

New Forest National Park Authority

Annual Audit Letter for the year ended
31 March 2019

August 2019

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Focused on your future



Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd (PSAA) have issued a 'Statement of responsibilities of auditors and audited bodies'. It is available from the Chief Executive of each audited body and via the PSAA website (www.psaa.co.uk).

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

The 'Terms of Appointment (updated April 2018)' issued by PSAA set out additional requirements that auditors must comply with, over and above those set out in the National Audit Office Code of Audit Practice (the Code) and statute, and covers matters of practice and procedure which are of a recurring nature.

This Annual Audit Letter is prepared in the context of the Statement of responsibilities and Terms of Appointment. It is addressed to the Members of the audited body, and is prepared for their sole use. We, as appointed auditor, take no responsibility to any third party.

Our Complaints Procedure – If at any time you would like to discuss with us how our service to you could be improved, or if you are dissatisfied with the service you are receiving, you may take the issue up with your usual partner or director contact. If you prefer an alternative route, please contact Steve Varley, our Managing Partner, 1 More London Place, London SE1 2AF. We undertake to look into any complaint carefully and promptly and to do all we can to explain the position to you. Should you remain dissatisfied with any aspect of our service, you may of course take matters up with our professional institute. We can provide further information on how you may contact our professional institute.



01

Executive Summary

Executive Summary

We are required to issue an annual audit letter to the New Forest National Park Authority (the Authority) following completion of our audit procedures for the year ended 31 March 2019. Below are the results and conclusions on the significant areas of the audit process.

Area of Work	Conclusion
Opinion on the Authority's:	Unqualified – the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority as at 31 March 2019 and of its expenditure and income for the year then ended
▶ Financial statements	
▶ Consistency of other information published with the financial statements	Other information published with the financial statements was consistent with the Annual Accounts
Concluding on the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness	We concluded that you have put in place proper arrangements to secure value for money in your use of resources

Area of Work	Conclusion
Reports by exception:	
▶ Consistency of Governance Statement	The Governance Statement was consistent with our understanding of the Authority
▶ Public interest report	We had no matters to report in the public interest
▶ Written recommendations to the Authority, which should be copied to the Secretary of State	We had no matters to report
▶ Other actions taken in relation to our responsibilities under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014	We had no matters to report

Area of Work	Conclusion
Reporting to the National Audit Office (NAO) on our review of the Authority's Whole of Government Accounts return (WGA).	The Authority is below the specified audit threshold of £500m. Therefore, we did not perform any audit procedures on the consolidation pack.



Executive Summary (cont'd)

As a result of the above we have also:

Area of Work	Conclusion
Issued a report to those charged with governance of the Authority communicating significant findings resulting from our audit.	Our Audit Results Report was presented on 11 July 2019
Issued a certificate that we have completed the audit in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and the National Audit Office's 2015 Code of Audit Practice.	Our certificate was issued on 30 July 2019

We would like to take this opportunity to thank the Authority's staff for their assistance during the course of our work.

Kevin Suter

Associate Partner

For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP



02

Purpose and Responsibilities

Purpose and Responsibilities

The Purpose of this Letter

The purpose of this annual audit letter is to communicate to Members and external stakeholders, including members of the public, the key issues arising from our work, which we consider should be brought to the attention of the Authority.

We have already reported the detailed findings from our audit work in our 2018/19 Audit Results Report to the 11 July 2019 Authority meeting, representing those charged with governance. We do not repeat those detailed findings in this letter. The matters reported here are the most significant for the Authority.

Responsibilities of the Appointed Auditor

Our 2018/19 audit work has been undertaken in accordance with the Audit Plan that we presented on 4 February 2019 and is conducted in accordance with the National Audit Office's 2015 Code of Audit Practice, International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland), and other guidance issued by the National Audit Office.

