

The Audit Findings for Tamworth Borough Council

Year ended 31 March 2022

November 2022



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This Audit Findings presents the observations arising from the audit that are significant to the responsibility of those charged with governance to oversee the financial reporting process, as required by International Standard on Auditing (UK) 260. Its contents have been discussed with management and were presented to the Audit and Governance Committee on 15 November 2022.

Laurelin Griffiths
For Grant Thornton UK LLP
25th November 2022

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 Council 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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1. Headlines

This table summarises the key findings and other matters arising from the statutory audit of Tamworth Borough Council ('the Council') and the preparation of the Council's financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 for those charged with governance.

Financial Statements

Under International Standards of Audit (UK) (ISAs) and the National Audit Office (NAO) Code of Audit Practice ('the Code'), we are required to report whether, in our opinion:

- the Council's financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council and its income and expenditure for the year; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC code of practice on local authority accounting and prepared in accordance with the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

We are also required to report whether other information published together with the audited financial statements (including the Annual Governance Statement (AGS) and Narrative Report) is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Our audit work commenced in July. The audit team have been on site for some of this time alongside officers of the Council. Our findings are summarised on pages 7 to 17. We have identified one adjustment to the financial statements that has resulted in a £0.558m adjustment to the Council's Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, though this does not affect the cost of services or the useable reserves of the Council. Audit adjustments are detailed in Appendix C. We have also raised recommendations for management as a result of our audit work in Appendix A. Our follow up of recommendations from the prior year's audit are detailed in Appendix B.

We have concluded that the other information to be published with the financial statements, is consistent with our knowledge of your organisation and the financial statements we have audited.

Our audit report opinion will be unmodified (not subject to qualification).

1. Headlines

Value for Money (VFM) arrangements

Under the National Audit Office (NAO) Code of Audit Practice ('the Code'), we are required to consider whether the Council has put in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources. Auditors are now required to report in more detail on the Council's overall arrangements, as well as key recommendations on any significant weaknesses in arrangements identified during the audit.

Auditors are required to report their commentary on the Council's arrangements under the following specified criteria:

- Improving economy, efficiency and effectiveness;
- Financial sustainability; and
- Governance

We have not yet completed all of our VFM work and so are not in a position to issue our Auditor's Annual Report. An audit letter explaining the reasons for the delay was presented to the Committee in September. We expect to issue our Auditor's Annual Report by January 2023. This is in line with the National Audit Office's revised deadline, which requires the Auditor's Annual Report to be issued no more than three months after the date of the opinion on the financial statements.

As part of our work, we considered whether there were any risks of significant weakness in the Council's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources. We have not identified any risks of significant weaknesses from our initial planning work. We will continue our review of your arrangements, including reviewing your Annual Governance Statement, before we issue our auditor's annual report.

Statutory duties

The Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 ('the Act') also requires us to:

- report to you if we have applied any of the additional powers and duties ascribed to us under the Act; and
- to certify the closure of the audit.

We have not exercised any of our additional statutory powers or duties.

We expect to certify the completion of the audit upon the completion of our work on the Council's VFM arrangements, which will be reported in our Annual Auditor's report in January 2023.

Significant Matters

We did not encounter any significant difficulties during our audit.

2. Financial Statements

Overview of the scope of our audit

This Audit Findings Report presents the observations arising from the audit that are significant to the responsibility of those charged with governance to oversee the financial reporting process, as required by International Standard on Auditing (UK) 260 and the Code of Audit Practice ('the Code'). Its contents have been discussed with management.

As auditor we are responsible for performing the audit, in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) and the Code, which is directed towards forming and expressing an opinion on the financial statements that have been prepared by management with the oversight of those charged with governance. The audit of the financial statements does not relieve management or those charged with governance of their responsibilities for the preparation of the financial statements.

Audit approach

Our audit approach was based on a thorough understanding of the Council's business and is risk based, and in particular included:

- An evaluation of the Council's internal controls environment, including its IT systems and controls;
- Substantive testing on significant transactions and material account balances, including the procedures outlined in this report in relation to the key audit risks

We have not had to alter our audit plan, as communicated to you in June 2022.

Conclusion

Following the Audit and Governance Committee meeting on 15 November 2022, we plan to issue an unqualified audit opinion once we have received the final signed documents from management.

Acknowledgements

We would like to take this opportunity to record our appreciation for the assistance provided by the finance team and other staff.

2. Financial Statements



Our approach to 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.

We have revised the performance materiality due to the actual gross expenditure changing significantly from that at the planning stage resulting in a review of the appropriateness of the materiality figure.

We detail in the table on this slide our determination of materiality for Tamworth Borough Council.

	Council Amount (£)
Materiality for the financial statements	1,000,000
Performance materiality	700,000
Trivial matters	50,000
Materiality for disclosure relating to senior officer remuneration	10,000



2. Financial Statements - Significant risks

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.

This section provides commentary on the significant audit risks communicated in the Audit Plan.

Risks identified in our Audit Plan

Commentary

Management override of controls

Under ISA (UK) 240 there is a non-rebuttable presumed risk that the risk of management over-ride of controls is present in all entities. The Council faces external scrutiny of its spending and this could potentially place management under undue pressure in terms of how they report performance.

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.

We have:

- evaluated the design effectiveness of management controls over journals;
- analysed the journals listing and determined the criteria for selecting high risk unusual journals;
- identified and tested unusual journals made during the year and the accounts production stage for appropriateness and corroboration;
- gained an understanding of the accounting estimates and critical judgements applied by management and considered their reasonableness; and
- reviewed and tested transfers between the General Fund and HRA.

Our detailed testing of the journals and accounting policies is complete. We have not identified any issues from our work.

Our review of significant estimates in the financial statements has identified a couple of matters which are reported on in more detail later in this report. These matters include an error on the valuation of Council Dwellings, which the Council have adjusted for, more detail is set out on page 9. We also identified a difference between the salary increase rate assumption used by the Council's actuary and our auditor expert. Further detail on this is set out on page 10.



2. Financial Statements - Significant risks

Risks identified in our Audit Plan

Commentary

Risk of fraud in revenue recognition and expenditure

Under ISA (UK) 240 there is a rebuttable presumed risk that revenue may be misstated due to the improper recognition of revenue.

