External Audit Plan

Year ending 31 March 2023

Shropshire County Pension Fund

23 June 2023

Contents

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The contents of this report relate only to the matters which have come to our attention, which we believe need to be reported to you as part of our audit planning process. It is not a comprehensive record of all the relevant matters, which may be subject to change, and in particular we cannot be held responsible to you for reporting all of the risks which may affect the Pension Fund or all weaknesses in your internal controls. This report has been prepared solely for your benefit and should not be quoted in whole or in part without our prior written consent. We do not accept any responsibility for any loss occasioned to any third party acting, or refraining from acting on the basis of the content of this report, as this report was not prepared for, nor intended for, any other purpose.

Key matters

National context

For the general population, rising inflation, in particular for critical commodities such as energy, food and fuel, is pushing many households into poverty and financial hardship, including those in employment. The pressures on household income have raised concerns that members could look at their pension contributions as a way of cutting back on their monthly costs. Whilst the statutory framework around employee contributions makes this difficult funds may receive more requests for early access to their pension after age 55 as a means to financially manage their commitments.

In recent years, LGPS funding levels have been rising because of strong returns on assets. Some funds have generated a return in excess of 100% over the last decade. However, returns over the last 12 months have been relatively weak with one actuary estimating them to be around -4 to +2% for a typical LGPS fund. Shropshire Pension Fund experienced a drop of 4.1% in its asset values. However, with the Central Banks' response to increasing inflation being to raise interest rates the knock on effect has been to increase predicted returns on higher risk assets. Higher future expected investment returns lead to a lower value placed today on the fund's liabilities. Therefore whilst the fund may not be holding as many assets its overall funding position has improved at the 2022 triennial valuation to 99% (94% at the March 2019 valuation).

In planning our audit, we will take account of this context in designing a local audit programme which is tailored to your risks and circumstances.

Our Responses

- As a firm, we are absolutely committed to audit quality and financial reporting in the local government sector. Our proposed work and fee, as set out further in our Audit Plan, has been agreed with the Director of Finance.
- We will continue to provide you and your Audit and Pension Committees with sector updates providing our insight on issues from a range of sources and other sector commentators
- We hold annual financial reporting workshops for our clients to access the latest technical guidance and interpretation, discuss issues with our experts and create networking links with other clients to support consistent and accurate financial reporting across the sector.

Introduction and headlines

Purpose

This document provides an overview of the planned scope and timing of the statutory audit of Shropshire County Pension Fund ('the Pension Fund') for those charged with governance.

Respective responsibilities

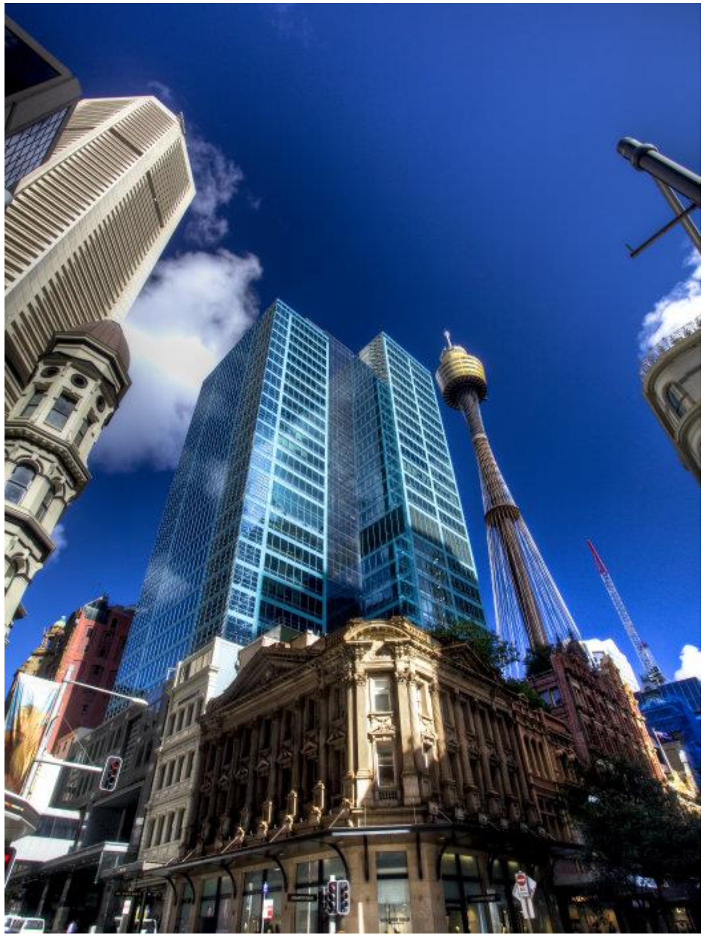
The National Audit Office ('the NAO') has issued a document entitled Code of Audit Practice ('the Code'). This summarises where the responsibilities of auditors begin and end and what is expected from the audited body. Our respective responsibilities are also set out in the Terms of Appointment and Statement of Responsibilities issued by Public Sector Audit Appointments (PSAA), the body responsible for appointing us as auditor of Shropshire County Pension Fund. We draw your attention to both of these documents.

