain disclosures in the financial statements that we consider are key to understanding the financial statements.

THE NUMBERS
Executive summary

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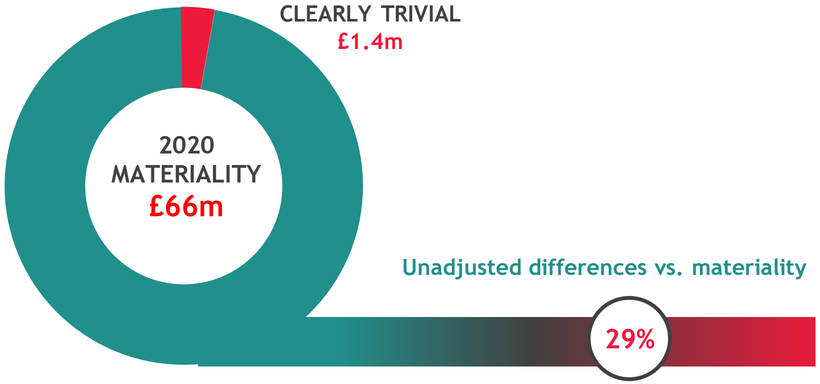
Final materiality

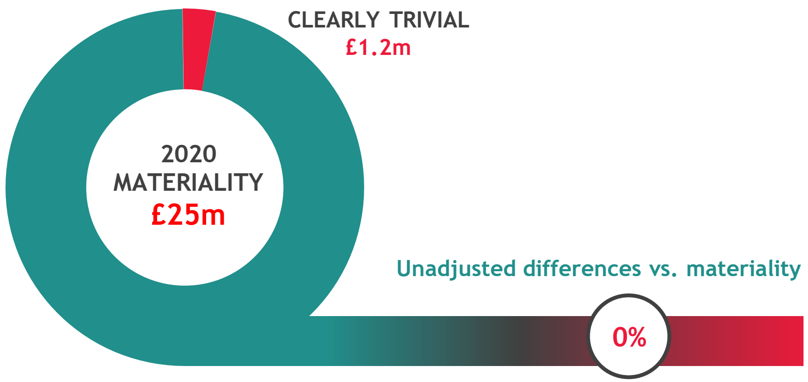
Final materiality was determined based on 1% of net assets. Specific materiality (at a lower level) was set for the fund account balances (excluding changes in market value of investments) and this was based on 7.5% of gross expenses in the Fund Account.

Following receipt of the draft financial statements for audit we updated the materiality figures. This decreased the materiality from £70m to £66m. Specific materiality for Fund Account was increased from £24m to £25m.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OVERALL MATERIALITY



FUND ACCOUNT SPECIFIC MATERIALITY



Material misstatements

We did not identify any material misstatements.

Unadjusted audit differences

We identified two audit adjustments that, if posted, would increase the 'Net decrease in the assets available for benefits during the year' in the Fund Account and decrease 'Net assets of the scheme available to fund benefits' in the Net Asset Statement by £19,123k.

OTHER MATTERS
Executive summary

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Financial reporting

- We have not identified any non-compliance with accounting policies or the applicable accounting framework.
- No significant accounting policy changes have been identified impacting the current year.
- Going concern disclosures are deemed sufficient.
- We are yet to review the annual report to ensure that the information included in the annual report is consistent with the financial statements and our knowledge acquired in the course of the audit.

Other matters that require discussion or confirmation

- Confirmation on fraud, contingent liabilities and subsequent events.
- Letter of Representation.

Independence

We confirm that the firm and its partners and staff involved in the audit remain independent of the Pension Fund in accordance with the Financial Reporting Council's (FRC's) Ethical Standard.

CORONAVIRUS

The effects on year-end reporting and auditing

Contents

The emergence and spread of Coronavirus has had an effect on business and markets around the world. Guidance is now available to assist in identifying the potential corporate reporting and auditing issues and consequences of the virus, and there have been a number of Local Government specific issues, including relaxations to accounts preparation and audit timetables.

However, given the fast moving and ever changing nature of the situation, aspects of this corporate guidance will change over time. The outbreak is an in-year event and will impact the valuations, estimations and disclosures reflected in the financial statements for periods ending on or after 31 March 2020.

Going concern

In respect of going concern, directors are required to consider events that have occurred both before and after the balance sheet date when determining whether there is a material uncertainty over the ability to continue as a going concern. Consequently, forecast financial information, sensitivity analysis (which may require additional and/or different potential variances to be included) and compliance with bank and other covenants will need to factor in the estimated effects of the Coronavirus pandemic.

A common approach that is developing, and which BDO is encouraging from directors, in relation to each set of financial statements that is prepared for audit is:

- The assessment of going concern directors are required to undertake needs to explicitly consider the impact of Coronavirus to accommodate the uncertainty prevailing and must cover the period of at least 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements. The assessment may not be limited to this period if there are foreseen events or conditions beyond this period which may influence the economic decisions of users.
- The assessment needs to consider the entity's resilience through three lenses - operational capability (closed locations, reduced workforce through illness, breakdown in supply chain), demand for services (effect on income and expenditure) and structural finance (liquidity and access to committed facilities).
- If the directors consider that there are material uncertainties, this will need to be referenced in the relevant disclosure and will result in a material uncertainty reference in the audit report (albeit the audit opinion is not qualified).
- The going concern disclosures in the basis of preparation note in the financial statements will also need to be enhanced.

Within local government, the Government's commitment to ensure that local authorities are adequately compensated for additional expenditure incurred or income lost directly as a result of the Coronavirus pandemic, removes some of the uncertainty faced by non-public sector entities. However, the directors' assessment of going concern, and associated disclosures in the financial statements, are still expected to fully consider and record the impact of Coronavirus.

The auditor's review of directors' assessments must be greater than normal, will require more evidence, and will continue to be performed through to the point of signing the audit report.

CORONAVIRUS 2

The effects on year-end reporting and auditing

Contents

Financial reporting implications

Valuations of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities:

Data used in valuations of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities should be based on forecasts, projections and assumptions that were reasonable and supportable at the balance sheet date. For 31 March 2020 year ends, given that the significant development and spread of Coronavirus occurred within the financial year and that the World Health Organisation announced a global health emergency on 31 January 2020, the estimated impact of the Coronavirus pandemic will need to be factored into this data.

Pension Fund Annual Report

Pension Funds will need to monitor developments and ensure that they are providing up-to-date and meaningful disclosures when preparing their Annual Reports.

Other guidance

The National Audit Office (NAO) has published a Guide for Audit Committees on financial reporting and management during the Cornavirus pandemic. This guide aims to help Audit Committee members support and challenge the organisations they work with in the following areas:

- Annual reports
- Financial reporting
- The control environment
- Regularity of expenditure.

In each section of the guide, the NAO has set out some questions to help Audit Committee members understand and challenge activities. Each section can be used on its own, although the NAO would recommend that audit committee members consider the whole guide, as the questions in other sections may be interrelated.

The guide may also be used as organisations and Audit Committees consider reporting in the 2020/21 period when more specific and detailed reporting on the outbreak will be required.

The guide is available through the following link:

https://www.nao.org.uk/report/guidance-for-audit-and-risk-committees-on-financial-reporting-and-management-during-covid-19/

CORONAVIRUS 3

The effects on year-end reporting and auditing

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Implications for auditors

Risk assessment:

- The impact of Coronavirus on going concern is a risk focus area for the audit, and in some cases may be a significant risk. As part of our on-going risk assessment procedures, we need to think about other specific areas and balances where Coronavirus might cause an issue and if this presents an additional risk. This includes the specific considerations in relation to the risks of having services in an affected area and supply chain issues in relation to items coming from these locations. In summary there may be a heightened risk of misstatement for:
  - The valuation and disclosure of investment assets
  - Going concern assessment and disclosure
  - Risk disclosures
  - Subsequent event disclosures
  - As noted above, entities need to consider their reporting of principal risks and uncertainties and we then need to consider this detail as part of our 'review and consider' of the Pension Fund Annual Report, in particular where we believe there are risks missing from the detail.

