

Introduction

Local audit is both a vital and independent source of assurance and a key element of the checks and balances within the local accountability framework.

A significant number of local audits in England are outstanding. The government, working with the Financial Reporting Council (FRC) and other system partners, is taking steps to clear the backlog and put the system on a sustainable footing moving forward.

This consultation seeks views on proposed legislative changes to the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 (the 2015 Regulations). These are central to cross-system proposals agreed by the Department for Levelling-Up Housing and Communities (DLUHC), the FRC, the National Audit Office (NAO), the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA), the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), and Public Sector Audit Appointments (PSAA).

Given the requirement for concerted action, system partners have published a joint statement explaining the package of measures and how the various elements are intended to interact. This [Joint Statement](#) provides vital context for this consultation and should be reviewed before responding to the questions below.

As the Joint Statement explains, the wider package of measures consists of 3 stages:

- Phase 1: Reset involving clearing the backlog of historical audit opinions up to and including financial year 2022/23 by 30 September 2024
- Phase 2: Recovery from Phase 1 in a way that does not cause a recurrence of the backlog by using backstop dates to allow assurance to be rebuilt over multiple audit cycles
- Phase 3: Reform involving addressing systemic challenges in the local audit system and embedding timely financial reporting and audit

These are not proposals we take lightly, but these are exceptional times. All system partners, including the government, share the conviction that bold steps are necessary to reset the system.

The [NAO is also consulting](#), in parallel to this consultation, on related changes to the Code of Audit Practice. Further detail on the NAO's proposals can also be found in the [Joint Statement](#).

CIPFA LASAAC will consult on temporary changes to the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting for 2023/24 and 2024/25 to reduce burdens on the finance

teams and auditors. Further detail on CIPFA LASAAC's proposals can also be found in the [Joint Statement](#).

The government has published a [draft statutory instrument](#) (PDF, 179 KB) alongside this consultation. As explained further below, this covers the core elements of the proposed amendments to the 2015 Regulations.

Phase 1: 'Backstop' proposals for financial years 2015/2016 to 2022/2023

The proposed changes to the 2015 Regulations would require Category 1 authorities to ensure that (subject to consideration of potential exceptional circumstances – see below) by 30 September 2024 they have published audited accounts for financial years 2015/2016 to 2022/2023.

An authority's ability to meet the requirement above would be contingent on an audit opinion being issued in time. For this reason, the NAO is proposing that the Code of Audit Practice be amended so that auditors are required (unless specific circumstances apply – see below) to issue their opinion in time for the authority to publish its accounts by the specified date in the 2015 Regulations (in this case, 30 September 2024).

Regulation 10(2) currently imposes a duty on authorities to publish a delay notice if an audit of accounts has not been concluded before the date specified. We propose to disapply this duty for accounts with outstanding audits for financial years 2015/2016 to 2022/2023. This is because, under these proposals, authorities would be required to publish audited accounts by the backstop date.

The proposal to set the backstop date at 30 September 2024 reflects the need to ensure sufficient time for auditors to issue opinions, including modified or disclaimed opinions due to the backstop, and for bodies to publish accounts containing those audit opinions once the legislation has come into force.

The NAO's consultation proposes that the Code of Audit Practice would introduce exemptions from the proposed statutory deadline for auditors in certain circumstances. These would include, for example, if the auditor is unable to issue their opinion where there are outstanding objections to the accounts that could be material to that opinion.

Where there is an outstanding objection of this nature, we consider it may be desirable to create an equivalent exemption for Category 1 authorities. This consultation also seeks views on other exceptional circumstances in which Category 1 authorities might be exempted from the 30 September 2024 backstop date.

Our intention is to publish a list of Category 1 authorities and audit firms which meet statutory deadlines for the publication of audited accounts and those which do not, making it clear any instances where unaudited accounts had also not been published by the required date.

Under these proposals, the existing requirements in the 2015 regulations relating to the publication of unaudited accounts and to public inspection periods would continue to apply in their current form (see 'Part 5' of the Regulations).

Under these proposals, the published, audited accounts must also be approved in accordance with regulation 9(2) and therefore the approval must be given before the backstop date.

Further context on these aspects of the proposals can be found in the [Joint Statement](#) (especially paragraphs 5 to 14 and 25 to 46) as well as the [draft regulations](#) (PDF, 179 KB).