Scope of our audit

The scope of our audit is set in accordance with the Code and International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) (UK). We are responsible for forming and expressing an opinion on the Pension Fund's financial statements that have been prepared by management with the oversight of the Pensions Committee, for and on behalf of those charged with governance (the Audit Committee).

The audit of the financial statements does not relieve management or the Pensions Committee of your responsibilities. It is the responsibility of the Pension Fund to ensure that proper arrangements are in place for the conduct of its business, and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for. We have considered how the Pension Fund is fulfilling these responsibilities.

Our audit approach is based on a thorough understanding of the Pension Fund's business and is risk based.



Introduction and headlines

Significant risks

Those risks requiring special audit consideration and procedures to address the likelihood of a material financial statement error have been identified as:

- management over-ride of controls
- valuation of level 3 investments

We will communicate significant findings on these areas as well as any other significant matters arising from the audit to you in our Audit Findings (ISA 260) Report.

Materiality

We determined planning materiality to be £27m (PY £23m) for the Pension Fund, which equates to 1.25% of the Pension Fund's gross assets as at 31/12/2022. We have also determined planning materiality to be £4.205m for Fund Account transactions which equates to 5% of the Pension Fund's total expenditure for the year ended 31/03/22.

We are obliged to report uncorrected omissions or misstatements other than those which are 'clearly trivial' to those charged with governance. As part of our risk assessment, we have considered the impact of unadjusted prior period errors. We have not identified any additional risks hence we have not reduced materiality further. Clearly trivial has been set at £1.35m (PY £1.15m).

The Fund has recently published its draft financial statements. We will formally revisit our materiality before we begin our substantive work but initial views are that these are unlikely to change.

Audit logistics

Our interim visit took place in March and April and our final visit will take place from July to September. Our key deliverables are this Audit Plan, our Audit Findings Report and Auditor's Annual Report.

Our proposed fee for the audit will be £39,952 (PY: £33,952) for the Pension Fund, subject to the Pension Fund delivering a good set of financial statements and working papers.

We have complied with the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard (revised 2019) and we as a firm, and each covered person, confirm that we are independent and are able to express an objective opinion on the financial statements.

New Auditing Standards

There are two auditing standards which have been significantly updated this year. These are ISA 315 (Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement) and ISA 240 (the auditor's responsibilities relating to fraud in an audit of financial statements). We provide more detail on the work required later in this plan.

Significant risks identified

Significant risks are defined by ISAs (UK) as risks that, in the judgement of the auditor, require special audit consideration. In identifying risks, audit teams consider the nature of the risk, the potential magnitude of misstatement, and its likelihood. Significant risks are those risks that have a higher risk of material misstatement.

Risk	Reason for risk identification
ISA240 revenue risk (rebutted)	Under ISA (UK) 240 there is a rebuttable presumed risk that revenue may be misstated due to the improper recognition of revenue. This presumption can be rebutted if the auditor concludes that there is no risk of material misstatement due to fraud relating to revenue recognition. Having considered the risk factors set out in ISA 240 and the nature of the revenue streams of the Pension Fund, we have determined that the risk of fraud arising from revenue recognition can be rebutted, because: • there is little incentive to manipulate revenue recognition • opportunities to manipulate revenue recognition are very limited • the culture and ethical frameworks of local authorities, including Shropshire County Pension Fund, mean that all forms of fraud are seen as unacceptable We therefore do not consider this to be a significant risk for the Pension Fund.