Sufficient and appropriate audit evidence:

- Personnel from audited entities may be unable to carry out their roles on site and/or be available to meet physically with our audit teams. Likewise, our people may be unable to work at audited entity sites or to travel to our offices, thereby potentially affecting the performance, review and supervision of the engagement team, including that of component or other auditors. We need to:
  - Consider the impact on the audited entity
  - Consider alternative ways of working including the use of our technology tools
  - Consider implications for the quality of audit evidence and reporting.
- In undertaking audit work on the valuation of directly held properties, auditors are able to draw upon relevant information and indices collated, assessed and reported on by a firm of valuers, Gerald Eve, as commissioned on behalf of local public auditors by the NAO.
- Valuers are also encouraged by updated RICS guidance to include caveats within valuation reports relating to potential material uncertainties in their assessed valuations. In these cases, such caveats should be included within the Pension Fund's financial statements and may be referred to by the auditor in their opinion/report.

OUR METHODOLOGY

Summary

We obtain our audit evidence through substantive testing

As part of our risk assessment procedures we documented the systems and controls in place insofar as they are relevant to the preparation of the financial statements. Given the control activities we identified and the nature of activities, we determined that substantive testing to directly verify items in the Fund Account and Net Assets Statement would be the most effective approach for our audit. This is consistent with the approach we took in the prior year.

AUDIT RISKS OVERVIEW

As identified in our Audit Planning Report we assessed the following matters as being the most significant risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. These include those risks which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy; the allocation of resources in the audit and the direction of the efforts of the engagement team.

Audit Risk	Risk Rating	Significant Management Judgement Involved	Use of Experts Required	Error Identified	Control Findings to be reported	Discussion points / Letter of Representation
Management override of controls	Significant	Yes	No	No	No	No
Valuation of investments (unquoted and direct property investments)	Significant	Yes	Yes	Yes, unadjusted	No	No
Pension liability valuation	Significant	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes - management representation about pension assumptions
Valuation of investments (pooled investments)	Normal	No	No	No	No	No
Contributions receivable	Normal	No	No	No	No	No

Areas requiring your attention

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MANAGEMENT OVERRIDE OF CONTROLS

Auditing standards presume that management is in a unique position to perpetrate fraud by overriding controls.

Significant risk	■
Normal risk	
Significant management judgement	■
Use of experts	
Unadjusted error	
Adjusted error	
Additional disclosure required	
Significant control findings to be reported	
Letter of representation point	

Risk description

ISA (UK) 240 - The auditor's responsibilities relating to fraud in an audit of financial statements requires us to presume that the risk of management override of controls is present and significant in all entities.

Work performed

We carried out the following planned audit procedures:

- We reviewed journal entries made in the year, agreeing the journals to supporting documentation. We determined key risk characteristics to filter the population of journals. We used our IT team to assist with the journal extraction;
- Reviewed estimates and judgements applied by management in the financial statements to assess their appropriateness and the existence of any systematic bias; and
- Reviewed unadjusted audit differences for indications of bias or deliberate misstatement.

Results and conclusions

From the work completed we have identified no evidence of systematic bias or management override in the processing of journals entries and other adjustments.

Material accounting estimates for the Pension Fund included valuation of investments and pension liability. Our audit work on these accounting estimates are set out in the following pages. The audit work performed provided reasonable assurance that the accounting estimates are reasonable and free from management bias.

We have not identified any management bias or deliberate misstatements by reviewing the unadjusted audit differences.

We have not identified any unusual transactions or transactions that are outside the normal course of business for the Pension Fund.

VALUATION OF INVESTMENTS (UNQUOTED AND DIRECT PROPERTY INVESTMENTS)

Contents

The valuation of unquoted and direct property investments is a significant risk as it involves a high degree of estimation uncertainty.

Significant risk	■
Normal risk	
Significant management judgement	■
Use of experts	■
Unadjusted error	■
Adjusted error	
Additional disclosure required	■
Significant control findings to be reported	
Letter of representation point	■

Risk description

The investment portfolio includes unquoted private equity, debt, infrastructure and timberlands which are valued by the fund managers. The pension fund also makes direct investments in freehold and leasehold properties which are based on valuations received from the fund managers. The valuation of these assets may be subject to a significant level of assumption and estimation, and valuations may not be based on observable market data. Due to significance of these valuations, even a small change in assumptions and estimates could have a material impact on the financial statements.

In some cases, the valuations are provided at dates that are not coterminous with the pension fund's year end and need to be updated to reflect cash transactions (additional contributions or distributions received) since the latest available valuations. Due to current market volatility the valuation received can quickly become outdated.

As a result, we consider there to be a significant risk that investments are not appropriately valued in the financial statements.

Work performed

We carried out the following planned audit procedures:

- Obtained direct confirmation of investment valuations from the fund managers and requested copies of the audited financial statements (and member allocations) from the fund;

Results and conclusions

The direct confirmations obtained from fund managers identified that the valuation of private equity was overstated by a non material amount of £3,621k, with a total overstatement of investments of £5,239k across all categories of investments. These variances are due to some investment reports used during the preparation of financial statements not being coterminous with the year-end date and therefore estimates needed to be made. The updated information was available during the audit which identified the above variances against the estimated amounts used. The variance identified was included within the uncorrected misstatements schedule for the impact of change in market value in the Fund Account and investment value in the Net Assets Statement.

For investments in private equity, illiquid debt, infrastructure and timberlands, we obtained audited financial statements of the underlying investee funds, and valuations were recalculated by adjusting the additional contributions and distributions where relevant. Given the extended period to prepare financial statements during the year, net asset statements at 31 March 2020 were available for the investment in illiquid debt, infrastructure and timberland. Our recalculations of valuations for these investment categories did not identify any non-trivial variances.

In respect of private equity investments, the valuations were initially based on net assets as at 31 December 2019, adjusted for additional contributions and distributions. However, given the impact of Covid-19, the valuations were further reduced by 4.95% based on an estimate provided by the private equity fund manager. For a sample of private equity funds, we have recalculated the valuations based on the net assets at 31 December 2019, adjusted for additional contributions and distributions, and also with the same adjustment of 4.95%. This identified all but one of the sampled items having valuations which were in line with the valuations reported. The variance identified in the remaining sampled item was due to the uncorrected misstatement of £3,621k reported above.

VALUATION OF INVESTMENTS (UNQUOTED AND DIRECT PROPERTY INVESTMENTS)

Continued

(Continued)

- Significant risk
- Normal risk
- Significant management judgement
- Use of experts
- Unadjusted error
- Adjusted error
- Additional disclosure required
- Significant control findings to be reported
- Letter of representation point

- Reviewed the valuation completed by the fund manager and any significant assumptions made in the valuation;
- For property valuations, we agreed input data used by the valuer such as agreeing rental information to the underlying rental agreements, and reviewed the rental yields against the comparable data and indices for reasonableness;
- Where the financial statement date supporting the valuation is not conterminous with the pension fund's year end, we confirmed that appropriate adjustments have been made to the valuations in respect of additional contributions and distributions with the funds; and
- Checked whether the investments have been correctly valued in accordance with the relevant accounting policies.

We also reviewed reasonableness of the 4.95% adjustment referred to above as having been made to private equity valuations to account for the valuation reduction from January to March 2020, due to the impact of Covid-19. We reviewed industry sectors where each of the private equity funds have invested in, and identified that 80% of investments were made in the sectors which were not significantly affected by Covid-19. 18.7% of investments were made in the consumer discretionary sector with another 1.3% in real estate, which are considered to be some of the sectors most heavily affected. To further assess the reasonableness of this adjustment, we obtained partners' capital accounts at 31 March 2020 for the same sampled items referred to above, and reviewed the extent of valuation movements. This identified that, on average, the valuations had decreased by 8.83%. This is 3.88% higher than the adjustment applied by the pension fund. When this is applied to the total private equity valuation reported in the financial statements, this gives an overstatement of private equity investments by £13,884k which was included in the uncorrected misstatements schedule.