This presumption can be rebutted if the auditor concludes that there is no risk of material misstatement due to fraud relating to revenue recognition.

Having considered the risk factors set out in ISA240 and the nature of the revenue streams at the Council, we have determined that the risk of fraud arising from revenue recognition can be rebutted, because:

- 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 Tamworth Borough Council mean that all forms of fraud are seen as unacceptable.

Whilst not a presumed significant risk, we have had regard to Practice Note 10, which comments that for certain public bodies, the risk of manipulating expenditure may well be greater than that of income.

Having considered the risk of improper recognition of expenditure at Tamworth Borough Council we are satisfied that this is not a significant risk for the same reasons set out above.

Notwithstanding that we have rebutted this risk, we have still undertaken a significant level of work on the Council's revenue streams, as they are material. We have:

Accounting policies and systems

- Evaluated the Council's accounting policies for recognition of income and expenditure for its various income streams and compliance with the CIPFA Code;
- Updated our understanding of the Council's business processes associated with accounting for income;

Fees, charges and other service income

- Agreed, on a sample basis, income and year end receivables from other income to invoices and cash payment or other supporting evidence;

Taxation and non-specific grant income

- Performed substantive analytical procedures for national non-domestic rates and council tax as the income is predictable;
- For other grants we have sample tested items back to supporting information and subsequent receipt, considering accounting treatment where appropriate;

Expenditure

- Updated our understanding of the Council's business processes associated with accounting for expenditure; and
- Agreed, on a sample basis, expenditure and year end creditors to invoices and cash payment or other supporting evidence.

We have also designed tests to address the risk that income and expenditure have been misstated by not being recognised in the correct financial year.

Our audit work has not identified any issues.

2. Financial Statements - Significant risks

Risks identified in our Audit Plan

Commentary

Valuation of land and buildings (including investment property)

Revaluation of property, plant and equipment should be performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that carrying amounts are not materially different from those that would be determined at the end of the reporting period. The Council revalues its land and buildings on a rolling basis to ensure that the carrying value is not materially different from the current value or fair value (for surplus assets) at the financial statements date.

This valuation represents a significant estimate by management in the financial statements due to the size of the numbers involved and the sensitivity of this estimate to changes in key assumptions.

We therefore identified valuation of land and buildings, particularly revaluations and impairments, as a significant risk, requiring special audit consideration.

We have:

- evaluated management's processes and assumptions for the calculation of the estimate, the instructions issued to valuation experts and the scope of their work;
- evaluated the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the valuation expert;
- communicated with the valuers to confirm the basis on which the valuation was carried out;
- challenged the information and assumptions used by the valuer to assess completeness and consistency with our understanding;
- tested revaluations made during the year to see if they had been input correctly into the Authority's asset register; and,
- evaluated the assumptions made by management for those assets not revalued during the year and how management has satisfied themselves that these are not materially different to current value at year end.

Council Dwellings

We have identified an error in relation to the valuation of council dwellings. The valuer has valued some assets as the incorrect classification of dwelling. The valuer reviewed their valuation and identified a number of changes which were to be made from the original valuation. This has resulted in an adjustment to the financial statements of £0.558m. This is detailed in Appendix C.

Land and Buildings

We have reviewed a substantial level of information in relation to the valuation of land and buildings within the Council's financial statements. The table at the end of Note 14, which outlines which assets were revalued in which year, was incorrect and has now been updated. This is purely a disclosure error and does not affect the primary statements. We have not identified any further errors to date.

Investment Properties

We have reviewed a substantial level of information in relation to the valuation of investment property within the Council's financial statements. This includes reviewed the methods and assumptions used by the valuer and agreeing these to sufficient appropriate evidence. Our work has not identified any issues in respect of the investment property revaluations.

2. Financial Statements - Significant risks

Risks identified in our Audit Plan

Commentary

Valuation of the pension fund net liability

The pension fund net liability, as reflected in the balance sheet as the net defined benefit liability, represents a significant estimate in the financial statements.

The pension fund net liability is considered a significant estate due to the size of the numbers involved and the sensitivity of the estimate to changes in key assumptions.

The methods applied in the calculation of the IAS 19 estimates are routine and commonly applied by all actuarial firms in line with the requirements set out in the Code of practice for local government accounting (the applicable financial reporting framework). We have therefore concluded that there is not a significant risk of material misstatement in the IAS 19 estimate due to the methods and models used in their calculation.

The source data used by the actuaries to produce the IAS 19 estimates is provided by administering authorities and employers. We do not consider this to be a significant risk as this is easily verifiable.

The actuarial assumptions used are the responsibility of the entity but should be set on the advice given by the actuary. A small change in the key assumptions (discount rate, inflation rate, salary increase and life expectancy) can have a significant impact on the estimated IAS 19 liability. In particular the inflation rates and life expectancy, where, in the prior year, it was disclosed that Variations in the key assumptions will have the following impact on the net liability:

- A 0.1% decrease in the real discount rate will increase the net pension liability by £2.8m;
- A 0.1% increase in the assumed level of salary increases will increase the net pension liability by £0.2m; and
- A 0.1% increase in the assumed level of pension increases will increase the net pension liability by £2.5m.

We have therefore concluded that there is a significant risk of material misstatement in the IAS 19 estimate due to the assumptions used in their calculation. With regard to these assumptions we have therefore identified valuation of the Authority's pension fund net liability as a significant risk.

We have:

- updated our understanding of the processes and controls put in place by management to ensure that the Authority's pension fund net liability is not materially misstated and evaluate the design of the associated controls;
- evaluated the instructions issued by management to their management expert (an actuary) for this estimate and the scope of the actuary's work;
- assessed the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the actuary who carried out the Authority's pension fund valuation;
- assessed the accuracy and completeness of the information provided by the Authority to the actuary to estimate the liability;
- tested the consistency of the pension fund asset and liability and disclosures in the notes to the core financial statements with the actuarial report from the actuary;
- undertaken procedures to confirm the reasonableness of the actuarial assumptions made by reviewing the report of the consulting actuary (as auditor's expert) and performing any additional procedures suggested within the report, and
- obtained assurances from the auditor of Staffordshire Pension Fund as to the controls surrounding the validity and accuracy of membership data; contributions data and benefits data sent to the actuary by the pension fund and the fund assets valuation in the pension fund financial statements.