'Significant risks often relate to significant non-routine transactions and judgmental matters. Non-routine transactions are transactions that are unusual, due to either size or nature, and that therefore occur infrequently. Judgmental matters may include the development of accounting estimates for which there is significant measurement uncertainty.' (ISA (UK) 315)

Significant risks identified

Risk	Reason for risk identification	Key aspects of our proposed response to the risk
Valuation of level 3 investments	The Pension Fund revalues its investments on a quarterly basis to ensure that the carrying value is not materially different from the fair value at the financial statements date. By their nature level 3 investment valuations lack observable inputs. These valuations therefore represent a significant estimate by management in the financial statements due to the size of the numbers involved and the sensitivity of this estimate to changes in key assumptions. Under ISA 315 significant risks often relate to significant non-routine transactions and judgemental matters. Level 3 investments by their very nature require a significant degree of judgement to reach an appropriate valuation at year end. Management utilise the services of investment managers and/or custodians to estimate the fair value as at 31 March 2023. We therefore identified valuation of level 3 investments as a significant risk, which was one of the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement.	We will: • evaluate management's processes for valuing level 3 investments • review the nature and basis of estimated values and consider what assurance management has over the year end valuations provided for these types of investments; to ensure that the requirements of the Code are met • independently request year-end confirmations from investment managers and the custodian and consider the role played by the custodian in asset valuation • for a sample of investments, test the valuation by obtaining and reviewing the audited accounts, (where available) at the latest date for individual investments and agreeing these to the fund manager reports at that date. Reconcile those values to the values at 31 March 2023 with reference to known movements in the intervening period • test revaluations made during the year to see if they have been input correctly into the Pension Fund's asset register • where available review investment manager service auditor report on design effectiveness of internal controls • identify the key valuation controls at the fund managers (and where appropriate the custodians) and consider the design effectiveness of the controls through enhanced documentation of our consideration of the relevant controls reports.

Management should expect engagement teams to challenge management in areas that are complex, significant or highly judgmental which may be the case for accounting estimates and similar areas. Management should also expect to provide to engagement teams with sufficient evidence to support their judgments and the approach they have adopted for key accounting policies referenced to accounting standards or changes thereto. Where estimates are used in the preparation of the financial statements management should expect teams to challenge management's assumptions and request evidence to support those assumptions.

Significant risks identified

Risk	Reason for risk identification	Key aspects of our proposed response to the risk
Management over-ride of controls	Under ISA (UK) 240 there is a non-rebuttable presumed risk that the risk of management over-ride of controls is present in all entities. The Pension Fund faces external scrutiny of its stewardship of funds and this could potentially place management under undue pressure in terms of how they report performance. We therefore identified management over-ride of controls, in particular journals, management estimates and transactions outside the course of business as a significant risk, which was one of the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement.	We will: • evaluate the design effectiveness of management controls over journals • analyse the journals listing and determine the criteria for selecting high risk unusual journals • test unusual journals recorded during the year and after the draft accounts stage for appropriateness and corroboration • gain an understanding of the accounting estimates and critical judgements applied by management and consider their reasonableness with regard to corroborative evidence • evaluate the rationale for any changes in accounting policies, estimates or significant unusual transactions.
Fraud in expenditure recognition (rebutted)	Practice Note 10 suggests that the risk of material misstatement due to fraudulent financial reporting that may arise from the manipulation of expenditure recognition needs to be considered, especially an entity that is required to meet financial targets. Having considered the risk factors relevant to Shropshire County Pension Fund and the relevant expenditure streams, we have determined that no separate significant risk relating to expenditure recognition is necessary, as the same rebuttal factors listed on page 7 relating to revenue recognition apply. We therefore do not consider this to be a significant risk for Shropshire County Pension Fund.	

Other matters

Other work

The Pension Fund is administered by Shropshire County Council (the 'Council'), and the Pension Fund's accounts form part of the Council's financial statements.

