



# Audit Charter 2018/2019

## 1. Introduction and Purpose

- 1.1. Internal auditing is an independent and objective assurance and consulting activity. It is guided by a philosophy of adding value to the operations of an organisation. It assists a council in achieving its objectives and ultimately provides assurance to the public by systematically evaluating and improving the effectiveness and efficiency of risk management, control and governance processes.

## 2. Scope

- 2.1. This Charter applies to all clients of the Shared Internal Audit Service (SIAS).

## 3. Statutory Basis of Internal Audit

- 3.1. Local government is statutorily required to have an internal audit function. The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 require that 'a relevant authority must undertake an effective internal audit to evaluate the effectiveness of its risk management, control and governance processes, taking into account public sector internal auditing standards or guidance'.
- 3.2. In addition, a council's Chief Finance Officer has a statutory duty under Section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972 to establish a clear framework for the proper administration of the authority's financial affairs. To fulfil this requirement, the S151 Officer relies, amongst other sources, upon the work of internal audit.

## 4. Role

- 4.1. SIAS' internal audit activity is overseen by each client council's committee charged with fulfilling audit committee responsibilities herewith referred to as the Audit Committee. As part of its oversight role, the Audit Committee is responsible for defining the responsibilities of SIAS via this Charter.
- 4.2. SIAS may undertake additional consultancy activity requested by management. The Head of Assurance will determine such activity on a case by case basis assessing the skills and resources available. Significant additional consultancy

activity not already included in the Internal Audit Plan will only be accepted and carried out following consultation with the Audit Committee.

## **5. Professionalism**

- 5.1. SIAS governs itself by adherence to the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards (PSIAS). These standards include the Definition of Internal Auditing, the Code of Ethics and the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing (IPPF). They set out the fundamental requirements for the professional practice of internal auditing and the evaluation of the effectiveness of an internal audit function's performance.
- 5.2. SIAS also recognises the Mission of Internal Audit as identified within the IPPF, 'To enhance and protect organisational value by providing risk-based and objective assurance, advice and insight' and the Core Principles for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing, which demonstrate an effective internal audit function, achieving internal audit's mission.
- 5.3. SIAS's operations are guided by its operating procedures manual as well as applicable, Chartered Institute of Internal Auditors (CIIA) Position Papers, Practice Advisories and Guides, and relevant council policies and procedures, including compliance with the Bribery Act 2010.
- 5.4. Should non-conformance with the PSIAS be identified, the Head of Assurance will investigate and disclose, in advance if possible, the exact nature of the non-conformance, the reasons for it and, if applicable, its impact on a specific engagement or engagement outcome.

## **6. Authority and Confidentiality**

- 6.1. Internal auditors are authorised full, free, and unrestricted access to any and all of a client's records, physical properties, and personnel as required to carry out an engagement. All client employees are requested to assist SIAS in fulfilling its roles and responsibilities. Information obtained during the course of an engagement is safeguarded and confidentiality respected.
- 6.2. Internal auditors will only use information obtained to complete an engagement. It will not be used in a manner that would be contrary to the law, for personal gain, or detrimental to the legitimate and ethical objectives of the client organisation(s). Internal auditors will disclose all material facts known which if not disclosed could distort a report or conceal unlawful practice.

## **7. Organisation**

- 7.1. The Head of Assurance and their representatives, have free and unrestricted direct access to Senior Management, the Audit Committee, the Chief Executive, the Chair of the Audit Committee and the External Auditor. The Head of

Assurance will communicate with any and all of the above parties at both committee meetings and between meetings as appropriate.

- 7.2. The Chairman of the Audit Committee has free and unrestricted direct access to both, the Head of Internal Audit, and the Council's External Auditor.
- 7.3. The Head of Assurance is line managed by the Director of Resources who approves all decisions regarding the performance evaluation, appointment, or removal of the Head of Assurance, in consultation with the SIAS Board. Each client's Section 151 Officer is asked to contribute to the annual appraisal of the Head of Assurance.

## **8. Stakeholders**

The following groups are defined as stakeholders of SIAS:

- 8.1. The Head of Assurance and the SIAS Audit Manager, both suitably experienced and qualified (CCAB and / or CMIIA), are responsible for:
  - hiring, appraising and developing SIAS staff in accordance with the host authority's HR guidance
  - maintaining up-to-date job descriptions which reflect the roles, responsibilities, skills, qualifications, and attributes required of SIAS staff
  - ensuring that SIAS staff possess or obtain the skills, knowledge and competencies (including ethical practice) needed to effectively perform SIAS engagements
- 8.2. The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the effectiveness of SIAS and holding the Head of Assurance to account for delivery. This is achieved through the approval of the annual audit plan, approval of performance targets set by the SIAS Board and receipt of regular reports.
- 8.3. The Audit Committee is also responsible for the effectiveness of the governance, risk and control environment within the Council, holding operational managers to account for its delivery.
- 8.4. As set out in its Terms of Reference, the Audit Committee provides an annual report to the Executive detailing the Committee's activities through the year. In addition and as required, the Committee ensures that there is appropriate communication of, and involvement in, internal audit matters from the wider publicly elected Member body.
- 8.5. The SIAS Audit Manager is responsible for ensuring that the final version of all Internal Audit reports is circulated to all members of the Audit Committee and that Executive Members receive copies of all reports that pertain to their portfolio.

