

# Audit Strategy Memorandum

Police and Crime Commissioner for Northumbria - year ended 31 March 2016

February 2016



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Ms V Baird  
Police and Crime Commissioner for Northumbria  
Victory House  
Balliol Business Park  
Newcastle upon Tyne  
NE12 8EW

12 February 2016

Dear Ms Baird

**Audit Strategy Memorandum for the year ending 31 March 2016**

We are delighted to present our Audit Strategy Memorandum for the Police and Crime Commissioner for Northumbria for the year ending 31 March 2016.

The purpose of this document is to summarise our audit approach, highlight significant audit risks and areas of key judgements and provide you with the details of our audit team. It is a fundamental requirement that an auditor is, and is seen to be, independent of its clients, and Appendix A summarises our considerations and conclusions on our independence as auditors.

We value two-way communication with you and we see this document, which has been prepared following our initial planning discussions with management, as being the basis for a discussion through which we can also understand your expectations.

This document will be presented at the Joint Independent Audit Committee meeting on 22 February 2016. If you would like to discuss any matters in more detail please do not hesitate to contact me on 0191 383 6314.

Yours faithfully

Cameron Waddell  
Partner, for and on behalf of Mazars LLP

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# 01 Purpose and background

## Purpose of this document

This document sets out our audit plan in respect of the audit of the financial statements of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Northumbria (the Police and Crime Commissioner) for the year ending 31 March 2016, and forms the basis for discussion at the Joint Independent Audit Committee meeting on 22 February 2016.

The plan sets out our proposed audit approach and is prepared to assist you in fulfilling your governance responsibilities. The responsibilities of those charged with governance are defined as being to oversee the strategic direction of the entity and obligations related to the accountability of the entity, including overseeing the financial reporting process.

We see clear and open communication between us and you as important in:

- reaching a mutual understanding of the scope of the audit and the responsibilities of each of us;
- sharing information to assist each of us to fulfil our respective responsibilities;
- providing you with constructive observations arising from the audit process; and
- ensuring as part of the two-way communication process that we, as external auditors, gain an understanding of your attitude and views in respect of the internal and external operational, financial, compliance and other risks you face which might affect the audit, including the likelihood of those risks materialising and how they are monitored and managed.

Appendix C outlines the form, timing and content of our communication with you during the course of the audit. Appendix D sets out forthcoming accounting and other issues that will be of interest.

## Scope of engagement

We are appointed to perform the external audit of your accounts for the year to 31 March 2016. The scope of our engagement is laid out in the National Audit Office's Code of Audit Practice.

## Responsibilities

- **Audit opinion**

We are responsible for forming and expressing an opinion on the financial statements. Our audit does not relieve management nor the Police and Crime Commissioner, as those charged with governance, of their responsibilities. We are also required to reach a conclusion on the arrangements that the Police and Crime Commissioner has put in place to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources (our Value for Money Conclusion).

- **Whole of Government Accounts**

We report to the National Audit Office in respect of the consistency of the Police and Crime Commissioner's Whole of Government Accounts submission with the financial statements.

- **Fraud**

The responsibility for safeguarding assets and for the prevention and detection of fraud, error and non-compliance with law or regulations rests with both those charged with governance and management. In accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) we plan and perform our audit so as to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements taken as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. However our audit should not be relied upon to identify all such misstatements.

As part of our audit procedures in relation to fraud we are required to enquire of those charged with governance as to their knowledge of instances of fraud, the risk of fraud and their views on management controls that mitigate the fraud risks.

We are also required to give an elector, or any representative of the elector, an opportunity to question us about the accounting records of the Police and Crime Commissioner and consider any objection made to the accounts by an elector.

# 02 Audit scope, approach and timeline

## Audit scope

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

Our audit of the financial statements will be conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) and in accordance the NAO's Code of Audit Practice. Our work is focused on those aspects of your business which we consider to have a higher risk of material misstatement such as those affected by management judgement and estimation, application of new accounting standards, changes of accounting policy, changes to operations or areas which have been found to contain material errors in the past.

