

# Indicative Audit Strategy Memorandum

London Borough of Hackney  
Pension Fund

Year ending 31 March 2021



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This document is to be regarded as confidential to Hackney Pension Fund. It has been prepared for the sole use of the Audit Committee as the appropriate sub-committee charged with governance. No responsibility is accepted to any other person in respect of the whole or part of its contents. Our written consent must first be obtained before this document, or any part of it, is disclosed to a third party.



Audit Committee  
London Borough of Hackney  
1 Hillman Street  
London  
E8 1DY

14 December 2021

Dear Audit Committee Members

Mazars LLP  
Tower Bridge House  
St Katharine's Way  
London  
E1W 1DD

## Indicative Audit Strategy Memorandum – Year ended 31 March 2021

We are pleased to present an Indicative Audit Strategy Memorandum for the Hackney Pension Fund for the year ended 31 March 2021. The purpose of this document is therefore to provide the Committee with an indication of the summarised audit approach, the highlighted significant audit risks and areas of key judgements and provide you with the details of our audit team. As it is a fundamental requirement that an auditor is, and is seen to be, independent of its clients, section 6 of this document also summarises our considerations and conclusions on our independence as auditors. We consider two-way communication with you to be key to a successful audit and important in:

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

With that in mind, we see this document, which has been prepared following our initial planning discussions with management, as being the basis for a discussion around our audit approach, any questions, concerns or input you may have on our approach or role as auditor. This document also contains an appendix that outlines our key communications with you during the audit. We will issue the final Audit Strategy Memorandum on completion of our audit planning procedures in the New Year.

We have recently changed your Mazars engagement lead and audit manager for the 2020/21 audit. Suresh Patel replaces Lucy Nutley and will present this indicative plan to the 5<sup>th</sup> January 2022 Committee meeting. Client service is extremely important to us and we strive to provide technical excellence with the highest level of service quality, together with continuous improvement to exceed your expectations so, if you have any concerns or comments about this document or audit approach, please contact Suresh on 07387 242052

Yours faithfully

Suresh Patel, Partner  
For and on behalf of Mazars LLP

# 01

Section 01:

**Engagement and  
responsibilities summary**

# 1. Engagement and responsibilities summary

## Overview of engagement

We are appointed to perform the external audit of London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund (the Pension Fund) for the year to 31 March 2021. The scope of our engagement is set out in the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies, issued by Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd (PSAA) available from the PSAA website: <https://www.psaa.co.uk/managing-audit-quality/statement-of-responsibilities-of-auditors-and-audited-bodies/>. Our responsibilities are principally derived from the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (the 2014 Act) and the Code of Audit Practice issued by the National Audit Office (NAO), as outlined below.



### Audit opinion

We are responsible for forming and expressing an opinion on the financial statements. Our audit does not relieve management or Audit Committee as those charged with governance, of their responsibilities.



### Consistency report

We are required to form and express an opinion on the consistency of the financial statements within the Pension Fund's annual report and the Pension Fund's financial statements included in the Statement of Accounts of London Borough of Hackney.



### Going concern

The Pension Fund is required to prepare its financial statements on a going concern basis by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting. The Group Director of Finance and Corporate Resources is responsible for the assessment of whether it is appropriate for the Pension Fund to prepare its accounts on a going concern basis. As auditors, we are required to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding, and conclude on the appropriateness of the Group Director of Finance and Corporate Resources' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements and the adequacy of disclosures made.



### Fraud

The responsibility for safeguarding assets and for the prevention and detection of fraud, error and non-compliance with law or regulations rests with both those charged with governance and management. This includes establishing and maintaining internal controls over reliability of financial reporting.

As part of our audit procedures in relation to fraud we are required to enquire of those charged with governance, including key management and Internal audit as to their knowledge of instances of fraud, the risk of fraud and their views on internal controls that mitigate the fraud risks. In accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK), we plan and perform our audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements taken as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. However, our audit should not be relied upon to identify all such misstatements.



