

A high-angle, close-up photograph of a white table where several people are gathered. Their hands and forearms are visible as they point to and review multiple sheets of paper, likely financial or audit documents. One person in the upper left wears a yellow long-sleeved shirt and a black watch. Another person's hand is visible in the lower right. A smartphone lies on the table near the bottom left. The scene is brightly lit, suggesting an office or meeting environment.

West Sussex Pension Fund Audit planning report Year ended 31 March 2021

June 2021



22 June 2021

West Sussex County Council
County Hall
West Street
Chichester
PO19 1RQ

Dear Committee Members

Audit planning report

We are pleased to attach our audit planning report for the forthcoming meeting of the Regulation, Audit and Accounts Committee. The purpose of this report is provide the Committee with a basis to review our proposed audit approach and scope for the 2020-21 audit, in accordance with the requirements of the auditing standards and other professional requirements, but also to ensure that our audit is aligned with the Committee's service expectations.

This report summarises our assessment of the key issues which drive the development of an effective audit for West Sussex Pension Fund. We have aligned our audit approach and scope with these.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Regulation, Audit and Accounts Committee and management, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

We welcome the opportunity to discuss this report with you on 19 July 2021 as well as understand whether there are other matters which you consider may influence our audit.

Yours faithfully



For and on behalf of Ernst & Young

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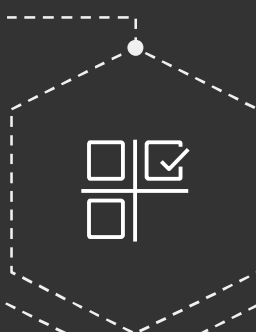
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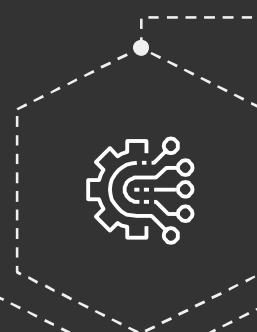
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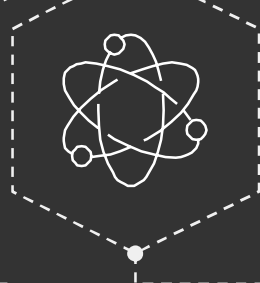
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In April 2015 Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd (PSAA) issued "Statement of responsibilities of auditors and audited bodies". It is available from the via the PSAA website (www.PSAA.co.uk). The Statement of responsibilities serves as the formal 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 (April 2018)" issued by the PSAA sets out additional requirements that auditors must comply with, over and above those set out in the National Audit Office Code of Audit Practice (the Code) and in legislation, and covers matters of practice and procedure which are of a recurring nature.

This report is made solely to the Regulation, Audit and Accounts Committee and management of West Sussex Pension Fund in accordance with the statement of responsibilities. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Regulation, Audit and Accounts Committee, and management of West Sussex Pension Fund those matters we are required to state to them in this report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Committee and management of West Sussex Pension Fund for this report or for the opinions we have formed. It should not be provided to any third-party without our prior written consent.



