

Code of Practice for the Governance of Internal Audit in UK Local Government – Self Assessment

Requirement	Description	Responsibility	Response	Action
	approach to the EQA will need to take account of the broader arrangements.			
	Where the authority commissions the EQA, the proposals for the scope, method of assessment and assessor should be brought to the audit committee for agreement. For all EQAs covering local government clients, the assessor must use this Code alongside the standards and be familiar with the sector.	Authority	See above – for next review, scope, method and assessor will continue to be brought to P&R Committee for agreement and will include use of the Code.	None.
	The P&R Committee must receive the complete results of the assessment and consider the chief audit executive’s action plan to address any recommendations. Progress should be monitored.	Authority / Internal Audit	The complete results of external assessments are reported to the P&R Committee along with details of any action plans arising.	None.
	Where the P&R Committee does not have delegated authority, the committee should report the overall results of the external quality assessment to those charged with governance.	Authority	See above.	None.

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	To meet the requirements of the regulations (the mandate) for internal audit, the P&R Committee must satisfy itself on the effectiveness of internal audit. They should take into account conformance with the standards, interactions with the committee, performance and feedback from senior management. Their conclusions should be reported to those charged with governance, for example, as part of the P&R Committee’s annual report.	Authority	See above. The P&R Committee regularly receives reports covering internal audit performance and effectiveness and makes enquiries of these throughout the year. Currently unclear, however, as to the extent to which conclusions are reported to those charged with governance.	Review arrangements for P&R Committee’s reporting on its conclusions as to the effectiveness of Internal Audit, possibly as part of the committee’s annual report.
External Quality Assessment (Section 3.4)	On behalf of those charged with governance and the P&R Committee, senior management must ensure that internal audit has an external quality assessment at least once every five years of its conformance against GIAS (UK public sector), including this Code. Senior management and the chief audit executive should discuss the timing of the review and report the options and their recommendation to the P&R Committee.	Authority	Internal Audit is subject to an independent external quality assessment at least once every 5 years, with last review conducted by the Chartered Institute of Internal Auditors, which reported in 2022. Next review therefore due in 2027, the timing and options for which will be agreed with the audit committee.	None.
	Where the authority is the client of an internal audit provider, (shared, partnership or outsourced functions), then agreement on the	Authority	See above – Audit committee will be asked to confirm approach being taken for the next external assessment.	None.

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	long-term viability of the internal audit function must be considered.			
	Where there are temporary resource constraints, senior management must work with the chief audit executive to establish longer-term plans for sustainable internal audit resources.	Authority	Resourcing challenges are managed by the CIA in co-ordination with senior management and the audit committee. Long term strategy is currently focussed on 'growing our own' with appropriate investment in training and development.	None.
Quality (Section 3.3)	Annually, the P&R Committee must review the results of the chief audit executive's assessment of conformance against GIAS (UK public sector), including any action plan.	Authority	An annual self-assessment against professional standards (GIAS) is undertaken by the CIA and reported to the audit committee, along with a summary of any actions arising.	None.
	The P&R Committee must review the chief audit executive's annual report, including the annual conclusion on governance, risk management and control, and internal audit's performance against its objectives. The committee should review in-year updates and make appropriate enquiries if there are concerns about internal audit performance.	Authority	The P&R Committee reviews all outputs from the CIA including annual report and opinion, quarterly progress reports and the strategy and annual audit plan. Appropriate discussions and enquiries take place on all occasions.	None.

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Resources (Section 3.2)	The P&R Committee and senior management must engage with the chief audit executive to review whether internal audit’s financial, human and technological resources are sufficient to meet internal audit’s mandate as set out in the regulations and achieve conformance with GIAS (UK public sector).	Authority	Through regular reporting to P&R Committee throughout the year the CIA will report any issues associated with financial, human or technological resources that may impact on service delivery.	None.
	Where there are concerns about internal audit’s ability to fulfil its mandate or deliver an annual conclusion, the concerns should be formally recorded and reported to those charged with governance.	Authority	See above. This has not occurred, but should it happen, concerns would be escalated through the P&R Committee to those charged with governance.	None
	If resource issues result in a limitation of scope on the annual conclusion, this should also be reported and disclosed in the annual governance statement.	Authority	See above. Should the CIA report on any limitation of scope, this will be included with the annual governance statement and the Annual Report and Opinion.	None.
	Decisions on internal audit resourcing by senior management and those charged with governance must take account of the longer-term risks to the governance and financial sustainability of the authority and internal audit’s role in supporting those objectives. The	Authority	Long term resourcing of the IA function is based on organisational priorities, risks and financial strategies.	None.

