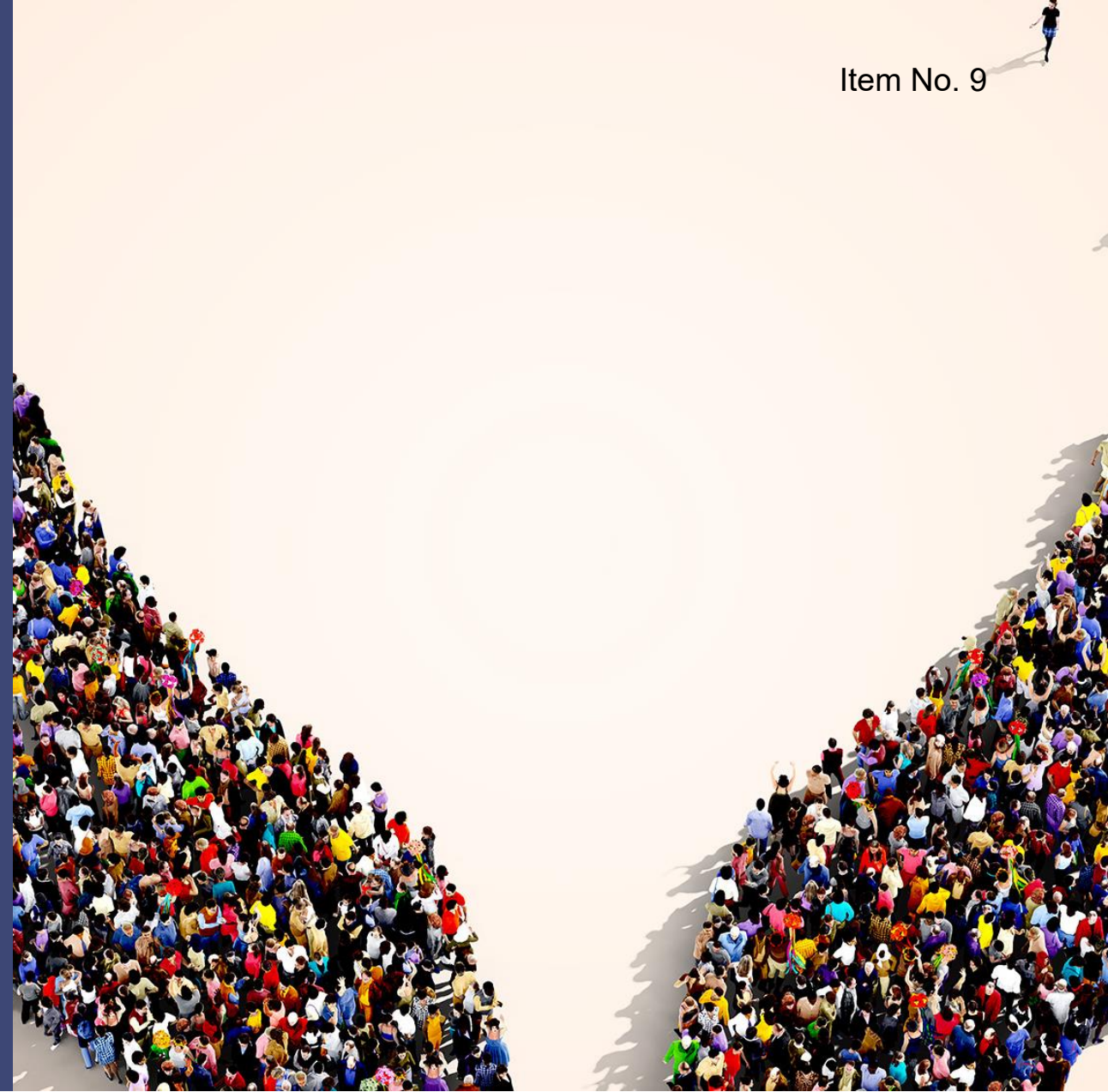


# Audit progress report

Sunderland City Council

April 2021



1. Audit progress
2. National publications

# 01

## Section 01: **Audit progress**

# Audit progress

## Purpose of this report

This report provides the Audit and Governance Committee meeting with an update on progress in delivering our responsibilities as your external auditors and also includes, at Section 2, for your information, a summary of recent reports and publications.