01

Overview of our 2020-21 audit strategy



Overview of our 2020-21 audit strategy

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

Audit risks and areas of focus

Risk / area of focus	Risk identified	Change from PY	Details
Risk of manipulation of Investment income and valuation.	Fraud risk.	This risk was also identified in the prior year.	As identified in ISA 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 would otherwise appear to be operating effectively. We have determined that the way in which management could override controls is through the manipulation of the journal entries which record the investment income and changes to investment valuation.
Valuation of Property Investments	Inherent Risk.	This risk was classified as significant in the prior year.	We consider the valuation of directly owned property investments to be of a higher degree of inherent risk because of the higher degree of estimation uncertainty. Management is required to make material judgemental inputs and apply estimation techniques, supported by a professional valuer to arrive at the year value of property investments carried in the Net Assets Statement. We note that this has reduced in risk at the planning stage of 2020/21: the Fund's external valuer of investments property has not issued a 'material uncertainty' caveat in its year end valuation report reflecting the valuation uncertainty brought about by Covid-19, as was the case in 2019/20. Our prior year review of investment property valuation, supported by EY Real Estates, identified no issues with the 2019/20 valuation produced by the Fund's external valuer.
Level 3 Investments (Private Equity and Private Debt)	Inherent Risk.	New risk for 2020/21	We consider the valuation of Level 3 investments to be of a higher degree of inherent risk due to the unobservable inputs making up the valuations. This involves a high degree of estimation from the fund manager as audited accounts are only produced up to Q3 of the financial year.
Going Concern	Area of audit focus	No change from 2019/20, but re-focused considering ISA570 revised.	There is a presumption that the Fund will continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future. However, the Fund is required to carry out a going concern assessment that is proportionate to the risks it faces. In light of the continued impact of Covid-19 there is a need for the Fund to ensure its going concern assessment, including its supporting cashflow forecast, is thorough and appropriately comprehensive. The Fund is then required to ensure that its going concern disclosure within the statement of accounts adequately reflects its going concern assessment, and in particular highlights any material uncertainties it has identified. In addition, the auditing standard in relation to going concern (ISA570) has been revised with effect for the 2020/21 accounts audit and we need to ensure we comply fully with the requirements of the revised standard,

Overview of our 2018-19 audit strategy

Materiality

Planning
materiality

£43.0m

Materiality has been set at £43.014 million which represents 1% of 2019-20 net assets.

Performance
materiality

£32.3m

Performance materiality has been set at £32.260 million, which represents 75% of materiality.

Audit
differences

£2.2m

We will report all uncorrected misstatements relating to the Net Assets Statement and Pension Fund Account over £2.151 million. Other misstatements identified will be communicated to the extent that they merit the attention of the Regulation, Audit and Accounts Committee.

Overview of our 2020/21 audit strategy

Audit scope

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

- Our audit opinion on whether the financial statements of West Sussex Pension Fund give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 31 March 2021 and of the income and expenditure for the year then ended.

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

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

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

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

We will provide an update to the Regulation, Audit and Accounts Committee on the results of our work in these areas in our report to those charged with governance scheduled for delivery in September 2021.

Taking the above into account, and as articulated in this audit plan, our professional responsibilities require us to independently assess the risks associated with providing an audit opinion and undertake appropriate procedures in response to that. Our Terms of Appointment with PSAA allow them to vary the fee dependent on "the auditors assessment of risk and the work needed to meet their professional responsibilities". PSAA are aware that the setting of scale fees has not kept pace with the changing requirements of external audit with increased focus on, for example, the valuations of land and buildings, the auditing of complex investment assets, the valuation of pension obligations, the introduction of new accounting standards such as IFRS 9 and 15 in recent years. Therefore to the extent any of these are relevant in the context of West Sussex Pension Fund audit, we will discuss these with management as to the impact on the scale fee.



02 Audit risks



Audit risks

Our response to significant risks

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

Risk of manipulation of investment income and valuation*	What is the risk?	What will we do?
<p>Financial statement impact</p> <p>We have assessed that the risk of manipulation of investment income and valuation through management override of controls is most likely to affect investment income and assets in the year, specifically through journal postings.</p> <p>PY: Net return on investments: £80,836,000</p> <p>Total net assets of the Fund available: £4,301,419,000</p>	<p>As identified in ISA (UK and Ireland) 240, management is in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of its ability to manipulate accounting records directly or indirectly and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively.</p> <p>We identify and respond to this fraud risk on every audit engagement.</p>	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Test journals at year-end to ensure there are no unexpected or unusual postings;▶ Undertake a review of reconciliations to the fund manager, custodian and valuer reports and investigating any reconciling differences;▶ Re-perform the detailed investment note using the reports we have acquired directly from the custodian, valuer or fund managers;▶ Check the reconciliation of holdings included in the Net Assets Statement back to the source reports;▶ Review accounting estimates for evidence of management bias, including estimates with a higher level of inherent risk relating to PPE; and▶ For quoted investment income we will agree the reconciliation between fund managers and custodians back to the source reports. <p>We will utilise our data analytics capabilities to assist with our work, including journal entry testing. We will assess journal entries for evidence of management bias and evaluate for business rationale.</p>

Audit risks

Other areas of audit focus

We have identified other areas of the audit, that have not been classified as significant risks, but are still important when considering the risks of material misstatement to the financial statements and disclosures.

