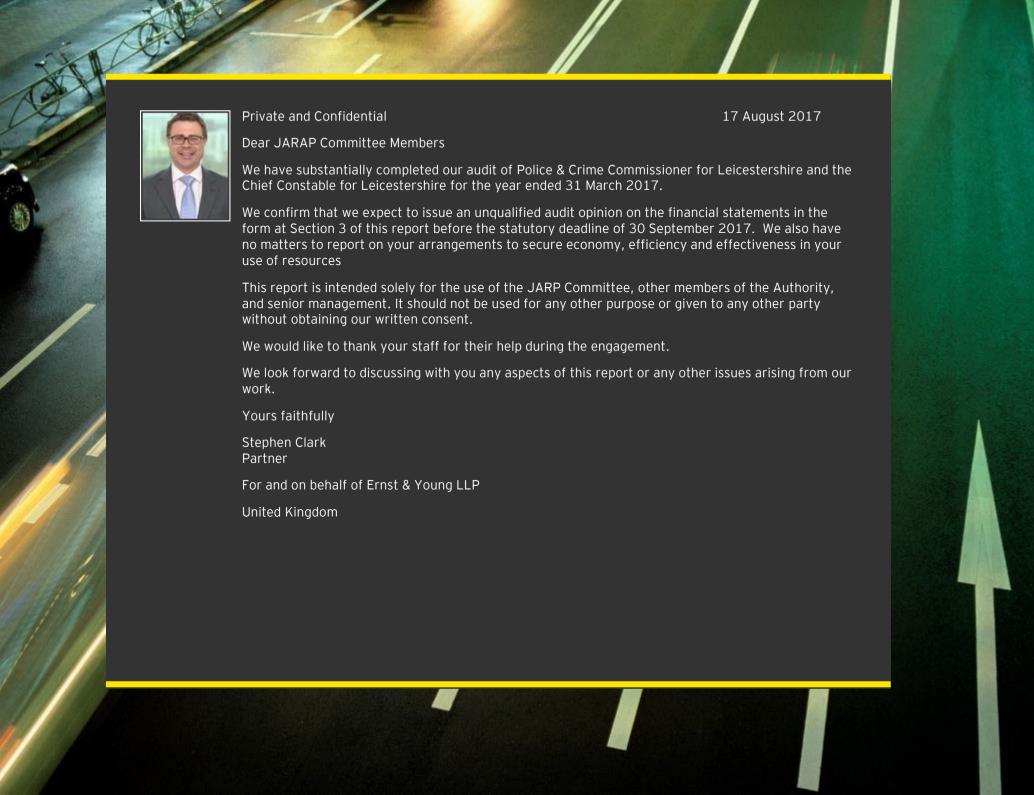
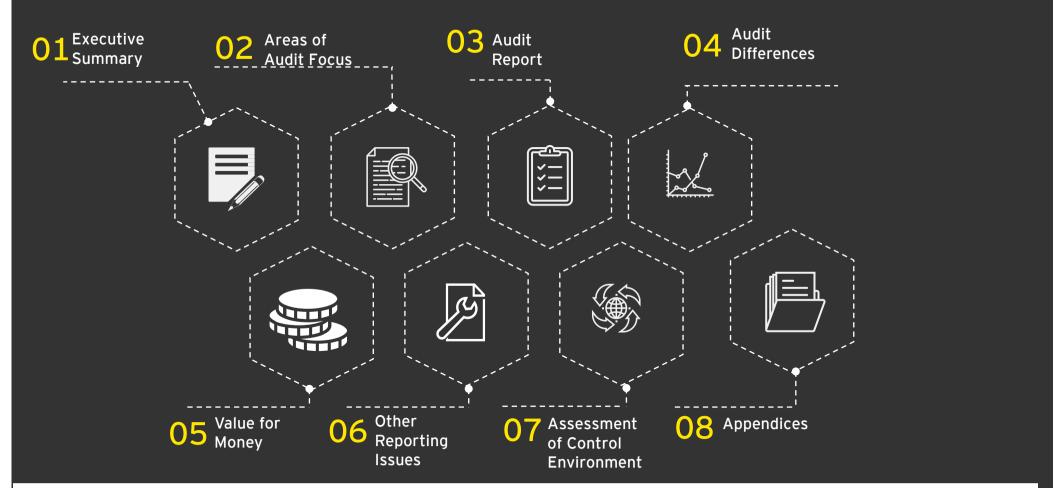
The Police & Crime Commissioner for Leicestershire and the Chief Constable for Leicestershire Audit results report

Year ended 31 March 2017





Contents



In April 2015 Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd (PSAA) issued "Statement of responsibilities of auditors and audited bodies". It is available from the via the PSAA website (www.PSAA.co.uk).