The direct investment properties held by the pension fund have been revalued by external professional valuers Knight Frank LLP. We are satisfied with the skills and expertise of the valuer and concluded that we can rely on the management expert. Our review of the input used by the valuer (i.e. rental information) confirmed that they are accurate and reasonable. The overall valuation of investment properties has decreased by approximately 4.9% during the year to £398m. The MSCI sector capital value index has decreased by 5.0% during the year, with the MSCI sector rental value index decreasing by 1.0%. The overall decrease in valuation (£20.4m) is therefore considered to be reasonable and is well within out materiality of £66m. We are therefore satisfied that the valuation of direct properties held by the Pension Fund is reasonable.

The valuer of the property assets has included a material valuation uncertainty disclosure due to Covid-19 within their valuation report. This disclosure has also been included within the Pension Fund financial statements and we anticipate including an Emphasis of Matter paragraph within our audit opinion to refer to this.

PENSION LIABILITY VALUATION

Contents

The valuation of the pension liability is a significant risk as it involves a high degree of estimation uncertainty.

Significant risk	■
Normal risk	
Significant management judgement	■
Use of experts	■
Unadjusted error	
Adjusted error	
Additional disclosure required	
Significant control findings to be reported	
Letter of representation point	■

Risk description

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 the most up to date membership data held by the Pension Fund and has regard to local factors such as mortality rates and expected pay rises along with other assumptions around inflation when calculating the liability.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the pension fund liability was carried out during the 2019/20 year to calculate the liability as at 31 March 2019. This involved the provision of membership and cash flow data from the pension fund to the actuary, data cleansing by the actuary and re-setting the financial and actuarial assumptions related to the valuation. The estimate of the pension fund liability at 31 March 2020 is based on a roll-forward of data from the 2019 triennial valuation, updated where necessary.

There is a risk the valuation is not based on appropriate membership data where there are significant changes or uses inappropriate assumptions to value the liability.

Work performed

We carried out the following planned audit procedures:

- Reviewed the controls in place to ensure that the data provided from the fund to the actuary is complete and accurate;
- Tested a sample of membership and cash flow data sent to the actuary for existence and accuracy, and reconciled the membership data sent to the actuary to the membership administration system for completeness;
- Reviewed the reasonableness of the assumptions used in the calculation against other local government pension fund actuaries and other observable data. We used the PwC consulting actuary report for the review of the methodology of the actuary and reasonableness of the assumptions;
- Checked whether any significant changes in membership data have been communicated to the actuary; and
- Agreed the disclosure to the information provided by the actuary.

PENSION LIABILITY VALUATION

Continued

(Continued)

Significant risk	■
Normal risk	
Significant management judgement	■
Use of experts	■
Unadjusted error	
Adjusted error	
Additional disclosure required	
Significant control findings to be reported	
Letter of representation point	■

Results and conclusion

The Pension Fund has established controls and procedures to ensure completeness and accuracy of membership data provided to the actuary. Our review of the controls to ensure data provided to the actuary is complete and accurate did not identify any issues.

We obtained the final data return submitted to the actuary in respect of the triennial valuation and agreed number of members to the UPM system. We reconciled the number of members by each category (active members, deferred members and pensioners) per the final data return to the membership data reported in the final triennial valuation report. We selected a sample of 40 members across the whole pension fund, split into the active members, deferred members and pensioners (including dependent pensioners), and tested the key data points such as date of birth, gender, pensionable salary and qualifying service period etc. to underlying supporting documents. Our audit work did not identify any issues.

In respect of cash flow data provided to the actuary for the triennial valuation, we identified no issues. However, testing of the cash flow data provided to the actuary for the roll forward valuation at 31 March 2020 identified some differences between the estimated contributions based on month 10 actual amounts plus two months estimates and the actual amounts for the year, but we did not consider these to be significant differences that would materially impact on the liability valuation.

Our review of the reasonableness of assumptions used to calculate the present value of future pension obligations is noted in the following page.

The annual data return template from the actuary included details of bulk transfers as these are estimated by the actuary. This data is subjected to data confirmation with individual employers to ensure that they are reasonable. We are therefore satisfied that any significant changes in membership data have been communicated to the actuary.

We agreed the disclosures in Note 16 to the pension fund financial statements to the information provided by the actuary and have identified no issues.

Following the ruling on age discrimination on the McCloud case and gender discrimination on a Lloyds case in the prior year, the actuary has made an allowance at the last accounting date and therefore was already included in the opening liability for this year. This allowance was therefore incorporated in the roll forward approach and the actuary has confirmed that this was re-measured 31 March 2020. The approach adopted by the actuary is considered to be reasonable.

PENSION LIABILITY VALUATION

Continued

Significant accounting estimate: pension liability

Overview

The key assumptions include estimating future expected cash flows to pay pensions including inflation, salary increases and mortality of members; and the discount rate to calculate the present value of these cash outflows.

Changes in 2019/20

The actuarial valuation of future benefits has decreased by £546 million, from £9,805 million to £9,259 million.

Changes in assumptions that have decreased the liability include a decrease in CPI and future pension increases (from 2.40% to 1.90%) and decrease in salary increase (from 3.90% to 2.90%), which was partially offset by reduction to the discount rate (from 2.40% to 2.35%). Mortality assumptions have not been changed significantly during the year, as such this has resulted in a decrease in the liabilities from these actuarial assumptions only by £95 million (1%). The liability has increased by £131 million (1.3%) due to experience loss.

Discussion

The pension liability to pay future pensions has decreased by £546 million to £9,259 million at 31 March 2020.

We compared the assumptions and estimates used by the actuary with the expected ranges provided by the independent consulting actuary PwC.

	Actual	**Expected / range**	**Comments**
RPI increase	2.70%	2.65% - 2.80%	Reasonable
CPI increase	1.90%	1.85% - 1.95%	Reasonable
Salary increase	2.90%	2.85% - 2.95%	Reasonable
Pension increase	1.90%	1.85% - 1.95%	Reasonable
Discount rate	2.35%	2.35%	Reasonable
Mortality - LGPS:			
- Male current	23.2 years	22.8 - 24.7	Reasonable
- Female current	25.2 years	25.2 - 26.2	Reasonable
- Male retired	21.8 years	21.4 - 23.3	Reasonable
- Female retired	23.7 years	23.7 - 24.7	Reasonable
Commutation:			
- Pre 2008	50%	50%	Reasonable
- Post 2008	50%	50%	Reasonable

All the financial and mortality assumptions are within the expected range based on national data and therefore the assumptions are considered to be reasonable.

The pension liability has increased by £131 million due to experience loss, which represents 1.3% of opening liability. This is considered to be reasonable given the inherent limitations of roll forward approach.

We are satisfied that the assumptions used are not unreasonable or outside of the expected ranges. We have included specific representations that management confirm that the assumptions used reflect their understanding of the future expectations of the scheme.

Impact

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VALUATION OF INVESTMENTS (POOLED INVESTMENT)

There is a risk that pooled investments may not be appropriately valued and correctly recorded in the financial statements.

Significant risk	
Normal risk	■
Significant management judgement	
Use of experts	
Unadjusted error	
Adjusted error	
Additional disclosure required	
Significant control findings to be reported	
Letter of representation point	

Risk description

The fair value of funds (principally pooled investments) is provided by individual fund managers and reviewed by the Custodian (Northern Trust). These valuation are reported on a monthly/ quarterly basis although there may be amendments to the 'flash' valuations initially provided and subsequent final valuations that may be received after the draft accounts have been prepared.