What is the risk/area of focus?

Valuation of Property Investments

We consider the valuation of property investments to be of a higher degree of inherent risk because of the higher degree of estimation uncertainty. Management is required to make material judgemental inputs and apply estimation techniques, supported by a professional valuer, to arrive at the year value of property investments carried in the Net Assets Statement.

Valuation of Level 3 investments

We consider the valuation of Level 3 investments to be of a higher degree of inherent risk due to the unobservable inputs making up the valuations. This involves a high degree of estimation from the fund manager as audited accounts are only produced up to Q3 of the financial year.

Going Concern

There is a presumption that the Fund will continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future. However, the Fund is required to carry out a going concern assessment that is proportionate to the risks it faces. In light of the continued impact of Covid-19 there is a need for the Fund to ensure its going concern assessment, including its cashflow forecast, is thorough and appropriately comprehensive.

The Fund is required to ensure that its going concern disclosure within the statement of accounts adequately reflects its going concern assessment and in particular highlights any uncertainties it has identified. In addition, the auditing standard in relation to going concern (ISA570) has been revised with effect for the 2020/21 accounts audit.

What will we do?

We will:

- Consider the work performed by the Fund's valuer, including the adequacy of the scope of the work performed, their professional capabilities and the results of their work.
- Challenge the key assumptions used by the valuer.
- Test accounting entries have been correctly processed in the financial statements.
- Ensure the value applied to each property agrees back to the listing of deeds owned. We will view the deeds of any new properties acquired in the year, and a sample of existing property deeds;.

We will:

- Triangulate the valuation reports from the fund managers and custodians.
- Obtain audited financial statements of fund managers and obtain bridging letters for the controls reports to year end.
- Consider the work performed by the fund managers, including the adequacy of the scope of the work performed, their professional capabilities and the results of their work.
- Challenge the key assumptions used by the fund managers in valuations and consider further whether specialist support is needed to support our work in this area.
- Test accounting entries have been correctly processed in the financial statements.

We will:

- Challenge management's identification of events or conditions impacting going concern.
- Test management's resulting assessment of going concern by evaluating supporting evidence (including consideration of the risk of management bias).
- Review the Fund's cashflow forecast covering the foreseeable future, to ensure that it has sufficient liquidity to continue to operate as a going concern.
- Undertake a 'stand back' review to consider all of the evidence obtained, whether corroborative or contradictory, when we draw our conclusions on going concern.
- Challenge the disclosure made in the accounts in respect of going concern and any material uncertainties.



