For Information and Decision	
Public/Non Public*	**Public**
Report to:	**Audit and Scrutiny Panel**
Date of Meeting:	**29th May 2019**
Report of:	**Chief Finance Officer**
Report Author:	**Charlotte Radford**
Other Contacts:	**Neil Harris EY**
Agenda Item:	**10**

EXTERNAL AUDIT PLAN, FEES and METHOD STATEMENT 2018-19

1. Purpose of the Report

1.1 To provide members with the proposed External Audit Plan covering the audit of the Accounts for 2018-19.

1.2 This is a more detailed plan than the summary plan provided to the last meeting and reflects the findings of the interim audit work undertaken.

1.3 This also provides members with details on the proposed audit fee and method statement for delivery of the audit.

2. Recommendations

2.1 Members are requested to consider and approve:

- the External Audit Plan attached at **Appendix A**.
- the proposed audit fees for the PCC and CC attached at **Appendix B.**
- the Method Statement attached at **Appendix C.**

3. Reasons for Recommendations

3.1 This complies with good governance, financial regulations and audit regulations.

4. Summary of Key Points

4.1 The External Auditor has assessed the required time to complete the audit for the accounts for 2018-19.

5. Financial Implications and Budget Provision

5.1 None as a direct result of this report. The External Audit fees for the Force and OPCC accounts have been budgeted for within the OPCC budget.

6. Human Resources Implications

6.1 None

7. Equality Implications

7.1 None

8. Risk Management

8.1 Any change of the financial management system is always identified as a risk. The move to Oracle Fusion is currently under close scrutiny.

9. Policy Implications and links to the Police and Crime Plan Priorities

9.1 None

10. Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations

10.1 None

11. Details of outcome of consultation

11.1 Not applicable

12. Appendices

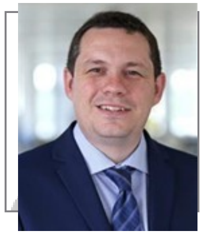
A – External Audit Plan
B – Annual Fee Letters for the PCC and CC
C – Method Statement

Police and Crime Commissioner and Chief Constable of Nottinghamshire Police

Updated Audit plan

May 2019

Building a better working world



The Police and Crime Commissioner for and Chief Constable of Nottinghamshire Police

15th May 2019

Dear Paddy and Craig,

2018/19 Audit Plan

We are pleased to attach our updated Audit Plan which sets out how we intend to carry out our responsibilities as auditor. Its purpose is to provide the Corporate Soles and the Joint Audit and Scrutiny Panel with a basis to review our summary audit approach and scope for the 2018/19 audit. We are undertaking our work in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014, the National Audit Office's 2015 Code of Audit Practice, the Statement of Responsibilities issued by Public Sector Audit Appointments (PSAA) Ltd, auditing standards and other professional requirements. It is also to ensure that our audit is aligned with the Panel's service expectations.

This plan summarises our assessment of the key risks driving the development of an effective audit for the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) and Chief Constable (CC). This Plan updates the initial audit plan issued on 15 February 2019 following the completion of our planning procedures. We have had further planning discussions with the Chief Finance Officers in May 2019. We have reviewed and carefully considered the work of your predecessor auditor, KPMG LLP.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the PCC and CC, Joint Audit and Scrutiny Panel 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 29th May 2019 at the Joint Audit and Scrutiny Panel as well as understand whether there are other matters which you consider may influence our audit.

Yours sincerely,

Neil Harris
For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP
Enc

Contents

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/audit-quality/statement-of-responsibilities/).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 April 2018)" issued by the PSAA sets out additional requirements that auditors must comply with, over and above those set out in the National Audit Office Code of Audit Practice (the Code) and in legislation, and covers matters of practice and procedure which are of a recurring nature.

This report is made solely to the Police and Crime Commissioner for Nottinghamshire (PCC) and the Chief Constable of Nottinghamshire Police (CC), Joint Audit and Scrutiny Panel (JASP) and management in accordance with the statement of responsibilities. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the PCC,CC, JASP and management 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 PCC, CC, JASP and management for this report or for the opinions we have formed. It should not be provided to any third-party without our prior written consent.

Overview of our initial audit strategy 2018/19

Overview of our 2018/19 audit strategy

The following 'dashboard' summarises the significant accounting and auditing matters outline risk identification for the upcoming audit and ad in this report. It seeks to provide the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) and Chief Constable (CC) with an overview of our initial risk identification for the upcoming audit and any changes in risks identified in the current year.

Audit risks and areas of focus

Risk / area of focus	Risk identified	Change from PY	Details
Misstatements due to fraud or error	Fraud risk	No change from assessment made by KPMG	As identified in ISA 240, management is in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of its ability to manipulate accounting records directly or indirectly and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that would otherwise appear to be operating effectively.
Incorrect capitalisation of revenue expenditure	Fraud risk	New area of focus	Linking to our fraud risk above we have considered the capitalisation of revenue expenditure on property, plant and equipment as a separate risk, given the extent of the PCC's capital programme. A risk exists that such sums are not accordance with guidance and are inappropriately classified
Valuation of land and buildings	Inherent Risk	KPMG classified this as significant risk	The fair value of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) represent significant balances in the Group's accounts and are subject to valuation changes, impairment reviews and depreciation charges. Management is required to make material judgemental inputs and apply estimation techniques to calculate the year-end balances recorded in the balance sheet. There is a risk that fixed assets may be over/under stated or the associated accounting entries incorrectly posted.
Accounting for the Net Pension Liability	Inherent Risk	KPMG classified this as significant risk	The Group's pension fund deficit is a material estimated balance for both the PCC and CC. Accounting for this scheme involves significant estimation and judgement and therefore management engages an actuary to undertake the calculations on their behalf. 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.

Overview of our 2018/19 audit strategy

The following 'dashboard' summarises the significant accounting and auditing matters outline risk identification for the upcoming audit and ad in this report. It seeks to provide the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) and Chief Constable (CC) with an overview of our initial risk identification for the upcoming audit and any changes in risks identified in the current year.