The Statement of responsibilities serves as the formal terms of engagement between appointed auditors and audited bodies. It summarises where the different responsibilities of auditors and audited bodies begin and end, and what is to be expected of the audited body in certain areas.

The "Terms of Appointment (updated September 2015)" issued by the PSAA sets out additional requirements that auditors must comply with, over and above those set out in the National Audit Office Code of Audit Practice (the Code) and in legislation, and covers matters of practice and procedure which are of a recurring nature..

This report is made solely to the JARAP Committee, other members of the Authority and management of Police & Crime Commissioner for Leicestershire and the Chief Constable for Leicestershire in accordance with the statement of responsibilities. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the JARAP committee, other members of the Authority and management of Police & Crime Commissioner for Leicestershire and the Chief Constable for Leicestershire those matters we are required to state to them in this report and for no other purpose





Executive Summary

Overview of the audit

Scope and materiality

In our Audit Plan presented to the 2 March 2017 Audit Committee meeting, we gave you an overview of how we intended to carry out our responsibilities as your auditor. We carried out our audit in accordance with this plan.

We have determined that overall materiality for the financial statements for the Group is £5.2 million and CC is £5 million based on 2% Gross Revenue Expenditure using for the period ending 31 March 2017. Overall materiality for the PCC is £2 million based on 2% of Gross Assets. Overall materiality for the Police Pension Fund is £1 million based on 2% of Benefits Payable.

We will communicate uncorrected audit misstatements to you greater than of £250,000 (Group and CC), £100,000 (PCC single entity) and £50,000 (Police Pension Fund).

We also identified areas where misstatement at a lower level than materiality might influence the reader and developed a specific audit strategy for them. They include:

- Remuneration disclosures including any severance payments, exit packages and termination benefits.
- ► Related party transactions.
- Members' allowances.

Status of the audit

We have substantially completed our audit of the Police & Crime Commissioner for Leicestershire and the Chief Constable for Leicestershire financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 and have performed the procedures outlined in our Audit plan. Subject to satisfactory completion of the following outstanding items we expect to issue an unqualified opinion on the financial statements for both the PCC and CC in the form which appears in Section 3. However until work is complete, further amendments may arise:

- review of the final version of the financial statements
- assurance letter from Leicestershire County Council Pension fund.
- 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



Executive Summary

Executive summary (continued)

Status of the audit (continued)

We expect to issue the audit certificate at the same time as the audit opinion.

Audit differences

There are adjusted audit differences arising from our audit. Management have corrected all differences identified.

Areas of audit focus

Our Audit Plan identified key areas of focus for our audit of 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 "Key Audit Issues" section of this report.

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 Audit Committee.



Executive Summary

Executive summary (continued)

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. In our Audit Plan we did not identify any significant risks.

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

Other reporting issues

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

We have performed the procedures required by the National Audit Office (NAO) on the Whole of Government Accounts submission.

We have no other matters to report.

Control observations

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 and which is unknown to you.

Independence

Please refer to Appendix B for our update on Independence.





Audit issues and approach

Revenue Recognition

What are our conclusions?

Our testing has not identified any material misstatements from revenue and expenditure recognition.

Overall our audit work did not identify any material issues or unusual transactions to indicate any misreporting of the financial position.

What is the risk?

Risk of fraud in revenue recognition

Under ISA240 there is a presumed risk that revenue may be misstated due to improper recognition of revenue. We have rebutted this risk for all revenue streams expect for income from fees and charges.

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 rebutted this risk for personnel costs and believe that the risk presents itself only in operational expenditure costs.



What did we do?

- We reviewed and tested revenue and expenditure recognition policies;
- We reviewed accounting estimates for evidence of management bias. This included testing of expenditure accruals and provisions;
- We reviewed the financial statements for evidence of significant or unusual transactions. No such transactions were identified;
- We tested a sample of income and expenditure transactions from material revenue streams including year-end debtor and creditor balances:
- We tested cut-off of income and expenditure at the year-end;
 and
- We conducted testing to identify any unrecorded liabilities at the year-end.



Audit issues and approach

Management override

What are our conclusions?

We have not identified any material weaknesses in controls or evidence of material management override.

We have not identified any instances of inappropriate judgements being applied.

We did not identify any other transactions during our audit which appeared unusual or outside the normal course of business

What is the risk?

Risk of management override

As identified in ISA 240, management is in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of its ability to manipulate accounting records directly or indirectly and to prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise seem to be operating effectively. We identify and respond to this fraud risk on every audit engagement.