Our work has identified a difference between the actuary's assumption for the salary increase rate and the rate at which our auditor's expert states should be the salary increase rate. The actuary have stated the rate used is 3.6%. Our expert has stated that this rate should be between CPI + (0.5 % - 2.5%) meaning at least 3.7%. The Actuary have included a sensitivity analysis within their report which states that if the salary increase rate increased by 0.1% the difference in the net liability would equate to approximately £230k. This is also reported in Note 4 of the financial statements.

We have not identified any further issues.

2. Financial Statements – key judgements and estimates

This section provides commentary on key estimates and judgements inline with the enhanced requirements for auditors.

Significant judgement or estimate	Summary of management's approach	Audit Comments	Assessment
Land and Building valuations – £23.5m	<p>The Council has engaged Valuers, Jones Lang LaSalle, to complete the valuation of its properties. The Council owns a variety of different land and buildings which have been valued under different methodologies depending on their use.</p> <p>The Valuers have assessed the use of the property and therefore decided whether to value the assets on a Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC) basis or an Existing Use Value (EUV) basis.</p> <p>The residual balance not covered by these experts are assets not revalued in 2021/22. Management have considered the year end value of assets not revalued. Management have applied the movements per the BCIS indices to the assets not revalued to calculate what the value is likely to be if they were revalued at the 31 March 2022. This calculates a movement which would not be material.</p> <p>The total year end valuation of land and buildings was £23.5m, a net decrease, as a result of the revaluations, of £53k from 2020/21 (£24m).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have not noted any issues with the completeness and accuracy of the underlying information used to determine the estimate but this work is still ongoing. We have no concerns over the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the valuation experts used by the Council. There have been some changes to the methods used by the valuer as this is a new valuer for 2021/22. We have assessed the reasonableness for these as part of our sample testing. We have considered the movements in the valuations of individual assets and their consistency with indices provided by Gerald Eve as our auditor's expert. We have reviewed management's assessment as to whether the assets not revalued as at 31 March 2022 are materially correct, and We identified a disclosure error in Note 14b which the Council have corrected in the revised financial statements. <p>Our work on this area has not identified any issues, as detailed on page 9.</p>	We consider management's process is appropriate and key assumptions are neither optimistic or cautious

Assessment

- **Dark Purple** We disagree with the estimation process or judgements that underpin the estimate and consider the estimate to be potentially materially misstated
- **Blue** We consider the estimate is unlikely to be materially misstated however management's estimation process contains assumptions we consider optimistic
- **Grey** We consider the estimate is unlikely to be materially misstated however management's estimation process contains assumptions we consider cautious
- **Light Purple** We consider management's process is appropriate and key assumptions are neither optimistic or cautious

2. Financial Statements – key judgements and estimates

Significant judgement or estimate	Summary of management's approach	Audit Comments	Assessment
Land and Buildings – Council Housing - £241m	<p>The Council owns 4,336 dwellings and is required to revalue these properties in accordance with DCLG's Stock Valuation for Resource Accounting guidance. The guidance requires the use of beacon methodology, in which a detailed valuation of representative property types is then applied to similar properties. The Council has engaged Jones Lang Laselle to complete the valuation of these properties.</p> <p>The year end valuation of Council Housing was reported in the draft financial statements as £241.3m. However, we identified an error as previously stated on page 9. The revised valuation is therefore £241.9m a net increase, due to revaluations, of £45.7m from 2020/21 (£198.1m).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have not noted any issues with the completeness and accuracy of the underlying information used to determine the estimate. We have no concerns over the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the valuation expert used by the Council. There have been no changes to the valuation method this year. We have considered the movements in the valuations of individual assets and their consistency with indices provided by Gerald Eve as our auditor's expert. This work has not raised any issues with the 2021/22 valuations. Disclosure of the estimate in the financial statements is considered adequate. <p>We are satisfied that the amended valuation reported in the financial statements is appropriate.</p>	We consider management's process is appropriate and key assumptions are neither optimistic or cautious
Investment Property Valuation - £25.5m	<p>The Council has engaged Jones Lang LaSalle to complete the valuation of properties as at 31st March 2022. All investment property assets were revalued during 2021/22.</p> <p>This year is the valuer's first year performing the valuation for the Council. This has in itself brought a change in the assumptions used previously based on the expertise of the valuer. Management have challenged the valuations where they have moved significantly.</p> <p>The total year end valuation of investment property was £25.5m, a net increase, due to revaluations, of £1.7m from 2020/21 (£23.6m).</p>	<p>We have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> tested a sample of investment property valuations, focusing our sample on assets which are outside of our expectation or that have had a large movement in assumptions compared to 2020/21; considered the movements in the valuations of individual assets and their consistency with indices provided by Gerald Eve as our auditor's expert; no concerns over the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the valuation experts used by the Council; and <p>Our work on this area has not identified any issues as detailed on page 9.</p>	We consider management's process is appropriate and key assumptions are neither optimistic or cautious

