

Internal Audit Charter

Introduction

The Public Sector Internal Audit Standards require the Council to have an Internal Audit Charter that must be approved by Senior Management and the Audit Committee (or its equivalent). The Charter defines the purpose, authority and responsibility of Internal Audit. It also sets out the nature of the Chief Audit Executive's¹ functional relationship with the board² as well as the rights of access to records, personnel and physical properties relevant to internal audit engagements.

Purpose of Internal Audit

The Chartered Institute of Internal Auditors defines internal audit as follows:

“Internal auditing is an independent, objective assurance and consulting designed to add value and improve an organisation's operations of the Council. It helps an organisation accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of the Council's risk management, control, and governance processes.”

Statutory Basis of Internal Audit

Within local government there is a statutory requirement for an internal audit function. The 2003 Accounts and Audit Regulations (as amended by the 2006, 2009 and 2011 Regulations) require that a local authority 'must undertake an adequate and effective internal audit of its accounting records and of its system of internal control in accordance with the proper practices in relation to internal control'.

In addition, the Council's Chief Finance Officer (the Head of Finance) has a statutory duty under Section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972 to make arrangements for the proper administration of the authority's financial affairs. This assumes, amongst other duties, provision of an effective internal audit function. The S151 Officer relies, amongst other sources, upon the work of internal audit in reviewing the operation of systems of internal control and financial management.

Role

Internal Audit's responsibilities are defined by the Finance and Audit Scrutiny Committee, via this Charter, as part of their oversight role. Internal audit activity is approved and overseen by the Finance and Audit Scrutiny Committee.

¹ This is the generic title used in the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards to describe the head of internal audit at an organisation. At WDC this officer is the Audit and Risk Manager.

² In the Council's case this is held to be the Finance and Audit Scrutiny Committee

Internal Audit may undertake consultancy activity (additional work requested by management) where it has the necessary skills and resources to do this, and this will be determined by the Audit and Risk Manager on a case by case basis.

Professionalism

Internal Audit complies with the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards. This mandatory guidance constitutes principles of the fundamental requirements for the professional practice of internal auditing and for evaluating the effectiveness of Internal Audit's performance.

In addition, Internal Audit will adhere to the Council's relevant policies and procedures as well as its own operating procedures set out in its Internal Audit Manual.

Authority

Internal Audit, with strict accountability for confidentiality and safeguarding records and information, has full and unrestricted access to all of the organisation's records, physical properties, and personnel pertinent to carrying out any engagement. All employees are required to assist Internal Audit in fulfilling its roles and responsibilities.

Internal Audit also has free and unrestricted access to the Finance and Audit Scrutiny Committee and senior management.

Organisation

Internal Audit has direct access to senior management, the Finance and Audit Scrutiny Committee, the Chief Executive and the Leader of the Council. The Section 151 Officer and the Finance and Audit Scrutiny Committee will jointly agree the level of internal audit resource to be deployed at the Council. The Audit and Risk Manager will communicate and interact directly with the senior management and the Finance and Audit Scrutiny Committee.

For line management purposes, the Audit and Risk Manager will report to the post of Head of Finance at Warwick District Council. The Chief Executive will approve all decisions regarding the performance evaluation of the Audit and Risk Manager as part of the Council's Performance Management Framework.

For the purposes of the internal auditing function, the following groups are defined:

Finance and Audit Scrutiny Committee

The Finance and Audit Scrutiny Committee is responsible for overseeing the effectiveness of the internal audit function, and holding the Audit and Risk Manager to account for delivery, through the receipt of regular reports and updates. The Finance and Audit Scrutiny Committee is responsible for the effectiveness of the governance, risk and control

environment within the Council, holding managers to account for delivery.

Senior Management

Senior management is responsible for helping to shape the programme of assurance work through analysis and review of key risks. Senior management is responsible for responding to reports issued by Internal Audit and for implementing recommendations within agreed timescales.

Independence and Objectivity

Internal Audit will remain free from interference by any element in the organisation, including matters of audit selection, scope, procedures, frequency, timing, or report content to permit maintenance of a necessary independent and objective mental attitude.

Internal auditors will have no direct operational responsibility or authority over any of the activities audited. Accordingly, they will not implement internal controls, develop procedures, install systems, prepare records, or engage in any other activity that may impair their judgement.

The Audit and Risk Manager will confirm to the Finance and Audit Scrutiny Committee, at least annually, the organisational independence of Internal Audit.

Conflicts of Interest

Internal auditors must exhibit the highest level of professional objectivity in gathering, evaluating, and communicating information about the activity or process being examined. Internal auditors must make a balanced assessment of all the relevant circumstances and not be unduly influenced by their own interests or by others when forming judgements.

