

RETENDER OF EXTERNAL AUDIT CONTRACTS

Information from the LGA for those charged with governance

The process for retendering for external audit in local authorities in England, for contracts due to start from 2023/24, is now underway and shortly the council will need to decide whether to procure its own external auditor or opt into the national procurement framework.

Legislation requires a resolution of Full Council if a local authority wishes to opt into the national arrangement. The deadline for this decision is the 11th March 2022. If the council doesn't make such a decision, the legislation assumes that the council will procure its own external audit, with all the extra work and administration that comes with it.

The national framework remains the best option councils can choose. There are many reasons for favouring the national arrangements and we think those reasons have become more compelling since 2016/17 when councils were last asked to make this choice.

The way external audit has operated over the last couple of years has been extremely disappointing. A lack of capacity in the audit market has been exacerbated by increased requirements placed on external auditors by the audit regulator. There is also a limited number of firms in the market and too few qualified auditors employed by those firms. This has led to a situation where many audits have been delayed and dozens of audit opinions remain outstanding from 2019/20 and 2020/21. Auditors have also been asking for additional fees to pay for extra work.

As the client in the contract, a council has little influence over what it is procuring. The nature and scope of the audit is determined by codes of practice and guidance and the regulation of the audit market is undertaken by a third party, currently the Financial Reporting Council. Essentially, councils find themselves operating in what amounts to a suppliers' market and the client's interest is at risk of being ignored unless we act together.

Everyone, even existing suppliers, agrees that the supply side of the market needs to be expanded, which includes encouraging bids from challenger firms. Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd (PSAA), the body nominated by the Government to run the national arrangements, has suggested various ways this could be done, but these initiatives are much more likely to be successful if a large number councils sign up to the national scheme.

It is therefore vital that councils coordinate their efforts to ensure that the client voice is heard loud and clear. The best way of doing this across the country is to sign up to the national arrangement.

To summarise, the same arguments apply as at the time of the last procurement:

A council procuring its own auditor or procuring through a joint arrangement means setting up an Audit Panel with an independent chair to oversee the procurement and running of the contract.

The procurement process is an administrative burden on council staff already struggling for capacity. Contract management is an ongoing burden.

Procuring through the appointing person (PSAA) makes it easier for councils to demonstrate independence of process.

Procuring for yourself provides no obvious benefits:

- The service being procured is defined by statute and by accounting and auditing codes

- Possible suppliers are limited to the small pool of registered firms with accredited Key Audit Partners (KAP).
- Since the last procurement it is now more obvious than ever that we are in a 'suppliers' market' in which the audit firms hold most of the levers.

PSAA has now built up considerable expertise and has been working hard to address the issue that have arisen with the contracts over the last couple of years:

- PSAA has the experience of the first national contract. The Government's selection of PSAA as the appointing person for a second cycle reflects MHCLG's confidence in them as an organisation.
- PSAA has commissioned high quality research to understand the nature of the audit market.
- It has worked very closely with MHCLG to enable the government to consult on changes to the fees setting arrangements to deal better with variations at national and local level, hopefully resulting in more flexible and appropriate Regulations later this year

Councils need to consider their options. we have therefore attached a list of Frequently Asked Questions relating to this issue which we hope will be useful to you in reaching this important decision.

When the LGA set up PSAA in 2015, we did so with the interests of the local government sector in mind. We continue to believe that the national arrangement is the best way for councils to influence a particularly difficult market.

If you have any questions on these issues please contact Alan Finch, Principal Adviser (Finance) (alan.finch@local.gov.uk).

PROCUREMENT OF EXTERNAL AUDIT from financial year 2023/24

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

“Were prices set too low in the current contract?”

It is clear that firms did submit bids that reflected what seemed at the time to be very stable market conditions. Unfortunately, a series of financial collapses in the private sector have since created a very different climate and resulted in a whole series of new regulatory pressures. It is very likely that firms thought they could make savings as a result of the new timetable, essentially finishing the accounts audits by the end of July each year. Of course, that is not what has happened.

The Government opened up the market principally on the argument that costs would reduce, and views were mixed in the sector when the first contract was being let. Some councils wanted more savings and some were worried about reduced standards.

“Has the current contract helped cause these issues?”

Since the current contract is based around the Code of Audit Practice and the local government accounting code, this is unlikely. The first year of the new contract coincided with the introduction of new standards and with the emergence of some difficult audit issues such as the [McCloud judgement](#) (a legal case which affected the valuation of pension liabilities). The second year was affected by COVID-19. This laid bare the lack of capacity in the supplier side of the market and led to considerable delays. It is hard to see how the contract could have pre-empted this, but now we are clearer about the level of uncertainty in the system, the next contract can adjust for it.

“If we let our own contract, could we have more influence over auditors?”

No. The auditors are required to be independent and are bound by the Codes and need to deliver to them in line with the regulator’s expectations or face action under the regulatory framework.

As far as delays in audits is concerned, auditors are required to allocate resources according to risk and councils that procure for themselves will find themselves in the same queue as those within the national arrangement.

“If we let our own contract, can we get the auditors to prioritise our audit over others?”

Very unlikely. Auditors are running at full capacity and have to deploy resources according to their assessment of audit risks in accordance with professional standards. It is very unlikely that auditors could give preference to some clients rather than others even if they wanted to.

“Didn’t we used to get more from our auditors?”

Yes we did. For example, auditors were often prepared to provide training to audit committees on a pro-bono basis. The fact that they used to be with us for most of the year meant officers could develop professional working relationships with auditors and they understood us better, within the boundaries required of their independent status. Auditors no longer have the capacity to do extra work and the light shone on audit independence in other sectors of the economy has reinforced the rules on the way auditors and councils work together.

“Under the national framework we have had to negotiate our own fee variations. Will that continue to be the case?”

Unfortunately, virtually all councils have had to engage in discussions with auditors about fee variations linked to new regulatory requirements and, of course, the challenges of COVID-19. SAA has worked hard with MHCLG to enable the recent consultation on changes to the fee setting regime, and the resulting regulatory change will bring scope for more issues to be settled at a national level in future.

“Can we band together in joint procurements to get most of the benefits of not going it alone?”

We understand that this is lawful. However, joint procurement partners would not be part of PSAA’s efforts on behalf of the sector to increase the number of firms competing in the market, which will therefore be less likely to succeed.

At best, joint procurement spreads the pain of procuring over a larger number of councils and at worst it introduces a new layer of bureaucracy, because someone is going to have to take the lead and bring all the members of the consortium along. It’s not altogether clear to

us why a joint procurement would be better than the national contract, especially as the consortium would then have to manage the contract throughout its life (for example, the implications of changes of audit scope).