

Essex Fire Authority

Year ending 31 March 2016

Audit Plan

31 March 2016

Ernst & Young LLP



Building a better
working world

Audit, Governance and Review Committee
Essex Fire Authority
ECFRS Headquarters
Kelvedon Park
Rivenhall Witham
Essex CM8 3HB

31 March 2016

Dear Members

Audit Plan 2015-16

We are pleased to attach our Audit Plan, which sets out how we intend to carry out our responsibilities as auditor.

Its purpose is to provide the Audit, Governance and Review Committee with a basis to review our proposed audit approach and scope for the 2015-16 audit in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014, the National Audit Office's 2015 Code of Audit Practice, the Statement of Responsibilities issued by Public Sector Audit Appointments (PSAA) Ltd, auditing standards and other professional requirements. It is also to ensure that our audit is aligned with the Committee's service expectations.

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

We welcome the opportunity to discuss this plan with you at the 20 April 2016 Audit, Governance and Review Committee and to understand whether there are other matters which you consider may influence our audit.

Yours sincerely

Kevin Suter
Executive Director
For and behalf of Ernst & Young LLP
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In April 2015 Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd (PSAA) issued "Statement of responsibilities of auditors and audited bodies 2015-16". It is available from the Chief Executive of each audited body and via the PSAA website (www.psaa.co.uk).

The Statement of responsibilities serves as the formal terms of engagement between appointed auditors and audited bodies. It summarises where the different responsibilities of auditors and audited bodies begin and end, and what is to be expected of the audited body in certain areas.

The 'Terms of Appointment from 1 April 2015' issued by PSAA sets out additional requirements that auditors must comply with, over and above those set out in the National Audit Office Code of Audit Practice (the Code) and statute, and covers matters of practice and procedure which are of a recurring nature.

This Audit Plan is prepared in the context of the Statement of responsibilities. It is addressed to the Audit, Governance and Review Committee, and is prepared for the sole use of the audited body. We, as appointed auditor, take no responsibility to any third party.

Our Complaints Procedure – If at any time you would like to discuss with us how our service to you could be improved, or if you are dissatisfied with the service you are receiving, you may take the issue up with your usual partner or director contact. If you prefer an alternative route, please contact Steve Varley, our Managing Partner, 1 More London Place, London SE1 2AF. We undertake to look into any complaint carefully and promptly and to do all we can to explain the position to you. Should you remain dissatisfied with any aspect of our service, you may of course take matters up with our professional institute. We can provide further information on how you may contact our professional institute.

1. Overview

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

- ▶ Our audit opinion on whether the financial statements of Essex Fire Authority give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 31 March 2016 and of the income and expenditure for the year then ended; and
- ▶ Our conclusion on the Authority's arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

We will also review and report to the National Audit Office (NAO), to the extent and in the form required by them, on the Authority's Whole of Government Accounts return.

Our audit will also include the mandatory procedures that we are required to perform in accordance with applicable laws and auditing standards.

When planning the audit we take into account several key inputs:

- ▶ Strategic, operational and financial risks relevant to the financial statements;
- ▶ Developments in financial reporting and auditing standards;
- ▶ The quality of systems and processes;
- ▶ Changes in the business and regulatory environment; and,
- ▶ Management's views on all of the above.

By considering these inputs, our audit is focused on the areas that matter and our feedback is more likely to be relevant to the Authority.

2. Financial statement risks

We outline below our current assessment of the financial statement risks facing the Authority, identified through our knowledge of the Authority's operations and discussion to date with those charged with governance and officers.

At our meeting, we will seek to validate these with you.

Significant risks (including fraud risks)

Our audit approach

Risk of fraud in revenue recognition

Under ISA (UK and Ireland) 240 there is a presumed risk that revenue may be misstated due to improper recognition of revenue.

In the public sector, this requirement is modified by Practice Note 10, issued by the Financial Reporting Council, which states that auditors should also consider the risk that material misstatements may occur by the manipulation of expenditure recognition.

For fire authorities, the potential for the incorrect classification of revenue spend as capital is a particular area where there is a risk of fraud in revenue recognition.

Our approach will focus on:

- ▶ reviewing and testing revenue and expenditure recognition policies;
- ▶ reviewing and testing revenue cut-off at the period end date; and
- ▶ reviewing capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment to ensure it meets the relevant accounting requirements to be capitalised.

Risk of management override

As identified in ISA (UK and Ireland) 240, management is in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of its ability to manipulate accounting records directly or indirectly and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively. We identify and respond to this fraud risk on every audit engagement.

