

Contingencies Fund Account 2020-21

Return to an Order of the Honourable, the House of Commons, dated 16 September 2021.

That there be laid before this House an Account of the Contingencies Fund, 2020-21, showing (1) a Statement of Financial Position, (2) a Statement of Cash Flows and (3) Notes to the Accounts; together with the Certificate and Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. (In continuation of House of Commons paper No. 764 of 2019-21).

Contingencies Fund Account 2020-21

Treasury Chambers } Jesse Norman
16 September 2021

Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on 16 September 2021



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Performance report

Overview

Purpose and activities of the Contingencies Fund

The Contingencies Fund is used to finance payments for urgent services in anticipation of Parliamentary provision for those services becoming available, and to provide funds required temporarily by government departments for necessary working balances, or to meet other temporary cash deficiencies.

HM Treasury (the Treasury) controls access to the Contingencies Fund to ensure that issues are appropriate and consistent with the requirements set out in *Managing Public Money* and *Supply Estimates: a guidance manual*. Wherever possible and required, Parliament is made aware of the intention to use the Contingencies Fund and incur associated resources through a written ministerial statement made in advance of any issues being made. During periods of recess, when an advance has to be made that requires a written ministerial statement, Parliament is informed of the advance as soon as possible after the House returns. All advances from the Contingencies Fund must be repaid. In the case of advances in support of voted expenditure, Parliamentary authority is needed to enable sums advanced to departments to be repaid to the Contingencies Fund.

Where practical, sums due to the Contingencies Fund are recovered within the same financial year. Generally, repayments of advances for voted services are provided for either in Supplementary Estimates of the same year, or, if this is not possible, in the Estimates of the following year. No interest is payable by departments on advances made from the Contingencies Fund.

The Contingencies Fund is prepared on a going concern basis as it receives its funding from the Consolidated Fund and expects to recover all advances it makes to departments. In addition, the limit for the Contingencies Fund in 2021-22 was agreed prior to 31 March 2021 and advance requests were authorised before 31 March 2021 (see Note 7).

Key issues and risks

The cash requirements of the Contingencies Fund are met from the Consolidated Fund and so liquidity risk is borne by the Exchequer. The Contingencies Fund is not subject to foreign currency or interest rate risk. The Contingencies Fund's advances are solely to public sector entities which limits credit risk. Further information on the financial risks related to the Contingencies Fund can be found in Note 6. Other key issues and risks facing the Contingencies Fund are considered in the governance statement on pages 7 to 12.

Performance summary

In 2020-21, the Contingencies Fund advanced £214.7 billion to government departments (2019-20: £9.0 billion). The allocation of advances is detailed in Note 5 to the accounts. Two advances totalling £0.8 million were outstanding at the year end. Both advances were made to the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) to fund expenditure in relation to the establishment of the Office of Environmental Protection.

The majority of advances made during 2020-21 were to fund urgent expenditure arising in respect of the measures implemented by the government to support the economy, business, individuals, and vital public services through the COVID-19 pandemic in anticipation of Parliamentary provision for those services becoming available. This includes advances totalling £88.8 billion to HM Revenue and Customs (for schemes such as the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme; the Self Employed Income Support Scheme; and the Eat Out to Help Out Scheme); £59.0 billion to the Department of Health and Social Care (for the

additional costs incurred as a result of responding to the pandemic); £29.2 billion to the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (for support packages for businesses such as the small business grant scheme; the Grant scheme for retail, hospitality, leisure sectors and Closed Businesses Lockdown Payment); and £16.8 billion to the Department for Transport (for schemes such as Emergency Measures Agreements with the Train Operating Companies; the COVID-19 Bus Services Support Grant; safeguarding critical ferry freight routes; and supporting regional transport networks such as Transport for London and light rail networks).

The Capital of the Contingencies Fund

Section 3 of the Miscellaneous Financial Provisions Act 1946, as amended by the Contingencies Fund Act 1974, provides that the capital of the Contingencies Fund, including the permanent capital of £1,500,000 (as per section 52 of the Finance Act 1921), may be increased as necessary up to an amount equal to 2 per cent of the authorised supply expenditure for the year ending on the previous 31 March. The Contingencies Fund Act 2020 made provision to temporarily increase the maximum capital of the Contingencies Fund to 50 per cent of the authorised supply expenditure¹ for the year ending on the previous 31 March. This modification was only in effect for the 2020-21 financial year; however, a similar provision to increase the maximum capital to 12 per cent of the authorised supply expenditure for the year ending on the previous 31 March was made within the Contingencies Fund Act 2021. This has impacted the limit for the 2021-22 financial year.

The total cash supply expenditure authorised for 2019-20 was £532,681,952,000 (2018-19: £512,872,286,000) and accordingly the maximum capital, including the permanent capital, available to the Contingencies Fund in 2020-21 was £266,340,976,000 (2019-20: £10,257,446,000).

The claims on the Contingencies Fund are monitored daily and kept regularly under review by the Exchequer Funds and Accounts Team in the Treasury to ensure that issues are within the statutory limit for the capital of the Contingencies Fund. No interest is payable on capital issued to the Contingencies Fund from the Consolidated Fund.

Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Contingencies Fund

There was a significant increase in advances issued during 2020-21 when compared to the prior year and, as noted above, the majority of advances made during the year were to fund expenditure arising in respect of the measures implemented by the government to support the economy, business, individuals, and vital public services through the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Supply and Appropriation (Anticipation and Adjustments) Act 2020 received Royal Assent in March 2020 and provided departments with the Vote on Account for 2020-21. The Vote on Account 2020-21 was published on 12 February 2020 and the amounts for most departments were the standard 45% of the amounts already voted for corresponding services in the 2019-20 financial year. This ensured that each department had Parliamentary authority to spend money from the beginning of a financial year until the Supply Estimates were voted in July 2020.

Shortly after COVID-19 was declared a pandemic on 11 March 2020 the government began to make a series of announcements to support public services, workers and businesses. The Vote on Account for 2020-21 did not provide several departments with sufficient cashflow to ensure these urgent priorities could be met ahead of the formal voting of Supply Estimates. The increase in the maximum capital of the Contingencies Fund under the Contingencies Fund Act 2020 ensured that departments were able to access the funds needed to meet those priorities.

¹ Authorised supply expenditure is defined as the total of the sums which Acts passed before the end of the year have authorised the Treasury to issue out of the Consolidated Fund for supply services for that year.

Performance analysis

Advances from the Contingencies Fund may only be authorised under specific categories. The table below shows an analysis of the issues of advances in 2020-21 against each category of advance with comparatives for 2019-20. Further information on the categories of advance can be found in section 5.14 of *Supply Estimates: a guidance manual*.

	2020-21 £m	2019-20 £m
a During the Vote on Account period, to meet urgent cash requirements (other than supporting a new service) in excess of the net cash requirement granted in the Vote on Account	47,542.8	14.7
b to meet the cash requirement supporting an urgent service which Parliament has already approved through specific enabling legislation but for which existing provision is not available	53,041.0	94.2
c to meet the cash requirement supporting a new service which is urgent and cannot await Parliamentary approval of both the specific enabling legislation and the necessary Estimate	0.8	0.0
d to meet a further urgent cash requirement for existing services when provision for the total net cash requirement on the Estimate is exhausted	113,007.0	5,377.1
e in the case of an Estimate where expenditure is largely financed from income, advances may be made in anticipation of the receipt of cash associated with such income	1,083.0	3,544.0
Sub total	214,674.6	9,030.0
f in anticipation of revenue, as distinct from income, receipts	0.0	0.0
Total	214,674.6	9,030.0

Long-term expenditure trends

Since the function of the Contingencies Fund is to finance payments for urgent services in anticipation of Parliamentary provision for those services becoming available, and to provide funds required temporarily by government departments for necessary working balances, or to meet other temporary cash deficiencies, it has no long-term expenditure trends.

Catherine Little

7 September 2021

Accounting Officer

HM Treasury

Accountability report

The accountability report contains a Corporate governance report and a Parliamentary accountability and audit report. The purpose of the corporate governance report is to explain the composition and organisation of the Contingencies Fund's governance structures and how they support the achievement of the Contingencies Fund's objectives. It includes the Statement of Accounting Officer's responsibilities and the Governance statement. The Parliamentary accountability and audit report includes key Parliamentary accountability information on regularity of expenditure and remote contingent liabilities as well as the Certificate and Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General to the House of Commons.

Corporate governance report

Operationally, the Contingencies Fund is part of HM Treasury and its staff are employees of HM Treasury. The Contingencies Fund itself therefore has no employees of its own.

Conflicts of interest

In 2020-21, no material conflicts of interest have been noted by the senior management overseeing the Contingencies Fund (2019-20: none).

Personal data related incidents

The Contingencies Fund does not hold any protected personal data.

Statement of Accounting Officer's responsibilities

Under the Treasury Minute of 13 May 1862, the Treasury is required to prepare accounts for each financial year in the form and on the basis set out in the Accounts Direction on page 26. In accordance with the Direction issued on 6 January 2012, the accounts of the Contingencies Fund are to be prepared in accordance with the requirements of the relevant version of the Government Financial Reporting Manual (FReM), except for the Statement of Cash Flows, which shall show only receipts and payments, and must give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Contingencies Fund and of its cash flows for the financial year.

In preparing the accounts the Accounting Officer is required to:

- observe the Accounts Direction issued by HM Treasury, including the relevant accounting and disclosure requirements of the FReM, and apply suitable accounting policies on a consistent basis;
- prepare the accounts on a going concern basis; and
- confirm that the annual report and accounts are fair, balanced and understandable and take personal responsibility for the annual report and accounts and the judgements required for determining that they are fair, balanced and understandable.

The Treasury has appointed Catherine Little, Director General Public Spending, as Accounting Officer of the Contingencies Fund.

The responsibilities of the Accounting Officer, including responsibility for the propriety and regularity of the public finances for which the Accounting Officer is answerable, and for keeping proper records, are set out in *Managing Public Money* published by the Treasury.

The Accounting Officer confirms that, as far as she is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Contingencies Fund's auditors are unaware, and that she has taken all the steps that she ought to have taken as Accounting Officer to make herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Contingencies Fund's auditors are aware of that information.

The Accounting Officer confirms that the annual report and accounts are fair, balanced and understandable and that she takes personal responsibility for the annual report and accounts and the judgements required for determining that they are fair, balanced and understandable.

Audit arrangements

The accounts are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) in accordance with the Treasury Minute of 13 May 1862. The National Audit Office (NAO) bears the cost of all external audit work performed on the Contingencies Fund. During the financial year, no non-audit work was undertaken by the NAO in relation to the Contingencies Fund.