As auditors we are responsible for:

- ▶ Expressing an opinion:
 - ▶ On the 2018/19 financial statements; and
 - ▶ On the consistency of other information published with the financial statements.
- ▶ Forming a conclusion on the arrangements the Authority has to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.
- ▶ Reporting by exception:
 - ▶ If the annual governance statement is misleading or not consistent with our understanding of the Authority;
 - ▶ Any significant matters that are in the public interest;
 - ▶ Any written recommendations to the Authority, which should be copied to the Secretary of State; and
 - ▶ If we have discharged our duties and responsibilities as established by the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and Code of Audit Practice.

Alongside our work on the financial statements, we also review and report to the National Audit Office (NAO) on your Whole of Government Accounts return. The Authority is below the specified audit threshold of £500m. Therefore, we did not perform any audit procedures on the return.

Responsibilities of the Authority

The Authority is responsible for preparing and publishing its statement of accounts accompanied by an Annual Governance Statement. In the AGS, the Authority reports publicly each year on how far it complies with its own code of governance, including how it has monitored and evaluated the effectiveness of its governance arrangements in year, and any changes planned in the coming period.

The Authority is also responsible for putting in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.



03

Financial Statement Audit



Financial Statement Audit

Key Issues

The Authority's Statement of Accounts is an important tool for the Authority to show how it has used public money and how it can demonstrate its financial management and financial health.

We audited the Authority's Statement of Accounts in line with the National Audit Office's 2015 Code of Audit Practice, International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland), and other guidance issued by the National Audit Office and issued an unqualified audit report on 30 July 2019.

Our detailed findings were reported to the 11 July 2019 Authority meeting.

The key issues identified as part of our audit were as follows:

Significant Risk	Conclusion
Misstatements due to fraud or error	We performed the following:
The financial statements as a whole are not free of material misstatements whether caused by fraud or error.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ tested the appropriateness of journal entries recorded in the general ledger and other adjustments made in preparing the financial statements;▪ assessed accounting estimates for evidence of management bias, and▪ evaluated the business rationale for significant unusual transactions.
As identified in ISA (UK and Ireland) 240, management is in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of its ability to manipulate accounting records directly or indirectly and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively. We identify and respond to this fraud risk on every audit engagement.	<p>In addition, we:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ inquired of management about risks of fraud and the controls put in place to address those risks, as well as gaining an understanding the oversight given by those charged with governance of management's processes over fraud, and▪ we have considered the effectiveness of management's controls designed to address the risk of fraud.
	We did not identify any material weaknesses in controls or evidence of material management override.
	We did not identify any instances of inappropriate judgements being applied.
	We did not identify any other transactions during our audit which appeared unusual or outside the Authority's normal course of business



Financial Statement Audit (cont'd)

Significant Risk	Conclusion
<p data-bbox="138 323 940 384">Risk of fraud in revenue recognition - inappropriate capitalisation of revenue expenditure</p> <p data-bbox="138 416 940 560">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.</p> <p data-bbox="138 576 940 668">From our risk assessment, we assessed that the risk manifests itself through the potential to inappropriately capitalise revenue expenditure to improve the financial position of the General Fund.</p> <p data-bbox="138 687 940 805">Capitalized revenue expenditure can be funded through borrowing with only minimal MRP charges recorded in the general fund, deferring the expenditure for 30+ years when the borrowing is repaid. Alternately, other sources such as capital receipts or grants could be inappropriately used to finance the expenditure.</p> <p data-bbox="138 825 940 917">Inappropriate classification of revenue expenditure as REFCUS (revenue expenditure funded by capital under statute) could also have the same impact, removing the spend incorrectly from the general fund through applying statutory overrides.</p>	<p data-bbox="940 323 2123 359">We performed the following:</p> <ul data-bbox="940 378 2123 550" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="940 378 2123 438">▪ selected a sample of PPE additions to test and confirm the item was appropriate to capitalise through agreement to evidence such as invoices and capital expenditure authorisations.<li data-bbox="940 451 2123 486">▪ selected a sample of REFCUS items to test to confirm the appropriateness of the classification of these items<li data-bbox="940 499 2123 550">▪ when performing journals testing, we analysed entries that would be classed as high risk transactions, such as items originally recorded as revenue expenditure and subsequently capitalised or reclassified as REFCUS. <p data-bbox="940 563 2123 624">We did not identify any material evidence of inappropriately classifying revenue expenditure as capital additions or REFCUS.</p>

