

Audit Strategy Memorandum
Broxtowe Borough Council
Year ending 31 March 2020





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This document is to be regarded as confidential to Broxtowe Borough Council. It has been prepared for the sole use of the Governance, Audit and Standards Committee as the appropriate sub-committee charged with governance . No responsibility is accepted to any other person in respect of the whole or part of its contents. Our written consent must first be obtained before this document, or any part of it, is disclosed to a third party.

Governance, Audit and Standards Committee Members
Broxtowe Borough Council,
Town Hall,
Foster Avenue
Beeston
Nottingham
NG9 1AB

March 2020

Dear Sirs / Madams

Audit Strategy Memorandum – Year ending 31 March 2020

We are pleased to present our Audit Strategy Memorandum for Broxtowe Borough Council for the year ending 31 March 2020.

The purpose of this document is to summarise our audit approach, highlight significant audit risks and areas of key judgements and provide you with the details of our audit team. As it is a fundamental requirement that an auditor is, and is seen to be, independent of its clients, Section 7 of this document also summarises our considerations and conclusions on our independence as auditors.

We consider two-way communication with you to be key to a successful audit and important in:

- reaching a mutual understanding of the scope of the audit and the responsibilities of each of us;
- sharing information to assist each of us to fulfil our respective responsibilities;
- providing you with constructive observations arising from the audit process; and
- ensuring that we, as external auditors, gain an understanding of your attitude and views in respect of the internal and external operational, financial, compliance and other risks facing Broxtowe Borough Council which may affect the audit, including the likelihood of those risks materialising and how they are monitored and managed.

This document, which has been prepared following our initial planning discussions with management, is the basis for discussion of our audit approach, and any questions or input you may have on our approach or role as auditor.

This document also contains specific appendices that outline our key communications with you during the course of the audit, and forthcoming accounting issues and other issues that may be of interest.

Client service is extremely important to us and we strive to continuously provide technical excellence with the highest level of service quality, together with continuous improvement to exceed your expectations so, if you have any concerns or comments about this document or audit approach, please contact me on 07875 974291.

Yours faithfully



Mark Surridge
Mazars LLP

1. ENGAGEMENT AND RESPONSIBILITIES SUMMARY

Overview of engagement

We are appointed to perform the external audit of Broxtowe Borough Council (the Council) for the year to 31 March 2020. The scope of our engagement is set out in the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies, issued by Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd (PSAA) available from the PSAA website: <https://www.psaa.co.uk/managing-audit-quality/statement-of-responsibilities-of-auditors-and-audited-bodies/>

Our responsibilities

Our responsibilities are principally derived from the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 (the 2014 Act) and the Code of Audit Practice issued by the National Audit Office (NAO), as outlined below:

Audit opinion

We are responsible for forming and expressing an opinion on the financial statements.

Our audit is planned and performed so to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material error and give a true and fair view of the financial performance and position of the Council for the year.

Reporting to the NAO

We are required to issue an assurance statement to the National Audit Office confirming the income, expenditure, asset and liabilities of the Council.

Value for Money

We are required to conclude whether the Council has proper arrangements in place to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources. We discuss our approach to Value for Money work further in section 5 of this report.

Electors' rights

The 2014 Act requires us to give an elector, or any representative of the elector, the opportunity to question us about the accounting records of the Council and consider any objection made to the accounts. We also have a broad range of reporting responsibilities and powers that are unique to the audit of local authorities in the United Kingdom.

Our audit does not relieve management or those charged with governance, of their responsibilities. The responsibility for safeguarding assets and for the prevention and detection of fraud, error and non-compliance with law or regulations rests with both those charged with governance and management. In accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK), we plan and perform our audit so as to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements taken as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. However our audit should not be relied upon to identify all such misstatements.

As part of our audit procedures in relation to fraud we are required to enquire of those charged with governance as to their knowledge of instances of fraud, the risk of fraud and their views on management controls that mitigate the fraud risks.

The Council is required to prepare its financial statements on a going concern basis by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting. As auditors, we are required to consider the appropriateness of the use of the going concern assumption in the preparation of the financial statements and the adequacy of disclosures made.

For the purpose of our audit, we have identified the Governance, Audit and Standards Committee as those charged with governance.