Audit risks and areas of focus

Risk / area of focus	Risk identified	Change from PY	Details
Private Finance Initiative (PFI) accounting	Significant risk	New area of focus	The PCC has two PFI Schemes, being the provision and maintenance of the Riverside building and of the vehicle fleet. Correctly accounting for PFI schemes involves transactions which are derived from operating models for which assumptions and changes need to be updated accurately and reflected in the financial statements. There is a risk that disclosures in the financial statements are not consistent with the assumptions within the PFI operating model.
Collaborative arrangements	Inherent Risk	New area of focus	Joint arrangements operate with partners across the East Midlands. There is a risk that the allocation of activity in the financial statements is not correctly recorded in their financial statements.
Multi-Force Shared Services (MFSS)	Inherent risk	New area of focus	The Chief Constable of Cheshire Constabulary hosts a collaborative shared service covering Human Resources, Accounts, Purchasing and Payroll for the PCC and CC. Our interim audit work highlighted few PCC and CC controls surrounding the transactions to and from the MFSS. The PCC and CC do not commission an ISAE3402 assurance report covering controls and risk management from the CC of Cheshire Constabulary. Without an ISAE3402 report basis, there is a risk that we do not have a basis for identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement.
Multi-Force Shared Services (MFSS) Adequacy of arrangements for governance and risk management on the implementation of Project Fusion	Value for Money significant risk	No change from assessment made by KPMG	We will follow-up KPMG's except for qualification on the governance arrangements for MFSS and the implementation of Project Fusion. We have noted from KPMG LLP's prior year Audit Results Report and their Annual Audit Letter the steps taken by management at PCC and CC to rectify the situation and improve project governance, accountability and oversight.

Overview of our 2018/19 audit strategy

Materiality

Planning materiality — Materiality has been set at 2% of the relevant materiality basis as set out in the table below.

Performance materiality — Performance materiality has been set at 50% of materiality.

Audit differences — We will report all uncorrected misstatements relating to the primary statements (comprehensive income and expenditure statement, balance sheet, movement in reserves statement, cash flow statement, and pension fund financial statements) greater than a defined level. Other misstatements identified will be communicated to the extent that they merit the attention of the Joint Audit and Scrutiny Panel.

Entity	Basis of materiality	Planning materiality	Performance materiality	Audit differences
Group	Gross revenue expenditure	£6.4m	£3.2m	£0.320m
PCC	Gross assets	£1.8m	£0.9m	£0.088m
CC	Gross revenue expenditure	£6.2m	£3.1m	£0.310m
Pension Fund	Benefits payable	£1.4m	£0.7m	£0.069m

Overview of our 2018/19 audit strategy

Audit scope

This Audit Plan covers the work that we plan to perform to provide you with:

- Our audit opinion on whether the financial statements of the PCC and CC for Nottinghamshire give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 31 March 2019 and of the income and expenditure for the year then ended; and

- Our conclusion on the PCC and CC's arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

We will also review and report to the National Audit Office (NAO), to the extent and in the form required by them, on the PCC's and CC's Whole of Government Accounts return.

Our audit will also include the mandatory procedures that we are required to perform in accordance with applicable laws and auditing standards.

When planning the audit we take into account several key inputs:

- Strategic, operational and financial risks relevant to the financial statements;
- Developments in financial reporting and auditing standards;
- The quality of systems and processes;
- Changes in the business and regulatory environment; and,
- Management's views on all of the above.

By considering these inputs, our audit is focused on the areas that matter and our feedback is more likely to be relevant to the PCC and CC.

Your audit team will be led by

Neil Harris – Associate Partner
Neil has over 25 years experience of Local Authorities, including Police audits, Pension Funds and their respective audits, and has been an Engagement Leader in EY for six years, having previously worked for the Audit Commission as a District Auditor between 2009 and 2012.

Chris Hewitt - Manager
Chris has over 30 years experience of Local Authorities, including police audits, and has also been with EY for six years, having previously worked for the Audit Commission.

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.

Misstatements due to fraud or error *

What is the risk?

The financial statements as a whole are not free of material misstatements whether caused by fraud or error.

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.

For the Group and PCC Single Entity, we have identified the potential for the incorrect classification of revenue spend as capital as a particular area where there is a risk of fraud or error (se slide 11).

Under ISA240 there is also a presumed risk that revenue may be misstated due to improper recognition of revenue. 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 consider this risk is not material in relation to our audit.

What will we do?

We will undertake our standard procedures to address fraud risk, which include:

- Identifying fraud risks during the planning stages.
- Inquiring 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.
- Considering the effectiveness of management's controls designed to address the risk of fraud.
- 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.
- We will specifically consider how the PCC and CC have made judgements on whether to accrue or provide against known litigations, claims and costs. An example will focus on is the PCCs share of any costs associated with delays or changes to the MFSS project.

Our response to significant risks (continued)

Misstatements due to fraud or error - Incorrect capitalisation of Revenue Expenditure *

Misstatements that occur in relation to this risk may impact the following significant accounts:

PPE Additions – Valuation (£4.836 million)

CIES Net Cost of Services – Expenditure – Completeness (£318 million)

Figures quoted above are from the 2017/18 financial statements. We understand that the level of PPE additions for 2018/19 is likely to be in approximately £9.7 million.

What is the risk?

The financial statements as a whole are not free of material misstatements whether caused by fraud or error.

As identified in ISA (UK) 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.

This could materialize as a result of capitalizing expenditure on revenue items.

What will we do?

Should capital expenditure be material to the financial statements in 2018/19 , we will undertake additional procedures to address the specific risk we have identified, which will include:

- Sample testing additions to property, plant and equipment to ensure that they have been correctly classified as capital and included at the correct value in order to identify any revenue items that have been inappropriately capitalised.

Our response to inherent risks

Private Finance Initiatives

Misstatements that occur in relation to this risk may impact the following significant accounts:

CIES
(Valuation)

Unusable Reserves: (Valuation & P&D)

What is the risk?

The PCC has two PFI Schemes, being the provision and maintenance of the Riverside building and of the vehicle fleet. Correctly accounting for PFI schemes involves transactions which are derived from operating models for which assumptions and changes need to be updated accurately and reflected in the financial statements. There is a risk that disclosures in the financial statements are not consistent with the assumptions within the PFI operating model.

What will we do?

We will:

- Engage an EY Specialist to test the completeness and accuracy of the inputs to the financial model and the subsequent correct application of the outputs to the financial statements; and
- Review the consistency of the accounting transactions and disclosures with the PFI model.

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.

