

Audit Progress Report and Sector Update

Merseyside Fire and Rescue Authority

28 January 2019



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Introduction



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This paper provides the Audit Committee with a report on progress in delivering our responsibilities as your external auditors.

The paper also includes:

- a summary of emerging national issues and developments that may be relevant to you as a local authority; and
- includes a number of challenge questions in respect of these emerging issues which the Committee may wish to consider (these are a tool to use, if helpful, rather than formal questions requiring responses for audit purposes)

Members of the Audit Committee can find further useful material on our website, where we have a section dedicated to our work in the public sector. Here you can download copies of our publications www.grantthornton.co.uk ..

If you would like further information on any items in this briefing, or would like to register with Grant Thornton to receive regular email updates on issues that are of interest to you, please contact either your Engagement Lead or Engagement Manager.

Progress at 28 January 2019

Financial Statements Audit

We have started planning for the 2018/19 financial statements audit and are due to commence our interim audit in February 2019. Our interim fieldwork visit is expected to include:

- an updated review of the Authority's control environment
- an updated understanding of financial systems
- a review of Internal Audit reports on core financial systems
- early work on emerging accounting issues, and
- early substantive testing.

We expect to issue our Audit Plan summarising our approach to the key risks on the audit in March 2019, when we will also report any findings from the interim audit to you.

Value for Money

The scope of our work is set out in the guidance issued by the National Audit Office. The Code requires auditors to satisfy themselves that; "the Authority has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources".

Audit guidance for value for money working in 2018/19 has now been issued and remains consistent with prior years. The guidance confirmed the overall criterion as: "in all significant respects, the audited body had proper arrangements to ensure it took properly informed decisions and deployed resources to achieve planned and sustainable outcomes for taxpayers and local people".

The three sub criteria for assessment to be able to give a conclusion overall are:

- Informed decision making
- Sustainable resource deployment
- Working with partners and other third parties.

We have carried out our initial risk assessment to determine our approach and have not identified any risks in our Audit Plan being presented at this meeting. We will continue our review of your arrangements, including reviewing your Financial Monitoring Returns and Annual Governance Statement, before we issue our auditor's report.

We will report our work in the Audit Findings Report and give our Value For Money Conclusion at the Policy and Resources Committee in July 2019.

Other areas

Engagement

Paul Grady has taken over as your Engagement Lead from January 2019.

Meetings

We are meeting with the Chief Finance Officer for the PCC and Chief Constable on 7 February 2019. As part of our engagement with you we will also set up meetings on an ongoing basis, as well as meeting with the PCC, Chief Executive and Chief Constable throughout the year and at key stages of the engagement cycle.

Meetings

We plan to meet with the Chief Fire Officer and s151 Officer in March. As part of our engagement with you we will also set up meetings on an ongoing basis, as well as meeting with the Chief Fire Officer throughout the year and at key stages of the engagement cycle

We will continue to be in discussions with finance staff regarding emerging developments and to ensure the audit process is smooth and effective.

Events

Our annual accounts workshop takes place early in 2019. We will be inviting key members of your finance team to this.

Audit Deliverables

2018/19 Deliverables	Planned Date	Status
Fee Letter Confirming audit fee for 2018/19.	April 2018	Complete
Accounts Audit Plan We are required to issue a detailed accounts audit plan to the Audit Committee setting out our proposed approach in order to give an opinion on the Authority's 2018-19 financial statements.	March 2019	Not yet due
Interim Audit Findings We will report to you the findings from our interim audit and our initial value for money risk assessment.	March 2019	Not yet due
Audit Findings Report The audit findings report will be reported to the July 2019 Audit Committee.	July 2019	Not yet due
Auditors Report This is the opinion on your financial statement, annual governance statement and value for money conclusion.	31 July 2019	Not yet due
Whole of Government Accounts return and assurance statement This will be completed once you have provided your final WGA return and we have issued our opinion on the financial statements.	August 2019	Not yet due
Annual Audit Letter This letter communicates the key issues arising from our work.	August 2019	Not yet due

Sector Update

Local government finances are at a tipping point. Authorities are tackling a continuing drive to achieve greater efficiency in the delivery of public services, whilst facing the challenges to address rising demand, ongoing budget pressures and social inequality.

Our sector update provides you with an up to date summary of emerging national issues and developments to support you. We cover areas which may have an impact on your organisation, the wider NHS and the public sector as a whole. Links are provided to the detailed report/briefing to allow you to delve further and find out more.

