

A photograph showing a meeting table with several documents. Hands are visible, pointing at the documents. A yellow smartphone is on the table. The background is a bright, indoor setting.

Police and Crime
Commissioner and Chief
Constable for
Leicestershire Police

Audit planning report

30 March 2018



Private and Confidential
Police and Crime Commissioner and Chief Constable
Leicestershire Police
Leicester
LE19 2BX

30 March 2018

Audit planning report

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 JARAP (Joint Audit Risk and Assurance Panel) with a basis to review our proposed audit approach and scope for the 2017/18 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 driving the development of an effective audit for the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) and Chief Constable (CC), and outlines our planned audit strategy in response to those risks.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the JARAP 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 at the upcoming committee meeting as well as understand whether there are other matters which you consider may influence our audit.

Yours faithfully

Neil Harris
For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP
Enc

Contents



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 (updated February 2017)" 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 JARAP and management of Leicestershire Police in accordance with the statement of responsibilities. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to JARAP and management of Leicestershire Police 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 JARAP and management of Leicestershire Police 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 2017/18 Audit strategy



Overview of our 2017/18 audit strategy

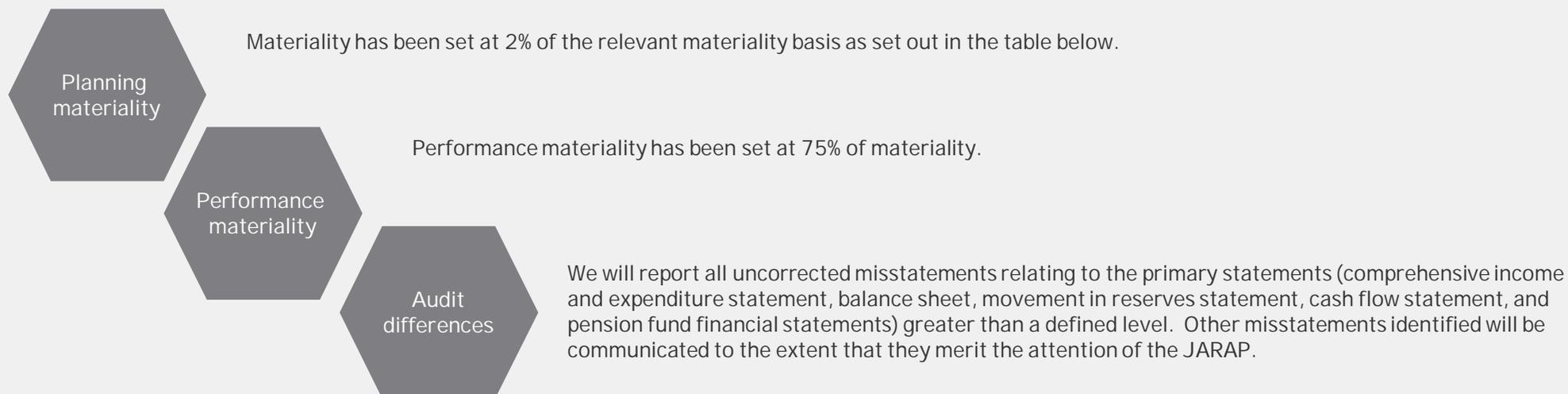
The following 'dashboard' summarises the significant accounting and auditing matters outlined in this report. It seeks to provide the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) and Chief Constable (CC) with an overview of our initial risk identification for the upcoming audit and any changes in risks identified in the current year.

