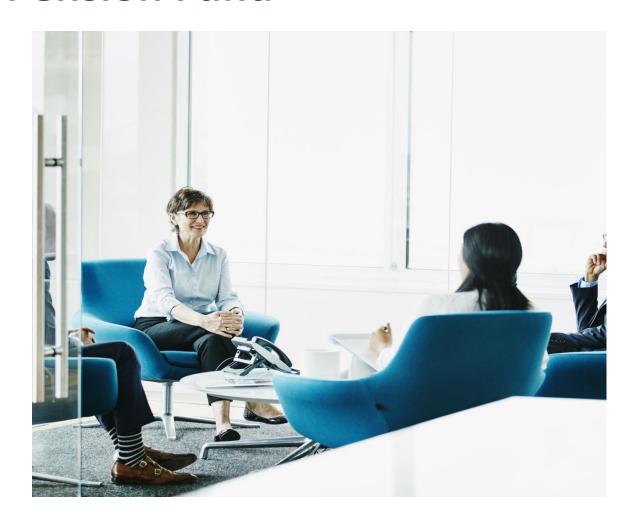


The Audit Findings for Gloucestershire Pension Fund

Year ended 31 March 2021

20 September 2021



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The contents of this report relate only to the matters which have come to our attention, which we believe need to be reported to you as part of our audit planning process. It is not a comprehensive record of all the relevant matters, which may be subject to change, and in particular we cannot be held responsible to you for reporting all of the risks which may affect the Pension Fund or all weaknesses in your internal controls. This report has been prepared solely for your benefit and should not be quoted in whole or in part without our prior written consent. We do not accept any responsibility for any loss occasioned to any third party acting, or refraining from acting on the basis of the content of this report, as this report was

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1. Headlines

This table summarises the key findings and other matters arising from the statutory audit of Gloucestershire Pension Fund ('the Pension Fund') and the preparation of the Pension Fund's financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 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 Pension Fund's financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Pension Fund 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.

Our audit work was completed on remotely during July to September. Our findings are summarised on pages 3 to 14. We have not identified any adjustments to the financial statements that have resulted in an adjustment to the Pension Fund's reported financial position. 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.

Our work is substantially complete and there are no matters of which we are aware that would require modification of our audit opinion or material changes to the financial statements, subject to the following outstanding matters;

- Receipt and review of IT documentation
- receipt of management representation letter;
- receipt and review of the Annual Report; and
- review of the final set of financial statements.

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 anticipated audit report opinion will be unmodified.

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 and the Audit and Governance Committee.

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 Pension Fund's business and is risk based, and in particular included:

- An evaluation of the Pension Fund's internal controls environment, including its IT systems and controls; and
- 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 had to alter our audit plan, as communicated to you in June 2021. We have adjusted the materiality level used in the audit of the accounts to reflect the large increase in the value of the Net Asset Statement. The revised levels are shown overleaf.

Conclusion

We have substantially completed our audit of your financial statements and subject to outstanding queries being resolved, we anticipate issuing an unqualified audit opinion following the Audit and Governance Committee meeting on 28 September 2021. These outstanding items include:

- · receipt of management representation letter; and
- review of the final set of financial statements.

Acknowledgements

We would like to take this opportunity to record our appreciation for the assistance provided by the finance team and other staff. As highlighted on page 13 of our audit plan presented to the Audit and Governance Committee in June, the impact of the pandemic has meant that both your finance team and our audit team faced audit challenges again this year, such as remote accessing financial systems, video calling, verifying the completeness and accuracy of information provided remotely produced by the entity and access to key data from Pension Fund staff. This resulted in us having to carry out additional audit procedures, to gain sufficient audit assurance in respect of our auditor's opinion on the financial statements.

2. Financial Statements

Pension Fund Amount (£) Qualitative factors considered



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 materiality due to the actual Net Asset Statement position changing significantly from that at the planning stage, upon which planning materiality was based, resulting in a review of the appropriateness of the materiality figure.

