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Chartered Institute of  
Internal Auditors

# External Quality Assessment (EQA)

Report for:

## Southern Internal Audit Partnership



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approved reviewers for  
The Chartered Institute of Internal Auditors  
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[www.iaa.org.uk/eqa](http://www.iaa.org.uk/eqa)



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## 1.1 Background and Scope

The internal audit service provided by Southern Internal Audit Partnership (SIAP) delivers internal audit services to one strategic Partner (Hampshire County Council), 17 key stakeholder partners (including county, district, borough and city councils, police, fire and rescue and related bodies) and 10 external clients.

The Head of Partnership (supported by the Assistant Head) and two Deputy Heads fulfil the Chief Internal Auditor (CIA) roles for their respective client portfolios. They report functionally to Audit Committees in the partner and client organisations. In addition, the Head of Partnership reports strategically to the Key Stakeholder Board.

SIAP seeks to bring together the professional discipline of internal audit across partnering organisations, pooling expertise and enabling a flexible, responsive and resilient service to our partner and client portfolio. To help achieve this, SIAP follows the IIA's Mission for internal auditing and the International Professional Practices Framework (IPPF) and the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards (PSIAS).

The Chartered Institute of Internal Auditors previously undertook an external quality assessment (EQA) of SIAP in 2015. We are delighted that SIAP commissioned us to undertake this current EQA once again.

Our review included a thorough validation of the SIAP's self-assessment, a significant number of interviews with key stakeholders across the partner and client organisations, SIAP team members, as well as an extensive customer survey.

Given the pandemic, we conducted this EQA remotely.

## 1.2 Key Achievements

SIAP is an established and effective internal audit service, valued by key stakeholders in its partner and client organisations.

The governance framework over SIAP is mature, with a well-established Key Stakeholder Board and Audit Committee oversight, regular meetings, reporting and performance monitoring.

A very experienced Head of Partnership leads the SIAP team, supported by three senior managers. Engagement with key stakeholders is regular and effective, with the Head of Partnership viewed as a trusted, independent and respected leader.

SIAP team members have diverse professional backgrounds, qualifications, experience and skills, making them a flexible and effective service. They can tackle a wide range of assurance, consulting and investigatory challenges. The team also contains IT audit and counter fraud specialists. The Head of Partnership could procure additional external support if needed through a budget for co-sourcing. SIAP operates a matrix management approach to team operation and deployment.

Our stakeholder survey results were also positive. Individual comments were very supportive, with very few areas for improvement identified. We also received positive responses to our questions from the key stakeholders we interviewed. Individuals particularly welcomed the SIAP team's overall professionalism, objectivity, engagement, planning and reporting. Suggested areas for improvement were minimal.

The team's Audit Charter is comprehensive, up to date and supported by an appropriate internal audit methodology. The team have developed and delivered annual risk-based audit plans for each of their clients and are moving to a more flexible quarterly

approach. Key stakeholders are actively engaged in the design of these plans. The SIAP team document progress and the Head of Partnership and senior colleagues report on this at regular Audit Committee meetings.

SIAP managers actively monitor performance, the Head of Partnership measures and reports on a small number of KPIs, and a thorough, documented Quality Assurance and Improvement Programme is in place. The team make good use of MKI audit management software. They are also making progress on implementing a more data analytics-driven approach to some internal audit engagements but acknowledge that they need to undertake more work in this area.

We believe that the supporting operational SIAP team processes, documentation and associated templates are fit for purpose. SIAP managers have detailed these in a variety of key documents.

Our file reviews showed appropriate compliance with the team's methodology and evidence of appropriate scope, objectives, testing, evidence, supervision and review.

### 1.3 EQA Assessment Conclusion

We are pleased to report that the SIAP team meet each of the Standards, as well as the Definition, Core Principles and the Code of Ethics, which form the mandatory elements of the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards (PSIAS) and the Institute of Internal Auditors' International Professional Practices Framework (IPPF), the globally recognised standard for quality in Internal Auditing.