Audit risks and areas of focus

Risk / area of focus	Risk identified	Change from PY	Details
Risk of fraud in revenue and expenditure recognition	Fraud risk/ Significant risk	No change in risk or focus	Under ISA 240 there is a presumed risk that revenue may be misstated due to improper revenue recognition. 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.
Misstatements due to fraud or error arising from management override of controls	Fraud risk	No change in risk or focus	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.
Collaborative arrangements	Included in management override risk	Last year was recorded as a separate inherent risk	The joint arrangements operate with partners across the east midlands. There is a risk that the allocation of activity in the financial statements is not correctly recorded in their financial statements.
Valuation of Property, Plant and Equipment	Inherent risk	No change in risk or focus	These represent significant balances in the accounts and will be subject to valuation changes. Management is required to provide material judgemental inputs and apply estimation techniques to calculate the year-end balances recorded in the balance sheet.
Hinckley Road explosion	Inherent risk	New this year	On 25 February 2018 a large explosion occurred on Hinckley Road. The ongoing operation has resulted in significant ongoing costs for the Force. This increases the risk that provisions and amounts reflected in the 31 March 2018 statement of account are incomplete.
Valuation of Pension Liability	Inherent risk	No change in risk or focus	Extensive disclosures are required in the financial statements regarding its membership of the Local Government Pension Scheme and the Police Pension Scheme. The valuation of this liability is based on an actuarial report and on work that involves significant estimation uncertainty.
Earlier deadline for production of the financial statements	Area of focus	New this year	The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 introduced a significant change in statutory deadlines from the 2017/18 financial year. The timetable for the preparation and approval of accounts will be brought forward with draft accounts needing to be prepared by 31 May and the publication of the accounts by 31 July.

Overview of our 2017/18 audit strategy

Materiality



Entity	Basis of materiality	Planning materiality	Performance materiality	Audit differences
Group	Gross revenue expenditure	£5.2m	£3.9m	£0.26m
PCC	Gross assets	£2.1m	£1.5m	£0.10m
CC	Gross revenue expenditure	£5.1m	£3.8m	£0.25m
Pension Fund	Benefits payable	£1.0m	£0.74m	£0.05m

Overview of our 2017/18 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 the PCC (and Group) and the CC for Leicestershire give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 31 March 2018 and of the income and expenditure for the year then ended; and
- § Our conclusion on the PCC and CC'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 PCC's and CC'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 PCC and CC.

Audit team changes

Key changes to our team.



Associate Partner
Neil Harris



Senior Manager
Helen Henshaw



02

Audit risks



Our response to significant risks

We have set out the significant risks (including fraud risks denoted by*) 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.

	What is the risk?	What will we do?
<p>Risk of fraud in revenue and expenditure recognition</p>	<p>Under ISA 240 there is a presumed risk that revenue may be misstated due to improper revenue recognition. 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.</p>	<p>We will review revenue and expenditure recognition policies.</p> <p>We will transaction test on a sample basis income from fees and charges and Local Authority contributions.</p> <p>We will transaction test on a sample basis, material expenditure streams making up other operating costs.</p>
<p>Financial statement impact</p>	<p>We consider that this risk presents itself in the year-end cut off of:</p>	<p>We will apply cut-off procedures at year end for both revenue and expenditure transactions.</p>
<p>Misstatements that occur in relation to the risk of fraud in revenue and expenditure recognition could affect the income and expenditure accounts. These accounts had the following balances in the 2017 financial statements:</p> <p>Income from fees and charges £8.7million</p> <p>Income from Local Authority Contributions £4.6 million</p> <p>Other operating costs £29 million</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Income from fees and charges and Local Authority contributions; and - Other operating costs. <p>We consider this risk to be present in the financial statements of the PCC, the CC and the Group.</p>	

Our response to significant risks (continued)

Management override of controls

Financial statement impact

We consider that this risk manifests in:

- the completeness and valuation of year end provisions;
- The recording of transactions and balances in respect of the collaborative arrangements that the authority enters into with other forces; and
- The inappropriate capitalisation of revenue spend.

What is the risk?

The financial statements as a whole are not free of material misstatements whether caused by fraud or error.

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.

We consider this risk to be present in the financial statements of the PCC, the CC and the Group.

What will we do?

- Identifying fraud risks during the planning stages.
- Inquiry of management about risks of fraud and the controls put in place 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 those identified risks of fraud.
- Performing mandatory procedures regardless of specifically identified fraud risks, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments in the preparation of the financial statements.
- Perform a search for unrecorded liabilities at the balance sheet date by reference to post year end payments made and purchase invoices received.
- For a sample of additions to property, plant and equipment we will examine source documentation to confirm that the expenditure is appropriately capitalised.
- With regard to collaborative arrangements:
 - Review the underlying allocation of expenditure in the Authority's own accounts against agreements in place
 - Seek further assurance from external auditors at the other Police Authorities where required over any significant stream of expenditure not controlled by Leicestershire.