2. YOUR AUDIT ENGAGEMENT TEAM



Mark Surridge
Director and Engagement Lead

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Anita Pipes
Manager

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3. AUDIT SCOPE, APPROACH AND TIMELINE

Audit scope

Our audit approach is designed to provide an audit that complies with all professional requirements.

Our audit of the financial statements will be conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK), relevant ethical and professional standards, our own audit approach and in accordance with the terms of our engagement. Our work is focused on those aspects of your business which we consider to have a higher risk of material misstatement, such as those affected by management judgement and estimation, application of new accounting standards, changes of accounting policy, changes to operations or areas which have been found to contain material errors in the past.

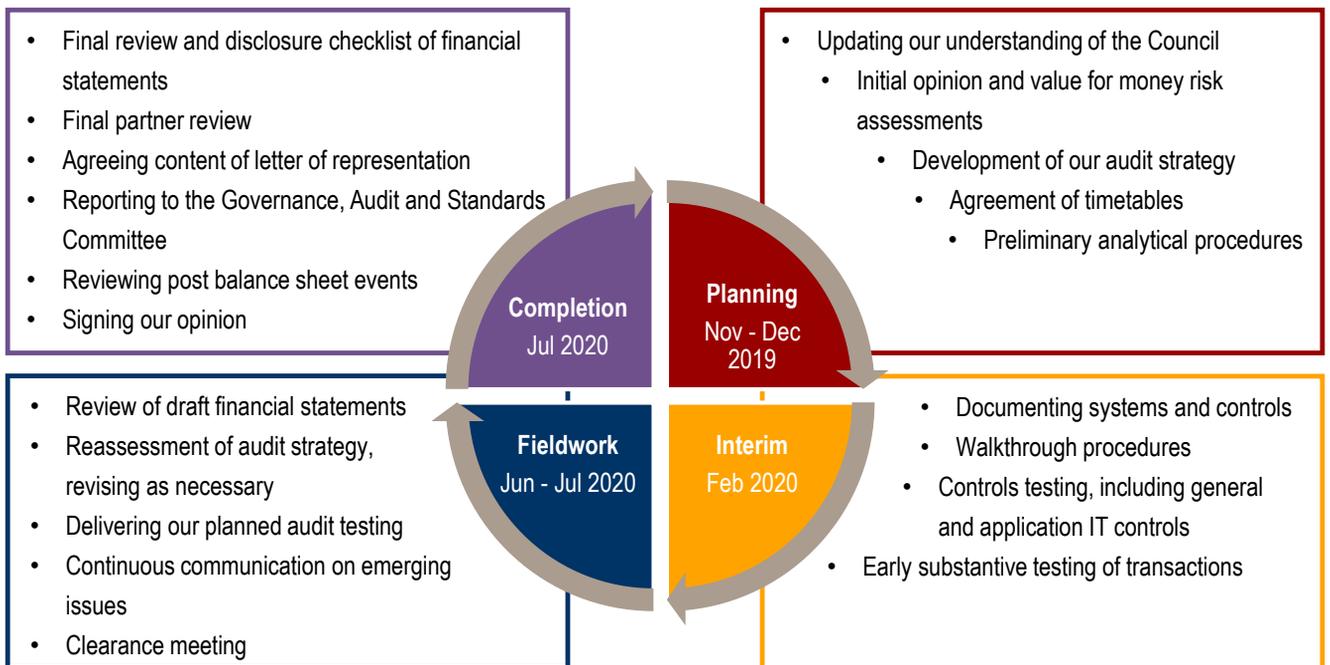
Audit approach

Our audit approach is a risk-based approach primarily driven by the risks we consider to result in a higher risk of material misstatement of the financial statements. Once we have completed our risk assessment, we develop our audit strategy and design audit procedures in response to this assessment.

If we conclude that appropriately-designed controls are in place then we may plan to test and rely upon these controls. If we decide controls are not appropriately designed, or we decide it would be more efficient to do so, we may take a wholly substantive approach to our audit testing. Substantive procedures are audit procedures designed to detect material misstatements at the assertion level and comprise tests of details (of classes of transactions, account balances, and disclosures) and substantive analytical procedures. Irrespective of the assessed risks of material misstatement, which take into account our evaluation of the operating effectiveness of controls, we are required to design and perform substantive procedures for each material class of transactions, account balance, and disclosure.