To summarise, we are delighted to report that the SIAP team are excellent in their:

- Reflection of the Standards
- Focus on performance, risk and adding value
- Quality Assurance and Improvement Programme

We believe that the SIAP team are good in their:

- Operating with efficiency
- Coordinating and maximising assurance

In conclusion, this is an excellent result and the Head of Partnership and SIAP team should be justifiably proud of their service, its approach, working practices and how key stakeholders' value it.

It is therefore appropriate for the function to say in reports and other literature 'Conducted in Conformance with the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing'.

### 1.4 Conformance Opinion

The mandatory elements of the IPPF include the Definition of Internal Auditing, Code of Ethics, Core Principles and International Standards.

There are 64 fundamental principles to achieve with 118 points of recommended practice. We assess against the principles.

It is our view that the Southern Internal Audit Partnership conforms to all 64 of these principles. This is summarised in the table below.

Summary of Conformance	Standards	Generally Conforms	Partially Conforms	Does not conform	Not relevant	Total
Definition of IA and Code of Ethics	Rules of conduct	12				12
Purpose	1000 - 1130	8				8
Proficiency and Due Professional Care (People)	1200 - 1230	4				4
Quality Assurance and Improvement Programme	1300 - 1322	7				7
Managing the Internal Audit Activity	2000 - 2130	12				12
Performance and Delivery	2200 - 2600	21				21
<b>Total</b>		<b>64</b>				<b>64</b>

As a result, we make no formal recommendations for improvement.

We have also reviewed SIAP conformance with the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards (PSIAS) and Local Government Application Note (LGAN). We are pleased to report that SIAP conform with all relevant, associated elements.

The Chartered Institute regards conformance to the IPPF as the foundation for effective internal audit practice. However, our EQA reviews also seek feedback from key stakeholders and we benchmark each function against the diversity of professional practice seen on our EQA reviews and other interviews with heads of internal audit, summarised in an internal audit maturity matrix.

We then interpret our findings into suggestions for further development based upon the wide range of guidance published by the Chartered Institute.

It is our aim to offer advice and a degree of challenge to help internal audit activities continue their journey towards best practice and excellence.

In the following pages we present this advice in three formats:

- A SWOT analysis to recognise the accomplishments of the team and to highlight potential threats and opportunities for development. [\(See 2.1\)](#)
- A matrix describing the key criteria of effective internal audit, highlighting the level SIAP has achieved and the potential for further development, recognising that effective internal audit goes further than purely conformance with internal auditing standards. [\(See 2.2\)](#)
- A series of improvement opportunities and suggestions which the internal audit team could use as a basis for an action plan. [\(See 2.3\)](#)

## 2.1 SWOT Analysis

### What works well (Strengths)

- An experienced, diverse and professional team, with a broad mix of qualifications, backgrounds and specialisms, including IT and counter fraud
- The Head of Partnership is well-respected, independent, confident and knowledgeable
- Move to quarterly planning demonstrates greater agility and responsiveness to a volatile, changing environment
- Very positive staff and stakeholder survey results
- The 'added value' section in the internal audit reports usefully highlights good practice and improvement opportunities
- Training and Development Plan developed, particularly in response to recruitment and expansion. Well-received training sessions delivered at the start of the pandemic
- SIAP governance is clearly documented (Charters, Plans, Audit Methodology and flowcharts, the QAIP etc.) and the audit methodology, including action follow up, works well
- Client relationship management - effective relationships with key stakeholders, both councillors and officers
- Stakeholders value the sharing of best practice and emerging issues across the sector and between organisations

