

Southampton City
Council
Audit results report
Year ended 31 March 2020

November 2020

03 November 2020



Dear Governance Committee Members

We are pleased to attach our audit results report for the forthcoming meeting of the Governance Committee. This report summarises our preliminary audit conclusion in relation to the audit of Southampton City Council for 2019/20. We will issue our final report following the Governance Committee meeting scheduled for 16 November 2020.

We have substantially completed our audit of Southampton City Council for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Subject to concluding the outstanding matters listed in our report, we confirm that we expect to issue an unqualified audit opinion on the financial statements in the form at section 3. We also have no matters to report on your arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in your use of resources

This report is intended solely for the use of the Governance Committee, other members of the Authority, and senior management. It should not be used for any other purpose or given to any other party without obtaining our written consent.

We would like to thank your staff for their help during the engagement.

We welcome the opportunity to discuss the contents of this report with you at the Governance Committee meeting on 16 November 2020.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Kevin Suter". The signature is written in a cursive, professional style.

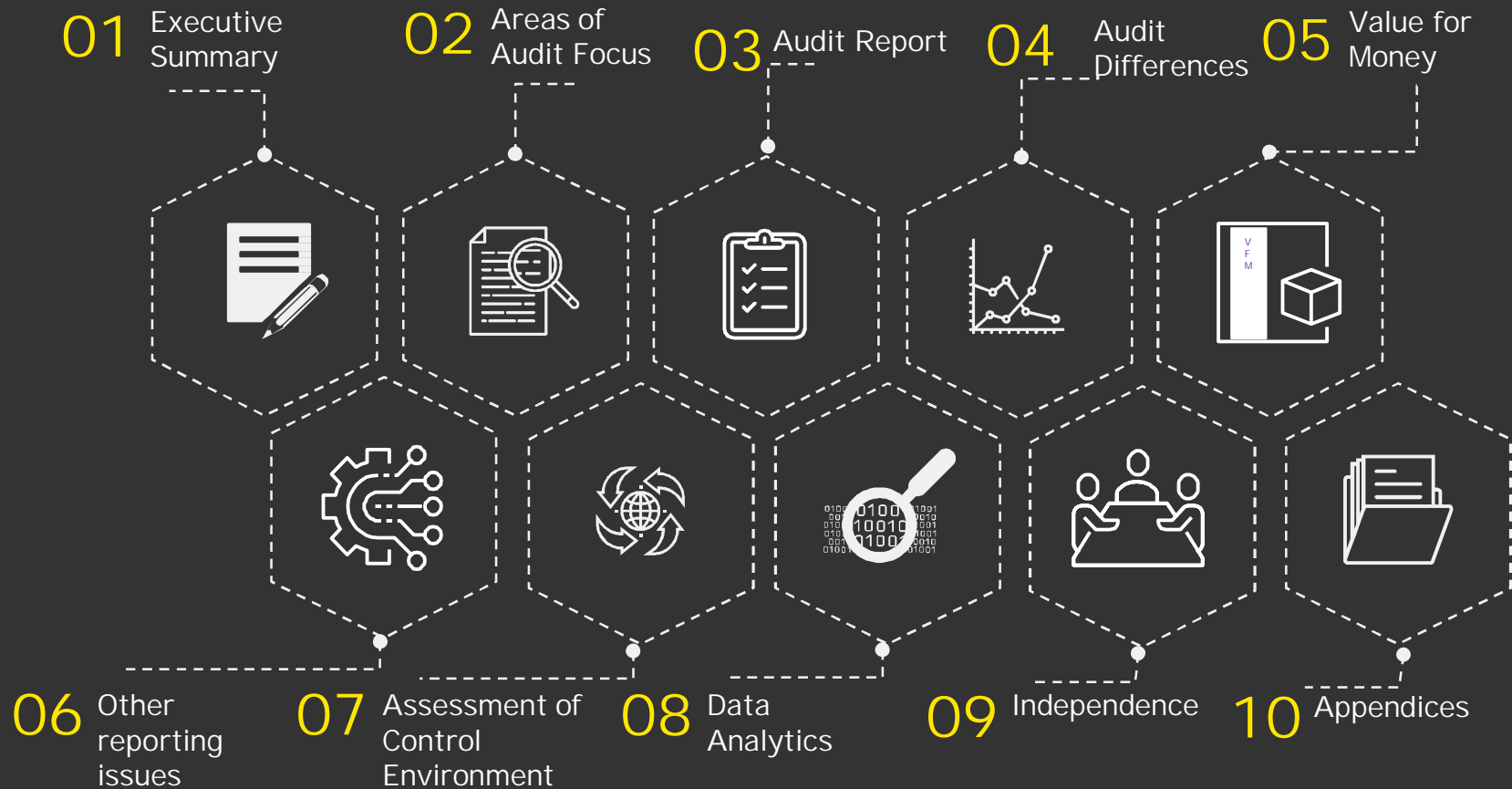
Kevin Suter

Associate Partner

For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP

Encl

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Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd (PSAA) have issued a 'Statement of responsibilities of auditors and audited bodies'. It is available from the Chief Executive of each audited body and via the PSAA website (www.psa.co.uk). This 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 April 2018)' issued by PSAA sets out additional requirements that auditors must comply with, over and above those set out in the National Audit Office Code of Audit Practice (the Code) and statute, and covers matters of practice and procedure which are of a recurring nature.

This Audit Results Report is prepared in the context of the Statement of responsibilities. It is addressed to the Members of the audited body, and is prepared for their sole use. We, as appointed auditor, take no responsibility to any third party.

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



01 Executive Summary

Executive Summary

Scope update

In our audit planning report tabled at the 10 February 2020 Governance Committee meeting, we provided you with an overview of our audit scope and approach for the audit of the financial statements. We carried out our audit in accordance with this plan, with the following exceptions:

Changes to reporting timescales

As a result of COVID-19, new regulations, the Accounts and Audit (Coronavirus) (Amendment) Regulations 2020 No. 404, have been published and came into force on 30 April 2020. This announced a change to publication date for final, audited accounts from 31 July to 30 November 2020 for all relevant authorities.

Changes to our risk assessment as a result of Covid-19

We provided an update to our audit planning report at the 27 July 2020 meeting of the Governance Committee. This highlighted the following changes to our risk assessment:

- Valuation of Property Plant and Equipment and Investment Property - The Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS), the body setting the standards for property valuations, has issued guidance to valuers highlighting that the uncertain impact of Covid-19 on markets might cause a valuer to conclude that there is a material uncertainty. Since late March 2020 in the UK, Covid-19 has had a dramatic impact on the occupation of buildings due to the forced closure of restaurants, retail stores, leisure, offices and hotels due to government regulation. We do not know how long the government's measures will last or how long businesses will be impacted. Rental income is expected to fall as tenants may default on their rents or seek to negotiate rent reductions as they can no longer trade effectively. This could have a significant impact on investment properties and we have therefore raised a significant risk in relation to investment property valuations. We have also undertaken additional procedures on property, plant and equipment valued on the basis of market information (existing use value).
- Disclosures on Going Concern - Financial plans for 2020/21 and the medium term will need revision for Covid-19. We considered the unpredictability of the current environment gave rise to a risk that the Local Authority would not appropriately disclose the key factors relating to going concern, underpinned by managements assessment with particular reference to Covid-19 and the Local Authority's actual year end financial position and performance.
- Adoption of IFRS16 - The adoption of IFRS 16 by CIPFA/LASAAC as the basis for preparation of Local Authority Financial Statements has been deferred until 1 April 2021. The Authority will therefore no longer be required to undertake an impact assessment, and disclosure of the impact of the standard in the financial statements does not now need to be financially quantified in 2019/20. We therefore no longer consider this to be an area of audit focus for 2019/20.

Changes to the scope of our audit as a result of Covid-19

- There have been no changes to the overall scope of our audit as a result of Covid-19.
- Changes in materiality: We updated our planning materiality assessment using the draft financial statements and have also reconsidered our risk assessment. Based on our materiality measure of 1.8% of gross expenditure on provision of services, we have updated our overall materiality assessment to £12.14m (audit planning report – £11.36m). This results in updated performance materiality, at 75% of overall materiality, of £9.105m, and an updated threshold for reporting misstatements of £0.607m.