Our audit will be planned and performed so as to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement and give a true and fair view. The concept of materiality and how we define a misstatement is explained in more detail in section 8.

The diagram below outlines the procedures we perform at the different stages of the audit.



3. AUDIT SCOPE, APPROACH AND TIMELINE (CONTINUED)

Reliance on internal audit

We do not plan to rely on the work of internal audit.

Group Scope

The Council has obtained an exemption from audit for Liberty Leisure, which forms part of the Council's group accounts. The subsidiary is judged to be out of audit scope, but we will perform certain procedures to inform our view on the group accounts.

Management's and our experts

Management makes use of experts in specific areas when preparing the Council's financial statements. We also use experts to assist us to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence on specific items of account.

Items of account	Management's expert	Our expert
Defined benefit liability	Barnett Waddingham <i>Actuary for Nottinghamshire Pension Fund</i>	PWC <i>Consulting actuary appointed by the NAO</i>
Property, plant and equipment valuation	M Kirk (MRICS) <i>The Council's internal valuer</i>	Not applicable
Financial instrument disclosures	Arlingclose <i>Treasury management advisors</i>	Not applicable

Service organisations

International Auditing Standards (UK) define service organisations as third party organisations that provide services to the Council that are part of its information systems relevant to financial reporting. We are required to obtain an understanding of the services provided by service organisations as well as evaluating the design and implementation of controls over those services. The table below summarises the service organisations used by the Council and our planned audit approach.

Items of account	Service organisation	Audit approach
Pension cost (cost of services) Net interest on defined benefit liability Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability (OCI) Net pension liability	Nottinghamshire Pension Fund <i>The IAS 19 pension entries that form part of the Council's financial statements are material and are derived from actuarial valuations. The process of obtaining these is co-ordinated by and uses information held and processed by the service organisation.</i>	We will review the controls operating at the Council over these transactions to gain an understanding of the services provided by the service organisation. Where we conclude that we do not have a sufficient understanding of the services provided by the service organisation we will seek to obtain assurance by using another auditor to perform procedures that will provide the necessary information about the relevant controls at the service organisation.

4. AUDIT RISKS AND KEY JUDGEMENT AREAS

Following the risk assessment approach discussed in section 3 of this document, we have identified relevant risks to the audit of financial statements. The risks that we identify are categorised as significant, enhanced or standard, as defined below:

Significant risk A significant risk is an identified and assessed risk of material misstatement that, in the auditor’s judgment, requires special audit consideration. For any significant risk, the auditor shall obtain an understanding of the entity’s controls, including control activities relevant to that risk.

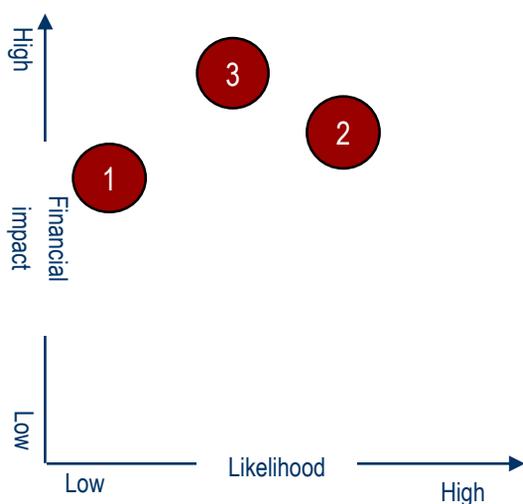
Enhanced risk An enhanced risk is an area of higher assessed risk of material misstatement at audit assertion level other than a significant risk. Enhanced risks incorporate but may not be limited to:

- key areas of management judgement, including accounting estimates which are material but are not considered to give rise to a significant risk of material misstatement; and
- other audit assertion risks arising from significant events or transactions that occurred during the period.

Standard risk This is related to relatively routine, non-complex transactions that tend to be subject to systematic processing and require little management judgement. Although it is considered that there is a risk of material misstatement, there are no elevated or special factors related to the nature, the likely magnitude of the potential misstatements or the likelihood of the risk occurring.

The summary risk assessment, illustrated in the tables below, highlight those risks which we deem to be significant or enhanced. We have summarised our audit response to these risks over the next pages.