Financial Statement Audit (cont'd)

Other areas of audit focus	Conclusion
Property, Plant and Equipment valuation	<p>The Authority had not valued its PPE as at the balance sheet date, so we undertook procedures to ensure it was still materially correctly stated.</p> <p>Our testing did not identify any significant variances in the PPE values.</p>
Pension Liability	<p>In order to produce their report the pension actuary takes data from earlier in the year, and estimates the value of the pension assets and liabilities as at the year-end.</p> <p>Our testing identified an audit difference relating to the Authority's gross liability figure, based on the McCloud Judgement. This value is estimated based on the updated Actuary IAS19 Report, and the final figure was amended by the Authority.</p> <p>We have concluded that we could rely on the work of the Pension Fund actuary. The values and entries from the actuarial report were correctly reflected in the Authority's financial statements.</p> <p>We have obtained the final relevant assurances from Hampshire Pension Fund auditors with no issues noted.</p>

Our application of materiality

When establishing our overall audit strategy, we determined a magnitude of uncorrected misstatements that we judged would be material for the financial statements as a whole.

Item	Thresholds applied
Planning materiality	We determined planning materiality to be £107k (2018: £111k), which is 2% of gross expenditure reported in the accounts. We consider gross expenditure to be one of the principal considerations for stakeholders in assessing the financial performance of the Authority.
Reporting threshold	We agreed with the Resources, Audit and Performance Committee that we would report to the Committee all audit differences in excess of £5k (2018: £5k)

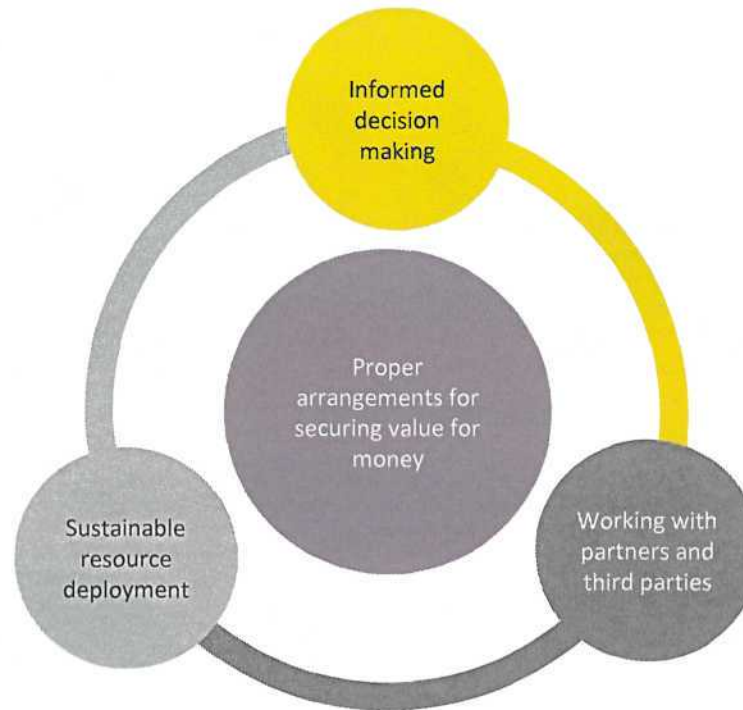


04 Value for Money

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. This is known as our value for money conclusion.

Proper arrangements are defined by statutory guidance issued by the National Audit Office. They comprise your arrangements to:

- ▶ Take informed decisions;
- ▶ Deploy resources in a sustainable manner; and
- ▶ Work with partners and other third parties.



We did not identify any significant risks in relation to these criteria. We have performed the procedures outlined in our audit plan. We did not identify any significant weaknesses in the Authority's arrangements to ensure it took properly informed decisions and deployed resources to achieve planned and sustainable outcomes for taxpayers and local people.

We therefore issued an unqualified value for money conclusion on 30 July 2019.



Other Reporting Issues

Whole of Government Accounts

The Authority is below the specified audit threshold of £500m. Therefore, we did not perform any audit procedures on the consolidation pack.

