

Risk, Audit and Governance Committee

21 July 2026

Agenda item number 9

External Audit

Report by Director of Resources

Summary

This report appends Ernst & Young LLP (EY) Audit planning report for 2025/26.

Recommendation

To note the Audit Plan for 2025/26.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. This report covers the Audit Plan for 2025/26.
- 1.2. David Riglar, Partner from EY will be in attendance to present this item and answer any questions.

2. Audit Planning Report 2025/26

- 2.1. Appendix 1 contains the Audit Plan for 2025/26 Statement of Accounts. This will be the third audit delivered under phase 2 of the Government's reset and this is highlighted on pages 5 and 6.
- 2.2. Page 8 and 9 highlights key risks that the audit will focus on. This includes management override of controls, inappropriate capitalisation of revenue expenditure, valuation of land and buildings and pension valuation. These risks remain consistent with those set out in the 2024/25 Audit Plan.
- 2.3. A timeline for the 2025/26 audit is on page 27 and fees are set out on page 35. The scale fee is consistent with that published by the PSAA on 26 November 2025 and has been included in the budget. Any additional works identified required will increase the total amount charged.

Author: Emma Krelle

Date of report: 26 June 2026

Background papers: Draft Statement of Accounts 2025/26

[Broads Plan](#) strategic objectives: All

Appendix 1 – [Audit Planning Report 2025/26](#)

Broads Authority

Audit planning report

Year ended 31 March 2026

17 April 2026



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The Members
Risk, Audit and Governance Committee
Broads Authority
Yare House
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Norwich
NR1 1RY

17 April 2026

Dear Risk, Audit and Governance Committee Members

Audit planning report 2025/26

We are pleased to attach our audit planning report for the forthcoming meeting of the Risk, Audit and Governance Committee. The purpose of this report is to provide the Risk, Audit and Governance Committee (the Committee) of Broads Authority (the Authority) with a basis to review our proposed audit approach and scope for the 2025/26 audit, in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014, the National Audit Office's 2024 Code of Audit Practice, the Statement of Responsibilities issued by Public Sector Audit Appointments (PSAA) Ltd, auditing standards, and other professional requirements.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of Risk, Audit and Governance Committee and management, and is not intended to be, and should not be used, by anyone other than these specified parties.

We welcome the opportunity to discuss this report with you on 21 July 2026 as well as understand whether there are other matters which you consider may influence our audit.

Yours faithfully

David Riglar

Partner

For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP

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Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd (PSAA) issued the 'Statement of responsibilities of auditors and audited bodies'. It is available from the PSAA website (<https://www.psaa.co.uk/managing-audit-quality/statement-of-responsibilities-of-auditors-and-audited-bodies/statement-of-responsibilities-of-auditors-and-audited-bodies-from-2023-24-audits/>). 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 and further guidance (updated October 2025)' issued by the PSAA ([Terms of appointment and further guidance from 1 October 2025 – 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 2024 (the NAO Code) and in legislation, and covers matters of practice and procedure which are of a recurring nature.

This report is made solely to the **Risk, Audit and Governance Committee** of Broads Authority. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the **Risk, Audit and Governance Committee** of Broads Authority those matters we are required to state to them in this report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the **Risk, Audit and Governance Committee** of Broads Authority for this report or for the opinions we have formed. It should not be provided to any third-party without our prior written consent.



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Overview of our 2025/26 audit strategy

2025/26 audit strategy overview: Rebuilding Assurance

The purpose of this report

As the Authority's body charged with governance, the Risk, Audit and Governance Committee plays a crucial role in ensuring assurance over both the quality of the draft financial statements prepared by management and the Authority's wider arrangements to support a timely and efficient audit. Failure to achieve this will significantly increase the level of resources required to fulfil our respective responsibilities.

As part of our responsibilities, we assess and report on the adequacy of the Authority's external financial reporting arrangements, as well as the effectiveness of the Risk, Audit and Governance Committee in fulfilling its role within those arrangements as part of our Value for Money assessment. Our ability to complete the audit is dependent on the timely formulation of appropriately supported accounting judgements, provision of accurate and relevant supporting evidence, access to the finance team and management's responsiveness to issues identified during the audit. Wherever necessary, we will consider invoking other statutory reporting powers to highlight any weaknesses in these arrangements. We direct Risk, Audit and Governance Committee members and officers to the Public Sector Audit Appointment Limited's Statement of Responsibilities (paragraphs 26-28) for expectations on preparing financial statements (see Appendix A).

Our shared strategy to rebuild assurance

We are now in Phase 2 of the implementation of the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government's (MHCLG) measures to address the backlog facing local government audit. Throughout 2023/24 and 2024/25, we have applied a structured, risk-based prioritisation approach to local government audits to support a return to unqualified audit opinions wherever feasible, while still meeting statutory backstop requirements. Our approach recognises that recovery depends heavily on the Authority's own capacity and preparedness and that audit effort must be targeted where it can deliver meaningful assurance.

Management has overall responsibility for leading and sustaining the Authority's recovery from a disclaimed audit opinion. This includes ensuring that the financial statements are prepared in accordance with proper practices and supported by complete, accurate and timely audit evidence.

To deliver this, it is essential that management:

- Provide high quality working papers and ensure that all audit evidence is complete, consistent and readily accessible;
- Allocate sufficient, knowledgeable resources throughout the audit cycle;
- Actively engage with auditors, promptly addressing findings and resolving weaknesses in financial reporting arrangements; and
- Communicate transparently with the Risk, Audit and Governance Committee, as Those Charged with Governance, ensuring that Committee members have clear visibility of risks, progress and emerging issues.

In line with the National Audit Office's Local Audit Reset and Recovery Implementation Guidance (LARRIGs) - and specifically the guidance on rebuilding assurance following a disclaimed opinion - management must support the restoration of reliable opening balances and enable a phased progression from disclaimed to qualified and ultimately unmodified audit opinions. Achieving this requires sustained delivery of the "natural rebuild," through the completion of all planned audit procedures across successive annual cycles, alongside targeted work to rebuild assurance over historical balances, including both usable and unusable reserves, where cumulative gaps in evidence present the most significant challenges.

2025/26 audit strategy overview: Rebuilding Assurance

Our shared strategy to rebuild assurance (cont'd)

Appendix A explains the expected timeline to full assurance set out within the NAO's LARRIG 01 guidance, along with our assessment of the Authority's status. During 2023/24 and 2024/25, the focus of the rebuild process has been on this "natural" rebuild, to complete all planned audit procedures for each respective audit year. As we set out in Appendix A, as all planned audit procedures for the 2023/24 and 2024/25 audits were completed, the Authority's "natural rebuild" is now well progressed.

As part of our interim audit procedures for 2025/26, we will undertake a detailed risk assessment to evaluate the risk of material misstatement in the opening reserves balances at 1 April 2025, and to assess management's readiness to support the historic rebuild process over transactions and balances in 2022/23 that were not subject to audit. This work is expected to be completed by 30 June 2026 and is essential to determining whether the pre-2023/24 gaps in assurance - particularly those relating to reserves and property, plant and equipment additions - can be sufficiently addressed to support future progression towards an unqualified audit opinion.

We will discuss the outcome of our risk assessment over the opening reserves balances with management to confirm our planned approach for 2025/26. Before we commence our audit procedures, it will be essential for management to have completed the necessary review and reconciliation of both usable and unusable reserves, and to be able to provide assurance to Those Charged with Governance that these balances are accurate, supportable, and properly documented. This reflects management's primary responsibility for preparing the financial statements and the underlying evidence base; the audit process is not the first line of defence.

It is therefore critical that management ensure they can provide high quality working papers, robust audit evidence, and resolve the underlying issues identified in prior years as part of the 2025/26 audit cycle. This will be essential to avoid any further delay in the eventual process for rebuilding assurance over the Authority's historic position.

Preparedness for audit

Our ability to complete the audit is dependent on the timely formulation of appropriately supported accounting judgements, provision of accurate and relevant supporting evidence, access to the finance team and management's responsiveness to issues identified during the audit. Our 2024/25 reporting included our assessment of the effectiveness of the Authority's arrangements to support the external audit process across a range of relevant measures (reproduced in Appendix A). We concluded that improvements were required in relation to the quality of working papers and supporting evidence and volume of misstatements in disclosure.

We will continue to report on our assessment of the quality of the Authority's financial statements' preparation and support, to support ongoing transparency of the audit process to those charged with governance, and to facilitate benchmarking and tracking of progress in future years.