There is a risk that investments may not be appropriately valued and correctly recorded in the financial statements.

Work performed

We carried out the following planned audit procedures:

- Obtained direct confirmation of investment valuations from the fund managers including any subsequent final valuations to 'flash' valuations in the draft accounts;
- Checked that investments have been correctly valued in accordance with the relevant accounting policies; and
- Obtained independent assurance reports over the controls operated by both the fund managers and custodian for valuations and existence of underlying investments in the funds.

Results and conclusion

The investment valuations included in the financial statements for pooled investments were agreed to the valuations provided by the fund managers with trivial variances.

We agreed that the investments have been correctly valued using the closing bid market price in line with the accounting policy.

We obtained independent assurance reports for each fund manager and the custodian and these did not reveal any issues with the effectiveness of controls operated by fund managers and custodian for valuations and existence of underlying investments in the funds. The assurance report for one of the fund managers had a qualification in respect of change management and logical access controls. Whilst we have not identified any control issues affecting the valuation and existence of investments managed by the fund manager in question, we agreed investment managed by the fund manager to independent market prices and confirmed that the valuations are accurate.

Where the assurance reports obtained were not coterminous with pension fund year end, we obtained bridging letters confirming the satisfactory operation of controls within the fund managers and the custodian.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVABLE

There is a risk that employers may not be calculating contributions correctly and paying over the full amount due to the pension fund.

Significant risk	
Normal risk	■
Significant management judgement	
Use of experts	
Unadjusted error	
Adjusted error	
Additional disclosure required	
Significant control findings to be reported	
Letter of representation point	

Risk description

Employers are required to deduct amounts from employee pensionable pay based on tiered pay rates and to make employer normal and deficit contributions in accordance with rates agreed with the actuary.

Additional contributions are also required against pension strain for unreduced pensions for early retirements and augmentation of pensions.

There is a risk that employers may not be calculating contributions correctly and paying over the full amount due to the pension fund.

Work performed

We carried out the following planned audit procedures:

- Tested a sample of normal contributions due (and additional deficit contributions where included in a higher employer rate) for active members including checking to employer payroll records;
- Reviewed contributions receivable and checked that income is recognised in the correct accounting period where the employer is making payments in the following month; and
- Carried out audit procedures to review contributions income in accordance with the Actuary's Rates and Adjustments Certificate, including specified increased rates to cover the minimum contributions to be paid as set out in the Certificate.

Results and conclusion

We carried out analytical procedures to establish expected normal and deficit contributions to be receivable during the year. Our analytical procedures used the prior year amounts received and these were adjusted for the known and expected changes during the year such as the change in membership, contribution rates and the deficit contributions set out in the actuary report. This produced expected normal and deficit contributions which were within our tolerable threshold.

We also substantively tested normal contributions for active members by agreeing a sample of contributions to payroll records and to the employer returns received. For a sample of active members we recalculated the employee and employer contributions by the relevant rates and confirmed the accuracy of calculations. We identified no issues from the testing.

For deficit contributions, we agreed a sample to the Actuary's report and identified no issues.

We also reviewed monthly contributions received from employers and confirmed that these have been recognised in the correct financial year.

MATTERS REQUIRING ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATION

Contents

Fraud

Whilst the Council (as administering authority) and the Executive Director, Finance and Technology have ultimate responsibility for prevention and detection of fraud, we are required to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, including those arising as a result of fraud. Our audit procedures did not identify any fraud. We will seek confirmation from you whether you are aware of any known, suspected or alleged frauds since we last enquired when presenting the Audit Planning Report on 23 March 2020.

Internal audit

We reviewed the audit work of the Pension Fund's internal audit function to assist our risk scoping at the planning stage.

Laws and regulations

We have made enquiries of management regarding compliance with laws and regulations and reviewed correspondence with the relevant authorities. We consider pension regulations to be the most relevant for your business.

We did not identify any non-compliance with laws and regulations that could have a material impact on the financial statements.

Related parties

Whilst you are responsible for the completeness of the disclosure of related party transactions in the financial statements, we are also required to consider related party transactions in the context of fraud as they may present greater risk for management override or concealment or fraud.

We did not identify and significant matters in connection with related parties.

UNADJUSTED AUDIT DIFFERENCES: SUMMARY

Summary for the current year

Contents

We are required to bring to your attention unadjusted differences and we request that you correct them.

We identified two audit adjustments that, if posted, would increase the 'Net decrease in the assets available for benefits during the year' in the Fund Account and decrease 'Net assets of the scheme available to fund benefits' in the Net Asset Statement by £19,123k.

UNADJUSTED AUDIT DIFFERENCES: DETAIL

Details for the current year

Contents

	Fund Account			Net Assets Statement	
Unadjusted audit differences	NET DR/(CR) £'000	DR £'000	(CR) £'000	DR £'000	(CR) £'000
Net decrease in the assets available for benefits during the year	399,663				
Adjustment 1: The difference between the investment valuation per draft accounts and fund manager confirmations (see page 13)					
DR Changes in market value of investments	5,239	5,239			
CR Investments					5,239
Adjustment 2: Potential overstatement of private equity investments due to the movement in valuation from 31 December 2019 to 31 March 2020 (see page 14)					
DR Changes in market value of investments	13,884	13,884			
CR Investments					13,884
Total unadjusted audit differences	**19,123**	**19,123**	**-**	**-**	**19,123**
Net decrease in the assets available for benefits during the year if above issues adjusted	**418,786**				

UNADJUSTED DISCLOSURE OMISSIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS

Disclosure omissions and improvements

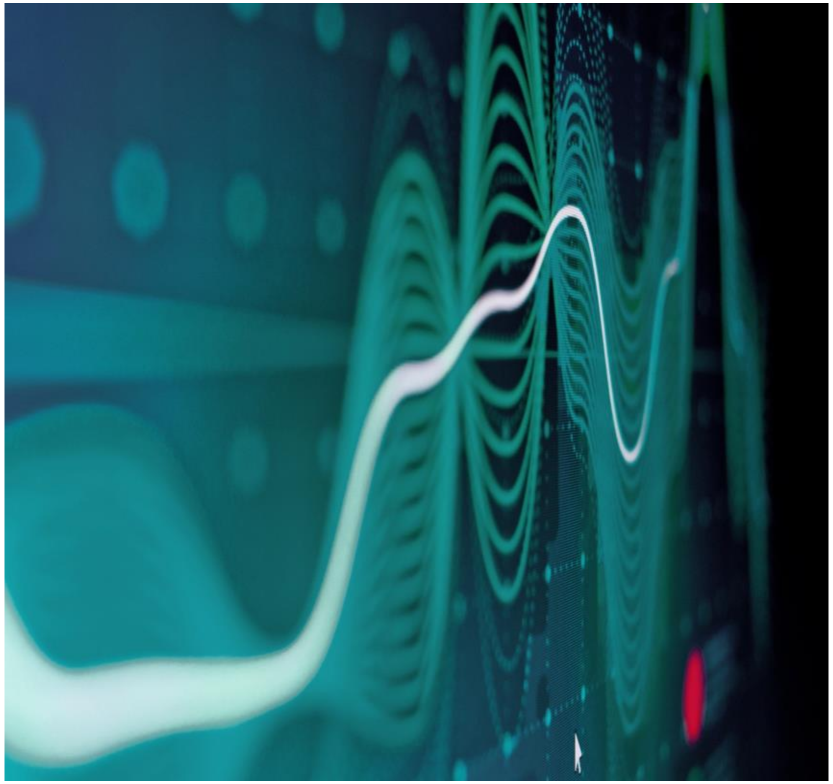
We are required to bring to your attention other financial reporting matters that the Audit, Governance and Standards Committee is required to consider.

The following unadjusted disclosure matter was noted:

- Investment management expenses do not include disclosure in respect of performance related fees.