Questions

Q1. Notwithstanding the possibility of exemptions in exceptional circumstances (covered by questions 3 and 4 below), do you agree that Category 1 authorities should be required to have published audited accounts for all financial years up to and including financial year 2022/2023 by 30 September 2024? (agree, disagree, unsure) - **Agree**

Do you have any comments on this issue? –

Q2. Do you agree that the requirement at Regulation 10(2) for Category 1 authorities to publish a delay notice should be disapplied in relation to any outstanding audits covering financial years 2015/2016 to 2022/2023? (agree, disagree, unsure) - **Agree**

Do you have any comments on this issue? -

Q3. Do you think it would be appropriate for Category 1 authorities to be exempt from the statutory backstop date of 30 September in circumstances where the auditor is unable to issue their opinion due to outstanding objections to the accounts that could be material to that opinion? (agree, disagree, unsure) - **agree**

Please explain your response.

If there are objections that could be material to the opinion, it would make sense to exempt them from the backstop date. Although, a deadline for this

objection to be resolved should be stated to ensure there is a timely resolution. Suggested timescale for resolution is 3 months

Q4. Do you think there would be any other exceptional circumstances which might create conditions in which it would be appropriate for Category 1 authorities to be exempt from the 30 September backstop date? (agree, disagree, unsure) - **agree**

Please explain your response, including, where relevant, details of exceptional circumstances you consider would justify an exemption.

We do not foresee any other exceptional circumstances that would mean an exemption from the 30 September backstop date

Q5. We intend to publish a list of local bodies and audit firms which meet statutory deadlines for the publication of audited accounts and those which do not. Do you think there should be additional consequences for Category 1 authorities or audit firms (excluding an authority or firm covered by an exemption) if they do not comply with the statutory deadline of 30 September 2024? (agree, disagree, unsure) -

Disagree

Please explain your response and, where relevant, include any suggested consequences.

Publishing the list of local bodies and audit firms who do not meet the deadline should be sufficient. The publication of the list identifies where the potential issues are which require investigation.

Work can then be undertaken with the organisations to understand the reason for non-compliance and help/advice provided to work towards future compliance.

Phase 2: 'Backstop' proposals for the recovery period, financial years 2023/2024 to 2027/2028

The proposed changes to the 2015 Regulations would require (subject to consideration of potential exceptions – see below) Category 1 authorities to publish audited accounts by the following dates for financial years 2023/2024 to 2027/2028:

- 2023/24: 31 May 2025

- 2024/25: 31 March 2026
- 2025/26: 31 January 2027
- 2026/27: 30 November 2027
- 2027/28: 30 November 2028

As per the Phase 1 backstop proposals, the NAO is proposing that the Code of Audit Practice would require auditors (unless specific circumstances apply) to issue their opinion in time for the authority to publish its accounts by the specified dates.

As per the Phase 1 backstop proposals, we propose to disapply regulation 10(2), which requires authorities to publish a delay notice if the audit of accounts has not been concluded before the date specified.

Also to maintain consistency with the proposals for phase 1, the NAO's consultation proposes that the Code of Audit Practice would introduce exemptions from the proposed statutory deadlines for auditors in certain circumstances. These would include, for example, if the auditor is unable to issue their opinion where there are outstanding objections to the accounts that could be material to that opinion.

Where there is an outstanding objection of this nature, we consider it may be desirable to create an equivalent exemption for Category 1 authorities. This consultation also seeks views on other exceptional circumstances in which Category 1 authorities might be exempted from the backstop dates for this period.

Our intention is to publish a list of local bodies and audit firms which meet statutory deadlines for the publication of audited accounts and those which do not, making it clear any instances where unaudited accounts had also not been published by the required date.

Questions 10 and 11 below seek views on whether, in light of the proposed deadlines for the publication of audited accounts, the existing 31 May deadline for the publication of unaudited accounts (see regulation 15(1)(a)) remains appropriate for financial years 2024/2025 to 2027/2028. (Note that the deadline of 31 May 2024 for the publication of unaudited accounts for the current financial year is not under consideration.)

Under these proposals, the existing requirements in the 2015 regulations relating to public inspection periods would continue to apply in their current form (see 'Part 5' of the Regulations).

Under these proposals, the published, audited accounts must also be approved in accordance with regulation 9(2) and therefore the approval must be given before the backstop date.

Further context on these aspects of the proposals can be found in the [Joint Statement](#) (especially paragraphs 15 to 46), as well as the [draft regulations](#) (PDF, 179 KB).