### Electors' rights

The 2014 Act requires us to give an elector, or any representative of the elector, the opportunity to question us about the accounting records of the Hackney Pension Fund and consider any objection made to the accounts. This would include an objection made to the accounts of the Pension Fund included in the administering authority's financial statements. We also have a broad range of reporting responsibilities and powers that are unique to the audit of local authorities in the United Kingdom.

Engagement and responsibilities summary

Your audit engagement team

Audit scope, approach and timeline

Significant risks and key judgement areas

Fees for audit and other services

Our commitment to independence

Materiality and misstatements

Appendix

# 02

Section 02:

**Your audit engagement team**

# 2. Your audit engagement team



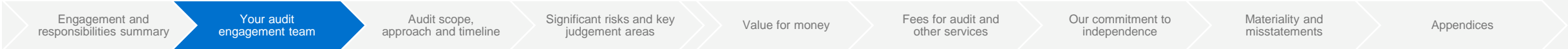
**Suresh Patel**  
**Partner and Engagement Lead**  
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We have made some changes to your engagement team for 2020/21. Suresh Patel is your new Engagement Lead. He joined the firm in August 2021 and has 28 years of experience auditing London Borough councils and their Pension Funds, following 18 years with the Audit Commission, 4 years with Mazars in 2012-2016 and for the last 5 years as an Associate Partner with EY. He is joined by Stuart Frith an experienced Senior Manager who has was your Engagement Manager in 2019/20. Tom completes the senior members of your engagement team and as lead auditor will have day to day contact with the finance team during the key stages of the audit.



# 03

Section 03:

**Audit scope, approach and timeline**



# 3. Audit scope, approach and timeline

## Audit scope

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

Our audit of the financial statements will be conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK), relevant ethical and professional standards, our own audit approach and in accordance with the terms of our engagement. Our work is focused on those aspects of your business which we consider to have a higher risk of material misstatement, such as those impacted by management judgement and estimation, application of new accounting standards, changes of accounting policy, changes to operations or areas which have been found to contain material errors in the past.

### Auditing accounting estimates

For the audit of the 2020/21 accounts, our audit approach incorporates the revision to ISA 540 in respect of auditing accounting estimates. The revised standard requires auditors to consider inherent risks associated with the production of accounting estimates. These could relate, for example, to the complexity of the method applied, subjectivity in the choice of data or assumptions or a high degree of estimation uncertainty. As part of this, auditors now consider risk on a spectrum (from low to high inherent risk) rather than a simplified classification of whether there is a significant risk or not. At the same time, we may see the number of significant risks we report in respect of accounting estimates to increase as a result of the revised guidance in this area. The changes to the standard affect the nature and extent of information that we may request and increase the level of audit work required. We reflect the potential fee implications in Section 5.

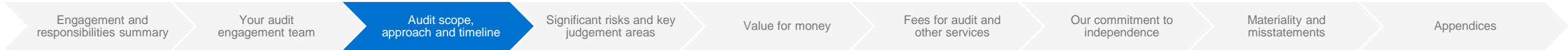
## Audit approach

Our audit approach is a risk-based approach primarily driven by the risks we consider to result in a higher risk of material misstatement of the financial statements. Once we have completed our risk assessment, we develop our audit strategy and design audit procedures in response to this assessment.

If we conclude that appropriately designed controls are in place, then we may plan to test and rely upon these controls. If we decide controls are not appropriately designed, or we decide it would be more efficient to do so, we may take a wholly substantive approach to our audit testing. Substantive procedures are audit procedures designed to detect material misstatements at the assertion level and comprise tests of details (of classes of transactions, account balances, and disclosures); and substantive analytical procedures. Irrespective of the assessed risks of material misstatement, which consider our evaluation of the operating effectiveness of controls, we are required to design and perform substantive procedures for each material class of transactions, account balance, and disclosure.

We plan and perform our audit to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement and give a true and fair view. The concept of materiality and how we define a misstatement is explained in more detail in section 7.

The diagram on the next page outlines the procedures we perform at the different stages of the audit.



