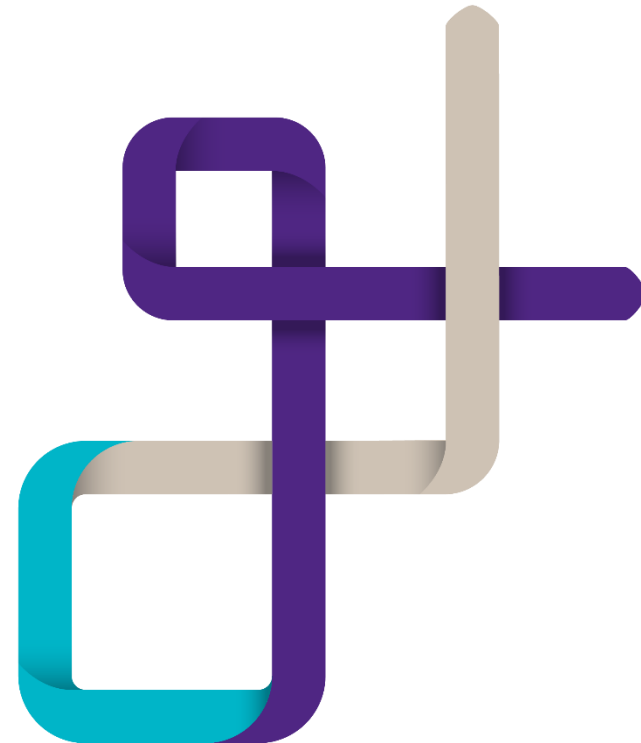


External Audit Plan

Year ending 31 March 2019

Somerset Pension Fund
31 January 2019



Contents



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

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Introduction & headlines

Purpose

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

Respective responsibilities

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

Scope of our audit

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

The audit of the financial statements does not relieve management or the Audit Committee of your responsibilities.

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

Significant risks

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

- Management override of controls
- The revenue transactions include fraudulent transactions (this is rebutted, please see page 6)
- Valuation of Level 3 Investments

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

Materiality

We have determined materiality at the planning stage of our audit to be £20.6m (PY £19.7m) for the Fund, which equates to 1% of your prior year net assets.

We are obliged to report uncorrected omissions or misstatements other than those which are 'clearly trivial' to those charged with governance. Clearly trivial has been set at £1m (PY £985k).

Audit logistics

Our interim visit will take place in January and our final visit will take place in June. Our key deliverables are this Audit Plan and our Audit Findings Report.

Our fee for the audit will be £18,371 (PY: £23,859) for the Fund, subject to management meeting our requirements set out on page 11.

Where we are required to respond to requests received from other auditors of other bodies for assurance in respect of information held by the Fund and provided to the actuary to support their individual IAS 19 calculations these will be billed in addition to the audit fee on a case by case basis.

Independence

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

Key matters impacting our audit

External Factors

SI 493/2018 – LGPS (Amendment) Regulations 2018

Introduces a new provision for employers to receive credit for any surplus assets in a fund upon ceasing to be a Scheme employer. This could potentially lead to material impacts on funding arrangements and the need for updated of Funding Strategy Statements.

Guaranteed Minimum Pension (GMP)

- Pension funds are continuing to work through the GMP reconciliation process.
- In January 2018 the government extended its “interim solution” for indexation and equalisation for public service pension schemes until April 2021. Currently the view is that the October 2018 High Court ruling in respect of GMP equalisation is therefore not likely to have an impact upon the LGPS.

Changes to the CIPFA 2018/19 Accounting Code

The most significant changes relate to the adoption of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. In practice, IFRS 9 is anticipated to have limited impact for pension funds as most assets and liabilities held are already classed as fair value through profit and loss.

The Pensions Regulator (tPR)

tPRs [Corporate Plan](#) for 2018-2021 includes three new Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) directly related to public service pension schemes and TPR has chosen the LGPS as a cohort for proactive engagement throughout 2018 and 2019.