- 8.6. Senior Management, defined as the Head of Paid Service, Chief Officers and their direct reports, are responsible for helping shape the programme of assurance work. This is achieved through analysis and review of key risks to achieving the Council's objectives and priorities.
- 8.7. The SIAS Board is the governance group charged with monitoring and reviewing the overall operation of SIAS and reporting to the Audit Committee its findings, including:
- resourcing and financial performance
  - operational effectiveness through the monitoring performance indicators
  - the overall strategic direction of the shared service.

## 9. Independence and Objectivity

- 9.1. No element in the organisation should interfere with audit selection, scope, procedures, frequency, timing, or report content. This is necessary to ensure that internal audit maintains the necessary level of independence and objectivity.
- 9.2. As well as being impartial and unbiased, internal auditors will have no direct operational responsibility or authority over any activity audited. They will not implement internal controls, develop procedures, install systems, prepare records, or engage in any other activity that might impair their judgment.
- 9.3. When asked to undertake any additional roles/responsibilities outside internal auditing, the Head of Assurance will highlight to the Audit Committee any potential or perceived impairment to independence and objectivity having regard to the principles contained within the PSIAS Code of Ethics as well as any relevant requirements set out in other professional bodies to which the CAE may belong. The Audit Committee will approve and periodically review any safeguards put in place to limit any impairments to independence and objectivity.
- 9.4. The Head of Assurance will confirm to the Audit Committee, at least annually, the organisational independence of SIAS.

## 10. Conflicts of Interest

- 10.1. Internal auditors will exhibit clear professional objectivity when gathering, evaluating, and communicating engagement information. When forming judgments, they will make a balanced assessment of all relevant circumstances and not be influenced by their own interests or the views and interests of others.
- 10.2. Each auditor will comply with the ethical requirements of his/her professional body and proactively declare any potential conflict of interest, whether actual or apparent, prior to the start of an engagement.

- 10.3. All auditors sign an annual declaration of interest to ensure that the allocation of work avoids conflict of interest. Auditors who undertake consultancy work or are new to the team will be prohibited from auditing in those areas where they have worked in the past year. Audits are rotated within the team to avoid over-familiarity and complacency.
- 10.4. SIAS procures an arrangement with an external partner to provide additional internal audit days on request. The external partner will be used to deliver engagements as directed by the Head of Assurance in particular providing advice and assistance where SIAS staff lack the required skills or knowledge.
- 10.5. In the event of a real or apparent impairment of independence or objectivity, (acceptance of gifts, hospitality, inducements or other benefits) the Head of Assurance will investigate and report on the matter to appropriate parties.

## **11. Responsibility and Scope**

- 11.1. The scope of SIAS encompasses, but is not limited to, the examination and evaluation of the adequacy and effectiveness of the organisation's governance, risk management, and internal control processes (as they relate to the organisation's priorities and objectives) and the promotion of appropriate ethics and values.
- 11.2. Internal control and risk management objectives considered by internal audit extend to the organisation's entire control and risk management environment and include:
- consistency of operations or programs with established objectives and goals, and effective performance
  - effectiveness and efficiency of governance, operations and employment of resources
  - compliance with significant policies, plans, procedures, laws, and regulations
  - design, reliability and integrity of management and financial information processes, including the means to identify, measure, classify, and report such information
  - safeguarding of assets
- 11.3. SIAS is well placed to provide advice and support on emerging risks and controls and will, if requested, deliver consulting and advisory services or evaluate specific operations.
- 11.4. SIAS is responsible for reporting to the Audit Committee and senior management, significant risk exposures (including those to fraud addressed in conjunction with the Shared Anti-Fraud Service), control and governance issues and other matters that emerge from an engagement.

- 11.5. Engagements are allocated to (an) internal auditor(s) with the appropriate skills, experience and competence. The auditor is then responsible for carrying out the work in accordance with the SIAS Operating Procedures Manual, and must consider the relevant elements of internal control, the needs and expectations of clients, the extent of work required to meet the engagement's objectives, its cost effectiveness, and the probability of significant error or non-compliance.

