

# Informing the audit risk assessment for Hereford and Worcester Fire Authority

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## Year ended

31 March 2017

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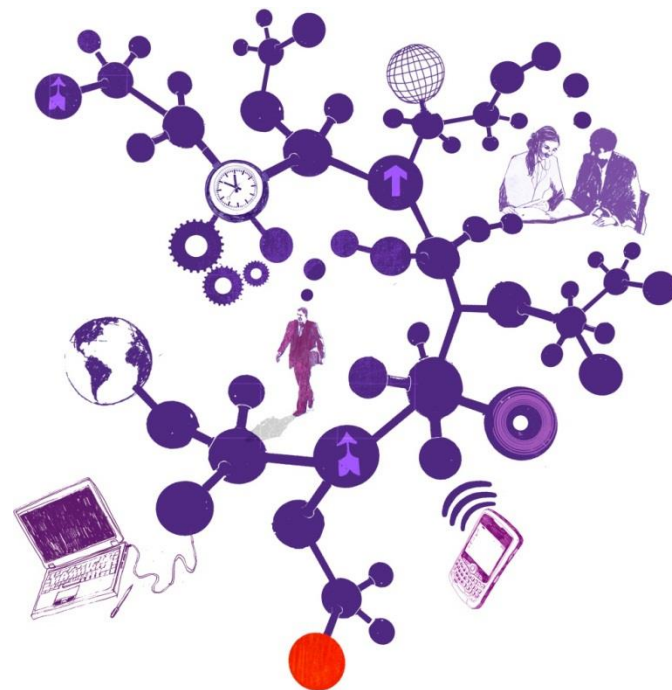
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# Purpose

The purpose of this report is to contribute towards the effective two-way communication between the Authority's external auditors and the Authority's Audit and Standards Committee, as 'those charged with governance'. The report covers some important areas of the auditor risk assessment where we are required to make inquiries of the Audit and Standards Committee under auditing standards.

## Background

Under International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) (ISA(UK&I)) auditors have specific responsibilities to communicate with the Audit and Standards Committee. ISA(UK&I) emphasise the importance of two-way communication between the auditor and the Audit and Standards Committee and also specify matters that should be communicated.

This two-way communication assists both the auditor and the Audit and Standards Committee in understanding matters relating to the audit and developing a constructive working relationship. It also enables the auditor to obtain information relevant to the audit from the Audit and Standards Committee and supports the Audit and Standards Committee in fulfilling its responsibilities in relation to the financial reporting process.

## Communication

As part of our risk assessment procedures we are required to obtain an understanding of management processes and the Audit and Standards Committee's oversight of the following areas:

- fraud
- laws and regulations
- going concern
- accounting estimates
- related parties.

This report includes a series of questions on each of these areas and the response we have received from the Authority's management. The Audit and Standards Committee should consider whether these responses are consistent with its understanding and whether there are any further comments it wishes to make.

# Fraud

Issue
<p><b>Matters in relation to fraud</b></p> <p>ISA(UK&amp;I)240 covers auditors responsibilities relating to fraud in an audit of financial statements.</p> <p>The primary responsibility to prevent and detect fraud rests with both the Audit and Standards Committee and management. Management, with the oversight of the Audit and Standards Committee, needs to ensure a strong emphasis on fraud prevention and deterrence and encourage a culture of honest and ethical behaviour. As part of its oversight, the Audit and Standards Committee should consider the potential for override of controls and inappropriate influence over the financial reporting process.</p> <p>As the Authority's external auditor, we are responsible for obtaining reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement due to fraud or error. We are required to maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit, considering the potential for management override of controls.</p> <p>As part of our audit risk assessment procedures we are required to consider risks of fraud. This includes considering the arrangements management has put in place with regard to fraud risks including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• assessment that the financial statements could be materially misstated due to fraud</li><li>• process for identifying and responding to risks of fraud, including any identified specific risks</li><li>• communication with the Audit and Standards Committee regarding its processes for identifying and responding to risks of fraud</li><li>• communication to employees regarding business practices and ethical behaviour.</li></ul> <p>We need to understand how the Audit and Standards Committee oversees the above processes. We are also required to make inquiries of both management and the Audit and Standards Committee as to their knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud. These areas have been set out in the fraud risk assessment questions below together with responses from the Authority's management.</p>