# 3. Audit scope, approach and timeline

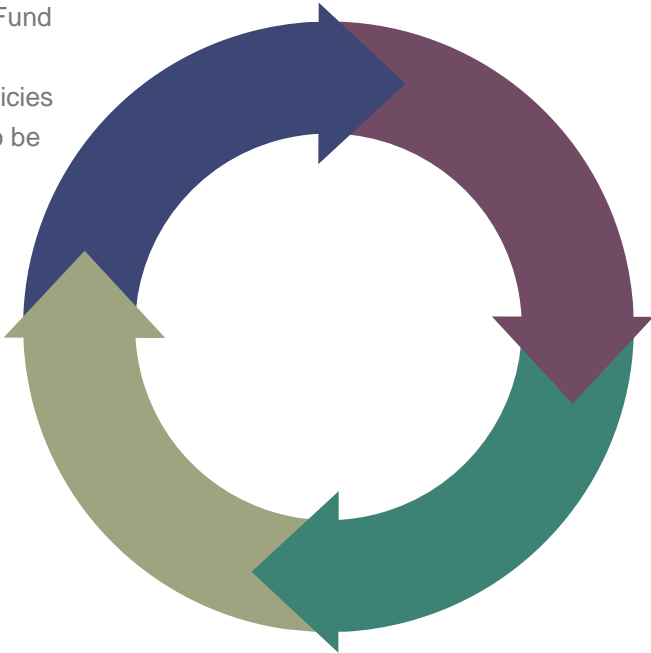
We include a provisional timeline.

### Planning: January 2022

- Planning visit and developing our understanding of the Pension Fund
- Initial opinion risk assessments
- Considering proposed accounting treatments and accounting policies
- Developing the final audit strategy and planning the audit work to be performed
- Agreeing timetable and deadlines
- Preliminary analytical review

### Completion: April 2022

- Final review and disclosure checklist of financial statements
- Final engagement lead review
- Agreeing content of letter of representation
- Reporting to the Audit Committee
- Reviewing subsequent events
- Signing the auditor's report

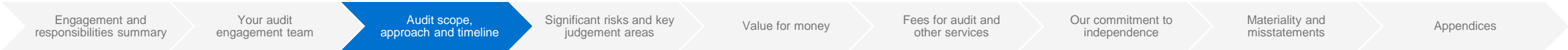


### Interim: January 2022

- Documenting systems and controls
- Performing walkthroughs
- Reassessment of audit plan and revision if necessary

### Fieldwork: January to March 2022

- Receiving and reviewing draft financial statements
- Reassessment of audit plan and revision if necessary
- Executing the strategy starting with significant risks and high risk areas
- Communicating progress and issues
- Clearance meeting



# 3. Audit scope, approach and timeline

## Reliance on internal audit

We do not intend to rely on the work of internal audit. However, we will review their work and it to inform our assessment of the control environment and we will modify the nature, extent and timing of our audit procedures.

## Management’s and our experts

Management makes use of experts in specific areas when preparing the Pension Fund’s financial statements. We also use experts to assist us to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence on specific items of account.

Item of account	Management’s expert	Our expert
Disclosure notes on funding arrangements and actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits	Hymans Robertson, Actuaries	NAO consulting actuary PwC
Valuation of investments within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy and related disclosures	Investment managers engaged by the fund that prepare valuations	At this stage we have not engaged our own expert for the valuation of level 3 investments. However, we may engage an expert if considered necessary to support the valuation level 3 investments if they are considered unusual or complex.

## Service organisations

International Auditing Standards (UK) (ISAs) define service organisations as third party organisations that provide services to the Pension Fund that are part of its information systems relevant to financial reporting. We are required to obtain an understanding of the services provided by service organisations as well as evaluating the design and implementation of controls over those services. The table below summarises the service organisations used by the Pension Fund and our planned audit approach.

Items of account	Service organisation	Audit approach
The calculation and payment of pension benefits, assessment of funding levels based on existing pensioner data.	Equiniti	We will seek appropriate confirmation that the Council’s controls and procedures have operated as designed throughout the year and that no weaknesses have been identified that would have a material impact on the information they provide to the Hackney Pension Fund.
Investment valuations and income and all related disclosures	Investment managers	Obtain direct confirmations from the fund managers and substantively test transactions occurring in the year and the valuations applied to investments at the year end.
Investment valuations and income and all related disclosures	Custodian	Obtain direct confirmations from the custodians and substantively test transactions occurring in the year and the valuations applied to investments at the year end.