## Audit approach

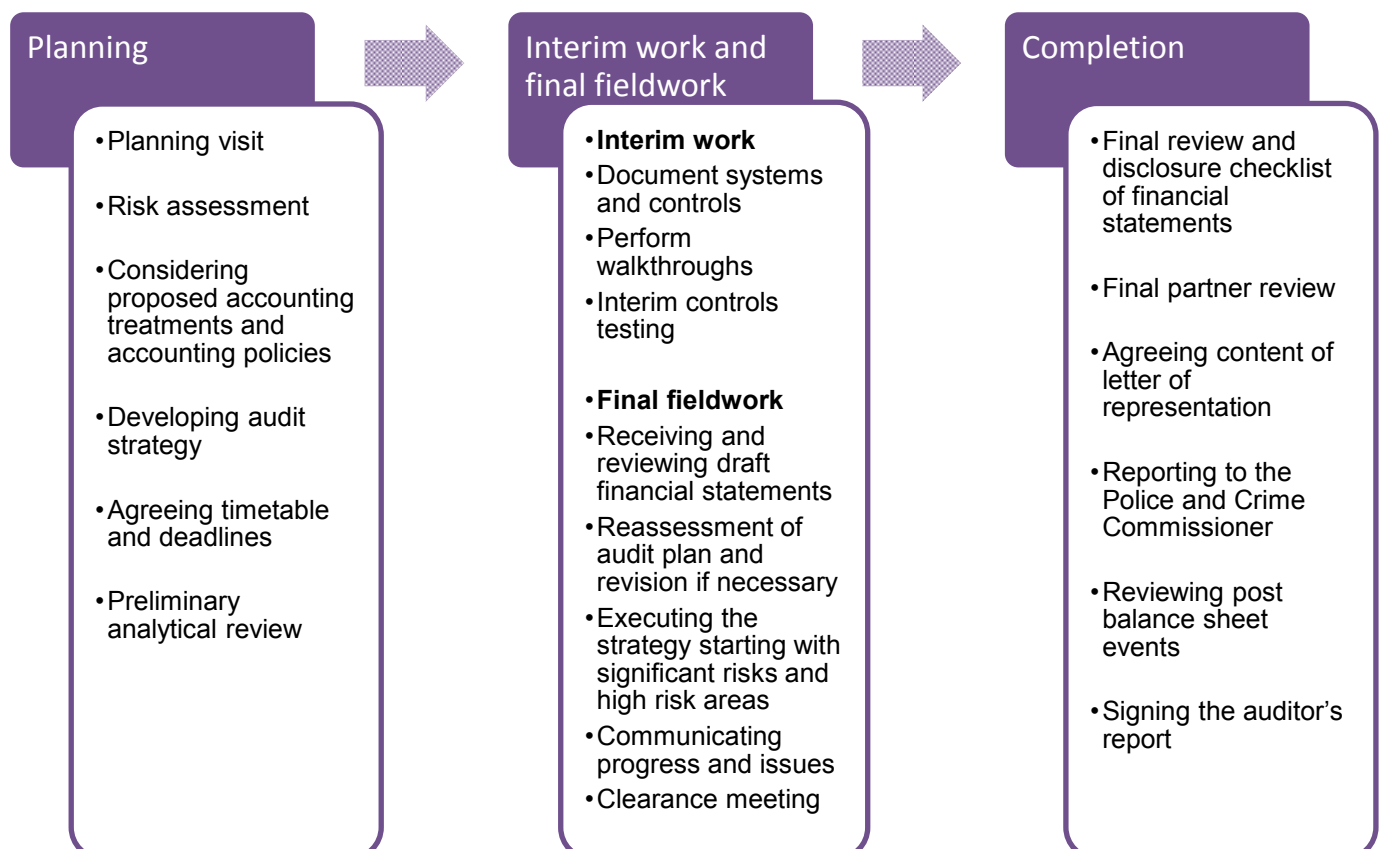
We apply a risk-based audit approach primarily driven by the matters we consider to result in a higher risk of material misstatement of the financial statements. Once we have completed our risk assessment we develop our audit strategy and design audit procedures in response to this assessment. The work undertaken will include a combination of the following as appropriate:

- testing of internal controls;
- substantive analytical procedures; and
- detailed substantive testing.

If we conclude that appropriately-designed controls are in place then we may plan to test and rely upon these controls. If we decide controls are not appropriately designed, or we decide it would be more efficient to do so, we may take a wholly substantive approach to our audit testing.

Our audit will be planned and performed so as to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free of material misstatement and give a true and fair view. Materiality and misstatements are explained in more detail in Appendix B.

The diagram below outlines the procedures we perform at the different stages of the audit.



## Group audit approach

The group consists of the Police and Crime Commissioner and Chief Constable. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We are also the external auditor for the Chief Constable.

## Reliance on internal audit

Where possible we will seek to utilise the work performed by internal audit to modify the nature, extent and timing of our audit procedures. We will meet with internal audit to discuss the progress and findings of their work prior to the commencement of our controls evaluation procedures.

