

Audit Planning Update and Progress Report

Lincolnshire County Council

Audit Committee March 2023

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Audit Progress Update – Year ending 31 March 2023

Dear Committee Members,

We are pleased to present this Progress Report for the year ending 31 March 2023. The purpose of this document is to summarise the current position regarding the audit and to inform you as follows:

1. A reminder about our Engagement Responsibilities as your external auditor, including changes in the Audit Team
2. Position statement on the financial statement audit
- Position statement on our work in relation to value for money arrangements at the Council
- Recent national publications

Client service is extremely important to us and we strive to provide technical excellence with the highest level of service quality, together with continuous improvement to exceed your expectations so, if you have any concerns or comments about this document or audit approach, please contact me at mark.surridge@mazars.co.uk.

Yours faithfully



Mark Surridge

Mazars LLP

This document is to be regarded as confidential to Lincolnshire County Council. It has been prepared for the sole use of the Audit Committee as the appropriate sub-committee charged with governance. No responsibility is accepted to any other person in respect of the whole or part of its contents. Our written consent must first be obtained before this document, or any part of it, is disclosed to a third party.

01

Section 01:

Engagement and responsibilities summary

1. Engagement and responsibilities summary

Overview of engagement

We are appointed to perform the external audit of Lincolnshire County Council (the Council) for the year to 31 March 2023. The scope of our engagement is set out in the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies, issued by Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd (PSAA) available from the PSAA website: <https://www.psa.co.uk/managing-audit-quality/statement-of-responsibilities-of-auditors-and-audited-bodies/>. Our responsibilities are principally derived from the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (the 2014 Act) and the Code of Audit Practice issued by the National Audit Office (NAO), as outlined below.

Audit opinion

We are responsible for forming and expressing an opinion on whether the financial statements are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting. Our audit does not relieve management or the Audit Committee, as those charged with governance, of their responsibilities.

Fraud

The responsibility for safeguarding assets and for the prevention and detection of fraud, error and non-compliance with law or regulations rests with both those charged with governance and management. This includes establishing and maintaining internal controls over reliability of financial reporting.

As part of our audit procedures in relation to fraud we are required to enquire of those charged with governance, including key management as to their knowledge of instances of fraud, the risk of fraud and their views on internal controls that mitigate the fraud risks. In accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK), we plan and perform our audit so as to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements taken as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. However, our audit should not be relied upon to identify all such misstatements.

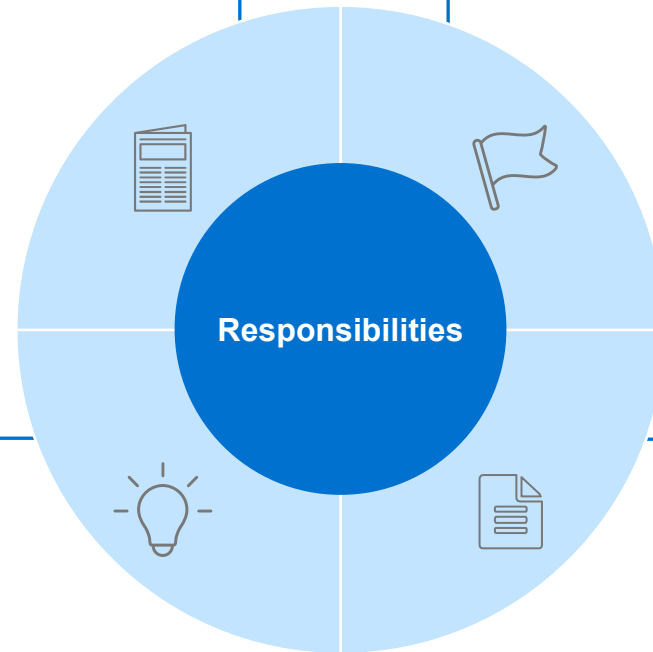
Value for money

We are also responsible for forming a commentary on the arrangements that the Council has in place to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.

Wider reporting and electors' rights

We report to the NAO on the consistency of the Council's financial statements with its Whole of Government Accounts (WGA) submission.

The 2014 Act requires us to give an elector, or any representative of the elector, the opportunity to question us about the accounting records of the Council and consider any objection made to the accounts. We also have a broad range of reporting responsibilities and powers that are unique to the audit of local authorities in the United Kingdom



02

Section 02:

Financial Statement Audit

2. Audit scope, approach and timeline

Audit scope

Our audit approach is designed to provide an audit that complies with all professional requirements.

Our audit of the financial statements will be conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK), relevant ethical and professional standards, our own audit approach and in accordance with the terms of our engagement. Our work is focused on those aspects of your activities which we consider to have a higher risk of material misstatement, such as those impacted by management judgement and estimation, application of new accounting standards, changes of accounting policy, changes to operations or areas which have been found to contain material errors in the past.