What is the risk?	What will we do?
Valuation of land and buildings – inherent risk The fair value of property, plant and equipment (PPE), Council Dwellings and investment properties (IP) represent significant balances in the Group's accounts and are subject to valuation changes, impairment reviews and depreciation charges. Management is required to make material judgemental inputs and apply estimation techniques to calculate the year-end balances recorded in the balance sheet.	In order to address this risk we will carry out a range of procedures including: ▸ Consider the work performed by the Group and PCC valuers, 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 valuations based on price per square metre); ▸ Consider the annual cycle of valuations to ensure that assets have been valued within a 5 year rolling programme as required by the Code of Practice. We will also consider if there are any specific changes to assets that have occurred and that these have been communicated to the valuer; ▸ Review assets not subject to valuation in 2018/19 to confirm that the remaining asset base is not materially misstated; ▸ Consider changes to useful economic lives as a result of the most recent valuation; ▸ Test accounting entries have been correctly processed in the financial statements; and ▸ Make use of our valuation experts to review any change in valuation methodology and as deemed appropriate.
Pension liability valuation– inherent risk The Local Authority Accounting Code of Practice and IAS19 require the PCC and CC to make extensive disclosures within their financial statements regarding its membership of the Local Government Pension Scheme and the Police Pension Fund. The PCC and CC's pension fund deficit is a material estimated balance and the Code requires that this liability be disclosed on the respective balance sheets of the PCC and CC. The information disclosed is based on the IAS 19 report issued to the PCC and CC by the actuary to the administering body and also the Police Pension Fund. Accounting for these schemes involves significant estimation and judgement and therefore management engages an actuary to undertake the calculations on their behalf. 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 order to address this risk we will carry out a range of procedures including: ▸ Liaising with the auditors of Nottinghamshire Pension Fund, to obtain assurances over the information supplied to the actuary in relation to Nottinghamshire Police Force; ▸ Assessing the work of the LGPS Pension Fund and the Police Pension actuary including the assumptions they have used by relying on the work of PWC - Consulting Actuaries commissioned by Public Sector Auditor Appointments for all Local Government sector auditors, and considering any relevant reviews by the EY actuarial team; and ▸ Reviewing and testing the accounting entries and disclosures made within the PCC and CC's financial statements in relation to IAS19.

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.

What is the risk?	What will we do?
Collaboration– inherent risk Joint arrangements operate with partners across the East Midlands. There is a risk that the allocation of activity in the financial statements is not correctly recorded in their financial statements.	In order to address this risk we will: ▸ Review the underlying allocation of expenditure in the Authority's own accounts against agreements in place; and ▸ Seek further assurance from external auditors at the other Police Authorities where required over any significant stream of expenditure not controlled by Nottinghamshire.
MFSS – inherent risk The Chief Constable of Cheshire Constabulary hosts a collaborative shared service covering Human Resources, Accounts, Purchasing and Payroll for the PCC and CC. Our interim audit work highlighted few PCC and CC controls surrounding the transactions to and from the MFSS. The PCC and CC do not commission an ISAE3402 assurance report covering controls and risk management from the CC of Cheshire Constabulary. Without an ISAE3402 report basis, there is a risk that we do not have a basis for identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement	In order to address this risk we will carry out a range of procedures to update our knowledge of the MFSS, including: ▸ Discussing with PCC and CC finance staff to understand the oversight by the participating bodies of the MFSS (governance and controls; ▸ Reviewing reports by the PCC's and CC's Internal Auditors to review references to procedures at the MFSS; ▸ Liaising with the auditors of the PCC for Cheshire and CC of Cheshire Constabulary to determine any audits undertaken by Internal audit or the MFSS management board on the operation of MFSS; and ▸ Determining if we need to visit the MFSS to view specific records or carry out testing such as reconciliations of GL data to system data.

Other areas of audit focus

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

What is the risk/area of focus?	What will we do?
IFRS 9 financial instruments This new accounting standard is applicable for local authority and police accounts from the 2018/19 financial year and will change: ▸ How financial assets are classified and measured; ▸ How the impairment of financial assets are calculated; and ▸ The disclosure requirements for financial assets. There are transitional arrangements within the standard; and the 2018/19 Cipfa Code of practice on local authority accounting provides guidance on the application of IFRS 9.	We will: ▸ Assess the Group and PCC's implementation arrangements that should include an impact assessment paper setting out the application of the new standard, transitional adjustments and planned accounting for 2018/19; ▸ Consider the classification and valuation of financial instrument assets; ▸ Review new expected credit loss model impairment calculations for assets; and ▸ Check additional disclosure requirements.
IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers This new accounting standard is applicable for local authority and police accounts from the 2018/19 financial year. The key requirements of the standard cover the identification of performance obligations under customer contracts and the linking of income to the meeting of those performance obligations. The 2018/19 Cipfa Code of practice on local authority accounting provides guidance on the application of IFRS 15 and includes a useful flow diagram and commentary on the main sources of LG revenue and how they should be recognised. The impact on Police accounting is likely to be limited as large revenue streams like council tax and government grants will be outside the scope of IFRS 15. However where that standard is relevant, the recognition of revenue will change and new disclosure requirements introduced.	We will: ▸ Assess the Group, PCC and CC implementation arrangements that should include an impact assessment paper setting out the application of the new standard, transitional adjustments and planned accounting for 2018/19; ▸ Consider application to the Group, PCC and CC revenue streams, and where the standard is relevant test to ensure revenue is recognised when (or as) it satisfies a performance obligation; and ▸ Check additional disclosure requirements.

Other areas of audit focus

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

What is the risk/area of focus?	What will we do?
Preparations for faster closure of accounts, prepared by 31st May and the publication of accounts by 31st July. The closedown and preparation of the financial statements are being undertaken by the CCs finance team. This brings back in-house the preparation of accounts when in the prior year the PCC and CC used the CIPFA Big Red Button and encountered difficulties. We understand that a manual process will be completed to ensure the accounts comply with the CIPFA Code of Practice. This year there are risks that: • There is not sufficient capacity and resilience to meet the closedown timetable. • There is not adequate arrangements in place for management quality assurance and review of the financial statements and supporting working papers prior to audit. • A manual process could result in areas of non-compliance with the CIPFA Code or risk a material error or omission of key disclosures. • There are delays or slippage in delivering data for analytics work or in providing good quality working papers and responses to our audit queries.	We will: ▸ Assess the robustness of the PCC and CC accounts closedown timetable. We noted that PCC and CC were operating and monitoring a timetable covering the expected areas. The Finance Team expects to meet the 31 May deadline for publication of the draft accounts. ▸ Assess the capacity and resilience of the PCC and CC teams to respond to our requests for data, information and address audit queries. The Finance Team has responded promptly to our requests including our analytics data and supporting evidence for our income and expenditure testing for the start of our at the interim audit. The Finance Team are working through a number of queries raised on income and expenditures testing for return once the final accounts have been prepared. ▸ Assess the quality of the draft financial statements prepared for audit and the completeness of the supporting working papers at the start of the year-end audit. We will also highlight and escalate at an early stage if we foresee risks that the PCC and CC will be unable to meet the audit timetables. Should that be the case, we will notify you on the timing of your audit which may be postponed. As your auditor, we have a more significant peak in our audit work and shorter period to complete the audit. Risks for us relate to the delivery of all audits within the same compressed timetable. Slippage at one audit could potentially put others at risk. To support the PCC and CC, before we start the final accounts audit: • Agree the team and timing of each element of our work with you. • Agree the supporting working papers that we require to complete our audit.

