The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia

### Report 376

- Financial information in management reports
- Control structures of major
  Commonwealth agencies

Review of Auditor-General's Reports 1999–2000 First Quarter

**Joint Committee of Public Accounts and Audit** 

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## Contents

For	reword	V
Me	embership of the Committee	vii
Dut	ties of the Committee	ix
List	t of abbreviations	xi
List	t of recommendations	xii
1	Introduction	1
	Structure of the Report	2
2	Audit Report No. 2 Use of Financial Information in Management Rep	oorts3
	Introduction	3
	Information needs of organisations	4
	Financial information in public sector agencies	5
	ANAO findings	5
	Issues discussed at the public hearing	6
	Financial information—the way ahead	8
	Performance agreements	8
	Better practice guides	9
	Planning	10
	Parliamentary scrutiny	10
	Support from DoFA	10
	Chief financial officers	11

Effective control structures	
Control structures in public sector agencies	
Information technology	
Asset management	
Accounting systems and controls	
Financial management information systems	
Management reporting and financial monitoring	
Control structures—the way ahead	
Better practice guides	
Performance agreements	
Chief financial officers	
Financial Management Information Systems	
Information technology	
Effective communication of changes	
ppendix A Conduct of the Committee's review	
Selection of audit reports	
The evidence	

### **Foreword**

This report is the review by the Joint Committee of Public Accounts and Audit (JCPAA) of the Auditor-General's reports tabled in the first quarter of 1999–2000. From these, the Committee selected two reports for further examination.

The Committee reviewed *Audit Report No. 2*, into the use of financial information in management reports, and *Audit Report No. 10*, into control structures of major Commonwealth agencies. Both reports outline some serious shortcomings of agencies with respect to the reliable and timely collection and use of financial information.

As the Auditor-General has observed, the key components of effective financial management include the following:

- access to relevant information;
- use of that information to enhance corporate governance; and
- assurance that the information is accurate, user friendly and well protected.¹

The audit report on the use of financial information in management reports found substantial scope for improvement.

The Committee's review focuses on the issues of the costing of outputs, the need for cultural change within agencies and the time frame for implementation. The report makes two recommendations in this area, each of which is designed to confer a greater degree of responsibility on managers, particularly those at senior levels. The Committee takes the view that the most effective way to ensure the success of the new framework is to clearly define the responsibilities of managers,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Auditor-General, *Transcript*, p. 24.

provide the necessary support, and then hold those managers accountable for implementation. Once accountability mechanisms are established, managers will have a strong incentive to implement the new framework successfully.

The audit report on control structures found that an important pre-condition for the effective use of financial information is reliable and timely information. The audit report found there was considerable scope for improvements in this area.

It was brought to the Committee's attention that control structures were lacking in the areas of information technology, asset management, accounting systems, and financial management information systems. The report makes a recommendation, regarding information technology systems, which is designed to prevent unauthorised access to certain information.

The Committee believes it is necessary for management in each agency to demonstrate its commitment to establishing effective control structures. However, before this can be undertaken, I urge agency heads to have a fully operational financial system in place as soon as possible. This will in turn, provide management with relevant and accurate information in a timely manner.

Mr Bob Charles MP Chairman

### **Membership of the Committee**

Chair Mr R Charles MP

Deputy Chair Mr D Cox MP

Members Mr K Andrews MP Senator H Coonan

Mr M Brough MP<sup>2</sup> Senator the Hon J Faulkner

Mr P Georgiou MP Senator the Hon B Gibson AM

Ms J Gillard MP Senator J Hogg

Mr P Lindsay MP<sup>3</sup> Senator A Murray

Hon A Somlyay MP Senator J Watson

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Mr K Thomson MP<sup>5</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Mr Malcolm Brough departed from the JCPAA on 7 March 2000.

<sup>3</sup> Mr Peter Lindsay joined the JCPAA on 7 March 2000.

<sup>4</sup> Ms Tanya Plibersek departed from the JCPAA on 10 April 2000.