## **12. Role in Anti-Fraud**

- 12.1. The SIAS work programme, designed in consultation with Senior Management, the Audit Committee and, where applicable, the Shared Anti-Fraud Service, seeks to help deter fraud and corruption.
- 12.2. In conjunction with the Shared Anti-Fraud Service SIAS shares information with relevant partners to increase the likelihood of detecting fraudulent activity and reducing the risk of fraud to all.
- 12.3. The Head of Assurance should be notified of all suspected or detected fraud, corruption or impropriety so that the impact upon control arrangements can be evaluated.

## **13. Internal Audit Plan**

- 13.1. Following discussion with appropriate senior management, the Head of Assurance will submit a risk based plan to the Audit Committee for review and approval. This will occur at least annually. The plan sets out the engagements agreed by Operational Directorate Boards and subsequently the Section 151 Officer and Senior Management Board and demonstrates the priorities of both SIAS (the need to produce an annual internal audit opinion) and those of the organisation. Also included will be any relevant declarations of interest.
- 13.2. The plan will be accompanied by details of the risk assessment approach used and will take into account the organisation's assurance framework. Also shown will be the timing of an engagement, its budget in days, details of any contingency for new or changed risks, time for planning and reporting and a contribution to the development of SIAS.
- 13.3. The plan will be subject to regular review in year, and may be modified in response to changes in the organisation's business, risks, operations, programmes, systems and controls. All significant changes to the approved internal audit plan will be communicated in the quarterly update reports.

## **14. Reporting and Monitoring**

- 14.1. A draft written Terms of Reference will be prepared and issued to appropriate personnel at the start of an engagement. It will cover the intended objectives, scope and reporting mechanism and will be agreed with the client. Changes to the terms of reference during the course of the engagement may occur and will be agreed following consultation with the client.

- 14.2. A report will be issued to management on completion of an engagement. It will include a reasoned opinion, details of the time period and scope within which it was prepared, management's responses to specific risk prioritised findings and recommendations made and a timescale within which corrective action will be / has been taken. If recommended action is not to be taken, an explanation for this will also be included.
- 14.3. SIAS will follow-up the implementation of agreed recommendations in line with the protocol at each client. As appropriate, the outcomes of this work will be reported to the audit committee and may be used to inform the risk-based planning of future audit work. Should follow-up activity identify any significant error or omission, this will be communicated by the Head of Assurance to all relevant parties. A revised internal audit opinion may be issued on the basis of follow-up activity.
- 14.4. In consultation with senior management, the Head of Assurance will consider, on a risk-basis, any request made by external stakeholders for sight of an internal audit report.
- 14.5. Quarterly update reports to the Audit Committee will detail the results of each engagement, including significant risk exposures and control issues. In addition, an annual report will be produced giving an opinion on the overall control, governance, and risk management environment (and any other issues judged relevant to the preparation of the Annual Governance Statement) with a summary of the work that supports the opinion. The Head of Assurance will also make a statement of conformance with PSIAS, and detail the nature and reasons for any impairments, qualifications or restrictions in scope for which the Committee should seek reassurances from management.
15. Periodic Assessment
- 15.1. PSIAS require the Head of Assurance and the SIAS Board to make arrangements for an independent review of the effectiveness of internal audit undertaken by a suitably knowledgeable, qualified and competent individual or organisation. This should occur at least every five years.
- 15.2. The Head of Assurance will ensure that continuous efforts are made to improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and quality of SIAS. These will include the Quality Assurance and Improvement Programme, client feedback, appraisals and shared learning with the external audit partner as well as coaching, supervision, and documented review.
- 15.3. A single review will be carried out to provide assurance to all SIAS partners with the outcomes included in the partner's Annual Report.
16. Review of the Audit Charter

- 16.1. The Head of Assurance will review this charter annually and will present, to the first audit committee meeting of each financial year, any changes for approval.
- 16.2. The Head of Assurance reviewed this Audit Charter in April 2018. It will next be reviewed in April 2019.

**Glossary of Terms**

Audit Committee	The governance group charged with independent assurance of the adequacy of the risk management framework, the internal control environment and the integrity of financial reporting.
Management	Operational officers of the Council responsible for creating corporate policy and organising, planning, controlling, and directing resources in order to achieve the objectives of that policy. Senior management is defined as the Head of Paid Service, Chief Officers and their direct reports.
The SIAS Board	The Board that comprises officer representatives from the client authorities and that is responsible for the governance of the SIAS partnership
The Audit Plan	The programme of risk based work carried out by the Shared Internal Audit Service on behalf of its clients
The Public Sector Internal Audit Standards	These standards, which are based on the mandatory elements of the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA) International Professional Practices Framework (IPPF), are intended to promote further improvement in the professionalism, quality, consistency and effectiveness of internal audit across the public sector. They reaffirm the importance of robust, independent and objective internal audit arrangements to provide stakeholders with the key assurances they need to support them both in managing and overseeing the organisation and in producing the annual governance statement.

**Note:**

For readability, the term 'internal audit activity' as used in the PSIAS guidance has been replaced with 'SIAS' in this Charter.