03 Value for Money Risks

Value for Money

Background

We are required to consider whether the PCC and CC have 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.

For 2018/19 this is based on the overall evaluation criterion:

"In all significant respects, the audited body had proper arrangements to ensure it took properly informed decisions and deployed resources to achieve planned and sustainable outcomes for taxpayers and local people"

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

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

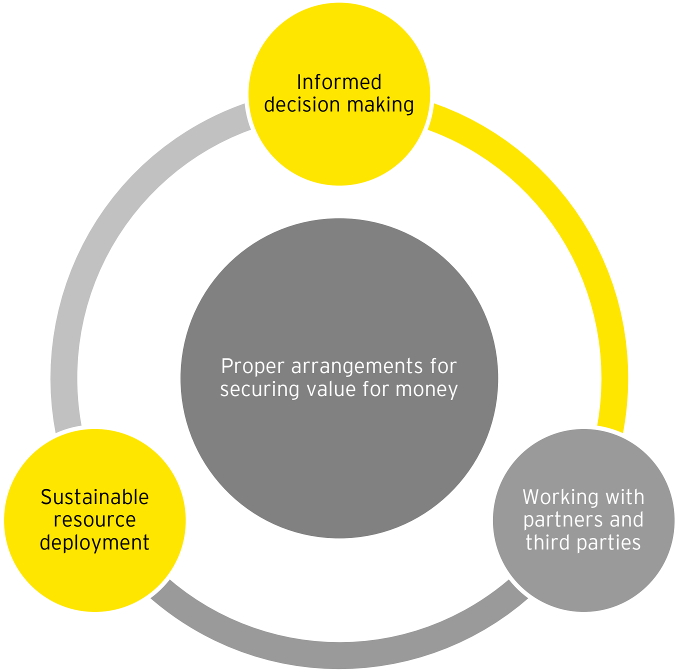
In considering your proper arrangements, we will draw on the requirements of the CIPFA/SOLACE framework for local government to ensure that our assessment is made against a framework that you are already required to have in place and to report on through documents such as your annual governance statement.

We are only required to determine whether there are any risks that we consider significant, which the Code of Audit Practice defines as:

"A matter is significant if, in the auditor's professional view, it is reasonable to conclude that the matter would be of interest to the audited body or the wider public"

Our risk assessment supports the planning of sufficient work to enable us to deliver a safe conclusion on arrangements to secure value for money and enables us to determine the nature and extent of further work that may be required. If we do not identify any significant risks there is no requirement to carry out further work. We consider business and operational risks insofar as they relate to proper arrangements at both sector and organisation-specific level. In 2018/19 this has included consideration of the steps taken by the PCC & CC to consider the impact of Brexit on its future service provision, medium-term financing and investment values. Although the precise impact cannot yet be modelled, we anticipate that Authorities will be carrying out scenario planning and that Brexit and its impact will feature on operational risk registers.

Our risk assessment has therefore considered both the potential financial impact of the issues we have identified, and also the likelihood that the issue will be of interest to local taxpayers, the Government and other stakeholders. This has resulted in the identification of the significant risk noted on the following page which we view as relevant to our value for money conclusion.



Value for Money Risks

What is the significant value for money risk?	What arrangements does the risk affect?	What will we do?
Multi-Force Shared Services (MFSS) Adequacy of arrangements for governance and risk management on the implementation of Project Fusion.	Take informed decisions Deploy resources in a sustainable manner	We will follow-up KPMG's except for qualification on the governance arrangements for MFSS and the implementation of Project Fusion. We have noted from KPMG LLP's prior year Audit Results Report and their Annual Audit Letter the steps taken by management at PCC and CC to rectify the situation and improve project governance, accountability and oversight. We will review the PCC and CC arrangements including: • Project governance and accountability. • Risk management. • Consideration of financial, service and reputational implications and risks from further project slippage.

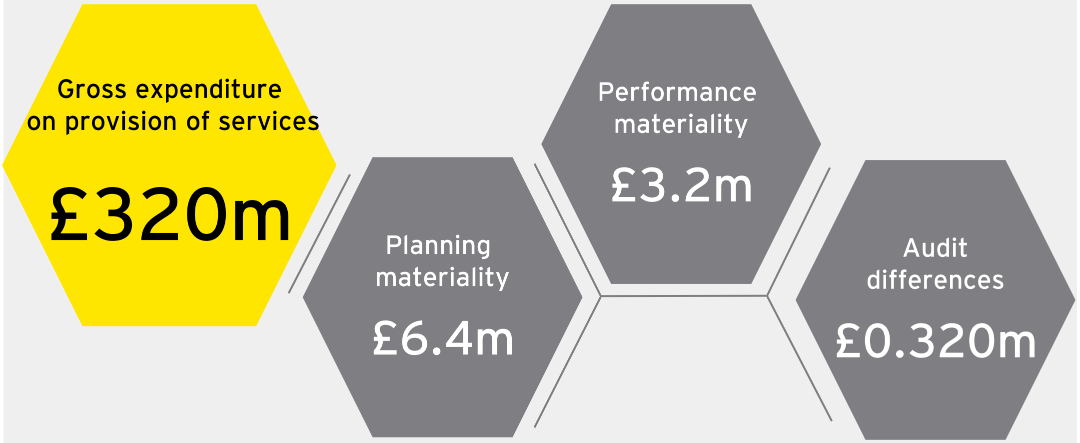
04 Audit materiality

Materiality

Materiality

For planning purposes, materiality for the Group, PCC and CC Single Entity for 2018/19 has been set at £6.4m, £1.8m & £6.2m respectively. This represents 2% of the Group and CC Single Entity's prior year gross expenditure on provision of services. Materiality for the PCC Single Entity has been set at 2% of the PCC Single Entity's prior year gross assets. Materiality for the Police Pension Fund has been set at 2% of the higher of the prior year contributions receivable/benefits payable of the Police Pension Fund. It will be reassessed throughout the audit process.

We have provided supplemental information about audit materiality in Appendix C.



We request that the PCC and CC confirm their 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 for the Group, PCC and CC Single Entity Accounts & Police Pension Fund at £3.2.4m, £0.9m, £3.1m & £0.7m which represents 50% of planning materiality.

Audit difference threshold – we propose that misstatements identified below this threshold are deemed clearly trivial. The same threshold for misstatements is used for component reporting. We will report to you all uncorrected misstatements over this amount relating to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement, balance sheet and the police pension fund financial statements that have an effect on income or that relate to other comprehensive income.

Other uncorrected misstatements, such as reclassifications and misstatements in the cashflow statement and movement in reserves statement or disclosures, and corrected misstatements will be communicated to the extent that they merit the attention of the Joint Audit and Scrutiny Panel, or are important from a qualitative perspective.