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 and therefore may be key audit matters we will include in our audit report.

What is the risk/area of focus?

Valuation of Land and Buildings

The fair value of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) represent significant balances in the Group accounts and are subject to valuation changes, impairment reviews and depreciation charges. Management is required to make material judgemental inputs and apply estimation techniques to calculate the year-end balances recorded in the balance sheet.

Hinckley Road Explosion

On 25 February 2018 a large explosion occurred on Hinckley Road in Leicester. The ongoing operation has resulted in significant ongoing costs for the Force. Management will need to form judgements as to the level of provisioning for costs incurred in respect of the ongoing operation to be reflected in the 31 March 2018 statement of account.

What will we do?

We will:

- Consider the work performed by the PCC's valuers, including the adequacy of the scope of the work performed, their professional capabilities and the results of their work;
- Sample testing key asset information used by the valuers in performing their valuation (e.g. floor plans to support valuations based on price per square metre);
- Consider the annual cycle of valuations to ensure that assets have been valued within a 5 year rolling programme as required by the Code for PPE. We have also considered if there are any specific changes to assets that have occurred and that these have been communicated to the valuer;
- Review assets not subject to valuation in 2017/18 to confirm that the remaining asset base is not materially misstated;
- Consider changes to useful economic lives as a result of the most recent valuation; and
- Test accounting entries have been correctly processed in the financial statements.

We will:

- Review correspondence with the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), the Home Office, and other relevant bodies to corroborate management's assumptions with respect to any reimbursement of costs incurred in the operation;
- Review correspondence with respect to any claim made under the Bellwin Scheme to corroborate management's assumptions with respect to any reimbursement of costs incurred in the operation;
- Perform a search for unrecorded liabilities with respect to the operation by examining purchase invoices received after the balance sheet date; and
- Review and challenge management's assumptions with respect to estimated total cost of the operation and presentation and disclosure in the 31 March 2018 statement of accounts.

Audit risks

Other areas of audit focus (continued)

What is the risk/area of focus?

Pension Liability Valuation

The Local Authority Accounting Code of Practice and IAS19 require the CC to make extensive disclosures within its financial statements regarding its membership of the Local Government Pension Scheme administered by Leicestershire County Council. The PCC must also do similar in respect of the Police Pension Fund.

The PCC and CC's pension fund deficit is a material estimated balance and the Code requires that this liability be disclosed on the respective balance sheets of the PCC and CC. The information disclosed is based on the IAS 19 report issued to the PCC and CC by the actuary to the County Council and also the Police Pension Fund. Accounting for these schemes involves significant estimation and judgement and therefore management engages an actuary to undertake the calculations on their behalf. ISAs (UK and Ireland) 500 and 540 require us to undertake procedures on the use of management experts and the assumptions underlying fair value estimates.

What will we do?

We will:

- Liaise with the auditors of Leicestershire Pension Fund, to obtain assurances over the information supplied to the actuary in relation to Leicestershire Police Force;
- Assess the work of the LGPS Pension Fund actuary and the Police Pension actuary including the assumptions they have used by relying on the work of PWC - Consulting Actuaries commissioned by Public Sector Auditor Appointments for all Local Government sector auditors, and considering any relevant reviews by the EY actuarial team; and
- Review and test the accounting entries and disclosures made within the PCC and CC's financial statements in relation to IAS19.

Other areas of audit focus (continued)

What is the risk/area of focus?

Earlier deadline for production of the financial statements

The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 introduced a significant change in statutory deadlines from the 2017/18 financial year. The timetable for the preparation and approval of accounts will be brought forward with draft accounts needing to be prepared by 31 May and the publication of the accounts by 31 July.

These changes provide risks for both the preparers and the auditors of the financial statements.

The Police and Crime Commissioner and the Chief Constable now have less time to prepare the financial statements and supporting working papers.