2. Financial Statements – key judgements and estimates

Significant judgement or estimate	Summary of management's approach	Audit Comments	Assessment																								
Net pension liability – £32.3m	<p>The Council's net pension liability at 31 March 2022 is £32.3m (PY £50.1m) Staffordshire Pension Fund Local Government Pension Scheme and unfunded defined benefit pension scheme obligations.</p> <p>The Council uses Hymans Robertson to provide actuarial valuations of the Council's assets and liabilities derived from this scheme. A full actuarial valuation is required every three years.</p> <p>Given the significant value of the net pension fund liability, small changes in assumptions can result in significant valuation movements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have no concerns over the assessment of management's expert We have no concerns over the assessment of the actuary's approach taken We have used PwC as auditors expert to assess assumptions made by the actuary – see table below for the comparison made No issues were noted in the completeness and accuracy of the underlying information used to determine the estimate We have confirmed that the Council's share of LGPS pension assets is in line with expectations We have confirmed that the increase in the estimate is reasonable The disclosure of the estimate in the financial statements is considered adequate <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Assumption</th> <th>Actuary Value</th> <th>PwC range</th> <th>Assessment</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Discount rate</td> <td>2.7%</td> <td>2.7% - 2.75%</td> <td>●</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pension increase rate</td> <td>3.2%</td> <td>3.15% - 3.3%</td> <td>●</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Salary growth</td> <td>3.6%</td> <td>3.7% - 5.7%</td> <td>●</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Life expectancy – at 65 for current/future pensioners (Males)</td> <td>21.2/22.2</td> <td>20.1 – 22.7/ 21.4 – 24.3</td> <td>●</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Life expectancy – at 65 for current/future pensioners (Females)</td> <td>23.8/25.5</td> <td>22.9 – 24.9/ 24.8 – 26.7</td> <td>●</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>As identified above, the assumption used for salary growth is considered to be optimistic as it is lower than our auditor expert's range. This leads to a lower net liability. The potential effect is assessed as £230k by the actuary and this is deemed to be immaterial. We have not identified any further issues.</p>	Assumption	Actuary Value	PwC range	Assessment	Discount rate	2.7%	2.7% - 2.75%	●	Pension increase rate	3.2%	3.15% - 3.3%	●	Salary growth	3.6%	3.7% - 5.7%	●	Life expectancy – at 65 for current/future pensioners (Males)	21.2/22.2	20.1 – 22.7/ 21.4 – 24.3	●	Life expectancy – at 65 for current/future pensioners (Females)	23.8/25.5	22.9 – 24.9/ 24.8 – 26.7	●	<p>We consider the estimate is unlikely to be materially misstated however management's estimation process contains assumptions we consider optimistic</p>
Assumption	Actuary Value	PwC range	Assessment																								
Discount rate	2.7%	2.7% - 2.75%	●																								
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2. Financial Statements – key judgements and estimates

Significant judgement or estimate	Summary of management's approach	Audit Comments	Assessment
Provisions for NNDR appeals - £1.9m	The Council are responsible for repaying a proportion of successful rateable value appeals. Management use historic data relating to appeal success rates and the latest information about outstanding rates appeals provided by the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) to calculate the level of provision required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have not identified any issues with the completeness and accuracy of the underlying information used to determine the estimate. We have considered the approach taken by the Council to determine the provision, and it is in line with that used by other bodies in the sector. Disclosure of the estimate in the financial statements is considered adequate. There have been no changes to the overall calculation method this year but see below for a change related to a specific item. 	We consider management's process is appropriate and key assumptions are neither optimistic or cautious

2. Financial Statements - other communication requirements

We set out below details of other matters which we, as auditors, are required by auditing standards and the Code to communicate to those charged with governance.

Issue	Commentary
Matters in relation to fraud	We have previously discussed the risk of fraud with the Audit and Governance Committee. We have not been made aware of any incidents in the period and no other issues have been identified during the course of our audit procedures.
Matters in relation to related parties	We are not aware of any related parties or related party transactions which have not been disclosed.
Matters in relation to laws and regulations	You have not made us aware of any significant incidences of non-compliance with relevant laws and regulations and we have not identified any incidences from our audit work.
Written representations	A letter of representation has been requested from the Council which is set out in Appendix F.
Confirmation requests from third parties	We requested from management permission to send confirmation requests to the Council's counterparties. This permission was granted and the requests were sent. Where responses were not received, we undertook alternative procedures to confirm balances with no issues noted.
Accounting practices	We have evaluated the appropriateness of the Council's accounting policies, accounting estimates and financial statement disclosures. Our findings are set out on pages 11 – 14.

2. Financial Statements - other communication requirements



Our responsibility

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 entity's ability to continue as a going concern” (ISA (UK) 570).

Issue	Commentary
Going concern	<p>In performing our work on going concern, we have had reference to Statement of Recommended Practice – Practice Note 10: Audit of financial statements of public sector bodies in the United Kingdom (Revised 2020). The Financial Reporting Council recognises that for particular sectors, it may be necessary to clarify how auditing standards are applied to an entity in a manner that is relevant and provides useful information to the users of financial statements in that sector. Practice Note 10 provides that clarification for audits of public sector bodies.</p> <p>Practice Note 10 sets out the following key principles for the consideration of going concern for public sector entities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the use of the going concern basis of accounting is not a matter of significant focus of the auditor's time and resources because the applicable financial reporting frameworks envisage that the going concern basis for accounting will apply where the entity's services will continue to be delivered by the public sector. In such cases, a material uncertainty related to going concern is unlikely to exist, and so a straightforward and standardised approach for the consideration of going concern will often be appropriate for public sector entities for many public sector entities, the financial sustainability of the reporting entity and the services it provides is more likely to be of significant public interest than the application of the going concern basis of accounting. Our consideration of the Council's financial sustainability is addressed by our value for money work, which is covered elsewhere in this report. <p>Practice Note 10 states that if the financial reporting framework provides for the adoption of the going concern basis of accounting on the basis of the anticipated continuation of the provision of a service in the future, the auditor applies the continued provision of service approach set out in Practice Note 10. The financial reporting framework adopted by the Council meets this criteria, and so we have applied the continued provision of service approach. In doing so, we have considered and evaluated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the nature of the Council and the environment in which it operates the Council's financial reporting framework the Council's system of internal control for identifying events or conditions relevant to going concern management's going concern assessment. <p>On the basis of this work, we have obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence to enable us to conclude that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a material uncertainty related to going concern has not been identified management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

2. Financial Statements - other responsibilities under the Code

Issue	Commentary
Other information	<p>We are required to give an opinion on whether the other information published together with the audited financial statements (including the Annual Governance Statement and Narrative Report), is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.</p> <p>No inconsistencies have been identified. We plan to issue an unmodified opinion in this respect – refer to appendix E</p>
Matters on which we report by exception	<p>We are required to report on a number of matters by exception in a number of areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if the Annual Governance Statement does not comply with disclosure requirements set out in CIPFA/SOLACE guidance or is misleading or inconsistent with the information of which we are aware from our audit, • if we have applied any of our statutory powers or duties. • where we are not satisfied in respect of arrangements to secure value for money and have reported a significant weakness. <p>We have nothing to report on these matters at the time of writing this report</p>
Specified procedures for Whole of Government Accounts	<p>We are required to carry out specified procedures (on behalf of the NAO) on the Whole of Government Accounts (WGA) consolidation pack under WGA group audit instructions.</p> <p>This work is not required as the Council does not exceed the threshold.</p>
Certification of the closure of the audit	<p>We intend to certify the closure of the 2021/22 audit of Tamworth Borough Council once our work on the whole of government accounts procedures and value for money work.</p>



3. Value for Money arrangements

Approach to Value for Money work for 2021/22

The National Audit Office issued its guidance for auditors in April 2020. The Code requires auditors to consider whether the body has put in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.