In addition to the ethical requirements of the various professional bodies, each auditor is required to declare proactively any potential 'conflict of interest' prior to the commencement of each audit assignment.

All auditors are required to sign an annual declaration of interest to ensure that the allocation of audit work avoids conflict of interest. Auditors who undertake any consultancy work will be prohibited from auditing those areas. Audits are rotated within the team to avoid over-familiarity and complacency.

Responsibility and Scope

The scope of internal auditing 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 in relation to the organisation's defined goals and objectives. Internal control objectives considered by internal audit extend to the entire control environment of the organisation and include:

- Consistency of operations with established objectives and goals

- Effectiveness and efficiency of operations and employment of resources
- Compliance with significant policies, plans, procedures, laws, and regulations
- Reliability and integrity of management and financial information processes, including the means to identify, measure, classify, and report such information
- Safeguarding of assets

Internal Audit is responsible for evaluating all processes ('audit universe') of the organisation including governance processes and risk management processes. It also assists the Finance and Audit Scrutiny Committee in evaluating the quality of performance of external auditors and ensuring a proper degree of coordination with internal audit is maintained.

Due to its detailed knowledge and understanding of risks and controls, internal audit is well placed to provide advice and support on emerging risks and issues. As a result, internal audit may perform consulting and advisory services as appropriate for the organisation. It may also evaluate specific operations at the request of the Finance and Audit Scrutiny Committee and senior management, as appropriate.

Based on its activity, internal audit is responsible for reporting significant risk exposures and control issues identified to the Finance and Audit Scrutiny Committee and to senior management, including fraud risks, governance issues, and other matters requested by these bodies. This can include the results of investigations, whether related to the conduct of staff or otherwise. This ensures Internal Audit plays a key role in providing assurance to the Finance and Audit Scrutiny Committee and senior management on the effectiveness of the entire control environment.

Role in Anti-Fraud

The work programme of Internal Audit is designed, in part, to help deter fraud and corruption. With this in view, Internal Audit bases its planning on regular risk assessment, and works with senior managers and the Finance and Audit Scrutiny Committee in determining its programme of work.

Internal Audit also shares information with relevant partners, including with government via the National Fraud Initiative, to increase the likelihood of detecting fraudulent activity, and of reducing the risk of fraud to all.

The Audit and Risk Manager must be notified immediately of all suspected or detected fraud, corruption or impropriety so that the impact upon control arrangements can be evaluated.

Internal Audit Plan

At least annually, the Audit and Risk Manager will submit to the Finance and Audit Scrutiny Committee an Internal Audit Plan for review and approval. The Internal Audit Plan will include timing as well as budget and resource requirements for the next financial year. The Audit and Risk Manager will

communicate the impact of resource limitations and significant interim changes to senior management and the Finance and Audit Scrutiny Committee.

The Internal Audit Plan will be developed based on a prioritisation of the audit universe using a risk-based methodology and on extensive consultation with stakeholders, including the Council's managers.

Any significant deviation from the approved internal audit plan will be communicated through the periodic activity reporting process.

Reporting and Monitoring

The Audit and Risk Manager will arrange for a written report to be prepared and issued following the conclusion of each internal audit engagement; this will be distributed as appropriate.

The internal audit report will include management's response and corrective action taken or to be taken in regard to the specific findings and recommendations.

Management's response will include a timetable for anticipated completion of action to be taken and an explanation for any corrective action that will not be implemented.

Internal Audit will be responsible for appropriate follow-up on engagement findings and recommendations and will report to the Finance and Audit Scrutiny Committee on the results of this activity.

The Audit and Risk Manager will consider any request from external stakeholders for reports on the results of internal audit activity, in consultation with senior management.

The Audit and Risk Manager will arrange for quarterly update reports to the Finance and Audit Scrutiny Committee to advise on the results of each internal audit engagement, and provide an annual report to the Finance and Audit Scrutiny Committee giving an opinion on the internal control environment.

Periodic Assessment

In accordance with section 6 of the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2011, Internal Audit will make arrangements for the conduct of a review of the effectiveness of internal audit.

The review is designed to ensure that the opinion given in the Annual Report of the Audit and Risk Manager may be relied upon as a key source of evidence in the Annual Governance Statement.

Review of the Audit Charter

This Charter will be subject to annual review by the Audit and Risk Manager and

any changes presented to Finance and Audit Scrutiny Finance and Audit Scrutiny Committee for approval at the first Finance and Audit Scrutiny Committee meeting in each financial year.