A summary of our approach to the audit of the balance sheet including any changes to that approach from the prior year audit is included in Appendix A.



Executive Summary

Scope update

Information Produced by the Entity (IPE): We identified an increased risk around the completeness, accuracy, and appropriateness of information produced by the entity due to the inability of the audit team to verify original documents or re-run reports on-site from the Authority's systems. We undertook the following to address this risk:

- Used the screen sharing function of Microsoft Teams to evidence re-running of reports used to generate the IPE we audited; and
- Agreed IPE to scanned documents or other system screenshots.

Additional EY consultation requirements concerning the impact on auditor reports because of Covid-19. The changes to audit risks, audit approach and auditor reporting requirements changed the level of work we needed to perform.

The fee impact of the changes to our audit will be discussed with management and reported to the Governance Committee as soon as possible.

Executive Summary

Status of the audit (continued)

We expect to have substantially completed our audit of Southampton City Council's financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 and have performed the procedures outlined in our audit planning report by the time of the Governance Committee meeting. Subject to satisfactory completion of the following outstanding items we expect to issue an unqualified opinion on the Authority's financial statements in the form which appears at Section 3. However until work is complete, further amendments may arise:

- Property, Plant and Equipment and Investment Property – principally work regarding valuations
- Residual elements of other testing, principally on Grants, Reserves, Expenditure and Disclosures
- Residual elements of Value for money risk-based work
- Review of the Council's going concern assessment, and related internal consultation procedures regarding our auditors' report (audit opinion)
- General audit procedures

The following are also outstanding or are to be completed as part of the conclusion of the audit:

- completion of our audit conclusion procedures
- review of the final version of the financial statements
- completion of subsequent events review
- receipt of the signed management representation letter
- completion of procedures required by the National Audit Office (NAO) regarding the Whole of Government Accounts submission

We do not expect to issue the audit certificate at the same time as the audit opinion as our work on the Authority's WGA submission is subject to a different deadline, and at the time of drafting this report, the NAO have not issued the auditor instructions setting out the required work for 2019/20. The audit certificate will be issued once this work is complete.

Once the internal consultation regarding our audit opinion is complete, we will confirm any matters which the opinion will need to emphasise with regard to going concern or PPE/Investment Property valuations.

Executive Summary

Audit differences

We identified one audit difference in the draft financial statements which management has chosen not to adjust. This is in relation to the assumptions used by the actuary of Hampshire Pension Fund to determine their estimate of the Council's defined benefit pension liability. We ask that a rationale as to why it is not corrected be approved by the Governance Committee and included in the Letter of Representation. The aggregated impact of unadjusted audit differences is £4.4m. We agree with management's assessment that the impact is not material. This difference results in overstatement, rather than understatement, of the net pension liability.

We have agreed with management that a prior period adjustment included in the draft financial statements in respect of property, plant and equipment valuations will be reversed. The value of this adjustment is £27.7m. This adjustment has no impact on the opening net book value of PPE.

As our audit work is ongoing at the time of writing this report, further adjusted and unadjusted misstatements may be identified. We will update the Governance Committee at the meeting on 16 November 2020 if we identify any issues from the work that remains outstanding at the time of writing this report.

Areas of audit focus

Our audit planning report and subsequent update identified key areas of focus for our audit of Southampton City Council's financial statements. This report sets out our observations and conclusions, including our views on areas which might be conservative, and where there is potential risk and exposure. We summarise our consideration of these matters, and any others identified, in the "Areas of Audit Focus" section of this report. The areas of focus were as shown below. Where work is ongoing at the time of writing this report, a verbal update will be provided at the Governance Committee meeting on 16 November.

- Risk of fraud in revenue and expenditure recognition: inappropriate capitalisation of revenue expenditure - no issues have been identified from our work to address this risk at the time of writing this report.
- Misstatements due to fraud or error - no issues have been identified from our work to address this risk at the time of writing this report.
- New Ledger System - no issues have been identified from our work to address this risk
- Valuation of Land and Buildings and Investment Property - no material audit differences have been identified from our work to address this risk at the time of writing this report, but as noted above, this is one of the key areas remaining to be fully completed. A number of recommendations regarding this area are included in section 2 of this report.
- PFI accounting - no issues have been identified from our work to address this risk
- Pension Liability Valuation - our work identified one audit difference, with a value of £4.4m, which is judgmental in nature and has not been adjusted by management.
- Going concern - our work in this area is ongoing
- Restatement of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and Expenditure and Funding Analysis, and related notes - no issues have been identified from our work to address this risk

Executive Summary

Areas of audit focus (continued)

We ask you to review these and any other matters in this report to ensure:

- There are no other considerations or matters that could have an impact on these issues
- You agree with the resolution of the issue
- There are no other significant issues to be considered.

There are no matters, apart from those reported by management or disclosed in this report, which we believe should be brought to the attention of the Governance Committee.

Control observations

We have adopted a fully substantive approach, so have not tested the operation of controls.

As part of our work, we obtained an understanding of internal control sufficient to plan our audit and determine the nature, timing and extent of testing performed. Although our audit was not designed to express an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control, we are required to communicate to you significant deficiencies in internal control identified during our audit.

There are no matters we wish to report.

Value for money

We have considered your arrangements to take informed decisions; deploy resources in a sustainable manner; and work with partners and other third parties. We identified one significant risk to our value for money conclusion, in relation to informed decision making driven by the OFSTED inspection in November 2019.

We do not expect to have any matters to report about your arrangements to secure economy efficiency and effectiveness in your use of resources.

Executive Summary

Other reporting issues

We review the information presented in the Annual Governance Statement for consistency with our knowledge of the Authority. We have no matters to report as a result of this work.

We will perform the procedures required by the National Audit Office (NAO) on the Whole of Government Accounts submission following the completion of the financial statements audit and provide an update to the Committee on the outcome of this work. This does not affect our ability to sign the audit opinion on your financial statements by the accounts publication date of 30 November 2020.

We have no other matters to report.

Independence

Please refer to Section 9 for our update on Independence. We have no independence issues to report.



02 Areas of Audit Focus

Significant risk

Risk of fraud in revenue and expenditure recognition – inappropriate capitalisation of revenue expenditure

What is the risk?

Under ISA (UK) 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.

We have assessed the risk is most likely to occur through the inappropriate capitalisation of revenue expenditure, as there is an incentive to reduce expenditure which is funded from Council Tax. This could then result in funding of that expenditure, that should properly be defined as revenue, through inappropriate sources such as capital receipts, capital grants, or borrowing.

The value of Property, Plant & Equipment (PPE) additions in 2019/20 was £88m, and the value of Investment Property (IP) additions was £0m.

What judgements are we focused on?

Our work has focussed on any judgements exercised in determining whether expenditure is capital in nature, and therefore appropriate to be capitalised rather than charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

What did we do?

Our approach focused on:

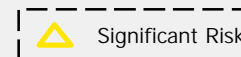
- We selected a sample of additions, using lowered testing thresholds, to test and confirm the item was appropriate to capitalise through agreement to evidence such as invoices and capital expenditure authorisations.
- When performing journals testing, we challenged entries that could be indicative of inappropriate capitalisation, such any significant journals transferring expenditure from non-capital codes to PPE/IP additions or from revenue to capital codes on the general ledger at the end of the year.

What are our conclusions?

We have a small number of residual queries regarding our testing of additions which are ongoing at this time. We will provide an update to the Governance Committee on 16 November 2020.

Apart from those queries, there are no issues to raise to your attention.

Our documentation of our work on journals is complete and has not identified any indications of inappropriate capitalisation of revenue expenditure.



Significant risk

Misstatements due to fraud or error

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) 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.

What judgements are we focused on?

Our assessment of risk led us to create a series of criteria for the testing of journals, focusing specifically on areas that could be open to management manipulation. We have also focused specifically on capitalisation of expenditure as a potential area of manipulation, which is recorded as a separately identified significant risk on the previous page of this report.

Our work on estimates focussed on PPE and Investment Property valuation, IAS19 pension estimates, and PFI valuation, which we have identified as areas of higher inherent risk. Our findings on these areas are set out on the subsequent pages in this section of our report.