Scope of our audit

In accordance with the NAO Code, our primary objectives are to conduct work that supports the delivery of our audit report to the Authority. Additionally, we aim to ensure that the Authority has established proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in its use of resources, as mandated by relevant legislation and the requirements of the NAO Code. We will issue an Audit Results Report that summarises our opinion on the financial statements by 31 January 2027 and other procedures required by the Code. This includes our assessment of the control environment, including our follow up of the recommendations that we made in 2024/25 (refer to Appendix C). In addition, our Auditor's Annual Report will conclude on whether the Authority has put in place 'proper arrangements' to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness on its use of resources and report a commentary on those arrangements.

2025/26 audit strategy overview: Rebuilding Assurance

Timeline

An audit timetable has been agreed with management. In Section 07 we include a provisional timeline for the audit. It is essential that all parties collaborate to ensure compliance with this timeline.

Our independence considerations

Please refer to Appendix B for our update on independence.

2025/26 audit strategy overview: Audit risks and materiality

Audit risks and areas of focus

The purpose of our audit is to obtain reasonable assurance to express an opinion about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. There is one significant change to the scoping for the audit of the 2025/26 financial statements, relating to the implementation of CIPFA's Bulletin 22 in relation to the valuation of Property, Plant and Equipment. We have also downgraded our risk on valuation of property, plant and equipment, and removed our risk over the implementation of IFRS16 now the standard has been implemented successfully.

The following 'dashboard' summarises the significant accounting and auditing matters outlined in this report. It seeks to provide the Risk, Audit and Governance Committee with an overview of our initial risk identification for the upcoming audit and any changes in risks identified in the current year.

Risk/area of focus	Risk identified	Change from PY	Details
Presumptive risk of management override of controls	Fraud risk	No change in risk or focus	There is a risk that the financial statements as a whole are not free from material misstatement whether caused by fraud or error. We perform mandatory procedures regardless of specifically identified fraud risks.
Risk of fraud in revenue and expenditure recognition, through inappropriate capitalisation of revenue expenditure	Fraud risk	No change in risk or focus	Under ISA 240 there is a presumed risk that revenue may be misstated due to improper revenue recognition. In the public sector, this requirement is modified by Practice Note 10 issued by the Financial Reporting Council, which states that auditors should also consider the risk that material misstatements may occur by the manipulation of expenditure recognition. We have assessed the risk is most likely to occur through the inappropriate capitalisation of revenue expenditure.
Valuation of Property, Plant and Equipment	Inherent risk	Decrease in risk or focus	In the 2025/26 financial statements, the Authority will be required to apply CIPFA Bulletin 22 which reassesses the current regime of valuation for non-investment assets across the public sector. The guidance mandates a quinquennial revaluation or a five-year rolling programme for formal valuations, supported by annual indexation in the intervening years. Successful implementation will depend on the Authority ensuring that their existing valuation programme is adapted in line with the guidance and that appropriate indices are selected to be applied in intervening years. The risk has decreased from the prior year as there has been no change in valuer and no indicators of increased estimation uncertainty. In the prior year, the appointment of a new valuer increased judgement and uncertainty, leading to a significant risk classification. We have determined that the valuation approach remains consistent to the prior year, where audit work did not identify any significant issues and the assumptions used were considered reasonable. Therefore, the risk has been reassessed as an inherent risk.

2025/26 audit strategy overview: Audit risks and materiality

Audit risks and areas of focus (cont'd)			
Risk/area of focus	Risk identified	Change from PY	Details
Valuation of pension liability	Inherent risk	No change in risk or focus	Accounting for the Authority's participation in the Norfolk Pension Fund involves significant estimation and judgement, including financial and demographic assumptions. There is a risk that the net pension liability recognised is materially misstated, as its recognition and measurement is subject to significant management judgement, including the application of the IAS 19 asset ceiling and the assessment of the Authority's ability to realise future economic benefits. The Authority engages an actuary to undertake the calculations on their behalf. ISAs (UK) 500 and 540 require us to undertake procedures on the use of management experts and the assumptions underlying fair value estimates.

Materiality		
Materiality has been set at £0.2m, which represents 2% of total gross expenditure in 2025/26. This planning materiality is based on the first 9 months of data, which has then been annualised (2024/25: £0.19 million, 2%).	Performance materiality has been set at £0.15m, which represents 75% of planning materiality.	We will report all uncorrected misstatements relating to the income statement and balance sheet that have an effect on income and misstatements in the OCI over £0.01m. Other misstatements identified will be communicated to the extent that they merit the attention of the Risk, Audit and Governance Committee.

2025/26 audit strategy overview: Value for Money

Our risk assessment

Under the NAO Code we are required to:

- Satisfy ourselves that the Authority has made proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources, having regard to [NAO AGN 03](#);
- Design work to provide sufficient assurance to support reporting against the Code's specified reporting criteria outlined below; and
- Apply a risk-based approach to our work, informed by sector knowledge, the annual governance statement, evidence from the financial statements audit and relevant work of other bodies.

In undertaking our risk assessment, we obtain an understanding of the key processes the Authority has in place, including financial management, risk management and partnership working arrangements. Our [Auditor's Annual Report], which will be issued before 30 November 2026 will include a summary of our commentary on the arrangements in place against each of the three value for money criteria and recommendations raised as a result of any significant weaknesses identified. A key part of our work will be the follow up of previous recommendations to provide the Committee with assurance on the pace of planned improvements.

	 Financial sustainability How the Authority plans and manages its resources to ensure it can continue to deliver its services.	 Governance How the Authority ensures that it makes informed decisions and properly manages its risks.	 Improving economy, efficiency and effectiveness How the Authority uses information about its costs and performance to improve the way it manages and delivers its services.
Risks of significant weaknesses in arrangements identified in 2025/26:	▪ No risks of significant weakness identified in our initial risk assessment.	▪ No risks of significant weakness identified in our initial risk assessment.	▪ No risks of significant weakness identified in our initial risk assessment.
Recommendations identified in 2024/25:	▪ No recommendations identified in 2024/25.	▪ No recommendations identified in 2024/25.	▪ No recommendations identified in 2024/25.



02 Audit risks

Our response to significant risks

We have set out the significant risks (including fraud risks denoted by*) identified for the current year audit along with the rationale and expected audit approach. The risks identified below may change to reflect any significant findings or subsequent issues we identify during the audit.

Presumptive risk of management override of controls*

What is the risk, and the key judgements and estimates?

In accordance with ISA 240, the presumptive risk of management override of controls is present at every entity and we design the appropriate procedures to consider such risk.

- Management has the primary responsibility to prevent and detect fraud. It is important that management, with the oversight of those charged with governance, has put in place a culture of ethical behaviour and a strong control environment that both deters and prevents fraud.
- Our responsibility is to plan and perform audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free of material misstatements whether caused by error or fraud.

We consider this risk to be relevant to the Authority.

Our response: Key areas of challenge and professional judgement

In order to address the risks outlined we will carry out a range of procedures including:

- Identifying fraud risks during the planning stages.
- Inquiry of management about risks of fraud and the controls put in place to address those risks.
- Understanding the oversight given by those charged with governance of management's processes over fraud.
- Discussing with those charged with governance the risks of fraud in the entity, including those risks that are specific to the entity's business sector (those that may arise from economic industry and operating conditions).
- Considering whether there are any fraud risk factors associated with related party relationships and transactions and if so, whether they give rise to a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.
- Considering the effectiveness of management's controls designed to address the risk of fraud and determining an appropriate strategy to address those identified risks of fraud.
- Performing mandatory procedures regardless of specifically identified fraud risks, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments in the preparation of the financial statements.
- Undertaking procedures to identify significant unusual transactions.
- Considering whether management bias was present in the key accounting estimates and judgements in the financial statements.

Having evaluated this risk, we have considered whether we need to perform other audit procedures not referred to above. We concluded that those procedures included under 'Inappropriate capitalisation of revenue expenditure' are required.