### What could be done better (Weaknesses)

- Lengthy elapsed time for some internal audit engagements

### What could deliver further value (Opportunities)

- Virtual/remote working 'lessons learned' and implementation, coupled with a more agile-focused mindset
- Progressing the implementation of enhanced data analytics would enable more comprehensive testing and reliable, insightful conclusions and reporting
- MKI Upgrades likely to enhance functionality and improve the internal audit methodology and working practices, potentially including automated action tracking and reviewer sign off
- Further emphasis on assurance mapping, coupled with placing reliance on assurance providers in the second line
- Continue with the ongoing development of quarterly planning enabling new business areas, emerging areas of risk and changing business processes are adequately
- Increasing visibility and awareness of SIAP by an appropriate presence on each partner website and/or intranet site
- Increased sharing of lessons, benchmarking and good practice would demonstrate further added value
- The Staff Survey highlighted some desire for improved intra-team communications and better celebration of success. Communication of successes from internal audit engagements could be motivational and help embed lessons and good practices across the wider SIAP service
- Rotating managers more frequently between clients can ensure fresh perspectives and help avoid over-familiarity

### What could stand in your way (Threats)

- Partner and client funding cuts would threaten internal audit delivery, resourcing, resilience and the ability of the Head of SIAP to provide evidence-based annual opinions
- Client data quality may limit the opportunity to benefit from enhanced data analytics
- Second line functions may need to mature more fully. Unless this happens, the SIAP team will be unable to place further reliance on them, or coordinate their work more effectively, with them
- Excessive staff turnover and unfilled vacancies, could threaten service delivery
- A potential second wave of COVID could impact service delivery - not everything can be audited remotely - and threaten the ability of the CIA to deliver an annual opinion



## 2.2 Internal Audit Maturity Matrix

Assessment	IIA standards	Focus on performance, risk and adding value.	Coordination and maximising assurance	Operating with efficiency	Quality Assurance and Improvement Programme
Excellent	Outstanding reflection of the IIA standards, in terms of logic, flow and spirit. Generally Conforms in all areas.	IA alignment to the organisation's objectives, risks and change. IA has a high profile, is listened to and is respected for its assessment, advice and insight.	IA is fully independent and is recognised by all as the 3rd line. The work of assurance providers is coordinated with IA reviewing reliability of.	Assignments are project managed to time and budget using tools/techniques for delivery. IA reports are clear, concise and produced promptly.	Ongoing efforts by IA team to enhance quality through continuous improvement. QA&IP plan is shared with, and approved by, AC.
Good	The IIA Standards are fully integrated into the methodology – mainly Generally Conforms.	Clear links between IA engagement objectives to risks and critical success factors, with some acknowledgement of the value-added dimension.	Coordination is planned at a high-level around key risks. IA has established formal relationships with regular review of reliability.	Audit engagements are controlled and reviewed while in progress. Reporting is refined regularly, linking opinions to key risks.	Quality is regarded highly, includes lessons learnt, scorecard measures and customer feedback with results shared with AC.
Satisfactory	Most of the IIA Standards are found in the methodology, with scope to increase conformance from Partially to Generally Conform in some areas.	Methodology requires the purpose of IA engagements to be linked to objectives and risks. IA provides advice and is involved in change, but criteria and role require clarity.	The 3 lines model is regarded as important. Planning of coordination is active and IA has developed better working relationships with some review of reliability.	Methodology recognises the need to manage engagement efficiency and timeliness, but further consistency is needed. Reports are informative and valued.	Clear evidence of timely QA in assignments with learning points and coaching. Customer feedback is evident. Wider QA&IP may need formalising.
Needs improvement	Gaps in the methodology with a combination of Non-conformances and Partial Conformances to the IIA Standards.	Some connections to the organisation's objectives and risks, but IA engagements are mainly cyclical and prone to change at management request.	The need to coordinate assurance is recognised but progress is slow. Some informal coordination occurs but reviewing reliability may be resisted.	Multiple guides that are slightly out of date and form a consistent and coherent whole. Engagements go beyond deadline and a number are deferred.	QC not consistently embedded across the function. QA is limited / late or does not address root causes.
Poor	No reference to the IIA Standards, with significant levels of non-conformance.	No relationship between IA engagements and the organisation's objectives, risks and performance. Many audits are ad hoc.	IA performs its role in an isolated way. There is a feeling of audit overload, with confusion about what various auditors do.	Lack of a defined methodology with inconsistent results. Reports are usually late with little perceived value.	No evidence of ownership of quality by the IA team.