Governance statement

Governance Framework

The Contingencies Fund is managed within the Treasury's overall risk and governance framework as set out in the Treasury's Annual Report and Accounts 2020-21. This includes the Treasury Board's assessment of its compliance with the *Corporate Governance Code*. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, as Minister in charge of the Treasury, is responsible and answerable to Parliament on all the policies, decisions and actions of the Treasury, and ultimately of the Contingencies Fund.

As Accounting Officer for the Contingencies Fund, I am personally responsible and accountable to Parliament for the organisation and quality of management of the Contingencies Fund, including its use of public money and the stewardship of its assets, in line with those responsibilities assigned to me in *Managing Public Money*.

Audit and Risk Committee

The Audit and Risk Committee (ARC) provides independent, objective and constructive challenge on the robustness of the control mechanisms in place and the evidence provided to deliver the assurance needed by the Board. It supports the Permanent Secretary and the other core department Accounting Officers in their responsibilities for managing risk, control and governance. The Committee may consider any issue relating to the running of the Treasury as well as any delivery or reputational risk. The ARC has oversight of the production of the Treasury Annual Report and Accounts, Central Funds (Consolidated Fund, National Loans Funds, Contingencies Fund and Exchange Equalisation Account) and Whole of Government Accounts.

Details on the overall risk and governance structure of HM Treasury can be found in the Governance Statement in the Treasury's Annual Report and Accounts.

The Permanent Secretary appoints members of the Committee for periods up to three years, extendable by one additional three-year period. The Chair of the Committee (Richard Meddings) reports directly to the Permanent Secretary and is also a Non-Executive member of the Treasury Board.

The membership of the ARC at 31 March 2021 was:

- Richard Meddings - Richard has chaired Audit and Risk Committees for a number of FTSE 100 companies within the Financial Services sector. Richard has served as a NED on the Boards of 3i plc, Legal & General plc, Deutsche Bank AG and Jardine Lloyd Thompson. He brings risk and banking experience to the role having been at Standard Chartered plc from 2002 until 2014 as Group Executive Director responsible for Risk and as Group Finance Director for 8 years. Richard serves on a number of Boards including as a NED on the Board of Credit Suisse Group AG, as Chair of TSB Bank, as Deputy Chair of the charity Teach First and as chair on the Hastings Opportunity Area Board.
- Tim Score - Tim's experience covers financial management and an in-depth knowledge of the technology sector. He was Chief Financial Officer of ARM Holdings plc from 2002 to 2015, Senior independent director, Chair of Audit and Interim Chairman at National Express Group (2005-2014), CFO of Rebus Group and William Baird PLC, and Group Financial Controller at BTR Plc and LucasVarity PLC. Other roles: Chair of The British Land Company plc. Member of the Board of Trustees of Royal National Theatre; Chair of the Audit Committee of the Football Association; NED and Chair of Audit Committee at Pearson plc and Senior Independent Director at Pearson.
- Zarin Patel – Zarin is Non-Executive Director of Anglian Water Services Limited and Chair of its Audit and Risk Committee. She is also Trustee of National Trust and Chair of its Audit and Risk Committee and was appointed to the board of Post Office Limited in November 2019 and sits on its Audit and Risk Committee. Until June 2021, Zarin was an Independent member of the Audit

and Risk Committee at John Lewis Partnership Plc. She was also formerly the Chief Financial Officer at the BBC and a member of its Executive Board.

- Sir Peter Estlin – Peter is an Alderman of the City of London Corporation. He is also an Independent Director at Rothschild & Co and Chair of the Association of Apprentices. Peter was also previously Group Financial Controller and acting Group CFO at Barclays.

The ARC met eight times during 2020-21 with all meetings held virtually. Pre-meeting discussions with the National Audit Office and Internal Auditors were held before each session. Attendance is outlined in the table below:

	Attendance
Richard Meddings (Chair)	8/8
Tim Score	8/8
Sir Peter Estlin	8/8
Zarin Patel	7/8

The ARC has a robust Conflicts of Interest Policy, which requires members to excuse themselves from discussions where potential conflicts may occur. Members are required to inform the Permanent Secretary about any potential conflicts and highlight these at the start of each meeting as appropriate.

In addition to the independent members, the appropriate Accounting Officers, HM Treasury's Group Director of Finance and the Treasury Accountant (or, in their absence, the Head of Exchequer Accounts) also attend Committee meetings. Members have the opportunity for a pre-committee discussion with the NAO, Group Head of Internal Audit for HM Treasury and Head of Exchequer Funds Internal Audit (EFIA).

The ARC challenged and approved the Internal Audit work programme throughout the year and followed up on management action to address audit recommendations.

The external auditor is the Comptroller and Auditor General and the NAO attend all ARC meetings on his behalf.

The ARC receives all NAO reports and a summary of EFIA reports relating to the Contingencies Fund.

Exchequer Funds Internal Audit

Internal Audit for the Contingencies Fund is provided by EFIA, whose services are provided by the internal audit function of the Debt Management Office. The Head of EFIA reports directly to the Accounting Officer and the ARC on audit reporting matters. As required by the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards (PSIAS) an External Quality Assessment (EQA) of the Internal Audit service provided by EFIA is currently underway.