Our response to significant risks

Inappropriate capitalisation of revenue expenditure*

Financial statement impact	What is the risk, and the key judgements and estimates?	Our response: Key areas of challenge and professional judgement
We have assessed that the risk of misreporting revenue outturn in the financial statements is most likely to be achieved through: - Revenue expenditure being inappropriately recognised as capital expenditure at the point it is posted to the general ledger. - Expenditure being inappropriately transferred by journal from revenue to capital codes on the general ledger at the end of the year. If this were to happen it would have the impact of understating revenue expenditure and overstating Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) additions in the financial statements.	Under ISA 240 there is a presumed risk that revenue may be misstated due to improper revenue recognition. In the public sector, this requirement is modified by Practice Note 10 issued by the Financial Reporting Council, which states that auditors should also consider the risk that material misstatements may occur by the manipulation of expenditure recognition. We have assessed the risk is most likely to occur through the inappropriate capitalisation of revenue expenditure. We consider this risk to be relevant to the Authority.	In order to address the risks outlined we will carry out a range of procedures including: - Testing Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) additions to ensure that the expenditure incurred and capitalised is clearly capital in nature; - Assessing whether the capitalised spend clearly enhances or extends the useful life of asset rather than simply repairing or maintaining the asset on which it is incurred; - Considering whether any development or other related costs that have been capitalised are reasonable to capitalize, i.e., the costs incurred are directly attributable to bringing the asset into operational use; and - Seeking to identify and understand the basis for any significant journals transferring expenditure from revenue to capital codes on the general ledger at the end of the year.

Other areas of audit focus

We have identified other areas of the audit, that have not been classified as significant risks, but are still important when considering the risks of material misstatement to the financial statements and disclosures and therefore may be key audit matters that we will include in our audit report.

Financial statement impact	What is the risk, and the key judgements and estimates?	Our response: Key areas of challenge and professional judgement
Valuation of Property, Plant and Equipment		
The fair value of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) represents a significant balance in the Authority's accounts and is subject to valuation changes, impairment reviews and depreciation charges. At 31 March 2025, the net book value of land and buildings was £5.02 million. Management is required to make material judgemental inputs and apply estimation techniques to calculate the year end balances recorded in the Balance Sheet. ISAs (UK and Ireland) 500 and 540 require us to undertake procedures on the use of management experts and the assumptions underlying fair value estimates.	In the 2025/26 financial statements the Authority will be required to apply CIPFA Bulletin 22 which reassesses the current regime of valuation for non-investment assets across the public sector. The guidance mandates a quinquennial revaluation or a five-year rolling programme for formal valuations, supported by annual indexation in the intervening years.	In response to the risk, we will: ▪ Review and assess management's assessment and planned approach to CIPFA Bulletin 22, in the context of other challenges in the application. In particular considering the appropriateness of indices applied to assets not revalued during intervening years and triggers for revaluation; ▪ Review and appraise the work performed by the Authority's valuer, including the adequacy of the scope of the work performed, their professional capabilities and the results of their work; ▪ Sample test key asset information used by the valuers in performing their valuation (e.g. floor plans to support price per square metre); ▪ Consider the involvement of EY internal specialists to challenge the work performed by the Authority's valuers; ▪ Assess any changes to useful economic lives against the most recent valuer assessments; ▪ Test accounting entries have been correctly processed in the financial statements; and ▪ Review and assess management's impairment assessment of ongoing and completed capital projects to ensure assets are held at an appropriate value.

Other areas of audit focus

Financial statement impact	What is the risk, and the key judgements and estimates?	Our response: Key areas of challenge and professional judgement
Valuation of Pension Liability		
The Authority's net pension liability is measured as the sum of the long-term payments due to members as they retire against the Authority's share of the Norfolk Pension Fund investments. At 31 March 2025 the Authority's net pension liability totalled £0.196 million.	The Local Authority Accounting Code of Practice and IAS19 require the Authority to make extensive disclosures within its financial statements regarding its membership of the Local Government Pension Scheme administered by the Authority. The Authority's pension fund deficit is a material estimated balance and the Code requires that this liability be disclosed on the Authority's balance sheet. The information disclosed is based on the IAS 19 report issued to the Authority by the actuary to the Authority. Accounting for this scheme involves significant estimation and judgement and therefore management engages an actuary to undertake the calculations on their behalf. ISAs (UK) 500 and 540 require us to undertake procedures on the use of management experts and the assumptions underlying fair value estimates.	In response to the risk, we will: ▪ Liaise with the auditor of Norfolk Pension Fund to obtain assurances over the information supplied to the actuary and confirm joint assurances in respect of employer and employee contributions; ▪ Liaise with the auditors of the Pension Fund over their testing of the data provided for the 2025 triennial valuation; ▪ Engage our actuarial specialists to assess the work of the actuary. This will involve a consideration of the net asset/liability and any calculation of the asset ceiling in accordance with IFRIC 14 where relevant; ▪ Assess the work of PwC, appointed to consider actuarial assumptions used at the year end for all local government sector bodies; ▪ Review and test the accounting entries and disclosures made within the Authority's financial statements in relation to IAS19; ▪ Engage our EY Pensions Consulting team to perform roll forward procedures and consider the calculation of the asset ceiling if applicable; and ▪ Consider the valuation and disclosure of unfunded liabilities, for which there are no plan assets to meet the pension liabilities. As part of our audit procedures, we will request that the Authority obtain an asset ceiling report from its actuaries. Our actuarial specialists will review the asset ceiling report to satisfy themselves that it is materially correct. Following review, we will also ensure that pension assets and liabilities are appropriately recorded within the Authority's financial statements.



03 Value for money

Value for money

Authority's responsibilities for value for money

The Authority is required to maintain an effective system of internal control that supports the achievement of its policies, aims and objectives while safeguarding and securing value for money from the public funds and other resources at its disposal.

As part of the material published with the financial statements, the Authority is required to bring together a commentary on the governance framework and how this has operated during the period in a governance statement. In preparing the governance statement, the Authority tailors the content to reflect its own individual circumstances, consistent with the requirements of the relevant accounting and reporting framework and having regard to any guidance issued in support of that framework. This includes a requirement to provide commentary on arrangements for securing value for money from the use of resources.

Auditor responsibilities

Under the NAO Code we are required to consider whether the Authority has put in place 'proper arrangements' to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness on its use of resources. The Code requires the auditor to design their work to provide them with sufficient assurance to enable them to report to the Authority a commentary against specified reporting criteria (see below) on the arrangements the Authority has in place to secure value for money through economic, efficient and effective use of its resources for the relevant period.

The specified reporting criteria are:



Financial sustainability

How the Authority plans and manages its resources to ensure it can continue to deliver its services.



Governance

How the Authority ensures that it makes informed decisions and properly manages its risks.



Improving economy, efficiency and effectiveness

How the Authority uses information about its costs and performance to improve the way it manages and delivers its services.

Value for money

Planning and identifying risks of significant weakness in value for money arrangements

The NAO's guidance notes require us to conduct a risk assessment that collects sufficient evidence to document our evaluation of the Authority's arrangements, allowing us to draft a commentary under the three reporting criteria. This involves identifying and reporting on any significant weaknesses in those arrangements and making appropriate recommendations. In considering the Authority's arrangements, we consider:

- The annual governance statement;
- Evidence of arrangements during the reporting period;
- Evidence obtained from our audit of the financial statements;
- The work of inspectorates and other bodies; and
- Any other evidence that we deem necessary to facilitate the performance of our statutory duties.

We then evaluate whether there is evidence indicating significant weaknesses in arrangements. According to the NAO's guidance, determining what constitutes a significant weakness and the extent of additional audit work required to address the risk is based on professional judgment. The NAO indicates that a weakness can be considered significant if it:

- Exposes, or could reasonably be expected to expose, the Authority to significant financial loss or risk;
- Leads to, or could reasonably be expected to lead to, significant impact on the quality or effectiveness of service or on the Authority's reputation or unlawful actions; or
- Identifies a failure to take action to address a previously identified significant weakness, such as failure to implement or achieve planned progress on action/improvement plans.

When planning work identifies a risk of significant weakness, the NAO's guidance requires us to consider the additional evidence needed to verify whether there is a significant weakness in arrangements. This involves conducting further procedures as necessary. We are required to report our planned procedures to the Risk, Audit and Governance Committee.

Reporting on value for money arrangements

If we determine that the Authority has not made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in its use of resources, the NAO Code mandates that we reference this by exception in the audit report on the financial statements.