Annual Governance Statement

We are required to consider the completeness of disclosures in the Authority's annual governance statement, identify any inconsistencies with the other information of which we are aware from our work, and consider whether it is misleading.

We completed this work and did not identify any areas of concern.

Report in the Public Interest

We have a duty under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 to consider whether, in the public interest, to report on any matter that comes to our attention in the course of the audit in order for it to be considered by the Authority or brought to the attention of the public.

We did not identify any issues which required us to issue a report in the public interest.

Written Recommendations

We have a duty under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 to designate any audit recommendation as one that requires the Authority to consider it at a public meeting and to decide what action to take in response.

We did not identify any issues which required us to issue a written recommendation.

Objections Received

We did not receive any objections to the 2018/19 financial statements from members of the public.

Other Reporting Issues (cont'd)

Other Powers and Duties

We identified no issues during our audit that required us to use our additional powers under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

Independence

We communicated our assessment of independence in our Audit Results Report to the meeting of the Authority on 11 July 2019. In our professional judgement the firm is independent and the objectivity of the audit engagement partner and audit staff has not been compromised within the meaning regulatory and professional requirements.

Control Themes and Observations

As part of our work, we obtained an understanding of internal control sufficient to plan our audit and determine the nature, timing and extent of testing performed. Although our audit was not designed to express an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control, we are required to communicate to you significant deficiencies in internal control identified during our audit.

We have adopted a fully substantive approach and have therefore not tested the operation of controls.

Our audit did not identify any controls issues to bring to the attention of the Authority.



06

Focused on your future



Focused on your future

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom introduces the application of new accounting standards in future years. The impact on the Authority is summarised in the table below.

Standard	Issue	Impact
IFRS 16 Leases	<p>It is currently proposed that IFRS 16 will be applicable for local authority accounts from the 2020/21 financial year.</p> <p>Whilst the definition of a lease remains similar to the current leasing standard; IAS 17, for local authorities who lease a large number of assets the new standard will have a significant impact, with nearly all current leases being included on the balance sheet.</p> <p>There are transitional arrangements within the standard and although the 2020/21 Accounting Code of Practice for Local Authorities has yet to be issued, CIPFA have issued some limited provisional information which begins to clarify what the impact on local authority accounting will be. Whether any accounting statutory overrides will be introduced to mitigate any impact remains an outstanding issue.</p>	<p>Until the 2020/21 Accounting Code is issued and any statutory overrides are confirmed there remains some uncertainty in this area.</p> <p>However, the Authority will need to undertake a detailed exercise to identify all of its leases and capture the relevant information for them. The Authority must therefore ensure that all lease arrangements are fully documented.</p>
IASB Conceptual Framework	<p>The revised IASB Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (Conceptual Framework) will be applicable for local authority accounts from the 2019/20 financial year.</p> <p>This introduces;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – new definitions of assets, liabilities, income and expenses – updates for the inclusion of the recognition process and criteria and new provisions on derecognition – enhanced guidance on accounting measurement bases - enhanced objectives for financial reporting and the qualitative aspects of financial information. <p>The conceptual frameworks is not in itself an accounting standard and as such it cannot be used to override or disapply the requirements of any applicable accounting standards.</p> <p>However, an understanding of concepts and principles can be helpful to preparers of local authority financial statements when considering the treatment of transactions or events where standards do not provide specific guidance, or where a choice of accounting policies is available.</p>	<p>It is not anticipated that this change to the Code will have a material impact on Local Authority financial statements.</p> <p>However, Authorities will need to undertake a review to determine whether current classifications and accounting remains valid under the revised definitions.</p>



07 Audit Fees

Audit Fees

Our fee for 2018/19 is in line with the scale fee set by the PSAA and reported in our Audit Plan.

Description	Final Fee 2018/19 £	Planned Fee 2018/19 £	Scale Fee 2018/19 £	Final Fee 2017/18 £
Audit Fee	10,226	10,226	10,226	13,280

We confirm we have not undertaken any non-audit work outside of the PSAA's requirements.

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