Our approach will focus on:

- ▶ testing the appropriateness of journal entries recorded in the general ledger and other adjustments made in the preparation of the financial statements;
- ▶ reviewing accounting estimates for evidence of management bias; and
- ▶ evaluating the business rationale for significant unusual transactions.

Milne v Government Actuaries Department (GAD)

Following the determination of the case of Milne v GAD in May 2015 by the Pensions Ombudsman, Essex Fire Authority is required to make payments to those individuals affected by the judgement.

This case centred on whether GAD had a proactive responsibility to review the commutation factors used in the calculation of the lump sum payments made to pensioners when they opt to take an increased amount of their pension benefit in that form.

The total value of payments which are due to be paid before 31 March 2016 is expected to be material. The payments are expected to be funded by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) through the top up grant. Therefore there will

Our approach will focus on:

- ▶ testing a sample of payments made to affected individuals during 2015-16; and
- ▶ reviewing the accounting treatment and associated disclosures within the Authority's statement of accounts as well as in the Firefighters' Pension Fund Account.

be no overall impact on the financial position of the Authority. The accounting arrangements for these payments have not yet however been determined.

2.1 Responsibilities in respect of fraud and error

We would like to take this opportunity to remind you that management has the primary responsibility to prevent and detect fraud. It is important that management, with the oversight of those charged with governance, has a culture of ethical behaviour and a strong control environment that both deters and prevents fraud.

Our responsibility is to plan and perform audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free of material misstatements whether caused by error or fraud. As auditors, we approach each engagement with a questioning mind that accepts the possibility that a material misstatement due to fraud could occur, and design the appropriate procedures to consider such risk.

Based on the requirements of auditing standards our approach will focus on:

- ▶ Identifying fraud risks during the planning stages;
- ▶ Enquiry of management about risks of fraud and the controls to address those risks;
- ▶ Understanding the oversight given by those charged with governance of management's processes over fraud;
- ▶ Consideration of the effectiveness of management's controls designed to address the risk of fraud;
- ▶ Determining an appropriate strategy to address any identified risks of fraud, and,
- ▶ Performing mandatory procedures regardless of specifically identified risks.

3. Value for money risks

We are required to consider whether the Authority has put in place 'proper arrangements' to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness on its use of resources.

For 2015-16 this is based on the overall evaluation criterion:

"In all significant respects, the audited body had proper arrangements to ensure it took properly informed decisions and deployed resources to achieve planned and sustainable outcomes for taxpayers and local people"

Proper arrangements are defined by statutory guidance issued by the National Audit Office. They comprise your arrangements to:

- Take informed decisions;
- Deploy resources in a sustainable manner; and
- Work with partners and other third parties.

In considering your proper arrangements, we will draw on the requirements of the CIPFA/SOLACE framework for local government to ensure that our assessment is made against a framework that you are already required to have in place and to report on through documents such as your annual governance statement.

We are only required to determine whether there are any risks that we consider significant, which the Code of Audit Practice defines as:

"A matter is significant if, in the auditor's professional view, it is reasonable to conclude that the matter would be of interest to the audited body or the wider public"

Our risk assessment supports the planning of sufficient work to enable us to deliver a safe conclusion on arrangements to secure value for money and enables us to determine the nature and extent of further work that may be required. If we do not identify any significant risks there is no requirement to carry out further work.

Our risk assessment therefore considers both the potential financial impact of the issues we have identified, and also the likelihood that the issue will be of interest to local taxpayers, the Government and other stakeholders. This has resulted in the following significant VFM risk which we view as relevant to our value for money conclusion

Significant value for money risks

Our audit approach

Sustainable resource deployment: Achievement of savings needed over the medium term

The Authority faces significant financial challenges and has identified that they will face a £8 million reduction in revenue support grant over the spending review period to 2019-20.

Given the scale of the savings needed, there is a risk that savings plans to bridge this gap are not robust and/or achievable.

The Authority has recognised this challenge as part of its options for

Our approach will focus on:

- ▶ The robustness of any assumptions used in the 2016-17 annual budget.
- ▶ The Authority's progress in identifying sources of savings and efficiencies to meet the pressures of future reductions in funding.
- ▶ The adequacy of future levels of reserves.
- ▶ The Authority's arrangements for longer term financial planning, taking into account any relevant information from progress of Programme 2020.
- ▶ Reviewing the options for consideration and

change, through Programme 2020.

the decisions taken, which support the Service as it seeks to deliver significant organisational change and transformation.