Additionally, we are required to provide a commentary on the value for money arrangements in the Auditor's Annual Report. The NAO Code specifies that this commentary should be clear, readily understandable, and highlight any issues we wish to draw to the Authority's or the wider public's attention. This may include matters that are not considered significant weaknesses in arrangements but should still be brought to the Authority's attention. It will also cover details of any recommendations from the audit and the follow-up of previously issued recommendations, along with our assessment of their satisfactory implementation. Our 2025/26 Auditor's Annual Report must be issued in draft by 30 November 2026 to comply with the revised requirements of the NAO Code.

Value for money

Value for money risk assessment

We have completed our initial value for money planning, where we have considered:

- Our entity level controls and understanding the business assessment;
- The Authority's Risk Register and the Annual Governance Statement;
- Authority meeting minutes and our planning meetings with management;
- Key financial and budget information; and
- Key performance reports/internal audit reports.

As part of our initial planning work, we considered whether there were any risks of significant weakness in the body's arrangements for securing value for money that we needed to perform further procedures on. The risks we have identified are detailed on the table overleaf along with the further procedures we will perform. We will continue to review the body's arrangements and report.

Criteria	2024/25 judgements on arrangements	2025/26 risk assessment	2025/26 expected procedures to respond
Financial sustainability	No significant weaknesses were identified.	▪ Our VFM risk assessment is still in progress and subject to review.	▪ Not applicable.
Governance	No significant weaknesses were identified.	▪ Our VFM risk assessment is still in progress and subject to review.	▪ Not applicable.
Improving economy, efficiency and effectiveness	No significant weaknesses were identified.	▪ Our VFM risk assessment is still in progress and subject to review.	▪ Not applicable.

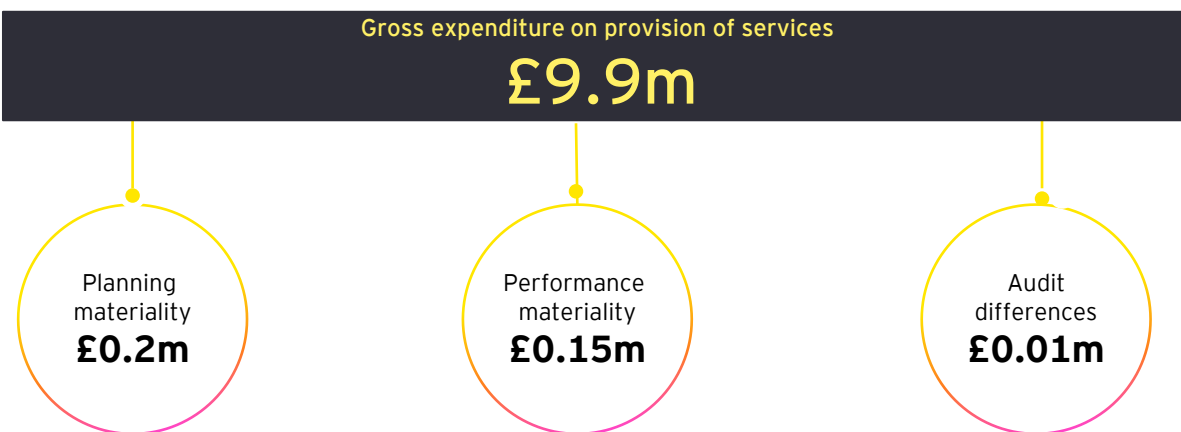


04 Audit materiality

Materiality

Authority materiality

For planning purposes, Authority materiality for 2025/26 has been set at £0.2 million. This represents 2% of the Authority's 2025/26 gross expenditure on provision of services. This is based on month 9 data, which has then been annualised. It will be reassessed throughout the audit process. The rationale for basing materiality on gross expenditure is that, for a public sector entity, users of the accounts expectations are focused on measuring expenditure and meeting planned targets. We have provided supplemental information about audit materiality in Appendix F.



We request that the Risk, Audit and Governance Committee confirm its understanding of, and agreement to, these materiality and reporting levels.

Key definitions

Planning materiality – The amount over which we anticipate misstatements would influence the economic decisions of a user of the financial statements.

Performance materiality – The amount we use to determine the extent of our audit procedures. We have set performance materiality at £0.15 million which represents 75% of planning materiality. Per our initial assessment, we do not believe there are errors that are indicative of pervasive errors throughout the financial statements or a higher likelihood of misstatement in other areas and have therefore used the higher end of 75% of our planning materiality.

Audit difference threshold – We will report to you all uncorrected misstatements over £0.01 million, relating to the income statement and balance sheet that have an effect on income and misstatements in the OCI.

Other uncorrected misstatements, such as reclassifications and misstatements in the cashflow or disclosures and corrected misstatements will be communicated to the extent that they merit the attention of the Risk, Audit and Governance Committee, or are important from a qualitative perspective.



05 Scope of our audit

Audit process and strategy

Objectives of our audit scoping

In accordance with the NAO Code, our primary objectives are to conduct work that supports the delivery of our audit report to the Authority. Additionally, we aim to ensure that the Authority has established proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in its use of resources, as mandated by relevant legislation and the requirements of the NAO Code. We will issue an audit report that covers:

1. Financial statement audit

Our opinion on the financial statements:

- Whether the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority and its expenditure and income for the period in question; and
- Whether the financial statements have been prepared properly in accordance with the relevant accounting and reporting framework as set out in legislation, applicable accounting standards or other direction.

Our opinion on other matters:

- Whether other information published together with the audited financial statements is consistent with the financial statements.

Other procedures required by the Code:

- Assess the Authority's requirement to submit Whole of Government Accounts schedules or returns. If submission is required, we will examine and report on the consistency of the Whole of Government Accounts schedules or returns with the body's audited financial statements for the relevant reporting period in line with the instructions issued by the National Audit Office.

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

We are required to consider whether the Authority has put in place 'proper arrangements' to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness on its use of resources and report a commentary on those arrangements.

Internal audit

We will review internal audit plans and the results of their work. We will reflect the findings from these reports, together with reports from any other work completed in the year, in our detailed audit plan, where they raise issues that could have an impact on the financial statements.

In 2024/25, the Authority's Internal Audit Annual Report gave an opinion of reasonable assurance over the arrangements in place.



06 Audit team

Audit team

Audit team leadership

The engagement team is led by David Riglar, who has overall responsibility for the performance of the audit and for the auditor’s report issued on behalf of EY.

Our approach to the use of specialists

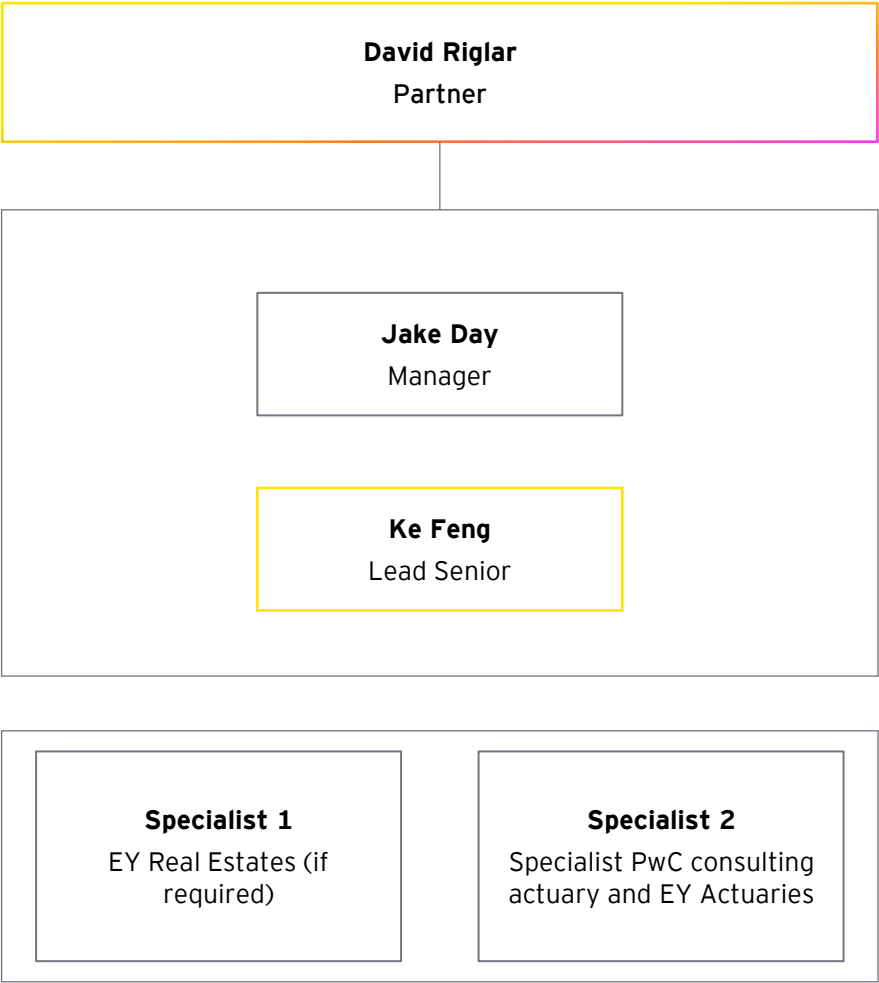
When auditing key judgements, we are often required to use the input and advice provided by specialists who have qualifications and expertise not possessed by the core audit team. The areas where EY specialists are expected to provide input for the current year audit are:

Area	Specialists
Valuation of Land and Buildings	Management Specialist - Bruton Knowles EY Real Estates (if deemed required)
Pensions disclosure	Management Specialist - Hymans Robertson PwC (Consulting Actuary to the NAO) EY Actuaries

In accordance with Auditing Standards, we will evaluate each specialist’s professional competence and objectivity, considering their qualifications, experience and available resources, together with the independence of the individuals performing the work.