Our public sector team at Grant Thornton also undertake research on service and technical issues. We will bring you the latest research publications in this update. We also include areas of potential interest to start conversations within the organisation and with audit committee members, as well as any accounting and regulatory updates.

- **Grant Thornton Publications**
- **Insights from local government sector specialists**
- **Reports of interest**
- **Accounting and regulatory updates**

More information can be found on our dedicated public sector and local government sections on the Grant Thornton website

HMICFRS News

HMICFRS Inspection – summary of First Tranche

This is the first time that HMICFRS has inspected fire and rescue services across England. Their focus is on the service they provide to the public, and the way they use the resources available.

HMICFRS have inspected 14 services in the first tranche of inspections. Each inspection assesses how effective and efficient the service is, how it protects the public against fires and other emergencies and how it responds to the same. They also assess how well each service looks after the people who work there. Lancashire Combined Fire Authority was inspected in the first tranche of inspections

In carrying out inspections of fire and rescue services in England, HMICFRS have regard to the following main questions:

1. How effective is the fire and rescue service at keeping people safe and secure from fire and other risks?
2. How efficient is the fire and rescue service at keeping people safe and secure from fire and other risks?
3. How well does the fire and rescue service look after its people?

The categories of graded judgement used are: outstanding, good, requires improvement and inadequate

Lancashire Combined Fire Authority was rated as 'outstanding' for promoting its values and culture. In all other areas, the Service was rated as 'good' with no areas that 'require improvement' in any of the 11 categories that were assessed

HMICFRS Inspection - Findings

Effectiveness

Overall, the HMICFRS judged ten services to be good and four as requiring improvement. In arriving at the overall judgment, they examined a range of operational practices, including: fire prevention; protection through regulation; emergency response; and responding to national risks.

Specifically, the HMICFRS has concerns in relation to protection through regulation where they have rated eight out of fourteen services as requiring improvement, and one as inadequate.

Efficiency

HMICFRS graded eight of the fire and rescue services they inspected as good for efficiency, five as requiring improvement, and they found one service to be inadequate. In arriving at this judgment, they considered how well the service uses resources to manage risks; and how well the service is using resources to ensure the service it provides is affordable now and in the future

The inspection showed that a large number of services were deploying staff to activities in the same way they always have, which may not be appropriate given new and emerging risks being faced, coupled with having fewer staff. Furthermore, they found that some fire services were using reserves without a longer-term sustainable funding plan in place,

People

Three services were graded as good at looking after the people who work for them; ten services were graded as requiring improvement, and one service was graded as inadequate. They considered how well services train, manage, treat and support the people who work for them

This was the area of greatest concern for the HMICFRS, as the inspection revealed a lack of diversity within fire services, as well as a large number of unreported instances of bullying. A recommendation that leaders take swift and sustained action to remedy these problems was made.

Creating and operating a successful fire trading company – A Grant Thornton report

How fire trading companies can combat austerity

In October 2018, Grant Thornton released a report which contained a study of fire trading companies (FTCs). In our latest study we have researched a range of FTCs, from those reported as being successful to lessons learned from those that have encountered challenges and ceased to trade.

Of the 48 fire and rescue services in England and Wales, only 31% have an FTC. In comparison, 60% of local authorities have at least one trading company. This could be attributed to several factors, such as a lack of willingness to trade; the restricted, specialist and competitive market in which FTCs operate; and the fact that some FTCs have ceased trading.

The report found that the most successful FTCs are not just financially sustainable but are also providing social value and wider benefit to their local communities. They tend to be larger companies who understand the commercial market in which they operate, are able to capitalise on their specialist skills and are looking for ways to expand and widen their activities.

The report goes on to consider some of the key success factors in running an FTC, including clarity on the rationale for setting up an FTC, ensuring sustainable income streams, creating the right culture, and establishing effective governance arrangements, amongst others.

The report also lists six case studies, which are all FTCs. Some of the successful FTCs are able to have more autonomy from the fire service in meeting their objectives, with ring fenced profits being able to be invested in community projects based on the objectives of the board of the FTC.

Some smaller FTCs also have significant impact on reducing the strain on the public purse, for example by providing training to delegates in improving fire safety and reducing risk

Case Study 5: Red One Ltd.

Included within the six case studies in the report is RedOne Ltd. The company was one of the first FTCs to be created, and provides fire and safety consultancy services.