Significant Risk

What did we do?

- We tested the appropriateness of journal entries recorded in the general ledger and other adjustments made in preparing the financial statements;
- We tested a sample of journal entries across the year based on appropriate risk based criteria to identify potential manipulation of revenue:
- ► We reviewed accounting estimates for evidence of management bias as identified in the response to revenue recognition;
- We evaluated the business rationale for any significant unusual transactions. No such transactions were identified; and
- We reviewed the accounting adjustments processed and disclosed in the Movement in Reserves Statement and supporting notes.



Audit issues and approach

Other Financial Statement Risks	What we did	Our Findings
Joint Arrangements The PCC/Group participates in collaborative arrangements with Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire.	 We reviewed the underlying allocation of expenditure in the financial statements for Leicestershire to ensure that they accounted correctly for their own proportion of the collaboration only 	From the audit procedures carried out we are satisfied that the balances in relation to the collaborations are free from material misstatement.
Financial statements presentation - Expenditure and funding analysis and Comprehensive income and expenditure statement Amendments have been made to the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2016/17 (the code) this year changing the way the financial statements are presented. The new reporting requirements impact the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) and the Movement in Reserves Statement (MiRS), and include the introduction of the new 'Expenditure and Funding Analysis' note as a result of the 'Telling the Story' review of the presentation of local authority financial statements.	 We reviewed the expenditure and funding analysis, CIES and new notes to ensure disclosures are in line with the code We reviewed the analysis of how these figures are derived, how the ledger system has been re-mapped to reflect the Police Force's organisational structure and how overheads are apportioned across the service areas reported. We agreed the restated comparative figures back to the Police Force's segmental analysis and supporting working papers. 	From the audit procedures carried out we are satisfied that the disclosures are consistent with the code requirements and are free from material misstatement.
Valuation of Property, Plant & Equipment The Police Force has a large and complex asset base that makes a significant proportion of its balance sheet and has various capital projects in place.	 We reviewed and tested the instructions and completeness of information provided to the valuer; We reviewed the classification of assets revalued during the year and ensured the correct valuation methodology has been applied; We considered the approach adopted by the valuer and their findings including consideration of a high level review of the valuer undertaken by a third party appointed by PSAA; and We substantively tested a sample of revalued assets to confirm that valuations are appropriately reflected in the financial statements and that the correct accounting treatment has been applied. 	From the audit procedures carried out we are satisfied that the valuation of Property, Plant and Equipment in the financial statements is not materially misstated.



Pension

The need to retain and reward staff with attractive retirement benefits creates pressure on the Police Force to ensure pension contributions are adequate to meet each scheme's liabilities over the longer term. The Police Force participates in the Local Government Pension Scheme. The volatility in global investment markets and the associated impact on scheme surpluses/deficits creates the risk of failure to maintain a financially robust pension provision for staff

- We engaged an expert to review the assumptions and estimates used by the fund Actuary for reasonableness:
- We considered the independence and expertise of the fund actuary
- We obtained assurance from the pension fund auditor that proper arrangements are in place to support and administer the fund; and
- We reviewed of the pension fund disclosures in the financial statements to confirm consistency with the report of the Actuary and that accounting treatment is in line with IAS 19

From the audit procedures completed have given us assurance that the pension disclosures in the financial statements are not materially misstated.

(Subject to assurance letter from Leicestershire County Pension Fund Auditor)



Draft audit report

Our opinion on the financial statements

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER FOR LEICESTERSHIRE

Opinion on the Police and Crime Commissioner for Leicestershire financial statements

We have audited the financial statements of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Leicestershire for the year ended 31 March 2017 under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014. The financial statements comprise the:

- Police and Crime Commissioner for Leicestershire and Group Movement in Reserves Statement:
- Police and Crime Commissioner for Leicestershire and Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement;
- Police and Crime Commissioner for Leicestershire and Group Balance Sheet:
- Police and Crime Commissioner for Leicestershire and Group Cash Flow Statement:
- Police and Crime Commissioner for Leicestershire Pension Fund Account Statements; and
- related notes 1 to 42.

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 2016/17.

This report is made solely to the Police and Crime Commissioner for Leicestershire 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 Police and Crime Commissioner for Leicestershire, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of the Chief Finance Officer and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities for the Accounts set out on page 8, the Chief Finance Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, 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 2016/17, and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Police and Crime Commissioner for Leicestershire and Group's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Chief Finance Officer; and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

Draft audit report (continued)

Our opinion on the financial statements

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Financial Report2016/17 to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Leicestershire and Group as at 31 March 2017 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 2016/17.

