Risk	Risk in detail	Comment on RMBC's approach / any actions required
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1.	Do financial reports present financial	Financial reports provide important information succinctly. The reports have been
Financial	information in a way that:	developed over time to meet the needs of the readers (eg decision makers, scrutiny etc).
Reporting	Is easy to understand	Financial and norfermance information is linked in various ways
	Links financial and performance	Financial and performance information is linked in various ways:
	information	Budget setting takes into account the impact on services of budget decisions
	Demonstrates the impact of decisions	The Medium Term Financial Strategy reflects known significant changes
	on outcomes and service delivery	Performance reports indicate where resourcing has affected performance.
	Is financial reporting forward looking or does it	MTFS budget reports project 3 years ahead.
	focus heavily on historical analysis of variances against budget.	 Regular budget monitoring reports show the full year effect of current year activity.
		• The Council's financial system provides for commitment accounting and profiling of expenditure, and these are used to make predictions on future spend.
2. Public Interest Reports	Are Members aware of the 2 high profile PIR issued by KPMG in last 12 months ?	Information on topical issues is provided to the Audit Committee as required. Issues included in recent public interest reports to principal authorities were not regarded as high level risks at Rotherham.
		However, it is agreed that summaries of appropriate Public Interest Reports should be presented to the Audit Committee along with confirmation of arrangements in place at the Council in the areas covered by the reports.
	Does Audit Committee receive regular	Each year Internal Audit's programme of work considers the extent to which audit work
	assurances in respect of:	should focus on each of the areas listed by KPMG. Actual work carried out is done so on
		the basis of Internal Audit's assessment of risk in each of the areas.
		The Annual Governance Statement (AGS) summarises the assurance available each year on
		the operation of the Council's control arrangements, including internal audit coverage as appropriate. The AGS is reviewed twice each year by the Audit Committee; at draft and final stages.

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	Risk management arrangements	 In relation to risk management the Audit Committee: receives and considers regular reports on the corporate risk register enquires about specific risks and the application of risk management arrangements within directorates. receives and considers the annual review of risk management performance periodically reviews and approves the Council's risk management policy.
	Declarations of Interest / hospitality	• Any weaknesses in arrangements are reported by Internal Audit and considered by the Audit Committee.
	Complying with procurement rules	• Any weaknesses in arrangements are reported by Internal Audit and considered by the Audit Committee
	Delivering Internal Audit	• Regular reports are presented to the Audit Committee on Internal Audit's performance and its coverage
	Responding to Whistle-Blowing	Reports are presented to the Standards Committee covering whistleblowing cases
	Value for Money including financial and contract management arrangements	• VFM and contract management arrangements are subject to Internal Audit work on a risk basis. Internal Audit work is reported to the Audit Committee on a regular basis.
		Reports on whistleblowing cases could be forwarded to the Audit Committee where they involve issues relating to the Committee's Terms of Reference.
	What arrangements are in place to prevent management override of key controls?	The Council's system developments aim to incorporate controls to secure separation of duties and minimise the risk of management override wherever possible.
		Internal Audit's programme of work takes into account risks where systems do / do not have strong / automated controls in place. Subsequent audit work seeks to identify the

Risk Risk in detail Comment on RMBC's approach / any actions required	
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		controls management can rely on for minimising identified risks, and to improve controls where they are perceived to be inadequate in this respect.
3. Welfare Reforms – Universal Credit	The Universal credit has merged six benefits – housing benefit, jobseeker's allowance, income support, child tax credit, working tax credit and employment support allowance – into one monthly payment. Is the Council adequately prepared for its introduction.	 The impact of Welfare Reforms is the 2nd highest rated risk on the Council's risk register. There is a Members & officers steering group overseeing all developments in relation to the reforms. Specific task groups are established as required to address particular issues. Specific reports and presentations have been delivered to the Audit Committee on welfare reforms. All arrangements have so far been implemented successfully locally. There is an implementation plan in place specifically relating to the introduction of the Universal Credit.
4. Council Tax Benefit Localisation	 How is the implementation of the new scheme being monitored? Is there an increased backlog? Are there increased complaints? IA findings? 	As per above. Council Tax localisation is part of the Welfare Reform programme management.
	 Impact on the financial position / standing. Have Council tax arrears increased ? What are the costs of collecting these sometimes small amounts [court costs, officer time] If we were funding some of the part from reserves, is this as anticipated or has there been pressures. Has the additional powers to raise Council Tax been effective? What are the collection 	Reports submitted to Cabinet on the Council Tax Reduction Scheme covered these issues. Experience is being monitored and taken into account in budget predictions / setting, and in relation to the impact on individuals. The Council maintained a high collection rate in 2012/13 but is aware of increasing arrears issues.

Risk	Risk in detail	Comment on RMBC's approach / any actions required

	rates? Is it costing more to collect than you are collecting?	
<u>5.</u> <u>Fraud risk</u>		
Governance and the role of the Audit Committee	Who has primary responsibility for the management of fraud risks within RMBC?	Financial Regulations set out the respective responsibilities of senior management in relation to fraud risks.
	Who provides oversight and holds the executives / Officers to account?	The Director of Internal Audit and Asset Management is responsible for ensuring arrangements are kept up to date and comply with best practice.
	What information does the Audit Committee receive in relation to Fraud?	Internal Audit carries out an annual fraud risk assessment and established its annual programme of work taking the risk assessment into account. Internal Audit's work on systems includes assessment of the risk of fraud.
	How can RMBC be confident that appropriate systems and processes are in place to identify, manage and mitigate fraud risks?	A range of management controls are in place to help prevent fraud or spot it quickly where it could be happening (eg authorisation processes, systems reconciliation processes, budgetary control)
		A fraud strategy is maintained and reviewed at least annually.
		Historically there are low levels of fraud (excluding housing benefits).
<u>Fraud risk</u> What can RMBC do to identify, manage and	Ensure one Executive Officer has lead responsibility for the organisation's fraud strategy and sets a clear tone from the top.	Arrangements as described above
mitigate fraud ?	Ensure the Audit Committee acknowledge its responsibilities for oversight of fraud risks and make fraud reporting a standing item on Audit	Responsibility for overview of fraud is covered in the Committee's Terms of Reference. The responsibility is satisfied as outlined above.