At the time of writing this memorandum we are yet to complete our detailed risk assessment work over the Council’s key financial systems and general IT controls. We will update the Governance, Audit and Standards Committee where we subsequently identify any additional risks.



Risk	
1	Management override of control
2	Property, plant and equipment valuation
3	Defined benefit liability valuation



4. AUDIT RISKS AND KEY JUDGEMENT AREAS (CONTINUED)

We provide more detail on the identified risks and our testing approach with respect to significant risks in the table below. An audit is a dynamic process, should we change our view of risk or approach to address the identified risks during the course of our audit, we will report this to the Governance, Audit and Standards Committee.

Significant risks

	Description of risk	Planned response
1	<p>Management override of controls</p> <p>Management at various levels within an organisation are in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of their ability to manipulate accounting records and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively. Due to the unpredictable way in which such override could occur there is a risk of material misstatement due to fraud on all audits.</p>	<p>We plan to address the management override of controls risk through performing audit work over accounting estimates, journal entries and significant transactions outside the normal course of business or otherwise unusual. We will use a computer audit analytical technique (CAAT) to efficiently identify journals with risk characteristics and test 100% of such adjustments to the financial ledger.</p>
2	<p>Valuation of land and buildings, investment properties (where material) and assets held for sale (where material)</p> <p>The financial statements contain material entries on the Balance Sheet as well as material disclosure notes in relation to the Council's Property, Plant and Equipment that is held at a valuation.</p> <p>The Council uses an internal valuation expert to provide information on valuations because there is a high degree of estimation uncertainty caused by significant judgements and number of variables involved in providing valuations. We have therefore identified the valuation of material balances of land and buildings, investment properties (if material) and assets held for sale (if material) to be an area of significant audit risk.</p>	<p>We will consider the Council's arrangements for ensuring that PPE values are reasonable and will assess whether valuation movements are in line with market expectations using available indices where appropriate. We will also assess the competence, skills and experience of the valuer.</p> <p>We will test a sample of revaluations in year to valuation reports and supporting calculation sheets to ensure these are consistent with underlying source records (such as floor plans) in addition to challenging the methods and assumptions used by the valuer. Where necessary we will also perform further audit procedures on individual assets to ensure that the basis and level of revaluation is appropriate.</p> <p>In addition, we will assess the approach that the Council adopts to ensure that assets not subject to revaluation in 2019/20 are materially correct, including considering the robustness of that approach in light of the valuation information reported by the Council's valuer.</p>

4. AUDIT RISKS AND KEY JUDGEMENT AREAS (CONTINUED)

Significant risks (continued)

	Description of risk	Planned response
3	<p>Valuation of net defined benefit liability</p> <p>The financial statements contain material pension entries in respect of retirement benefits. The calculation of these pension figures, both assets and liabilities, can be subject to significant volatility and includes estimates based upon a complex interaction of actuarial assumptions. Moreover, in 2019/20 the local government pension assets and liabilities are subject to triennial revaluation, which will set the contribution rates for 2020/21 onwards. This results in an increased risk of material misstatement.</p>	<p>In relation to the valuation of the Council's defined benefit pension liability in addition to our standard programme of work in this area we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • review the appropriateness of the Pension Asset and Liability valuation methodologies applied by the Pension Fund Actuary, and the key assumptions included within the valuation. This will include comparing them to expected ranges, utilising information provided by PwC, the consulting actuary engaged by the National Audit Office; • agree the data in the IAS 19 valuation report provided by the Fund Actuary for accounting purposes to the pension accounting entries and disclosures in the Council's financial statements; • critically assess the competency, objectivity and independence of the Nottinghamshire Pension Fund's Actuary, Barnett Waddingham; and • liaise with the auditors of the Nottinghamshire Pension Fund to gain assurance that the controls in place at the Pension Fund are operating effectively. This will include the processes and controls in place to ensure data provided to the Actuary by the Pension Fund for the purposes of the IAS 19 valuation is complete and accurate.

4. AUDIT RISKS AND KEY JUDGEMENT AREAS (CONTINUED)

Consideration of other mandatory risks

Auditing standards require us to consider two standard risks for all organisations:

- Management override of controls; and
- Fraudulent revenue recognition.