03

Audit materiality

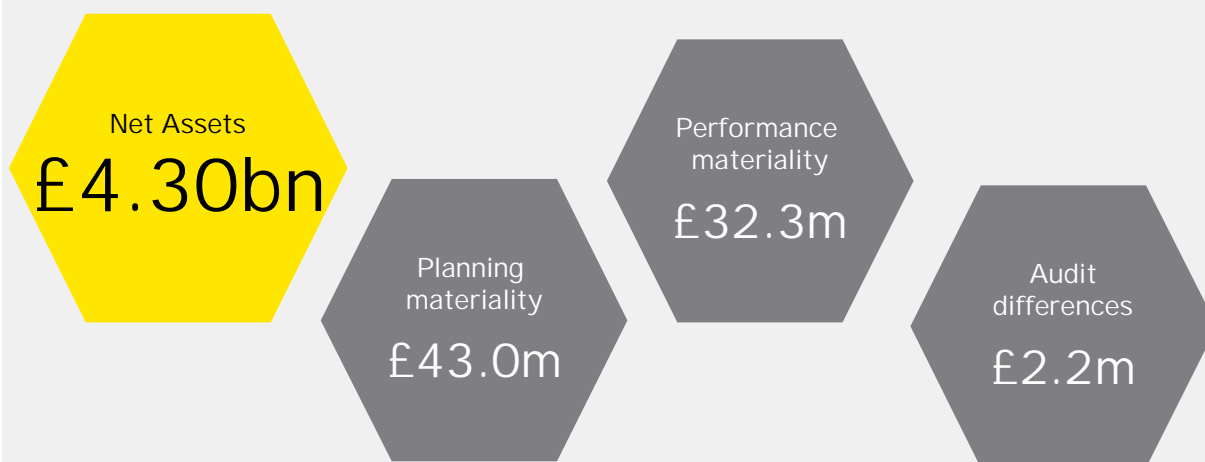


Materiality

Group materiality

For planning purposes, materiality for 2020/21 has been set at £43.0 million. This represents 1% of the net assets for 2019/20.

It will be reassessed throughout the audit process. For West Sussex Pension Fund, the Net Asset Statement, which discloses the value of the investments held by the scheme, is the most appropriate measure rather than the Fund Account. Assets are key, as they cover the liabilities of the fund and generate significant income. Use of net assets as the measure of materiality is EY standard practice for pension funds.



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

Key definitions

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

Performance materiality – the amount we use to determine the extent of our audit procedures. We have set performance materiality at £32.3 million which represents 75% of planning materiality. We apply 75% when it is not an initial audit and we have a sound understanding of the entity and past experience with the engagement indicates that a higher risk of misstatement is unlikely.

Audit difference threshold – we propose that misstatements identified below this threshold are deemed clearly trivial. We will report to you all uncorrected misstatements over this amount relating to the fund account and the net assets statement that have an effect on returns or that relate to expenditure.

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



04

Scope of our audit



Our Audit Process and Strategy

Objective and Scope of our Audit scoping

Under the Code of Audit Practice our principal objectives are to review and report on the Pension Fund financial statements:

Financial statement audit

Our objective is:

- To form an opinion on the financial statements under International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland); and
- To form an opinion on the consistency of the pension fund financial statements within the pension fund annual report with the published financial statements of West Sussex County Council.

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

Procedures required by standards

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

Our Audit Process and Strategy (continued)

Audit Process Overview

Our audit involves:

- Identifying and understanding the key processes and internal controls; and
- Substantive tests of detail of transactions and amounts.

For 2020/21 we plan to follow a substantive approach to the audit, as we have concluded this is the most efficient way to obtain the level of audit assurance required to conclude that the financial statements are not materially misstated.

Analytics:

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

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

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

Internal audit:

We will regularly meet with the Head of Internal Audit, and review internal audit plans and the results of their work. We will reflect the findings from these reports, together with reports from any other work completed in the year, in our detailed audit work, where they raise issues that could have an impact on the financial statements.



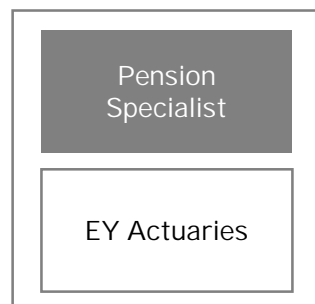
05

Audit team



Audit team

Audit team structure:



Helen Thompson
Associate Partner

Simon Mathers
Senior Manager

Shannon Phillips
Senior

Working together with the Pension Fund

We are working together with officers to identify continuing improvements in communication and processes for the 2020/21 audit.

We will continue to keep our audit approach under review to streamline it where possible.

Audit team changes

Key changes to our team.