When reporting on these arrangements, the Code requires auditors to structure their commentary on arrangements under the three specified reporting criteria.



Improving economy, efficiency and effectiveness

Arrangements for improving the way the body delivers its services. This includes arrangements for understanding costs and delivering efficiencies and improving outcomes for service users.



Financial Sustainability

Arrangements for ensuring the body can continue to deliver services. This includes planning resources to ensure adequate finances and maintain sustainable levels of spending over the medium term (3-5 years)



Governance

Arrangements for ensuring that the body makes appropriate decisions in the right way. This includes arrangements for budget setting and management, risk management, and ensuring the body makes decisions based on appropriate information



Potential types of recommendations

A range of different recommendations could be made following the completion of work on the body's arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources, which are as follows:



Statutory recommendation

Written recommendations to the body under Section 24 (Schedule 7) of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014. A recommendation under schedule 7 requires the body to discuss and respond publicly to the report.



Key recommendation

The Code of Audit Practice requires that where auditors identify significant weaknesses in arrangements to secure value for money they should make recommendations setting out the actions that should be taken by the body. We have defined these recommendations as 'key recommendations'.



Improvement recommendation

These recommendations, if implemented should improve the arrangements in place at the body, but are not made as a result of identifying significant weaknesses in the body's arrangements

We have not yet completed all of our VFM work and so are not in a position to issue our Auditor's Annual Report. An audit letter explaining the reasons for the delay was presented to the Committee in September. We expect to issue our Auditor's Annual Report by January 2023. This is in line with the National Audit Office's revised deadline, which requires the Auditor's Annual Report to be issued no more than three months after the date of the opinion on the financial statements.

As part of our work, we considered whether there were any risks of significant weakness in the Council's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources. We have not identified any risks of significant weaknesses from our initial planning work. We will continue our review of your arrangements, including reviewing your Annual Governance Statement, before we issue our auditor's annual report.

4. Independence and ethics

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 confirm that we, as a firm, and each covered person, 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.

Audit and non-audit services

For the purposes of our audit we have made enquiries of all Grant Thornton UK LLP teams providing services to the Council. The following audit related services were identified as well as the threats to our independence and safeguards that have been applied to mitigate these threats.

Service	Fees £	Threats	Safeguards
Audit related			
Housing Benefit subsidy certification 2020/21 (May 2021 – January 2022)	14,000	For these audit-related services, we consider that the following perceived threats may apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self Interest (because these are recurring fees) • Self Review • Management 	The level of recurring fees taken on their own is not significant in comparison to the confirmed scale fee for the audit of £61,475 and in particular relative to Grant Thornton UK LLP's turnover overall. Further, each is a fixed fee and there is no contingent element to any of them. These factors all mitigate the perceived self-interest threat to an acceptable level.
Certification of Pooling of Housing Capital Receipts 2020/21 (January 2022)	2,500		
Housing Benefit subsidy certification 2021/22 (May 2022 – January 2023)	16,000		
Certification of Pooling of Housing Capital Receipts 2021/22 (January 2023)	6,000		
There were no non-audit related services			

Further, we have complied with the requirements of the National Audit Office's Auditor Guidance Note 01 issued in May 2020 which sets out supplementary guidance on ethical requirements for auditors of local public bodies.

Details of fees charged are detailed in Appendix D.

Transparency

Grant Thornton publishes an annual Transparency Report, which sets out details of the action we have taken over the past year to improve audit quality as well as the results of internal and external quality inspections. For more details see [Transparency report 2020 \(grantthornton.co.uk\)](https://www.grantthornton.co.uk/transparency-report-2020)

Appendices

A. Action plan – Audit of Financial Statements

We have identified two recommendations to date for the Council as a result of issues identified during the course of our audit. We have agreed our recommendations with management and we will report on progress on these recommendations during the course of the 2021/22 audit. The matters reported here are limited to those deficiencies that we have identified during the course of our audit and that we have concluded are of sufficient importance to merit being reported to you in accordance with auditing standards.

Assessment	Issue and risk	Recommendations
Low	<p>We have identified a deficiency regarding the review of security logs. The Council do not review security logs on all of their systems due to the number and size of the logs.</p> <p>The Council received updates regarding potential threats from their various cyber security information sources such as NCSC and West Midlands Police and where relevant would review specific logs in response but they do not review generally on a periodic basis.</p>	<p>The Council should review security logs on a periodic basis.</p> <p>Management response</p> <p>Due to the number of threats, it is not currently practical or possible to resource a manual review of all security logs unless there's a specific reason i.e. in response to a known threat or alert from our cyber security information sources. In mitigation we have various services which alert us to known cyber threats, we also proactively scan our network for vulnerabilities and patch our systems regularly.</p> <p>However, this issue has been recognised and an assessment is underway on the options for a cost effective Security Incident and Event Management system (SIEM) which automates reviewing of security logs for key infrastructure.</p>
Low	<p>We have identified that the Council have several assets within their asset register which are held at a nil net book value. The gross book value of these assets is £3.6m and whilst there is no impact on the balance sheet, this does inflate the gross book value and accumulated depreciation in note 14.</p> <p>From the work that we have performed we have assurance that these assets are not materially misstating the financial statements. However, a significant balance of assets being held at nil net book value may indicate that these assets were depreciated prematurely.</p>	<p>The Council should consider whether their depreciation policy remains appropriate.</p> <p>Management response</p> <p>To be reviewed prior to 31 March 2023</p>

Controls

- High – Significant effect on financial statements
- Medium – Limited Effect on financial statements
- Low – Best practice

B. Follow up of prior year recommendations

We identified the following issues in the audit of Tamworth Borough Council's 2020/21 financial statements, which resulted in one recommendation being reported in our 2020/21 Audit Findings report.