As your auditor, we have a more significant peak in our audit work and a shorter period to complete the audit. Risks for auditors relate to delivery of all audits within same compressed timetable. Slippage at one client could potentially put delivery of others at risk.

To mitigate this risk we will require:

- good quality draft financial statements and supporting working papers by the agreed deadline;
- appropriate staff to be available throughout the agreed audit period; and
- complete and prompt responses to audit questions.

If you are unable to meet key dates within our agreed timetable, we will notify you of the impact on the timing of your audit, which may be that we postpone your audit until later in the summer and redeploy the team to other work to meet deadlines elsewhere.

Where additional work is required to complete your audit, due to additional risks being identified, additional work being required as a result of scope changes, or poor audit evidence, we will notify you of the impact on the fee and the timing of the audit. Such circumstances may result in a delay to your audit while we complete other work elsewhere.

What will we do?

We will:

- Work with the PCC/CC to engage early to facilitate early substantive testing where appropriate.
- Provide an early review on the streamlining of the Statement of Accounts where non-material disclosure notes are removed.
- Facilitate faster close workshops to provide an interactive forum for Local Authority accountants and auditors to share good practice and ideas to enable us all to achieve a successful faster closure of accounts for the 2017/18 financial year.
- Work with the PCC/CC to implement EY Client Portal, this will:
 - Streamline our audit requests through a reduction of emails and improved means of communication;
 - Provide on-demand visibility into the status of audit requests and the overall audit status;
 - Reduce risk of duplicate requests; and
 - Provide better security of sensitive data.
- Agree the team and timing of each element of our work with you.
- Agree the supporting working papers that we require to complete our audit.



03

Value for Money Risks





Background

We are required to consider whether the PCC and CC have put in place 'proper arrangements' to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness on its use of resources. This is known as our value for money conclusion.

For 2017/18 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.

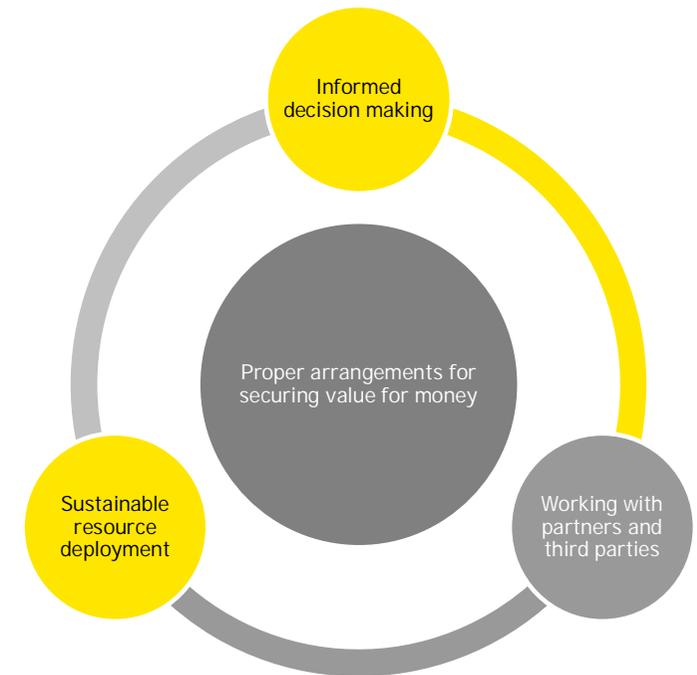
In considering your proper arrangements, we will draw on the requirements of the CIPFA/SOLACE framework for local government to ensure that our assessment is made against a framework that you are already required to have in place and to report on through documents such as your annual governance statement.

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 is ongoing and 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. At the time of writing, this has resulted in the identification of the significant risk noted on the following page which we view as relevant to our value for money conclusion. We will update the JARAP as our risk assessment process concludes.





