



Internal Audit Charter

Subject to annual review by Head of Internal Audit
Reported to the Audit Committee: October 2021

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Introduction

This Charter sets out the purpose, authority and responsibility of the Council's Internal Audit function, in accordance with the UK Public Sector Internal Audit Standards (the Standards) and the CIPFA Local Government Application Note.

The Charter will be reviewed annually and presented to the Audit Committee for approval.

Service Objective

The key objective for Internal Audit is to complete sufficient work in order to enable it to provide an independent and objective annual opinion on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Council's governance processes, risk management and internal controls established to enable it to achieve its planned outcomes.

This includes the Council's working arrangements with partners, contractors and third parties.

In doing this, Internal Audit aims to:

- deliver a high quality, cost effective service in line with best practice and professional standards
- work constructively with management to support new developments and major change programmes
- be pragmatic and proportionate with its recommendations, having regard not just to risk, but also the cost of controls
- be flexible and responsive to the needs of the organisation in all its work
- help promote an anti-fraud and corruption culture within the organisation.

Responsibilities

Internal Audit is '*an independent, objective assurance and consulting activity designed to add value and improve an organisation's operations. It helps an organisation accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes*'¹.

In a local authority, internal audit:

- provides independent and objective assurance to the organisation, its Members and the Corporate Management Team regarding the design and operation of its risk management, control and governance processes
- assists the Executive Director (Finance and Resources) in discharging his responsibilities under S151 of the Local Government Act 1972, relating to the proper administration of the Council's financial affairs.

It is management's responsibility to:

- establish and maintain appropriate governance arrangements and internal control systems

¹ Institute of Internal Auditors

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- ensure that resources are properly applied, risks appropriately managed and outcomes achieved.

Statutory Role

Internal Audit is a statutory service in the context of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and its supporting Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, which state in Part 2, Internal Control, Section 5, 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.

Any officer or member of a relevant authority must, if required to do so for the purposes of the internal audit:

- *make available such documents and records*
- *supply such information and explanation*

as are considered necessary by those conducting the internal audit.”

This is reinforced by the Standards (1000 Purpose, Authority and Responsibility) which require that Internal Audit be provided with *access to records, personnel and physical properties relevant to the performance of engagements.*

Internal Audit operates under the Chief Financial Officer's statutory authority to visit any Council land or premises should this be required.

This statutory framework is supported by the Council's Financial Regulations.

Independence and Accountability

Internal Auditors must conform to the Standards, Code of Ethics as well as those relating to any professional body they are members of. The Code of Ethics includes two essential components ie.:

- principles that are relevant to the profession and practices of internal auditing
- rules of Conduct that describe behaviour norms expected of internal auditors.

These are defined in more detail in the Strategy but cover Integrity, Objectivity, Confidentiality and Competency.

Internal Audit will remain sufficiently independent of the activities that it audits to enable auditors to perform their duties in a way that allows them to make impartial and effective professional judgements and recommendations.

Internal auditors **should** have no operational responsibilities. Where the Head of Internal Audit is responsible for other services, arrangements are in place to ensure that any:

- internal audit work in these areas, is subject to appropriate independent review
- conflicts of interest are avoided.

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Internal Audit determines its priorities in consultation with 'Those Charged with Governance'. The Head of Internal Audit has direct access to and freedom to report in his own name and without fear of favour to, all officers and Members and particularly 'Those Charged with Governance' including the Chief Executive and Chair of the Audit Committee. This independence is further safeguarded by ensuring that the Head of Internal Audit's annual appraisal / performance review is not inappropriately influenced by those subject to audit. This is achieved by ensuring that both the Chief Executive and the Chair of Audit Committee contribute to this performance review. The Head of Internal Audit must confirm to the Audit Committee, at least annually, on the organisational independence of the service.

Internal Audit may also provide advisory and related client service activities, the nature and scope of which are agreed with the Council. They are intended to add value and improve an organisation's risk management, control and governance processes, examples of which include counselling, advice, facilitation and training. In such circumstances, appropriate arrangements will be put in place to safeguard the independence of Internal Audit.

Accountability for the response to the advice and recommendations of Internal Audit lies with management, who either accept and implement the advice or formally reject it.

All Internal Audit staff are required to make an annual declaration of interest to ensure that auditors' objectivity is not impaired and that any potential conflicts of interest are appropriately managed.

When co-ordinating activities internal audit may seek to rely on the work of other assurance and consulting service providers. A consistent approach is adopted for the basis of reliance and internal audit will consider the competence, objectivity and due professional care of the assurance and consulting service providers. Due regard will be given to understanding of the scope, objectives and results of the work provided by other providers of assurance and consulting services. Where reliance is placed upon the work of others, internal audit remains responsible for ensuring adequate support for conclusions and opinions reached by the internal audit activity.

Internal Audit Scope

The scope of Internal Audit includes the entire control environment and therefore all of the Council's operations, resources, services and responsibilities in relation to other bodies. In order to identify audit coverage, activities are prioritised based on risk, using a combination of Internal Audit and management risk assessments (including those set out within Council's risk registers). Extensive consultation also takes place with key stakeholders.

The framework used for evaluating the Council's governance, risk management and control arrangements (as required by the Standards) is set out in the supporting Strategy.

