



Black Rose Solutions Limited

Note about purpose and scope of Internal Audit and improving councillor oversight.

I would draw your attention to the Practitioners Guide

4.4. It is not the purpose of either internal or external audit to detect or prevent fraud.

4.8. essential competencies to be sought from any internal audit service should include: understanding the role of internal audit in reviewing systems rather than undertaking detailed checks that are more appropriately the responsibility of management.

As your Internal auditor I review and test the systems of control, this will be through examining procedure documents, discussion with staff and examining a selection of transactions, reconciliations, approvals, publications etc.

I examine, test and report on risks based on my understanding of the council's operations, my knowledge of statutory requirements, best practice and issues that have arisen elsewhere – and anything else that my instincts lead me towards. The Practitioners Guide contains a lot of information about this.

This means there is a chance that I will detect errors and frauds, but there can be no guarantee. There is a better chance that I will identify an opportunity to improve your control procedures.

For example - the only way for me to detect that a councillor who has approved an invoice or a reconciliation has not *properly* checked it (perhaps just signed on trust or a brief glance) is if I find a discrepancy. If I do not find a discrepancy, it does not guarantee that it was checked properly – but I have to trust that the signature is in line with the policy.

The best chance of a council detecting errors and frauds is by councillors and staff being vigilant and maintaining an enquiring mind about all financial transactions.

It is never an act of mistrust to ask for clarification or to seek further assurance.

It is too easy to "leave it to the expert" and feel silly for asking. It is essential that enough councillors understand the financial operations of the council and training should be sought if this is not the case.

Some simple examples of things that I check – and could also be checked by councillors (even occasional check of this nature can assist in detecting fraud or error).

Opening/Closing Balances - When reviewing accounts, bank statements, reconciliations, you should check the closing balance on the previous statement matches the opening balance on this one. Check that the balances agree to an official document from the bank, print from the system etc. Check back to an online statement if you have access.

Sequential Numbering - for sales receipts, invoices, cheques – verify that there are no numbers missing from the sequence – if so, seek explanation.

Transaction details – make sure that invoice details match the payment details and the bank statement details. For new/unknown/irregular suppliers also verify the details from a secondary source – website, companies house, VAT number checker etc.