## Housing benefit claim

Work is at the point of completion at the time of writing this report.

### 2019/20 housing benefits subsidy return

We completed our work and issued our report in respect of the 2019/20 housing benefits subsidy return on 15 March 2021. There were some additional errors arising, over and above the expected level of work, resulting in a small additional fee being charged of £1,880 (original fee £10,000).

## 2020/21 audit

Our Audit Strategy Memorandum for 2020/21 is on the same agenda as this report.

In this period we have also:

- continued to liaise with officers in respect of planning the 2020/21 audit;
- considered the latest agendas and papers;
- begun our annual IT general controls work; and
- carried out some early substantive testing of asset valuations and also income and expenditure testing.

# 02

Section 02:

**National publications**

# National Publications

	Publication/update	Key points
<b>Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountability (CIPFA)</b>		
1.	<b>Fraud and Corruption Tracker</b>	CIPFA's latest information has been published.
2.	<b>Consultation on stronger Prudential Code</b>	CIPFA is consulting on the Prudential Code, including proposals to strengthen the requirements for commercial investments.
3.	<b>CIPFA Bulletin 06 – Application of the Good Governance Framework 2020/21</b>	Provides updated guidance and takes into account the introduction of the CIPFA Financial Management Code 2019 during 2020/21.
<b>Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)</b>		
4.	<b>MHCLG's Consultation on amendments to the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015</b>	Consultation closed on the 1 <sup>st</sup> March 2021; the Accounts deadline was set as 31 July 2021 and Audit deadline of 30 September 2021.
<b>National Audit Office (NAO)</b>		
5.	<b>Local government finance in the pandemic, March 2021</b>	The report found that the Department's successful monthly collection of data and continued intensive engagement with the sector provided a good evidence base to underpin the financial and other support provided by government.
6.	<b>Timeliness of local auditor reporting in England, 2020</b>	The report is based on published data, the views of local authority finance directors, key stakeholders in the audit landscape, and audit firms.
7.	<b>The adult social care market in England</b>	COVID-19 has focused attention on social care as never before. It has highlighted existing problems with social care and emphasised significant gaps in the Department's understanding of the market. The renewed focus, impetus and collaborative approach by the Department must be capitalised upon when government finally focuses on the long-awaited social care reforms.
8.	<b>Public service pensions</b>	This report outlines how the public service pensions landscape has changed since the Hutton Review and highlights key challenges for the future.

# NATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

## CIPFA

### 1. Fraud and corruption Tracker, February 2021

The latest CIPFA Fraud and Corruption Tracker (CFaCT), which includes local government data between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020, provides a baseline illustration about the prevalence of grant fraud in the public sector, just before unprecedented levels of COVID-19 grant funding for councils were released by the government in March of last year. The report follows previous warnings from the National Crime Agency and other law enforcement bodies of an increase in cases related to suspected COVID-19 grant fraud. Valued at an estimated loss of £36.6m, the report reveals only 161 instances of grant fraud occurred in 2019/20.

The report also shows that council tax continued to be the largest area of identified fraud for councils, with more than 30,600 cases totalling £35.9m in 2019/20. This year, 32% of respondents also stated their organisation had been a victim of a Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS)/hacking attack in the last 12 months, a 5% increase from the previous year. Survey respondents also expressed concern about councils' inability to tackle usual areas of fraud due to resource being re-directed into the processing and review of COVID-19 business grants.

<https://www.cipfa.org/about-cipfa/press-office/latest-press-releases/grant-fraud-represented-less-than-of-uk-public-sector-fraud-pre-pandemic>

### 2. CIPFA consults on a stronger Prudential Code, January 2021

CIPFA has launched a consultation on proposals to strengthen the Prudential Code, following growing concerns over local government commercial property investments. The Prudential Code is a professional code of practice that aims to ensure local authorities' financial plans are affordable, prudent and sustainable. To date, the provisions in the Code have not prevented a minority of councils from taking on disproportionate levels of commercial debt to generate yield. The proposed changes are intended to prevent future misinterpretations of the Code and strengthen the necessary regard to its provisions to protect local decision making and innovation. The consultation will be open for 10 weeks and responses must be submitted by 12 April 2021.