Assessment	Issue and risk previously communicated	Update on actions taken to address the issue
X	<p>Tamworth Borough Council are part of a joint waste service with Lichfield District Council. The Council's share of the assets and liabilities is 41.7% however management have previously assessed that these do not need to be included within the Council's financial position.</p> <p>Our view is that, in line with the Council's accounting policy for 'Joint Operations', the Council should be recognising its share of these assets and liabilities, as it does with its share of the income and expenditure.</p> <p>The total net book value of the assets in question is £nil and the total lease liability is immaterial, so we are satisfied that this does not lead to a material misstatement in the Council's balance sheet.</p>	<p>It has been agreed that as the impact on the balance sheet is not material that the Council would not adjust for this error.</p> <p>When the arrangement is renewed it is expected to be material to the financial statements, and the Council's assessment of the appropriate accounting treatment will need to be revisited at this point.</p>

Assessment

- ✓ Action completed
- X Not yet addressed

C. Audit Adjustments

We are required to report all non trivial misstatements to those charged with governance, whether or not the accounts have been adjusted by management.

Our work is still ongoing and so there may be more misstatements to add to this slide as we conclude our work.

Impact of adjusted misstatements

All adjusted misstatements are set out in detail below along with the impact on the key statements and the reported cost of services for the year ending 31 March 2022.

Detail	Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement £'000	Balance Sheet £'000	Impact on Cost of Services £'000
Council Dwellings Revaluation	(558)	558	-
As detailed on page 9, we identified various errors within the revaluation of council dwellings which has led to an increase in the value of £558k.			
Dr Property, Plant and Equipment			
Cr Other Comprehensive Income (Revaluation Reserve)			
There is no impact on general fund balances.			
Overall impact	(558)	558	-

Misclassification and disclosure changes

The table below provides details of misclassification and disclosure changes identified during the audit which have been made in the final set of financial statements.

Disclosure omission	Auditor recommendations	Adjusted?
It is not code compliant to disclose Covid as a separate item on the CIES and the EFA.	Whilst we are aware that management have regularly updated members on the Council's Covid expenditure throughout the year, the presentation of this reporting has not been consistent with the presentation of the CIES and EFA in the financial statements. In the in-year reporting, Covid spend has been included within the performance of the individual directorates, while in the financial statements it is shown separately. The Code requires the Council to present the CIES and EFA in a consistent manner with their reporting to members - It is our view therefore that Covid should not be shown separately in the CIES and the EFA. It is management's view that disclosing the Covid spend on the face of the CIES is a material item of income and expenditure which would give greater context to the user of the accounts.	X
Assets not revalued in this financial year were not correctly disclosed in Note 14	The Council did not correctly show that £732k of other land and buildings were last revalued in 2018/19. This has been amended in the financial statements	✓
We have identified various trivial presentation matters.	These items include changes to; references, prior year values to remain consistent with the audited financial statements of the prior year and removal of rows within the financial statements which were not necessary.	✓

C. Audit Adjustments



Impact of unadjusted misstatements

The table below provides details of adjustments identified during the 2021/22 audit which have not been made within the final set of financial statements. The Audit and Governance Committee is required to approve management's proposed treatment of all items recorded within the table below.

Detail	Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement £'000	Balance Sheet £'000	Impact on Cost of Services £'000	Reason for not adjusting
Joint waste arrangements Liabilities of the joint waste arrangement are not shown on Tamworth Borough Council's balance sheet.	143	(143)	143	Impact is not material
Assets not revalued The Council uses a rolling programme for revaluing its property, plant and equipment. There have been £732k of assets not revalued in year which if they were revalued would increase in value by £224k.	(224)	224		Impact is not material
Overall impact	(81)	81	143	

D. Fees

In 2018, PSAA awarded a contract of audit for Tamworth Borough Council to begin with effect from 2018/19. Since that time, there have been a number of developments, particularly in relation to the revised Code and ISA's which are relevant for the 2021/22 audit.

Across all sectors and firms, the FRC has set out its expectation of improved financial reporting from organisations and the need for auditors to demonstrate increased scepticism and challenge and to undertake additional and more robust testing, as detailed on page 7 in relation to the updated ISA (UK) 540 (revised): Auditing Accounting Estimates and Related Disclosures.

As a firm, we are absolutely committed to meeting the expectations of the FRC with regard to audit quality and public sector financial reporting. Our proposed fee for 2021/22, as set out below, is detailed overleaf and has been agreed with the Executive Director – Finance. Once our audit work is complete we will discuss the final fee with the Executive Director – Finance.

Audit fees	Proposed fee	Final fee
Council Audit	£61,475	TBC
Total audit fees (excluding VAT)	£61,475	TBC

We anticipate that we will need to increase our audit fee as a result of the following:

- Additional work due to revaluations error within council dwellings,
- Additional work required due to change in the Council's valuer,
- Additional work required to follow up on the assumptions made by the Council's actuary, and
- Inefficiencies due to changes in key members within the Council's finance team.

We have yet to finalise this fee variation and will discuss with the Executive Director – Finance prior to submitted to PSAA.

E. Audit opinion

Our audit opinion is included below.

We anticipate we will provide the Council with an unmodified audit report.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Tamworth Borough Council

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion on financial statements

We have audited the financial statements of Tamworth Borough Council (the 'Authority') for the year ended 31 March 2022, which comprise the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Movement in Reserves Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement, the Housing Revenue Account Income and Expenditure Statement, the Movement on the Housing Revenue Account Statement, the Collection Fund Statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority as at 31 March 2022 and of its expenditure and income for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law, as required by the Code of Audit Practice (2020) ("the Code of Audit Practice") approved by the Comptroller and Auditor General. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Authority in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are responsible for concluding on the appropriateness of the Executive Director Finance's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Authority to cease to continue as a going concern.

In our evaluation of the Executive Director Finance's conclusions, and in accordance with the expectation set out within the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22 that the Authority's financial statements shall be prepared on a going concern basis, we considered the inherent risks associated with the continuation of services provided by the Authority. In doing so we had regard to the guidance provided in Practice Note 10 Audit of financial statements and regularity of public sector bodies in the United Kingdom (Revised 2020) on the application of ISA (UK) 570 Going Concern to public sector entities. We assessed the reasonableness of the basis of preparation used by the Authority and the Authority's disclosures over the going concern period.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Executive Director Finance's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

The responsibilities of the Executive Director Finance with respect to going concern are described in the 'Responsibilities of the Authority, the Executive Director Finance and Those Charged with Governance for the financial statements' section of this report.