Therefore, as well as our general responsibilities under the Code of Practice a number of other audit responsibilities also follow in respect of the Pension Fund, such as:

- We read any other information published alongside the Council's financial statements to check that it is consistent with the Pension Fund financial statements on which we give an opinion and is consistent with our knowledge of the Authority.
- We consider our other duties under legislation and the Code, as and when required, including:
    - Giving electors the opportunity to raise questions about your 2022/23 financial statements, consider and decide upon any objections received in relation to the 2022/23 financial statements;
    - Issue of a report in the public interest or written recommendations to the Fund under section 24 of the Act, copied to the Secretary of State.
    - Application to the court for a declaration that an item of account is contrary to law under Section 28 or for a judicial review under Section 31 of the Act; or
    - Issuing an advisory notice under Section 29 of the Act.
- We carry out work to satisfy ourselves on the consistency of the pension fund financial statements included in the pension fund annual report with the audited Fund accounts.

Other material balances and transactions

Under International Standards on Auditing, 'irrespective of the assessed risks of material misstatement, the auditor shall design and perform substantive procedures for each material class of transactions, account balance and disclosure'. All other material balances and transaction streams will therefore be audited. However, the procedures will not be as extensive as the procedures adopted for the risks identified in this report.

The 2022 triennial valuations were published in March/April 2023. The data for this underpins IAS19/IAS26 roll forward disclosures within the Fund's and employer accounts. We are required to gain assurance that the information submitted to the actuary is consistent with the underlying records of the Fund. This work happens every three years and will be conducted as part of the 2022/23 audit.

Progress against prior year audit recommendations

We identified the following issues in our 2021/22 audit of the Pension Fund's financial statements, which resulted in three recommendations being reported in our 2021/22 Audit Findings Report. We will provide an update on actions taken in our Audit Findings Report.

Assessment	Issue and risk previously communicated	Update on actions taken to address the issue
TBC	There were differences identified between the fair value of investments reported in the financial statements and the statements received from investment managers. The bulk of these differences were identified on HarbourVest's private equity portfolio and Global Infrastructure's infrastructure portfolio. The estimates had been based on a roll forward from the 30 September 2021 and 31 December 2021 capital statements. No amendment has been made in the Pension Fund's Statement of Accounts.	Update to be provided in the Audit Findings Report
TBC	Fund Officers regularly review services provided by Investment Managers and other service providers. As part of this monitoring exercise, management are delegated with the task of reviewing investment manager internal control reports. As part of the audit we were not provided with the below service organisation reports: • Blackrock who engage BNYM as their fund administrators (BNYM report not yet provided) • DRC who engage Sanne as their fund administrators (Sanne Group (Luxembourg). The report provided specifically excludes coverage of the fund administrator.	Update to be provided in the Audit Findings Report

Progress against prior year audit recommendations

Assessment	Issue and risk previously communicated	Update on actions taken to address the issue
TBC	We identified a number of controls issues in security and access of Shropshire Council's IT systems that is, Altair, Unit 4 ERP and Active Directory: - we noted that there was inadequate control over privileged accounts within Active Directory (28 accounts) and Altair (3 accounts). - lack of review of the Access control policy and the Application security policy. - evidence requested but not provided – Leaver's process. - lack of review of the third-party IT assurance reporting for the ERP system. While an independent service organization assurance report SOC 1 is available, Shropshire Council has not assessed the IT controls findings.	Update to be provided in the Audit Findings Report

Our approach to materiality

The concept of materiality is fundamental to the preparation of the financial statements and the audit process and applies not only to the monetary misstatements but also to disclosure requirements and adherence to acceptable accounting practice and applicable law.

Matter	Description	Planned audit procedures
1	**Determination** We have determined financial statement materiality based on a proportion of the gross assets as at 31/12/2022 for the Pension Fund. Materiality at the planning stage of our audit is £27m, which equates to 1.25% of the Pension Fund's gross assets as at 31/12/2022. Performance materiality and clearly trivial have been set at 75% and 5% of headline materiality.	We determine planning materiality in order to: – establish what level of misstatement could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements – assist in establishing the scope of our audit engagement and audit tests – determine sample sizes and – assist in evaluating the effect of known and likely misstatements in the financial statements
2	**Other factors** An item does not necessarily have to be large to be considered to have a material effect on the financial statements.	An item may be considered to be material by nature where it may affect instances when greater precision is required. We have determined transactions within the Fund Account as items requiring greater precision and where we will apply a lower materiality level, as these are considered a key area of focus for users of the financial statements which is not directly derived from the investment portfolio. We have set a materiality of £4.205m which is equivalent to 5% of expenditure. We will apply this to the audit of all fund account transactions, except for investment transactions, for which materiality for the financial statements as a whole should be applied. For the Fund Account, performance materiality and clearly trivial have been set at 75% and 5% of headline materiality.