ADJUSTED AUDIT DIFFERENCES: SUMMARY

Summary for the current year



There were no audit differences identified by our audit work that were adjusted by management.

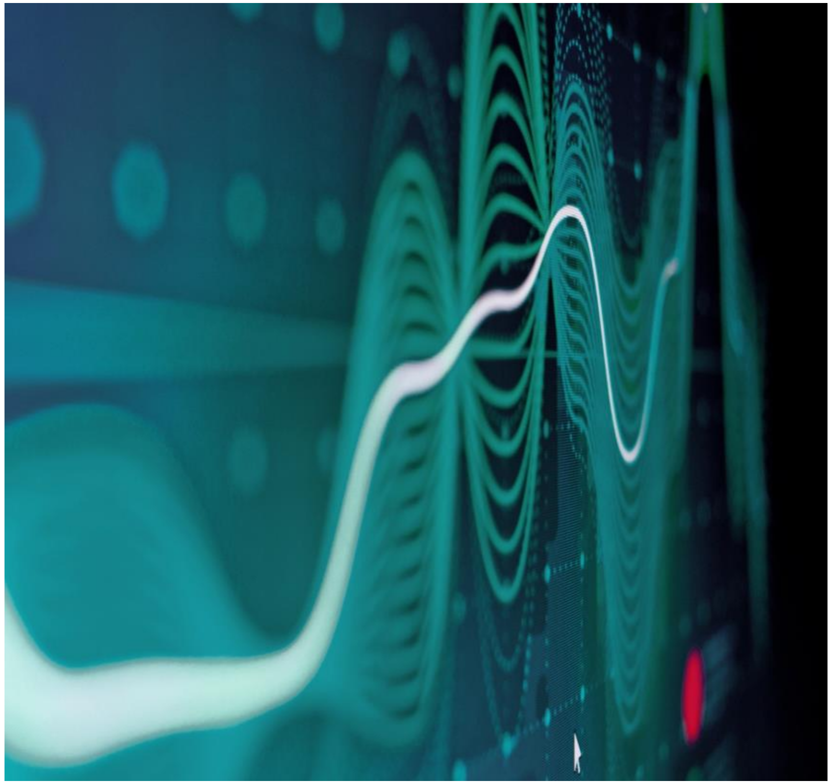
ADJUSTED DISCLOSURE OMISSIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS

Disclosure omissions and improvements

We are required to bring to your attention other financial reporting matters that the Audit, Governance and Standards Committee is required to consider.

The following adjusted disclosure matters were noted:

- A number of prior year restatements had been made within notes to the pension fund accounts which were not material. These were removed in the updated financial statements.
- The Code requirements relating to the disclosure of fair value hierarchy and financial instruments had been combined in one note, which in some instances resulted in the disclosures which were not in line with the Code. Management has subsequently included two separate notes in line with the Code guidance.
- A number of immaterial disclosures have been removed from the financial statements.
- A number of minor disclosure corrections and enhancements throughout the financial statements.



REPORTING ON OTHER INFORMATION

Contents

We comment below on other reporting required to be considered in arriving at the final content of our audit report:

Matter	Comment
We are required to report on whether the financial and non-financial information in the Pension Fund Annual Report is consistent with the financial statements and the knowledge acquired by us in the course of our audit.	We are yet to review the pension fund Annual Report to ensure that the information included in the Annual Report is consistent with the financial statements and our knowledge acquired in the course of the audit.

SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES

Contents

We are required to report to you, in writing, significant deficiencies in internal control that we have identified during the audit. These matters are limited to those which we have concluded are of sufficient importance to merit being reported to the Audit, Governance and Standards Committee.

As the purpose of the audit is for us to express an opinion on the Pension Fund's financial statements, you will appreciate that our audit cannot necessarily be expected to disclose all matters that may be of interest to you and, as a result, the matters reported may not be the only ones which exist.

As part of our work, we considered internal control relevant to the preparation of the financial statements such that we were able to design appropriate audit procedures. This work was not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control.

We have not identified any significant deficiencies in internal controls.

OVERVIEW

Contents

Opinion on financial statements

We anticipate issuing an unmodified opinion on the financial statements.

The financial statements include disclosures about a material valuation uncertainty in respect of directly held properties due to the impact of Coronavirus (Covid-19). We anticipate including an Emphasis of Matter paragraph in our audit report, referring to this material valuation uncertainty. This does not represent a qualification of the opinion, but sign-posts the reader to certain disclosures in the financial statements that we consider are key to understanding the financial statements.

Conclusion relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the applicability of the going concern basis of accounting or the Pension Fund's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

There are no material uncertainties in relation to going concern disclosed in the financial statements of which we are aware that we need to draw attention to in our report.

Other information

We are yet to review the pension fund annual report to ensure that the information included in the annual report is consistent with the financial statements and our knowledge acquired in the course of the audit.

INDEPENDENCE

Contents

Under ISAs (UK) and the FRC's Ethical Standard we are required, as auditors, to confirm our independence.

Under ISAs (UK) and the FRC's Ethical Standard, we are required as auditors to confirm our independence.

We have embedded the requirements of the Standards in our methodologies, tools and internal training programmes. Our internal procedures require that audit engagement partners are made aware of any matters which may reasonably be thought to bear on the integrity, objectivity or independence of the firm, the members of the engagement team or others who are in a position to influence the outcome of the engagement. This document considers such matters in the context of our audit for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Details of rotation arrangements for key members of the audit team and others involved in the engagement were provided in our Audit Planning Report.

We have not identified any relationships or threats that may reasonably be thought to bear on our objectivity and independence.

We confirm that the firm, the engagement team and other partners, directors, senior managers and managers conducting the audit comply with relevant ethical requirements including the FRC's Ethical Standard or the IESBA Code of Ethics as appropriate and are independent of the Council.

We also confirm that we have obtained confirmation of independence from non BDO auditors and external audit experts involved in the audit comply with relevant ethical requirements including the FRC's Ethical Standard and are independent of the Council.

Should you have any comments or queries regarding any independence matters we would welcome their discussion in more detail.

FEES

Fees summary	2019/20 Actual £	2019/20 Planned £	2018/19 Actual £
Fees:			
Code audit fee	(1) 28,000	(1) 28,000	24,075
Additional fee for IAS19 assurance requests from scheduled bodies	(2) 12,250	(2) 11,500	5,500
Total fees	**£40,250**	**£39,500**	**£29,575**

(1) The increased code audit fee reflects the increased expectations relating to the work necessary to audit valuations of pension investments (particularly unquoted and direct property investments) and the fund liability applied nationally. The fee variation is subject to PSAA approval.

(2) The increased assurance requests fee of £6,000 represents the work necessary in 2019/20 to audit the data cleansing work undertaken by the actuary in connection with the triennial valuation of the pension fund liability (and asset allocations). This element is only relevant in the year of triennial valuation and will not recur until the next triennial valuation (i.e. 2022/23). The increase in actual fee from the planned fee is due to a request received from an additional body (from the NAO in respect of CQC).

APPENDICES CONTENTS

OUR RESPONSIBILITIES

Responsibilities and reporting

Contents

Our responsibilities and reporting

We are responsible for performing our audit under International Standards on Auditing (UK) to form and express an opinion on your financial statements. We report our opinion on the financial statements to members of the Council (as the Administering Authority).

We read and consider the ‘other information’ contained in the Pension Fund Annual report. We will consider whether there is a material inconsistency between the other information and the financial statements or other information and our knowledge obtained during the audit.

What we don’t report

Our audit is not designed to identify all matters that may be relevant to the Audit, Governance and Standards Committee and cannot be expected to identify all matters that may be of interest to you and, as a result, the matters reported may not be the only ones which exist.

ADDITIONAL MATTERS WE ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT

Contents

	Issue	Comments
1	Significant difficulties encountered during the audit.	No exceptions to note.
2	Written representations which we seek.	We enclose a copy of our draft representation letter.
3	Any fraud or suspected fraud issues.	No exceptions to note.
4	Any suspected non-compliance with laws or regulations.	No exceptions to note.
5	Significant matters in connection with related parties.	No exceptions to note.