Internal Factors

New audit methodology

We will be using our new audit methodology and tool, LEAP, for the 2018/19 audit. It will enable us to be more responsive to changes that may occur in your organisation and more easily incorporate our knowledge of the Pension Fund into our risk assessment and testing approach.

Funding levels

In September 2018 GAD published a review of the funding levels across the LGPS funds. This report highlighted the fund as having an amber flag in relation to its funding level.

Pooling arrangements

On 18 July 2017 the Brunel Pension Partnership Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) Funds formally created BPP Ltd, a £27.5 billion investment company. The company, a FCA regulated entity, implements the asset allocation strategies for the 10 member LGPS Funds. Under these new arrangements, the Somerset Pension Fund retains responsibility for setting its investment strategy (or asset allocation), as well as the funding and administration strategies. The company structure has been in place and operational from April 2018. The transition to the Brunel portfolios began in 2018 and will take at least 2 years. In July 2018, the Fund allocated and moved over £500m of assets to Brunel’s passive global equity fund and a further £400m was moved to the active UK equity fund in November.

Our response

- We will continue to monitor the position in respect of GMP equalisation and reconciliation. For pension funds the immediate impact is expected to be largely administrative rather than financial.
- We will follow up our previous agreed action plan and consider the progress the Fund has made.
- We will keep you informed of changes to the financial reporting requirements for 2018/19 through on-going discussions and invitations to our technical update workshops.
- As part of our opinion on your financial statements, we will consider whether your financial statements reflect the financial reporting changes in the 2018/19 CIPFA Code.
- We will keep under review any interaction the Fund has with tPR and tailor our audit approach accordingly.
- You will see changes in the terminology we use in our reports that will align more closely with the ISAs
- We will ensure that our resources and testing are best directed to address your risks in an effective way.
- We have noted the amber flag on the funding level, however do not consider this a significant risk to the audit. We will continue to monitor the overall funding level via our regular discussions with officers.
- Whilst we do not consider the transfer of assets to the pool as a significant risk we will tailor our approach to gain assurance in respect of the completeness and accuracy of the transactions.

Audit approach

Use of audit, data interrogation and analytics software

LEAP



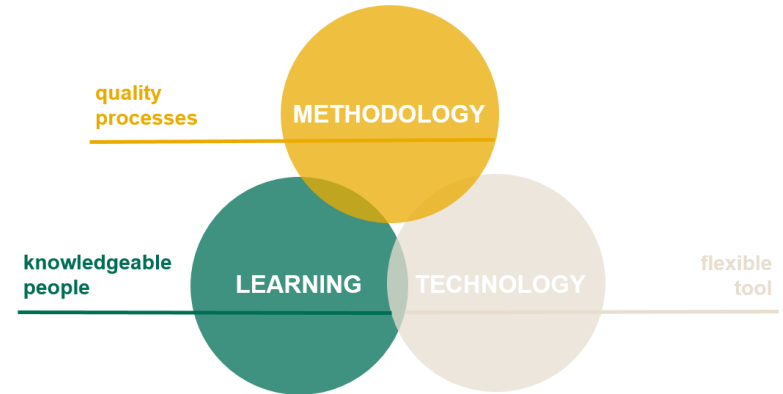
Audit software

- A globally developed ISA-aligned methodology and software tool that aims to re-engineer our audit approach to fundamentally improve quality and efficiency
- LEAP empowers our engagement teams to deliver even higher quality audits, enables our teams to perform cost effective audits which are scalable to any client, enhances the work experience for our people and develops further insights into our clients' businesses
- A cloud-based industry-leading audit tool developed in partnership with Microsoft