The report makes reference to the reviews of management arrangements and governance framework over the last two years which have led to staff being recruited to work directly for the company rather than on secondment from the fire and rescue service, as was the case previously.

The report states that it is important to have an effective management structure for any company. Therefore it is a good idea to introduce people with a commercial background in senior management roles at the outset.

Furthermore, it is important to ensure that the market opportunity is well defined. In Red One's case, the opportunity has been identified as being closer to home rather than further afield. If there is a wider market to explore, this could be worth investing in and could require additional capacity for the required growth.

The full report can be accessed by clicking on the cover



Home Office news



Home Office

Enabling Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) to sit and vote on Combined Fire and Rescue Authorities (FRAs)

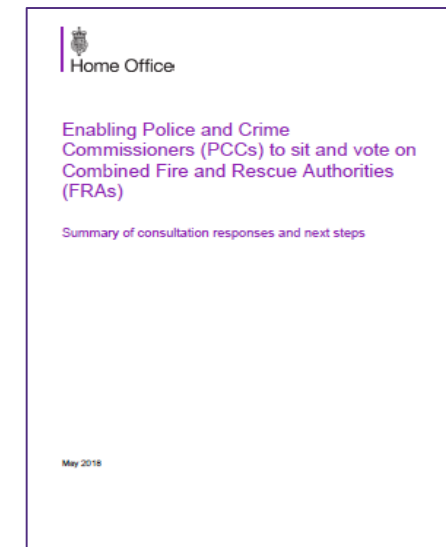
The Home Office has summarised the consultation responses and next steps in respect of the proposal to vary the combination schemes of Combined Fire and Rescue Authorities (FRAs).

The responses demonstrate strong support among those directly affected for implementing the provisions of the 'representation model', with 91% of affected Combined FRAs agreeing to the proposed amendments.

This consultation was about ensuring that Combined FRAs can appoint a PCC with voting rights, and that the same level of transparency applies to Combined FRAs as it does to County or Metropolitan FRAs. Having carefully considered the consultation responses, the Government has decided to vary the combination schemes of those Combined FRAs who have agreed to the proposed amendments. A negative statutory instrument (SI) will now be drafted to make these amendments and it is then expected to be laid before Parliament in the autumn.

This sets a clear expectation for opportunities for closer working and cooperation to be implemented and encourage collaboration in areas where a PCC does not take on responsibility for local fire and rescue services. It is expected that each affected FRA will now carefully consider a relevant PCC's membership request should it be made.

The full report can be accessed by clicking on the cover



Independent Review of Building Regulations and Fire Safety: final report

Commissioned by government following the Grenfell Tower fire to make recommendations on the future regulatory system, Dame Judith Hackitt's final report was published in May 2018. Its purpose is to make recommendations that will ensure we have a sufficiently robust regulatory system for the future and to provide further assurance to residents that the complete system is working to ensure the buildings they live in are safe and remain so. It is examining the building and fire safety regulatory system, with a focus on high-rise residential buildings.

In the report, Dame Hackitt states that it is essential that the industry works to implement a truly robust approach to building the increasingly complex structures in which people live. The key issues underpinning the system failure include:

- a) Ignorance** – regulations and guidance are not always read by those who need to, and when they do the guidance is misunderstood and misinterpreted.
- b) Indifference** – the primary motivation is to do things as quickly and cheaply as possible rather than to deliver quality homes which are safe for people to live in. When concerns are raised, by others involved in building work or by residents, they are often ignored. Some of those undertaking building work fail to prioritise safety, using the ambiguity of regulations and guidance to game the system.
- c) Lack of clarity on roles and responsibilities** – there is ambiguity over where responsibility lies, exacerbated by a level of fragmentation within the industry, and precluding robust ownership of accountability.
- d) Inadequate regulatory oversight and enforcement tools** – the size or complexity of a project does not seem to inform the way in which it is overseen by the regulator. Where enforcement is necessary, it is often not pursued. Where it is pursued, the penalties are so small as to be an ineffective deterrent.

Recommendations

The main recommendation as a result of this report is a new regulatory framework focused, in the first instance, on multi-occupancy higher risk residential buildings (HRRB); alongside a new Joint Competent Authority (JCA) comprising Local Authority Building Standards, fire and rescue authorities and the Health and Safety Executive to oversee better management of safety risks in these buildings (through safety cases) across their entire life cycle; as well as a mandatory incident reporting mechanism for dutyholders with concerns about the safety of a HRRB.

