



## City and County of Swansea

# Internal Audit Charter 2023/24

### 1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Public Sector Internal Audit Standards (PSIAS) came into force on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013 and replaced the CIPFA Code of Practice for Internal Audit in Local Government.
- 1.2 The PSIAS were adopted by the Relevant Internal Audit Standard Setters which is made up of 7 organisations including CIPFA and the Welsh Government.
- 1.3 The PSIAS were developed by CIPFA and the Chartered Institute of Internal Auditors (CIIA) and are mandatory for all providers of internal audit services in the public sector.
- 1.4 The PSIAS consist of the following:
  - Mission of Internal Audit.
  - Definition of Internal Audit.
  - Core Principles for the Professional Practice of Internal Audit
  - Code of Ethics.
  - International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing.
- 1.5 One of the requirements of the PSIAS is that each internal audit provider must have an Internal Audit Charter which is a formal document that:
  - Defines the purpose, authority and responsibility for internal audit.
  - Establishes the internal audit activity's position within the organisation.
  - Authorises access to records, personnel and physical assets.
  - Defines the scope of internal audit activities.
  - Defines the nature of assurance and consulting activities.
- 1.6 The Internal Audit Charter must be reviewed periodically by the Chief Auditor and presented to the Corporate Management Team and the Governance and Audit Committee for approval. Responsibility for the final approval of the Internal Audit Charter resides with the Governance and Audit Committee.

## 2. Definition of Internal Audit

2.1 The statutory nature of Internal Audit is established by the following legislation:

- Section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972 which states that local authorities are required to make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and shall ensure that one of its officers has responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In the City and County of Swansea, this is the responsibility of the Section 151 & Chief Finance Officer.
- The Accounts and Audit (Wales) Regulations 2014 state that '*a larger relevant body shall maintain an adequate and effective system of internal audit of its accounting records and of its system of internal control*'. The 2014 Regulations also say that '*a larger relevant body must, at least once a year, conduct a review of the effectiveness of its internal audit*'.

2.2 Against this statutory background, the PSIAS provides the following definition of internal audit:

- '*Internal auditing 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 the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes*'.

2.3 The Mission of Internal Audit articulates what internal audit aspires to accomplish within an organisation. This Mission, as outlined in the latest version of the Standards is as follows:

*'To enhance and protect organisational value by providing risk-based and objective assurance, advice and insight'*.

2.4 The Core Principles for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing articulate internal audit effectiveness. For an internal audit function to be considered effective, all of the Principles should be present and operating effectively. The Standards state that failure to achieve any of the Principles would imply that an internal audit activity was not as effective as it could be in achieving internal audit's mission. The Core Principles are listed in Appendix A.

2.5 The PSIAS also includes a Code of Ethics which all internal audit staff are required to comply with. The principles which underpin the Code of Ethics are integrity, objectivity, confidentiality and competency. All audit staff are required to complete annual declarations to confirm that they

comply with the Code of Ethics. Further details on the Code of Ethics can be found in Appendix B.

- 2.6 Internal auditors are also expected to adhere to the requirements of any professional body that they are members of as well as the Council's Officers' Code of Conduct.
- 2.7 A number of generic terms are used throughout the PSIAS which must be defined in the Internal Audit Charter. The terms and how they are interpreted in the City and County of Swansea are shown in the following table:

<b>PSIAS</b>	<b>City &amp; County Swansea</b>
Chief Audit Executive	Chief Auditor
Senior Management	Corporate Management Team
Board	Governance and Audit Committee

### **3. Role and Function of Internal Audit**

- 3.1 A professional, independent and objective internal audit service is one of the key elements of good governance in local government with the foundation of an effective internal audit service being evidenced by compliance with the required standards and proper practices.
- 3.2 Internal Audit is an assurance function that primarily provides an independent and objective opinion to the Council on the control environment comprising risk management, internal control and governance by evaluating its effectiveness in achieving the Council's objectives.
- 3.3 Internal Audit objectively examines, evaluates and reports on the adequacy of the control environment as a contribution to the proper, economic, efficient and effective use of resources.
- 3.4 It is management's responsibility to establish and maintain a sound control environment including risk management, internal control processes, accounting records and governance arrangements.
- 3.5 It is Internal Audit's role to review the established systems and advise management whether suitable arrangements are in place and are operating effectively. It is particularly important that the work of Internal Audit adds value to the services under review.
- 3.6 Internal Audit will work with management to improve the control environment and assist the Council in achieving its objectives.
- 3.7 The role undertaken by Internal Audit and the annual opinion on the control environment provided by the Chief Auditor which also informs the Council's Annual Governance Statement provides a vital assurance

function over the Council's activities. This also assists in ensuring the Council's Governance and Audit Committee discharges its responsibilities in line with the Committee's Statement of Purpose which can be found in Appendix C.