We also consider the work performed by the specialist in light of our knowledge of the Authority’s business and processes and our assessment of audit risk in the particular area. For example, we would typically perform the following procedures:

- Analyse source data and make inquiries as to the procedures used by the specialist to establish whether the source data is relevant and reliable;
- Assess the reasonableness of the assumptions and methods used;
- Consider the appropriateness of the timing of when the specialist carried out the work; and
- Assess whether the substance of the specialist’s findings are properly reflected in the financial statements.





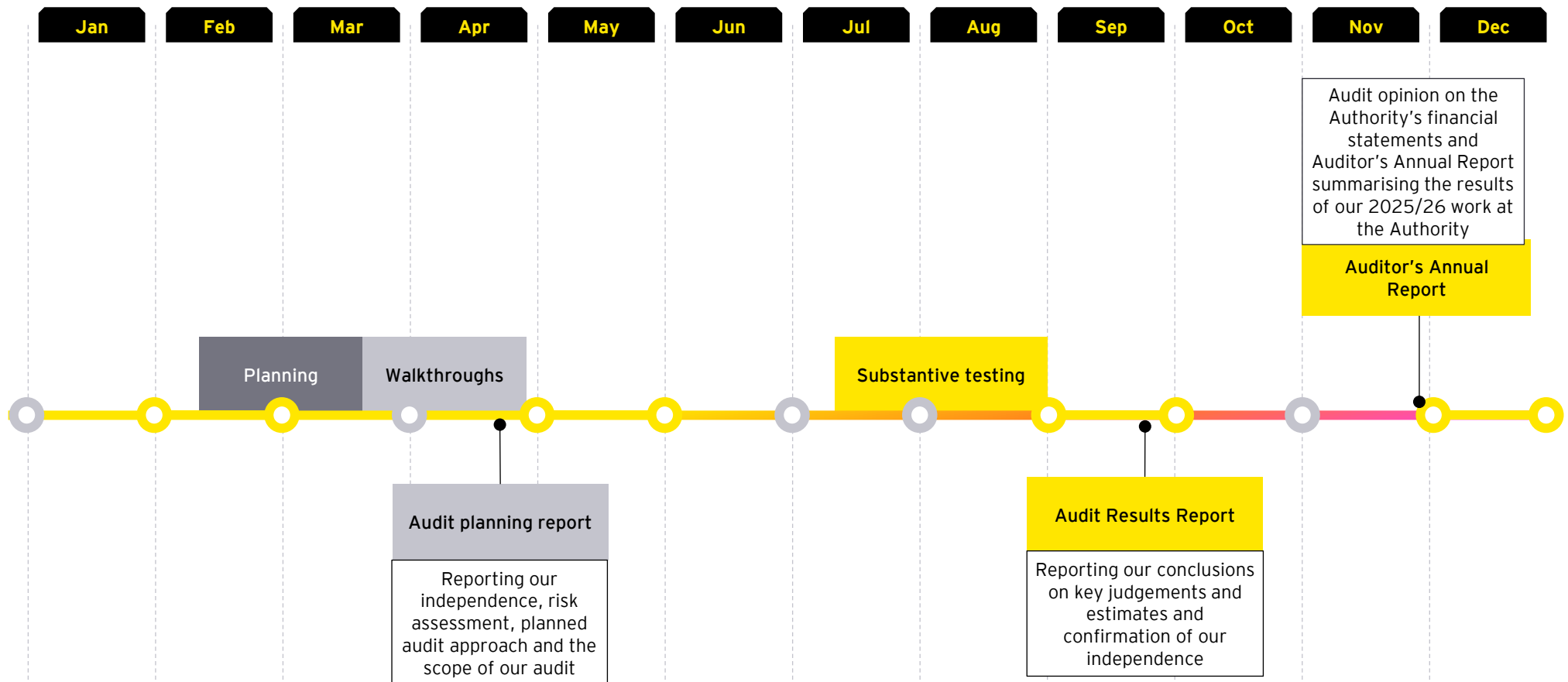
07 Audit timeline

Timetable of communication and deliverables

Timeline

Below is a timetable showing the key stages of the audit and the deliverables we have agreed to provide to you through the audit cycle in 2025/26.

From time to time matters may arise that require immediate communication with the Risk, Audit and Governance Committee and we will discuss them with the Committee Chair as appropriate. We will also provide updates on corporate governance and regulatory matters as necessary.





08 Appendices

Appendix A – Rebuilding assurance: Responsibilities

The Authority's responsibilities

As set out in Appendix B our fee is based on the assumption that the Authority complies with PSAA's Statement of Responsibilities of auditors and audited bodies. See <https://www.psaa.co.uk/managing-audit-quality/statement-of-responsibilities-of-auditors-and-audited-bodies/statement-of-responsibilities-of-auditors-and-audited-bodies-from-2023-24-audits/>. In particular, the Authority should have regard to paragraphs 26-28 of the Statement of Responsibilities which clearly set out what is expected of audited bodies in preparing their financial statements. We set out these paragraphs in full below:

Preparation of the statement of accounts

26. Audited bodies are expected to follow Good Industry Practice and applicable recommendations and guidance from CIPFA and, as applicable, other relevant organisations as to proper accounting procedures and controls, including in the preparation and review of working papers and financial statements.

27. In preparing their statement of accounts, audited bodies are expected to:

- Prepare realistic plans that include clear targets and achievable timetables for the production of the financial statements;
- Ensure that finance staff have access to appropriate resources to enable compliance with the requirements of the applicable financial framework, including having access to the current copy of the CIPFA/LASAAC Code, applicable disclosure checklists, and any other relevant CIPFA Codes.
- Assign responsibilities clearly to staff with the appropriate expertise and experience;
- Provide necessary resources to enable delivery of the plan;
- Maintain adequate documentation in support of the financial statements and, at the start of the audit, providing a complete set of working papers that provide an adequate explanation of the entries in those financial statements including the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the judgements and estimates made by management;
- Ensure that senior management monitors, supervises and reviews work to meet agreed standards and deadlines;
- Ensure that a senior individual at top management level personally reviews and approves the financial statements before presentation to the auditor; and
- During the course of the audit provide responses to auditor queries on a timely basis.

28. If draft financial statements and supporting working papers of appropriate quality are not available at the agreed start date of the audit, the auditor may be unable to meet the planned audit timetable, and the start date of the audit will be delayed.

Observations from 2024/25

As we have outlined in prior years, our ability to complete the audit is dependent on the timely formulation of appropriately supported accounting judgements, provision of accurate and relevant supporting evidence, access to the finance team and management's responsiveness to issues identified during the audit. We presented our views on the effectiveness of the Authority's arrangements to support external financial across a range of relevant measures as part of our 2024/25 Audit Results Report. We have repeated this assessment on the following page of this report.