Specific materiality – We have set a materiality of £0.310k for the Pension Fund Account which reflects our understanding that an amount less than our materiality would influence the economic decisions of users of the financial statements in relation to this.

05 Scope of our audit

Our Audit Process and Strategy

Objective and Scope of our Audit scoping

Under the Code of Audit Practice our principal objectives are to review and report on the PCC and CC's financial statements and arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in their use of resources to the extent required by the relevant legislation and the requirements of the Code.

We issue an audit report that covers:

1. Financial statement audit

Our objective is to form an opinion on the financial statements under International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

We also perform other procedures as required by auditing, ethical and independence standards, the Code and other regulations. We outline below the procedures we will undertake during the course of our audit.

Procedures required by standards
- Addressing the risk of fraud and error;
- Significant disclosures included in the financial statements;
- Entity-wide controls;
- Reading other information contained in the financial statements and reporting whether it is inconsistent with our understanding and the financial statements; and
- Auditor independence.

Procedures required by the Code
- Reviewing, and reporting on as appropriate, other information published with the financial statements, including the Annual Governance; and
- Reviewing and reporting on the Whole of Government Accounts return, in line with the instructions issued by the NAO

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

We are required to consider whether the PCC and CC has put in place 'proper arrangements' to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness on their use of resources.

Our Audit Process and Strategy (continued)

Audit Process Overview

Our audit involves:

- Identifying and understanding the key processes and internal controls; and
- Substantive tests of detail of transactions and amounts.

For 2018/19 we plan to follow a substantive approach to the audit as we have concluded this is the most efficient way to obtain the level of audit assurance required to conclude that the financial statements are not materially misstated.

Analytics:
We will use our computer-based analytics tools to enable us to capture whole populations of your financial data, in particular journal entries. These tools:

- Help identify specific exceptions and anomalies which can then be subject to more traditional substantive audit tests; and
- Give greater likelihood of identifying errors than random sampling techniques.

We will report the findings from our process and analytics work, including any significant weaknesses or inefficiencies identified and recommendations for improvement, to management and the Joint Independent Audit Committee.

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.

06 Audit team

Audit team

Audit team structure:

EY Pension Specialist	Neil Harris Associate Partner
EY Actuaries	Chris Hewitt Manager
EY Real Estates	

Working together with the PCC and CC

We are working together with management to establish strong communication and processes for the 2018/19 audit.

We will continue to keep our audit approach under review to streamline it where possible.

Use of specialists

When auditing key judgements, we are often required to rely on the input and advice provided by specialists who have qualifications and expertise not possessed by the core audit team. The areas where either EY or third party specialists may be required to provide input for the current year audit are:

Area	Specialists
Valuation of Land and Buildings	EY Real Estates Team (to be confirmed once we have received and reviewed current year valuation information)
Pensions disclosure	EY Pensions Advisory Team

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 PCC and CC'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 Independence

Introduction

The FRC Ethical Standard 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, as revised in June 2016, 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 the 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. ▸ Where EY has determined it is appropriate to apply more restrictive independence rules than permitted under the Ethical Standard [note: additional wording should be included in the communication reflecting the client specific situation]	▸ 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 services provided and the fees charged in relation thereto; ▸ Written confirmation that the firm and each covered person is independent and, if applicable, that any non-EY firms used in the group audit or external experts used have confirmed their independence to us; ▸ Written confirmation that all covered persons are independent; ▸ 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 any contingent fee arrangements for non-audit services provided by us or our network firms; and ▸ 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 also provide information on any contingent fee arrangements , the amounts of any future services that have been contracted, and details of any written proposal to provide non-audit services that has been submitted;

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.

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 Neil Harris, 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 the PCC and/or CC. Examples include 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 permissible non-audit services and we will comply with the policies that you have approved.

None of the services are prohibited under the FRC's ES or the National Audit Office's Auditor Guidance Note 01 and the services have been approved in accordance with your policy on pre-approval. The ratio of non audit fees to audits fees is not permitted to exceed 70%.

At the time of writing, we are not undertaking any non-audit work on behalf of the Group. Therefore no additional safeguards are required.

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 Ethical Standard part 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.

Relationships, services and related threats and safeguards

Management threats

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

Other communications

EY Transparency Report 2018

Ernst & Young (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 year ended 1 July 2018 and can be found here:

https://www.ey.com/uk/en/about-us/ey-uk-transparency-report-2018

08 Appendices

Appendix A

Fees

Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd (PSAA) has published the fee scale for the audit of the 2018/19 accounts of opted-in principal local government and police bodies.

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.

A breakdown of our fees is shown in the table below.

	Planned fee 2018/19	Scale fee 2018/19	Final Fee 2017/18
	£	£	£
Total PCC Fee – Code work: **Note 1**	27,119	27,119	35,220
Total CC Fee – Code work **Note 1**	11,550	11,550	15,000
Total audit fees	38,669	38,669	50,220

All fees exclude VAT

Note 1:
The planned fees for 2018/19 may be subject to a scale fee variation due to increases in the scope of the audit as summarised below:

► Setting Performance Materiality at 50% of planning materiality pending the review of KPMG files, rather than at 75% as assumed via the scale fee, would increase our sample sizes;
► The audit of new significant risks covering capitalisation of revenue expenditure and Private Finance Initiative (PFI) accounting;
► The audit of new inherent risks covering collaboration and arrangements at the Multi Force Shared Service; and
► The audit of significant risks reviewing the PCC and CC arrangements for informed decision making associated with their interest and exposure to the MFSS Project Fusion implementation.

In addition, the agreed fee presented is based on the following assumptions:

► Officers meeting the agreed timetable of deliverables;
► Our accounts opinion and value for money conclusion being unqualified;
► Appropriate quality of documentation is provided; and
► The PCC and CC have an effective control environment.

If any of the above assumptions prove to be unfounded, we will seek a variation to the agreed fee. This will be discussed with management in advance. Any variations to the audit fee need to be approved by PSAA.

Fees for the auditor's consideration of correspondence from the public and formal objections will be charged in addition to the scale fee.

Appendix B

Required communications with the PCC and CC

We have detailed the communications that we must provide to the PCC and CC.