<sup>5</sup> Mr Kelvin Thomson joined the JCPAA on 10 April 2000.

# Membership of the Sectional Committee on Auditor-General's reports

Chair Mr R Charles MP

Deputy Chair Mr D Cox MP

Members Mr M Brough MP<sup>6</sup> Senator the Hon B Gibson AM

Mr P Georgiou MP Senator A Murray

Ms J Gillard MP

Mr P Lindsay MP7

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<sup>6</sup> Mr Malcolm Brough departed the Sectional Committee on Auditor-General's reports on 7 March 2000

<sup>7</sup> Mr Peter Lindsay joined the Sectional Committee on Auditor-General's reports on 7 March 2000.

### **Duties of the Committee**

The Joint Committee of Public Accounts and Audit is a statutory committee of the Australian Parliament, established by the *Public Accounts and Audit Committee Act* 1951.

Section 8(1) of the Act describes the Committee's duties as being:

- (a) to examine the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Commonwealth, including the financial statements given to the Auditor-General under subsections 49(1) and 55(2) of the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997*;
- (b) to examine the financial affairs of authorities of the Commonwealth to which this Act applies and of inter-governmental bodies to which this Act applies;
- (c) to examine all reports of the Auditor-General (including reports of the results of performance audits) that are tabled in each House of the Parliament;
- (d) to report to both Houses of the Parliament, with any comment it thinks fit, on any items or matters in those accounts, statements and reports, or any circumstances connected with them, that the Committee thinks should be drawn to the attention of the Parliament;
- (e) to report to both Houses of the Parliament any alteration that the Committee thinks desirable in:(i) the form of the public accounts or in the method of keeping them; or (ii) the mode of receipt, control, issue or payment of public moneys;
- (f) to inquire into any question connected with the public accounts which is referred to the Committee by either House of the Parliament, and to report to that House on that question;

- (g) to consider:
  - (i) the operations of the Audit Office;
  - (ii) the resources of the Audit Office, including funding, staff and information technology;
  - (iii)reports of the Independent Auditor on operations of the Audit Office:
- (h) to report to both Houses of the Parliament on any matter arising out of the Committee's consideration of the matters listed in paragraph (g), or on any other matter relating to the Auditor-General's functions and powers, that the Committee considers should be drawn to the attention of the Parliament:
- to report to both Houses of the Parliament on the performance of the Audit Office at any time;
- (j) to consider draft estimates for the Audit Office submitted under section 53 of the *Auditor-General Act 1997*;
- (k) to consider the level of fees determined by the Auditor-General under subsection 14(1) of the *Auditor-General Act 1997*;
- (l) to make recommendations to both Houses of Parliament, and to the Minister who administers the *Auditor-General Act 1997*, on draft estimates referred to in paragraph (j);
- (m) to determine the audit priorities of the Parliament and to advise the Auditor-General of those priorities;
- to determine the audit priorities of the Parliament for audits of the Audit Office and to advise the Independent Auditor of those priorities; and
- (o) any other duties given to the Committee by this Act, by any other law or by Joint Standing Orders approved by both Houses of the Parliament.

### **List of abbreviations**

ANAO Australian National Audit Office

DoFA Department of Finance and Administration

FIRM Financial Information and Resource Management

FMIS Financial Management Information Systems

JCPAA Joint Committee of Public Accounts and Audit

### **List of recommendations**

### Audit Report No. 2, 1999-2000

#### **Recommendation 1**

The Committee recommends that knowledge of, and appropriate use of, financial information be identified in all managers' performance agreements.

### Audit Report No. 2, 1999-2000

#### **Recommendation 2**

The Committee recommends that Chief Executive Officers support the use of financial information by:

- requiring managers to use the diagnostic questionnaire provided in *Building a Better Financial Management Framework*; and
- providing targeted assistance to managers on the basis of their responses to the questionnaire.

#### Audit Report No. 10, 1999-2000

### **Recommendation 3**

The Committee recommends that agencies define and restrict access rights to certain persons at particular levels for information technology systems.