Audit approach

Our audit approach is risk-based and primarily driven by the issues that we consider lead to a higher risk of material misstatement of the accounts. Once we have completed our risk assessment, we develop our audit strategy and design audit procedures in response to the risks identified.

Significant risk

Significant risks are those risks assessed as being close to the upper end of the spectrum of inherent risk, based on the combination of the likelihood of a misstatement occurring and the magnitude of any potential misstatement. Fraud risks are always assessed as significant risks as required by auditing standards, including management override of controls and revenue recognition.

Enhanced risk

An enhanced risk is an area of higher assessed risk of material misstatement at audit assertion level other than a significant risk. Enhanced risks require additional consideration but does not rise to the level of a significant risk, these include but may not be limited to:

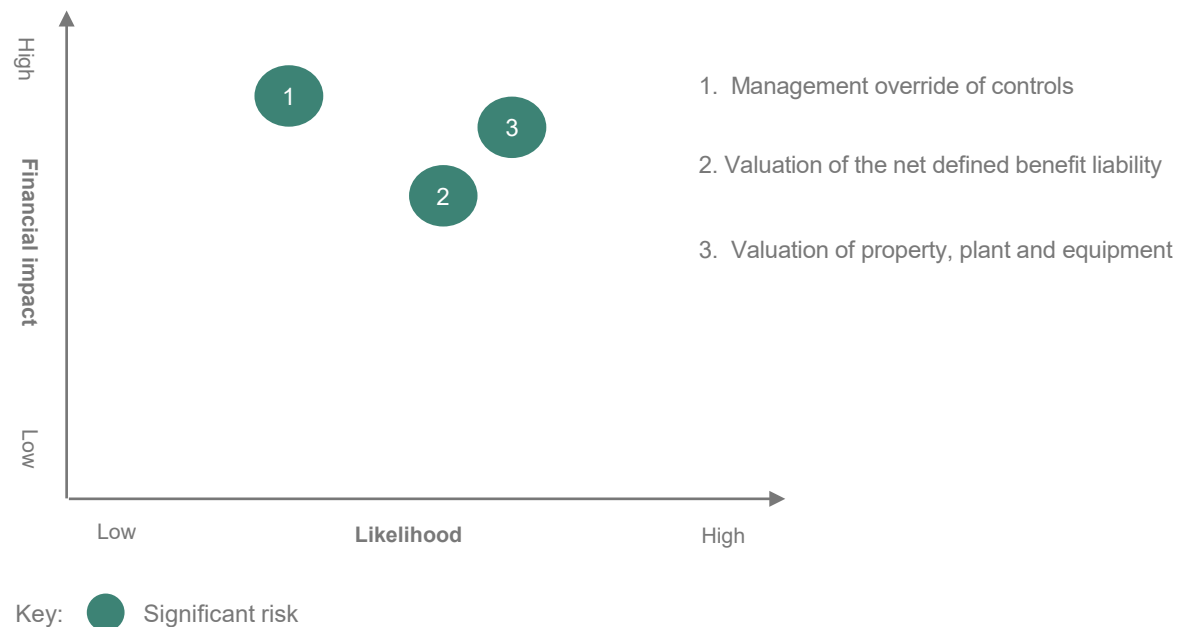
- key areas of management judgement, including accounting estimates which are material but are not considered to give rise to a significant risk of material misstatement; and
- other audit assertion risks arising from significant events or transactions that occurred during the period.

Standard risk

This is related to relatively routine, non-complex transactions that tend to be subject to systematic processing and require little management judgement. Although it is considered that there is a risk of material misstatement (RMM), there are no elevated or special factors related to the nature, the likely magnitude of the potential misstatements or the likelihood of the risk occurring.

Summary risk assessment – March 2023

The summary risk assessment, illustrated in the table below, highlights those risks which we judged to be significant when planning the audit in March 2023:



2. Audit scope, approach and timeline

Current Status - 2020/21 Audit

We presented our Audit Completion Report for 2020/21 to the September 2021 meeting and noted a number of areas of work as remaining outstanding at that point in time. On the 29th November 2021 we issued our Follow-up Letter to this report setting out our progress against these matters. We have summarised below the current position on the key elements of our work that still remain outstanding:

Whole of Government Accounts (WGA)

Whilst the National Audit Office has issued its auditor instructions for the 2020/21 WGA process, they are yet to decide on a sample of authorities to undergo additional audit procedures.

Audit Certificate

The Audit Certificate will be issued, and the audit formally 'closed', when the remaining stages set out above have been completed.