Required communications	What is reported?	Our Reporting to you: Where
Terms of engagement	Confirmation by the PCC and CC 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, any limitations and 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
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 ▶ Significant matters, if any, arising from the audit that were discussed with management ▶ Written representations that we are seeking ▶ Expected modifications to the audit report ▶ Other matters if any, significant to the oversight of the financial reporting process ▶ Findings and issues regarding the opening balance on initial audits	Audit results report

Required communications with the PCC and CC (continued)

		Our Reporting to you
Required communications	**What is reported?**	**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 ▶ Whether the use of the going concern assumption is appropriate in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements ▶ The adequacy of related disclosures in the financial statements	Audit results report
Misstatements	▶ Uncorrected misstatements and their effect on our audit opinion, unless prohibited by law or regulation ▶ The effect of uncorrected misstatements related to prior periods ▶ A request that any uncorrected misstatement be corrected ▶ Corrected misstatements that are significant ▶ Material misstatements corrected by management	Audit results report
Fraud	▶ Enquiries of the PCC and CC 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 ▶ A discussion of any other matters related to fraud	Audit results report
Related parties	▶ Significant matters arising during the audit in connection with the entity's related parties including, when applicable: ▶ Non-disclosure by management ▶ Inappropriate authorisation and approval of transactions ▶ Disagreement over disclosures ▶ Non-compliance with laws and regulations ▶ Difficulty in identifying the party that ultimately controls the entity	Audit results report

Appendix B

Required communications with the PCC and CC (continued)

Required communications	What is reported?	Our Reporting to you Where
Independence	Communication of all significant facts and matters that bear on EY's, and all individuals involved in the audit, objectivity and independence	Audit planning report
	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	Audit results report
External confirmations	▸ Management's refusal for us to request confirmations ▸ Inability to obtain relevant and reliable audit evidence from other procedures	Audit results report
Consideration of laws and regulations	▸ Audit findings regarding non-compliance where the non-compliance is material and believed to be intentional. This communication is subject to compliance with legislation on tipping off ▸ Enquiry of the PCC and CC into possible instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements and that the PCC and CC may be aware of	Audit results report
Internal controls	▸ Significant deficiencies in internal controls identified during the audit	Management letter/audit results report

Appendix B

Required communications with the PCC and CC (continued)

Required communications	What is reported?	Our Reporting to you: Where
Group audits	▸ An overview of the type of work to be performed on the financial information of the components ▸ An overview of the nature of the group audit team's planned involvement in the work to be performed by the component auditors on the financial information of significant components ▸ Instances where the group audit team's evaluation of the work of a component auditor gave rise to a concern about the quality of that auditor's work ▸ Any limitations on the group audit, for example, where the group engagement team's access to information may have been restricted ▸ Fraud or suspected fraud involving group management, component management, employees who have significant roles in group-wide controls or others where the fraud resulted in a material misstatement of the group financial statements	Audit planning report Audit results report
Representations	Written representations we are requesting from management and/or those charged with governance	Audit results report
Material inconsistencies and misstatements	Material inconsistencies or misstatements of fact identified in other information which management has refused to revise	Audit results report
Auditors report	▸ Key audit matters that we will include in our auditor's report ▸ Any circumstances identified that affect the form and content of our auditor's report	Audit results report
Fee Reporting	▸ Breakdown of fee information when the audit plan is agreed ▸ Breakdown of fee information at the completion of the audit ▸ Any non-audit work	Audit planning report Audit results report

Additional audit information

Other required procedures during the course of the audit	
In addition to the key areas of audit focus outlined in section 2, 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.	
Our responsibilities required by auditing standards	▸ 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 Group'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 activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. Reading other information contained in the financial statements, the Joint Independent Audit Committee reporting appropriately addresses matters communicated by us to the Joint Independent Audit Committee and reporting whether it is materially inconsistent with our understanding and the financial statements; and ▸ Maintaining auditor independence.

Additional audit information (continued)

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 Group 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.

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Paddy Tipping
The Police and Crime Commissioner for Nottinghamshire
Arnot Hill House,
Arnot Hill Park
Arnold
Nottingham
NG5 6LU

29 April 2019

Ref: Fee Letter/19-20

Direct line: 01223 394459

Email: NHarris2@uk.ey.com

Dear Paddy

Annual Audit 2019/20

We are writing to confirm the audit that we propose to undertake for the 2019/20 financial year at the Police and Crime Commissioner for Nottinghamshire.

From 2018/19, local government and police bodies have been responsible for making their own arrangements for the audit of the accounts.

The Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government has specified Public Sector Audit Appointments (PSAA) as an appointing person under provisions of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014. PSAA has appointed auditors for bodies that opted into the national scheme. Appointments were made for the duration of the five-year appointing period, covering the audits of the accounts for 2018/19 to 2022/23.

Indicative audit fee

For the 2019/20 financial year, PSAA has set the scale fee for each opted in body. Following consultation on its Work Programme and Scale of Fees, PSAA has maintained scale audit fees at the same level as for 2018/19, unless there are specific circumstances which require otherwise.

The fee reflects the risk-based approach to audit planning set out in the National Audit Office's Code of Audit Practice for the audit of local public bodies.

The audit fee covers the:
- Audit of the financial statements;
- Value for money conclusion; and
- Whole of Government accounts.

Our final fee will include the impact of additional risks and/or circumstances that are out of the scope of the scale fee, for example additional work covering:

- Asset valuations, including the involvement of our valuation specialists;
- The valuation of the net pension liability, including the involvement of our pension specialists;
- The implementation of IFRS 16 Leases;
- Private Finance Initiative accounting; and
- The adequacy of arrangements for governance and risk management as regards the Multi-Force Shared Services and the implementation of Project Fusion.

At this stage, the indicative fee is set at the scale fee.

This indicative fee is based on certain assumptions, including:

- The overall level of risk in relation to the audit of the financial statements is not significantly different to that of the prior year;
- Management meet the agreed timetable of deliverables;
- Our accounts opinion and value for money conclusion are unqualified;
- Appropriate quality of documentation is provided by management;
- There is an effective control environment; and
- Prompt responses are provided to our draft reports.

Meeting these assumptions will help ensure the delivery of our audit at the indicative audit fee which is set out in the table below.

As we have not yet completed our audit for 2018/19, our audit planning process for 2019/20 will continue as the year progresses. Fees will be reviewed and updated as necessary, within the parameters of our contract.

Summary of fees

	Indicative fee 2019/20 £	Planned fee 2018/19 £
Scale Fee	27,119	27,119: Note 1
Total Code audit fee	**27,119**	**27,119**

Note 1: Our 2018/19 Audit Plan indicated that the planned fees for 2018/19 may be subject to a scale fee variations due to changes the scope of the audit.

Any additional work that we may agree to undertake (outside of the Code of Audit Practice) will be separately negotiated and agreed with you in advance. All variations to the scale fee will be subject to PSAA approval.

Billing

The scale fee will be billed in 4 quarterly instalments of £6,780.

Audit plan

Our plan is expected to be issued in March 2020. This will communicate any significant financial statement and value for money risks identified, planned audit procedures to respond to those risks and the estimated fee implications of these additional procedures. Should we need to make any significant amendments to the audit fee during the course of the audit, we will discuss this in the first instance with the Chief Finance Officer and communicate the revised fee and the matters giving rise to any adjustments to the scale fee in our Audit Results Report which we will present to the Joint Audit and Scrutiny Panel.