Appendix A – Rebuilding assurance: Responsibilities

Factors impacting the execution of the 2024/25 audit

Area	Status			Explanation	Further detail
	R	A	G		
Timeliness of the draft financial statements	Effective			The financial statements were published by the 30 June 2025 deadline set out in the Accounts and Audit Regulations.	N/A
Quality and completeness of the draft financial statements	Effective			Whilst there were multiple disclosure errors, no significant issues in the quality of accounts were noted.	The Leases Note was noted to have significant errors and will require improvement for 2025/26. Given this is in relation to first-time adoption of IFRS16, we have not deemed this a pervasive issue across the financial statements as a whole.
Delivery of working papers in accordance with agreed client assistance schedule	Effective			The majority of working papers were provided to the agreed timetable.	N/A
Quality of working papers and supporting evidence	Requires Improvement			Whilst working papers and supporting evidence were generally of a good standard, evidence provided in relation to Cashflow Statement and Other Expenditure requires improvement going forward.	Income & Expenditure listings could not initially be reconciled to the Draft Accounts. Initial Expenditure evidence provided was often not third-party and failed to indicate which financial period the services related to. The Cashflow Statement did not balance after amendments.
Timeliness and quality of evidence supporting key accounting estimates	Effective			Evidence provided around the key accounting estimates was generally of a good standard.	N/A
Access to finance team and personnel to support the audit in accordance with agreed project plan	Effective			The Director of Finance and the wider finance team were accessible throughout the audit and for the most part responded to queries in a timely manner.	N/A
Volume and value of identified misstatements	Effective			Value of misstatements identified were generally below performance materiality.	N/A
Volume of misstatements in disclosure	Requires Improvement			A relatively high number of disclosure misstatements were noted throughout the financial statements.	N/A

Key:

Red: Ineffective. In our judgement, significant improvements are required in the Authority's arrangements to support the rebuilding of assurance. Action should be taken to respond immediately.

Amber: Requires Improvement. Matters or issues had an impact on the delivery of the audit and should be addressed in future years.

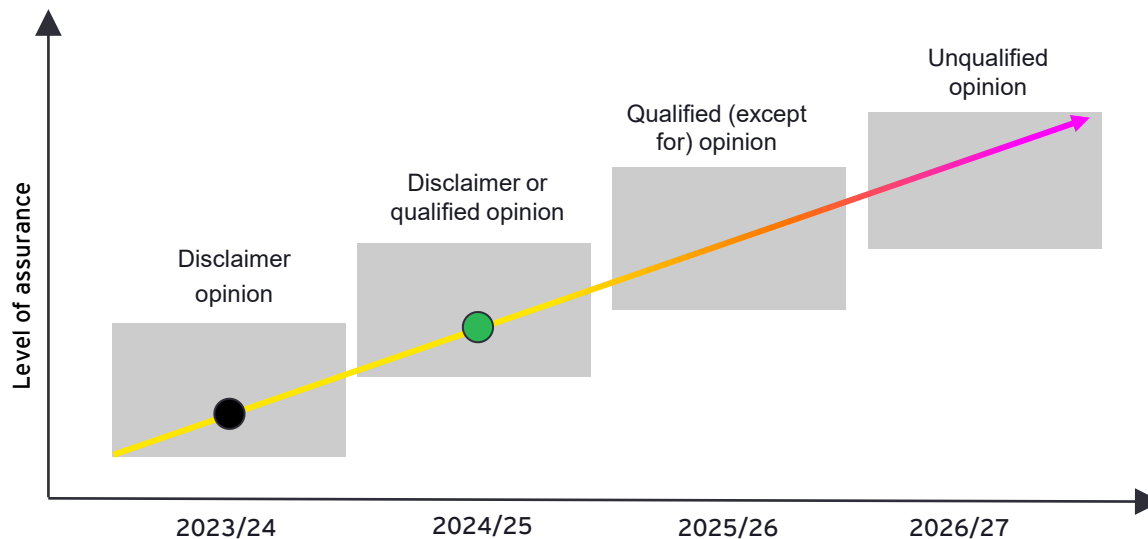
Green: Effective. There were no significant matters that impacted the timing or effectiveness of audit procedures.

Appendix A – Rebuilding assurance

Progress to full assurance

The chart below sets out the illustrative timescale for the process of rebuilding assurance set out in the NAO's Local Audit Reset and Recovery Implementation Guidance (LARRIG) 01, together with our view of the Authority's actual progress against that timescale, the reasons for that assessment and what still needs to be done to successfully rebuild assurance.

The guidance recognises that the path to full assurance, and therefore an unqualified opinion, will usually take a number of years to achieve, and depends upon co-ordination and engagement between the Authority and audit team. Since 2022/23, we have applied a structured, risk-based prioritisation approach to local government audits to support a return to unqualified audit opinions wherever feasible, while still meeting statutory backstop requirements.



Broads Authority progress

- In the audit report for the year ended 31 March 2025, a qualified audit opinion was issued which drew attention to the outstanding areas where we have no assurance. In the audit report for the year ended 31 March 2024 a disclaimer of opinion was issued due to the application of the backstop date.

In our view, the Authority's progress is in line with the expected timescales set out in LARRIG 01.

In 2024/25 we were able to make significant progress in the level of assurance achieved across all account areas. Our risk assessment for 2025/26 is underway, and our work will seek to focus on continuing to buildback assurances in the following areas:

- Property, plant and equipment balances, taking account of CIPFA Bulletin 22; and
- Reserve balances.

Efficient delivery will continue to rely on the strong cooperation we have experienced to date, including timely responses, clear communication and the provision of good quality working papers. Maintaining this approach will support us in completing the audit in line with the agreed timetable.

Appendix B - Independence and Fees

The FRC Ethical Standard 2024 and ISA (UK) 260 'Communication of audit matters with those charged with governance', requires us to communicate with you on a timely basis on all significant facts and matters that bear upon our integrity, objectivity and independence. The Ethical Standard requires that we communicate formally both at the planning stage and at the conclusion of the audit, as well as during the course of the audit if appropriate. The aim of these communications is to ensure full and fair disclosure by us to those charged with your governance on matters in which you have an interest.

Required communications

Planning stage	Final stage
▪ The principal threats, if any, to objectivity and independence identified by Ernst & Young (EY) including consideration of all relationships between you, your affiliates and directors and us. ▪ The safeguards adopted and the reasons why they are considered to be effective, including any Engagement Quality review. ▪ The overall assessment of threats and safeguards. ▪ Information about the general policies and process within EY to maintain objectivity and independence.	▪ In order for you to assess the integrity, objectivity and independence of the firm and each covered person, we are required to provide a written disclosure of relationships (including the provision of non-audit services) that may bear on our integrity, objectivity and independence. This is required to have regard to relationships with the entity, its directors and senior management, its affiliates, and its connected parties and the threats to integrity or objectivity, including those that could compromise independence that these create. We are also required to disclose any safeguards that we have put in place and why they address such threats, together with any other information necessary to enable our objectivity and independence to be assessed. ▪ Details of non-audit/additional services provided and the fees charged in relation thereto. ▪ Details of any inconsistencies between FRC Ethical Standard and your policy for the supply of non-audit services by EY and any apparent breach of that policy. ▪ Details of all breaches of the IESBA Code of Ethics, the FRC Ethical Standard and professional standards, and of any safeguards applied and actions taken by EY to address any threats to independence (for breaches of the FRC Ethical Standard include details of its significance). ▪ An opportunity to discuss auditor independence issues.

In addition, during the course of the audit, we are required to communicate with you whenever any significant judgements are made about threats to objectivity and independence and the appropriateness of safeguards put in place, for example, when accepting an engagement to provide non-audit services.

We ensure that the total amount of fees that EY and our network firms have charged to you and your affiliates for the provision of services during the reporting period, analysed in appropriate categories, are disclosed.

Appendix B - Independence and Fees

Relationships, services and related threats and safeguards

We highlight the following significant facts and matters that may be reasonably considered to bear upon our objectivity and independence, including the principal threats, if any. We have adopted the safeguards noted below to mitigate these threats along with the reasons why they are considered to be effective. However we will only perform non-audit services if the service has been pre-approved in accordance with your policy.

Overall Assessment

Overall, we consider that the safeguards that have been adopted appropriately mitigate the principal threats identified and we therefore confirm that EY is independent and the objectivity and independence of David Riglar, your audit engagement partner and the audit engagement team have not been compromised.

Self interest threats

A self interest threat arises when EY has financial or other interests in your company. Examples include where we have an investment in the Authority; where we receive significant fees in respect of non-audit services; where we need to recover long outstanding fees; or where we enter into a business relationship with you. At the time of writing, there are no long outstanding fees.