Opinion on other matters

In our opinion, the information given in the [name of the document that the financial statements are published in the Annual Financial Report2016/17 for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

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 entity;
- 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

Conclusion on the Police and Crime Commissioner's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources Police and Crime Commissioner's responsibilities

The Police and Crime Commissioner 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.



Draft audit report (continued)

Our opinion on the financial statements

Auditor's responsibilities

We are required under Section 20(1)(c) of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 to satisfy ourselves that the Police and Crime Commissioner 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 (NAO) 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 Police and Crime Commissioner 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.

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 (C&AG) in November 2016, as to whether the PCC 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 the PCC put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2017.

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, the PCC had put in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.

Conclusion

On the basis of our work, having regard to the guidance issued by the C&AG in November 2016, we are satisfied that, in all significant respects, PCC put in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Certificate

We certify that we have completed the audit of the accounts of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Leicestershire 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.

Stephen Clark (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Appointed Auditor Birmingham

Draft audit report (continued)

Our opinion on the financial statements

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE CHIEF CONSTABLE OF Leicestershire

Opinion on the Chief Constable for Leicestershire financial statements

We have audited the financial statements of the Chief Constable of Leicestershire for the year ended 31 March 2017 under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014. The financial statements comprise the:

- Chief Constable of Leicestershire Movement in Reserves Statement:
- Chief Constable of Leicestershire Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement;
- Chief Constable of Leicestershire Balance Sheet:
- Chief Constable of Leicestershire Cash Flow Statement and the related notes 1 to 22; and
- Chief Constable of Leicestershire Pension Fund Account.

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 2016/17.

This report is made solely to the Chief Constable of Leicestershire 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 Chief Constable of Leicestershire, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of the Chief Finance Officer and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities for the Accounts set out on page 9, the Chief Finance Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, 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 2016/17, and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Chief Constable of Leicestershire circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Chief Finance Officer; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Financial Report2016/17to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.



Draft audit report (continued)

Our opinion on the financial statements

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Chief Constable of Leicestershire as at 31 March 2017 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 2016/17.

Opinion on other matters

In our opinion, the information given in the Annual Financial Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we report by exception

We report if

- in our opinion the annual governance statement is misleading or inconsistent with other information forthcoming from the audit or our knowledge of the entity;
- 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

Conclusion on the Chief Constable's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources

Chief Constable's responsibilities

The Chief Constable 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

We are required under Section 20(1)(c) of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 to satisfy ourselves that the Chief Constable of Leicestershire 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 (NAO) 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 Chief Constable 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 Chief Constable's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources are operating effectively.



Draft audit report (continued)

Our opinion on the financial statements

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 (C&AG) in November 2016, as to whether the Chief Constable 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 the Chief Constable put in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2017.

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, the Chief Constable had put in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.

Conclusion

On the basis of our work, having regard to the guidance issued by the C&AG in November 2016, we are satisfied that, in all significant respects, Chief Constable put in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Certificate

We certify that we have completed the audit of the accounts of the Chief Constable of Leicestershire 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.

Stephen Clark (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Appointed Auditor Birmingham



Audit Differences

Audit differences

In any audit, we may identify misstatements between amounts we believe <u>should</u> be recorded in the financial statements and disclosures and amounts <u>actually</u> 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

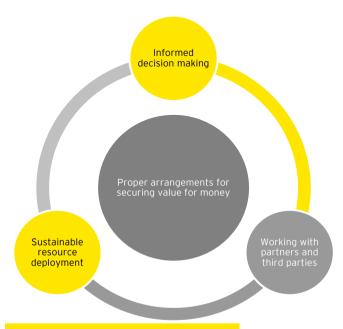
We have included all known amounts greater than £170,000 relating to The Police & Crime Commissioner for Leicestershire and the Chief Constable for Leicestershire Group below, which have been corrected by management

• Misclassification: £641k was accounted for as a payment in advance when it met the definition of a short term payable.

There were no uncorrected misstatements.



Value for Money



Economy, efficiency and effectiveness

We must consider whether you have 'proper arrangements' to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in your use of resources. This is known as our value for money conclusion.

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 use the CIPFA/SOLACE framework for local government to ensure that our assessment is made against an already existing mandatory framework which you use in documents such as your Annual Governance Statement.

Overall conclusion

We did not identify any significant risks around these criteria

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





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 Annual Financial Reports 2016/17 for both the PCC and CC 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 Annual Financial Reports 2016/17 for both the PCC and CC 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 are currently concluding our work in this area and will report any matters arising to the Audit Committee.



Other reporting issues

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 PCC and CC'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;
- ► Going concern; and
- Consideration of laws and regulations;

We have no issues to report.