What did we do?

Our approach focused on:

- Testing the appropriateness of journal entries recorded in the general ledger and other adjustments made in the preparation of the financial statements.
- Assessing accounting estimates for evidence of management bias.
- Evaluating the business rationale for significant unusual transactions.

Further to this, we have:

- Inquired of management about risks of fraud and the controls put in place to address those risks, as well as gaining an understanding of the oversight given by those charged with governance of management's processes over fraud.
- Considered the effectiveness of management's controls designed to address the risk of fraud.

What are our conclusions?

Our work in relation to this risk is ongoing at the time of writing this report. To date:

- We have not identified any evidence of material management override.
- We have not identified any instances of inappropriate judgements being applied or other management bias both in relation to accounting estimates and other balances and transactions.
- We have not identified any other transactions which appeared unusual or outside the Authority's normal course of business

We will provide an update at the meeting of the Governance Committee on 16 November 2020.





Areas of Audit Focus

Significant risk

New Ledger System

What is the risk?

The Council introduced its new Business World financial management system with effect from 01 October 2019. It put in place measures to migrate data on 2019/20 transactions and balances from the old to the new financial management system. The Council's 2019/20 financial statements will be prepared using data taken from the new general ledger at the end of the financial year.

To ensure the production of materially accurate and complete 2019/20 financial statements, it is essential that the Council is assured over the completeness and accuracy of financial data from the old system to its new general ledger. It is also key to ensure the correct implementation of processes and controls related to the new systems, such as timely control account reconciliations.

What did we do?

Our approach focused on:

- Meeting with officers to discuss and understand the process for implementing the new financial management system.
- Reviewing the actions taken by the Council to ensure the complete and accurate migration of financial data to the new general ledger. This included reviewing the effectiveness of reconciliation processes. We also undertook our own testing on the completeness and accuracy of data migration on a sample basis.
- Obtaining updates from officers regarding work done to address initial operational issues with the new system.
- Reviewing how data from the new system maps to the statement of accounts, as part of our understanding of the accounts production process for 2019/20.

What are our conclusions?

Our work in relation to this risk is substantially complete, subject to final review.

- We have not identified any issues regarding the completeness and accuracy of data migrated from the old ledger system to the new system.
- We have gained a sufficient understanding of the mapping to the statement of accounts to enable our 2019/20 audit work.
- We have not become aware of any ongoing material operational issues arising from the implementation of the new system which have impacted the production of the financial statements.



Significant risk

Valuation of Investment Property

What did we do?

We:

- Considered the work performed by the Council's valuer, including the adequacy of the scope of the work performed, their professional capabilities and the results of their work.
- Sample tested key asset information used by the valuers in performing their valuation and challenge the key assumptions used by the valuer.
- Considered the adequacy of processes management have implemented to ensure the material accuracy of the assets at 31 March since the valuation date.
- Tested accounting entries have been correctly processed in the financial statements.
- Obtained input from EY Real Estates, our internal specialists on asset valuations for Investment Properties, including inputs on market sentiment and how it has been reflected in the ERVs/yields.

What is the risk?

The fair value Investment Property (IP) represent significant balances in the Authority's accounts and is subject to valuation changes, impairment reviews and market fluctuations. Management is required to make material judgements and apply estimation techniques to calculate the year-end balances recorded in the balance sheet. 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.

The Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS), the body setting the standards for property valuations, has issued guidance to valuers highlighting that the uncertain impact of Covid-19 on markets might cause a valuer to conclude that there is a material uncertainty in the valuations at year-end.

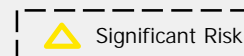
Since late March 2020 in the UK, Covid-19 has had a dramatic impact on the occupation of buildings due to the forced closure of restaurants, retail stores, leisure, offices and hotels due to government regulation. We do not know how long the government's measures will last or how long businesses will be impacted. Rental income is expected to fall as tenants may default on their rents or seek to negotiate rent reductions as they can no longer trade effectively. This could have a significant impact on investment properties and we have therefore raised a significant risk in relation to investment property valuations.

The value of IP in the draft accounts at 31/03/2020 was £118m.

What are our conclusions?

Our work on investment property valuations is in progress at the time of writing this report. Our internal specialists are awaiting responses to two remaining queries (from the overall sample they are reviewing of nine investment properties) which should enable them to conclude their work. We will then be able to finish our work on the element of our sample not being reviewed by our internal specialists.

We will provide an update at the Governance Committee meeting on 16 November.





Areas of Audit Focus

Other areas of audit focus

Valuation of Land and Buildings

What is the risk?

The value of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) represent a significant balance in the Authority's accounts and is 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.

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.

The net book value of PPE in the draft accounts at 31/03/2020 was £1.46bn.

What did we do?

We:

- Considered the work performed by the Authority's valuer, including the adequacy of the scope of the work performed, their professional capabilities and the results of their work.
- Tested on a sample basis the accuracy of information used by the valuer in performing their valuations (for example floor plans to support valuations based on price per square metre) and challenged the valuer's key assumptions.
- Considered the annual cycle of valuations to ensure that assets have been valued within a suitable rolling programme as required by the Code for PPE.
- Considered the adequacy of processes management have implemented to ensure the material accuracy of the assets at 31 March since the valuation date.
- Confirmed that accounting entries have been correctly processed in the financial statements.

What are our conclusions?

Our work on property, plant and equipment valuations is in progress at the time of writing this report. Our internal specialists are awaiting responses to one remaining query (from the overall sample they are reviewing of two assets) which should enable them to conclude their work. We will then be able to finish our work on the element of our sample not being reviewed by our internal specialists.

We will provide an update at the Governance Committee meeting on 16 November.

In our work this year we have identified a number of recommendations in this area, that we believe would benefit both the accounts preparation processes and the audit. These are set out on the next page.



Areas of Audit Focus

Recommendations in relation to PPE and Investment Property

Recommendations for consideration by the Authority

We would make the following recommendations as a result of our work on Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) and Investment Property (IP):

We are aware that consideration is being given to moving the date at which valuations of the Council's PPE and IP are valued, and we would agree the need for this to be reviewed. Currently, this is 01 April (364 days prior to the balance sheet date). The closer the valuation date is to the balance sheet date, the less consideration is needed around the extent to which the valuations might have moved between the valuation date and balance sheet date, and the less work would be required to support this for the statement of accounts.

Consideration should be given to a cyclical approach to valuing "beacon" properties within the HRA, rather than the current 5 yearly full-valuation and subsequent indexation approach. This should help to ensure the ongoing material accuracy of the valuation of the HRA. Indexation of beacon groups not revalued in any given year should also be undertaken with reference to the March house price index where possible. We have already agreed through the work undertaken this year that a net realisable value adjustment previously incorporated into HRA valuations will be removed.

We have also agreed that there is a need to revisit and refresh the approach taken to HRA depreciation calculations, so that the calculation uses the same valuation for HRA assets as the statement of accounts as its starting point.



Areas of Audit Focus

Other areas of audit focus

Going Concern Disclosure

What did we do?

In light of the unprecedented nature of Covid-19, its impact on the funding of public sector entities and uncertainty over the form and extent of government support, we sought a documented and detailed consideration to support management's assertion regarding the use of the going concern basis of preparation. Our audit procedures to review this included consideration of:

- Current and developing environment;
- Liquidity (operational and funding);
- Mitigating factors;
- Management information and forecasting; and
- Sensitivities and stress testing.

Due to the impact of Covid-19, we also consulted internally with our risk department over the level of disclosure.

What is the risk?

Covid-19 has created a number of financial pressures throughout Local Government, increasing service demand and expenditure. The Council has incurred additional expenditure in a number of areas of its operations and has experienced income losses in parking, commercial and leisure services. The extent of support from MHCLG has developed over time, but does not include all financial consequences of Covid-19.

There have been a number of media stories in both the national press and trade publications raising the possibilities of an increase in Chief Financial Officers using their s114 powers. This could be under s114(3), insufficient resources to fund likely expenditure.

CIPFA's Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20 sets out that organisations that can only be discontinued under statutory prescription shall prepare their accounts on a going concern basis.