Value for Money Risks

What arrangements does the risk affect?	What is the significant value for money risk?	What will we do?
<p><u>Sustainable Resource Deployment</u></p> <p>Planning finances effectively to support the sustainable delivery of strategic priorities and maintain statutory functions</p>	<p><u>Securing financial resilience</u></p> <p>The organisation continues to face significant financial challenges in the medium term. The January 2018 medium term financial plan (MTFP) shows that projected funding gap for the five years to 2022/23 is £18m.</p> <p>Whilst the MTFP highlights a balanced budget for 2018/19 and 2019/20, this is predicated upon the use of reserves and a £12.00 precept increase in both years.</p>	<p>Our approach will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing the MTFP including the adequacy of the major assumptions; • Understanding how the PCC has considered the impact of the Local Government settlement for 2018/19 on the MTFP; and • Reviewing the arrangements that the PCC has put in place for identifying the medium term savings requirement.
<p><u>Working with partners and other third parties</u></p> <p>Working with third parties effectively to deliver strategic priorities</p>	<p><u>Blue light collaboration and integration</u></p> <p>Commissioners (PCC) and Chief Fire Officers nationally are deciding on the best way to work together in the future in response to their legal duties set out in the Policing and Crime Act 2017.</p> <p>A key decision is to whether to continue collaborating; or for the PCC to take responsibility for the governance of the Fire and Rescue Service, either through a governance or single employer model.</p> <p>Such a significant decision can only be made once all options have been explored, and the answer is supported by a business case which meets all of the Government's tests across the five key areas of; strategic, economic, commercial; financial and management.</p>	<p>Our approach will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussions with the PCC to understand the arrangements in place regarding understanding and addressing the requirements of the Policing and Crime Act 2017; and • Understanding the decision making process for considering blue light collaboration.



04

Audit materiality



Materiality

Materiality

For planning purposes, materiality for the Group, PCC Single entity and CC Single Entity for 2017/18 has been set at £5.2m, £2m & £5m respectively. This represents 2% of the Group and CC Single Entity's prior year gross expenditure on provision of services. Materiality for the PCC Single Entity has been set at 2% of the PCC Single Entity's prior year gross assets.

Materiality will be reassessed throughout the audit process. We have provided supplemental information about audit materiality in Appendix D.



We request that the PCC and CC confirm their 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 for the Group, PCC single entity accounts, and CC single entity accounts at £3.9m, £1.5m, and £3.8m respectively which represents 75% of planning materiality.

Audit difference threshold – we propose that misstatements identified below this threshold are deemed clearly trivial. The same threshold for misstatements is used for component reporting. We will report to you all uncorrected misstatements over this amount relating to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement, balance sheet and the police pension fund financial statements that have an effect on income or that relate to other comprehensive income.

Other uncorrected misstatements, such as reclassifications and misstatements in the cashflow statement and movement in reserves statement or disclosures, and corrected misstatements will be communicated to the extent that they merit the attention of the JARAP, or are important from a qualitative perspective.

Specific materiality – We have set a materiality of £988k for the Pension Fund Account which reflects our understanding that an amount less than our materiality would influence the economic decisions of users of the financial statements in relation to this.



05

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 PCC and CC's financial statements and arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in their 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 under International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

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.

Procedures required by the Code

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

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

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

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 2017/18 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 JARAP.

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 plan, where they raise issues that could have an impact on the financial statements.

Group audit team involvement in component audits

The same audit team will work on the PCC, CC and the group accounts. We will work from the same location to audit the accounts.



06

Audit team



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 disclosure	EY Actuaries

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 PCC and CC'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.



07

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 2017/18.

From time to time matters may arise that require immediate communication with the PCC and CC and we will discuss them with the JARAP Chair as appropriate. We will also provide updates on corporate governance and regulatory matters as necessary.

Audit phase	Timetable	Audit committee timetable	Deliverables
Planning: Risk assessment and setting of scopes.	October		
	November		
Walkthrough of key systems and processes	December		
	January		
Interim audit testing	February	JARAP	Audit Planning Report
	March		
Year end audit	April		
Quality Report/Account testing	May		
Year end audit			
Audit Completion procedures	June	JARAP	Audit Results Report
	July		Audit opinions and completion certificates Annual Audit Letter



08

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 June 2016, 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 the 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. ▶ Where EY has determined it is appropriate to apply more restrictive independence rules than permitted under the Ethical Standard. 	<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 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; ▶ Written confirmation that all covered persons are independent; ▶ 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 any contingent fee arrangements for non-audit services provided by us or our network firms; 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 also provide information on any contingent fee arrangements, the amounts of any future services that have been contracted, and details of any written proposal to provide non-audit services that has been submitted;

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 Neil Harris your audit engagement associate 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 PCC and/or CC. 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 audit fees is not permitted to exceed 70%.