EFIA Head of Internal Audit Report

On the basis of the work undertaken and discussions with EFA Management, in my opinion the framework of governance, risk management and control for the Contingencies Fund was adequate and effective during 2020-21. There were no matters arising from the work EFA Internal Audit (EFIA) carried out in 2020-21 that would give rise to a separate comment in the governance statement nor areas of concern that I needed to bring to the specific attention of the Accounting Officer. This is the same level of assurance on the adequacy and effectiveness of governance, risk management and internal control that was issued to the Accounting Officer in 2019-20. Overall, the processes within EFA are well established and operating effectively, with a high standard of controls in place and record keeping that supports the transactions undertaken.

The annual internal audit opinion is a key element of the assurance framework, which the Accounting Officer needs to inform their annual Governance Statement. It does not

detract from the Accounting Officer's personal responsibility for the framework of governance, risk management and control, on the effectiveness of which they take assurance from their senior management and formal controls, as well as from internal audit.

The planned internal audit programme was reviewed and endorsed by HM Treasury's Audit and Risk Committee and Accounting Officer. EFIA has delivered a programme of internal audit engagements throughout 2020-21 including a review of advances and repayments across the Contingencies Fund, as well as general arrangements within EFA including its business continuity arrangements and also across the wider public finance business group.

Throughout the year, EFIA has continued to liaise with the EFA team and attend the HMT Audit and Risk Committees.

Malcolm Copeman
Head of Internal Audit
Exchequer Funds Internal Audit

Management of the Contingencies Fund

The Estimates Clerk, with authority delegated by me, or staff with authority delegated by the Estimates Clerk in the Treasury's Public Spending Group authorise most advances from the Contingencies Fund. I approve advances considered to be novel or contentious. The Treasury's Exchequer Funds and Accounts (EFA) Team administers the account.

Detailed guidance on the purpose of and procedures relating to the Contingencies Fund, including advice on processes when dealing with the Contingencies Fund, is set out in *Managing Public Money* and *Supply Estimates: a guidance manual*.

Once an advance has been made it is the responsibility of the receiving department to ensure that the cash is used only for the purpose(s) for which it was advanced and to make repayment at the earliest opportunity (though the Treasury will follow up outstanding repayments as necessary).

Reporting to the Treasury's Boards

HM Treasury's approach to risk management is informed by principles set out in The Orange Book. In line with the guidance, risk management forms an integral part of the department's governance, leadership and activities. The department has a sound system in place to consider the risks faced, challenge the assumptions made and, where appropriate, offer advice on how best to mitigate them. Within this structure some key positions hold specific accountabilities.

A risk management framework operates across the Treasury, including the Contingencies Fund ensuring the effective identification, assessment and management of operational risks, ensuring that they can be escalated as appropriate. The Framework is underpinned by Risk Groups and the Operations Committee, who are responsible for monitoring, challenging and reporting on performance against and risks to the Treasury's objectives.

The Strategy, Planning and Budget Group synthesises the key updates on performance and risk for the Executive Management Board and the Treasury Board (Sub-Committee) on a quarterly basis via the Quarterly Performance and Risk Report (QPRR), escalating critical issues and enabling senior managers to take action as appropriate.

As a risk owner, the Treasury Accountant feeds into the quarterly risk return for the Fiscal Group and also provides a biannual risk return specifically for the Contingencies Fund. Both returns feed into QPRR presented to EMB and the Treasury Board (Sub-Committee).

The Chair of the ARC is invited to report concerns or issues to the Treasury Board (Sub-committee) and is a Non-Executive member of the Treasury Board.

Risk management

Risk management is key to all Contingencies Fund processes, including business continuity resilience planning for public funds. Business continuity resilience is regularly tested locally and with business partners, and lessons learned feed into improved business continuity processes. The risk management strategy includes periodic horizon scanning to identify any changes in risk exposure, to evaluate the change and to identify appropriate mitigating actions. Significant risk issues are recorded in a risk register and are assessed by likelihood and impact. A risk owner, who is responsible for managing the risk, is assigned to each risk.

A Central Funds Risks and Controls Review Panel comprising directors from both Treasury and the Debt Management Office provides me with additional assurance on Contingencies Fund operations and risk management. The panel, chaired by the Fiscal Group Director, reviews the quarterly controls report and accompanying risk register produced by EFA management in advance of submission to me, providing challenge and input across the range of controls.

There are enough experienced staff in both the EFA team and the Public Spending Group with an appropriate range and breadth of knowledge to manage the Contingencies Fund, covering absences as necessary and maintaining resilience. Key operational staff with responsibilities relating to the Contingencies Fund are trained and equipped to manage risk in a way appropriate to their authority and duties. Training on risk awareness and management is provided as required, either by management or by attending appropriate courses. Training is also provided to staff to build the team's capability and to increase its resilience. EFA team members are encouraged to obtain professional qualifications in areas that are relevant to their roles. Since March 2020, new business continuity measures were introduced by EFA to mitigate the health risks to staff associated with COVID-19 while continuing to meet the increased operational demands placed on Exchequer fund management during this period. These measures have enhanced the internal control environment in terms of flexibility and resilience, but not significantly changed its existing structure and high level of efficacy

The system of internal control

As Accounting Officer, I am responsible for maintaining a sound system of internal control that supports the achievement of the Contingencies Fund's policies, aims and objectives, whilst safeguarding the public funds and assets, for which I am personally responsible, in accordance with the responsibilities assigned to me in *Managing Public Money*.

The system of internal control is designed to manage risk to an acceptable level, balancing the impact of potential risks with the resources required to manage them, rather than eliminate all risk. It can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of the Contingencies Fund's policies, aims, and objectives; to evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised and the impact should they be realised; and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically.