However, International Auditing Standard 570 Going Concern, as applied by Practice Note 10: Audit of financial statements of public sector bodies in the United Kingdom, still requires auditors to undertake sufficient and appropriate audit procedures to consider whether there is a material uncertainty on going concern that requires reporting by management within the financial statements, and within the auditor's report. We are obliged to report on such matters within the section of our audit report 'Conclusions relating to Going Concern'. To do this, the auditor must review management's assessment of the going concern basis applying IAS1 Presentation of Financial Statements.

What are our conclusions?

Our work on going concern is ongoing at the time of writing this report. We will provide an update at the Governance Committee meeting on 16 November.

We have reviewed management's written assessment and are awaiting a supporting cashflow forecast from the Council to demonstrate its liquidity over the foreseeable future period. This will enable us to complete our review, conclude on the proposed disclosure for the statement of account, and then commence the internal consultation process.

The conclusion of our work may indicate an Emphasis of Matter is required for our audit opinion. This is not a qualification, but draws attention to the reader of the accounts such matters that are important for their understanding of the Statement of Accounts, that are properly disclosed. We cannot conclude whether this is required until the work is complete.



Areas of Audit Focus

Other areas of audit focus

PFI accounting

What is the risk?

The Authority has two PFI arrangements which are material to our audit. PFI accounting is a complex area, and a detailed review of these arrangements was undertaken by our internal specialist in 2017/18. We will review the accounting entries and disclosures in relation to PFI in detail in 2019/20, with a focus on any significant changes since the specialist's review.

The total finance lease liability for PFIs was £51m at 31/03/2020, and the value of PFI assets was £74m.

What did we do?

We:

- Reviewed assurances brought forward from prior years regarding the appropriateness of the PFI financial models.
- Reviewed the PFI financial models for any significant changes.
- Ensured the PFI accounting models had been updated for any service or other agreed variations and confirmed consistency of current year models with prior year brought forward assurances.
- Agreed outputs of the models to the accounts, and reviewed the completeness and accuracy of disclosures.

What are our conclusions?

We have reviewed brought forward assurances, reviewed the PFI models for significant changes, and ensured appropriateness of any updates and consistency of current year models with the prior year. We have also agreed the outputs of the models to the accounts.

No issues with PFI accounting have been identified from this work.



Areas of Audit Focus

Other areas of audit focus

Pension Liability Valuation

What is the risk?

The Local Authority Accounting Code of Practice and IAS19 require the Authority to make extensive disclosures within its financial statements regarding its membership of the Local Government Pension Scheme administered by Hampshire County Council. The Authority's pension fund deficit is a material estimated balance and the Code requires that this liability be disclosed on the Authority's balance sheet. The information disclosed is based on the IAS 19 report issued to the Authority by the actuary to the County Council.

Accounting for this scheme involves significant estimation and judgement and therefore management engages an actuary to undertake the calculations on their behalf. ISAs (UK) 500 and 540 require us to undertake procedures on the use of management experts and the assumptions underlying fair value estimates.

The net pension liability in the draft accounts at 31 March 2020 was £492m.

What did we do?

We:

- Liaised with the auditors of Hampshire County Council Pension Fund, to obtain assurances over the information supplied to the actuary in relation to Southampton City Council.
- Assessed the work of the Pension Fund actuary (Aon Hewitt) including the assumptions they used by relying on the work of PWC - Consulting Actuaries commissioned by the National Audit Office for all local government sector auditors, and considering any relevant reviews by the EY actuarial team.
- Reviewed and tested the accounting entries and disclosures made within the Authority's financial statements in relation to IAS19.

What are our conclusions?

We have substantially completed our programme of work on the pension liability valuation.

As a result of this work, We identified one audit difference in the draft financial statements which management has chosen not to adjust. This is in relation to the assumptions used by the actuary of Hampshire Pension Fund to determine their estimate of the Council's defined benefit pension liability. The impact of the unadjusted audit difference is a £4.4m overstatement of the net pension liability. We agree with management's assessment that the impact is not material.

We have no other findings to report from our work.



Areas of Audit Focus

Other areas of audit focus

Restatement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, Expenditure and Funding Analysis, and related disclosure notes

What is the risk?

Under CIPFA's "Telling the Story" agenda, the Council is required to disclose its income and expenditure in accordance with the structure used for internal reporting, rather than the previous presentation as prescribed by SERCOP.

The Council has changed its internal reporting structure in 2019/20, which will mean the prior period comparators in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the supporting Expenditure and Funding Analysis, and related disclosure notes, will need to be restated in line with the new structure.

What did we do?

We:

- Agreed the restated comparative figures back to the Council's prior year financial statements and supporting working papers
- Reviewed the analysis of how these figures are derived from the Council's ledger system

What are our conclusions?

We are satisfied that the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Expenditure and Funding Analysis, and related disclosure notes, have been restated appropriately following the change to internal reporting structures.



03 Audit Report



Audit Report

Draft audit report

As set out on page 18, we are unable to conclude on the final form of our audit report until all procedures are completed, especially those relating to Going Concern disclosures. We may include an emphasis of matter relating to the Council's Going Concern disclosures or other impacts of Covid-19 in addition to the form and content set out below.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SOUTHAMPTON CITY COUNCIL

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Southampton City Council for the year ended 31 March 2020 under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014. The financial statements comprise the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, Movement in Reserves Statement, Balance Sheet, Cash Flow Statement, the related notes 1 to 40 and Expenditure and Funding Analysis, the Collection Fund and the related notes 1 to 4, the Housing Revenue Account, Movement on the HRA Statement and the related notes 1 to 5.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of Southampton City Council as at 31 March 2020 and of its expenditure and income for the year then ended; and
- have been prepared properly in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report below. We are independent of the Authority in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard and the Comptroller and Auditor General's AGN01, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the Section 151 Officer's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the Section 151 Officer has not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Authority's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Draft audit report

Our draft audit report, continued

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the 2019/20 Financial Statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Section 151 Officer is responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014

Arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, having regard to the guidance issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General in April 2020, we are satisfied that, in all significant respects, Southampton City Council put in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Matters on which we report by exception

We report to you if:

- in our opinion the annual governance statement is misleading or inconsistent with other information forthcoming from the audit or our knowledge of the Authority;
- we issue a report in the public interest under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014;
- we make written recommendations to the audited body under Section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014;
- we make an application to the court for a declaration that an item of account is contrary to law under Section 28 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014;
- we issue an advisory notice under Section 29 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014; or
- we make an application for judicial review under Section 31 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

We have nothing to report in these respects.



Audit Report

Draft audit report

Our draft audit report, continued

Responsibility of the Section 151 Officer

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities set out on page 22, the Section 151 Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Financial Statements, which includes the financial statements, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20, and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

In preparing the financial statements, the Section 151 Officer is responsible for assessing the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Authority either intends to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Authority is responsible for putting in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources, to ensure proper stewardship and governance, and to review regularly the adequacy and effectiveness of these arrangements.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Scope of the review of arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources

We have undertaken our review in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice, having regard to the guidance on the specified criterion issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General in April 2020, as to whether Southampton City Council had proper arrangements to ensure it took properly informed decisions and deployed resources to achieve planned and sustainable outcomes for taxpayers and local people. The Comptroller and Auditor General determined this criterion as that necessary for us to consider under the Code of Audit Practice in satisfying ourselves whether Southampton City Council put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2020.



Audit Report

Draft audit report

Our draft audit report, continued

We planned our work in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice. Based on our risk assessment, we undertook such work as we considered necessary to form a view on whether, in all significant respects, Southampton City Council had put in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.

We are required under Section 20(1)(c) of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 to satisfy ourselves that the Authority has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources. The Code of Audit Practice issued by the National Audit Office requires us to report to you our conclusion relating to proper arrangements.

We report if significant matters have come to our attention which prevent us from concluding that the Authority has put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources. We are not required to consider, nor have we considered, whether all aspects of the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources are operating effectively.