Questions

Q6. Notwithstanding the possibility of exemptions in exceptional circumstances (covered by questions 7 and 8 below), do you agree that Category 1 local authorities should be required to publish audited accounts for financial years 2023/2024 to 2027/2028 by the following dates (agree, disagree, unsure)? - **Agree**

- 2023/24: 31 May 2025
- 2024/25: 31 March 2026
- 2025/26: 31 January 2027
- 2026/27: 30 November 2027
- 2027/28: 30 November 2028

Do you have any comments on these dates?

A general comment would be, although these dates give a long period for the audit to happen, it would be preferable for the audits to start as soon as possible (July at the latest) after the unaudited accounts have been published.

Leaving a significant gap between publication of draft accounts and the audit starting could cause issues, especially if a turnover of staff as the skills and knowledge of staff who completed the work on the accounts would be lost.

This would in turn make the audit of the accounts a longer process due to the likelihood that more questions would be received from the auditors.

Q7. Do you think it would be appropriate for Category 1 authorities to be exempt from the statutory backstop dates for Phase 2 in circumstances where the auditor is unable to issue their opinion due to outstanding objections to the accounts that could be material to that opinion? (agree, disagree, unsure) - **Agree**

Please explain your response.

If there are objections that could be material to the opinion, it would make sense to exempt them from the backstop date. Although, a deadline for this objection to be resolved should be stated to ensure there is a timely resolution. Suggested timescale for resolution is 3 months.

Q8. Do you think there would be any other exceptional circumstances which might create conditions in which it would appropriate for Category 1 authorities to be exempt from the backstop dates for Phase 2? (agree, disagree, unsure) - **Disagree**

Please explain your response, including, where relevant, details of exceptional circumstances you consider would justify an exemption.

Q9. We intend to publish a list of local bodies and audit firms which meet statutory deadlines for the publication of audited accounts and those which do not. Do you think there should be additional consequences for Category 1 authorities or audit firms (excluding an authority or firm covered by an exemption) if they do not comply with the statutory deadlines for Phase 2? (agree, disagree, unsure) - **Disagree**

Please explain your response and, where relevant, include any suggested consequences.

Publishing the list of local bodies and audit firms who do not meet the deadline should be sufficient. The publication of the list identifies where the potential issues are which require investigation. Work can then be undertaken with the organisations to identify and implement the solutions which will result in compliance.

Work can also be undertaken with the organisation to understand the reason for non-compliance and help/advice can be provided to work towards future compliance.

Q10. The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 (regulation 15(1)(a)) currently requires Category 1 local authorities to publish unaudited accounts by the 31 May following the end of the financial year. In light of the proposed deadlines for the publication of audited accounts, do you think the 31 May deadline remains appropriate for financial years 2024/2025 to 2027/2028? (agree, disagree, unsure) - **Disagree**

Please explain your response.

With the likelihood that the audits will still be in progress for 2022/23 at 31 May 2024, causing further pressure on local authorities, the deadline for the 2023/24 unaudited accounts should be moved to 31 July 2024.

This could also be applicable to 2024/25 accounts, so the deadline for the accounts should be 31 July 2025. The 2025/26 to 2027/28 should remain at 31 May.

Q11. The existing annual deadline for the publication of unaudited accounts is 31 May. As set out above, we are proposing a backstop date for the publication of audited accounts for the financial year 2023/2024 of 31 May 2025. This would mean that 31 May 2025 would be the statutory deadline for both the publication of audited

accounts for financial year 2023/2024 and unaudited accounts for financial year 2024/2025. Do you expect this would create any significant issues? (agree, disagree, unsure) - **Agree**

Please explain your response.

This could cause an issue if the timing of the audit were to be later in the year as there would be a significant amount of work to be completed on both audit of 2023/24 accounts and the publication of the unaudited 2024/25 accounts at the same time.

As per the previous question, a deadline of 31 July would work better.

Q12. The government anticipates that the Phase 1 backstop proposals will result in modified or disclaimed opinions. A modified or disclaimed opinion at the end of Phase 1 would require auditors to subsequently rebuild assurance. The Phase 2 backstop dates are intended to enable this work to be spread across multiple years. Given this additional work, and noting the further explanation at paragraphs 15 to 46 of the [Joint Statement](#), do you have any views on the feasibility of audited accounts being published by the proposed statutory backstop dates for Phase 2?