Where we intend to rely on the work of internal audit, we will evaluate the work performed by your internal audit team and perform our own audit procedures to determine its adequacy for our audit.

## Reliance on other auditors

There are material entries in your financial statements where we will seek to place reliance on the work of other auditors.

Item of account	Other auditor	Nature of assurance to obtain from the auditor
Defined benefit liability and associated IAS 19 entries and disclosures (relevant to group accounts only)	Tyne and Wear Local Government Pension Fund Auditor (EY)	Accuracy of data supplied to the pension fund actuary by the pension fund

## Service organisations

There are material entries in your financial statements where the Police and Crime Commissioner is dependent on an external organisation. We call these entities service organisations. The table below outlines our approach to understanding the services the Police and Crime Commissioner receives from the organisation and the effectiveness of controls in place to reduce the risk of material misstatement in the financial statements.

Nature of services provided and items of account	Name of service organisation	Audit approach to be adopted
Loans and Investments (relevant to single entity and group accounts)	Gateshead Council	Assurance gained from our work on Northumbria Police systems hosted by Gateshead Council

## The work of experts

The following experts are relevant to our work for the year ended 31 March 2016.

Item(s) of account	Management's expert	Our expert
Defined benefit liability and associated IAS 19 entries and disclosures (relevant to group accounts only)	Actuaries: • Government Actuary's Department (GAD) for police officers; and • AON Hewitt Limited for all other employees	National Audit Office's consulting actuary (PWC)
Land and buildings valuations (relevant to single entity and group accounts)	Your Internal Valuer	National Audit Office's consulting valuer (Gerald Eve)
Financial instrument fair values (relevant to single entity and group accounts)	Capita	None required

## Timeline

The diagram below sets out the timing of the key phases of our audit work. We will communicate with management throughout the audit process and will ensure significant issues identified are communicated to those charged with governance on a timely basis.



# 03 Significant risks and key judgement areas

We have performed our planning procedures, including risk assessment, as detailed in section 2. In addition, we met with management as part of the audit planning process to discuss the risks that, in management's opinion, the Police and Crime Commissioner faces and have considered the impact on our audit risk. The risks that we identify as significant for the purpose of our audit are the risks of material misstatement that in our judgement require special audit consideration.

We set out below the significant audit risks and the areas of management judgement identified as a result of these meetings and planning procedures which we will pay particular attention to during our audit in order to reduce the risk of material misstatement in the financial statements.

## Significant risks

### Management override of controls (relevant to single entity and group accounts)

#### Description of the risk

In all entities, management at various levels within an organisation are in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of their ability to manipulate accounting records and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively. Due to the unpredictable way in which such override could occur, we consider there to be a risk of material misstatement due to fraud and thus a significant risk on all audits.

#### How we will address this risk

We will address this risk through performing audit work over:

- accounting estimates impacting amounts included in the financial statements;
- consideration of identified significant transactions outside the normal course of business; and
- journals recorded in the general ledger and other adjustments made in preparation of the financial statements.

### Revenue recognition (relevant to single entity and group accounts)

#### Description of the risk

There is a risk of fraud in the financial reporting relating to revenue recognition due to the potential to inappropriately record revenue in the wrong period.

#### How we will address this risk

We will test cut off to assess whether transactions are included in the appropriate year. We will also carry out analytical review procedures.



## Pension costs and pensions liability (relevant to group accounts only)

### Description of the area of judgement

The financial statements contain material pension entries in respect of the retirement benefits. The calculation of these pension figures, both assets and liabilities, can be subject to significant volatility and includes estimates based upon a complex interaction of actuarial assumptions.

This results in an increased risk of material misstatement

### Our planned audit approach

We will discuss with key contacts any significant changes to the pensions estimates prior to the preparation of the final accounts.

In addition to our standard programme of work in this area, we will:

- evaluate the management controls you have in place to assess the reasonableness of the figures provided by the actuaries; and
- consider the reasonableness of the actuaries outputs, referring to an expert's report on all actuaries nationally which is commissioned annually by the National Audit Office.

## Key areas of management judgement

## Year-end annual leave accrual (relevant to group accounts only)

### Description of the area of judgement

Accounting standards require that an estimate be made of the value of accumulated absences awarded but not taken as at 31 March 2016.

### Our planned audit approach

We will examine the method used for producing this estimate and compare it against that used in previous years. We will review the detail of the calculation for accuracy.

## Property, plant and equipment (relevant to single entity and group accounts )

### Description of the area of judgement

Valuations of these assets, in particular of land and buildings, require work from an expert valuer. Valuations of buildings must reflect both the condition of the building but also the valuation basis for that class of building as required by the CIPFA 'code'.