For a high level overview of our approach and further information on how we intend to work with you under the PSAA contract, please refer to our leaflet ‘EY working with you’ which is enclosed.

We remain committed to providing you with a high quality service. 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, please contact me, or Janet Dawson as our Government and Public Sector Assurance Leader at jdawson1@uk.ey.com. If you prefer an alternative route, please contact Steve Varley, our Managing Partner, by writing to him at 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.

Yours sincerely

Neil Harris
Associate Partner
For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP

cc. Charlotte Radford, Director of Finance
Mr Stephen Charnock, Chair of the Joint Audit and Scrutiny Panel.

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Craig Guilford
Chief Constable
The Chief Constable of Nottinghamshire Police
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Arnold
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NG5 8PP

29 April 2019

Ref: Fee Letter/19-20

Direct line: 01223 394459

Email: NHarris2@uk.ey.com

Dear Craig

Annual Audit 2019/20

We are writing to confirm the audit that we propose to undertake for the 2019/20 financial year at the Chief Constable of Nottinghamshire Police

From 2018/19, local government and police bodies have been responsible for making their own arrangements for the audit of the accounts.

The Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government has specified Public Sector Audit Appointments (PSAA) as an appointing person under provisions of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014. PSAA has appointed auditors for bodies that opted into the national scheme. Appointments were made for the duration of the five-year appointing period, covering the audits of the accounts for 2018/19 to 2022/23.

Indicative audit fee

For the 2019/20 financial year, PSAA has set the scale fee for each opted in body. Following consultation on its Work Programme and Scale of Fees, PSAA has maintained scale audit fees at the same level as for 2018/19, unless there are specific circumstances which require otherwise.

The fee reflects the risk-based approach to audit planning set out in the National Audit Office's Code of Audit Practice for the audit of local public bodies.

The audit fee covers the:
- Audit of the financial statements;
- Value for money conclusion; and
- Whole of Government accounts.

Our final fee will include the impact of additional risks and/or circumstances that are out of the scope of the scale fee, for example additional work covering:

- The valuation of the net pension liability, including the involvement of our pension specialists;
- Private Finance Initiative accounting; and
- The adequacy of arrangements for governance and risk management as regards the Multi-Force Shared Services and the implementation of Project Fusion.

At this stage, the indicative fee is set at the scale fee.

This indicative fee is based on certain assumptions, including:

- The overall level of risk in relation to the audit of the financial statements is not significantly different to that of the prior year;
- Management meet the agreed timetable of deliverables;
- Our accounts opinion and value for money conclusion are unqualified;
- Appropriate quality of documentation is provided by management;
- There is an effective control environment; and
- Prompt responses are provided to our draft reports.

Meeting these assumptions will help ensure the delivery of our audit at the indicative audit fee which is set out in the table below.

As we have not yet completed our audit for 2018/19, our audit planning process for 2019/20 will continue as the year progresses. Fees will be reviewed and updated as necessary, within the parameters of our contract.

Summary of fees

	Indicative fee 2019/20 £	Planned fee 2018/19 £
Scale Fee	11,550	11,550: Note 1
Total Code audit fee	**11,550**	**11,550**

Note 1: Our 2018/19 Audit Plan indicated that the planned fees for 2018/19 may be subject to a scale fee variations due to changes the scope of the audit.

Any additional work that we may agree to undertake (outside of the Code of Audit Practice) will be separately negotiated and agreed with you in advance. All variations to the scale fee will be subject to PSAA approval.

Billing

The scale fee will be billed in 4 quarterly instalments of £2,888.

Audit plan

Our plan is expected to be issued in January 2020. This will communicate any significant financial statement and value for money risks identified, planned audit procedures to respond to those risks and the estimated fee implications of these additional procedures. Should we need to make any significant amendments to the audit fee during the course of the audit, we will discuss this in the first instance with the Chief Finance Officer and communicate the revised fee and the matters giving rise to any adjustments to the scale fee in our Audit Results Report which we will present to the Joint Audit and Scrutiny Panel.

For a high level overview of our approach and further information on how we intend to work with you under the PSAA contract, please refer to our leaflet 'EY working with you' which is enclosed.

We remain committed to providing you with a high quality service. 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, please contact me, or Janet Dawson as our Government and Public Sector Assurance Leader at jdawson1@uk.ey.com. If you prefer an alternative route, please contact Steve Varley, our Managing Partner, by writing to him at 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.

Yours sincerely

Neil Harris
Associate Partner
For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP

cc. Mark Kimberley, Chief Finance Officer
Mr Stephen Charnock, Chair of the Joint Audit and Scrutiny Panel.

Confidential

EY working with you

An overview of our approach

March 2019

Building a better
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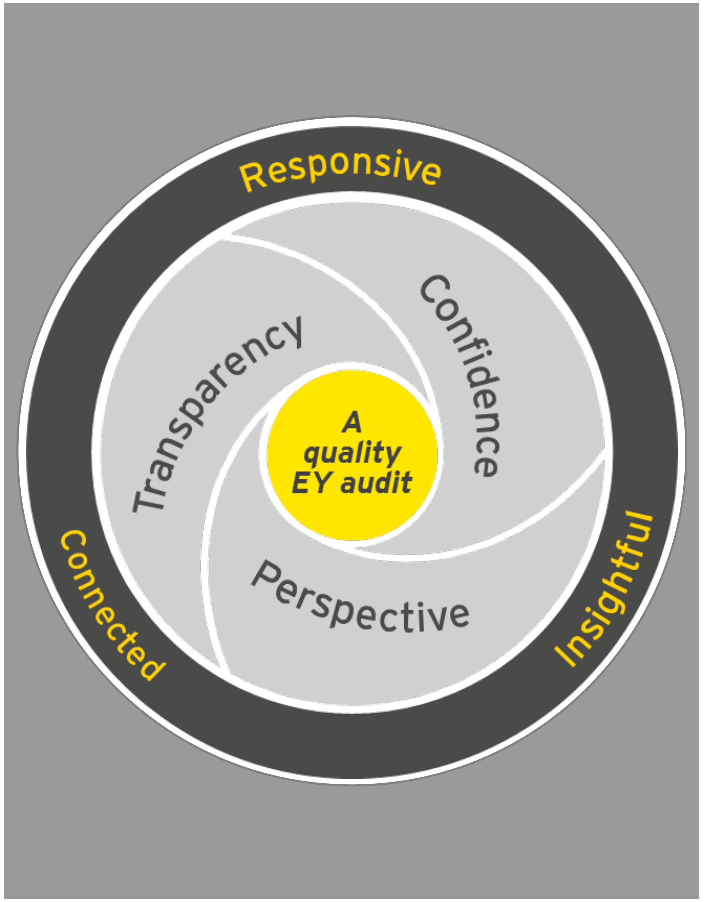
Contents

Our commitment to you



The Police and Crime Commissioner for Nottinghamshire opted into the Public Sector Audit Appointments (PSAA) Appointing Person scheme which started in 2018/19. PSAA appointed EY as your auditors. PSAA is responsible under the Local Audit (Appointing Person) Regulations 2015 for monitoring compliance with the contract and is committed to ensuring good quality audit services are provided by its suppliers. Details of PSAA's audit quality monitoring arrangements are available from its website, www.psaa.co.uk.