The report goes on to set out the changes necessary to achieve this new framework in more detail including chapters on building safety during design, construction, refurbishment and occupation, giving residents a voice, and creating a more robust and transparent construction products regime.

Whilst the recommendations in each chapter are crucial, in isolation they will fail to achieve the systemic change sought. The framework operates as a mutually reinforcing package and requires the implementation of its interdependent components in order for this to be achieved.

The report concludes that it is therefore important that government develops a joined-up implementation plan to provide a coherent approach to delivering the recommendations in this report.

The full report can be accessed by clicking on the cover



Public Sector Audit Appointments – Report on the results of auditors’ work 2017/18

This is the fourth report published by Public Sector Audit Appointments (PSAA) and summarises the results of auditors’ work at 495 principal local government and police bodies for 2017/18. This will be the final report under the statutory functions from the Audit Commission Act 1998 that were delegated to PSAA on a transitional basis.

The report covers the timeliness and quality of financial reporting, auditors’ local value for money work, and the extent to which auditors used their statutory reporting powers.

For 2017/18, the statutory accounts publication deadline came forward by two months to 31 July 2018. This was challenging for bodies and auditors and it is encouraging that 431 (87 per cent) audited bodies received an audit opinion by the new deadline.

The most common reasons for delays in issuing the opinion on the 2017/18 accounts were:

- technical accounting/audit issues;
- various errors identified during the audit;
- insufficient availability of staff at the audited body to support the audit;
- problems with the quality of supporting working papers; and
- draft accounts submitted late for audit.

All the opinions issued to date in relation to bodies’ financial statements are unqualified, as was the case for the 2016/17 accounts. Auditors have made statutory recommendations to three bodies, compared to two such cases in respect of 2016/17, and issued an advisory notice to one body.

The number of qualified conclusions on value for money arrangements looks set to remain relatively constant. It currently stands at 7 per cent (32 councils, 1 fire and rescue authority, 1 police body and 2 other local government bodies) compared to 8 per cent for 2016/17, with a further 30 conclusions for 2017/18 still to be issued.

The most common reasons for auditors issuing qualified VFM conclusions for 2017/18 were:

- the impact of issues identified in the reports of statutory inspectorates, for example Ofsted;
- corporate governance issues;
- financial sustainability concerns; and
- procurement/contract management issues.

All the opinions issued to date in relation to bodies’ financial statements are unqualified, as was the case for the 2016/17 accounts.

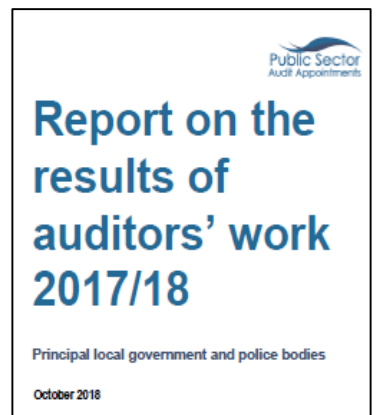
The report is available on the PSAA website:

<https://www.psa.co.uk/audit-quality/reports-on-the-results-of-auditors-work/>

PSAA Report

Challenge question:

Has your Organisation identified improvements to be made to the 2018/19 financial statements audit and Value for Money Conclusion?



National Audit Office – Local auditor reporting in England 2018

The report describes the roles and responsibilities of local auditors and relevant national bodies in relation to the local audit framework and summarises the main findings reported by local auditors in 2017-18. It also considers how the quantity and nature of the issues reported have changed since the Comptroller & Auditor General (C&AG) took up his new responsibilities in 2015, and highlights differences between the local government and NHS sectors.

Given increasing financial and demand pressures on local bodies, they need strong arrangements to manage finances and secure value for money. External auditors have a key role in determining whether these arrangements are strong enough. The fact that only three of the bodies (5%) the NAO contacted in connection with this study were able to confirm that they had fully implemented their plans to address the weaknesses reported suggests that while auditors are increasingly raising red flags, some of these are met with inadequate or complacent responses.