Informed decision-making: Progress on the delivery of the work programme required to improve the culture within ECFRS

The report of the Independent Cultural Review of Essex County Fire and Rescue Service, received by the Authority on 2nd September 2015, made 35 recommendations to improve the culture in the organisation.

A number of other resolutions were also agreed by the Authority.

Failure to effectively address the issues identified within the Independent Review of Culture present significant risks to the Service and the Authority, not least, as the report suggests, that without significant change employees and communities may be at risk.

Our approach will focus on:

- ▶ The Authority's progress on the implementation of the recommendations and resolutions required to improve the culture within ECFRS.
- ▶ Monitoring arrangements and reporting progress to members of the Strategic Management Board and Members of Essex Fire Authority.
- ▶ Reviewing the integration of the Authority's response with Programme 2020.

We will keep our risk assessment under review throughout our audit, and communicate to the Audit, Governance and Review Committee any revisions and any additional local risk-based work we may need to undertake as a result.

4. Our audit process and strategy

4.1 Objective and scope of our audit

Under the Code of Audit Practice our principal objectives are to review and report on the Authority's:

- ▶ Financial statements; and
- ▶ Arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources to the extent required by the relevant legislation and the requirements of the Code.

We issue an audit report that covers:

1. Financial statement audit

Our objective is to form an opinion on the financial statements of the Authority under International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

We report to you by exception in respect of your governance statement and other accompanying material as required, in accordance with relevant guidance prepared by the NAO on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General.

Alongside our audit report, we also review and report to the NAO on the Group's Whole of Government Accounts return to the extent and in the form they require.

2. Arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness (value for money)

We are required to consider whether the Authority has put in place 'proper arrangements' to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness on its use of resources.

4.2 Audit process overview

Our audit involves:

- ▶ Walking through the material financial systems, and assessing the design and implementation of key internal controls;
- ▶ Reviewing internal audit plans and the results of work undertaken; and
- ▶ Reliance on the work of experts in relation to areas such as pensions and valuations.

Processes

Our initial assessment of the key processes has identified the following areas where we plan to rely on key controls:

- Payroll; and
- Pensions.

Analytics

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

- ▶ Help identify specific exceptions and anomalies which can then be subject to more traditional substantive audit tests; and

- Give greater likelihood of identifying errors than random sampling techniques.

Internal audit

We will review internal audit plans and the results of their work. We will seek to rely on internal audit's work in the same key processes where we expect to take a controls based approach.

Use of specialists

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

Area	Specialists
Pensions	EY pensions team and PWC; Essex Fire Authority's actuary: Barnett Waddingham.
Property, Plant and Equipment	Essex Fire Authority's valuers: Lambert Smith Hampton.

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

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

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

4.3 Mandatory audit procedures required by auditing standards and the Code

As well as the financial statement risks (section 2) and value for money risks (section 3), we must perform other procedures as required by auditing, ethical and independence standards, the Code and other regulations. We outline below the procedures we will undertake during the course of our audit.

Procedures required by standards

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

- ▶ Auditor independence.

Procedures required by the Code

- ▶ Reviewing, and reporting on as appropriate, other information published with the financial statements, including the Annual Governance Statement; and
- ▶ Reviewing and reporting on the Whole of Government Accounts return, in line with the instructions issued by the NAO.

Finally, we are also required to discharge our statutory duties and responsibilities as established by the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

4.4 Materiality

For the purposes of determining whether the financial statements are free from material error, we define materiality as the magnitude of an omission or misstatement that, individually or in aggregate, could reasonably be expected to influence the users of the financial statements. Our evaluation requires professional judgement and so takes into account qualitative as well as quantitative considerations implied in the definition.

We have determined that overall materiality for the financial statements of the Authority is £2.223 million based on 2% of gross expenditure. We will communicate uncorrected audit misstatements greater than £111,000 to you.

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

4.5 Fees

The duty to prescribe fees is a statutory function delegated to Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd (PSAA) by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government. PSAA has published a scale fee for all relevant bodies. This is defined as the fee required by auditors to meet statutory responsibilities under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in accordance with the NAO Code. The indicative fee scale for the audit of Authority is £35,625.

4.6 Your audit team

We are making a number of changes to our audit team this year as a result of staffing movements. Kevin Suter, Executive Director, will be taking over from Debbie Hanson as the executive in charge of the audit. Kevin is supported by Martina Lee, Manager, who is responsible for the day-to-day direction of audit work and is the key point of contact for the Section 151 Officer. Banita Ludhor will take over from Kal Rai as the lead executive on the audit.