### Our planned audit approach

We will examine the professional qualifications and assumptions used by your valuer in making valuations, ensuring that these have been done on the correct basis for each item. We will assess whether the report produced by the valuer has been correctly reflected in the accounts.

# 04 Value for Money Conclusion

## Scope of work

For 2015/16, we are required to conclude whether the Police and Crime Commissioner has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources. We perform our work in this area in accordance with guidance set out by the NAO in Auditor Guidance Note 3. This requires us to consider one overall criterion which is made up of three sub-criteria.

## Overall criterion

The overall criterion set out by the NAO is as follows:

*'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.'*

Sub-criteria	Guidance
<b>Informed decision-making</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Acting in the public interest, through demonstrating and applying the principles and values of sound governance.</li><li>• Understanding and using appropriate and reliable financial and performance information (including, where relevant, information from regulatory/monitoring bodies) to support informed decision making and performance management.</li><li>• Reliable and timely financial reporting that supports the delivery of strategic priorities.</li><li>• Managing risks effectively and maintaining a sound system of internal control.</li></ul>
<b>Sustainable resource deployment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Planning finances effectively to support the sustainable delivery of strategic priorities and maintain statutory functions.</li><li>• Managing and utilising assets effectively to support the delivery of strategic priorities.</li><li>• Planning, organising and developing the workforce effectively to deliver strategic priorities.</li></ul>
<b>Working with partners and other third parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Working with third parties effectively to deliver strategic priorities.</li><li>• Commissioning services effectively to support the delivery of strategic priorities.</li><li>• Procuring supplies and services effectively to support the delivery of strategic priorities.</li></ul>

As part of our work, we will also:

- review your annual governance statement;
- consider the work of other relevant regulatory bodies or inspectorates, such as Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary, to the extent the results of the work have an impact on our responsibilities; and
- carry out any risk-based work we determine appropriate.

We have considered the risks that are relevant to our value for money conclusion and have identified the following significant risk that we will address through our work.

## VFM risk

### Description of the risk

The financial resilience of the Chief Constable for Northumbria is under considerable pressure due to continued financial pressures which included proposed 2015/16 budget savings of £16.2m.

The risk is that the action taken by the Police and Crime Commissioner is insufficient to deliver quality services in line with the policing plan and within available resources.

### How we will address this risk

We will carry out the following work:

- reviewing the Medium-Term Financial Strategy;
- reviewing budget monitoring reports and other finance updates; and
- reviewing the progress made in identifying and delivering the savings required.

# 05 Your audit team

Below are your audit team and their contact details.

Engagement Lead

Cameron Waddell

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Engagement Manager

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0191 3836324

Team Leader

David Hasnip

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0191 3836332

# 06 Fees for audit and other services

At this stage of the audit we are not planning any divergence from the scale fee set by Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd.

Area of work	2015/16 Scale fee	2015/16 Proposed fee	2014/15 Final fee
Code audit work	£37,050	£37,050	£49,400
<b>Total Fee</b>	<b>£37,050</b>	<b>£37,050</b>	<b>£49,400</b>
Chief Constable code audit work	£18,750	£18,750	£25,000
<b>Total Fee (Group)</b>	<b>£55,800</b>	<b>£55,800</b>	<b>£74,400</b>

## Non-audit services

We do not currently plan to perform any non-audit services.

# Appendix A – Independence

We are required by the Financial Reporting Council to confirm to you at least annually in writing, that we comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards. In addition we communicate any matters or relationship which we believe may have a bearing on our independence or the objectivity of the audit team.

Based on the information provided by you, and our own internal procedures to safeguard our independence as auditors, we confirm that in our professional judgement, there are no relationships between us, and any of our related or subsidiary entities, and you, and your related entities, creating any unacceptable threats to our independence within the regulatory or professional requirements governing us as your auditors.

We have policies and procedures in place which are designed to ensure that we carry out our work with integrity, objectivity and independence. These policies include:

- all partners and staff are required to complete an annual independence declaration;
- all new partners and staff are required to complete an independence confirmation and also complete computer-based ethical training;
- rotation policies covering audit engagement partners and other key members of the audit team who are required to rotate off a client after a set number of years; and
- use by managers and partners of our client and engagement acceptance system which requires all non-audit services to be approved in advance by the audit engagement partner.

We wish to confirm that in our professional judgement, as at the date of this document, we are independent and comply with UK regulatory and professional requirements. However, if at any time you have concerns or questions about our integrity, objectivity or independence please discuss these with Cameron Waddell.