If circumstances arise whereby assurances are to be provided to parties outside the Council, the nature of and approach to be adopted to providing them will be discussed with relevant senior management.

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The Head of Internal Audit can consider accepting proposed consulting engagements (should resources allow), based on their potential to improve the management of risks, add value and improve the organisation's operations. Accepted engagements must also be included in the Audit Plan.

Reporting Lines and Relationships

Responsibility for ensuring that statutory internal audit arrangements are in place has been delegated to the Executive Director (Finance & Resources) (Section 151 Officer) who is a member of the Corporate Management Team. These arrangements form a key element of the Council's corporate governance framework.

Therefore the Executive Director (Finance & Resources) discharges the administrative responsibilities for managing the internal audit service whilst it reports functionally to the Audit Committee. Details of the functional role of the Audit Committee in this respect are set out in its Terms of Reference (including its annual work programme).

In discharging this function role, the Audit Committee receives reports that cover the results of internal audit activity and details of Internal Audit performance, including progress on delivering the Audit Plan.

In addition, Internal Audit provides an annual report and opinion to senior management and the Audit Committee on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Council's system of internal control including its risk management, control and governance arrangements.

The Head of Internal Audit also:

- has regular briefings individually with the Chief Executive, Executive Directors and other Directors and Heads of Service
- attends the Council's Good Governance Group which includes the Section 151 Officer and Monitoring Officer and reports to the Head of Paid Service.

Further details of how internal audit works with key officers, management and Members are set out in the Strategy, (Appendix 2) and the How We Will Work With You Statement (Appendix 2c).

No information or reports concerning audit work undertaken on behalf of the Council will be released to anyone not working for the Council, without its permission.

Internal Audit Standards

There is a statutory requirement for Internal Audit to work in accordance with the 'proper audit practices'. These 'proper audit practices' are in effect the 'UK Public Sector Internal Audit Standards' (the Standards) as defined by the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA) in conjunction with the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA), which are based upon the International Professional Practices Framework (IPPF). These Standards have been adopted by the Council's Internal Audit Service.

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Therefore its Mission (as set out in the IPPF) is '*to enhance and protect organisational value by providing risk-based and objective assurance, advice and insight*'. In delivering this, the service commits to operating in accordance with the IPPF's core principles, which requires that it:

- demonstrates integrity
- demonstrates competence and due professional care
- is objective and free from undue influence (independent)
- aligns with the strategies, objectives and risks of the organisation
- is appropriately positioned and adequately resourced
- demonstrates quality and continuous improvement
- communicates effectively
- provides risk-based assurance
- is insightful, proactive and future-focused
- promotes organisational improvement.

With regard to the application of these Standards only, the Council's Audit Committee takes the role of the 'board' and Corporate Management Team, that of 'senior management'.

In accordance with the Standards, Internal Audit is subject to a quality assurance and improvement regime. This consists of an annual self assessment of the service against the Standards, on-going performance monitoring of individual reviews and an external assessment at least every five years by a suitably qualified, independent assessor. The results of all of this activity are reported to the Corporate Management Team and the Audit Committee, along with details of any instances of non-conformance. Where non-conformance is considered significant, this will also be included within the Council's Annual Governance Statement.

The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 require local authorities to produce an Annual Governance Statement in accordance with proper practices. CIPFA's Delivering Good Governance guidance has been given 'proper practice' status by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government for this purpose. Therefore, the Head of Internal Audit aims to comply with the CIPFA Statement on The Role of the Head of Internal Audit in Public Service Organisations 2019, wherever possible, as required by the guidance.

Internal Audit Resources

It is a requirement that Internal Audit must be appropriately staffed in terms of numbers, grades, qualification levels and experience, having regard to its objectives and to professional standards. Internal Auditors need to be properly trained to fulfil their responsibilities and maintain their professional competence through an appropriate on-going development programme.

The Head of Internal Audit is responsible for appointing the staff of the Internal Audit Service and will ensure that appointments are made in order to achieve the appropriate mix of qualifications, experience and audit skills.

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In addition to in-house audit staff, the Head of Internal Audit may engage the use of external resources where it is considered appropriate, including the use of specialist providers.

The Head of Internal Audit is responsible for ensuring that the resources of the Internal Audit Service are sufficient to meet its responsibilities and achieve its objectives. If a situation arose whereby she / he concluded that resources were insufficient, he must formally report this to the Executive Director (Finance & Resources) and, if the position is not resolved, to the Audit Committee.

The Internal Audit budget is reported to Cabinet and Full Council for approval annually as part of the overall Council budget.

Fraud and Corruption

Managing the risk of fraud and corruption is the responsibility of management, not Internal Audit. Internal Audit will, however, be alert in all its work to risks and exposures that could allow fraud or corruption to occur.

The Council's Counter Fraud & Investigation Team (the Team) will investigate allegations of fraud and corruption in line with the Council's Counter Fraud, Bribery and Corruption Policy and Strategy. The Head of Internal Audit is managing the Team and will ensure that the Internal Audit Service work collaboratively with the Team where necessary, to ensure system or process weaknesses identified during investigations are addressed.

The Head of Internal Audit must also be informed of all suspected or detected cases of fraud, corruption, bribery or impropriety in order to consider the adequacy of the relevant controls, and evaluate the implication of fraud and corruption for the annual opinion on the control environment.