Delay in certification of completion of the audit

We cannot formally conclude the audit and issue an audit certificate until we have completed the work necessary to issue our assurance statement in respect of the Authority's Whole of Government Accounts consolidation pack. We are satisfied that this work does not have a material effect on the financial statements or on our value for money conclusion. Until we have completed these procedures we are unable to certify that we have completed the audit of the accounts in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and the Code of Audit Practice issued by the National Audit Office.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the members of Southampton City Council, as a body, in accordance with Part 5 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and for no other purpose, as set out in paragraph 43 of the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies published by Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Authority and the Authority's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

*Kevin Suter (Key Audit Partner)
Ernst & Young LLP (Local Auditor)
Southampton*



04 Audit Differences





Audit Differences

In the normal course of any audit, we identify misstatements between amounts we believe should be recorded in the financial statements and the disclosures and amounts actually recorded. These differences are classified as “known” or “judgemental”. Known differences represent items that can be accurately quantified and relate to a definite set of facts or circumstances. Judgemental differences generally involve estimation and relate to facts or circumstances that are uncertain or open to interpretation.

Summary of adjusted differences

We highlight the following misstatements greater than £9.1m identified during the course of our audit to date which have been amended in the final version of the financial statements:

We have agreed with management that a prior period adjustment included in the draft financial statements in respect of property, plant and equipment valuations will be reversed. The value of this adjustment is £27.7m. This adjustment has a netting impact on the cost and accumulated depreciation elements of the PPE disclosure note. It has no impact on the opening net book value of PPE in the balance sheet.

A number of adjusted differences have also been identified in disclosure notes.

Summary of unadjusted differences

We report to you any uncorrected misstatements greater than our nominal value of £0.607m.

We identified one audit difference in the draft financial statements which management has chosen not to adjust. This is in relation to the assumptions used by the actuary of Hampshire Pension Fund to determine their estimate of the Council’s defined benefit pension liability. We ask that a rationale as to why it is not corrected be approved by the Governance Committee and included in the Letter of Representation. The impact of the unadjusted audit difference is a £4.4m overstatement of the net pension liability. We agree with management’s assessment that the impact is not material.

As our audit work is ongoing at the time of writing this report, further adjusted and unadjusted misstatements may be identified. We will provide an update at the Governance Committee meeting on 16 November 2020.

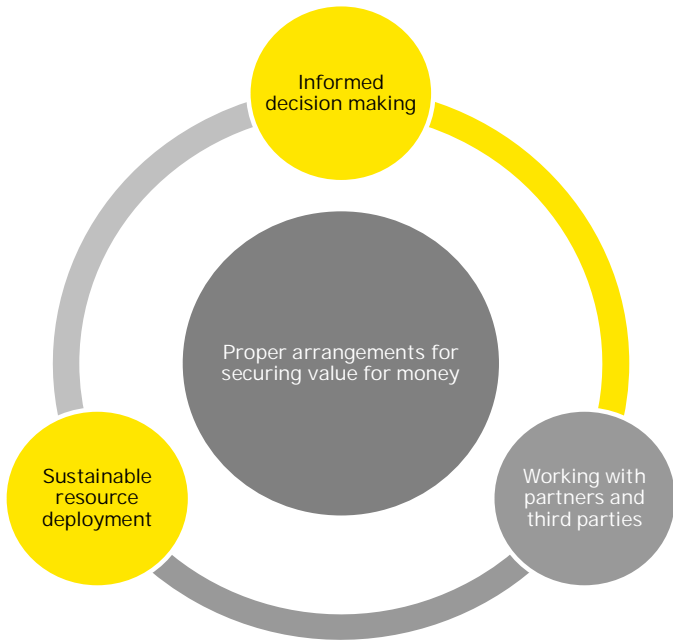


05

Value for Money Risks



Value for Money



Background

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

For 2019/20 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.

Impact of covid-19 on our Value for Money assessment

On 16 April 2020 the National Audit Office published an update to auditor guidance in relation to the 2019/20 Value for Money assessment in the light of covid-19. This clarified that in undertaking the 2019/20 Value for Money assessment auditors should consider Local Authorities’ response to Covid-19 only as far as it relates to the 2019-20 financial year; only where clear evidence comes to the auditor’s attention of a significant failure in arrangements as a result of Covid-19 during the financial year, would it be appropriate to recognise a significant risk in relation to the 2019-20 VFM arrangements conclusion.

Overall conclusion

We identified one significant risk around these arrangements, in relation to making informed decisions, as a result of the November 2019 OFSTED report on Children’s Social Care Services, and subsequent whistleblowing allegations. The table below presents our findings in response to the risk in our audit planning report and any other significant weaknesses or issues we want to bring to your attention.

We expect having no matters to report about your arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in your use of resources.



Value for Money Risks

We are only required to determine whether there are any risks that we consider significant within the Code of Audit Practice, where risk is defined 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 enough work to deliver a safe conclusion on your arrangements to secure value for money, and enables us to determine the nature and extent of any further work needed. If we do not identify a significant risk we do not need to carry out further work.

The section below presents the findings of our work in response to the risks area in our audit planning report and audit plan update. No further risks were identified during the course of our audit.

What is the significant value for money risk?

The OFSTED inspection of children's social care services, undertaken in November 2019, graded the service "requires improvement to be good" across the 4 main areas covered by the report:

- The impact of leaders on social work practice with children and families
- The experiences and progress of children who need help and protection
- The experiences and progress of children in care and care leavers
- Overall effectiveness

The report comments on a number of areas where improvements are required going forward, to bring the service up to the level needed to achieve a Good rating in a future inspection.

Since our Audit Plan was issued, we have also become aware of whistleblowing allegations relating to the children's social care services. We will therefore review the actions taken by the Council to respond to this as part of our work on the identified value for money risk.

What arrangements did the risk affect?

Informed decision making

Value for Money Risks

What did we do?

We:

- Compared the detailed findings of the OFSTED report with the NAO's value for money criteria, to assess the significance of the individual findings to our responsibilities;
- Compared the detailed findings with those reported when the previous OFSTED inspection was carried out in 2014 (when the overall outcome was also "requires improvement"), to assess the significance of any changes in reported judgments; and
- Reviewed the appropriateness of the arrangements put in place by the Council to address the findings of the OFSTED report and to monitor progress against agreed action plans.
- Reviewed the actions taken by the Council to respond to the whistleblowing allegations relating to Children's Social Care Services

What are our findings?

Our value for money conclusion work remains subject to final completion at the time of writing this report. We currently expect to conclude as follows:

A number of the findings of the OFSTED report were relevant to our value for money responsibilities, under all three sub-criteria set out by the NAO (informed decision making, sustainable resource deployment, and working with partners and third parties).

There was some commonality of findings between the 2019 OFSTED report and the previous inspection in 2014, which supported OFSTED's review that improvement in the intervening period had been "uneven and too slow".

The arrangements put in place by the Council to address the OFSTED findings, including setting up a Children & Families Service Improvement Board, creating a detailed action plan and seeking review of that plan by Hampshire County Council, are judged appropriate.

The actions taken to address the subsequent whistleblowing allegations – primarily the commissioning of a review by an independent inspector, resulting in a series of recommendations drawing on their work and previous internal reviews of the service – are judged appropriate.

We therefore expect having no matters to report about your arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in your use of resources.



06 Other reporting issues

Other reporting issues

Consistency of other information published with the financial statements, including the Annual Governance Statement

We must give an opinion on the consistency of the financial and non-financial information in the 2019/20 Financial Statements with the audited financial statements.

We must also review the Annual Governance Statement for completeness of disclosures, consistency with other information from our work, and whether it complies with relevant guidance.

Financial information in the 2019/20 Financial Statements and published with the financial statements was consistent with the audited financial statements.

We have reviewed the Annual Governance Statement and can confirm it is consistent with other information from our audit of the financial statements and we have no other matters to report.

Whole of Government Accounts

Alongside our work on the financial statements, we also review and report to the National Audit Office on your Whole of Government Accounts return. The extent of our review, and the nature of our report, is specified by the National Audit Office.

We do not expect to issue the audit certificate at the same time as the audit opinion as our work on the Authority's WGA submission is subject to a different deadline, and at the time of drafting this report the NAO have not issued the auditor instructions setting out the required work for 2019/20. The audit certificate will be issued once this work is complete.