07

Assessment of Control Environment



Assessment of Control Environment

Assessment of control environment

Financial controls

It is the responsibility of the PCC and CC 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 PCC and CC 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 therefore 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.





Appendix A

Required communications with the JARAP

There are certain communications that we must provide to the JARAP. We have done this by:

		Our Reporting to you
Required communications	What is reported?	When and where
Terms of engagement	Confirmation by the audit 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.
Planning and audit approach	Communication of the planned scope and timing of the audit, including any limitations.	17 March 2017 Audit Plan
Significant findings from the audit	 Our view of the 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 Findings and issues around the opening balance on initial audits (delete if not an initial audit) 	2016/17 Audit Results Report
Going concern	Events or conditions identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, including: ► 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	No conditions or events were identified, either individually or together to raise any doubt about the PCC or CC's ability to continue for the 12 months from the date of our report
Misstatements	 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 Significant corrected misstatements, in writing 	2016/17 Audit Results Report



Appendix A

		Our Reporting to you
Required communications	What is reported?	When and where
Fraud	 Asking the audit committee whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud affecting the Authority Unless all those charged with governance are involved in managing the entity, any fraud identified or information obtained indicating that a fraud may exist involving: (a) management; (b) employees with significant roles in internal control; or (c) others where the fraud results in a material misstatement in the financial statements. A discussion of any other matters related to fraud, relevant to audit Committee responsibility. 	We have asked management and those charged with governance about arrangements to prevent or detect fraud. We have not become aware of any fraud or illegal acts during our audit.
Related parties	Significant matters arising during the audit in connection with the Authority's related parties including, where applicable: ► Non-disclosure by management ► Inappropriate authorisation and approval of transactions ► Disagreement over disclosures ► Non-compliance with laws and/or regulations ► Difficulty in identifying the party that ultimately controls the entity	We have no matters to report
Subsequent events	► Where appropriate, asking the audit committee whether any subsequent events have occurred that might affect the financial statements.	We have asked management and those charged with governance. We have no matters to report
Other information	► Where material inconsistencies are identified in other information included in the document containing the financial statements, but management refuses to make the revision.	We have no matters to report
External confirmations	 Management's refusal for us to request confirmations We were unable to obtain relevant and reliable audit evidence from other procedures. 	We have received all requested confirmations
Consideration of laws and/or regulations	 Audit findings of non-compliance where it is material and believed to be intentional. This communication is subject to compliance with legislation on "tipping off" Asking the audit committee about possible instances of non-compliance with laws and/or regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements, and known to the audit committee. 	We have asked management and those charged with governance. We have not identified any material instances or noncompliance with laws and regulations



Appendix A

		Our Reporting to you
Required communications	What is reported?	When and where
Significant deficiencies in internal controls identified during the audit	► Significant deficiencies in internal controls identified during the audit.	2016/17 Audit Results Report
Independence	Communication of all significant facts and matters that have a bearing on EY's objectivity and independence. Communicating key elements of the audit engagement partner's consideration of independence and objectivity such as: ► The principal threats ► Safeguards adopted and their effectiveness ► An overall assessment of threats and safeguards ► Information on the firm's general policies and processes for maintaining objectivity and independence Communications whenever significant judgments are made about threats to objectivity or independence and the appropriateness of safeguards,	17 March 2017 Audit Plan 2016/17 Audit Results Report
Fee Reporting	Breakdown of fee information when the audit plan is agreed Breakdown of fee information at the completion of the audit Any non-audit work	17 March 2017 Audit Plan 2016/17 Audit Results Report
Certification work	Summary of certification work	2016/17 Certification Report



Appendix B

Independence



We confirm that there are no changes in our assessment of independence since our confirmation in our audit planning board report dated 17 March 2017.

We complied with the APB 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 which you should review, as well as us. It is important that you and your Audit Committee consider the facts known to you and come to a view. If you would like to discuss any matters concerning our independence, we will be pleased to do this at the meeting of the Audit Committee on 17 August 2017.

As part of our reporting on our independence, we set out below a summary of the fees paid for the year ended 31 March 2017.

We confirm that we have not undertaken non-audit work outside the PSAA Code requirements. We have adopted the necessary safeguards in completing this work and complied with Auditor Guidance Note 1 issued by the NAO in December 2016

	Planned 2016/17 Fee	Final fee for 2016/17
PCC for Leicestershire opinion Audit and VFM Conclusion	£32,430	£32,430
CC for Leicestershire opinion Audit and VFM Conclusion	£15,000	£15,000
Audit of Joint Arrangements for opinion	£5,000	£5,000

All fees exclude VAT.

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