Current status – 2021/22 Audit

Audit Reporting

Our main reporting outputs from our work will continue to be:

- **Audit Completion Report** – summarising the outcome of our main accounts audit and expected audit opinion.
- **Audit Report** – encompassing our Audit Opinion on the financial statements and other required information.
- **Annual Auditor's Report** – including our Value for Money Commentary
- **Audit Certificate** – formally closing the audit

Financial Statements

We received the Council's draft financial statements on 6th July and our audit commenced on this date. Our work is progressing well although there are a small number of areas of work that still remain in progress, which we set out in the table below.

Audit area	Status	Description of outstanding matters
Infrastructure Assets NBV as at 31/03/22 = £670,494k	Incomplete	<p>Accounting for infrastructure in local government has not historically been considered to be an area of significant audit risk, due to the inalienable nature of the assets and the use of a historical cost basis of accounting. However, concerns have been raised that some authorities are not applying component accounting requirements appropriately. The issue raised is in relation to the derecognition (removal of the carrying amount) of parts of infrastructure assets when replacement expenditure is undertaken. There are also related issues for the reporting of gross historical cost and accumulated depreciation. Infrastructure assets are one of the few categories of property, plant and equipment assets measured at historical cost.</p> <p>Normal custom and practice for infrastructure assets is that derecognition does not affect asset balances because the assets are expected to have been fully used up before the replacement expenditure takes place; this does require that assets are properly depreciated in line with the requirements of the Accounting Code. This issue arises in part because of limitations on historical information relating to when the assets were first recorded on balance sheets in the early 1990s, and where there have been transfers of assets because of local authority reorganisations. It is also extremely difficult to clearly identify the parts of the assets which are being replaced.</p> <p>A temporary solution was put in place via a statutory override with guidance released in January 2023. We asked the Council to review its fixed asset register for infrastructure assets and to ensure suitable records were in place to support the balance, including compliance with relevant accounting standards. Following this review, the Council has opted to not apply the statutory override and has decided to try and demonstrate they account for it properly. This has meant an additional amount of work to be undertaken by the audit team to gain the relevant assurances required in respect of the Council's Infrastructure asset balances included on their balance sheet. This causes a knock on effect delay to the 2022/23 financial audit.</p>
Whole of Government Accounts (WGA)	Incomplete	NAO Group Instructions for local authority audits are not yet available and WGA returns and audit certificates cannot be issued at the present time.

2. Audit scope, approach and timeline

Current status – 2022/23 Audit

The delay to the 2021/22 audit impacts the timetable for reporting 2022/23. Whilst we intend to prioritise the completion of your audit to support effective system working and handover to a new auditor for 2023/24, there are clear consequences from these delays on our entire resource portfolio to contend with.

Planning and risk assessment (February - March 2023)

- Planning visit and developing our understanding of the Council
- Initial opinion and value for money risk assessments
- Considering proposed accounting treatments and accounting policies
- Developing the audit strategy and planning the audit work to be performed
- Agreeing timetable and deadlines

Risk assessment analytical procedures
Determination of materiality

Interim (July 2023)

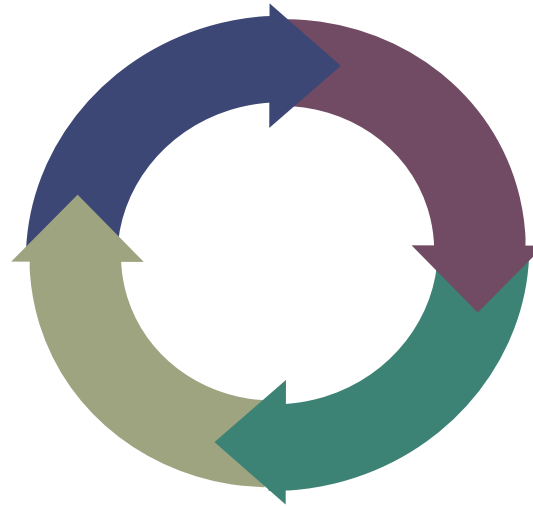
- Documenting systems and controls
- Performing walkthroughs
- Interim controls testing including tests of IT general controls and application controls
- Early substantive testing of transactions
- Reassessment of audit plan and revision if necessary
- Initial value for money risk assessments

Fieldwork (July – October 2023)

- Receiving and reviewing draft financial statements
- Reassessment of audit plan and revision if necessary
- Executing the strategy starting with significant risks and high risk areas
- Reviewing assurances provided by 3rd party service organisations
- Communicating progress and issues
- Clearance meeting
- Completing Value for Money (VFM) risk assessment

Completion (November – December 2023)