# Fraud risk assessment

Question	Management response
<p>Has the Authority assessed the risk of material misstatement in the financial statements due to fraud or error?</p> <p>What are the results of this process?</p>	<p>Yes –</p> <p>By staffing the finance function of the Authority with appropriately professionally qualified and experienced officers, who adhere to both organisational ethics and a professional ethics framework.</p> <p>By establishing control systems to reduce risk through financial regulations and standing orders and financial instructions.</p> <p>By regular budget monitoring reports to highlight any unusual movements.</p> <p>By understanding and comparing the underlying position with prior years.</p>
<p>What processes does the Authority have in place to identify and respond to risks of fraud?</p>	<p>Notice is taken in reference to regular National Bulletins from government and professional bodies notifying cases of specific issues. The National Fraud Initiative (NFI) is fully reviewed and no matches have been found in the last 8 years. The Authority has access to Internal Audit in any case of suspected fraud. If there is any previous level of fraud experience it will influence the direction of assessments undertaken.</p>
<p>Have any specific fraud risks, or areas with a high risk of fraud, been identified and what has been done to mitigate these risks?</p>	<p>None.</p>
<p>Are internal controls, including segregation of duties, in place and operating effectively?</p> <p>If not, where are the risk areas and what mitigating actions have been taken?</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>N/A.</p>

## Fraud risk assessment (continued)

Question	Management response
Are there any areas where there is a potential for override of controls or inappropriate influence over the financial reporting process (for example because of undue pressure to achieve financial targets)?	No areas considered to be high risk.
Are there any areas where there is a potential for misreporting override of controls or inappropriate influence over the financial reporting process?	No areas considered to be high risk.
How does the Audit and Standards Committee exercise oversight over management's processes for identifying and responding to risks of fraud and breaches of internal control? What arrangements are in place to report fraud issues and risks to the Audit and Standards Committee?	<p>The Audit and Standards Committee receives reports from Internal Audit on compliance with internal controls against a risk based plan approved by the Committee. In addition, the Committee receives a regular update on governance arrangements to provide assurance that intended controls are working. This is done through regular review of and adherence to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Code of Corporate Governance – Committee Structure &amp; Role of Members</li> <li>• Standing Orders for the conduct of business and committee process</li> <li>• Scheme of Delegation to Officers</li> <li>• Standing Orders for the regulation of contracts</li> <li>• Financial Regulations</li> <li>• Members allowance scheme</li> <li>• Member development programme</li> <li>• Whistleblowing Policy</li> <li>• Protocol for Member/Officers relations</li> <li>• Gifts and hospitality register</li> <li>• Register of interests for officers</li> <li>• Protocol on the use of Authority resources by Members</li> <li>• Anti-fraud and Corruption Policy</li> <li>• Money Laundering Policy</li> </ul>

## Fraud risk assessment (continued)

Question	Management response
How does the Authority communicate and encourage ethical behaviour of its staff and contractors?	Anti-Money Laundering, Anti-Fraud and Corruption, Ethical Framework and Code of Conduct, and Confidential Reporting (Whistleblowing) Policies information are on the staff intranet. These policies are always current, but it is practice to bring them to the attention of staff on an annual basis. As part of the induction process both members and officers are given documentation of a code of conduct setting out key views and instructions on aspects of the business function; this is supported by training at budget-holders meetings and ethical behaviour instruction where appropriate, plus the distribution of relevant leaflets which are subject specific.
How do you encourage staff to report their concerns about fraud? Have any significant issues been reported?	Confidential Reporting (Whistleblowing) Policy.
Are you aware of any related party relationships or transactions that could give rise to risks of fraud?	No – the nature of the transactions with related parties do not tend to lend themselves to risk.
Are you aware of any instances of actual, suspected or alleged fraud, either within the Authority as a whole or within specific departments since 1 April 2016?	No.
Are you aware of any whistleblower reports or reports under the Bribery Act since 1 April 2016? If so, how has the Audit and Standards Committee responded to these?	No.  N/A.