# 04

Section 04:

**Significant risks and other key judgement areas**

# 4. Significant risks and other key judgement areas

Following the risk assessment approach discussed in section 3 of this document, we have identified relevant risks to the audit of financial statements. The risks that we identify are categorised as significant, enhanced or standard. The definitions of the level of risk rating are given below:

## Significant risk

A significant risk is an identified and assessed risk of material misstatement that, in the auditor’s judgment, requires special audit consideration. For any significant risk, the auditor shall obtain an understanding of the entity’s controls, including control activities relevant to that risk.

## Enhanced risk

An enhanced risk is an area of higher assessed risk of material misstatement (‘RMM’) at audit assertion level other than a significant risk. Enhanced risks require additional consideration but does not rise to the level of a significant risk, these include but may not be limited to:

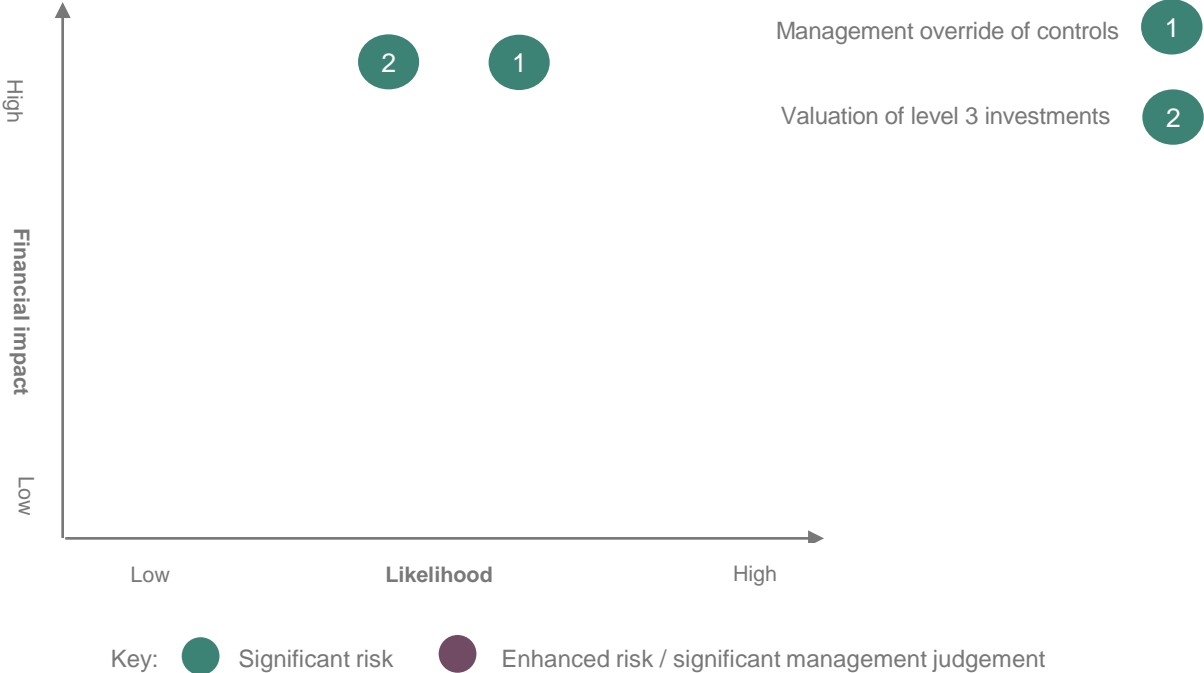
- key areas of management judgement, including accounting estimates which are material but are not considered to give rise to a significant risk of material misstatement; and
- other audit assertion risks arising from significant events or transactions that occurred during the period.

## Standard risk

This is related to relatively routine, non-complex transactions that tend to be subject to systematic processing and require little management judgement. Although it is considered that there is a risk of material misstatement (RMM), there are no elevated or special factors related to the nature, the likely magnitude of the potential misstatements or the likelihood of the risk occurring.