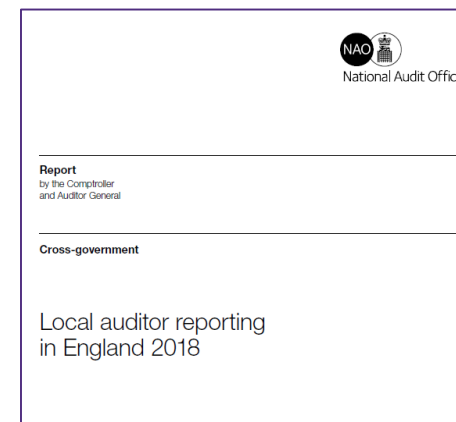
Qualified conclusions on arrangements to secure value for money locally are both unacceptably high and increasing. Auditors qualified their conclusions on arrangements to secure value for money at an increasing number of local public bodies: up from 170 (18%) in 2015-16 to 208 (22%) in 2017-18. As at 17 December 2018, auditors have yet to issue 20 conclusions on arrangements to secure value for money, so this number may increase further for 2017-18.

The proportion of local public bodies whose plans for keeping spending within budget are not fit-for-purpose, or who have significant weaknesses in their governance, is too high. This is a risk to public money and undermines confidence in how well local services are managed. Local bodies need to demonstrate to the wider public that they are managing their organisations effectively, and take local auditor reports seriously. Those charged with governance need to hold their executives to account for taking prompt and effective action. Local public bodies need to do more to strengthen their arrangements and improve their performance.

Local auditors need to exercise the full range of their additional reporting powers, where this is the most effective way of highlighting concerns, especially where they consider that local bodies are not taking sufficient action. Departments need to continue monitoring the level and nature of non-standard reporting, and formalise their processes where informal arrangements are in place. The current situation is serious, with trend lines pointing downwards.

The report is available on the NAO website:

<https://www.nao.org.uk/report/local-auditor-reporting-in-england-2018/>



NAO Report

Challenge question:

Has your Organisation responded appropriately to any concerns or issued raised in the External Auditor's report for 2017/18?



ICAEW Report: expectations gap

The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW) has published a paper on the 'expectation gap' in the external audit of public bodies.

Context:

The expectation gap is the difference between what an auditor actually does, and what stakeholders and commentators think the auditors obligations might be and what they might do. Greater debate being whether greater education and communication between auditors and stakeholders should occur rather than substantial changes in role and remit of audit.

What's the problem?

• Short-term solvency vs. Longer-term value:

- LG & NHS: Facing financial pressures, oversight & governance pressures

• Limited usefulness of auditors reports: 'The VFM conclusion is helpful, but it is more about the system/arrangements in place rather than the actual effectiveness of value for money'

• Other powers and duties: implementing public interest reports in addition to VFM

• Restricted role of questions and objections: Misunderstanding over any objections/and or question should be resolved by the local public auditor. Lack of understanding that auditors have discretion in the use of their powers.

• Audit qualification not always acted on by those charged with governance: 'if independent public audit is to have the impact that it needs, it has to be taken seriously by those charged with governance'

• Audit committees not consistently effective: Local government struggles to recruit external members for their audit committees, they do not always have the required competencies and independence.

• Decreased audit fees: firms choose not to participate because considered that the margins were too tight to enable them to carry out a sufficient amount of work within the fee scales.

• Impact of audit independence rules: new independence rules don't allow for external auditors to take on additional work that could compromise their external audit role

• Other stakeholders expectations not aligned with audit standards

- **Increased auditor liability:** an auditor considering reporting outside of the main audit engagement would need to bill their client separately and expect the client to pay.

Future financial viability of local public bodies

Local public bodies are being asked to deliver more with less and be more innovative and commercial. CFOs are, of course, nervous at taking risks in the current environment and therefore would like more involvement by their auditors. They want auditors to challenge their forward-looking plans and assumptions and comment on the financial resilience of the organisation..

The ICAEW puts forward two solutions:

Solution a) If CFO's want additional advisory work, rather than just the audit, they can separately hire consultants (either accountancy firms not providing the statutory audit or other business advisory organisations with the required competencies) to work alongside them in their financial resilience work and challenging budget assumptions.

Solution b) Wider profession (IFAC, IAASB, accountancy bodies) should consider whether audit, in its current form, is sustainable and fit for purpose. Stakeholders want greater assurance, through greater depth of testing, analysis and more detailed reporting of financial matters. It is perhaps, time to look at the wider scope of audit. For example, could there be more value in auditors providing assurance reports on key risk indicators which have a greater future-looking focus, albeit focused on historic data?

More information can be found in the link below (click on the cover page)



The expectations gap

Challenge question:

How effectively is the audit meeting client expectations?