E. Audit opinion

Other information

The Executive Director Finance is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Statement of Accounts, other than the financial statements. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Other information we are required to report on by exception under the Code of Audit Practice

Under the Code of Audit Practice published by the National Audit Office in April 2020 on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General (the Code of Audit Practice) we are required to consider whether the Annual Governance Statement does not comply with 'delivering good governance in Local Government Framework 2016 Edition' published by CIPFA and SOLACE or is misleading or inconsistent with the information of which we are aware from our audit. We are not required to consider whether the Annual Governance Statement addresses all risks and controls or that risks are satisfactorily addressed by internal controls.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters required by the Code of Audit Practice

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit of the financial statements and our knowledge of the Authority, the other information published together with the financial statements in the Statement of Accounts for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Code of Audit Practice, we are required to report to you if:

- we issue a report in the public interest under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or
- we make a written recommendation to the Authority under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or
- we make an application to the court for a declaration that an item of account is contrary to law under Section 28 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or
- we issue an advisory notice under Section 29 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or
- we make an application for judicial review under Section 31 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014, in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit.

We have nothing to report in respect of the above matters.

Responsibilities of the Authority, the Executive Director Finance and Those Charged with Governance for the financial statements

As explained in the Statement of Responsibilities [set out on page 25], the Authority is required to make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this authority, that officer is the Executive Director Finance. The Executive Director Finance is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, which includes the financial statements, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22, for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Executive Director Finance determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Executive Director Finance is responsible for assessing the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless there is an intention by government that the services provided by the Authority will no longer be provided.

The Audit and Governance Committee is Those Charged with Governance. Those Charged with Governance are responsible for overseeing the Authority's financial reporting process.

E. Audit opinion

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatements in the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the ISAs (UK).

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Authority and determined that the most significant, which are directly relevant to specific assertions in the financial statements, are those related to the reporting frameworks (international accounting standards as interpreted and adapted by the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22, The Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014, the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 and the Local Government Act 2003.

- We enquired of senior officers and the Audit and Governance Committee, concerning the Authority's policies and procedures relating to:
 - the identification, evaluation and compliance with laws and regulations;
 - the detection and response to the risks of fraud; and
 - the establishment of internal controls to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- We enquired of senior officers, internal audit and the Audit and Governance Committee, whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or whether they had any knowledge of actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Authority's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur, by evaluating officers' incentives and opportunities for manipulation of the financial statements. This included the evaluation of the risk of management override of controls. We determined that the principal risks were in relation to journal entries and significant estimates.
- Our audit procedures involved:
 - evaluation of the design effectiveness of controls that the Executive Director Finance has in place to prevent and detect fraud;
 - journal entry testing, with a focus on high risk journals, journals posted by members of the finance team who had left the authority and material journals;
 - challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in its significant accounting estimates in respect of land and buildings, investment property, provisions, bad debt provisions, depreciation, fair values of financial instruments and defined benefit pensions liability valuations;
 - assessing the extent of compliance with the relevant laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement item
- These audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error and detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those that result from error, as fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery or intentional misrepresentations. Also, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it.

E. Audit opinion

- Our assessment of the appropriateness of the collective competence and capabilities of the engagement team included consideration of the engagement team's.
 - understanding of, and practical experience with audit engagements of a similar nature and complexity through appropriate training and participation
 - knowledge of the local government sector
 - understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements specific to the Authority including:
 - **the provisions of the applicable legislation**
 - **guidance issued by CIPFA/LASAAC and SOLACE**
 - **the applicable statutory provisions.**
- In assessing the potential risks of material misstatement, we obtained an understanding of:
 - the Authority's operations, including the nature of its income and expenditure and its services and of its objectives and strategies to understand the classes of transactions, account balances, expected financial statement disclosures and business risks that may result in risks of material misstatement.
 - the Authority's control environment, including the policies and procedures implemented by the Authority to ensure compliance with the requirements of the financial reporting framework.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements – the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources

Matter on which we are required to report by exception – the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources

Under the Code of Audit Practice, we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, we have not been able to satisfy ourselves that the Authority has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Our work on the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources is not yet complete. The outcome of our work will be reported in our commentary on the Authority's arrangements in our Auditor's Annual Report. If we identify any significant weaknesses in these arrangements, these will be reported by exception in a further auditor's report. We are satisfied that this work does not have a material effect on our opinion on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Responsibilities of the Authority

The Authority is responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources, to ensure proper stewardship and governance, and to review regularly the adequacy and effectiveness of these arrangements.

Auditor's responsibilities for the review of the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources

We are required under Section 20(1)(c) of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 to be satisfied that the Authority has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources. We are not required to consider, nor have we considered, whether all aspects of the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources are operating effectively.

We undertake our review in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice, having regard to the guidance issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General in December 2021. This guidance sets out the arrangements that fall within the scope of 'proper arrangements'. When reporting on these arrangements, the Code of Audit Practice requires auditors to structure their commentary on arrangements under three specified reporting criteria:

- Financial sustainability: how the Authority plans and manages its resources to ensure it can continue to deliver its services;
- Governance: how the Authority ensures that it makes informed decisions and properly manages its risks; and
- Improving economy, efficiency and effectiveness: how the Authority uses information about its costs and performance to improve the way it manages and delivers its services.

We document our understanding of the arrangements the Authority has in place for each of these three specified reporting criteria, gathering sufficient evidence to support our risk assessment and commentary in our Auditor's Annual Report. In undertaking our work, we consider whether there is evidence to suggest that there are significant weaknesses in arrangements.

E. Audit opinion

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements – Delay in certification of completion of the audit

We cannot formally conclude the audit and issue an audit certificate for Tamworth Borough Council for the year ended 31 March 2022 in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and the Code of Audit Practice until we have completed:

- our work on the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources and issued our Auditor's Annual Report'
- the work necessary to issue our Whole of Government Accounts (WGA) Component Assurance statement for the Authority for the year ended 31 March 2022.