COMMUNICATION WITH YOU

Contents

Those Charged with Governance (TCWG)

References in this report to Those Charged With Governance are to the Council as a whole. For the purposes of our communication with those charged with governance you have agreed we will communicate primarily with the Audit, Governance and Standards Committee.

Communication, meetings and feedback

We request feedback from you on our planning and completion report to promote two way communication throughout the audit process and to ensure that all risks are identified and considered; and at completion that the results of the audit are appropriately considered.

We have met with management throughout the audit process. We have issued regular updates driving the audit process with clear and timely communication, bringing in the right resource and experience to ensure efficient and timely resolution of issues.

Communication	Date (to be) communicated	To whom
Audit Planning Report	23 March 2020	Audit, Governance and Standards Committee
Audit progress report	At the Audit, Governance and Standards Committee meetings	Audit, Governance and Standards Committee
Audit completion report	28 September 2020	Audit, Governance and Standards Committee

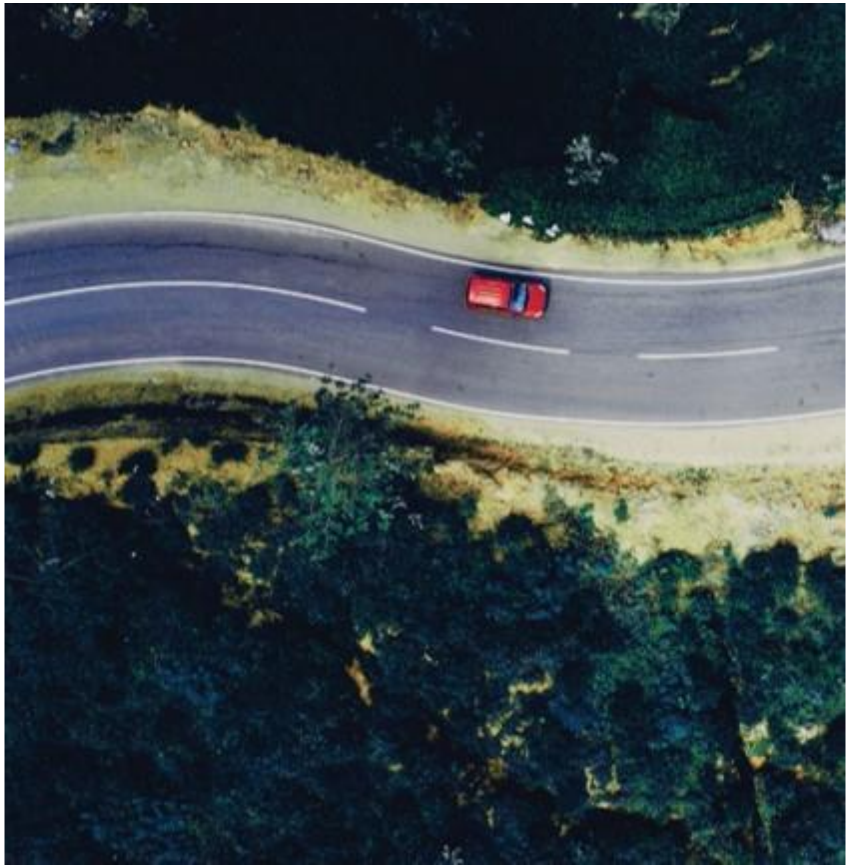
OUTSTANDING MATTERS

Contents

We have substantially completed our audit work in respect of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020.

The following matters are outstanding at the date of this report and could impact our audit opinion. We will update you on their current status at the Audit, Governance and Standards Committee meeting at which this report is considered:

- Completion of partner, manager and quality control review of the audit file and clearance of review points
- Completion of the review of pension fund annual report
- Subsequent events review
- Management letter of representation, as attached in Appendix D to be approved and signed



LATEST REGULATORY DEVELOPMENTS

Future of Audit, Regulation and Market Competition

Contents

A number of corporate governance, financial reporting and audit failures since the 'financial crises' have led to auditing being the focus of the BEIS Select Committee and the commissioning of three separate, but related, independent reviews scrutinising audit, auditors and the corporate and audit regulatory environment. Although these independent reviews started at various times since 2018, none have yet fully concluded upon and further consultations on precisely what the implementation will look like is expected to take place during 2020. However, that is not to say that changes have not already begun: There are already a number of changes being made by the market participants themselves such as increased operational separation of audit from consulting and voluntary restriction of non-audit services. There have also been a number of changes arise through regulation such as the further restriction on non-audit services introduced with the new ethical standard in December 2019. Other expected changes will be implemented via a suite of consultations expected in 2020. Detailed below is a summary of the current reports issued and their status with a summary of the contents.

Initiative	Timeline 2018	Q1 2019	Q2 2019	Q3 2019	Q4 2019	Status
BEIS Select Committee	'Carillion' report issued 5/2018	'Future of audit' report issued 24/4/2019	Government response issued 7/6/2019			It is a priority area for the Committee which has a watching brief
Competition and Markets Authority (CMA) Report 'Statutory Audit Services Market Study'	Launch of Market study 9/10/2018	Responses to consultation 21/1/2019	Report and recommendations published 18/4/2019	First BEIS consultation on implementation ended 13/9/2019		Further consultations expected in 2020
'Report of the Independent Review in to the quality and Effectiveness of Audit' - Sir Donald Brydon		Team appointed to undertake review 2/2019	Consultation ended 7/6/2019		Brydon report issued 9/12/2019	Further consultations expected in 2020
'Independent Review of the FRC' by Sir John Kingman	Kingman Report published - 83 recommendations 18/12/2018	Secretary of State announces plans for a new regulator (ARGA) 11/3/2019	48 recommendations to be implemented by FRC BEIS first implementation consultation ended 11/6/2019			Further consultations expected in 2020

LATEST REGULATORY DEVELOPMENTS 2

Continued

Contents

Report	Topic	Key points
‘Independent Review of the FRC’ by Sir John Kingman	December 2018 - Future of regulation and the FRC - requested by the Secretary of State	• Highlighted deficiencies in FRC and its operating effectiveness • New regulator to replace FRC ‘Audit, Reporting and Governance Authority’ • Reconsideration of which entities are classed as ‘public interest’ A number of changes require legislation changes but the FRC is working on implementation where possible.
Related BEIS consultation	BEIS consultation - independent review of the FRC - March 2019 - Recommends adopting a significant number of the Kingman proposals without further consultation - ended June 2019	The proposals being classed as: • FRC and BEIS will implement as soon as possible • Can be implemented once considered, in advance of legislation • Primary legislation required Further consultations are expected and will form part of the 2020 suite of consultations undertaken.
Competition and Markets Authority (CMA) Report ‘Statutory Audit Services Market Study’	April 2019 - Future of market competition	Report 18 April 2019 – suggestions include • Increased accountability of Audit Committee / Pensions Committees including a focus on how they select auditors and their consideration of audit quality • Mandatory joint audits for largest companies including one member not from the big 4 and peer reviews • An operational split between the audit and non audit practices of the big 4 • A 5 year review of progress by the new regulator Further consultations are expected and will form part of the 2020 suite of consultations undertaken.

LATEST REGULATORY DEVELOPMENTS 3

Continued

Contents

Report	Topic	Key points
BEIS (Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy Committee) Report 'The Future of Audit' - 24 April	Consideration of 2 reports - CMA and Kingman - to ensure they will lead to coherent framework	This report considers the CMA and Kingman reports and supports their recommendations and encourages implementation. In particular: • Implement Kingman recommendations as soon as possible • Endorsement of CMAs suggestion to split firms operations between audit and non-audit • Segmented market cap and joint audits for FTSE 100 • Detecting fraud a priority • Tightening of dividend regime • Make audit more forward looking • Welcomes introduction of ARGA - deal with failures more quickly and more stringently Published June 2019.