IDEA



- We use one of the world's leading data interrogation software tools, called 'IDEA' which integrates the latest data analytics techniques into our audit approach
- We have used IDEA since its inception in the 1980's and we were part of the original development team. We still have heavy involvement in both its development and delivery which is further enforced through our chairmanship of the UK IDEA User Group
- In addition to IDEA, we also use other tools like ACL and Microsoft SQL server
- Analysing large volumes of data very quickly and easily enables us to identify exceptions which potentially highlight business controls that are not operating effectively



Appian

Appian

Business process management

- Clear timeline for account review:
 - disclosure dealing
 - analytical review
- Simple version control
- Allow content team to identify potential risk areas for auditors to focus on

Significant risks identified

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

Risk	Reason for risk identification	Key aspects of our proposed response to the risk
Revenue transactions include fraudulent transactions	<p>Under ISA (UK) 240 there is a rebuttable presumed risk that revenue may be misstated due to the improper recognition of revenue.</p> <p>This presumption can be rebutted if the auditor concludes that there is no risk of material misstatement due to fraud relating to revenue recognition.</p>	<p>Having considered the risk factors set out in ISA240 and the nature of the revenue streams at the Fund, we have determined that the risk of fraud arising from revenue recognition can be rebutted, because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is little incentive to manipulate revenue recognition • opportunities to manipulate revenue recognition are very limited • the culture and ethical frameworks of local authorities, including Somerset as the Administering Authority of Somerset Pension Fund, mean that all forms of fraud are seen as unacceptable <p>Therefore we do not consider this to be a significant risk for Somerset Pension Fund.</p>
Management override of controls	<p>Under ISA (UK) 240 there is a non-rebuttable presumed risk that the risk of management override of controls is present in all entities.</p> <p>We therefore identified management override of control, in particular journals, management estimates and transactions outside the course of business as a significant risk, which was one of the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement.</p>	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evaluate the design effectiveness of management controls over journals • analyse the journals listing and determine the criteria for selecting high risk unusual journals • test unusual journals recorded during the year and after the draft accounts stage for appropriateness and corroboration • gain an understanding of the accounting estimates and critical judgements applied made by management and consider their reasonableness with regard to corroborative evidence • evaluate the rationale for any changes in accounting policies, estimates or significant unusual transactions

Significant risks identified

Risk	Reason for risk identification	Key aspects of our proposed response to the risk
<p>The valuation of Level 3 investments is incorrect</p>	<p>Under ISA 315 significant risks often relate to significant non-routine transactions and judgemental matters. Level 3 investments by their very nature require a significant degree of judgement to reach an appropriate valuation at year end.</p> <p>Management utilise the services of investment managers and custodians as valuation experts to estimate the fair value as at 31 March 2019.</p> <p>We therefore identified valuation of Level 3 investments as a significant risk, which was one of the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement.</p>	<p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evaluate management's processes for valuing Level 3 investments • review the nature and basis of estimated values and consider what assurance management has over the year end valuations provided for these types of investments; to ensure that the requirements of the Code are met • for a sample of investments, test the valuation by obtaining and reviewing the audited accounts, (where available) at the latest date for individual investments and agreeing these to the fund manager reports at that date. Reconcile those values to the values at 31 March 2019 with reference to known movements in the intervening period and • in the absence of available audited accounts, we will evaluate the qualifications, competence, capabilities and objectivity of the valuation expert and gain an understanding of how the valuation of these investments has been reached.

We will communicate significant findings on these areas as well as any other significant matters arising from the audit to you in our Audit Findings Report in July 2019.

Other matters

Other work

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

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

- We read any other information published alongside the Council's financial statements to check that it is consistent with the Fund financial statements on which we give an opinion and is consistent with our knowledge of the Authority.
- We consider our other duties under legislation and the Code, as and when required, including:
 - Giving electors the opportunity to raise questions about your 2018/19 financial statements, consider and decide upon any objections received in relation to the 2018/19 financial statements;
 - issue of a report in the public interest or written recommendations to the Fund under section 24 of the Act, copied to the Secretary of State.
 - Application to the court for a declaration that an item of account is contrary to law under Section 28 or for a judicial review under Section 31 of the Act; or
 - Issuing an advisory notice under Section 29 of the Act.
- We carry out work to satisfy ourselves on the consistency of the pension fund financial statements included in the pension fund annual report with the audited Fund accounts.