# Laws and regulations

Issue
<p><b>Matters in relation to laws and regulations</b></p> <p>ISA(UK&amp;I)250 requires us to consider the impact of laws and regulations in an audit of the financial statements.</p> <p>Management, with the oversight of the Audit and Standards Committee, is responsible for ensuring that the Authority's operations are conducted in accordance with laws and regulations including those that determine amounts in the financial statements.</p> <p>As auditor, we are responsible for obtaining reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement due to fraud or error, taking into account the appropriate legal and regulatory framework. As part of our risk assessment procedures we are required to make inquiries of management and the Audit and Standards Committee as to whether the entity is in compliance with laws and regulations. Where we become aware of information of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance we need to gain an understanding of the non-compliance and the possible effect on the financial statements.</p> <p>Risk assessment questions have been set out below together with responses from management.</p>

# Impact of laws and regulations

Question	Management response
<p>What arrangements does the Authority have in place to prevent and detect non-compliance with laws and regulations?</p>	<p>The Authority has appointed a Monitoring Officer and a Treasurer, both of whom are responsible for ensuring all applicable statutes and regulations are complied with. The Monitoring Officer will report to the Authority if he/she considers any proposal or decision to be unlawful.</p> <p>The Treasurer is required to report to the Authority if a decision has been made or is about to be made that involves incurring unlawful expenditure or any unlawful action in relation to the financial accounts.</p> <p>Legal, financial and risk considerations are highlighted in reports to the Authority and its Committees</p> <p>The Authority has a Whistleblowing Policy in place to enable staff to raise concerns regarding malpractice. In addition, the Authority's constitution incorporates Financial Regulations, Standing Orders for the Regulation of Contracts, Standing Orders for the Conduct of Business, the Scheme of Delegations to Officers and the local Code of Conduct for Authority Members to ensure business is conducted in compliance with existing law and regulations.</p>

## Impact of laws and regulations (continued)

Question	Management response
How does management gain assurance that all relevant laws and regulations have been complied with?	<p>The Monitoring Officer and Treasurer provide advice to the Senior Management Board on compliance with relevant laws and regulations.</p> <p>Internal Audit examine, evaluate and report on arrangements to ensure compliance with legislation and regulations, recommending to management any arrangements to address weaknesses, as necessary.</p> <p>The Strategic Risk Register sets out risk priorities, which will include any potential for changes to existing legislation and regulations and subsequent actions needed to be taken by management.</p> <p>There is an established process for developing Service Policies and Instructions to ensure staff comply with relevant laws and regulations.</p> <p>Lead officers and key staff are in place to ensure changes in statute and regulations are complied with. For example Finance, Human Resources, Committee &amp; Members' Services, Data Management, Asset Management, Fire Safety.</p>

## Impact of laws and regulations (continued)

Question	Management response
<p>How is the Audit and Standards Committee provided with assurance that all relevant laws and regulations have been complied with?</p>	<p>The Monitoring Officer and Treasurer provide advice to the Audit and Standards Committee on compliance with relevant laws and regulations.</p> <p>The Committee is responsible for the approval of the Annual Governance Statement and the review of the related assurances which set out the system of internal control and detail the policies and procedures in place. This provides the Committee with assurance that management arrangements are in place for identifying and responding to changes in law and regulations and highlights any significant governance issues arising as a result of such changes.</p> <p>Internal Auditors' reports to the Audit and Standards Committee incorporate issues relating to compliance with legislation and regulations, where appropriate.</p>
<p>Have there been any instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations since 1 April 2016, or earlier with an on-going impact on the Authority's 2016/17 financial statements?</p>	<p>No.</p>

## Impact of laws and regulations (continued)

Question	Management response
What arrangements does the Authority have in place to identify, evaluate and account for litigation or claims?	<p>The Strategic Risk Register sets out risk priorities, which would include any potential for litigation or claims and subsequent actions needed to be taken by management.</p> <p>The Authority also has arrangements in place such as the Service Complaints Policy, Grievance Policy and Whistleblowing Policy that can identify potential litigation or claims.</p> <p>The Authority has delegated the Clerk (Monitoring Officer) to decide the action to be taken in respect of legal proceedings and other matters involving the Authority. The Authority has arrangements in place for insurance to protect against costs associated with litigation and claims.</p> <p>The Treasurer has responsibility to account for litigation or claims in the annual accounts that are considered by Audit and Standards Committee and subject to external audit.</p>
Is there any actual or potential litigation or claims that would affect the financial statements?	No.
Have there been any reports from other regulatory bodies, such as HM Revenues and Customs which indicate non-compliance?	No.

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# Going Concern

## Issue

### Matters in relation to going concern

ISA(UK&I)570 covers auditor responsibilities in the audit of financial statements relating to management's use of the going concern assumption in the financial statements.