LATEST REGULATORY DEVELOPMENTS 4

Brydon

In December 2019 Sir Donald Brydon published his "Report of the Independent Review in to the quality and Effectiveness of Audit" . This report proposes a fundamental changes to the audit profession, the scope of audit and how the Audit Committee / Pensions Committee interacts with auditors and shareholders. The report introduces over 100 actions in a number of areas including:

- Audit Purpose, Audit Profession and Auditor reporting;
- Directors' Reporting;
- Role of Shareholders;
- Other stakeholders;
- Internal Controls;
- Fraud;
- Transparency;
- Technology;
- Auditor Liability;
- Audit and Risk Committees;
- KPIs and APMs (Alternative Performance Measures); and
- ARGA - the new regulator.

Key considerations for Audit Firms

- A new definition of audit: " The purpose of an audit is to help establish and maintain deserved confidence in a company, in its directors and in the information for which they have responsibility to report, including the financial statements."
- Recognition of other stakeholders alongside the company's shareholders;
- Creation of a standalone audit profession as opposed to an extension of the accounting profession;
- Introduce the need for 'professional suspicion' alongside 'professional scepticism';
- Replace 'true and fair' with 'present fairly, in all material respects';
- Retain binary audit opinion but create continuity between reports, increase transparency further, have regard to other public information;
- Report specifically on the directors' statement in relation to fraud; and
- Audit firms ensure a clear separation between the team which negotiates the audit fees, and the team which carries out the audit.

Key considerations for Audit Committees / Pensions Committees are as follows

- Recommendations for Directors to present to shareholders a three year audit and assurance policy dealing with auditors appointment, assurance budget and risks;
- Directors to present an annual Public Interest Statement and Resilience Statement (replacing the going concern and viability statements) in the annual report;
- Directors to present an annual statement on the actions they have taken to prevent fraud;
- CEO and CFO to provide an annual attestation to the board of directors as to the effectiveness of the company's internal controls over financial reporting;
- Directors be required to disclose when any material failure of their internal controls has taken place;
- Any Alternative Performance Measures reported by a company, and any use of Key Performance Indicators to underpin executive remuneration, should be subject to audit; and
- Publication by the directors of a risk report in advance of the audit with shareholders to be given a formal opportunity to propose matters to be covered in the audit and also permitted to question the Audit Committee / Pensions Committee Chair and the auditor.

LATEST REGULATORY DEVELOPMENTS 5

Redmond

On 8 September 2020, Sir Tony Redmond published his *Independent Review into the Oversight of Local Audit and the Transparency of Local Authority Financial Reporting*

The Report includes a number of key recommendations, including:

- The establishment of new body, the Office of Local Audit and Regulation (OLAR), be created to manage, oversee and regulate local audit, taking on certain responsibilities from Public Sector Audit Appointments (PSAA), Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), FRC/ARGA, and the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG)
- The governance arrangements within local authorities be reviewed by local councils with the purpose of:
  - an annual report being submitted to Full Council by the external auditor;
  - consideration being given to the appointment of at least one independent member, suitably qualified, to the Audit Committee; and
  - formalising the facility for the CEO, Monitoring Officer and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) to meet with the Key Audit Partner at least annually.
- The current fee structure for local audit be revised to ensure that adequate resources are deployed to meet the full extent of local audit requirements.
- Quality be consistent with the highest standards of audit within the revised fee structure. In cases where there are serious or persistent breaches of expected quality standards, OLAR has the scope to apply proportionate sanctions.
- The deadline for publishing audited local authority accounts be revisited with a view to extending it to 30 September from 31 July each year.
- The external auditor be required to present an Annual Audit Report to the first Full Council meeting after 30 September each year, irrespective of whether the accounts have been certified; OLAR to decide the framework for this report.

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FRC ETHICAL STANDARD

Issued in December 2019

Contents

In December 2019 the FRC published the Revised Ethical Standard 2019 ('ES'), which is applicable from 15 March 2020. There are some transitional provisions for services and arrangements that are not currently prohibited under the existing Standard. The ES aims to further strengthen auditor independence and enhance confidence in the profession. The table below provides a high level summary of the key headlines.

Key headlines	Impact
The objective, reasonable & informed third party test	Reinforcement that ethical principles take priority over rules. A need to take care where particular facts and circumstances are either not addressed directly by the rules or might appear to 'work around' the rules, or result in an outcome that is inconsistent with the general principles.
Extra-territorial impact	For group audits where the audited entity has overseas operations, the ES will require all BDO Member firms to be independent of the UK audited entity and its UK and overseas affiliates in accordance with the UK Ethical Standard, irrespective of if their audit work is relied upon.
Contingent fees	Non-audit services with contingent or success-based fee arrangements will be prohibited for audited entities.
Secondments	All secondments/loan staff to audited entities are prohibited with the exception of secondments to public sector entities.
Recruitment and remuneration services	Prohibition on providing remuneration services to audited entities such as advising on the quantum of the remuneration package or the measurement criteria for calculation of the package. In addition, the prohibition on providing recruitment services to an audited entity that would involve the firm taking responsibility for, or advising on the appointment of, any director or employee of the entity.
Non-audit services to a public interest entity (PIE)	Moving to a "white-list" of permitted non-audit services for PIEs. The white-list largely consists of services which are either audit-related or required by law and/or regulation. The provision of services not on the white-list are prohibited. The ES separates those permitted services which are exempt from the 70% fee cap and those services which are subject to the fee cap.
Other entities of public interest ('OEPI')	OEPI is a new term in the Ethical Standard. The FRC have imposed the 'white-list' applicable to PIE audited entities to also apply to OEPIs. OEPIs are entities which, according to the FRC, do not meet the definition of a PIE but nevertheless are of significant public interest to stakeholders. They include AIM listed entities which exceed the threshold to be an *SME listed entity* - generally those with a market cap of more than €200m; Lloyd's syndicates; Private sector pension schemes with more than 10,000 members and more than £1billion of assets; Entities that are subject to the governance requirements of The Companies (Miscellaneous Reporting) Regulations 2018 (SI/2018/860), excluding fund management entities which are included within a private equity or venture capital limited partnership fund structure. These would be entities which: – Have more than 2000 employees; and / or – Have a turnover of more than £200 million and a balance sheet total of more than £2 billion. The FRC have noted that the rules applicable to OEPIs will apply from periods commencing on or after 15 December 2020.

FRC PRACTICE AID FOR AUDIT COMMITTEE / PENSIONS COMMITTEES

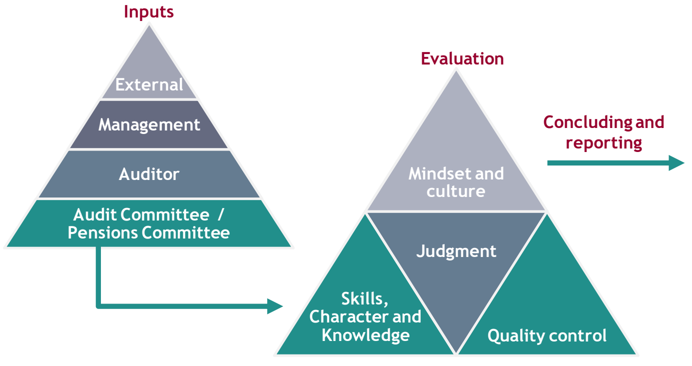
Contents

The FRC issued an updated practice aid for Audit Committees / Pensions Committees in December 2019 and a full copy can be found on the **FRC website**. In their practice aid the FRC note: 'The directors of a company (the Board as a whole) are responsible for ensuring its financial statements are prepared in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework and for overseeing the company's internal control framework. A high-quality audit provides investors and other stakeholders with a high level of assurance that the financial statements of an entity give a true and fair view and provide a reliable and worthy basis for taking decisions.'