Other reporting issues

Other powers and duties

We have a duty under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 to consider whether to report on any matter that comes to our attention in the course of the audit, either for the Authority to consider it or to bring it to the attention of the public (i.e. “a report in the public interest”). We did not identify any issues which required us to issue a report in the public interest.

We also have a duty to make written recommendations to the Authority, copied to the Secretary of State, and take action in accordance with our responsibilities under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014. We did not identify any issues.

Other matters

As required by ISA (UK&I) 260 and other ISAs specifying communication requirements, we must tell you significant findings from the audit and other matters if they are significant to your oversight of the Authority’s financial reporting process. They include the following

- Significant qualitative aspects of accounting practices including accounting policies, accounting estimates and financial statement disclosures;
- Any significant difficulties encountered during the audit;
- Any significant matters arising from the audit that were discussed with management;
- Written representations we have requested;
- Expected modifications to the audit report;
- Any other matters significant to overseeing the financial reporting process;
- Related parties;
- External confirmations;
- Consideration of laws and regulations; and
- Group audits

We have no other matters to report at the time of writing this report. We will provide a further update if required at the meeting of the Governance Committee on 16 November 2020.



07

Assessment of Control Environment



Assessment of Control Environment

Financial controls

It is the responsibility of the Authority to develop and implement systems of internal financial control and to put in place proper arrangements to monitor their adequacy and effectiveness in practice. Our responsibility as your auditor is to consider whether the Authority has put adequate arrangements in place to satisfy itself that the systems of internal financial control are both adequate and effective in practice.

As part of our audit of the financial statements, we obtained an understanding of internal control sufficient to plan our audit and determine the nature, timing and extent of testing performed. As we have adopted a fully substantive approach, we have not tested the operation of controls.

Although our audit was not designed to express an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control we are required to communicate to you significant deficiencies in internal control.

We have not identified any significant deficiencies in the design or operation of an internal control that might result in a material misstatement in your financial statements of which you are not aware.

We considered whether circumstances arising from COVID-19 resulted in a change to the overall control environment of effectiveness of internal controls, for example due to significant staff absence or limitations as a result of working remotely. We identified no issues which we wish to bring to your attention.



08 Data Analytics



Use of Data Analytics in the Audit

Data analytics – Income & expenditure testing, payroll testing and journals

Analytics Driven Audit

Data analytics

We used our data analysers to enable us to capture entire populations of your financial data. These analysers:

- Help identify specific exceptions and anomalies which can then be the focus of our substantive audit tests; and
- Give greater likelihood of identifying errors than traditional, random sampling techniques.

In 2019/20, our use of these analysers in the Authority's audit included selecting samples for general income and expenditure testing, testing payroll costs, and identifying and focusing our journals testing on those entries we deemed to have the highest inherent risk to the audit.

We captured the data through our formal data requests and the data transfer took place on a secured EY website. The transfer methodology is in line with our EY data protection policies, which are designed to protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of business and personal information.

Journal Entry Analysis

We obtained downloads of all of the Authority's financial ledger transactions posted in the year. We performed completeness analysis over the data, reconciling the sum of transactions to the movement in the trial balances and financial statements to ensure we have captured all data. Our analysers then reviewed and sorted transactions, allowing us to more effectively identify and test journals that we considered to be higher risk, as identified in our audit planning report.

Payroll Analysis

We also used our analysers in our payroll testing. We obtained all payroll transactions posted in the year from the General Ledger and performed completeness analysis over the data and procedures to understand the data and identify unusual items. We also reconciled the GL amount to the payroll subledger. We then analysed the data against a number of specifically designed procedures.



09

Independence

Confirmation and analysis of Audit fees

We confirm that there are no changes in our assessment of independence since our confirmation in our audit planning board report dated 23 January 2020.

We complied with the FRC Ethical Standards and the requirements of the PSAA's Terms of Appointment. In our professional judgement the firm is independent and the objectivity of the audit engagement partner and audit staff has not been compromised within the meaning of regulatory and professional requirements.

We consider that our independence in this context is a matter that should be reviewed by both you and ourselves. It is therefore important that you consider the facts of which you are aware and come to a view. If you wish to discuss any matters concerning our independence, we will be pleased to do so at the forthcoming meeting of the Governance Committee on 16 November 2020.

Our fees do not include the scale fee review which is currently underway with PSAA to agree whether the scale fees need to be rebased to properly account for the increased audit and quality requirements as well as increased regulatory challenge on the depth and quality of assurance provided by audit suppliers. There is now greater pressure on firms to deliver higher quality audits by requiring auditors to demonstrate greater professional scepticism when carrying out their work. This has resulted in auditors needing to exercise greater challenge to the areas where management makes judgements or relies upon advisers, for example, in relation to estimates and related assumptions within the accounts. Discussions with PSAA remain ongoing.

As part of our reporting on our independence, we set out below a summary of fees for the year ended 31 March 2020.

We confirm that we have not undertaken non-audit work.

Description	Final Fee 2019/20 £	Planned Fee 2019/20 £	Final Fee 2018/19 £
Total Audit Fee – Code work	TBC*	121,891	109,891

*Our 2019/20 final fee remains subject to confirmation. We will assess the level of additional fees which we will propose and discuss these with management as soon as possible. This will be with regard to:

- Additional work performed on property plant and equipment and investment property
- Going concern procedures
- CIES/EFA restatement

Additional fees for work undertaken on the new ledger system significant risk and value for money significant risk are expected to be as originally scoped.

These proposed additional fees will be subject to agreement with the Section 151 Officer and will be reported to the Governance Committee once agreed.

Independence



Relationships, services and related threats and safeguards



The FRC Ethical Standard requires that we provide details of all relationships between Ernst & Young (EY) and your Authority, and its directors and senior management and its affiliates, including all services provided by us and our network to your Authority, its directors and senior management and its affiliates, and other services provided to other known connected parties that we consider may reasonably be thought to bear on the our integrity or objectivity, including those that could compromise independence and the related safeguards that are in place and why they address the threats.

There are no relationships from 01 April 2019 to the date of this report, which we consider may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence and objectivity.

Services provided by Ernst & Young

The previous page includes a summary of the fees that you have paid to us in the year ended 31 March 2020 in line with the disclosures set out in FRC Ethical Standard and in statute.

We confirm that none of the services provided to the Council has been on a contingent fee basis.

As at the date of this report, there are no future services which have been contracted and no written proposal to provide non-audit services has been submitted.

New UK Independence Standards

The Financial Reporting Council (FRC) published the Revised Ethical Standard 2019 in December and it will apply to accounting periods starting on or after 15 March 2020. A key change in the new Ethical Standard will be a general prohibition on the provision of non-audit services by the auditor (and its network) which will apply to UK Public Interest Entities (PIEs). A narrow list of permitted services will continue to be allowed.

Summary of key changes

- Extraterritorial application of the FRC Ethical Standard to UK PIE and its worldwide affiliates
- A general prohibition on the provision of non-audit services by the auditor (or its network) to a UK PIE, its UK parent and worldwide subsidiaries
- A narrow list of permitted services where closely related to the audit and/or required by law or regulation
- Absolute prohibition on the following relationships applicable to UK PIE and its affiliates including material significant investees/investors:
 - Tax advocacy services
 - Remuneration advisory services
 - Internal audit services
 - Secondment/loan staff arrangements
- An absolute prohibition on contingent fees.
- Requirement to meet the higher standard for business relationships i.e. business relationships between the audit firm and the audit client will only be permitted if it is inconsequential.
- Permitted services required by law or regulation will not be subject to the 70% fee cap.
- Grandfathering will apply for otherwise prohibited non-audit services that are open at 15 March 2020 such that the engagement may continue until completed in accordance with the original engagement terms.
- A requirement for the auditor to notify the Audit Committee where the audit fee might compromise perceived independence and the appropriate safeguards.
- A requirement to report to the audit committee details of any breaches of the Ethical Standard and any actions taken by the firm to address any threats to independence. A requirement for non-network component firm whose work is used in the group audit engagement to comply with the same independence standard as the group auditor. Our current understanding is that the requirement to follow UK independence rules is limited to the component firm issuing the audit report and not to its network. This is subject to clarification with the FRC.

