

## Central Government Audit Service Ministry of Finance



## Internal Audit Strategic Planning

# Best Practices from The Netherlands

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Annual Conference for Internal Auditors - CHU Croatia



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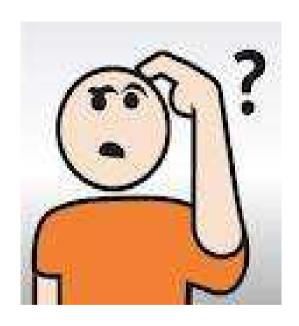


Annual Planning Process

- Risk Analysis
- Using the Work of Other Internal Auditors
- Reporting Findings and Recommendations

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Don't hesitate to ask questions!



## Role and Task of CGAS (1/2)

- > Central Government Audit Services (CGAS) performs the internal audit function at Dutch State level
- > CGAS audits the ministries (including agencies, inspectorates, etc.) at State level, no local government bodies
- > Role and task are described in Government Accounting Act
- > Three lines of defence (internal), Court of Audit (external)
- > Decentralised internal audit departments (e.g. agencies)



## Role and Task of CGAS (2/2)

- > Financial and compliance audits (annual audit opinion)
- > Audits on demand (reports for management)
- > Audits for the European Union





## Annual Planning Process (1/2)

- > Summer and autumn: discussions and meetings with management of ministries to identify risks and corresponding audit needs for next year
- ➤ Based on our available resources, we make a proposal for the ministry Audit Committee to set priorities
- > November or December: the Audit Committee approves the ministry audit plan
- > Audit plan is written for highest level of management



## Annual Planning Process (2/2)

> At the same time, we prepare an overall audit plan regarding all the ministries



- > In the overall audit plan we identify risks and topics for the State as a whole (leading to publications)
- > The overall audit plan is discussed in December by the body of highest management representatives of all ministries



## Risk Analysis (1/5)

- ➤ Highest level of risk analysis: identifying risks at organisation level, resulting in setting priorities in the audit plan
- > We describe the audits in the audit plan in general headings
- > This gives flexibility to adapt to actual needs during the year, creates opportunities for lower management to fill in the details and contributes to develop a multi-annual perspective
- ➤ Linkage with audits performed by decentralised internal audit departments and audits performed by the Court of Audit



## Risk Analysis (2/5)

#### > Examples:

- information security
- purchase and procurement procedures
- feasibility or progress of budget cuts
- treasury function
- new established shared service organisations
- integrity
- pressure resulting from rules and regulations
- continuity during transition and transformation processes





## Risk Analysis (3/5)

- > Examples (continued):
  - bench marks
  - governance/control of linked processes (chain management)
  - legislative procedures
  - viability and maintainability of rules and regulations
  - sustainability
  - control risk self assessments (risk awareness)
  - behaviour and culture (soft controls, unwritten rules)
  - policy evaluation



## Risk Analysis (4/5)

> Lower level of risk analysis: identifying operational risks at process level, to be able to plan and perform audits

> Procedures are described in CGAS Audit Manual





## Risk Analysis (5/5)

- > Examples why internal procedures fail to be effective:
  - complexity of rules and regulations
  - lack of competences of executive staff
  - substantial organisational changes
  - IT systems that are out of date or just new
  - third party data that cannot be scrutinised
  - transactions that are beyond normal routine
  - risk that payments are paid to non-rightful claimants
  - risk that registration is not correct, complete or in time





## Using the Work of Other Internal Auditors (1/2)

- > If relevant, the internal auditor can rely on the work done by another internal audit function
- > Assess the other auditor's organisational independence, proficiency and objectives
- > Determine whether the other auditor's work is adequate for the purpose of the audit (scope, nature, timing, extent)



## Using the Work of Other Internal Auditors (2/2)

- > Key: communication: planning, assessing risks, evaluating findings
- > Other possibility: joint audit





## Reporting Findings and Recommendations

- > Escalation model, depending on the seriousness of the item and the follow up given by first level management
- > Discussion in Audit Committee focuses on headlines: what is important in the perspective of the highest level of management?
- > Sharing best practices between ministries





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# Thank you for your attention