Shannon Phillips, Senior

- Shannon takes over from Edlyn Yambot as the lead senior on the engagement

Use of specialists

When auditing key judgements, we are often required to use the input and advice provided by specialists who have qualifications and expertise not possessed by the core audit team. The areas where specialists are expected to provide input for the current year audit are:

Area	Specialists
Pension Valuation	Management Specialist – Hymans Robertson EY Specialist – PWC as consulting actuary and EY Pensions
PPE Valuation	Management Specialist - Savills

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 Pension Fund's business and processes and our assessment of audit risk in the particular area. For example, we would typically perform the following procedures:

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



06 Audit timeline





Audit timeline

Timetable of communication and deliverables

Timeline

Below is a timetable showing the key stages of the audit and the deliverables we have agreed to provide to you through the audit cycle in 2020-21. The final timetable will depend on our ability to obtain sufficient, appropriate audit evidence to support our audit opinion.

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

Audit phase	Timetable	Regulation, Audit and Accounts Committee Meeting timetable	Deliverables
Planning: Risk assessment and setting of scopes Walkthrough of key systems and processes	April		
	May		
Year end audit	June		
	July	Regulation, Audit and Accounts Committee Meeting	Audit Plan
Audit Completion procedures	September		Audit Results Report
	November	Regulation, Audit and Accounts Committee Meeting	Audit opinions and completion certificates Auditor's Annual Report which will include combined commentary on key reporting themes for both the Pension Fund and County Council.



07

Independence



Introduction

The FRC Ethical Standard and ISA (UK) 260 “Communication of audit matters with those charged with governance”, requires us to communicate with you on a timely basis on all significant facts and matters that bear upon our integrity, objectivity and independence. The Ethical Standard, as revised in December 2019, requires that we communicate formally both at the planning stage and at the conclusion of the audit, as well as during the course of the audit if appropriate. The aim of these communications is to ensure full and fair disclosure by us to those charged with your governance on matters in which you have an interest.

Required communications	
Planning stage	Final stage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The principal threats, if any, to objectivity and independence identified by Ernst & Young (EY) including consideration of all relationships between you, your affiliates and directors and us; ▶ The safeguards adopted and the reasons why they are considered to be effective, including any Engagement Quality review; ▶ The overall assessment of threats and safeguards; ▶ Information about the general policies and process within EY to maintain objectivity and independence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ In order for you to assess the integrity, objectivity and independence of the firm and each covered person, we are required to provide a written disclosure of relationships (including the provision of non-audit services) that may bear on our integrity, objectivity and independence. This is required to have regard to relationships with the entity, its directors and senior management, its affiliates, and its connected parties and the threats to integrity or objectivity, including those that could compromise independence that these create. We are also required to disclose any safeguards that we have put in place and why they address such threats, together with any other information necessary to enable our objectivity and independence to be assessed; ▶ Details of non-audit/additional services provided and the fees charged in relation thereto; ▶ Written confirmation that the firm and each covered person is independent and, if applicable, that any non-EY firms used in the group audit or external experts used have confirmed their independence to us; ▶ Details of any non-audit/additional services to a UK PIE audit client where there are differences of professional opinion concerning the engagement between the Ethics Partner and Engagement Partner and where the final conclusion differs from the professional opinion of the Ethics Partner ▶ Details of any inconsistencies between FRC Ethical Standard and your policy for the supply of non-audit services by EY and any apparent breach of that policy; ▶ Details of all breaches of the IESBA Code of Ethics, the FRC Ethical Standard and professional standards, and of any safeguards applied and actions taken by EY to address any threats to independence; and ▶ An opportunity to discuss auditor independence issues.

In addition, during the course of the audit, we are required to communicate with you whenever any significant judgements are made about threats to objectivity and independence and the appropriateness of safeguards put in place, for example, when accepting an engagement to provide non-audit services.

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

Relationships, services and related threats and safeguards

We highlight the following significant facts and matters that may be reasonably considered to bear upon our objectivity and independence, including the principal threats, if any. We have adopted the safeguards noted below to mitigate these threats along with the reasons why they are considered to be effective. However we will only perform non-audit services if the service has been pre-approved in accordance with your policy.