#### **4. Scope of Internal Audit**

- 4.1 The definition of Internal Audit established by the PSIAS covers the control environment of the Council as a whole.
- 4.2 This means that the scope of Internal Audit similarly covers the Council's operations as a whole and is not limited to the review of financial systems.
- 4.3 Financial Procedure Rule 12 – Internal Audit states that the Chief Auditor will maintain an adequate and effective internal audit service and provides authority to:
  - Enter at all reasonable times on any Council premises or land.
  - Have access to, and removal if necessary into custody of, all records, documents and correspondence relating to any financial or other transaction of the Council.
  - Require and receive such explanations as are necessary concerning any matter under examination.
  - Require any employee of the Council to produce on demand cash, stores or any other Council property under his/her control.

#### **5 Independence of Internal Audit**

- 5.1 It is essential that Internal Audit is independent of the services it reviews and reports upon. Internal Audit must be seen to be independent and all staff must be free of any restrictions which prevent them acting in an independent and objective manner.
- 5.2 The Internal Audit Section is part of the Finance Directorate reporting to the Director of Finance & Section 151 Officer.
- 5.3 The Chief Auditor has no other management responsibilities which restrict the independence of Internal Audit.
- 5.4 The Chief Auditor also has unrestricted access to the Chief Executive, Directors, Chief Officers and Heads of Service and may report to any level of management as considered necessary. Regular meetings are also held with the Council's external auditor.
- 5.5 The Chief Auditor reports functionally to the Governance and Audit Committee in his own name and has unrestricted access to the Chair of the Audit Committee and elected members. The Chief Auditor or a senior

representative from the Internal Audit team attends all Governance and Audit Committee meetings and contributes to the agenda.

- 5.6 All Internal Audit staff are required to declare any possible conflicts of interest, of whatever kind, which may impair their ability to demonstrate an impartial, unbiased and objective approach to their work on an annual basis. Staff are also required to declare any potential conflicts of interest as they arise during the year. The declarations are considered by the Chief Auditor and the Principal Auditor when allocating work to individual Auditors and Senior Auditors to ensure any potential conflicts of interest are appropriately managed.

## **6 Consultancy Role of Internal Audit**

- 6.1 In addition to the assurance function provided by Internal Audit, there are also occasions where it may also provide a consultancy or advisory role e.g. providing training or advice on controls for systems under development.
- 6.2 On such occasions, Internal Audit is providing advice and guidance and is not giving assurance. Where this occurs, Internal Audit always retains the right to review the service at a later date and make further recommendations.
- 6.3 Should a request be received for consultancy work of a significant nature which is not included in the annual plan, the work will not be accepted if it will restrict the ability to complete the required assurance work and deliver the annual internal audit opinion. The Chief Auditor will also ensure that the Governance and Audit Committee is notified of any requests for significant consultancy work prior to accepting them.

## **7 Fraud, Bribery and Corruption Role of Internal Audit**

- 7.1 The establishment of systems and controls to prevent fraud, bribery and corruption is the responsibility of management.
- 7.2 Internal Audit will be aware of the risk of loss by fraud, bribery or corruption in all audit reviews undertaken and will report any exposure to the risk of loss.
- 7.3 Financial Procedure Rule 12 – Internal Audit requires any responsible officer who suspects financial irregularity to inform the Director of Finance immediately and to provide facilities for investigation in accordance with the Council's Anti-Fraud and Corruption Policy.
- 7.4 The details of any suspected or detected frauds will be considered when preparing the risk based Internal Audit Plan and will also inform the Chief Auditor's annual internal audit opinion.

- 7.5 The Council established a Corporate Fraud function with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> June 2015 based in the Internal Audit Section.
- 7.6 The Corporate Fraud function is responsible for raising the profile of fraud awareness and promoting an anti-fraud and corruption culture across the Council. Where appropriate the Corporate Fraud Investigators undertake or assist management in the investigation of suspected cases of fraud, corruption or bribery.