The system of internal control has been in place throughout the year ended 31 March 2021 and up to the date of approval of the financial statements and accords with Treasury guidance. During the year, there were no significant changes to the control environment.

Risk profile

The Contingencies Fund is managed generally within the framework of the Treasury's system of internal control. This framework includes resourcing the administration of the Contingencies Fund, security and the management of risks across the Treasury's business.

The key risks in managing the Contingencies Fund and their associated controls are:

- **Breach of the Contingencies Fund capital limit** (imposed by statute and for 2020-21 increased from two to fifty per cent of the previous year's approved cash supply to ensure that departments could access sufficient cashflow to deliver the urgent COVID-19 support packages announced by government): Before a payment is made from the Contingencies Fund, EFA review the outstanding advances and ensure that the capital limit will not be breached.
- **Irregularity of transactions, including fraudulent or erroneous payments:** Clear separation of duties is enforced by different teams within the Treasury carrying out the authorisation, approval and payment of Contingencies Fund advances. A robust payment authorisation process is in place, with appropriate user permissions within the banking system. Prior to the authorisation of payments, the destination and purpose of the advance, and any changes thereto, are double-checked. Up-to-date policy and procedures manuals, including job instructions, are maintained to ensure that key operational staff with responsibilities relating to the Contingencies Fund carry out their responsibilities in a controlled manner and to aid resilience. In addition, there is an established process for consideration of requests for use of the Contingencies Fund, whereby departments seeking advances from the Contingencies Fund are required to comply with procedures set out in *Managing Public Money* and *Supply Estimates: a guidance manual*.
- **Incorrect accounting:** All entries into the accounting system are entered and then approved by a separate team member. Daily bank reconciliations are carried out to ensure that all advances and repayments have been recorded in the accounting system. Also, a monthly report on the activity of the Contingencies Fund is produced. This is reviewed by the Treasury Accountant or the Exchequer Accounts Manager and is provided to me.
- **Failure of IT systems:** The Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation (NTT) data centre offers high levels of resilience with the data centre platform availability set to 99.9 per cent and the network connectivity availability set to 99.99 per cent. NTT has dual centres which provides a high level of resilience. As part of disaster recovery measures, there is an Active/Active configuration across the two data centres, which ensures a superior level of availability across both sites with near instant failover. EFA also has its own contingency plans in place. Increased homeworking in response to COVID-19 has increased the reliance on third-party IT providers for internet connection for individual users. However, the geographical spread of the team gives resilience as they are no longer co-located and reliant on the same infrastructure.
- **Failure to provide an effective service in adverse circumstances, including disasters:** To ensure operational resilience in key areas in the event of a business continuity incident, staff within EFA and the Public Spending Group are trained to provide cover for times when other staff members are absent. Business continuity arrangements are regularly reviewed and tested within the framework of the Treasury's corporate Business Continuity Plan. Remote working has been implemented for over a year as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic with no adverse impacts on operations or the wider control environment.
- **Failure of principal counterparties to provide agreed services:** Well developed Service Level Agreements for the provision of services from principal counterparties are in place. They cover details of the monitoring and control arrangements that both parties are expected to observe. Regular meetings are held with Government Banking management where service levels are discussed.
- **Information risk:** Data and information risk are managed in accordance with Treasury policies, which involve a range of controls to prevent unauthorised disclosures. These include encryption, and physical and IT security. The Treasury adheres to Cabinet Office guidelines². Further guidance on information security and assurance is available to all Treasury staff on the intranet. EFA's own Data Handling Policy identifies risks specific to EFA. This policy is reviewed as required.

² Available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/security-policy-framework>.

Review of effectiveness

In line with HM Government guidance, set out within the Corporate Governance Code of Good Practice for central government departments, I have reviewed the effectiveness of the system of internal control. My review is informed by the work of Exchequer Funds Internal Audit who provided positive assurance as to the management and control of the Contingencies Fund in 2020-21, and the executive managers within EFA who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the internal control framework, as well as comments made by external auditors in their management letter and other reports. I have been supported by the Treasury Group ARC, and risk owners in addressing weaknesses and ensuring continuous improvement of the system is in place. The ARC considered the 2020-21 accounts in draft and provided me with its views before I formally signed the accounts.

No significant internal control issues, including data-related incidents, have been identified in 2020-21, and no significant new risks specific to the operational management and performance of the Contingences Fund have been identified in the year. No ministerial directions have been given in 2020-21.

In my opinion, the system of internal control was effective throughout the financial year and remains so on the date I sign this report.

Parliamentary accountability and audit report

Regularity of expenditure

The advances of the Contingencies Fund were applied to the purposes intended by Parliament.

The above statement has been audited.

Remote contingent liabilities

The Contingencies Fund had no remote contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2021.

The above statement has been audited.

Catherine Little

7 September 2021

Accounting Officer

HM Treasury

The Certificate and Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General to the House of Commons

Opinion on financial statements

I certify that I have audited the financial statements of the Contingencies Fund for the year ended 31 March 2021 under the Treasury Minute dated 13 May 1862. The financial statements comprise: the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Cash Flows, and the related notes, including the significant accounting policies. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out within them. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the Government Financial Reporting Manual (FReM).

I have also audited the information in the Accountability Report that is described in that report as having been audited.

In my opinion:

- the financial statements properly present the receipts and payments of the Contingencies Fund for the year ended 31 March 2021; and
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Treasury Minute dated 13 May 1862 and HM Treasury directions issued thereunder.