### 2.3 Improvement Opportunities

This section of the report details additional feedback and observations which, if addressed, could strengthen the impact of Internal Audit. These observations are not conformance points but support Internal Audit's ongoing development.

These suggestions do not require a response; they will not form part of any subsequent follow up if undertaken.

#### Opportunity A

Elapsed time on internal audit engagements - there is a long, elapsed time from start to finish for some of the engagements carried out across the partner organisations. There is no single reason for this, but SIAP economy, efficiency and effectiveness would be improved if elapsed time was reduced. The Head of Partnership and the SMT have recognised this as an area for improvement and will explore more agile ways of working and assess good practices employed across the SIAP team to help reduce this.

*Suggestion: We believe that the Head of Partnership and the SMT could usefully revisit SIAP engagement delivery to better assess the root causes of delays, and pilot solutions. Potential solutions may certainly include employing a more agile 'site audit' approach and mindset on some engagements, deploying task-based teams on specific engagements (rather than solo personnel), closer engagement with the audit client to ensure availability for short duration intense engagements, or undertaking additional identical audits using the same team members across several partner organisations, to increase pace and efficiency. We support the intention to focus on improving this area.*

#### Opportunity B

Data Analytics - the SIAP team have begun to employ data analytics in relevant assurance engagements but have been hampered by poor quality data in some areas to date. The Head of Partnership and the SMT want to expand the use of data analytics and recognise the benefits this will bring the service.

*Suggestion: We believe that the Head of Partnership and the SMT should consider how best to increase and embed the use of data analytics more rapidly across SIAP to enhance the depth and breadth of assurances provided. Some leading internal audit teams have moved to a methodology position of having to justify why data analytics should not be employed on an engagement. The expectation is that use of data analytics is the default position for every engagement. Other internal audit teams have developed a strategy covering a roadmap to roll out and embed a data analytics capability and mindset over a three-year horizon.*

#### Opportunity C

Audit Management Software - The SIAP team are currently awaiting further enhancements to their MKI software application.

*Suggestion: We believe that team efficiency could be further enhanced if they requested an upgrade to the way in which evidencing management review of audit work occurs, perhaps through working paper 'date stamp' functionality. We found the current review process to be cumbersome and time-consuming. Additionally, to further ongoing initiatives to automate the action tracking process, seek to enable the system to automatically email action owners at regular intervals. This would also enhance team efficiency and reduce the need for manual intervention.*

### Opportunity D

Remote working and the future - what the internal audit working environment of the future will look like is unclear. The extent to which a mixed economy of office and remote working is here to stay is uncertain. However, the SIAP team have responded well to pandemic-driven changes, and a comment in the recent staff survey highlights that “in terms of flexible working, the strategy is being completed collaboratively in consultation with staff”. Whatever happens, pressure on the SIAP’s key stakeholders, managers and staff is likely to increase, available time will decrease and this may challenge aspects of the internal audit process and relationships.

*Suggestion: We believe that the Head of Partnership and the SMT could usefully undertake a lessons learned review of what has worked well over the last six months, where improvements are required, what the key ‘ways of working’ learning points are and how the SIAP approach, ethos and methodology may need to adapt to ensure continued stakeholder buy-in, effective relations, the acceptance of the need for internal audit engagements and the timely implementation of any ensuing actions, in a changed and challenging environment.*

### Opportunity E

Coordination and reliance on other assurance providers - further emphasis on assurance mapping, coupled with placing reliance on assurance providers in the second line (where it is right to do so) may increase the effectiveness of assurances to senior management and the audit committee(s).