The going concern assumption is a fundamental principle in the preparation of financial statements. Under this assumption entities are viewed as continuing in business for the foreseeable future. Assets and liabilities are recorded on the basis that the entity will be able to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

Going concern considerations have been set out below and management has provided its response.

# Going concern considerations

Question	Management response
Does the Authority have procedures in place to assess the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern?	The Authority is established by statutory regulations and remains a going concern as a consequence.
Is management aware of the existence of other events or conditions that may cast doubt on the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern?	No.
Are arrangements in place to report the going concern assessment to the Audit and Standards Committee?	Yes.
Are the financial assumptions in that report (e.g. future levels of income and expenditure) consistent with the Authority's Business Plan and the financial information provided to the Authority throughout the year?	MTFP is based on realistic assumptions which do not compromise the 'Going Concern assumptions'.
Are the implications of statutory or policy changes appropriately reflected in the Business Plan, financial forecasts and report on going concern?	Yes.
Have there been any significant issues raised with the Audit and Standards Committee during the year which could cast doubts on the assumptions made? (Examples include adverse comments raised by internal audit regarding financial performance or significant weaknesses in systems of financial control).	No – Internal Audit Reports have been satisfactory.

## Going concern considerations (continued)

Question	Management response
<p>Does a review of available financial information identify any adverse financial indicators including negative cash flow?</p> <p>If so, what action is being taken to improve financial performance?</p>	<p>The Authority has approved a balanced budget through to the end of 2020/21 – although this involves the use of reserves, there are robust, deliverable plans in development to close the residual gap in 2021/22 – 4 years hence.</p> <p>It is also important to note that in its guidance on Efficiency Plans the Home Office regards use of balances to support services as an “efficiency.”</p>
<p>Does the Authority have sufficient staff in post, with the appropriate skills and experience, particularly at senior manager level, to ensure the delivery of the Authority’s objectives?</p> <p>If not, what action is being taken to obtain those skills?</p>	<p>Yes.</p>



# Related Parties

## Issues

### Matters in relation to Related Parties

Fire and Rescue Authorities are required to comply with IAS 24 and disclose transactions with entities/individuals that would be classed as related parties. These may include:

- entities that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control, or are controlled by the authority (i.e. subsidiaries);
- associates;
- joint ventures;
- an entity that has an interest in the authority that gives it significant influence over the authority;
- key management personnel, and close members of the family of key management personnel, and
- post-employment benefit plans (pension fund) for the benefit of employees of the authority, or of any entity that is a related party of the authority.

A disclosure is required if a transaction (or series of transactions) is material on either side, i.e. if a transaction is immaterial from the Authority perspective but material from a related party viewpoint then the Authority must disclose it.

ISA (UK&I) 550 requires us to review your procedures for identifying related party transactions and obtain an understanding of the controls that you have established to identify such transactions. We will also carry out testing to ensure the related party transaction disclosures you make in the financial statements are complete and accurate.

Question	Management response
What controls does the Authority have in place to identify, account for and disclose related party transactions and relationships?	Individual related party disclosures by senior staff and members, and awareness of major contracts.

# Accounting estimates

## Issue

### Matters in relation to accounting estimates

Fire and Rescue Authorities apply appropriate estimates in the preparation of their financial statements. ISA (UK&I) 540 sets out requirements for auditing accounting estimates. The objective is to gain evidence that the accounting estimates are reasonable and the related disclosures are adequate.

Under this standard we have to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement for accounting estimates by understanding how the Authority identifies the transactions, events and conditions that may give rise to the need for an accounting estimate.

Accounting estimates are used when it is not possible to measure precisely a figure in the accounts. We need to be aware of all estimates that the Authority is using as part of its accounts preparation; these are detailed in appendix 1 to this report. The audit procedures we conduct on the accounting estimate will demonstrate that:

- the estimate is reasonable; and
- estimates have been calculated consistently with other accounting estimates within the financial statements.

We would ask the Audit and Standards Committee to satisfy itself that the arrangements for accounting estimates are adequate.

## Question

Are the management arrangements for the accounting estimates, as detailed in Appendix A reasonable?

## Management response

Yes.

How is the Audit and Standards Committee provided with assurance that the arrangements for accounting estimates are adequate?