## Summary risk assessment

The summary risk assessment, illustrated in the table below, highlights those risks which we deem to be significant and other enhanced risks in respect of the Pension Fund. We have summarised our audit response to these risks on the next page.



# 4. Significant risks and other key judgement areas

## Specific identified audit risks and planned testing strategy

We have presented below in more detail the reasons for the risk assessment highlighted above, and also our testing approach with respect to significant risks. An audit is a dynamic process, should we change our view of risk or approach to address the identified risks during the course of our audit, we will report this to the Audit Committee.

## Significant risks

We have identified the significant risks as outlined below.

	Description	Fraud	Error	Judgement	Planned response
1	<p><b>Management override of controls</b></p> <p>This is a mandatory significant risk on all audits due to the unpredictable way in which such override could occur.</p> <p>Management at various levels within an organisation are in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of their ability to manipulate accounting records and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively. Due to the unpredictable way in which such override could occur there is a risk of material misstatement due to fraud on all audits.</p>	●	○	○	<p>We plan to address the management override of controls risk through performing audit work over accounting estimates, journal entries and significant transactions outside the normal course of business or otherwise unusual.</p> <p>We will address the risk through performing audit procedures, covering a range of areas including (but not limited to):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• accounting estimates included in the financial statements for evidence of management bias;</li> <li>• any significant transactions outside the normal course of business; and</li> <li>• journals and other adjustments recorded in the general ledger in preparing the financial statements.</li> </ul>



# 4. Significant risks and other key judgement areas

	Description	Fraud	Error	Judgement	Planned response
2	<p><b>Valuation of investments within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy</b></p> <p>As at 31 March 2021 the Pension Fund held investments with a fair value of £257.149m which were identified as level 3 (those where at least one input that has an impact on the valuation is not based on observable market data). These assets account for 14% of the Fund's net investment assets.</p> <p>Inherently these assets are harder to value, as they may not have publicly available quoted prices from a traded market, and as such they require professional judgement or assumptions to be made when valuing them at year end.</p> <p>As the pricing of these investment assets is subject to judgements, they may be susceptible to pricing variances due to the assumptions underlying the valuation. We therefore consider that there is an increased risk of material misstatement.</p>	○	●	●	<p>We plan to address this risk by completing the following procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• agreeing the valuation included in the Pension Fund's underlying financial systems to documentation supporting the most recent trade(s) on which the valuation is based; and</li> <li>• assessing the reasonableness of any adjustments to the trade prices.</li> </ul>



# 05

Section 05:

**Fees for audit and other services**



## 5. Fees for audit and other services

### Fees for work as the Pension Fund's appointed auditor

Area of work	2020/21 Proposed Fee	2019/20 Actual Fee
<b>Code Audit Work</b>		
Scale fee	£16,170	£16,170
Fee variations:		
- Triennial review, material valuation uncertainty and emphasis of matter (note 1)	-	£4,716
- Level 3 investments & ISA 540	TBC	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>TBC</b>	<b>£20,886</b>

Note 1 - We are in the process of agreeing variations on the 2019/20 fee with the Group Director of Finance and Corporate Resources and will share details on the proposed fee for 2020/21 in due course.

### Fees for non-PSAA work

We have not been separately engaged by the Pension Fund to carry out additional work.



# 06

Section 06:

**Our commitment to independence**

## 6. Our commitment to independence

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

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

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

- All partners and staff are required to complete an annual independence declaration;
- All new partners and staff are required to complete an independence confirmation and also complete computer based ethical training;
- Rotation policies covering audit engagement partners and other key members of the audit team; and
- Use by managers and partners of our client and engagement acceptance system which requires all non-audit services to be approved in advance by the audit engagement partner.

We confirm, as at the date of this document, that the engagement team and others in the firm as appropriate, Mazars LLP are independent and comply with relevant ethical requirements. However, if at any time you have concerns or questions about our integrity, objectivity or independence please discuss these with Suresh Patel in the first instance.

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

No threats to our independence have been identified.

Any emerging independence threats and associated identified safeguards will be communicated in our Audit Completion Report.