<https://www.cipfa.org/about-cipfa/press-office/latest-press-releases/cipfa-consults-on-stronger-local-government-prudential-code>

### 3. CIPFA Bulletin 06, Application of the Good Governance Framework 2020/21, February 2021

This bulletin covers the impact of the continuing COVID-19 pandemic on governance in local government bodies and the requirements of the Delivering Good Governance in Local Government Framework 2016 CIPFA and Solace (the Framework). It also takes into account the introduction of the CIPFA Financial Management Code 2019 (FM Code) during 2020/21.

<https://www.cipfa.org/policy-and-guidance/cipfa-bulletins/cipfa-bulletin-06-application-of-the-good-governance-framework-202021>

# NATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

## MHCLG

### **4. MHCLG's Consultation on amendments to the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, February 2021**

MCHLG has consulted on its proposed changes to the accounts publication deadline for 2020/21 and 2021/22.

The draft regulations includes provisions, at regulation 2 to change the publication deadline for principal authorities from 31 July to 30 September as proposed in recommendation 10 by the Redmond review, but for 2 years - 2020/21 and 2021/22. The intention is for the amended deadline to be reviewed after that period when it will be clearer as to whether the audit completion rate has improved.

The draft regulations also enable principal bodies to publish their draft accounts for inspection, linked to the later publication deadline, by removing the fixed period for public inspection, to say instead that the draft accounts must be published on or before the first working day of August. This will allow authorities and audit firms more flexibility to schedule their audits in line with the later publication deadline but, importantly, will not prevent them from being signed off earlier. This mirrors the approach taken in the Accounts and Audit (Amendment) (Coronavirus) Regulations 2020.

MCHLG's consultation closed on 1 March 2021.



# NATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

## National Audit Office

### 5. Local government finance in the pandemic, March 2021

The NAO published its report *Local government finance in the pandemic* in March 2021. Local authorities in England have made a major contribution to the national response to the pandemic. This has in turn placed significant pressure on finances, which in many cases were already under strain. The report examines if MHCLG's approach to local government finance in the COVID-19 pandemic enabled the Department to assess and fund the costs of the new services which local authorities have been asked to deliver. It also examines whether the Department fulfilled its responsibilities in securing financial sustainability across the sector. The report focuses on:

- the financial health of the sector before the pandemic and the financial impact of the pandemic in 2020/21;
- action taken by the government to support the sector in 2020/21, including its effectiveness; and
- action taken by government to support the sector's financial sustainability in 2021/22.

The report found that the Department's successful monthly collection of data and continued intensive engagement with the sector provided a good evidence base to underpin the financial and other support provided by government. Action by the Department and wider government to support the sector averted system-wide financial failure at a very challenging time and means that the Department managed the most severe risks to value for money in the short term.

However, the financial position of local government remains a cause for concern. Many authorities will be relying on reserves to balance their 2020/21 year-end budgets. Despite continuing support into 2021/22, the outlook for next year is uncertain. Many authorities are setting budgets for 2021/22 in which they have limited confidence, and which are balanced through cuts to service budgets and the use of reserves.

<https://www.nao.org.uk/report/local-government-finance-in-the-pandemic/>

# NATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

## National Audit Office

### 6. NAO Report – Timeliness of local auditor reporting in England, 2020

On 16 March, the NAO published its report Timeliness of local auditor reporting on local government in England, 2020. Since 2015, the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) has been responsible for setting the standards for local public audit in England, through maintaining a Code of Audit Practice and issuing associated guidance to local auditors. This report sets out the:

- roles and responsibilities of local auditors and national bodies to the local audit framework in England; and
- facts relating to the decline in the timeliness of delivering audit opinions on local government in England and the main factors contributing to that decline in timeliness.

The report is based on published data, the views of local authority finance directors, key stakeholders in the audit landscape, and audit firms. The report also considers the impact on central government. Given the increasing financial challenge and service pressures on local authorities since 2010, local councils need strong arrangements to manage finances and secure value for money.