Other material balances and transactions

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

Going concern

As auditors, we are required to "obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern assumption in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements and to conclude whether there is a material uncertainty about the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern" (ISA (UK) 570). We will review management's assessment of the going concern assumption and evaluate the disclosures in the financial statements.

Materiality

The concept of materiality

The concept of materiality is fundamental to the preparation of the financial statements and the audit process and applies not only to the monetary misstatements but also to disclosure requirements and adherence to acceptable accounting practice and applicable law. Misstatements, including omissions, are considered to be material if they, individually or in the aggregate, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

Materiality for planning purposes

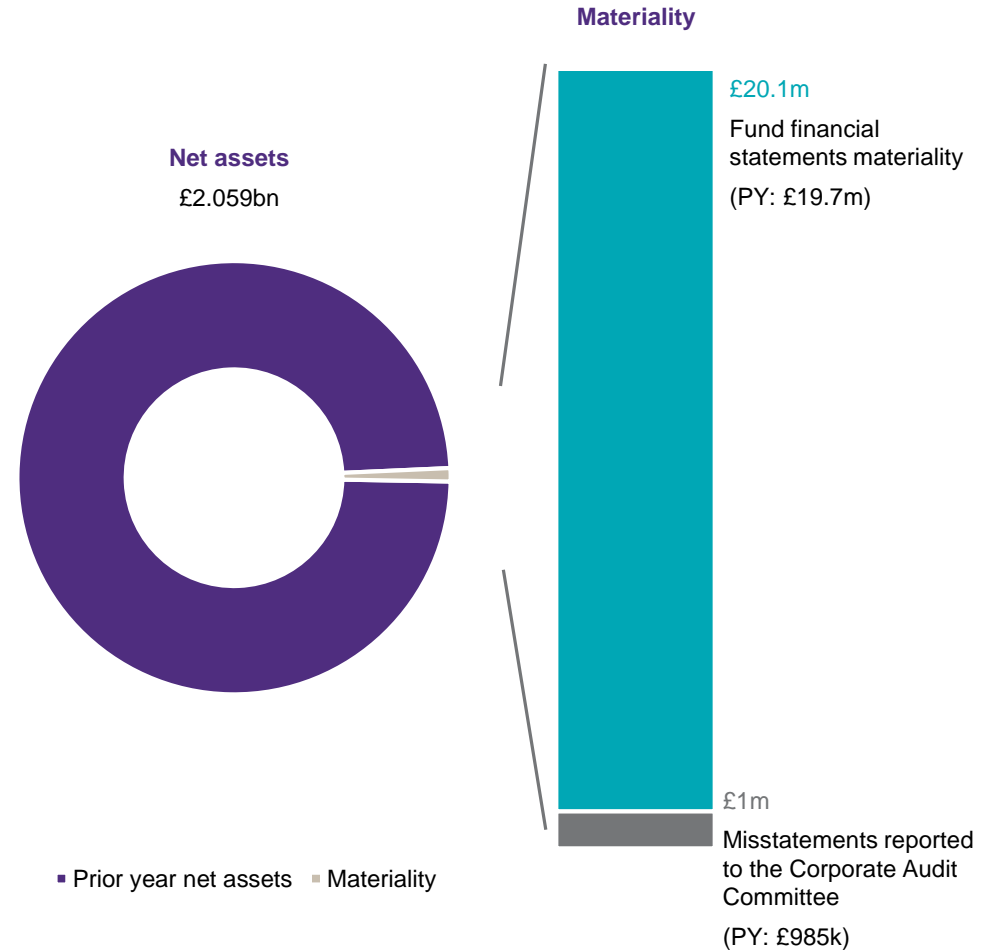
We have determined materiality at the planning stage of our audit to be £20.1m (PY £19.7m) for the Fund. We consider the proportion of the net assets of the Fund to be the appropriate benchmark for the financial year. In the prior year we used the same benchmark. Our materiality equates to 1% of your net assets for the year ended 31 March 2018.