Overall Assessment

Overall, we consider that the safeguards that have been adopted appropriately mitigate the principal threats identified and we therefore confirm that EY is independent and the objectivity and independence of Helen Thompson, your audit engagement partner, and the audit engagement team have not been compromised.

Self interest threats

A self interest threat arises when EY has financial or other interests in the Fund. Examples include where we receive significant fees in respect of non-audit services; where we need to recover long outstanding fees; or where we enter into a business relationship with you. At the time of writing, there are no long outstanding fees.

We believe that it is appropriate for us to undertake permissible non-audit services and we will comply with the policies that you have approved.

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

At the time of writing, there are no non-audit fees associated with West Sussex Pension Fund. 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 you. We confirm that no member of our audit engagement team, including those from other service lines, has objectives or is rewarded in relation to sales to you, in compliance with Ethical Standard part 4.

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

Self review threats

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

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

Management threats

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

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

Relationships, services and related threats and safeguards

Other threats

Other threats, such as advocacy, familiarity or intimidation, may arise.
There are no other threats at the date of this report.

Other communications

EY Transparency Report 2020

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

Details of the key policies and processes in place within EY for maintaining objectivity and independence can be found in our annual Transparency Report which the firm is required to publish by law. The most recent version of this Report is for the year ended 1 July 2020 and can be found here:

[EY UK Transparency Report 2020 | EY UK](#)



08

Appendices



Appendix A

Fees

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

PSAA has published a scale fee for all relevant bodies. This is defined as the fee required by auditors to meet statutory responsibilities under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in accordance with the NAO Code.

	Planned fee 20/21	Final Fee 2019/20
	£	£
Scale Fee – Code work (1)	20,364	20,364
Scale Fee Rebasing	33,533	33,533
Going Concern and PBSE Assessments and Disclosures	TBC	4,000
EYRE review of the valuation of directly owned properties.	N/A	6,000
Additional fee for IAS19 assurance work on behalf of admitted bodies	8,000	5,500
Additional fee for work on the 2019 triennial valuation of the Fund that has yet to be determined and agreed by PSAA (2)	N/A	6,000
Total indicative Pension Fund fee	TBC	75,397

(1) For 2020/21 the scale fee may be impacted by a range of factors (see page 7), on which we will update the Committee, as the audit progresses

(2) In 2019/20 we undertook additional work to gain assurance over the 2019 triennial valuation of the Fund. The triennial valuation informs both the assessment of the IAS19 liabilities in scheduled bodies' financial statements and the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits disclosure in the Pension Fund financial statements. This will not be required for the 20/21 audit.

The agreed fee presented is based on the following assumptions:

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

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

Required communications with the Regulation, Audit and Accounts Committee




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

Our Reporting to you

Required communications	 What is reported?	 When and where
Terms of engagement	Confirmation by the Regulation, Audit and Accounts Committee of acceptance of terms of engagement as written in the engagement letter signed by both parties.	The statement of responsibilities serves as the formal terms of engagement between the PSAA's appointed auditors and audited bodies.
Our responsibilities	Reminder of our responsibilities as set out in the engagement letter	The statement of responsibilities serves as the formal terms of engagement between the PSAA's appointed auditors and audited bodies.
Planning and audit approach	Communication of the planned scope and timing of the audit, any limitations and the significant risks identified. When communicating key audit matters this includes the most significant risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) including those that have the greatest effect on the overall audit strategy, the allocation of resources in the audit and directing the efforts of the engagement team	Audit Planning Report, July 2021 meeting of the Regulation, Audit and Accounts Committee.
Significant findings from the audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our view about the significant qualitative aspects of accounting practices including accounting policies, accounting estimates and financial statement disclosures • Significant difficulties, if any, encountered during the audit • Significant matters, if any, arising from the audit that were discussed with management • Written representations that we are seeking • Expected modifications to the audit report • Other matters if any, significant to the oversight of the financial reporting process 	Audit Results Report, September 2021 meeting of the Regulation, Audit and Accounts Committee.