Our approach to materiality

Matter	Description	Planned audit procedures
3	**Reassessment of materiality** Our assessment of materiality is kept under review throughout the audit process.	We reconsider planning materiality if, during the course of our audit engagement, we become aware of facts and circumstances that would have caused us to make a different determination of planning materiality. The Fund has recently published its draft financial statements. We will formally revisit our materiality before we begin our substantive work but initial views are that these are unlikely to change.
4	**Other communications relating to materiality we will report to the Audit Committee** Whilst our audit procedures are designed to identify misstatements which are material to our opinion on the financial statements as a whole, we nevertheless report to the Pension and Audit Committees any unadjusted misstatements of lesser amounts to the extent that these are identified by our audit work. Under ISA 260 (UK) ‘Communication with those charged with governance’, we are obliged to report uncorrected omissions or misstatements other than those which are ‘clearly trivial’ to those charged with governance. ISA 260 (UK) defines ‘clearly trivial’ as matters that are clearly inconsequential, whether taken individually or in aggregate and whether judged by any quantitative or qualitative criteria.	We report to the Pension and Audit Committees any unadjusted misstatements of lesser amounts to the extent that these are identified by our audit work. In the context of the Pension Fund, we propose that an individual difference could normally be considered to be clearly trivial if it is less than £1.35m (PY £1.15m). We will adopt the same percentages on Fund Account transactions where we have determined a lower materiality. If management have corrected material misstatements identified during the course of the audit, we will consider whether those corrections should be communicated to the Pension and Audit Committees to assist in fulfilling their governance responsibilities.

IT audit strategy

In accordance with ISA (UK) 315 Revised, we are required to obtain an understanding of the relevant IT and technical infrastructure and details of the processes that operate within the IT environment. We are also required to consider the information captured to identify any audit relevant risks and design appropriate audit procedures in response. As part of this we obtain an understanding of the controls operating over relevant Information Technology (IT) systems i.e., IT general controls (ITGCs). Our audit will include completing an assessment of the design and implementation of relevant ITGCs. We say more about ISA 315 Revised on page 16.

The following IT systems have been judged to be in scope for our audit and based on the planned financial statement audit approach we will perform the indicated level of assessment:

IT system	Audit area	Planned level IT audit assessment
Unit 4 Business World	Financial reporting	Roll-forward streamlined ITGC review (also make reference to page 16)
Altair	Pension benefits	Roll-forward streamlined ITGC review (also make reference to page 16)

Audit logistics and team

Planning and risk assessment

Interim audit
March/April

Pensions Committee
23 June 2023

Audit Plan

Year end audit
July - September

Pensions Committee
15 September 2023

Audit Findings Report

Pensions Committee
TBC

Audit opinion

Grant Patterson - Key Audit Partner

Provides oversight of the delivery of the audit including regular engagement with Governance Committees and senior officers.

Keith Chaisewa - Audit Manager

Plans and manages the delivery of the audit including regular contact with senior officers.

Shazna Rashid - In Charge Auditor

Key audit contact responsible for the day to day management and delivery of the audit work.

Audited Entity responsibilities

Where audited entities do not deliver to the timetable agreed, we need to ensure that this does not impact on audit quality or absorb a disproportionate amount of time, thereby disadvantaging other clients. Where the elapsed time to complete an audit exceeds that agreed due to an entity not meeting its obligations we will not be able to maintain a team on site. Similarly, where additional resources are needed to complete the audit due to an entity not meeting their obligations we are not able to guarantee the delivery of the audit to the agreed timescales. In addition, delayed audits will incur additional audit fees.

Our requirements

To minimise the risk of a delayed audit, you need to :

- ensure that you produce draft financial statements of good quality by the deadline you have agreed with us, including all notes
- ensure that good quality working papers are available at the start of the audit, in accordance with the working paper requirements schedule that we have shared with you
- ensure that the agreed data reports are available to us at the start of the audit and are reconciled to the values in the accounts, in order to facilitate our selection of samples for testing
- ensure that all appropriate staff are available on site throughout (or as otherwise agreed) the planned period of the audit
- respond promptly and adequately to audit queries.