Next Steps

We will continue to monitor and assess all ongoing and proposed non-audit services and relationships to ensure they are permitted under FRC Revised Ethical Standard 2016 which will continue to apply until 31 March 2020 as well as the recently released FRC Revised Ethical Standard 2019 which will be effective from 1 April 2020. We will work with you to ensure orderly completion of the services or where required, transition to another service provider within mutually agreed timescales.

We do not provide any non-audit services which would be prohibited under the new standard.

Other communications

EY Transparency Report 2019

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 end 30 June 2019:

https://assets.ey.com/content/dam/ey-sites/ey-com/en_uk/about-us/transparency-report-2019/ey-uk-2019-transparency-report.pdf



10 Appendices

Audit approach update

We summarise below our approach to the audit of the balance sheet and any changes to this approach from the prior year audit. The audit approach to all material balance sheet items is shown.

Our audit procedures are designed to be responsive to our assessed risk of material misstatement at the relevant assertion level. Assertions relevant to the balance sheet include:

- Existence: An asset, liability and equity interest exists at a given date
- Rights and Obligations: An asset, liability and equity interest pertains to the entity at a given date
- Completeness: There are no unrecorded assets, liabilities, and equity interests, transactions or events, or undisclosed items
- Valuation: An asset, liability and equity interest is recorded at an appropriate amount and any resulting valuation or allocation adjustments are appropriately recorded
- Presentation and Disclosure: Assets, liabilities and equity interests are appropriately aggregated or disaggregated, and classified, described and disclosed in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. Disclosures are relevant and understandable in the context of the applicable financial reporting framework

All material figures in the Balance Sheet have been substantively tested, as set out in our Audit Planning Report of January 2020. This is consistent with our audit approach in the prior year.

Appendix B

Summary of communications




Date	Nature	Summary
10/02/2020	Report	The audit planning report, including confirmation of independence, was presented to the Governance Committee.
27/07/2020	Report	The audit planning report update, setting out our updated risk assessment in light of Covid-19, was presented to the Governance Committee.
16/11/2020	Report	The audit results report, including confirmation of independence, was presented to the Governance Committee.
Monthly throughout the year	Meetings	The partner in charge of the engagement, and audit manager, met with the Executive Director Finance and Commercialism and the Head of Financial Planning and Management, to discuss matters of relevance to the audit, Council and sector

In addition to the above specific meetings, the audit team met with the officers multiple times throughout the audit to discuss audit progress and findings.

Appendix C

Required communications with the Governance Committee




There are certain communications that we must provide to the audit committees of UK clients. We have detailed these here together with a reference of when and where they were covered:

 Our Reporting to you		
Required communications	 What is reported?	 When and where
Terms of engagement	Confirmation by the Governance 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.	Audit planning report - February 2020
Planning and audit approach	Communication of the planned scope and timing of the audit, any limitations and the significant risks identified.	Audit planning report - February 2020
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 - November 2020




Appendix C

		Our Reporting to you
Required communications	What is reported?	When and where
Major Local Audits	<p>For the audits of financial statements of public interest entities/major local audits our written communications to the Governance Committee include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A declaration of independence • The identity of each key audit partner • The use of non-member firms or external specialists and confirmation of their independence • The nature and frequency of communications • A description of the scope and timing of the audit • Which categories of the balance sheet have been tested substantively or controls based and explanations for significant changes to the prior year, including first year audits • Materiality • Any going concern issues identified • Any significant deficiencies in internal control identified and whether they have been resolved by management • Subject to compliance with regulations, any actual or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations identified relevant to the Governance Committee • Subject to compliance with regulations, any suspicions that irregularities, including fraud with regard to the financial statements, may occur or have occurred, and the implications thereof • The valuation methods used and any changes to these including first year audits • The scope of consolidation and exclusion criteria if any and whether in accordance with the reporting framework • The completeness of documentation and explanations received • Any significant difficulties encountered in the course of the audit • Any significant matters discussed with management • Any other matters considered significant 	<p>Audit Planning Report – February 2020</p> <p>Audit Results Report – November 2020</p>




Appendix C

		 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 – November 2020
Misstatements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncorrected misstatements and their effect on our audit opinion • The effect of uncorrected misstatements related to prior periods • A request that any uncorrected misstatement be corrected • Material misstatements corrected by management 	Audit Results Report – November 2020
Subsequent events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enquiry of the Governance Committee where appropriate regarding whether any subsequent events have occurred that might affect the financial statements. 	Audit Results Report – November 2020
Fraud	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enquiries of the Governance Committee to determine whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud affecting the Authority • Any fraud that we have identified or information we have obtained that indicates that a fraud may exist • Unless all of those charged with governance are involved in managing the Authority, any identified or suspected fraud involving: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Management; b. Employees who have significant roles in internal control; or c. Others where the fraud results in a material misstatement in the financial statements. • The nature, timing and extent of audit procedures necessary to complete the audit when fraud involving management is suspected • Any other matters related to fraud, relevant to Governance Committee responsibility. 	Audit Results Report – November 2020

Appendix C

		Our Reporting to you
Required communications	 What is reported?	  When and where
Related parties	<p>Significant matters arising during the audit in connection with the Authority'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 Authority 	Audit Results Report – November 2020
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 <p>Communications whenever significant judgments are made about threats to objectivity and independence and the appropriateness of safeguards put in place.</p>	<p>Audit Planning Report – February 2020</p> <p>Audit Results Report – November 2020</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. 	We have received all requested confirmations
Consideration of laws and regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject to compliance with applicable regulations, matters involving identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations, other than those which are clearly inconsequential and the implications thereof. Instances of suspected non-compliance may also include those that are brought to our attention that are expected to occur imminently or for which there is reason to believe that they may occur • Enquiry of the Governance Committee into possible instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements and that the Governance Committee may be aware of. 	We have asked management and those charged with governance. We have not identified any material instances or non-compliance with laws and regulations

Appendix C

		 Our Reporting to you
Required communications	 What is reported?	 When and where
Significant deficiencies in internal controls identified during the audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant deficiencies in internal controls identified during the audit. 	Audit Results Report – November 2020
Consideration of laws and regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subject to compliance with applicable regulations, matters involving identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations, other than those which are clearly inconsequential and the implications thereof. Instances of suspected non-compliance may also include those that are brought to our attention that are expected to occur imminently or for which there is reason to believe that they may occur Enquiry of the Governance Committee into possible instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements and that the Governance Committee may be aware of. 	We have asked management and those charged with governance. We have not identified any material instances or non-compliance with laws and regulations
Written representations we are requesting from management and/or those charged with governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Written representations we are requesting from management and/or those charged with governance 	Audit Results Report – November 2020
Material inconsistencies or misstatements of fact identified in other information which management has refused to revise	<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 – November 2020
Auditors report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any circumstances identified that affect the form and content of our auditor’s report 	Audit Results Report – November 2020
Fee Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breakdown of fee information when the audit planning report is agreed Breakdown of fee information at the completion of the audit Any non-audit work 	Audit Planning Report – February 2020 Audit Results Report – November 2020

Management representation letter

Provisional Management Representation Letter

Ernst & Young LLP

Grosvenor House
Grovesnor Square
Southampton
Hampshire
SO15 2BE

This letter of representations is provided in connection with your audit of the financial statements of Southampton City Council (“the Council”) for the year ended 31 March 2020. We recognise that obtaining representations from us concerning the information contained in this letter is a significant procedure in enabling you to form an opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Southampton City Council as of 31 March 2020 and of its income and expenditure for the year then ended in accordance with CIPFA LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20.

We understand that the purpose of your audit of our financial statements is to express an opinion thereon and that your audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland), which involves an examination of the accounting system, internal control and related data to the extent you considered necessary in the circumstances, and is not designed to identify - nor necessarily be expected to disclose - all fraud, shortages, errors and other irregularities, should any exist.

Accordingly, we make the following representations, which are true to the best of our knowledge and belief, having made such inquiries as we considered necessary for the purpose of appropriately informing ourselves:

A. Financial Statements and Financial Records

1. We have fulfilled our responsibilities, under the relevant statutory authorities, for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 and CIPFA LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20.