# 07

Section 07:

**Materiality and other misstatements**

# 7. Materiality and misstatements

## Summary of initial materiality thresholds

Threshold	Initial threshold
Overall materiality	20,950,000
Performance materiality	16,760,000
Specific materiality:	
Fund account overall materiality	6,830,000
Fund account performance materiality	5,464,000
Trivial threshold for errors to be reported to the Audit Committee.	628,000

## Materiality

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

We consider misstatements in financial statements to be material if they, individually or in aggregate, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken based on the financial statements.

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

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

- Have a reasonable knowledge of business, economic activities and accounts;

- Have a willingness to study the information in the financial statements with reasonable diligence;
- Understand that financial statements are prepared, presented and audited to levels of materiality;
- Recognise the uncertainties inherent in the measurement of amounts based on the use of estimates, judgement and the consideration of future events; and
- Will make reasonable economic decisions on the basis of the information in the financial statements.

We consider materiality whilst planning and performing our audit based on quantitative and qualitative factors.

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

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

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

Our provisional materiality is set based on a benchmark of net assets as at 31 March 2021. We will identify a figure for materiality but identify separate levels for procedures design to detect individual errors, and a level above which all identified errors will be reported to the Audit Committee.

We consider that the net assets remains the key focus of users of the financial statements and, as such, we base our materiality levels around this benchmark.



# 7. Materiality and misstatements

## Materiality (continued)

We expect to set a materiality threshold at 1% of Net Assets. Based on the July 2021 performance report the Fund expects its net assets at 31 March 2021 to be £2,095 million. We will therefore set overall materiality for the year ending 31 March 2021 at £20.95 million.

After setting initial materiality, we continue to monitor materiality throughout the audit to ensure that it is set at an appropriate level.

## Performance Materiality

Performance materiality is the amount or amounts set by the auditor at less than materiality for the financial statements as a whole to reduce, to an appropriately low level, the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceeds materiality for the financial statements as a whole. Our initial assessment of performance materiality is based on medium inherent risk, meaning that we have applied 80% of overall materiality as performance materiality. This is an increase to the 70% we applied for 2019/20 and reflects the absence of any major errors in the draft pension fund accounts.

## Specific materiality

If, in specific circumstances of the entity, there is one or more particular classes of transactions, account balances or disclosures for which misstatements of lesser amounts than materiality for the financial statements as a whole could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of financial statements, the auditor shall also determine the materiality level or levels to be applied to those particular transactions, account balances or disclosures. We have therefore assessed a specific materiality for the following transactions, account balances or

disclosures:

- Contributions receivable
- Benefits payable

Specific materiality has been assessed as the higher of 10% of contributions receivable or benefits payable. Based on the 2019/20 financial statements we anticipate a specific materiality of £6.8m. We will continue to monitor materiality through the audit to ensure it is set at an appropriate level.

## Misstatements

We accumulate misstatements identified during the audit that are other than clearly trivial. We set a level of triviality for individual errors identified (a reporting threshold) for reporting to the Audit Committee that is consistent with the level of triviality that we consider would not need to be accumulated because we expect that the accumulation of such amounts would not have a material effect on the financial statements. Based on our preliminary assessment of overall materiality, our proposed triviality threshold is £0.628m based on 3% of overall materiality. If you have any queries about this, please do not hesitate to raise these with Suresh.

## Reporting to the Audit Committee

The following three types of audit differences will be presented to the Audit Committee:

- summary of adjusted audit differences;
- summary of unadjusted audit differences; and
- summary of disclosure differences (adjusted and unadjusted).



## Appendix: Key communication points

# Appendix: Key communication points

We value communication with Those Charged With Governance as a two-way feedback process at the heart of our client service commitment. ISA 260 (UK) 'Communication with Those Charged with Governance' and ISA 265 (UK) 'Communicating Deficiencies In Internal Control To Those Charged With Governance And Management' specifically require us to communicate several points with you.

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

## Form, timing and content of our communications

We will present the following reports:

- Our Audit Strategy Memorandum; and
- Our Audit Completion Report.

These documents will be discussed with management prior to being presented to yourselves and their comments will be incorporated as appropriate.