We believe that it is appropriate for us to undertake those permitted non-audit/additional services set out in Section 5.40 of the FRC Ethical Standard 2024 (FRC ES), and we will comply with the policies that you have approved. At the time of writing, there are no non-audit fees.

A self interest threat may also arise if members of our audit engagement team have objectives or are rewarded in relation to sales of non-audit services to you. We confirm that no member of our audit engagement team, including those from other service lines, has objectives or is rewarded in relation to sales to you, in compliance with FRC ES Section 4.

There are no other self interest threats at the date of this report.

Self review threats

Self review threats arise when the results of a non-audit service performed by EY or others within the EY network are reflected in the amounts included or disclosed in the financial statements.

There are no self review threats at the date of this report.

Appendix B - Independence and Fees

Management threats

Partners and employees of EY are prohibited from taking decisions on behalf of management of your company. Management threats may also arise during the provision of a non-audit service in relation to which management is required to make judgements or decisions based on that work.

There are no management threats at the date of this report.

Other threats

Other threats, such as advocacy, familiarity or intimidation, may arise.

There are no other threats at the date of this report.

EY Transparency Report

EY has policies and procedures that instil professional values as part of firm culture and ensure that the highest standards of objectivity, independence and integrity are maintained. Details of the key policies and processes in place within EY for maintaining objectivity and independence can be found in our annual Transparency Report which the firm is required to publish by law. The most recent version of this Report is for the period ended 30 June 2025 and can be found here: [EY UK 2025 Transparency Report](#).

Appendix B – Independence and Fees

The duty to prescribe fees is a statutory function delegated to Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd (PSAA) by the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government.

This is defined as the fee required by auditors to meet statutory responsibilities under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in accordance with the requirements of the Code of Audit Practice and supporting guidance published by the National Audit Office, the financial reporting requirements set out in the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting published by CIPFA/LASAAC, and the professional standards applicable to auditors' work.

The agreed fee presented is based on the following assumptions:

- Officers meeting the agreed timetable of deliverables;
- Our financial statement opinion and value for money conclusion being unqualified;
- Appropriate quality of documentation is provided by the Authority;
- An effective control environment; and
- Compliance with PSAA's Statement of Responsibilities of auditors and audited bodies. See <https://www.psaa.co.uk/managing-audit-quality/statement-of-responsibilities-of-auditors-and-audited-bodies/statement-of-responsibilities-of-auditors-and-audited-bodies-from-2023-24-audits/>. In particular, the Authority should have regard to paragraphs 26-28 of the Statement of Responsibilities which clearly sets out what is expected of audited bodies in preparing their financial statements. These are set out in full on the previous page.

If any of the above assumptions prove to be unfounded, we will seek a variation to the agreed fee. This will be discussed with the Authority in advance.

	Current Year	Prior Year
	£	£
Total Fee – Code Work (Note 2)	£76,338	£74,259
Other (Note 1)	TBC	TBC
Total fees	TBC	TBC

All fees exclude VAT

1. As set out in the joint statement on update to proposals to clear the backlog and embed timely audit issued by DHLUC, PSAA will use its fee variation process to determine the final fee the Authority have to pay for the audit.
2. The scale fee also may be impacted by a range of other factors which will result in additional work, which include but are not limited to:
 - Consideration of correspondence from the public and formal objections;
 - New and revised accounting standards;
 - Non-compliance with law and regulation with an impact on the financial statements;
 - Value for money risks of, or actual, significant weaknesses in arrangements and related reporting impacts;
 - The need to exercise auditor statutory powers;
 - Prior period adjustments; and
 - Modified financial statement opinions.

Appendix C – Prior year recommendations

As part of our annual audit procedures we will follow up the specific open and in progress recommendations reported within our 2024/25 reporting, including those relating to value for money arrangements. The 3 open recommendations from prior years are outlined below, along with the response from management.

Classification of recommendations		
Grade 1: Key risks or significant deficiencies which are either critical to the achievement of strategic objectives or significant risks to material compliance with regulatory requirements. Management needs to address and seek resolution urgently.	Grade 2: Risks or potential weaknesses which impact on objectives and compliance, or impact the operation of a single process, and so require prompt but less urgent immediate action by management.	Grade 3: Less significant issues or areas for improvement which consider merit attention but do not require to be prioritised by management.

Internal control weaknesses

No.	Finding and/or risk	Recommendation and grading	Management response / Implementation timeframe
1.	Journal Posting by S17 Officer - In 2024/25, the S17 Officer posted 316 journals directly to the general ledger (2023/24: 17). We extended our testing to include the material journals and have not identified any accounting issues arising. However, as a Senior Officer, the S17 Officer should refrain from posting journals to ensure proper segregation of duties and maintain robust internal controls.	We recommend that the S17 Officer does not post journals and instead reviews them where their input is required. Grade 2	Management agree that this is an issue, however due to the capacity of the relatively small finance team this is not always possible and as a result the S17 Officer does post journals on occasions. As of period 9, the S17 Officer has not posted any journals for 2025/26. This has meant there has been no requirements for lower seniority staff to review any senior officer journals either.
2.	Journal Review by Lower Seniority Staff - The journals posted by the S17 Officer are reviewed by the Senior Accountant or Financial Accountant, both of whom are lower seniority. This arrangement compromises the effectiveness of the review process and does not align with best practices for oversight and accountability.	As above. Grade 2	As above.

Appendix C – Prior year recommendations

Internal control weaknesses (cont'd)

No.	Finding and/or risk	Recommendation and grading	Management response / Implementation timeframe
3.	No formal Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) policy in place - Based on statutory guidance (Capital finance: guidance on minimum revenue provision (5th edition)), all local authorities need to prepare an MRP policy statement ahead of each financial year. There is currently no policy prepared by the Authority. MRP for the Authority was £80k.	Although this will not be possible for the start of the subsequent period, we recommend that the Authority put in place a formal MRP policy statement for 2025/26 that can then be adhered to going forward. Grade 2	Management agree that they are required to publish a formal MRP policy per the statutory guidance.

Appendix D – Regulatory update

Key regulatory changes

There are a number of key regulatory developments underway relating to local authority governance and the audit of the Authority's financial statements. The following table provides a high level summary of those that have the potential to have the most significant impact on you:

Name	Summary of key measures	Impact on Broads Authority
English Devolution and Community Empowerment Bill	The Bill has completed all scrutiny stages in the House of Commons and is now at Committee stage (Grand Committee) in the House of Lords. The following measures therefore remain proposals until Royal Assent is granted: ▪ Local audit system reforms: The Bill includes provisions to reform elements of the local audit framework in England alongside support measures intended to address the audit backlog. The Bill will also enable changes to the way audit oversight and local audit responsibilities operate. Section 61 of the Bill provides for the establishment of the Local Audit Office (LAO). Legislation will set out that the main objective of the LAO is to secure the effective operation of the system of audit, with a view to meeting the needs of users of audited accounts. The LAO will appoint auditors to non-NHS bodies, determine audit fees and prepare one or more Code of Audit Practice. ▪ Combined authorities and Combined County Authorities: The Bill expands powers and functions of combined authorities and places combined county authorities on a clearer statutory footing. This will allow further transfer of functions from constituent councils. ▪ Devolution of functions to "Strategic Authorities": The Bill expands the category of Strategic Authorities and allows transfer of responsibilities from central government and councils. ▪ Local Government Reorganisation: The Bill supports changes to council structures to support devolution.	▪ Local audit system reforms may result in changes to audit timescales or responsibilities and there may therefore be transition risks in future years. ▪ The Bill provides that the Authority must have an Audit Committee, and that at least one member of the Committee be an independent person.

Appendix D – Regulatory update

Key regulatory changes (cont'd)

Name	Summary of key measures	Impact on Broads Authority
Public Office (Accountability) Bill	The Public Office (Accountability) Bill aims to impose a duty on public authorities and public officials to “at all times act with candour, transparency and frankness in their dealings with inquiries and investigations.” Breach of the duty would be a criminal liability. The Bill is expected to apply not only to both core public bodies delivering public services but also private bodies delivering public functions such as those on a government contract. The Bill also proposes: ▪ A new statutory duty on public authorities to promote and take steps to maintain high standards of ethical conduct, as defined by the Seven Principles of Public Life, or “Nolan Principles”; ▪ Reforms that will make it easier to prosecute misconduct in public office; and ▪ An offence of misleading the public.	▪ While the Bill continues to make its way through the House of Commons Committee processes, the Authority should ensure that training and support for senior officers is enhanced to take account of greater expectations in relation to local government standards.
Local audit reform: Government response to the consultation to overhaul local audit in England	The government response sets out a comprehensive overhaul of the local audit system in England. Central to the reforms is the creation of the Local Audit Office (LAO), which will assume responsibility for appointing auditors, preparing Codes of Audit Practice, enforcing quality standards, and overseeing audit delivery. A phased transition plan will move existing responsibilities from Public Sector Audit Appointments (PSAA) and other bodies to the NAO between 2026 and 2027, with the aim of stabilising the system, addressing audit backlogs, and restoring confidence in the timeliness and quality of local audit.	▪ These reforms will lead to more prescriptive expectations around audit readiness, governance, documentation quality, and responsiveness. Authorities should anticipate tighter reporting deadlines and increased scrutiny of working papers, internal controls, and VFM arrangements.