Audit fees and updated Auditing Standards including ISA 315 Revised

In 2017, PSAA awarded a contract of audit for Shropshire County Pension Fund to begin with effect from 2018/19. The PSAA published scale fee for 2022/23 under the contract is £21,539. Since 2017 there have been a number of developments, particularly in relation to the revised Code and ISAs which are relevant for the 2022/23 audit. For details of the changes which impacted on years up to 2021/22 please see our prior year Audit Plans but we have summarised them overleaf.

The major change impacting on our audit for 2022/23 is the introduction of ISA (UK) 315 (Revised) - *Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement* ('ISA 315'). There are a number of significant changes that will impact the nature and extent of our risk assessment procedures and the work we perform to respond to these identified risks. Key changes include:

- Enhanced requirements around understanding the Pension Fund's IT Infrastructure and IT environment. From this we will then identify any risks arising from the use of IT. We are then required to identify the IT General Controls ('ITGCs') that address those risks and test the design and implementation of ITGCs that address the risks arising from the use of IT.
- Additional documentation of our understanding of the Pension Fund's business model, which may result in us needing to perform additional inquiries to understand the Pension Fund's end-to-end processes over more classes of transactions, balances and disclosures.
- We are required to identify controls within a business process and identify which of those controls are controls relevant to the audit. These include, but are not limited to, controls over significant risks and journal entries. We will need to identify the risks arising from the use of IT and the general IT controls (ITGCs) as part of obtaining an understanding of relevant controls.
- Where we do not test the operating effectiveness of controls, the assessment of risk will be the inherent risk, this means that our sample sizes may be larger than in previous years.

These are significant changes which will require us to increase the scope, nature and extent of our audit documentation, particularly in respect of your business processes, and your IT controls. We will be unable to determine the full fee impact until we have undertaken further work in respect of the above areas. However, for a Pension Fund of your size, we estimate an initial increase of £3,000. We will let you know if our work in respect of business processes and IT controls identifies any issues requiring further audit testing. There is likely to be an ongoing requirement for a fee increase in future years, although we are unable yet to quantify that. In response to regulator feedback we have also had to increase the level of work required on changes in circumstances related to benefits payable. We estimate a fee increase of £500 to cover this work.

The 2022 triennial valuations were published in March/April 2023. The data for this underpins IAS19/IAS26 roll forward disclosures within the Fund's and employer accounts. We are required to gain assurance that the information submitted to the actuary is consistent with the underlying records of the Fund. We estimate the additional fee to cover this work will be approximately £5,000.

The other major change to Auditing Standards in 2022/23 is in respect of ISA 240 which deals with the auditor's responsibilities relating to fraud in an audit of financial statements. This Standard gives more prominence to the risk of fraud in the audit planning process. We will let you know during the course of the audit should we be required to undertake any additional work in this area which will impact on your fee.

Taking into account the above, our proposed work and fee for 2022/23, as set out below, is detailed overleaf and has been agreed with the Head of Pensions.

Audit fees

	Actual Fee 2020/21	Actual (or estimated) Fee 2021/22	Proposed fee 2022/23
Shropshire County Pension Fund Audit – Scale Fees	£18,039	£18,039	£21,539
Brought Forward 2019/20 and 2020/21 Variation	£12,250		
Ongoing Prior Year Variations taken into 2021/22		£10,913	
2021/22 Proposed Variations – additional quality procedures and work on investment management fees		£5,000	
Ongoing Prior Year Variations not contained within amended scale fee			£9,913
2022/23 – ISA 315 2022/23 – Additional Change of Circumstances Work 2022/23 – Triennial Data Assurance Work			£3,000 £500 £5,000
Total audit fees (excluding VAT)	£30,289	£33,952 (TBC)	£39,952

Assumptions

In setting the above fees, we have assumed that the Pension Fund will:

- prepare a good quality set of accounts, supported by comprehensive and well-presented working papers which are ready at the start of the audit
- provide appropriate analysis, support and evidence to support all critical judgements and significant judgements made during the course of preparing the financial statements
- provide early notice of proposed complex or unusual transactions which could have a material impact on the financial statements.