We detail in the table below our determination of materiality for Gloucestershire Pension Fund.

| Materiality for the financial statements | 29,000,000 | We considered the proportion of the net assets to the Fund to be an appropriate benchmark for the financial year. In the prior year we used the same benchmark. This equates to 1% of total net assets for the 2020/21 financial year |
|--|------------|--|
| Performance materiality | 21,700,000 | This is considered an appropriate benchmark as we have not identified a history of significant deficiencies in the control environment or a large number of significant misstatements in prior year audits. The management and finance team remain stable. This equates to 75% of materiality |
| Trivial matters | 1,500 | ISA260 defines 'clearly trivial' as matters that are clearly inconsequential, whether taken individually or in aggregate and whether judged by any quantitative or qualitative criteria. This is based on 5% of materiality, which we consider to be an appropriate threshold to use in terms of our reporting to the Audit and Governance Committee as 'Those Charged with Governance'. |



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.

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 addressed the significant risk of management override of controls by:

- evaluating the design effectiveness of management controls over journals;
- analysing the journals listing and determining 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; and
- gained an understanding of the accounting estimates and critical judgements applied by management and considered their reasonableness.

Our audit work has not identified any issues in respect of management override of controls.



2. Financial Statements - Significant risks

Risks identified in our Audit Plan

Commentary

The revenue cycle includes fraudulent transactions (rebutted)

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 Fund, 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 Gloucestershire Pension Fund mean that all forms of fraud are seen as unacceptable

Therefore we do not consider this to be a significant risk for Gloucestershire Pension Fund.

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

Our audit work has not identified anu issues in respect of revenue recognition and the rebuttal assumption is still appropriate.

The expenditure cycle includes fraudulent transactions (rebutted)

Practice Note 10: Audit of Financial Statements of Public Sector Bodies in the United Kingdom (PN10) states:

"As most public bodies are net spending bodies, then the risk of material misstatement due to fraud related to expenditure may be greater than the risk of material misstatements due to fraud related to revenue recognition". Public sector auditors therefore need to consider whether they have any significant concerns about fraudulent financial reporting of expenditure which would need to be treated as a significant risk for the audit.

We have rebutted this presumed risk for Gloucestershire Pension Fund because:

- expenditure is well controlled and the Fund has a strong control environment;
 and
- the Fund has clear and transparent reporting of its financial plans and financial position to those charged with governance.

We therefore do not consider this to be a significant risk for Gloucestershire Pension Fund.

Having considered the risk factors set out in ISA240 and the nature of the revenue streams at the Fund, we have determined that the risk of fraud arising from expenditure can be rebutted.

Our audit work has not identified anu issues in respect of expenditure and the rebuttal assumption is still appropriate

2. Financial Statements - Significant risks

Commentary

Risks identified in our Audit Plan

Valuation of Level 3 investments

The Fund revalues its investments on an annual basis to ensure that the carrying value is not materially different from the fair value at the financial statements date.

By their nature, Level 3 investment valuations lack observable inputs. These valuations therefore represent a significant estimate by management in the financial statements

Under ISA 315 significant risks often relate to significant non-routine transactions and judgemental matters. Level 3 investments by their very nature require a significant degree of judgement to reach an appropriate valuation at year end.

Management utilise the services of investment managers and custodians as valuation experts to estimate the fair value as at 31 March 2021.

We therefore identified valuation of Level 3 investments as a significant risk, which was one of the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement.

In order to address the significant risk of valuation of level 3 investments being incorrect, we performed the following;

- gained an understanding of the Fund's process for valuing level 3 investments and evaluate the design of the associated controls;
- reviewed the nature and basis of estimated values and consider what assurance management has over the year end valuations
 provided for these types of investments;
- considered the competence, expertise and objectivity of any management experts used;
- reviewed the qualifications of the expert to value Level 3 investments at year end and gain an understanding of how the valuation of these investments has been reached; and
- for a sample of investments, tested the valuation by obtaining and reviewing the audited accounts, (where available) at the latest date for individual investments and agreeing these to the fund manager reports at that date. Reconciled those values to the values at 31 March 2021 with reference to known movements in the intervening period.