2. We acknowledge, as members of management of the Council, our responsibility for the fair presentation of the financial statements. We believe the financial statements referred to above give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance (or results of operations) and cash flows of the Council in accordance with the CIPFA LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20. We have approved the financial statements.
3. The significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are appropriately described in the financial statements.
4. As members of management of the Council, we believe that the Council has a system of internal controls adequate to enable the preparation of accurate financial statements in accordance with the CIPFA LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20, that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. We have disclosed to you any significant changes in our processes, controls, policies and procedures that we have made to address the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on our system of internal controls.
5. We believe that the effects of any unadjusted audit differences, summarised in the accompanying schedule, accumulated by you during the current audit and pertaining to the latest period presented are immaterial, both individually and in the aggregate, to the financial statements taken as a whole. We have not corrected these differences identified by and brought to the attention from the auditor because [\[specify reasons for not correcting misstatement\]](#).

B. Non-compliance with law and regulations, including fraud

1. We acknowledge that we are responsible to determine that the Council’s activities are conducted in accordance with laws and regulations and that we are responsible to identify and address any non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.
2. We acknowledge that we are responsible for the design, implementation and maintenance of internal controls to prevent and detect fraud.

Management representation letter

3. We have disclosed to you the results of our assessment of the risk that the financial statements may be materially misstated as a result of fraud.
 4. We have no knowledge of any identified or suspected non-compliance with laws or regulations, including fraud that may have affected the Council (regardless of the source or form and including, without limitation, allegations by “whistleblowers”) including non-compliance matters:
 - involving financial statements;
 - related to laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the Council’s financial statements;
 - related to laws and regulations that have an indirect effect on amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, but compliance with which may be fundamental to the operations of the Council’s activities, its ability to continue to operate, or to avoid material penalties;
 - involving management, or employees who have significant roles in internal controls, or others; or
 - in relation to any allegations of fraud, suspected fraud or other non-compliance with laws and regulations communicated by employees, former employees, analysts, regulators or others.
- C. Information Provided and Completeness of Information and Transactions
1. We have provided you with:
 - Access to all information of which we are aware that is relevant to the preparation of the financial statements such as records, documentation and other matters;
 - Additional information that you have requested from us for the purpose of the audit; and
 - Unrestricted access to persons within the entity from whom you determined it necessary to obtain audit evidence.
 2. All material transactions have been recorded in the accounting records and are reflected in the financial statements.
 3. We have made available to you all minutes of the meetings of the Council and the Cabinet held through the year to the most recent meeting on the following date: 16 November 2020.
 4. We confirm the completeness of information provided regarding the identification of related parties. We have disclosed to you the identity of the Council’s related parties and all related party relationships and transactions of which we are aware, including sales, purchases, loans, transfers of assets, liabilities and services, leasing arrangements, guarantees, non-monetary transactions and transactions for no consideration for the period ended, as well as related balances due to or from such parties at the year end. These transactions have been appropriately accounted for and disclosed in the financial statements.
 5. We believe that the significant assumptions we used in making accounting estimates, including those measured at fair value, are reasonable.
 6. We have disclosed to you, and the Council has complied with, all aspects of contractual agreements that could have a material effect on the financial statements in the event of non-compliance, including all covenants, conditions or other requirements of all outstanding debt.
 7. From the date of our last management representation letter (30 September 2019) through the date of this letter we have disclosed to you any unauthorized access to our information technology systems that either occurred or to the best of our knowledge is reasonably likely to have occurred based on our investigation, including of reports submitted to us by third parties (including regulatory agencies, law enforcement agencies and security consultants) , to the extent that such unauthorized access to our information technology systems is reasonably likely to have a material impact to the financial statements, in each case or in the aggregate.

Management representation letter

D. Liabilities and Contingencies

1. All liabilities and contingencies, including those associated with guarantees, whether written or oral, have been disclosed to you and are appropriately reflected in the financial statements.
2. We have informed you of all outstanding and possible litigation and claims, whether or not they have been discussed with legal counsel.
3. We have recorded and/or disclosed, as appropriate, all liabilities related litigation and claims, both actual and contingent, and have disclosed in the financial statements all guarantees that we have given to third parties.

E. Subsequent Events

1. Other than described in the financial statements, there have been no events subsequent to period end which require adjustment of or disclosure in the financial statements or notes thereto.

F. Other information

1. We acknowledge our responsibility for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the Preface, Narrative Report and Annual Governance Statement.
2. We confirm that the content contained within the other information is consistent with the financial statements.

G. Use of the Work of a Specialist

1. We agree with the findings of the specialists that we engaged to evaluate the valuation of property, plant and equipment and the IAS19 pension fund liability, and have adequately considered the qualifications of the specialists in determining the amounts and disclosures included in the financial statements and the underlying accounting records. We did not give or cause any instructions to be given to the specialists with respect to the values or amounts derived in an attempt to bias their work, and we are not otherwise aware of any matters that have had an effect on the independence or objectivity of the specialists.

H. Estimates

1. We believe that the measurement processes, including related assumptions and models, used to determine the accounting estimates have been consistently applied and are appropriate in the context of the CIPFA LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20.
2. We confirm that the significant assumptions used in making the valuation of property, plant and equipment, IAS19 pension liability, and PFI valuation estimates appropriately reflect our intent and ability to carry out specific courses of action on behalf of the entity.
3. We confirm that the disclosures made in the financial statements with respect to the accounting estimates are complete and made in accordance with the CIPFA LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20.
4. We confirm that no adjustments are required to the accounting estimates and disclosures in the financial statements due to subsequent events, including due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

I. Retirement benefits

1. On the basis of the process established by us and having made appropriate enquiries, we are satisfied that the actuarial assumptions underlying the scheme liabilities are consistent with our knowledge of the business. All significant retirement benefits and all settlements and curtailments have been identified and properly accounted for.

J. Going Concern

1. Note xx to the financial statements discloses all the matters of which we are aware that are relevant to the Council's ability to continue as a going concern, including significant conditions and events, our plans for future action, and the feasibility of those plans.

Management representation letter

I confirm that this letter has been discussed and agreed by the Authority on 16 November 2020

Name: John Harrison

Position: Section 151 Officer

Name: Councillor Eamonn Keogh



Position: Chairman of the Governance Committee

Appendix E

Accounting and regulatory update



Future accounting developments

The following table provides a high level summary of the future accounting developments that have the potential to have the most significant impact on you:

Name	Summary of key measures 	Impact 
IFRS 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The adoption of IFRS 16 by CIPFA/LASAAC as the basis for preparation of Local Authority Financial Statements has been deferred until 1 April 2021. The Authority will therefore no longer be required to undertake an impact assessment, and disclosure of the impact of the standard in the financial statements does not now need to be financially quantified in 2019/20. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council should keep its implementation arrangements under review, including the timetable for gathering related information for the year of adoption and prior period comparators.

Regulatory update

Since the date of our last report to the Governance Committee, there have been a number of regulatory developments. The following table provides a high level summary of those that have the potential to have the most significant impact on you:

Name	Summary of key measures 	Impact 
Code of Audit Practice 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The updated Code of Audit Practice issued by the National Audit Office has introduced some significant changes to the requirements regarding auditors' work on the value for money conclusion, which will be applicable from 2020/21. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NAO are currently updating the Auditor Guidance Notes which will set out how the new Code of Audit Practice should be applied when carrying out value for money work. As such, the impact remains to be confirmed. Further updates will be provided when possible.
Going Concern - ISA (UK) 570 (Revised September 2019)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The standard is effective for audits of financial statements for periods commencing on or after 15 December 2019, however EY expects to early-adopt the revised standard for all of our audits of periods ending on or after 30 June 2020. This auditing standard has been revised in response to enforcement cases and well-publicised corporate failures where the auditor's report failed to highlight concerns about the prospects of entities which collapsed shortly after. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practice Note 10, which sets out how the auditing standards are applied in a public sector context, is currently being revised, including in light of the updated standard for Going Concern. As such, the impact is not clear at this stage. Further updates will be provided when possible.

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ED None

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