We have already considered and identified management override of controls as a significant risk above, but set out our considerations in respect of fraudulent revenue recognition below:

	Description of risk	Planned response
1	<p>Fraudulent revenue recognition</p> <p>Our audit methodology incorporates this risk as a significant risk at all audits, although based on the circumstances of each audit, it is rebuttable.</p>	<p>We do not consider this to be a significant risk for Broxtowe Borough Council as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is an overall low risk for local authorities; • there are no particular incentives or opportunities to commit material fraudulent revenue recognition; and • the level of income that does not derive from either grant or taxation sources is low relative to the Council's overall income streams, and generally represents a number of low value, high volume transactions. <p>We therefore rebut this risk and do not incorporate specific risk procedures over and above our standard fraud procedures to address the management override of controls risk.</p>

5. VALUE FOR MONEY

Our approach to Value for Money

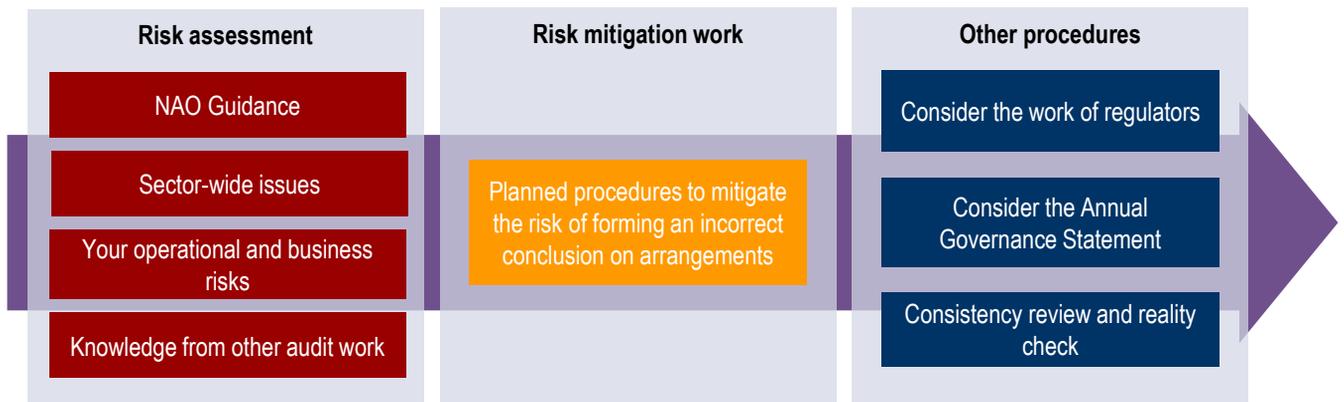
We are required to form a conclusion as to whether the Council has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources. The NAO issues guidance to auditors that underpins the work we are required to carry out, and sets out the overall criterion and sub-criteria that we are required to consider.

The overall criterion is that, 'in all significant respects, the Council had proper arrangements to ensure it took properly informed decisions and deployed resources to achieve planned and sustainable outcomes for taxpayers and local people.'

To assist auditors in reaching a conclusion on this overall criterion, the following sub-criteria are set out by the NAO:

- informed decision making;
- sustainable resource deployment; and
- working with partners and other third parties.

A summary of the work we undertake to reach our conclusion is provided below:



Significant risks

The NAO's guidance requires us to carry out work at the planning stage to identify whether or not a Value for Money (VFM) exists. Risk, in the context of our VFM work, is the risk that we come to an incorrect conclusion rather than the risk of the arrangements in place at the Council being inadequate. As outlined above, we draw on our deep understanding of the Council and its partners, the local and national economy and wider knowledge of the public sector.

For the 2019/20 financial year, we have identified a significant VFM risk in relation to financial resilience, as described on the following page.

We will continually assess whether any matters come to our attention through the course of our audit that lead us to conclude that a further risk to our VFM conclusion does exist and where any such risk is identified, these will be reported to the Governance, Audit and Standards Committee as part of our Audit Completion Report.