Opinion on regularity

In my opinion, in all material respects the receipts and payments recorded in the financial statements have been applied to the purposes intended by Parliament and the financial transactions recorded in the financial statements conform to the authorities which govern them.

Basis of opinions

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) (UK), applicable law and Practice Note 10 'Audit of Financial Statements of Public Sector Entities in the United Kingdom'. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my certificate.

Those standards require me and my staff to comply with the Financial Reporting Council's Revised Ethical Standard 2019. I have also elected to apply the ethical standards relevant to listed entities. I am independent of the Contingencies Fund in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in the UK. My staff and I have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, I have concluded that the Contingencies Fund's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work I have performed, I have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Contingencies Fund's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

My responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Accounting Officer with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this certificate.

The going concern basis of accounting for the Contingencies Fund is adopted in consideration of the requirements set out in HM Treasury's Government Financial Reporting Manual, which requires entities to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements where it anticipated that the services which they provide will continue into the future.

Other Information

The other information comprises information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the parts of the Accountability Report described in that report as having been audited, the financial statements and my auditor's certificate thereon. The Accounting Officer is responsible for the other information. My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in my certificate, I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If I identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, I am required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact.

I have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters

In my opinion:

- the parts of the Accountability Report to be audited have been properly prepared in accordance with HM Treasury directions made under the Treasury Minute dated 13 May 1862;
- the information given in the Performance Report and Accountability Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which I report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Contingencies Fund and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, I have not identified material misstatements in the Performance Report and Accountability Report. I have nothing to report in respect of the following matters which I report to you if, in my opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept or returns adequate for my audit have not been received from branches not visited by my staff; or
- the financial statements and the parts of the Accountability Report to be audited are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- I have not received all of the information and explanations I require for my audit; or
- the Governance Statement does not reflect compliance with HM Treasury's guidance.

Responsibilities of the Accounting Officer for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Accounting Officer's Responsibilities, the Accounting Officer, is responsible for:

- the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view;
- internal controls as the Accounting Officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements to be free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
- assessing the Contingencies Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Accounting Officer anticipates that the services provided by the Contingencies Fund will not continue to be provided in the future.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

My responsibility is to audit, certify and report on the financial statements in accordance with the Treasury Minute dated 13 May 1862.

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a certificate that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

I design procedures in line with my responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of non-compliance with laws and regulation, including fraud.

My procedures included the following:

- inquiring of management, the Contingencies Fund's head of internal audit and those charged with governance, including obtaining and reviewing supporting documentation relating to the Contingencies Fund's policies and procedures relating to:
 - identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
 - detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud; and
 - the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations including the Contingencies Fund's controls relating to Contingencies Fund Act 2020, The Treasury Minute dated 13 May 1862 and Managing Public Money;
- discussing among the engagement team regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud. As part of this discussion, I identified potential for fraud in the following area: posting of unusual journals;
- obtaining an understanding of the Contingencies Fund's framework of authority as well as other legal and regulatory frameworks that the Contingencies Fund operates in, focusing on those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the financial statements or that had a fundamental effect on the operations of the Contingencies Fund. The key laws and regulations I considered in this context included The Treasury Minute dated 13 May 1862 and Managing Public Money; and
- reviewing all advances issued in year to confirm the regularity of each advance and that the Capital Limit set by the Contingencies Act 2020 was not breached during the year.

In addition to the above, my procedures to respond to identified risks included the following:

- reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with relevant laws and regulations discussed above;
- enquiring of management and the Audit and Risk Committee;
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and the Board;
- in addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

I also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members including internal specialists and significant component audit teams and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of my certificate.

In addition, I am required to obtain evidence sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the receipts and payments reported in the financial statements have been applied to the purposes intended by Parliament and the financial transactions conform to the authorities which govern them.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

Report

I have no observations to make on these financial statements.

Gareth Davies
Comptroller and Auditor General

9 September 2021

National Audit Office
157-197 Buckingham Palace Road
Victoria
London
SW1W 9SP

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2021

	Note	31 March 2021 £m	31 March 2020 £m
Assets			
Current Assets			
Advances outstanding	4	0.8	0.0
Cash and cash equivalents	3	1.5	1.5
Total assets		2.3	1.5
Liabilities			
Sums repayable to the Consolidated Fund			
Current liabilities	4	0.8	0.0
Non-current liabilities	4	1.5	1.5
Total liabilities		2.3	1.5

The Contingencies Fund does not receive any income, nor does it incur any expenditure. Accordingly, no Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure is presented. There were no other gains or losses in the year (2019-20: none).

The notes on pages 20-25 form part of these accounts.

Catherine Little

7 September 2021

Accounting Officer

HM Treasury

Statement of Cash Flows

	Note	£m	2020-21 £m	2019-20 £m
Receipts				
Issues from the Consolidated Fund			210,000.0	7,600.0
<i>Advances recovered from</i>				
Sundry Estimates voted by Parliament	5.1	214,673.8		9,030.0
Revenue Departments	5.2	0.0		0.0
			214,673.8	9,030.0
Total Receipts			424,673.8	16,630.0
Payments				
Repayments to the Consolidated Fund			(209,999.2)	(7,600.0)
<i>Advances recoverable from</i>				
Sundry Estimates voted by Parliament	5.1	(214,674.6)		(9,030.0)
Revenue Departments	5.2	(0.0)		(0.0)
			(214,674.6)	(9,030.0)
Total Payments			(424,673.8)	(16,630.0)
Surplus of payments over receipts for the financial year			(0.0)	(0.0)

The notes on pages 20-25 form part of these accounts.