We reconsider planning materiality if, during the course of our audit engagement, we become aware of facts and circumstances that would have caused us to make a different determination of planning materiality.

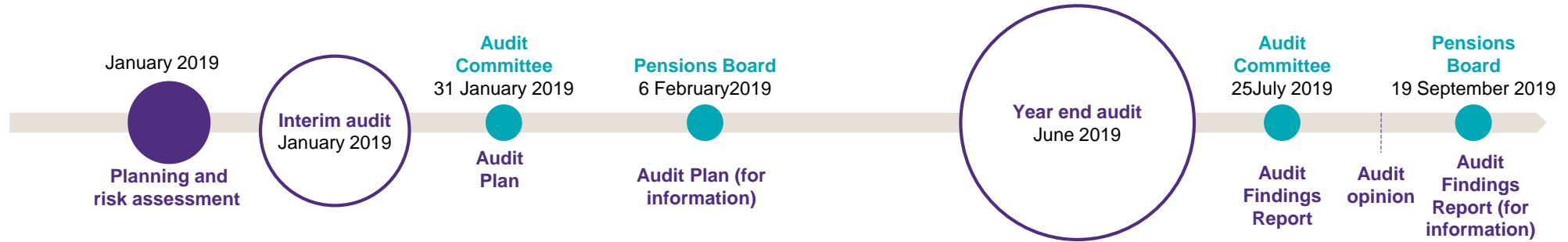
Matters we will report to the Corporate Audit Committee

Whilst our audit procedures are designed to identify misstatements which are material to our opinion on the financial statements as a whole, we nevertheless report to the Corporate Audit Committee any unadjusted misstatements of lesser amounts to the extent that these are identified by our audit work. Under ISA 260 (UK) 'Communication with those charged with governance', we are obliged to report uncorrected omissions or misstatements other than those which are 'clearly trivial' to those charged with governance. ISA 260 (UK) defines 'clearly trivial' as matters that are clearly inconsequential, whether taken individually or in aggregate and whether judged by any quantitative or qualitative criteria. In the context of the Fund, we propose that an individual difference could normally be considered to be clearly trivial if it is less than £1m (PY £985k).

If management have corrected material misstatements identified during the course of the audit, we will consider whether those corrections should be communicated to the Corporate Audit Committee to assist it in fulfilling its governance responsibilities.



Audit logistics, team & fees



Peter Barber, Engagement Lead

Peter's role will be to lead our relationship with you. He will take overall responsibility for the delivery of a high quality audit, meeting the highest professional standards and adding value to the Fund.



David Johnson, Audit Manager

David's role will be to act as a key contact with the Chief Financial Officer and the Audit Committee. He will be responsible for the overall management of the audit.



Steph Thayer, In Charge Auditor

Steph's role will be to act as the day-to-day contact for the Fund finance staff. She will take responsibility for ensuring there is effective communication and understanding of audit requirements.

Audit fees

The planned audit fees are £18,371 (PY: £23,859) for the financial statements audit completed under the Code, which are in line with the scale fee published by PSAA. There is no non-Code (as defined by PSAA) work planned. In setting your fee, we have assumed that the scope of the audit, and the Fund and its activities, do not significantly change.

Where we are required to respond to requests received from other auditors of other bodies for assurance in respect of information held by the Fund and provided to the actuary to support their individual IAS 19 calculations these will be billed in addition to the audit fee on a case by case basis.