The proposed statutory backstop dates for Phase 2 should achieve the aims of restoring timely audits and the returning to unmodified audit opinions

Publication of an audit letter

Regulation 20 of the 2015 Regulations places a duty on Category 1 authorities to consider and then publish any audit letter received from the auditor “following completion of an audit.”

The NAO’s Code of Audit Practice currently specifies that an auditor’s annual report meets the definition of an ‘audit letter’ in the 2015 Regulations. In practice, therefore, Category 1 authorities have a duty to consider and publish annual audit reports in accordance with Regulation 20.

The 2020 Code of Audit Practice states that an auditor’s annual report brings together all of the auditor’s work over the year. This should be presented at an appropriate forum at the body (e.g. Audit Committee or Full Council) and be made available on the authority’s website.

A core element of the auditor’s annual report is a commentary on the organisation’s arrangements to secure value for money through the economic, efficient and

effective use of its resources. The commentary should be clear, readily understandable and highlight any issues that the auditor wishes to draw to the attention of the body or the wider public. This should include details of any recommendations arising from the audit and follow-up of recommendations issued previously, along with the auditor's view as to whether they have been implemented satisfactorily.

These arrangements previously allowed for timely and reasonably predictable public reporting of local auditors' audit letters. The recent backlog issues have, however, resulted in both delays to this public reporting and much less predictability in terms of when the auditors' letters would be published.

Under the proposed changes to the NAO's Code of Audit Practice, aimed at helping with clearing the backlog of local audit opinions and restoring more timely reporting of auditors' work on arrangements to secure value for money, the NAO plans to consult on a fixed annual deadline of 30 November for production and subsequent publication of the auditor's annual report.

A fixed cycle may mean that, due to the proposed deadlines for publication of audited accounts for financial years 2023/2024 to 2027/2028, the auditor would issue their annual report before they have completed all of their work. However, it is hoped that these changes will enable the auditor to report the outcome of the majority of their work on financial sustainability and governance in a more timely and predictable way.

It may therefore be helpful for the 2015 Regulations to require reports categorised as 'audit letters' to be considered and published by Category 1 authorities whenever they are issued, rather than limiting this to circumstances in which an audit has been completed.

Further context on these proposals can be found in the [NAO's consultation](#).

Question

Q13. Do you agree that it would be beneficial for the 2015 Regulations be amended so that Category 1 bodies would be under a duty to consider and publish audit letters received from the local auditor whenever they are issued, rather than, as is currently the case, only following the completion of the audit? (agree, disagree, unsure) -

Agree

Do you have any comments on this issue?

Equality impacts

In considering new legislation, under section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 (the Act), the government is required to:

- eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act;
- advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not; and
- foster good relations between people who share protected characteristics and those who do not.

Under the Act, protected characteristics refer to:

- age
- disability
- sex
- gender reassignment
- marriage or civil partnership
- pregnancy and maternity
- race
- religion or belief
- sexual orientation.

Question

Q14. Do you have any comments on whether any of the proposals outlined in this consultation could have a disproportionate impact, either positively or negatively, on people with protected characteristics or wish to highlight any other potential equality impacts? – **No Comments**

Further feedback

Question

Q15. Finally, do you have any further comments on the proposed changes to the 2015 Regulations not covered by the questions so far, including relating to any unintended consequences? – **No Comments**

(Where possible, please limit your response to 500 words)

About this consultation

This consultation document and consultation process have been planned to adhere to the Consultation Principles issued by the Cabinet Office.

Representative groups are asked to give a summary of the people and organisations they represent, and where relevant who else they have consulted in reaching their conclusions when they respond.

Information provided in response to this consultation may be published or disclosed in accordance with the access to information regimes (these are primarily the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA), the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 and UK data protection legislation. In certain circumstances this may therefore include personal data when required by law.

If you want the information that you provide to be treated as confidential, please be aware that, as a public authority, the Department is bound by the information access regimes and may therefore be obliged to disclose all or some of the information you provide. In view of this it would be helpful if you could explain to us why you regard the information you have provided as confidential. If we receive a request for disclosure of the information we will take full account of your explanation, but we cannot give an assurance that confidentiality can be maintained in all circumstances. An automatic confidentiality disclaimer generated by your IT system will not, of itself, be regarded as binding on the Department.

The Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities will at all times process your personal data in accordance with UK data protection legislation and in the majority of circumstances this will mean that your personal data will not be disclosed to third parties. A full privacy notice is included below.

Individual responses will not be acknowledged unless specifically requested.

Your opinions are valuable to us. Thank you for taking the time to read this document and respond.