4.7 Timetable of communication, deliverables and insights

We have set out below a timetable showing the key stages of the audit, including the value for money work and the Whole of Government Accounts. The timetable includes the deliverables we have agreed to provide to the Authority through the Audit, Governance and Review Committee's cycle in 2015-16. These dates are determined to ensure our alignment with PSAA's rolling calendar of deadlines.

From time to time matters may arise that require immediate communication with the Audit, Governance and Review Committee and we will discuss them with the Chair as appropriate.

Following the conclusion of our audit we will prepare an Annual Audit Letter to communicate the key issues arising from our work to the Authority and external stakeholders, including members of the public.

Audit phase	Timetable	Audit, Governance and Review Committee timetable	Deliverables
High level planning	April 2015		Audit Fee Letter
Risk assessment and setting of scopes	April 2016	20 April 2016	Audit Plan
Testing routine processes and controls	April 2016		
Completion of audit	July - August 2016	September 2016	Report to those charged with governance via the Audit Results Report Audit report (including our opinion on the financial statements and, overall value for money conclusion). Audit completion certificate Reporting to the NAO on the Whole of Government Accounts return.
Conclusion of reporting	October 2016	January 2017	Annual Audit Letter

In addition to the above formal reporting and deliverables we will seek to provide practical business insights and updates on regulatory matters.

5. Independence

5.1 Introduction

The APB Ethical Standards and ISA (UK and Ireland) 260 'Communication of audit matters with those charged with governance', requires us to communicate with you on a timely basis on all significant facts and matters that bear on our independence and objectivity. The Ethical Standards, as revised in December 2010, require that we do this formally both at the planning stage and at the conclusion of the audit, as well as during the audit if appropriate. The aim of these communications is to ensure full and fair disclosure by us to those charged with your governance on matters in which you have an interest.

Required communications	
Planning stage	Final stage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The principal threats, if any, to objectivity and independence identified by EY including consideration of all relationships between you, your affiliates and directors and us; ▶ The safeguards adopted and the reasons why they are considered to be effective, including any Engagement Quality Review; ▶ The overall assessment of threats and safeguards; ▶ Information about the general policies and process within EY to maintain objectivity and independence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ A written disclosure of relationships (including the provision of non-audit services) that bear on our objectivity and independence, the threats to our independence that these create, any safeguards that we have put in place and why they address such threats, together with any other information necessary to enable our objectivity and independence to be assessed; ▶ Details of non-audit services provided and the fees charged in relation thereto; ▶ Written confirmation that we are independent; ▶ Details of any inconsistencies between APB Ethical Standards, the PSAA Terms of Appointment and your policy for the supply of non-audit services by EY and any apparent breach of that policy; and ▶ An opportunity to discuss auditor independence issues.

During the course of the audit we must also communicate with you whenever any significant judgements are made about threats to objectivity and independence and the appropriateness of our safeguards, for example when accepting an engagement to provide non-audit services.

We also provide information on any contingent fee arrangements, the amounts of any future contracted services, and details of any written proposal to provide non-audit services.

We ensure that the total amount of fees that EY and our network firms have charged to you and your affiliates for the provision of services during the reporting period are disclosed and analysed in appropriate categories.

5.2 Relationships, services and related threats and safeguards

We highlight the following significant facts and matters that may be reasonably considered to bear upon our objectivity and independence, including any principal threats. However we have adopted the safeguards below to mitigate these threats along with the reasons why they are considered to be effective.

Self-interest threats

A self-interest threat arises when EY has financial or other interests in your entity. Examples include where we have an investment in your entity; where we receive significant fees in respect of non-audit services; where we need to recover long outstanding fees; or where we enter into a business relationship with the Authority.

At the time of writing, there are no long outstanding fees.

We believe that it is appropriate for us to undertake permissible non-audit services, and we will comply with the policies that the Authority has approved and that are in compliance with PSAA Terms of Appointment.

At the time of writing, the Authority has not commissioned any non-audit services from EY for 2015-16.

Therefore, no additional safeguards are required.

A self-interest threat may also arise if members of our audit engagement team have objectives or are rewarded in relation to sales of non-audit services to the Authority. We confirm that no member of our audit engagement team, including those from other service lines, is in this position, in compliance with Ethical Standard 4.

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

Self-review threats

Self-review threats arise when the results of a non-audit service performed by EY or others within the EY network are reflected in the amounts included or disclosed in the financial statements.

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

Management threats

Partners and employees of EY are prohibited from taking decisions on behalf of management of your entity. Management threats may also arise during the provision of a non-audit service where management is required to make judgements or decisions based on that work.