Our audit work has not identified any issues in respect of the valuation of these investments.

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 |
|---|--|---|--------------|
| Level 3 Investments – £246m | The Pension Fund has level 3 investments that in total are valued on the balance sheet as at 31 March 2021 at £246.053 million. The total of this balance is made up of property pooled funds, private equity funds, private debt and corporate bonds. The level 3 investments are not traded on an open exchange/market and the valuation of the investment is highly subjective due to a lack of observable inputs. The basis of valuation for each category of level 3 investments is set out in note 26 to the financial statements. The overall value of level 3 investments has decreased by £22.988 million in 2020/21. | We have reviewed the level 3 investments disclosed in the statement of accounts and have reviewed the assumptions used by fund managers against third party information and data. We have concluded that level 3 investments included in the statement of accounts have been appropriately calculated and are consistent with other sources of evidence. The valuations have been provided by the Fund Managers and we have assessed these as management's experts, including review of control reports. We have assessed the competency of the experts and concluded that they have the appropriate expertise to provide valuations | Light Purple |
| The Pension Fund have investments in bonds, derivatives, pooled investments and property pooled investments that in total are valued on the balance sheet as at 31 March 2021 at £2,592.5 million. The investments are not traded on an open exchange/market and the valuation of the investment is subjective. The basis for each category of level 2 investments is set out in note 26 to the financial statements. The value of the investment has increased by £642.3m in 2020/21 due to an increase in market values following the previous downturn as a result of Covid-19. | | We have reviewed the level 2 investments disclosed in the statement of accounts and have gained independent conformation of unit prices through third party information such as the stock exchange. Some valuations have been provided by Fund Managers and we have assessed these as management's experts, including review of control reports. We have assessed the competency of the experts and concluded that they have the appropriate expertise to provide valuations We have concluded that level 2 investments included in the statement of accounts have been appropriately calculated and are consistent with other sources of evidence. | Light Purple |

Assessmen

- [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 - 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 Pension Fund, which is included in the Audit and Governance Committee papers. |

2. Financial Statements - other communication requirements



| Issue | Commentary |
|---|---|
| Confirmation requests from third parties | We requested from management permission to send confirmation requests to custodians and Fund Managers. This permission was granted and the requests were sent all of these requests were returned with positive confirmation. |
| Accounting practices | We have evaluated the appropriateness of the Pension Fund's accounting policies, accounting estimates and financial statement disclosures. Our review found no material omissions in the financial statements. |
| Audit evidence and explanations/ significant difficulties | All information and explanations requested from management was provided We were provided with good working papers and support from the Pension Fund finance team throughout the audit process |

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

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.

Practice Note 10 sets out the following key principles for the consideration of going concern for public sector entities:

- 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.

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 Pension Fund meets this criteria, and so we have applied the continued provision of service approach. In doing so, we have considered and evaluated:

- the nature of the Pension Fund and the environment in which it operates
- the Pension Fund's financial reporting framework
- the Pension Fund's system of internal control for identifying events or conditions relevant to going concern
- management's going concern assessment.

On the basis of this work, we have obtained sufficient appropriate audit evidence to enable us to conclude that:

- 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 |
|---|---|
| Disclosures | Our review found no material omissions in the financial statements. A small number of disclosure amendments were made to the financial statements which are set out in Appendix B. |
| Matters on which we report by exception | We are required to give a separate opinion for the Pension Fund Annual Report on whether the financial statements included therein are consistent with the audited financial statements. Due to statutory deadlines the Pension Fund Annual Report is not required to be published until the 1st December 2021 and therefore this report has not yet been produced. We have therefore not given this separate opinion at this time and are unable to certify completion of the audit of the administering authority until this work has been completed. |



3. 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.