Are you satisfied that this consultation has followed the Consultation Principles? If not or you have any other observations about how we can improve the process please contact us via the [complaints procedure](#).

Personal data

The following is to explain your rights and give you the information you are entitled to under UK data protection legislation.

Note that this section only refers to personal data (your name, contact details and any other information that relates to you or another identified or identifiable individual personally) not the content otherwise of your response to the consultation.

1. The identity of the data controller and contact details of our Data Protection Officer

The Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) is the data controller. The Data Protection Officer can be contacted at dataprotection@levellingup.gov.uk or by writing to the following address:

Data Protection Officer
Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities
Fry Building
2 Marsham Street
London SW1P 4DF

2. Why we are collecting your personal data

Your personal data is being collected as an essential part of the consultation process, so that we can contact you regarding your response and for statistical purposes. We may also use it to contact you about related matters.

We will collect your IP address if you complete a consultation online. We may use this to ensure that each person only completes a survey once. We will not use this data for any other purpose.

Sensitive types of personal data

Please do not share [special category](#) personal data or criminal offence data if we have not asked for this unless absolutely necessary for the purposes of your consultation response. By 'special category personal data', we mean information about a living individual's:

- race
- ethnic origin
- political opinions
- religious or philosophical beliefs
- trade union membership
- genetics
- biometrics
- health (including disability-related information)
- sex life; or
- sexual orientation.

By 'criminal offence data', we mean information relating to a living individual's criminal convictions or offences or related security measures.

3. Our legal basis for processing your personal data

In accordance with section 32 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014, there is a statutory duty to consult the following entities in relation to amendments to the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015:

- the Comptroller and Auditor General,
- such representatives of relevant authorities as the Secretary of State thinks appropriate, and
- the recognised supervisory bodies

The collection of your personal data is lawful under article 6(1)(e) of the UK General Data Protection Regulation as it is necessary for the performance by DLUHC of a task in the public interest/in the exercise of official authority vested in the data controller. Section 8(d) of the Data Protection Act 2018 states that this will include processing of personal data that is necessary for the exercise of a function of the Crown, a Minister of the Crown or a government department i.e. in this case a consultation.

Where necessary for the purposes of this consultation, our lawful basis for the processing of any special category personal data or 'criminal offence' data (terms explained under 'Sensitive Types of Data') which you submit in response to this consultation is as follows. The relevant lawful basis for the processing of special category personal data is Article 9(2)(g) UK GDPR ('substantial public interest'), and Schedule 1 paragraph 6 of the Data Protection Act 2018 ('statutory etc and government purposes'). The relevant lawful basis in relation to personal data relating to criminal convictions and offences data is likewise provided by Schedule 1 paragraph 6 of the Data Protection Act 2018.

4. With whom we will be sharing your personal data

The data collected may be shared with other government departments and arms length bodies.

For any other bodies all data shared will be anonymised.

DLUHC may appoint a 'data processor', acting on behalf of the Department and under our instruction, to help analyse the responses to this consultation. Where we do we will ensure that the processing of your personal data remains in strict accordance with the requirements of the data protection legislation.

5. For how long we will keep your personal data, or criteria used to determine the retention period

Your personal data will be held for 2 years from the closure of the consultation, unless we identify that its continued retention is unnecessary before that point.

6. Your rights, e.g. access, rectification, restriction, objection

The data we are collecting is your personal data, and you have considerable say over what happens to it. You have the right:

- a. to see what data we have about you
- b. to ask us to stop using your data, but keep it on record
- c. to ask to have your data corrected if it is incorrect or incomplete
- d. to object to our use of your personal data in certain circumstances
- e. to lodge a complaint with the independent Information Commissioner (ICO) if you think we are not handling your data fairly or in accordance with the law. You can contact the ICO at <https://ico.org.uk/>, or telephone 0303 123 1113.

Please contact us at the following address if you wish to exercise the rights listed above, except the right to lodge a complaint with the ICO: dataprotection@levellingup.gov.uk or

Knowledge and Information Access Team
Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities
Fry Building
2 Marsham Street
London SW1P 4DF

7. Your personal data will not be sent overseas

8. Your personal data will not be used for any automated decision making

9. Your personal data will be stored in a secure government IT system

We use a third-party system, Citizen Space, to collect consultation responses. In the first instance your personal data will be stored on their secure UK-based server. Your personal data will be transferred to our secure government IT system as soon as possible, and it will be stored there for 2 years before it is deleted.