## **8 Internal Audit Resources**

- 8.1 Internal Audit should be appropriately resourced to meet its objectives in terms of the number of staff, grades, qualifications, personal attributes and experience.
- 8.2 The PSIAS require the Chief Auditor to be professionally qualified and suitably experienced. The Chief Auditor must be a full member of a CCAB accounting body or a member of the Institute of Internal Auditors.
- 8.3 Risk assessment methodology is used to identify the level of audit coverage required to provide the annual internal audit opinion on the control environment.
- 8.4 A risk based annual Internal Audit Plan is produced which matches the required audit coverage to the available resources. The plan is approved by the Corporate Management Team and the Governance and Audit Committee. The Chief Auditor is required to bring to the attention of the Committee the potential consequences of any shortfall in resources which may impact on the provision of the annual opinion.
- 8.5 The annual plan will be constantly reviewed during the year in response to any changes e.g. vacancies, new risks, frauds and special investigations.
- 8.6 Quarterly reports showing progress made against the annual plan will be presented to the Director of Finance & Section 151 Officer and the Governance and Audit Committee.

## **9 Quality Assurance and Improvement Programme**

- 9.1 To ensure compliance with the PSIAS, the Chief Auditor must put in place a Quality Assurance and Improvement Programme (QAIP).
- 9.2 The QAIP must include both internal and external assessments of Internal Audit.
- 9.3 The internal assessment includes the ongoing supervision and review of work produced by Internal Audit staff as well as performance against targets and client feedback for each audit completed.

- 9.4 A periodic, internal self-assessment must also be undertaken to confirm compliance with the PSIAS. The results of the internal self-assessment are reported to the Director of Finance & Section 151 Officer and the Governance and Audit Committee as part of the Internal Audit Annual Report.
- 9.5 The PSIAS also require an external assessment at least once every 5 years. The external assessment may either be a full assessment by a suitably qualified external assessor or a self-assessment with independent external validation.
- 9.6 The results of the QAIP must be included in the Chief Auditor's annual report to the Governance and Audit Committee. The report must highlight any areas of non-conformance with any significant areas of non-conformance being included in the Annual Governance Statement.
- 9.7 Further details of the QAIP can be found in Appendix D.

**Appendices:** Appendix A – Core Principles of Internal Audit  
Appendix B – Code of Ethics  
Appendix C – Amended Audit Committee Terms of Reference  
Appendix D – QAIP

## **Core Principles for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing**

The Core Principles, taken as a whole, articulate internal audit effectiveness. For an internal audit function to be considered effective, all Principles should be present and operating effectively. How an internal auditor, as well as an internal audit activity, demonstrates achievement of the Core Principles may be quite different from organisation to organisation, but failure to achieve any of the Principles would imply that an internal audit activity was not as effective as it could be in achieving internal audit's mission *'to enhance and protect organisational value by providing risk-based and objective assurance, advice and insight'*.

### **The Core Principles are:**

1. Demonstrates integrity.
2. Demonstrates competence and due professional care.
3. Is objective and free from undue influence (independent).
4. Aligns with the strategies, objectives, and risks of the organisation.
5. Is appropriately positioned and adequately resourced.
6. Demonstrates quality and continuous improvement.
7. Communicates effectively.
8. Provides risk-based assurance.
9. Is insightful, proactive, and future-focused.
10. Promotes organisational improvement.



## Code of Ethics

### **Public sector requirement**

Internal auditors in UK public sector organisations (as set out in the Applicability section) must conform to the Code of Ethics as set out below. If individual internal auditors have membership of another professional body then he or she must also comply with the relevant requirements of that organisation

The purpose of the Institute's Code of ethics is to promote an ethical culture in the profession of internal auditing. A code of ethics is necessary and appropriate for the profession of internal auditing, founded as it is on the trust placed in its objective assurance about risk management, control and governance.

The Institute's code of ethics extends beyond the definition of internal auditing to include two essential components:

### **Components**

1. Principles that are relevant to the profession and practice of internal auditing
2. Rules of Conduct that describe behaviour norms expected of internal auditors. These rules are an aid to interpreting the Principles into practical applications and are intended to guide the ethical conduct of internal auditors

The Code of Ethics provides guidance to internal auditors serving others. 'Internal auditors' refers to Institute members and those who provide internal auditing services within the definition of internal auditing.

### **Applicability and Enforcement**

This Code of Ethics applies to both individuals and entities that provide internal auditing services. For Institute members, breaches of the Code of Ethics will be evaluated and administered according to The Institute's Disciplinary Procedures. The fact that a particular conduct is not mentioned in the Rules of Conduct does not prevent it from being unacceptable or discreditable and therefore, the member liable for disciplinary action.