By sight of the assumption methodologies before accounts are prepared.

# Appendix A Accounting Estimates

Estimate	Method / model used to make the estimate	Controls used to identify estimates	Whether Management have used an expert	Underlying assumptions: - Assessment of degree of uncertainty - Consideration of alternative estimates	Has there been a change in accounting method in year?
Property valuations	Property valuations are made by the external valuer from Place Partnership Limited.	Valuer notified of changes to the estate from the prior year.	Use the external valuer (RICS qualified) from Place Partnership Limited.	Valuations are made in-line with the CIPFA Code of Practice guidance - reliance on expert.	No
Estimated remaining useful lives of PPE	Assets are assigned to asset categories with appropriate asset lives.	Consistent asset lives applied to each asset category.	Use the external valuer (RICS qualified) from Place Partnership Limited.	The useful lives of property are recorded in accordance with the recommendations of the external RICS qualified valuer.	No
Depreciation	Depreciation is provided for on property plant and equipment with a finite useful life on a straight-line basis.	Consistent application of depreciation method across assets.	No	The length of the life is determined at the point of acquisition or revaluation.	No

## Appendix A Accounting Estimates (Continued)

Estimate	Method / model used to make the estimate	Controls used to identify estimates	Whether Management have used an expert	Underlying assumptions: - Assessment of degree of uncertainty - Consideration of alternative estimates	Has there been a change in accounting method in year?
Impairments	Assets are assessed at each year-end as to whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where indications exist and any possible differences are estimated to be material, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and, where this is less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognised for the shortfall.	Assets are assessed at each year-end as to whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired.	Use the external valuer (RICS qualified) from Place Partnership Limited.	Valuations are made in-line with the CIPFA Code of Practice guidance - reliance on expert.	No
Non adjusting events - events after the balance sheet date	The Authority follows the requirements of the CIPFA Code of Practice.	The Treasurer is notified by the Chief Accountant.	This would be considered on individual circumstances.	This would be considered on individual circumstances.	No

## Appendix A Accounting Estimates (Continued)

Estimate	Method / model used to make the estimate	Controls used to identify estimates	Whether Management have used an expert	Underlying assumptions: - Assessment of degree of uncertainty - Consideration of alternative estimates	Has there been a change in accounting method in year?
Measurement of Financial Instruments	Measurements are obtained from appropriate sources. The Authority follows the requirements of the CIPFA Code of Practice.	The financial instruments are measured by the Chief Accountant and the accounts reviewed by the Treasurer.	No	The measurements are based upon the best information held at the current time and are provided by experts in their field.	No
Creditor accruals	Accruals are estimated by reviewing goods and services received prior to the end of the financial year for which an invoice has not been received.	The date of receipt of the goods and services is used in the estimation of the accrual.	No	The use of actual dates of receipt of goods and services gives a low degree of uncertainty.	No
Pension Fund Actuarial gains/losses	The actuarial gains and losses figures are calculated by the two actuarial experts (Mercers and Government Actuary Department) These figures are based on making % adjustments to the closing values of assets/liabilities.	For the Firefighters' pension scheme interim and final submissions made to the actuary. The Authority undertakes testing on the data prior to submission to the actuary and responds to queries raised by the actuary on the submission. For the LGPS the Authority responds to queries raised by the administering authority Worcestershire County Council.	The Authority are provided with an actuarial report by Mercers (LGPS) and Government Actuary Department (Firefighters' Pension Fund).	The nature of these figures forecasting into the future are based upon the best information held at the current time and are developed by experts in their field.	No

## Appendix A Accounting Estimates (Continued)

Estimate	Method / model used to make the estimate	Controls used to identify estimates	Whether Management have used an expert	Underlying assumptions: - Assessment of degree of uncertainty - Consideration of alternative estimates	Has there been a change in accounting method in year?
Provisions for liabilities	Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Authority a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefits or service potential, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are charged as an expense line in the CI&ES in the year that the Authority becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.	Charged in the year that the Authority becomes aware of the obligation.	No	Estimated settlements are reviewed at the end of each financial year – where it becomes less than probable that a transfer of economic benefits will now be required (or a lower settlement than anticipated is made), the provision is reversed and credited back to the relevant service. Where some or all of the payment required to settle a provision is expected to be recovered from another party (e.g. from an insurance claim), this is only recognised as income if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received by the Authority.	No



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