Notes to the accounts

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Contingencies Fund have been prepared in accordance with a Direction given by HM Treasury, and the requirements of the 2020-21 Government Financial Reporting Manual (FReM). The Statement of Cash Flows, which shows receipts and payments only, is in accordance with the Accounts Direction. The current version of the FReM is based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The Contingencies Fund receives its funding from the Consolidated Fund and expects to recover all advances it makes to departments. In addition, the limit for the Contingencies Fund in 2020-21 was agreed prior to 31 March 2021 and advance requests were authorised before 31 March 2021 (see Note 7). It is therefore appropriate to prepare the Account on a going concern basis.

There are no areas of the financial statements that are reliant on management's judgement in the process of applying the Contingencies Fund's accounting policies. There are no sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date.

The financial statements of the accounts are rounded to the nearest £0.1 million.

1.2 IFRS in issue but not yet effective

There are no IFRS in issue but not yet effective which are expected to have an impact on the financial statements of the Contingencies Fund.

1.3 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements of the Contingencies Fund are presented in sterling, which is the Contingencies Fund's functional currency.

1.4 Financial Assets and Liabilities

All assets and liabilities are accounted for as financial assets and liabilities.

2 Income and expenditure

As interest is not receivable on its advances nor payable on its liabilities, the Contingencies Fund does not receive any income, nor does it incur any expenditure. Consequently, no Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure is presented.

3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise a cash balance held by Government Banking. A balance of £1,500,000 was held at both the start and end of the financial year 2020-21. This is equal to the permanent capital of the Contingencies Fund, as specified by section 52 of the Finance Act 1921.

4 Advances outstanding (current assets) and sums repayable to the Consolidated Fund (current liabilities)

There were two advances to the Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs outstanding at the end of the financial year 2020-21 with a total value to £0.8m (2019-20: £nil). There was also a corresponding sum repayable to the Consolidated Fund which has been recognised as a current liability.

Non-current liabilities

The Contingencies Fund's permanent capital of £1,500,000 has been treated as a non-current liability to the Consolidated Fund.

5 Advances and repayments

Contingencies Fund advances and repayments that contributed to cash flow in 2020-21 were as follows:

	Code (see Overview)	2020-21 Advances £m	2020-21 Repayments £m	2019-20 Advances £m	2019-20 Repayments £m
5.1 Advances to Departmental Supply Estimates					
Cabinet Office	(a)	270.1	270.1	0.0	0.0
Competition and Markets Authority	(a)	0.0	0.0	14.7	14.7
Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy	(a)	12,409.0	12,409.0	0.0	0.0
Department for Digital Culture Media and Sport	(a)	592.1	592.1	0.0	0.0
Department for Transport	(a)	7,000.0	7,000.0	0.0	0.0
Department of Health and Social Care	(a)	25,000.0	25,000.0	0.0	0.0
Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government	(a)	1,415.0	1,415.0	0.0	0.0
Wales Office	(a)	856.6	856.6	0.0	0.0
Department for Education	(b)	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.0
Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy	(b)	9.0	9.0	0.0	0.0
HM Revenue and Customs	(b)	53,000.0	53,000.0	0.0	0.0
HM Treasury	(b)	0.0	0.0	84.2	84.2
Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills	(b)	32.0	32.0	0.0	0.0

	Code (see Overview)	2020-21 Advances £m	2020-21 Repayments £m	2019-20 Advances £m	2019-20 Repayments £m
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	(c)	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cabinet Office	(d)	485.5	485.5	209.5	209.5
Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy	(d)	16,755.0	16,755.0	0.0	0.0
Department for Digital Culture Media and Sport	(d)	2,246.3	2,246.3	0.0	0.0
Department for Education	(d)	1,550.0	1,550.0	0.0	0.0
Department for Transport	(d)	9,808.0	9,808.0	3,600.0	3,600.0
Department of Health and Social Care	(d)	34,000.0	34,000.0	0.0	0.0
Department for Work and Pensions	(d)	0.0	0.0	1,500.0	1,500.0
Electoral Commission	(d)	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.5
Export Credit Guarantee Department	(d)	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	(d)	60.0	60.0	0.0	0.0
HM Revenue and Customs	(d)	35,815.0	35,815.0	0.0	0.0
Home Office	(d)	1,250.0	1,250.0	0.0	0.0
Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority (IPSA)	(d)	0.0	0.0	30.2	30.2
Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government	(d)	3,560.0	3,560.0	0.0	0.0
National Savings and Investments	(d)	40.5	40.5	0.0	0.0
Scotland Office and Office of the Advocate General	(d)	3,537.5	3,537.5	1.9	1.9
The Parliamentary Works Sponsor Body	(d)	98.7	98.7	0.0	0.0
The Statistics Board	(d)	0.0	0.0	33.0	33.0
Wales Office	(d)	3,800.0	3,800.0	0.0	0.0

	Code (see Overview)	2020-21 Advances £m	2020-21 Repayments £m	2019-20 Advances £m	2019-20 Repayments £m
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	(e)	0.0	0.0	2,500.0	2,500.0
HM Procurator General and Treasury Solicitor	(e)	25.0	25.0	17.0	17.0
NHS Pension Scheme	(e)	1,000.0	1,000.0	976.0	976.0
Office of Gas and Electricity Markets	(e)	27.0	27.0	20.0	20.0
Office of Rail and Road	(e)	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Water Services Regulation Authority	(e)	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Sub total		214,674.6	214,673.8	9,030.0	9,030.0

5.2 Advances in anticipation of revenue, as distinct from income, receipts

HM Revenue and Customs	(f)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sub total		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grand total		214,674.6	214,673.8	9,030.0	9,030.0

6 Financial Risks related to the Contingencies Fund

The cash requirements of the Contingencies Fund are met from the Consolidated Fund and so liquidity risk is borne by the Exchequer.