Our requirements

To ensure the audit is delivered on time and to avoid any additional fees, we have detailed our expectations and requirements in the following section 'Early Close'. If the requirements detailed overleaf are not met, we reserve the right to postpone our audit visit and charge fees to reimburse us for any additional costs incurred.

Any proposed fee variations will need to be approved by PSAA.

Early close

Meeting the 31 July audit timeframe

In the prior year, the statutory date for publication of audited local government accounts in England was brought forward to 31 July. Wales and Scotland currently have different deadlines but there is convergence towards earlier close. This is a significant challenge for Pension Funds and auditors alike. For authorities, the time available to prepare the accounts is curtailed, while, as auditors there is a shorter period to complete our work and an even more significant peak in our workload than previously.

Somerset Pension Fund presented their draft accounts for audit by the beginning of June, as they had for the previous two years, enabling us to sign off against the accounts by 31 July, the statutory deadline. We therefore have confidence that both the Pension Fund and ourselves are well placed to continue achieving the requirements under the regulations

We have carefully planned how we can make the best use of the resources available to us during the final accounts period. As well as increasing the overall level of resources available to deliver audits, we have focused on:

- bringing forward as much work as possible to interim audits
- starting work on final accounts audits as early as possible, by agreeing which authorities will have accounts prepared significantly before the end of May
- seeking further efficiencies in the way we carry out our audits
- working with you to agree detailed plans to make the audits run smoothly, including early agreement of audit dates, working paper and data requirements and early discussions on potentially contentious items.

We are satisfied that, if all these plans are implemented, we will be able to complete your audit and those of our other local government clients in sufficient time to meet the earlier deadline.

Client responsibilities

Where individual clients do not deliver to the timetable agreed, we need to ensure that this does not impact on audit quality or absorb a disproportionate amount of time, thereby disadvantaging other clients. We will therefore conduct audits in line with the timetable set out in audit plans (as detailed on page 10). Where the elapsed time to complete an audit exceeds that agreed due to a client not meeting its obligations we will not be able to maintain a team on site. Similarly, where additional resources are needed to complete the audit due to a client not meeting their obligations we are not able to guarantee the delivery of the audit by the statutory deadline. Such audits are unlikely to be re-started until very close to, or after the statutory deadline. In addition, it is highly likely that these audits will incur additional audit fees.

Our requirements

To minimise the risk of a delayed audit or additional audit fees being incurred, you need to ensure that you:

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

In return, we will ensure that:

- the audit runs smoothly with the minimum disruption to your staff
- you are kept informed of progress through the use of an issues tracker and weekly meetings during the audit
- we are available to discuss issues with you prior to and during your preparation of the financial statements.

Independence & non-audit services

Auditor independence

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

We confirm that there are no significant facts or matters that impact on our independence as auditors that we are required or wish to draw to your attention. We have complied with the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard and we as a firm, and each covered person, confirm that we are independent and are able to express an objective opinion on the financial statements.

We confirm that we have implemented policies and procedures to meet the requirements of the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard and we as a firm, and each covered person, confirm that we are independent and are able to express an objective opinion on the financial statements. Further, we have complied with the requirements of the National Audit Office's Auditor Guidance Note 01 issued in December 2017 and PSAA's Terms of Appointment which set out supplementary guidance on ethical requirements for auditors of local public bodies.

Other services provided by Grant Thornton

For the purposes of our audit we have made enquiries of all Grant Thornton UK LLP teams providing services to the Fund. . The following audit related services were identified.

Service	£	Threats	Safeguards
Audit related			
Audit of Brunel Pension Partnership Limited (BPP)	40,000	None	<p>We do not consider that the Audit of BPP is a threat to our independence as Somerset Pension Fund cannot exercise control over BPP.</p> <p>The audit of BPP is carried out by a specialist team, authorised by the Financial Standards Authority.</p> <p>The Fee of £40,000 is not significant compared to the audit fees of the ten participating pension funds.</p>
Non-audit related			
None			



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