The report concludes that the position for 2019/20, with 55% of local authorities failing to publish audited accounts by 30 November, is concerning, given the important part that external audit plays in assurance over taxpayers' money both centrally and locally.

Since the NAO reported on local authority governance and audit in 2019, and despite efforts by the various organisations involved in the local audit system and by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, the report concludes that the situation has worsened. The increase in late audit opinions, concerns about audit quality and doubts over audit firms' willingness to continue to audit local authorities all highlight that the situation needs urgent attention, which will require co-operation and collaboration by all bodies involved in the local audit system, together with clear leadership from government.

<https://www.nao.org.uk/report/timeliness-of-local-auditor-reporting-on-local-government-in-england-2020/?slide=1>

# NATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

## National Audit Office

### 7. NAO Report – the adult social care market in England, March 2021

In 2019/20, local authorities spent a net £16.5 billion on care. Current demographic trends suggest a greater demand for care and increasingly complex care needs in the future, resulting in care forming an ever-increasing proportion of public expenditure. Future reforms, promised for several years, will need to tackle these growing challenges. This report examines the current care market and the Department's role in overseeing the market now and in the future, with the aim of offering insights and recommendations ahead of future social care reforms.

High-quality care is critical to the well-being of some of the most vulnerable adults in society. Yet levels of unpaid care remain high, too many adults have unmet needs and forecasts predict growing demand for care. The lack of a long-term vision for care and short-term funding has hampered local authorities' ability to innovate and plan for the long term, and constrained investment in accommodation and much-needed workforce development. In a vast and diverse social care market, the current accountability and oversight arrangements do not work. The Department currently lacks visibility of the effectiveness of care commissioned and significant data gaps remain. As such, it cannot assess the outcomes achieved across the system and whether these are value for money.

COVID-19 has focused attention on social care as never before. It has highlighted existing problems with social care and emphasised significant gaps in the Department's understanding of the market. However, we have also seen substantial efforts from those across the sector to deliver these essential services in such challenging circumstances. The Department has recently taken steps to increase the capacity of its teams; address data gaps, with local government and care providers; and strengthen system accountability and assurance. This renewed focus, impetus and collaborative approach must be capitalised upon when government finally focuses on the long-awaited social care reforms.

<https://www.nao.org.uk/report/adult-social-care-markets/>

# NATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

## National Audit Office

### 8. NAO Report – public service pensions, March 2021

As an employer, the government provides public service employees with access to occupational pension schemes. As at 31 March 2020, there were more than 8 million members of four of the largest public service pension schemes (the armed forces, civil service, NHS and teachers' pension schemes), of which 2.8 million were retired and receiving pension benefits and 5.2 million were either current or former employees. Around 25% of pensioners and 16% of the working-age population are members of a public service pension scheme.

In general, public service pensions have become more expensive over time as the number of people receiving them has increased, owing to more members entering retirement and living longer. This trend applies across public and private pensions and is consistent with international experience. In 2010 the government established the Independent Public Service Pensions Commission, chaired by Lord Hutton (the Hutton Review) to undertake a fundamental structural review of public service pensions. Following the Hutton Review final report in March 2011, and a period of negotiations with trade unions representing public service employees, the government introduced reforms intended to manage the future costs of providing pensions.

Public service pensions are a notable benefit to public servants. HM Treasury focuses on the affordability of these pensions and who pays for them. The total costs of providing pensions have been increasing over time, reflecting increasing numbers of pensioners. The government's pension reforms over recent years have contained the rise in future taxpayer costs by making pensions less generous and by increasing contributions from employees. However, taxpayer funding has increased and it will take decades for the full effects of the 2011/2015 reforms to be seen in the government's affordability measure. The balance of taxpayer funding has shifted from central payments by HM Treasury to employer contributions by departments and organisations to ensure that employers bear the consequences of their employment decisions.

However, HM Treasury needs to monitor more than just affordability. Government's approach to protecting those nearest retirement has been ruled unlawful and will cost time and money to resolve. The government's reforms also take no account of pensions as a recruitment and retention tool, with pensions continuing to be relatively inflexible; the only real choice for most employees is to stay in the scheme or opt out altogether.

<https://www.nao.org.uk/report/public-service-pensions/>

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