5. VALUE FOR MONEY (CONTINUED)

Significant risks (continued)

For the 2019/20 financial year, we have identified the following significant risk to our VFM work:

Description of significant risk	Planned response
<p>Financial Resilience</p> <p>The continual pressures on Local Government finances are well documented and led to another challenging budget setting process for 2019/20. In order to set a balanced budget a funding gap of £0.615m was met from General Fund reserves and this was approved by the Council in February 2019.</p> <p>The latest forecast shows that the Council is now anticipating withdrawing £1.269m from balances in 2019/20 as opposed to the initial £0.615m as shown above. This is due to the effect of budget carry forwards from 2018/19 of £0.327m plus other changes approved by the Policy and Performance and Finance and Resources Committees. Moving forward there will be continuing pressure on the Council's General Fund reserve to plug each years' budget deficit. The Council's 2020/21 budget papers show that the General Fund reserve is expected to fall from £6.048m at 1 April 2019 to 3.876 at 31 March 2021.</p> <p>The Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) which projects the Council's position up to 2023/24 based upon a series of assumptions shows that the General Fund reserve will continue to be utilised each year and fall below the minimum balance required of £1.5m in 2022/23 before becoming negative in 2023/24. This pressure upon the General Fund places the Council at increased risk should any adverse unknown or unexpected events occur.</p> <p>There will be significant changes in local government finances over the next few years, which will culminate in a major change in the way local government is financed from 2021/22 onwards. These include the anticipated Comprehensive Spending Review 2020, the Fair Funding Review and the introduction of 75% local retention of business rates (up from 50%). As the funding from 2021/22 onwards is unclear at this stage, the need for savings (or income generation) will continue to have a significant impact on the Council's financial resilience and reduce the burden on the need to utilise reserves to balance any deficits in the budget</p>	<p>We will consider whether the Council has arrangements in place to secure its financial resilience, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That the MTFP has been updated to reflect known changes in funding, spending plans and the impact on Useable Reserves. • That the MTFP includes sensitivity analysis given the degree of variability and uncertainty in funding. • How and whether the Council has delivered planned savings in 2019/20. • Whether sufficient progress has been made to identify savings for 2020 onwards.

6. FEES FOR AUDIT AND OTHER SERVICE

Fees for work as the Council's appointed auditor

At this stage of the audit we expect to need to reflect the scale fee set by PSAA as communicated in our fee letter of 24 April 2019 and other matters listed below:

Service	2018/19 fee (plus VAT)	2019/20 fee (plus VAT)
Code audit work – scale fee	£35,807	£ 35,807
Additional work undertaken following changes to pension liabilities to take account of the McCloud/GMP adjustment. These additional fees were reported in our 2018/19 Audit Completion report which went to the Governance, Audit and Standards Committee meeting in September 2019.	£750	
Additional work to audit the transactions of the subsidiary company Liberty Leisure Limited.	£3,500	£3,500
Additional work in response to regulatory recommendations to increase level of audit work on defined benefit liability schemes.	£0	To be confirmed*
Additional work in response to regulatory recommendations to increase level of audit work on the valuation of property plant and equipment.	£0	To be confirmed*
Total	£40,057	To be confirmed

* Subject to agreement with the Authority and approval by PSAA

Additional Work:

In common with all local government external auditors we are required to carry out additional procedures which were not expected when fees were set.

Regulatory recommendations

We continually strive to maintain high standards of audit quality. One mechanism for doing this is to consider the outcome of independent quality reviews, in particular by the Financial Reporting Council, of our audit work and that of other audit suppliers. In particular we are planning increases in the level and depth of work we do on:

- defined benefit pension schemes; and
- valuation of property, plant and equipment

We will discuss the driving factors with Council officers and the audit fee for 2019/20 will be revisited to reflect the increased level of work that was not considered when the scale fee was set. Any agreed additional fee is also subject to detailed scrutiny by the PSAA as part of the approval process.

Fees for non-PSAA work

In addition to the fees outlined above in relation to our appointment by PSAA, we have been separately engaged by the Council to carry out additional work on the transactions of the subsidiary Liberty Leisure at a fee of £3,500 plus VAT as set out in the table above. Before agreeing to undertake any additional work we consider whether there are any actual, potential or perceived threats to our independence. Further information about our responsibilities in relation to independence is provided in section 7.

Should the Council or entities within the Council's group wish us to undertake any other additional work, before agreeing to this we will consider whether there are any actual, potential or perceived threats to our independence. Further information about our responsibilities in relation to independence is provided in section 7.