- Final review and disclosure checklist of financial statements
- Final quality control reviews
- Agreeing content of letter of representation
- Issuing Audit Completion Report to those charged with governance
- Reviewing subsequent events
- Signing the auditor's report
- Issuing the Annual Auditor's Report



03

Section 03:

Value for money

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3. Value for money

The framework for Value for Money work

We are required to form a view as to whether the Council has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources. The NAO issues guidance to auditors that underpins the work we are required to carry out in order to form our view, and sets out the overall criterion and sub-criteria that we are required to consider. Our responsibility is to be satisfied that the Council has proper arrangements in place and to report in the audit report and/or the audit completion certificate where we identify significant weaknesses in arrangements. Separately we provide a commentary on the Council's arrangements in the Auditor's Annual Report.

Specified reporting criteria

The Code requires us to structure our commentary to report under three specified criteria:

Financial sustainability – how the Council plans and manages its resources to ensure it can continue to deliver its services

Governance – how the Council ensures that it makes informed decisions and properly manages its risks

3. Improving economy, efficiency and effectiveness – how the Council uses information about its costs and performance to improve the way it manages and delivers its services

Our approach

Our work falls into three primary phases as outlined opposite. We need to gather sufficient evidence to support our commentary on the Council's arrangements and to identify and report on any significant weaknesses in arrangements. Where significant weaknesses are identified we are required to report these to the Council and make recommendations for improvement. Such recommendations can be made at any point during the audit cycle and we are not expected to wait until issuing our overall commentary to do so.

Planning and risk assessment

Obtaining an understanding of the Council's arrangements for each specified reporting criteria. Relevant information sources will include:

- NAO guidance and supporting information
- Information from internal and external sources including regulators
- Knowledge from previous audits and other audit work undertaken in the year
- Interviews and discussions with staff and members

Additional risk-based procedures and evaluation

Where our planning work identifies risks of significant weaknesses, we will undertake additional procedures to determine whether there is a significant weakness.

Reporting

We will provide a summary of the work we have undertaken and our judgements against each of the specified reporting criteria as part of our commentary on arrangements. This will form part of the Auditor's Annual Report.

Our commentary will also highlight:

- Significant weaknesses identified and our recommendations for improvement
- Emerging issues or other matters that do not represent significant weaknesses but still require attention from the Council.



National publications

National publications

	Publication/update	Key points
National Audit Office (NAO)		
1	Good practice in annual reporting	The NAO published an interactive guide that provides examples of good practice in annual reporting.
Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities		
2	Department consultation – public inspection of Category 1 authority accounts 2022/23	The Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities (DLUHC) is requesting views on the current deadline for category 1 authorities to make their draft accounts available for public inspection.

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NATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

National Audit Office

1. Good practice in Annual Reporting – February 2023

The NAO has published an [interactive guide](#) that provides examples of good practice in annual reporting, drawing on examples from the public sector and other organisations shortlisted for the Building Public Trust Awards, which recognise trust and transparency in corporate reporting.

The guide draws on examples of good practice for annual reporting from organisations who are leading the way in this area. These examples are grouped by the sections of an annual report:

- Strategy
- Risk
- Operations
- Governance
- Measures of success
- Financial performance
- External factors

It also provides further examples where bodies have made their reports easier to understand with the use of graphics, clear and accessible language and signposting. The list is not definitive, but the NAO hopes it provides ideas for all bodies in both the public and private sector to think about as they plan their annual reporting for 2022-23.

NATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities

2. Department Consultation on public inspection of Category 1 authority accounts 2022/23 – February 2023

In March 2021 The Accounts and Audit (Amendment) Regulations 2021 amended the requirements about when accounts must be made available for public inspection for the 2020/21 and 2021/22 accounts, and provided that the period for the exercise of public rights needed to commence on or before the first working day in August in the following financial year.

For 2022/23, the statutory requirement for category 1 authorities is to make accounts available for public inspection for a period that includes the first 10 working days of June, effectively requiring them to be published by 31 May at the latest.

The Government is minded for this deadline to remain in place, but is interested in hearing stakeholders views via a short consultation.

<https://consult.levellingup.gov.uk/redmond-response-team/request-for-views-draft-accounts-deadline/>

Mark Surridge,

Key Audit Partner

Mazars

2 Chamberlain Square

Birmingham

B3 3AX

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Mazars is an internationally integrated partnership, specialising in audit, accountancy, advisory, tax and legal services*. Operating in over 90 countries and territories around the world, we draw on the expertise of 40,400 professionals – 24,400 in Mazars' integrated partnership and 16,000 via the Mazars North America Alliance – to assist clients of all sizes at every stage in their development.

*where permitted under applicable country laws.

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