At the time of writing, the current ratio of non-audit fees to audit fees is approximately nil. 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. / The table below sets out the other self interest threats that exist as the date of this report.

Relationships, services and related threats and safeguards

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 PCC and/or CC. 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.

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 2017

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 2017 and can be found here:

<http://www.ey.com/uk/en/about-us/ey-uk-transparency-report-20167>



09

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 2017/18	Scale fee 2017/18	Final Fee 2016/17
	£	£	£
Total PCC Fee – Code work	£32,430	£32,430	£32,430
Total CC Fee – Code work	£15,000	£15,000	£15,000
Scale fee variation in respect of Joint Arrangements.	£5,000		£5,000
Total fees	£52,430	£47,430	£52,430

All fees exclude VAT

The agreed fee presented is based on the following assumptions:

- ▶ Officers meeting the agreed timetable of deliverables;
- ▶ Our accounts opinion and value for money conclusion being unqualified;
- ▶ Appropriate quality of documentation is provided; and
- ▶ The PCC and CC have 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 management 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

Regulatory update

In previous reports to the Audit Committee, we highlighted the issue of regulatory developments. The following table summarises progress on implementation:

Earlier deadline for production and audit of the financial statements from 2017/18	
Proposed effective date	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2017.
Details	The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 introduced a significant change in statutory deadlines from the 2017/18 financial year. From that year the timetable for the preparation and approval of accounts will be brought forward with draft accounts needing to be prepared by 31 May and the publication of the audited accounts by 31 July.
Impact on Leicestershire Police	<p>These changes provide challenges for both the preparers and the auditors of the financial statements.</p> <p>We held a faster close workshop for clients on in November 2017 to facilitate early discussion and sharing of ideas and good practice.</p> <p>We are now working with management on ideas coming from the workshop, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Streamlining the Statement of Accounts removing all non-material disclosure notes;• Bringing forward the commissioning and production of key externally provided information such as IAS 19 pension information, asset valuations;• Providing training to departmental finance staff regarding the requirements and implications of earlier closedown;• Re-ordering tasks from year-end to monthly/quarterly timing, reducing year-end pressure;• Establishing and agreeing working materiality amounts with the auditors.

Appendix C

Required communications with the PCC and CC

We have detailed the communications that we must provide to the PCC and CC.

Our Reporting to you

Required communications	 What is reported?	  When and where
Terms of engagement	Confirmation by the PCC and CC 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
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

Appendix C

Required communications with the PCC and CC (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	
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	
Fraud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enquiries of the PCC and CC 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	
Related parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant matters arising during the audit in connection with the entity's related parties including, when applicable: • 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	

Appendix C

Required communications with the PCC and CC (continued)

			 Our Reporting to you
Required communications	 What is reported?	 When and where	
Independence	<p>Communication of all significant facts and matters that bear on EY's, and all individuals involved in the audit, objectivity and independence</p> <p>Communication of key elements of the audit engagement partner'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 	Audit Planning Report and Audit Results Report	
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	
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 PCC and CC into possible instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements and that the PCC and CC may be aware of 	Audit results report	
Internal controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant deficiencies in internal controls identified during the audit 	Management letter/audit results report	

Appendix C

Required communications with the PCC and CC (continued)

			 Our Reporting to you
Required communications	 What is reported?	 When and where	
Representations	Written representations we are requesting from management and/or those charged with governance	Audit results report	
Material inconsistencies and misstatements	Material inconsistencies or misstatements of fact identified in other information which management has refused to revise	Audit results report	
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	
Fee Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breakdown of fee information when the audit plan is agreed • Breakdown of fee information at the completion of the audit • Any non-audit work 	Audit planning report Audit results report	

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 Group'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 Group 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 JARAP reporting appropriately addresses matters communicated by us to the JARAP 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 Group 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.