Risk	Risk in detail	Comment on RMBC's approach / any actions required
	Committee agendas.	
	Undertake a fraud risk assessment to identify priority / critical risk areas.	An annual fraud risk assessment is completed by Internal Audit as part of its overall planning work.
	Develop a fraud strategy for the organisation which focuses efforts and resources on priority areas.	A fraud strategy exists and is updated regularly. It was most recently revised in June 2013.
	Raise awareness of fraud risks across the entire organisation; and	 Various methods employed: Manager Briefings Presentations to the Audit Committee. Financial Regulations training to Officers includes fraud. E-learning modules exist e.g. Money Laundering, Benefits Fraud Annual Fraud report.
	ensure individuals in key roles are adequately trained.	Certain Internal Audit fraud staff have specialist qualifications: CIPFA Certificate in Investigative Practice. All Benefits fraud staff have formal fraud qualifications. Internal Audit staff regularly attend regional inter-authority fraud group and alert themselves via Fraud newsletters / National anti-fraud organisations material and updates etc.
	Implement a robust and independent whistle- blowing policy	In place and exemplified in number of whistle blowing incidents reported.
	Use data analytics to monitor and measure key fraud risk indicators	Data analytics are used on a regular basis on appropriate systems eg payroll, creditor payments. Internal Audit utilises data interrogation tools to perform anti-fraud / error checks.

Risk	Risk in detail	Comment on RMBC's approach / any actions required
	Maintain in-house, or work with an appropriate	Specialist companies are employed to support the Council's anti-fraud strategy
	supplier, to retain specialist fraud investigation	 to detect creditor payments frauds
	resources.	 to perform Council Tax Single Person Discount fraud checks
		We also participate in the National Fraud Initiative.
	Learn lessons from previous fraud cases and feed the findings back in to risk assessments, training and control improvements.	This is part of our ongoing review and planning processes.
	training and control improvements.	Internal Audit attends the South and West Verkshire [SW/V] regional Chief Auditor and
	Work with partners and 3 rd parties to develop a	Internal Audit attends the South and West Yorkshire [SWY] regional Chief Auditor and Fraud groups where fraud is discussed.
	co-operative approach to fraud, share	riadu groups where riadu is discussed.
	information and keep abreast of changing fraud	Regular contact is also made via members where advice about a current issue is required.
	patterns:	Regular contact is also made via members where advice about a current issue is required.
	replicate the work of the National	Internal Audit receives electronic bulletins from various sources e.g. National Anti Fraud
	Fraud Initiative and replicate at a local level	Network [NAFN], and the Audit Commission's National Fraud Initiative [NFI].
	 contribute to Fighting Fraud Locally: 	There is regular pro-active fraud intelligence gathering from various sources exists e.g.
	The Local Government Fraud Strategy	CIPFA, including a new CIPFA on-line fraud discussion forum.
		Internal Audit and Benefits fraud staff regularly attend specialist fraud seminars.
6. Public Health	Finances – how is the ring-fenced grant being invested?	The Council's approach is covered in its budget proposals. Budget arrangements for Public Health are known and
	Governance – are the arrangements appropriate and meeting the stated requirements?	Performance and financial management review follow the Council's established arrangements.
		Internal Audit assesses risks in line with its usual approach applied to all services. Coverage
	Assurance – is the Internal Audit Plan	of public health matters is included in the audit plan.

Risk	Risk in detail	Comment on RMBC's approach / any actions required

	considering this as a risk to review? Partnerships – relationships with CCGs, awareness of providers of public health services [community service providers].	Partnership working is a key feature of new Public Health arrangements and is integral to the work of the Public Health Team. The Health & Well-being Board oversees all arrangements.
7. Financial Grip	 Does your authority have "financial grip" ? How does it perform currently – on the "basics" and in promoting and supporting change and improvement What are its strengths What are its weaknesses / improvement needs ? What steps need to be taken to improve 	 KPMG's Annual Audit letter states: "The Council has put in place proper arrangements for securing financial resilience and challenging how it secures economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of its finite resources. The Council has a solid track record of delivering against its annual budget. It has detailed budgeting arrangements involving management, executive and scrutiny. It has a Medium Term Financial Strategy that evaluates the medium term impact of major changes, including future funding levels. Managing within budget is the Council's number 1 risk and is therefore subject to regular update through the Corporate Risk Register, which is reported to the Executive, Scrutiny and Audit Committee
	Do you receive the necessary assurance on these matters as an audit committee?	Yes. The Audit Committee receives the Annual Audit Letter, Statement of Accounts [Certified], update on progress against external recommendations and other specific assurances / reports.
	Is the audit committee sufficiently proactive in asking questions and requesting reviews / updates / reports?	Yes. The Audit Committee has raised questions and sought additional assurances in relevant areas, for example housing rent income.