We are satisfied that this work does not have a material effect on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the members of the Authority, as a body, in accordance with Part 5 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 [and as set out in paragraph 43 of the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies published by Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited]. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Authority's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's 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 Authority and the Authority's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

F. Management Letter of Representation

Dear Laurelin,

Tamworth Borough Council

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

This representation letter is provided in connection with the audit of the financial statements of Tamworth Borough Council for the year ended 31 March 2022 for the purpose of expressing an opinion as to whether the Council financial statements are presented fairly, in all material respects in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22 and applicable law.

We confirm that to the best of our knowledge and belief having made such inquiries as we considered necessary for the purpose of appropriately informing ourselves:

Financial Statements

- i. We have fulfilled our responsibilities for the preparation of the Council's financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22 ("the Code"); in particular the financial statements are fairly presented in accordance therewith.
- ii. We have complied with the requirements of all statutory directions affecting the Council and these matters have been appropriately reflected and disclosed in the financial statements.
- iii. The Council has complied with all aspects of contractual agreements that could have a material effect on the financial statements in the event of non-compliance. There has been no non-compliance with requirements of any regulatory authorities that could have a material effect on the financial statements in the event of non-compliance.
- iv. We acknowledge our responsibility for the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control to prevent and detect fraud.

- v. Significant assumptions used by us in making accounting estimates, including those measured at fair value, are reasonable. Such accounting estimates include; property, plant and equipment revaluations, measurement of the defined net pension liability, bad debt provisions, depreciation, provisions and fair values of financial assets and liabilities. We are satisfied that the material judgements used in the preparation of the financial statements are soundly based, in accordance with the Code and adequately disclosed in the financial statements. We understand our responsibilities includes identifying and considering alternative, methods, assumptions or source data that would be equally valid under the financial reporting framework, and why these alternatives were rejected in favour of the estimate used. We are satisfied that the methods, the data and the significant assumptions used by us in making accounting estimates and their related disclosures are appropriate to achieve recognition, measurement or disclosure that is reasonable in accordance with the Code and adequately disclosed in the financial statements.
- vi. We confirm that we are satisfied that the actuarial assumptions underlying the valuation of pension scheme assets and liabilities for IAS19 Employee Benefits disclosures are consistent with our knowledge. We confirm that all settlements and curtailments have been identified and properly accounted for. We also confirm that all significant post-employment benefits have been identified and properly accounted for.
- vii. Except as disclosed in the financial statements:
 - a. there are no unrecorded liabilities, actual or contingent
 - b. none of the assets of the Council has been assigned, pledged or mortgaged
 - c. there are no material prior year charges or credits, nor exceptional or non-recurring items requiring separate disclosure.
- viii. Related party relationships and transactions have been appropriately accounted for and disclosed in accordance with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards and the Code.
- ix. All events subsequent to the date of the financial statements and for which International Financial Reporting Standards and the Code require adjustment or disclosure have been adjusted or disclosed.

F. Management Letter of Representation

- x. We have considered the adjusted misstatements, and misclassification and disclosures changes schedules included in your Audit Findings Report. The Council's financial statements have been amended for these misstatements, misclassifications and disclosure changes and are free of material misstatements, including omissions.
- xi. We have considered the unadjusted misstatements schedule included in your Audit Findings Report. We have not adjusted the financial statements for these misstatements brought to our attention as they are immaterial to the results of the Council and its financial position at the year-end. The financial statements are free of material misstatements, including omissions.
- xii. Actual or possible litigation and claims have been accounted for and disclosed in accordance with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards.
- xiii. We have no plans or intentions that may materially alter the carrying value or classification of assets and liabilities reflected in the financial statements.
- xiv. We have updated our going concern assessment. We continue to believe that the Council's financial statements should be prepared on a going concern basis and have not identified any material uncertainties related to going concern on the grounds that :
 - a. the nature of the Council means that, notwithstanding any intention to cease its operations in their current form, it will continue to be appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting because, in such an event, services it performs can be expected to continue to be delivered by related public authorities and preparing the financial statements on a going concern basis will still provide a faithful representation of the items in the financial statements
 - b. the financial reporting framework permits the entry to prepare its financial statements on the basis of the presumption set out under a) above; and
 - c. the Council's system of internal control has not identified any events or conditions relevant to going concern.

We believe that no further disclosures relating to the Council's ability to continue as a going concern need to be made in the financial statements.
- xv. We have considered whether accounting transactions have complied with the requirements of the Local Government Housing Act 1989 in respect of the Housing Revenue Account ring-fence.

- xvi. The Council has complied with all aspects of ring-fenced grants that could have a material effect on the Council's financial statements in the event of non-compliance.

Information Provided

- xvii. We have provided you with:
 - a. access to all information of which we are aware that is relevant to the preparation of the Council's financial statements such as records, documentation and other matters;
 - b. additional information that you have requested from us for the purpose of your audit; and
 - c. access to persons within the Council via remote arrangements from whom you determined it necessary to obtain audit evidence.
- xviii. We have communicated to you all deficiencies in internal control of which management is aware.
- xix. All transactions have been recorded in the accounting records and are reflected in the financial statements.
- xx. We have disclosed to you the results of our assessment of the risk that the financial statements may be materially misstated as a result of fraud.
- xxi. We have disclosed to you all information in relation to fraud or suspected fraud that we are aware of and that affects the Council and involves:
 - a. management;
 - b. employees who have significant roles in internal control; or
 - c. others where the fraud could have a material effect on the financial statements.
- xxii. We have disclosed to you all information in relation to allegations of fraud, or suspected fraud, affecting the financial statements communicated by employees, former employees, analysts, regulators or others.
- xxiii. We have disclosed to you all known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations whose effects should be considered when preparing financial statements.

F. Management Letter of Representation

- xxiv. We have disclosed to you the identity of the Council's related parties and all the related party relationships and transactions of which we are aware.
- xxv. We have disclosed to you all known actual or possible litigation and claims whose effects should be considered when preparing the financial statements.

Annual Governance Statement

- xxvi. We are satisfied that the Annual Governance Statement (AGS) fairly reflects the Council's risk assurance and governance framework and we confirm that we are not aware of any significant risks that are not disclosed within the AGS.

Narrative Report

- xxvii. The disclosures within the Narrative Report fairly reflect our understanding of the Council's financial and operating performance over the period covered by the Council's financial statements.

Approval

The approval of this letter of representation was minuted by the Council's Audit and Governance Committee at its meeting on 15th November 2022.



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