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

- Our responsibilities in relation to the audit of the financial statements;
- The planned scope and timing of the audit;
- Significant audit risks and areas of management judgement;

- Our commitment to independence;
- Responsibilities for preventing and detecting errors;
- Materiality and misstatements; and
- Fees for audit and other services.

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

- Significant deficiencies in internal control;
- Significant findings from the audit;
- Significant matters discussed with management;
- Our conclusions on the significant audit risks and areas of management judgement;
- Summary of misstatements;
- Management representation letter;
- Our proposed draft audit report; and
- Independence.





# Appendix: Key communication points

ISA (UK) 260 'Communication with Those Charged with Governance', ISA (UK) 265 'Communicating Deficiencies In Internal Control To Those Charged With Governance And Management' and other ISAs (UK) specifically require us to communicate the following:

Required communication	Where addressed
Our responsibilities in relation to the financial statement audit and those of management and those charged with governance.	Audit Strategy Memorandum
The planned scope and timing of the audit including any limitations, specifically including with respect to significant risks.	Audit Strategy Memorandum
With respect to misstatements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uncorrected misstatements and their effect on our audit opinion;</li> <li>• The effect of uncorrected misstatements related to prior periods;</li> <li>• A request that any uncorrected misstatement is corrected; and</li> <li>• In writing, corrected misstatements that are significant.</li> </ul>	Audit Completion Report
With respect to fraud communications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enquiries of the Audit Committee to determine whether they have a knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud affecting the entity;</li> <li>• Any fraud that we have identified or information we have obtained that indicates that fraud may exist; and</li> <li>• A discussion of any other matters related to fraud.</li> </ul>	Audit Completion Report and discussion at the Audit Committee Audit Planning and Clearance meetings



# Appendix: Key communication points

Required communication	Where addressed
<p>Significant matters arising during the audit in connection with the entity’s related parties including, when applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-disclosure by management;</li> <li>• Inappropriate authorisation and approval of transactions;</li> <li>• Disagreement over disclosures;</li> <li>• Non-compliance with laws and regulations; and</li> <li>• Difficulty in identifying the party that ultimately controls the entity.</li> </ul>	<p>Audit Completion Report</p>
<p>Significant findings from the audit including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Our view about the significant qualitative aspects of accounting practices including accounting policies, accounting estimates and financial statement disclosures;</li> <li>• Significant difficulties, if any, encountered during the audit;</li> <li>• Significant matters, if any, arising from the audit that were discussed with management or were the subject of correspondence with management;</li> <li>• Written representations that we are seeking;</li> <li>• Expected modifications to the audit report; and</li> <li>• Other matters, if any, significant to the oversight of the financial reporting process or otherwise identified in the course of the audit that we believe will be relevant to Audit Committee in the context of fulfilling their responsibilities.</li> </ul>	<p>Audit Completion Report</p>
<p>Significant deficiencies in internal controls identified during the audit.</p>	<p>Audit Completion Report</p>
<p>Where relevant, any issues identified with respect to authority to obtain external confirmations or inability to obtain relevant and reliable audit evidence from other procedures.</p>	<p>Audit Completion Report</p>



# Appendix: Key communication points

Required communication	Where addressed
<p>Audit findings regarding non-compliance with laws and regulations where the non-compliance is material and believed to be intentional (subject to compliance with legislation on tipping off) and enquiry of the Audit Committee into possible instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements and that the Audit Committee may be aware of.</p>	<p>Audit Completion Report and the Audit Committee meetings</p>
<p>With respect to going concern, events or conditions identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whether the events or conditions constitute a material uncertainty;</li> <li>• Whether the use of the going concern assumption is appropriate in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements; and</li> <li>• The adequacy of related disclosures in the financial statements.</li> </ul>	<p>Audit Completion Report</p>
<p>Reporting on the valuation methods applied to the various items in the annual financial statements including any impact of changes of such methods</p>	<p>Audit Completion Report</p>
<p>Indication of whether all requested explanations and documents were provided by the entity</p>	<p>Audit Completion Report</p>



# Suresh Patel, Partner

## Mazars

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