*Suggestion: We believe that the Head of Partnership should continue to develop a robust, reliable and value-adding approach to assurance mapping and reliance, to enhance efficiency and effectiveness.*

### Opportunity F

Periodic Planning - the move to a more flexible and responsive quarterly planning, engagement allocation and delivery model is a welcome development and appropriate for the current volatile and changing environment.

*Suggestion: We support the Head of Partnership in continuing to ensure that new business teams, innovative or revised services, emerging areas of risk and changing partner and client governance, strategies and delivery models are adequately covered in the SIAP risk assessment and reflected in these quarterly internal audit plans. This will help ensure the team remain insightful, proactive, and future-focused, providing professional assurance over new and emerging areas of organisational risk. Continued oversight of evolving areas of internal audit practice from research, networking and professional events will assist this approach.*

The following rating scale has been used in this report:

<b>Generally Conforms (GC)</b>	<p>The reviewer has concluded that the relevant structures, policies, and procedures of the activity, as well as the processes by which they are applied, comply with the requirements of the individual Standard or element of the Code of Ethics in all material respects. For the sections and major categories, this means that there is general conformance to a majority of the individual Standards or elements of the Code of Ethics, and at least partial conformance to the others, within the section/category. There may be significant opportunities for improvement, but these must not represent situations where the activity has not implemented the Standards or the Code of Ethics, has not applied them effectively, or has not achieved their stated objectives. As indicated above, general conformance does not require complete/perfect conformance, the ideal situation, successful practice, etc.</p>
<b>Partially Conforms (PC)</b>	<p>The reviewer has concluded that the activity is making good-faith efforts to comply with the requirements of the individual Standard or element of the Code of Ethics, section, or major category, but falls short of achieving some major objectives. These will usually represent significant opportunities for improvement in effectively applying the Standards or Code of Ethics and/or achieving their objectives. Some deficiencies may be beyond the control of the activity and may result in recommendations to senior management or the board of the organisation.</p>
<b>Does Not Conform (DNC)</b>	<p>The reviewer has concluded that the activity is not aware of, is not making good-faith efforts to comply with, or is failing to achieve many/all of the objectives of the individual Standard or element of the Code of Ethics, section, or major category. These deficiencies will usually have a significant negative impact on the activity's effectiveness and its potential to add value to the organisation. They may also represent significant opportunities for improvement, including actions by senior management or the board.</p>

Often, the most difficult evaluation is the distinction between general and partial. It is a judgement call keeping in mind the definition of general conformance above. The reviewer must determine if basic conformance exists. The existence of opportunities for improvement, better alternatives, or other successful practices does not reduce a "generally conforms" rating

### Stakeholder Interviews

We interviewed the following individuals as part of the review. We also sent out stakeholder surveys to 38 senior managers and Audit Committee members across the partner organisations. We are pleased to have received 19 completed survey responses from the 38 requests. We have shared the anonymised survey results with the Head of Partnership.

Stakeholders	Title / position	Internal Audit team	Title / position
Cllr Nigel Dennis	Chair Regulation, Audit and Accounts Committee, West Sussex County Council	Neil Pitman	Head of Partnership
Gill Kneller	Chief Executive, Havant Borough Council and East Hampshire District Council	Karen Shaw	Deputy Head of SIAP
Cllr Margot Power	Chair Audit Committee, Winchester City Council	Nat Jerams	Assistant Head of SIAP
Katharine Eberhart	Director Finance and Support Services, West Sussex County Council	Ant Harvey	Deputy Head of SIAP
Melvyn Neate	Chair, Hampshire Joint Audit Committee	Abbas Alimohamed	Auditor
Nick Gray	Deputy Chief Executive and S151 Officer, Mole Valley District Council	Chris Benn	Senior Auditor
Cllr Allan O'Sullivan	Chair Audit Committee, New Forest District Council	Bev Davies	Audit Manager
Carolyn Williamson	Director of Resources and Deputy Chief Executive (S151), Hampshire County Council		
Paul Burden	Chair, Sussex Joint Audit Committee		