Appendix E – Required communications with the Risk, Audit and Governance Committee

We have detailed the communications that we must provide to the Risk, Audit and Governance Committee.

		Our Reporting to you
Required communications	What is reported?	When and where?
Terms of engagement	Confirmation by the Risk, Audit and Governance Committee of acceptance of terms of engagement as written in the engagement letter signed by both parties	The statement of responsibilities serves as the formal terms of engagement between the PSAA's appointed auditors and audited bodies.
Our responsibilities	Reminder of our responsibilities as set out in the engagement letter	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 ▪ The planned use of internal audit ▪ The significant risks identified When communicating key audit matters this includes the most significant risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) including those that have the greatest effect on the overall audit strategy, the allocation of resources in the audit and directing the efforts of the engagement team	Audit planning report - April 2026 - Risk, Audit and Governance Committee
Significant findings from the audit	▪ Our view about the significant qualitative aspects of accounting practices including accounting policies, accounting estimates and financial statement disclosures ▪ Significant difficulties, if any, encountered during the audit ▪ Other significant matters, if any, arising from the audit that were discussed, or subject to correspondence with management ▪ Circumstances that affect the form and content of our auditor's report ▪ Other matters if any, significant to the oversight of the financial reporting process	Audit results report - TBC - Risk, Audit and Governance Committee

Appendix E – Required communications with the Risk, Audit and Governance Committee

		Our Reporting to you
Required communications	What is reported?	When and where?
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 related to going concern ▪ Whether the use of the going concern assumption is appropriate in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements ▪ The appropriateness of related disclosures in the financial statements	Audit results report - TBC - Risk, Audit and Governance Committee
Misstatements	▪ A request that any uncorrected misstatement be corrected ▪ Material misstatements corrected by management ▪ Uncorrected misstatements and their effect on our audit opinion, unless prohibited by law or regulation ▪ The effect of uncorrected misstatements related to prior periods	Audit results report - TBC - Risk, Audit and Governance Committee
Fraud	▪ Enquiries of the Risk, Audit and Governance Committee to determine whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud affecting the entity ▪ Any fraud that we have identified or information we have obtained that indicates that a fraud may exist ▪ Unless all of those charged with governance are involved in managing the entity, unless prohibited by law or regulation any identified or suspected fraud involving: ▪ Management; ▪ Employees who have significant roles in internal control; or ▪ Others, when the identified or suspected fraud is other than clearly inconsequential. ▪ The nature, timing and extent of audit procedures necessary to complete the audit when fraud involving management is suspected ▪ Matters, if any, to communicate regarding management's process for identifying and responding to the risks of fraud in the entity and our assessment of the risks of material misstatement due to fraud ▪ Any other matters related to fraud, relevant to Risk, Audit and Governance Committee responsibility	Audit results report - TBC - Risk, Audit and Governance Committee

Appendix E – Required communications with the Risk, Audit and Governance Committee

		Our Reporting to you
Required communications	What is reported?	When and where?
Related parties	Significant matters arising during the audit in connection with the entity's related parties	Audit results report - TBC - Risk, Audit and Governance Committee
Independence	Communication of the relevant ethical requirements, including those related to independence, that we apply for the audit engagement, including any independence requirements specific to audits of financial statements of the entity. Communication of all significant facts and matters that bear on EY's, and all individuals involved in the audit, integrity, objectivity and independence Communication of 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 about the general policies and process within the firm to maintain objectivity and independence ▪ Breaches of IESBA Code of Ethics, local independence regulations or professional standards (for breaches of the FRC Ethical Standard, include details of the breach and its significance) Communication whenever significant judgements are made about threats to integrity, objectivity and independence and the appropriateness of safeguards put in place. Communication of relevant information to those charged with governance, to enable them to provide concurrence on the non-audit services being provided.	Audit planning report - April 2026 - Risk, Audit and Governance Committee Audit results report - TBC - Risk, Audit and Governance Committee

Appendix E – Required communications with the Risk, Audit and Governance Committee

		Our Reporting to you
Required communications	What is reported?	When and where?
External confirmations	- Management's refusal for us to request confirmations - Inability to obtain relevant and reliable audit evidence from other procedures	Audit results report - TBC - Risk, Audit and Governance Committee
Consideration of laws and regulations	- Subject to compliance with applicable regulations, matters involving identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations, other than those which are clearly inconsequential and the implications thereof. Instances of suspected non-compliance may also include those that are brought to our attention that are expected to occur imminently or for which there is reason to believe that they may occur - Enquiry of the Risk, Audit and Governance Committee into possible instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements and that the Risk, Audit and Governance Committee may be aware of	Audit results report - TBC - Risk, Audit and Governance Committee
Internal controls	- Significant deficiencies in internal controls identified during the audit - Significant deficiencies identified in the Authority's system of internal control	Audit results report - TBC - Risk, Audit and Governance Committee
Representations	Written representations we are requesting from management and/or those charged with governance	Audit results report - TBC - Risk, Audit and Governance Committee
System of quality management	How the system of quality management (SQM) supports the consistent performance of a quality audit	Audit results report - TBC - Risk, Audit and Governance Committee
Material inconsistencies and misstatements	Material inconsistencies or misstatements of fact identified in other information which management has refused to revise	Audit results report - TBC - Risk, Audit and Governance Committee
Auditors report	Any circumstances identified that affect the form and content of our auditor's report	Audit results report - TBC - Risk, Audit and Governance Committee Auditor's annual report - TBC - Risk, Audit and Governance Committee

Appendix F – Additional audit information

Objective of our audit

In addition to the key areas of audit focus outlined within the plan, we have to perform other procedures as required by auditing, ethical and independence standards and other regulations. We outline the procedures below that we will undertake during the course of our audit.

Other required procedures during the course of the audit

- Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.
- Obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control.
- Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Concluding on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting.
- Evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtaining sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Authority to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. Reading other information contained in the financial statements, including the board's statement that the annual report is fair, balanced and understandable, the Risk, Audit and Governance Committee reporting appropriately addresses matters communicated by us to the Risk, Audit and Governance Committee and reporting whether it is materially inconsistent with our understanding and the financial statements.
- Maintaining auditor independence.

Purpose and evaluation of materiality

For the purposes of determining whether the accounts are free from material error, we define materiality as the magnitude of an omission or misstatement that, individually or in the aggregate, in light of the surrounding circumstances, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of the users of the financial statements. Our evaluation of it requires professional judgement and necessarily takes into account qualitative as well as quantitative considerations implicit in the definition. We would be happy to discuss with you your expectations regarding our detection of misstatements in the financial statements.

Materiality determines:

- The locations at which we conduct audit procedures to support the opinion given on the financial statements; and
- The level of work performed on individual account balances and financial statement disclosures.

The amount we consider material at the end of the audit may differ from our initial determination. At this stage, however, it is not feasible to anticipate all of the circumstances that may ultimately influence our judgement about materiality. At the end of the audit we will form our final opinion by reference to all matters that could be significant to users of the accounts, including the total effect of the audit misstatements we identify, and our evaluation of materiality at that date.

EY | Building a better working world

EY is building a better working world by creating new value for clients, people, society and the planet, while building trust in capital markets.

Enabled by data, AI and advanced technology, EY teams help clients shape the future with confidence and develop answers for the most pressing issues of today and tomorrow.

EY teams work across a full spectrum of services in assurance, consulting, tax, strategy and transactions. Fueled by sector insights, a globally connected, multi-disciplinary network and diverse ecosystem partners, EY teams can provide services in more than 150 countries and territories.

All in to shape the future with confidence.

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