Appendix B

Required communications with the Regulation, Audit and Accounts Committee (continued)

		 Our Reporting to you
Required communications	 What is reported?	 When and where
Going concern	<p>Events or conditions identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the events or conditions constitute a material uncertainty • Whether the use of the going concern assumption is appropriate in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements • The adequacy of related disclosures in the financial statements 	Audit Results Report, September 2021 meeting of the Regulation, Audit and Accounts Committee.
Misstatements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncorrected misstatements and their effect on our audit opinion, unless prohibited by law or regulation • The effect of uncorrected misstatements related to prior periods • A request that any uncorrected misstatement be corrected • Corrected misstatements that are significant • Material misstatements corrected by management 	Audit Results Report, September 2021 meeting of the Regulation, Audit and Accounts Committee.
Fraud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enquiries of the Regulation, Audit and Accounts Committee to determine whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud affecting the entity • Any fraud that we have identified or information we have obtained that indicates that a fraud may exist • A discussion of any other matters related to fraud 	Audit Results Report, September 2021 meeting of the Regulation, Audit and Accounts Committee.
Related parties	<p>Significant matters arising during the audit in connection with the entity's related parties including, when applicable:</p> <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 	Audit Results Report, September 2021 meeting of the Regulation, Audit and Accounts Committee.

Appendix B

Required communications with the Regulation, Audit and Accounts Committee (continued)

		 Our Reporting to you
Required communications	 What is reported?	 When and where
Independence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication of all significant facts and matters that bear on EY's, and all individuals involved in the audit, objectivity and independence • Communication of key elements of the audit engagement partner's consideration of independence and objectivity such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The principal threats • Safeguards adopted and their effectiveness • An overall assessment of threats and safeguards • Information about the general policies and process within the firm to maintain objectivity and independence 	<p>Audit Planning Report, July 2021 meeting of the Regulation, Audit and Accounts Committee.</p> <p>Audit Results Report, September 2021 meeting of the Regulation, Audit and Accounts Committee.</p>
External confirmations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management's refusal for us to request confirmations • Inability to obtain relevant and reliable audit evidence from other procedures 	Audit Results Report, September 2021 meeting of the Regulation, Audit and Accounts Committee.
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 Regulation, Audit and Accounts Committee into possible instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements and that the Committee may be aware of 	Audit Results Report, September 2021 meeting of the Regulation, Audit and Accounts Committee.
Internal controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant deficiencies in internal controls identified during the audit 	Audit Results Report, September 2021 meeting of the Regulation, Audit and Accounts Committee.
Representations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Written representations we are requesting from management and/or those charged with governance 	Assurance Letter to be received shortly after year-end.
Material inconsistencies and misstatements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material inconsistencies or misstatements of fact identified in other information which management has refused to revise 	Audit Results Report, September 2021 meeting of the Regulation, Audit and Accounts Committee.
Auditors report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key audit matters that we will include in our auditor's report • Any circumstances identified that affect the form and content of our auditor's report 	Audit Results Report, September 2021 meeting of the Regulation, Audit and Accounts Committee.

Additional audit information

Other required procedures during the course of the audit

In addition to the key areas of audit focus outlined in section 2, we have to perform other procedures as required by auditing, ethical and independence standards and other regulations. We outline the procedures below that we will undertake during the course of our audit.

Our responsibilities required by auditing standards

- Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.
- Obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control.
- Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Concluding on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting.
- Evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtaining sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Fund to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. Reading other information contained in the financial statements, including the board's statement that the annual report is fair, balanced and understandable, the Regulation, Audit and Accounts Committee reporting appropriately addresses matters communicated by us to the Committee and reporting whether it is materially inconsistent with our understanding and the financial statements; and
- Maintaining auditor independence.

Additional audit information (continued)

Purpose and evaluation of materiality

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

Materiality determines:

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

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