Lydia Morrison	S151 Officer, Havant Borough Council and East Hampshire District Council
John Coughlan	Chief Executive, Hampshire County Council
Cllr Keith Evans	Chair Audit Committee, Hampshire County Council
Richard Croucher	Chief Finance Officer, Hampshire Constabulary and Deputy Chief Finance Officer Hampshire Fire and Rescue Authority
Pat Main	S151 Officer, Reigate and Banstead Borough Council
Bob Jackson	Chief Executive, New Forest District Council
Elaine Jackson	Acting Chief Executive, Tandridge District Council
Cllr Briggs	Chair of Governance, Audit and Finance Board, Havant Borough Council
Lisa Kirkman	Strategic Director Resources, Winchester City Council

### Acknowledgement

We would like to thank the SIAP team for their time, assistance and support during this review and all those who took part in the review for their co-operation together with their open and honest views.

### Feedback from stakeholder interviews and surveys

#### *Working with the business*

“The service is very proactive and accessible. They keep me regularly informed of progress and any issues they have”. Stakeholder Survey feedback.

“The SIAP team have a very good relationship with the senior management team - this makes life so much easier when issues arise”. Stakeholder interview.

“The team are proactive and responsive”. Stakeholder interview.

“Those being audited feel that SIAP are undertaking the audit ‘with’ them not ‘to’ them”. Stakeholder interview.

#### *Communication*

“Their reports are about right – clear, straightforward and an appropriate length”. Stakeholder interview.

“The team are exceptionally professional, and sensitive, and have developed confidence in the staff, which ensures the accuracy of the audit is underpinned”. Stakeholder Survey feedback.

“They deliver good, professional presentations to the Executive Board”. Stakeholder interview.

“It is very apparent in Audit Committee meetings that Neil is a very independent voice”. Stakeholder interview.

“SIAP engagement reports are short, sharp and to the point”. Stakeholder interview.

“The SIAP lead is knowledgeable, experienced and briefs the committee clearly and constructively”. Stakeholder interview.

### *Internal audit plans and coverage*

“We collectively put together the programme of internal audits and it’s a really useful management tool for us”. Stakeholder interview.

“If we have any cause for alarm, they are very responsive and will do deep dives where necessary”. Stakeholder interview.

“We get sufficient input to internal audit plans and certainly have the opportunity to ask for work”. Stakeholder interview.

“The Audit Committee is fully consulted in developing the plan and has good sight of its evolution and delivery through regular progress reports”. Stakeholder interview.

#### *Value*

“We genuinely value the service.” Stakeholder interview.

“I like the fact that they see what is happening in other organisations and share what other local authorities are doing.” Stakeholder interview.

“The staff are all very professional, approachable and are always looking for solutions to issues they come across. This gives me confidence”. Stakeholder Survey feedback.

“The SIAP team work well. I’m very happy. They represent value for money and deliver a good service.” Stakeholder interview.

“I can honestly say SIAP are the best Internal Audit provider I have ever come across.” Stakeholder interview.

“I am happy that the team do try to focus on providing added value at all times”. Stakeholder Survey feedback.



Disclaimer: This review was undertaken in September 2020 by John Chesshire, Bethan Jones and Liz Sandwith on behalf of the Chartered Institute of Internal Auditors. This report provides management and the SIAP Audit Committees with information about Internal Audit as of that date. Future changes in environmental factors and actions taken to address recommendations may have an impact upon the operation of Internal Audit in a manner that this report cannot anticipate.

Considerable professional judgment is involved in evaluating. Accordingly, it should be recognised that others could draw different conclusions. We have not re-performed the work of Internal Audit or aimed to verify their conclusions. This report is provided on the basis that it is for your information only and that it will not be quoted or referred to, in whole or part, without the prior written consent of the Chartered Institute of Internal Auditors.

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