All of the transactions of the Contingencies Fund occur in sterling, and no interest is paid on issues to the Contingencies Fund from the Consolidated Fund, nor received on advances made by the Contingencies Fund. As a result, the Contingencies Fund is not subject to foreign currency or interest rate risk.

The Contingencies Fund's advances are solely to public sector entities which limits credit risk. The largest advance in 2020-21, which was made to meet urgent cash requirements for existing services when provision on the Estimate is exhausted (category (b)), was repaid once the relevant Supply and Appropriation Bill was granted Royal Assent.

The Vote on Account provides authority for spending on continuing services by departments in the early part of the following financial year (until the legislation authorising the Main Estimates obtains Royal Assent). Credit risk for category (a) advances is, therefore, limited since the department will seek cover in the relevant Main Estimates, and once the Main Estimates have been granted Royal Assent, the Contingencies Fund is repaid.

Credit risk for category (b) advances is limited because an advance may only be made once it has been confirmed that Parliamentary approval for provision in the Estimates will be sought for new enabling legislation. Repayment to the Contingencies Fund then occurs once Royal Assent is granted to the relevant Supply and Appropriation Bill.

Credit risk for category (c) advances is also limited because an advance may only be made once the enabling legislation has received its second reading in the House of Commons. This provides assurance that the entity will obtain resource and capital cover in the Estimates to ensure repayment once Royal Assent has been granted to the enabling legislation.

Where Contingencies Fund advances are made to meet urgent cash requirements for existing services when provision in the Estimates is exhausted, namely category (d) advances, credit risk faced by the Contingencies Fund is limited, since once the relevant Supply and Appropriation Bill has been granted Royal Assent, the Contingencies Fund is repaid.

Other category (e) advances are generally made to regulatory bodies that are expected to raise income by charging the industry that they regulate, or charge for work carried out. If, for any reason, the income were not forthcoming, an entity would either seek a Supplementary Estimate or find savings within its existing provision to repay the Contingencies Fund.

Credit risk for category (f) advances is limited as repayments are funded through tax revenue and normally repayable on the next working day, but no later than a week at the most.

7 Commitments

	Code (see Overview)	31 March 2021 £m	31 March 2020 £m
Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy	(a)	3,380.7	12,409.0
Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills	(b)	0.0	32.0
NHS Pension Scheme	(e)	1,180.0	1,000.0
Office of Gas and Electricity Markets	(e)	37.6	20.0
HM Procurator General and Treasury Solicitor	(e)	25.0	25.0
Office of Rail and Road	(e)	25.0	25.0
Water Services Regulation Authority	(e)	6.0	6.0
		4,654.3	13,517.0

2021-22 advances are reported as Commitments where they have been authorised by 31 March 2021.

Those category (e) advances made to regulatory bodies provide short-term liquidity until sufficient income is received from the industries regulated.

8 Related parties

The Treasury has a custodian role in relation to the Contingencies Fund. Therefore, as far as advances from and repayments to the Contingencies Fund are concerned, the Treasury is regarded as a related party.

The Contingencies Fund has transacted with a number of government departments during the year. These transactions are all disclosed in Note 5.

Banking services are provided by Government Banking and its commercial banking partners. Government Banking itself is part of HMRC.

9 Events after the reporting period

There are no events after the reporting period to report.

10 Date of Authorisation for Issue of Accounts


These financial statements have been authorised for issue by the Accounting Officer on the same date as the Comptroller and Auditor General's Audit Certificate.

Appendix

Contingencies Fund Account

Accounts Direction given by the Treasury

1. The Treasury shall prepare accounts for the Contingencies Fund for the year ending 31 March 2012 and each subsequent financial year, that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Contingencies Fund at the reporting date and of its cash flows for the year then ended.
2. The accounts shall be prepared in accordance with the requirements of the relevant version of the Government Financial Reporting Manual (FReM).
3. The statement of cash flows shall show only receipts and payments.
4. Compliance with the requirements of the FReM will, in all but exceptional circumstances, be necessary for the accounts to give a true and fair view. If, in these exceptional circumstances, compliance with the requirements of the FReM is inconsistent with the requirement to give a true and fair view, the requirements of the FReM should be departed from only to the extent necessary to give a true and fair view. In such cases, informed and unbiased judgement should be used to devise an appropriate alternative treatment which should be consistent with both the economic characteristics of the circumstances concerned and the spirit of the FReM. Any material departure from the FReM should be discussed in the first instance with the Treasury.
5. This accounts direction shall be reproduced as an appendix to the accounts.
6. This accounts direction supersedes that issued on 17 March 2010.



Chris Wobschall
Deputy Director, Assurance and Financial Reporting Policy, HM Treasury
6 January 2012

HM Treasury contacts

This document can be downloaded from
www.gov.uk

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