Relevant professional standards

In preparing our fee estimate, we have had regard to all relevant professional standards, including paragraphs 4.1 and 4.2 of the FRC's Ethical Standard (revised 2019) which stipulate that the Engagement Lead (Key Audit Partner) must set a fee sufficient to enable the resourcing of the audit with partners and staff with appropriate time and skill to deliver an audit to the required professional and Ethical standards.

Independence and non-audit services

Auditor independence

Ethical Standards and ISA (UK) 260 require us to give you timely disclosure of all significant facts and matters that may bear upon the integrity, objectivity and independence of the firm or covered persons. relating to our independence. We encourage you to contact us to discuss these or any other independence issues with us. We will also discuss with you if we make additional significant judgements surrounding independence matters.

We confirm that there are no significant facts or matters that impact on our independence as auditors that we are required or wish to draw to your attention. We have complied with the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard and we as a firm, and each covered person, confirm that we are independent and are able to express an objective opinion on the financial statements. Further, we have complied with the requirements of the National Audit Office's Auditor Guidance Note 01 issued in September 2022 which sets out supplementary guidance on ethical requirements for auditors of local public bodies.

We confirm that we have implemented policies and procedures to meet the requirements of the Ethical Standard. For the purposes of our audit we have made enquiries of all Grant Thornton UK LLP teams providing services to the Pension Fund.

Independence and non-audit services

Other services

The following other services provided by Grant Thornton were identified.

The amounts detailed are fees agreed to-date for audit related and non-audit services to be undertaken by Grant Thornton UK LLP in the current financial year. These services are consistent with the Pension Fund's policy on the allotment of non-audit work to your auditors. Any changes and full details of all fees charged for audit related and non-audit related services by Grant Thornton UK LLP and by Grant Thornton International Limited network member Firms will be included in our Audit Findings report at the conclusion of the audit.

None of the services provided are subject to contingent fees.

Service	Fees £	Threats	Safeguards
Audit related			
IAS19 Assurance letters for Admitted Bodies	10,400	Self-Interest (because this is a recurring fee)	The level of this recurring fee taken on its own is not considered a significant threat to independence as the fee for this work is £10,400 in comparison to the total proposed fee for the audit of £39,952 and in particular relative to Grant Thornton UK LLP's turnover overall. Further, it is a fixed fee and there is no contingent element to it. These factors all mitigate the perceived self-interest threat to an acceptable level.

Communication of audit matters with those charged with governance

Our communication plan	Audit Plan	Audit Findings
Respective responsibilities of auditor and management/those charged with governance	•	
Overview of the planned scope and timing of the audit, form, timing and expected general content of communications including significant risks and Key Audit Matters	•	
Confirmation of independence and objectivity of the firm, the engagement team members and all other indirectly covered persons	•	•
A statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence. Relationships and other matters which might be thought to bear on independence. Details of non-audit work performed by Grant Thornton UK LLP and network firms, together with fees charged. Details of safeguards applied to threats to independence	•	•
Significant matters in relation to going concern	•	•
Significant findings from the audit		•
Significant matters and issue arising during the audit and written representations that have been sought		•
Significant difficulties encountered during the audit		•
Significant deficiencies in internal control identified during the audit		•
Significant matters arising in connection with related parties		•
Identification or suspicion of fraud (deliberate manipulation) involving management and/or which results in material misstatement of the financial statements		•
Non-compliance with laws and regulations		•
Unadjusted misstatements and material disclosure omissions		•
Expected modifications to the auditor's report, or emphasis of matter		•

ISA (UK) 260, as well as other ISAs (UK), prescribe matters which we are required to communicate with those charged with governance, and which we set out in the table here.

This document, the Audit Plan, outlines our audit strategy and plan to deliver the audit, while the Audit Findings will be issued prior to approval of the financial statements and will present key issues, findings and other matters arising from the audit, together with an explanation as to how these have been resolved.

We will communicate any adverse or unexpected findings affecting the audit on a timely basis, either informally or via an audit progress memorandum.

Respective responsibilities

As auditor we are responsible for performing the audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), which is directed towards forming and expressing an opinion on the financial statements that have been prepared by management with the oversight of those charged with governance.

The audit of the financial statements does not relieve management or those charged with governance of their responsibilities.