### **Public sector interpretation**

The 'Institute' here refers to the IIA. Disciplinary procedures of other professional bodies and employing organisations may apply to breaches of this Code of Ethics

# **1. Integrity**

## **Principle**

The integrity of internal auditors establishes trust and thus provides the basis for reliance on their judgement

## **Rules of Conduct**

Internal auditors:

- 1.1 Shall perform their work with honesty, diligence and responsibility
- 1.2 Shall observe the law and make disclosures expected by the law and the profession
- 1.3 Shall not knowingly be a party to any illegal activity, or engage in acts that are discreditable to the profession of internal auditing or to the organisation
- 1.4 Shall respect and contribute to the legitimate and ethical objectives of the organisation.

# **2. Objectivity**

## **Principle**

Internal auditors exhibit the highest level of professional objectivity in gathering, evaluating and communicating information about the activity or process being examined

Internal auditors make a balanced assessment of all the relevant circumstances and are not unduly influenced by their own interests or by others in forming judgements.

## **Rules of Conduct**

Internal auditors:

- 2.1 Shall not participate in any activity or relationship that may impair or be presumed to impair their unbiased assessment. This participation includes those activities or relationships that may be in conflict with the interests of the organisation.
- 2.2 Shall not accept anything that may impair or be presumed to impair their professional judgement.
- 2.3 Shall disclose all material facts known to them that, if not disclosed, may distort the reporting of activities under review

### **3. Confidentiality**

#### **Principle**

Internal auditors respect the value and ownership of information they receive and do not disclose information without appropriate authority unless there is a legal or professional obligation to do so

#### **Rules of Conduct**

Internal auditors:

- 3.1 Shall be prudent in the use and protection of information acquired in the course of their duties
- 3.2 Shall not use information for any personal gain or in any manner that would be contrary to the law or detrimental to the legitimate and ethical objectives of the organisation.

### **4. Competency**

#### **Principle**

Internal auditors apply the knowledge, skills and experience needed in the performance of internal auditing services.

#### **Rules of Conduct**

Internal auditors:

- 4.1 Shall engage only in those services for which they have the necessary knowledge, skills and experience.
- 4.2 Shall perform internal auditing services in accordance with the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing
- 4.3 Shall continually improve their proficiency and effectiveness and quality of their services

#### **Public sector requirement**

Internal auditors who work in the public sector must also have regard to the Committee on Standards of Public Life's *Seven Principles of Public Life*, further information on which can be found at [www.public-standards.gov.uk](http://www.public-standards.gov.uk)

## **The 7 Principles of Public Life (10 Principles in Wales)**

### **1. Selflessness**

Holders of public office should act solely in terms of the public interest. They must never use their position to improperly confer an advantage on, or to avoid a disadvantage for, themselves or to improperly confer an advantage or disadvantage on others.

### **2. Integrity and propriety**

Holders of public office must avoid placing themselves under any obligation to people or organisations that might try inappropriately to influence them in their work. They should not act or take decisions in order to gain financial or other material benefits for themselves, their family, or their friends. They must declare and resolve any interests and relationships.

Holders of public office must not put themselves in a position where their integrity is called into question by any financial or other obligation to individuals or organisations that might seek to influence them in the performance of their duties. Members must on all occasions avoid the appearance of such behaviour.

### **3. Objectivity**

Holders of public office should act and take decisions in an open and transparent manner. Information should not be withheld from the public unless there are clear and lawful reasons for so doing.

### **4. Accountability**

Holders of public office are accountable to the public for their decisions and actions and must submit themselves to the scrutiny necessary to ensure this.

### **5. Openness**

Holders of public office should act and take decisions in an open and transparent manner. Information should not be withheld from the public unless there are clear and lawful reasons for so doing.

### **6. Honesty**

Holders of public office should be truthful. They must declare any private interests relevant to their public duties and take steps to resolve any conflict in a way that protects the public interest.

### **7. Leadership**

Holders of public office should exhibit these principles in their own behaviour. They should actively promote and robustly support the principles and be willing to challenge poor behaviour wherever it occurs.

*In Wales the seven 'Nolan Principles' are supplemented with three additional principles, which are:*

## **8. Duty to uphold the Law**

Holders of public office must act to uphold the law and act on all occasions in accordance with the trust that the public has placed in them.

## **9. Stewardship**

In discharging their duties and responsibilities holders of public office must ensure that their Authority's resources are used both lawfully and prudently.

## **10. Equality and respect**

Holders of public office must carry out their duties and responsibilities with due regard to the need to promote equality of opportunity for all people, regardless of their gender, race, disability, sexual orientation, age or religion, and show respect and consideration for others