7. OUR COMMITMENT TO INDEPENDENCE

We are committed to independence and are required by the Financial Reporting Council to confirm to you at least annually, in writing, that we comply with the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard. In addition, we communicate any matters or relationship which we believe may have a bearing on our independence or the objectivity of the audit team.

Based on the information provided by you and our own internal procedures to safeguard our independence as auditors, we confirm that in our professional judgement there are no relationships between us and any of our related or subsidiary entities, and you and your related entities creating any unacceptable threats to our independence within the regulatory or professional requirements governing us as your auditors.

We have policies and procedures in place which are designed to ensure that we carry out our work with integrity, objectivity and independence. These policies include:

- all partners and staff are required to complete an annual independence declaration;
- all new partners and staff are required to complete an independence confirmation and also complete computer-based ethics training;
- rotation policies covering audit engagement partners and other key members of the audit team;
- use by managers and partners of our client and engagement acceptance system which requires all non-audit services to be approved in advance by the audit engagement partner.

We confirm, as at the date of this document, that the engagement team and others in the firm as appropriate, and Mazars LLP are independent and comply with relevant ethical requirements. However, if at any time you have concerns or questions about our integrity, objectivity or independence please discuss these with Mark Surridge in the first instance.

Prior to the provision of any non-audit services Mark Surridge will undertake appropriate procedures to consider and fully assess the impact that providing the service may have on our auditor independence.

Any emerging independence threats and associated identified safeguards will be communicated in our Audit Completion Report.

8. MATERIALITY AND MISSTATEMENTS

Summary of initial materiality thresholds

Threshold	Group Materiality	Single Entity Materiality
Overall materiality	£1,332,000	£1,213,000
Performance materiality	£999,000	£910,000
Trivial threshold for errors to be reported to the Governance, Audit and Standards Committee	£40,000	£36,000

Materiality

Materiality is an expression of the relative significance or importance of a particular matter in the context of financial statements as a whole. Misstatements in financial statements are considered to be material if they, individually or in aggregate, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

Judgements on materiality are made in light of surrounding circumstances and are affected by the size and nature of a misstatement, or a combination of both. Judgements about materiality are based on consideration of the common financial information needs of users as a group and not on specific individual users.

The assessment of what is material is a matter of professional judgement and is affected by our perception of the financial information needs of the users of the financial statements. In making our assessment we assume that users:

- have a reasonable knowledge of business, economic activities and accounts;
- have a willingness to study the information in the financial statements with reasonable diligence;
- understand that financial statements are prepared, presented and audited to levels of materiality;
- recognise the uncertainties inherent in the measurement of amounts based on the use of estimates, judgement and the consideration of future events; and
- will make reasonable economic decisions on the basis of the information in the financial statements.

We consider materiality whilst planning and performing our audit based on quantitative and qualitative factors.

Whilst planning, we make judgements about the size of misstatements which we consider to be material and which provides a basis for determining the nature, timing and extent of risk assessment procedures, identifying and assessing the risk of material misstatement and determining the nature, timing and extent of further audit procedures.

The materiality determined at the planning stage does not necessarily establish an amount below which uncorrected misstatements, either individually or in aggregate, will be considered as immaterial.

We revise materiality for the financial statements as our audit progresses should we become aware of information that would have caused us to determine a different amount had we been aware of that information at the planning stage.

Our provisional materiality is set at 2% using the benchmark of 2018/19 total gross expenditure at the surplus / deficit level. We have calculated a headline figure for materiality but have also identified separate levels for procedures designed to detect individual errors, and also a level above which all identified errors will be reported to the Governance, Audit and Standards Committee.

We consider that total gross expenditure remains the key focus of users of the financial statements and, as such, we base our materiality levels around this benchmark.



8. MATERIALITY AND MISSTATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

We have set our materiality threshold at 2% of the benchmark based on the 2018/19 audited financial statements.

Based on the 2018/19 audited financial statements we anticipate the overall materiality for the year ending 31 March 2020 to be in the region of £1,332,000 for the audit of the Group financial statements and £1,213,000 for the audit of the Council's single entity financial statements.

After setting initial materiality, we continue to monitor materiality throughout the audit to ensure that it is set at an appropriate level.

Performance Materiality

Performance materiality is the amount or amounts set by the auditor at less than materiality for the financial statements as a whole to reduce, to an appropriately low level, the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceeds materiality for the financial statements as a whole. We have set our performance materiality at 75% (increased from 65% last year) of our overall materiality being £999,000 for the Group and £910,000 for the Council's financial statements.