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

Other threats

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

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

Overall Assessment

Overall we consider that the adopted safeguards appropriately mitigate the principal threats identified, and we therefore confirm that EY is independent and the objectivity and independence of Kevin Suter, Executive Director and the audit engagement team have not been compromised.

5.3 Other required communications

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

Details of the key policies and processes within EY for maintaining objectivity and independence can be found in our annual Transparency Report, which the firm is required to publish by law. The most recent version of this report is for the year ended June 2015 and can be found here:

<http://www.ey.com/UK/en/About-us/EY-UK-Transparency-Report-2015>

Appendix A Fees

A breakdown of our agreed fee is shown below.

	Planned Fee 2015-16 £	Scale fee 2015-16 £	Outturn fee 2014-15 £	Explanation
Opinion Audit and VFM Conclusion	35,625	35,625	47,500	The reduction of 25% in audit fees between 2014-15 and 2015-16 represents the outcome of the Audit Commission's tendering exercise in March 2014.
Total Audit Fee – Code work	35,625	35,625	47,500	

All fees exclude VAT.

* A fee scale fee variation increase is subject to approval by the PSAA.

The agreed fee presented above is based on the following assumptions:

- ▶ Officers meeting the agreed timetable of deliverables;
- ▶ We can rely on the work of internal audit as planned;
- ▶ Our accounts opinion and value for money conclusion being unqualified;
- ▶ Appropriate quality of documentation is provided by the Authority; and
- ▶ The Authority has an effective control environment.

If any of the above assumptions prove to be unfounded, we will seek a variation to the agreed fee. This will be discussed with the Section 151 Officer in advance.

Fees for the auditor's consideration of correspondence from the public and formal objections will be charged in addition to the scale fee.

Appendix B UK required communications with those charged with governance

There are certain communications that we must provide to the Audit, Governance and Review Committee. These are detailed here:

Required communication	Reference
Planning and audit approach Communication of the planned scope and timing of the audit including any limitations.	► Audit Plan
Significant findings from the audit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Our view about the significant qualitative aspects of accounting practices including accounting policies, accounting estimates and financial statement disclosures ► Significant difficulties, if any, encountered during the audit ► Significant matters, if any, arising from the audit that were discussed with management ► Written representations that we are seeking ► Expected modifications to the audit report ► Other matters if any, significant to the oversight of the financial reporting process 	► Report to those charged with governance
Misstatements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Uncorrected misstatements and their effect on our audit opinion ► The effect of uncorrected misstatements related to prior periods ► A request that any uncorrected misstatement be corrected ► In writing, corrected misstatements that are significant 	► Report to those charged with governance
Fraud <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Enquiries of the Audit, Governance and Review Committee to determine whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud affecting the entity ► Any fraud that we have identified or information we have obtained that indicates that a fraud may exist ► A discussion of any other matters related to fraud 	► Report to those charged with governance
Related parties Significant matters arising during the audit in connection with the entity's related parties including, when applicable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Non-disclosure by management ► Inappropriate authorisation and approval of transactions ► Disagreement over disclosures ► Non-compliance with laws and regulations ► Difficulty in identifying the party that ultimately controls the entity 	► Report to those charged with governance
External confirmations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Management's refusal for us to request confirmations ► Inability to obtain relevant and reliable audit evidence from other procedures 	► Report to those charged with governance
Consideration of laws and regulations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Audit findings regarding non-compliance where the non-compliance is material and believed to be intentional. This communication is subject to compliance with legislation on tipping off ► Enquiry of the Audit, Governance and Review Committee into possible instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements and that the Audit, Governance and Review Committee may be aware of 	► Report to those charged with governance

Required communication	Reference
<p>Independence</p> <p>Communication of all significant facts and matters that bear on EY's objectivity and independence</p> <p>Communication of key elements of the audit engagement director's consideration of independence and objectivity such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The principal threats ▶ Safeguards adopted and their effectiveness ▶ An overall assessment of threats and safeguards ▶ Information about the general policies and process within the firm to maintain objectivity and independence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Audit Plan ▶ Report to those charged with governance
<p>Going concern</p> <p>Events or conditions identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Whether the events or conditions constitute a material uncertainty ▶ Whether the use of the going concern assumption is appropriate in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements ▶ The adequacy of related disclosures in the financial statements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Report to those charged with governance
<p>Significant deficiencies in internal controls identified during the audit</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Report to those charged with governance
<p>Fee Information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Breakdown of fee information at the agreement of the initial audit plan ▶ Breakdown of fee information at the completion of the audit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Audit Plan ▶ Report to those charged with governance ▶ Annual Audit Letter if considered necessary

Detailed scopes

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