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 <u>Transparency report 2020 (grantthornton.co.uk)</u>

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 Pension Fund. The following non-audit services were identified which were charged from the beginning of the financial year to 28 September 2021, as well as the threats to our independence and safeguards that have been applied to mitigate these threats.

| Service | Fees £ | Threats identified | Safeguards |
|--|--------|--------------------|--|
| Audit related | | | |
| Provision of IAS19 Assurances to Scheme Employer Auditors | 7,000 | Self review | This is not considered a significant threat as we are not reviewing any information that we have prepared. As this is an audit related service, it is acceptable for the audit team to carry out this work. In addition, we have not prepared the financial information on wich our assurances will be used by the requested auditors to form an opinion on as part of their opinion on the financial statements of the admitted body. |
| | | Management | The scope of the work does not included making decisions on behalf of management or recommending or suggesting a particular course of action for management to follow . We will not be making any recommendations as part of this work |

These services are consistent with the Pension Fund's policy on the allotment of non-audit work to your auditors. None of the services provided are subject to contingent fees.

Appendices

A. Action plan – Audit of Financial Statements

We have identified one recommendation for the Pension Fund as a result of issues identified during the course of our audit. We have agreed our recommendation with management and we will report on progress on this recommendation during the course of the 2021/22 audit. The matter reported here is limited to the 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 | Audit identified a number of manual journals where there was no description. The nature of these journals is therefore not easily identifiable and it is not always possible to identify the purpose of the journal and there is a risk fraudulent transactions could be missed. | Management should consider ensuring that all manual journals include descriptions in order to further mitigate the risk of fraudulent transactions. Management response Management will review current systems with the aim of making the description field mandatory. |

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 Gloucestershire Pension Fund's 2019/20 financial statements, which resulted in two recommendations being reported in our 2019/20 Audit Findings report.

| Assessment | Issue and risk previously communicated | Update on actions taken to address the issue | |
|---|---|---|--|
| ✓ | Journal authorisation | A review of the journal process has confirmed that a | |
| The Pension Fund introduced a retrospective review process for all significant journals that reflected both the role of the originator and the amounts involved. However this has not operated as intended since the lockdown arrangements began in March 2020. | | retrospective review process for all significant journals is in place and is operating in line with the Pension Fund's processes. | |
| In progress | IT Segregation of Duties | Our IT work is still ongoing and this includes the consideration | |
| | Our IT auditors noted that there were an excessive number of users with administrative privileges. The findings from our IT review were previously agreed with management and the recommendations agreed. | of prior year issues. We will report any findings from this work to management and Members. | |

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.

Impact of adjusted and unadjusted misstatements

We have not identified any adjusted or unadjusted misstatements in the audit of the accounts.

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? |
|--|--|-----------|
| Investment income showed pooled property investments as £11,933k. However this was made up of two balances - pooled investment vehicles £3,608k and pooled property investments £8,325k - that should be disclosed separately. | Management should ensure all significant funds are disclosed separately to ensure full transparency for the reader of the accounts. | ✓ |
| The accounting polices for asset valuation did not reference the Pension Fund's policy for amortisation. | Management should ensure that all policies are appropriately disclosed in the statements. | ✓ |
| The additional voluntary disclosure note previously disclosed the treatment of the death in service premium. This is not a requirement of the Code and has been removed from the final statements. | Management should ensure all note are disclosed in line with the requirements of the Code. | √ |
| General disclosures – other general amendments | Other amendments including spelling, grammar and syntax and other minor disclosures, which have not been separately disclosed should be adjusted and included. | ✓ |

D. Fees

We confirm below our final fees charged for the audit and provision of non-audit services.

| Final fee | |
|-----------|--|
| * TBC | |

| Audit fees | Proposed fee | Final fee |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| Pension Fund Audit | £32,575 | * TBC |
| Total audit fees (excluding VAT) | £32,575 | TBC |

^{*} Once all work has been completed on the audit, we will assess the need for any changes to the proposed fees. This will be discussed with management and then be submitted to PSAA for final approval.

| Non-audit fees for other services | Proposed fee | Final fee |
|---|--------------|-----------|
| Audit Related Services – IAS 19 assurance | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| Total non-audit fees (excluding VAT) | £7,000 | £7,000 |

Details of variations in final fees from the proposed fee per the audit plan

The fees reconcile to the financial statements.