As with overall materiality, we will remain aware of the need to change this performance materiality level through the audit to ensure it remains to be set at an appropriate level.

Specific items of lower materiality

We have also calculated materiality for specific classes of transactions, balances or disclosures where we determine that misstatements of a lesser amount than materiality for the financial statements as a whole, could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements. We have set specific materiality for the following items of account. After setting initial materiality, we continue to monitor materiality throughout the audit to ensure that it is set at an appropriate level.

Item of account	Specific materiality
Officers' remuneration	£5,000 *
Members' allowances and expenses	£44,000
External audit costs	£8,000

Misstatements

We aggregate misstatements identified during the audit that are other than clearly trivial. We set a level of triviality for individual errors identified (a reporting threshold) for reporting to the Governance, Audit and Standards Committee that is consistent with the level of triviality that we consider would not need to be accumulated because we expect that the accumulation of such amounts would not have a material effect on the financial statements. Based on our preliminary assessment of overall materiality, our proposed triviality threshold is £40,000 for the Group and £36,000 for the Council single entity financial statements based on 3% of overall materiality. If you have any queries about this please do not hesitate to raise these with Mark Surridge.

Reporting to the Governance, Audit and Standards Committee

To comply with International Standards on Auditing (UK), the following three types of audit differences will be presented to the Governance, Audit and Standards Committee:

- summary of adjusted audit differences;
- summary of unadjusted audit differences; and
- summary of disclosure differences (adjusted and unadjusted).

APPENDIX A – KEY COMMUNICATION POINTS

ISA (UK) 260 'Communication with Those Charged with Governance', ISA (UK) 265 'Communicating Deficiencies In Internal Control To Those Charged With Governance And Management' and other ISAs (UK) specifically require us to communicate the following:

Required communication	Audit Strategy Memorandum	Audit Completion Report
Our responsibilities in relation to the audit of the financial statements and our wider responsibilities	✓	
Planned scope and timing of the audit	✓	
Significant audit risks and areas of management judgement	✓	
Our commitment to independence	✓	✓
Responsibilities for preventing and detecting errors	✓	
Materiality and misstatements	✓	✓
Fees for audit and other services	✓	
Significant deficiencies in internal control		✓
Significant findings from the audit		✓
Significant matters discussed with management		✓
Our conclusions on the significant audit risks and areas of management judgement		✓
Summary of misstatements		✓
Management representation letter		✓
Our proposed draft audit report		✓

APPENDIX B – FORTHCOMING ACCOUNTING AND OTHER ISSUES

Financial reporting changes relevant to 2019/20

There are no significant changes in the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting for the 2019/20 financial year.

Financial reporting changes in future years

Accounting standard	Year of application	Commentary
IFRS 16 – Leases	2020/21	<p>The CIPFA/LASAAC Code Board has determined that the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting will adopt the principles of IFRS 16 Leases, for the first time from 2020/21.</p> <p>IFRS 16 will replace the existing leasing standard, IAS 17, and will introduce significant changes to the way bodies account for leases, which will have substantial implications for the majority of public sector bodies.</p> <p>The most significant changes will be in respect of lessee accounting (i.e. where a body leases property or equipment from another entity). The existing distinction between operating and finance leases will be removed and instead, the new standard will require a right of use asset and an associated lease liability to be recognised on the lessee's Balance Sheet.</p> <p>In order to meet the requirements of IFRS 16, all local authorities will need to undertake a significant project that is likely to be time-consuming and potentially complex. There will also be consequential impacts upon capital financing arrangements at many authorities which will need to be identified and addressed at an early stage of the project.</p>

Forthcoming audit changes

Matter	Year of application	Commentary
Value for Money Conclusion	2020/21	<p>The National Audit Office (NAO) has published the final draft of the new Code of Audit Practice 2020, confirming more robust narrative reporting requirement.</p> <p>The new Code comes into effect from April 2020 and will apply to the Council's 2020/21 financial year.</p> <p>There a number of changes to the Code, the most noticeable being the introduction of external audit commentary on a local authority's overall arrangements in securing value for money, with a focus on financial sustainability, governance, and improving value for money.</p>