Prior to the provision of any non-audit services, Cameron Waddell will undertake appropriate procedures to consider and fully assess the impact that providing the service may have on our auditor independence.

No threats to our independence have been identified.

# Appendix B - Materiality

Materiality is an expression of the relative significance or importance of a particular matter in the context of financial statements as a whole.

Misstatements in financial statements are considered to be material if they, individually or in aggregate, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

Judgements on materiality are made in light of surrounding circumstances and are affected by the size and nature of a misstatement, or a combination of both. Judgements about materiality are based on consideration of the common financial information needs of users as a group and not on specific individual users.

The assessment of what is material is a matter of professional judgement and is affected by our perception of the financial information needs of the users of the financial statements. In making our assessment we assume that users:

- have a reasonable knowledge of business, economic activities and accounts;
- have a willingness to study the information in the financial statements with reasonable diligence;
- understand that financial statements are prepared, presented and audited to levels of materiality;
- recognise the uncertainties inherent in the measurement of amounts based on the use of estimates, judgement and the consideration of future events; and
- will make reasonable economic decisions on the basis of the information in the financial statements.

We consider materiality whilst planning and performing our audit.

Whilst planning, we make judgements about the size of misstatements which we consider to be material and which provides a basis for determining the nature, timing and extent of risk assessment procedures, identifying and assessing the risk of material misstatement and determining the nature, timing and extent of further audit procedures.

The materiality determined at the planning stage does not necessarily establish an amount below which uncorrected misstatements, either individually or in aggregate, will be considered as immaterial.

We revise materiality for the financial statements as our audit progresses should we become aware of information that would have caused us to determine a different amount had we been aware of that information at the planning stage.

We discuss with management any significant misstatements or anomalies that we identify during the course of the audit and we report in our Audit Completion Report all unadjusted misstatements we have identified other than those which are clearly trivial, and obtain written representation that explains why these remain unadjusted.

# Appendix C – Key communication points

ISA 260 'Communication with Those Charged with Governance' and ISA 265 'Communicating Deficiencies In Internal Control To Those Charged With Governance And Management' require us to communicate a number of points to you.

Relevant points that need to be communicated to you at each stage of the audit are outlined below.

## **Form, timing and content of our communications**

We will present to the Police and Crime Commissioner and Joint Independent Audit Committee the following reports:

- our Audit Strategy Memorandum;
- our Audit Completion Report; and
- our Annual Audit Letter.

These documents will be discussed with management prior to being presented to the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Joint Independent Audit Committee and their comments will be incorporated as appropriate.

## **Key communication points at the planning stage as included in this Audit Strategy Memorandum**

- our responsibilities in relation to the audit of the financial statements;
- the planned scope and timing of the audit;
- significant audit risks and areas of management judgement;
- our independence;
- responsibilities for preventing and detecting errors;
- materiality; and
- fees for audit and other services.

## **Key communication points at the completion stage to be included in our Audit Completion Report**

- significant deficiencies in internal control;
- significant findings from the audit;
- significant matters discussed with management;
- our conclusions on the significant audit risks and areas of management judgement;
- unadjusted misstatements;
- management representation letter;
- our proposed draft audit report; and
- independence.



# Appendix D – Forthcoming accounting and other issues

The 2015/16 CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting (the Code) has made several changes to financial reporting requirements relevant to the Police and Crime Commissioner, of which you should be aware. We provide workshops explaining these changes to which we invite officers from the Police and Crime Commissioner responsible for preparing the financial statements. The workshops provide full details of the changes in the 2015/16 Code as well as a forward look to potential future accounting changes that may be of relevance to the Police and Crime Commissioner.

As well as the accounting issues outlined below, we would like to draw the Joint Independent Audit Committee's attention to changes in the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015 that require the Police and Crime Commissioner to notify us of the date on which the period for the exercise of public rights commences. If you require detailed information on any of these changes or any other emerging issues, please contact any member of the engagement team.

## Forthcoming accounting issues

Early deadlines	How this may affect the Police and Crime Commissioner
The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 outline earlier deadlines for local authorities to produce their statements of account from the 2017/18 financial year.	The impacts of this change on local authorities and their auditors are significant and we have begun to discuss how we will meet the challenges the new dates place on us all with the Police and Crime Commissioner's officers.
Fair Value accounting	How this may affect the Police and Crime Commissioner
The Code adopts the principles of IFRS 13 in respect of measuring fair value for the first time in 2015/16.	Some assets and liabilities held by the Police and Crime Commissioner may need to be revalued on the basis of their fair value for the first time in 2015/16.