The practice aid then discusses how the role of Audit Committee in serving the interests of investors and other stakeholders is through their independent oversight of the annual corporate reporting process including the audit. The FRC highlight that the responsibility for appointing the external auditor, approving their remuneration and any non audit services work, ensuring their independence and challenging them over the quality of their work falls to the Audit Committee and can play a key role in facilitating a high quality audit (see note below).

It gives guidance for Audit Committees / Pensions Committees in the following areas:

- Audit tenders and the tender process including audit fee negotiations and auditor independence
- A model for use by Audit Committees / Pensions Committees in making an overall assessment of an external auditor including inputs, evaluations and concluding:



- Transparency - reporting to the Board on how the Audit Committee / Pensions Committee has discharged these responsibilities
- Some guidance on key areas of audit judgement

The provision of high quality audits are a key focus of FRC and the new Executive Director of Supervision, David Rule, sent a letter to all audit firms in November 2019 explaining the factors he would expect to see in place in order to facilitate the delivery of high quality audits. A copy of the letter can be found on the **FRC website**.

Letter of representation

Contents

[Client name and Letter headed paper]

BDO LLP
16 The Havens
Ransomes Europark
Ipswich

Dear Sir / Madam

Financial statements of Essex Pension Fund for the year ended 31 March 2020

We confirm that the following representations given to you in connection with your audit of the Pension Fund's financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 are made to the best of our knowledge and belief, and after having made appropriate enquiries of other officers and members of the Council.

The Executive Director, Finance and Technology has fulfilled her responsibilities for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements as set out in the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 and in particular that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Pension Fund as of 31 March 2020 and of its income and expenditure and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code).

We have fulfilled our responsibilities on behalf of the Pension Fund, as set out in the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, to make arrangements for the proper administration of the Pension Fund's financial affairs, to conduct a review at least once in a year of the effectiveness of the system of internal control, to approve the Statement of Accounts (which include the financial statements), and for making accurate representations to you.

We have provided you with unrestricted access to persons within the entity from whom you determined it necessary to obtain audit evidence. In addition, all the accounting records of the Pension Fund have been made available to you for the purpose of your audit and all the transactions undertaken by the Pension Fund have been properly reflected and recorded in the accounting records. All other records and related information, including minutes of management and other meetings have been made available to you.

Going concern

We have made an assessment of the Pension Fund's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date on which the financial statements were approved for release. As a result of our assessment we consider that the Pension Fund is able to continue to operate as a going concern and that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. Furthermore, we confirm that the disclosures included in note 1 to the financial statements are sufficient.

In making our assessment we did not consider there to be any material uncertainty relating to events or conditions that individually or collectively may cast significant doubt on the Pension Fund's ability to continue as a going concern.

Laws and regulations

In relation to those laws and regulations which provide the legal framework within which the Pension Fund's business is conducted and which are central to our ability to conduct our business, we have disclosed to you all instances of possible non-compliance of which we are aware and all actual or contingent consequences arising from such instances of non-compliance.

Post balance sheet events

Other than those disclosed in the financial statements, there have been no events since the balance sheet date which either require changes to be made to the figures included in the financial statements or to be disclosed by way of a note. Should any material events of this type occur, we will advise you accordingly.

Fraud and error

We are responsible for adopting sound accounting policies, designing, implementing and maintaining internal control, to, among other things, help assure the preparation of the financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles and preventing and detecting fraud and error.

We have considered the risk that the financial statements may be materially misstated due to fraud and have identified no significant risks.

To the best of our knowledge we are not aware of any fraud or suspected fraud involving management or employees. Additionally, we are not aware of any fraud or suspected fraud involving any other party that could materially affect the financial statements.

To the best of our knowledge we are not aware of any allegations of fraud or suspected fraud affecting the financial statements that have been communicated by employees, former employees, analysts, regulators or any other party.

Misstatements

We attach a schedule showing uncorrected misstatements that you have identified, which we acknowledge that you request we correct. Where appropriate we have explained our reasons for not correcting such misstatements below. In our opinion, the effects of not recording such identified financial statement misstatements are, both individually and in the aggregate, immaterial to the financial statements as a whole.

Related party transactions

We have disclosed to you the identity of all related parties and all the related party relationships and transactions of which we are aware. We have appropriately accounted for and disclosed such relationships and transactions in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

Other than as disclosed in note 14 to the financial statements, there were no loans, transactions or arrangements between the Pension Fund and Council members or their connected persons at any time in the year which were required to be disclosed.

Carrying value and classification of assets and liabilities

We have no plans or intentions that may materially affect the carrying value or classification of assets or liabilities reflected in the financial statements.

Accounting estimates

The value at which investment assets are recorded in the net assets statement is the fair value. We are responsible for the reasonableness of any significant assumptions underlying the valuations, including consideration of whether they appropriately reflect our intent and ability to carry out specific courses of action on behalf of the scheme. Any significant changes in those values since the year end date have been disclosed to you.

None of the assets of the scheme has been assigned, pledged or mortgaged.

The following key assumptions have been used to calculate the actuarial present value of future pension benefits disclosed in the financial statements:

- RPI increase 2.70%
- CPI increase 1.90%
- Salary increase 2.90%
- Pension increase 1.90%
- Discount rate 2.35%
- Mortality: Current pensioners - male 21.8 years and female 23.7 years / future pensioners - male 23.2 years and female 25.2 years
- Commutation: pre-April 2008 - 50% / post-April 2008 - 50%

We consider these assumptions to be appropriate for the purposes of estimating the pension liability in accordance with the Code and IAS 19 and IAS 26.

Litigation and claims

We have disclosed to you all known actual or possible litigation and claims whose effects should be considered when preparing the financial statements and these have been accounted for and disclosed in accordance with the requirements of accounting standards.

Confirmation

We confirm that the above representations are made on the basis of enquiries of management and staff with relevant knowledge and experience (and, where appropriate, of inspection of supporting documentation) sufficient to satisfy ourselves that we can properly make each of the above representations to you.

We confirm that the financial statements are free of material misstatements, including omissions.

We acknowledge our legal responsibilities regarding disclosure of information to you as auditors and confirm that so far as we are aware, there is no relevant audit information needed by you in connection with preparing your audit report of which you are unaware. Each officer and member has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as an officer or member of the Council in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that you are aware of that information.

Yours faithfully

Nicole Wood

Executive Director, Finance and Technology

S151 Officer, Essex County Council & Essex Pension Fund

Date:

Cllr Anthony Michael Hedley

Chairman of the Audit, Governance and Standards Committee

Date:

AUDIT QUALITY

Contents

BDO is totally committed to audit quality

It is a standing item on the agenda of BDO's Leadership Team who, in conjunction with the Audit Stream Executive (which works to implement strategy and deliver on the audit stream's objectives), monitor the actions required to maintain a high level of audit quality within the audit stream and address findings from external and internal inspections.

BDO welcomes feedback from external bodies and is committed to implementing a necessary actions to address their findings.

We recognise the importance of continually seeking to improve audit quality and enhancing certain areas. Alongside reviews from a number of external reviewers, the AQR (the FRC's Audit Quality Review team), QAD (the ICAEW Quality Assurance Department) and the PCAOB (Public Company Accounting Oversight Board who oversee the audits of US companies), the firm undertakes a thorough annual internal Audit Quality Assurance Review and as member firm of the BDO International network we are also subject to a quality review visit every three years.

We have also implemented additional quality control review processes for all listed and public interest audits.

More details can be found in our Transparency Report at www.bdo.co.uk

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

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The matters raised in our report prepared in connection with the audit are those we believe should be brought to your attention. They do not purport to be a complete record of all matters arising. This report is prepared solely for the use of the company and may not be quoted nor copied without our prior written consent. No responsibility to any third party is accepted.

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