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 Gloucestershire County Council on the pension fund financial statements of Gloucestershire Pension Fund

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Gloucestershire Pension Fund (the 'Pension Fund') administered by Gloucestershire County Council (the 'Authority') for the year ended 31 March 2021 which comprise the Fund Account, the Net Assets Statement and notes to the pension fund 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 2020/21.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial transactions of the Pension Fund during the year ended 31 March 2021 and of the amount and disposition at that date of the fund's assets and liabilities,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2020/21; 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 Pension Fund's 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 of Corporate Resources' 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 Pension Fund'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 Pension Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.

In our evaluation of the Executive Director of Corporate Resources' conclusions, and in accordance with the expectation set out within the CIPFA/LASAAC code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2020/21 that the Pension Fund'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 Pension Fund. 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 in the Pension Fund financial statements and the disclosures in the Pension Fund financial statements 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 Pension Fund'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.

Our audit opinion is included below.

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

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

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

Other information

The Executive Director of Corporate Resources is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Statement of Accounts , other than the Pension Fund's financial statements, our auditor's report thereon, and our auditor's report on the Authority's financial statements. Our opinion on the Pension Fund's 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 Pension Fund's financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Pension Fund's financial statements or our knowledge of the Pension Fund 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 Pension Fund 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.

Opinion on other matter required by the Code of Audit Practice (2020) published by the National Audit Office on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General (the Code of Audit Practice)

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

Our audit opinion is included below.

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

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

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities, 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 of Corporate Resources. The Executive Director of Corporate Resources is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, which includes the Pension Fund's 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 2020/21, for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Executive Director of Corporate Resources 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 Pension Fund's financial statements, the Executive Director of Corporate Resources is responsible for assessing the Pension Fund'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 Pension Fund will no longer be provided.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Pension Fund's 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 Pension Fund 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 2020/21, The Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014, the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, the Public Service Pensions Act 2013, The Local government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 and the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016.
- 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

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- the establishment of internal controls to mitigate risks related to fraud or noncompliance 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 Pension Fund'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 risk was in relation to:
 - Journals, management estimations and transactions outside the course of normal business
 - Journal transactions which contain individual lines within the transaction which have a material impact on profit
 - Journals where the user has made posting less frequently than monthly as we would expect Pension Fund users to post at least one journal per month
 - Journals entered after the year end date as there is increased incentive to potentially manipulate the outturn performance at this stage.
- Our audit procedures involved:
 - evaluation of the design effectiveness of controls that the Executive
 Director of Corporate Resources has in place to prevent and detect fraud;
 - analysis of the journals listing and determination of the criteria for selecting high risk unusual journals

- Identifying and testing unusual journals made during the year and the accounts production stage for appropriateness and corroboration
- Gaining an understanding of the accounting estimates and critical judgements applied by management and considering their reasonableness.
- These audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. However, detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those that result from error, as those irregularities that result from 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.
- The team communications in respect of potential non-compliance with relevant laws and regulations, including the potential for fraud in revenue and expenditure recognition, and did not identify any areas of non-compliance.
- 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 pensions sector
 - understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements specific to the Pension Fund including:
 - the provisions of the applicable legislation
 - guidance issued by CIPFA, LASAAC and SOLACE
 - the applicable statutory provisions.

Our audit opinion is included below.

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- In assessing the potential risks of material misstatement, we obtained an understanding of:
 - the Pension Fund'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.

Use of our report

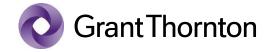
This report is made solely to the members of the Authority, as a body, in accordance with Part 5 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and as set out in paragraph 43 of the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies published by Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited. Our 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.

[Signature]

Alex Walling, Key Audit Partner for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP, Local Auditor

Bristol

[Date]



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