Janet Dawson - Partner

I am the lead partner for this contract, and EY's Global Government and Public Sector Assurance Leader. I have been a partner in Government and Public Sector (GPS) assurance services for 14 years, and have over 20 years of experience and knowledge from working in the sector. My work across health and central government brings an understanding of the broader context of the environment that you operate within.

My appreciation of the value of audit, transparency, and the importance of working in partnership with the public sector aligns with PSAA in promoting and supporting those values through our work. I have asked Neil Harris to lead your engagement on behalf of EY. Our commitment to quality and culture of consultation means that they will draw on the expertise within the firm in fulfilling this responsibility.

Our extensive experience of providing a range of assurance services has demonstrated that strong relationships, clear communication, and investing time with our clients to understand their issues delivers the highest quality outcomes.

This is our commitment to you.

Our contract with PSAA contains a method statement which sets out the firm's commitment to deliver quality audit services, our audit approach, and what clients can expect from us. A summary of the key points of the method statement follows. It is provided as a guide and reference for liaising with us, and a benchmark for you to provide feedback on our performance to PSAA via its survey in Autumn 2019.

Working with you

Communication

Our experience shows that close, constructive working relationships are built on trust and open dialogue.

Neil Harris is your engagement lead and responsible for our relationship protocols, overall audit service and quality. We meet regularly with Officers and Members, discussing sector challenges and bringing insights from our network. Your engagement manager, Chris Hewitt, is a key contact and brings significant experience of managing local authority audits.

Our relationship protocols allow you to escalate concerns to Janet Dawson (Contact Partner) or Steve Varley (UK Managing Partner) should you need to.

Our Audit Planning Report contains further information on our planning approach and timetable, giving you a risk based, tailored audit. We ensure our senior leaders are accessible for management and members.

Knowledge and training

Significant investment in the development of dedicated GPS teams is part of our commitment to improve skills in the public sector. Our structured recruiting and training approach delivers the best audit quality.

All our training is developed by technical specialists and is quality and risk assessed. Staff must pass online tests following training, to demonstrate they can apply the learning in practice.

GPS sector specific training including emerging opportunities and risks, new requirements and specific technical areas, e.g., capital accounting, group accounts, LG pensions and other areas.

Topics are derived from our sector knowledge and stakeholder engagement.

We share these insights with you via our Audit Committee Briefings, Public Sector Accounting Workshops, Audit Committee Forums and other bespoke training sessions.

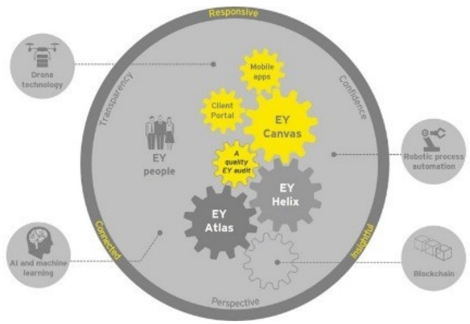
Quality and Innovation

Audit quality is our primary goal in ensuring confidence in public services in a landscape of constant change and uncertainty. Factors which contribute to achieving consistently high quality audits are our people, tailored audits, consultation, and engagement quality reviews.

Our consultation policies are built upon a culture of collaboration, whereby audit professionals are encouraged to share perspectives on complex accounting, auditing and reporting issues.

Audit quality is at the heart of our innovation strategy.

We will continue to innovate and integrate new technologies into our audit process. The technologies discussed so far are just the start of our journey, designed to grow and be enhanced with additional functionalities.



Value beyond the audit

In line with the firm's broader vision to build a better working world, EY's commitment to, and investment in, the public sector is focussed on delivering sustainable social value.

We are the first of the Big 4 firms to establish an apprenticeship programme awarded 'employer status' by the Skills Funding Agency, that specifically addresses the needs of deprived communities. 'EY Business Apprenticeships' is a way of investing in local people, directly challenging the UK skills gap, whilst prioritising those from deprived communities, and disadvantaged backgrounds. Our work under the PSAA contract enable us to create around 165 additional apprentice roles.

EY was also the major graduate recruiter to change our minimum entry requirements, increasing inclusivity by opening up opportunities for talented individuals regardless of their background and education.

Economic and Social

We deliver socio-economic improvements by carefully aligning existing initiatives to our clients' objectives, for example, local authorities' focus on local employability.

Examples include: Removing barriers to employment and education: our 'Smart Futures' initiative provides Year 12 students access to paid work experience, employability workshops and career talks plus 10-months of mentoring from an EY employee. We deliver this from 11 EY offices across the UK. The benefit to you is that we focus on state schools and prioritise those on free school meals. In addition, our 'Stay Curious' and 'Employability Support' initiatives raise awareness of audit career opportunities to STEM students and provide CV advice, networking, mock interviews and assessment centres. Collectively the improvement outcomes include increased employability for young people in the community, connecting schools, universities, employers and building confidence in the students themselves.

Supporting local businesses for prosperity in the community: the EY Foundation, our independent charity, supports collaboration between young people and local businesses. The benefit is a community better connected, focussed on key issues, and providing a voice to the under privileged.

Our global EY Ripples programme enables our staff to donate time to make use of their knowledge, skills and experience to support young people and impact entrepreneurs, by providing mentoring support, business skills training, and more equitable access to resources – to drive sustainable inclusive growth.

Environmental

We protect the environment by minimising waste and using resources efficiently, e.g., we proactively manage and monitor the environmental impacts of our supply chain, and our own people. We encourage carbon footprint reduction through initiatives such as Bike to Work, Flexible Working Policy, and our sustainable travel strategy. We have also made changes to our processes from procurement to recruitment to minimise the environmental impact of them on the wider world.

EY | Assurance | Tax | Transactions | Advisory

About EY
EY is a global leader in assurance, tax, transaction and advisory services. The insights and quality services we deliver help build trust and confidence in the capital markets and in economies the world over. We develop outstanding leaders who team to deliver on our promises to all of our stakeholders. In so doing, we play a critical role in building a better working world for our people, for our clients and for our communities.

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