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	and implementation of the actions agreed following audits.		conclusion, quality reports and action tracking.	
	The P&R Committee must familiarise itself with the authority’s assurance framework, governance, risk management and internal control arrangements to facilitate its interactions with internal audit.	Authority	The P&R Committee remit includes assurance framework (inc. Annual Governance Statement), governance, risk management and internal control.	None.
	Senior management should update the P&R Committee on significant changes to governance, risk and control arrangements and any concerns they have on assurance. The P&R Committee should have oversight of the annual governance statement before final approval.	Authority	See above. The P&R Committee has oversight of the annual governance statement before approval. The P&R Committee is also updated quarterly through a report on the Corporate Risk Register, highlighting any changes to corporate risks.r	None.
	Where internal audit consider the management of risk or proposed actions in response to audit engagements represent an unacceptable level of risk to the authority, the P&R Committee must review the matter. The committee should make their recommendation to either management or those charged with governance as necessary.	Authority / Internal Audit	Where Internal Audit consider management’s response to risk issues identified through internal audit activity is unacceptable, this will be reported to the P&R Committee for review. No such circumstances have, however, been identified.	None.

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	nominated as the chief audit executive and meets the qualification requirements.		to meet the expectations of the role.	
Audit Committee Interaction (Section 3.1)	The P&R Committee should follow the CIPFA audit committee guidance for the oversight of internal audit.	Authority	An informal review was undertaken with the P&R Committee as part of the committee’s away day.	A formal review of the Authority’s alignment with CIPFA guidance will be included in the annual appointments report to the National Park Authority at which the committee’s terms of reference are agreed
	To ensure there is good interaction between the P&R Committee and internal audit, P&R Committee must agree its work plan with the chief audit executive to ensure there is appropriate coverage of internal audit matters within P&R Committee agendas.	Authority / Internal Audit	Forward plans for the Committee are in place, produced in conjunction with the CIA, and which include appropriate coverage of internal audit matters.	None.
	The P&R Committee workplan should provide for the internal audit mandate and charter, strategy, plans, engagement reporting and the annual conclusion, and quality reports. The committee should also oversee the tracking	Authority / Internal Audit	Forward plans for the P&R Committee includes the internal audit mandate and charter, strategy, plans, engagement reporting, annual	None.

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	including any issues or concerns about independence from the chief audit executive. The chief audit executive must have the right of access to the chair of the audit committee at any time. The P&R Committee can escalate its concerns about internal audit independence to those charged with governance.		the right of access to meet with the chair of P&R Committee where required. Should any issues or concerns arise, arrangements are in place for these to be escalated through regular formal and informal interactions between CIA, the chairs of P&R Committee and the P&R Committee themselves, including within formal Internal Audit progress reporting.	
Qualifications of the Chief Audit Executive (Section 2.2)	Ensuring effective leadership of the internal audit team requires a suitably qualified and experienced chief audit executive. The Application Note: GIAS in the UK public sector sets out the qualifications and competencies expected of the chief audit executive. These must be taken into account by senior management when recruiting to the post.	Authority	The CIA is appointed by Orbis IA who ensure that the postholder is suitably qualified and experienced, in line with GIAS expectations and these requirements are taken into account by senior management when recruiting to the role.	None.
	Where internal audit is fully outsourced, senior management should ensure that an appropriate individual from the provider is	Authority	The nominated Chief Internal Auditor has suitable qualifications and experience	None.

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	independence and performance of internal audit. The impact must be discussed with the chief audit executive and the views of the P&R Committee sought. Where needed, appropriate safeguards must be put in place by senior management to protect the independence of internal audit and support conformance with professional standards.		impact on the independence and performance of Internal Audit.	
	In local government, matters around the appointment, removal, remuneration and performance evaluation of the chief audit executive will be undertaken by senior management, but these arrangements must not be used to undermine the independence of internal audit. The P&R Committee should provide feedback on the proposed job description and the performance evaluation of the chief audit executive should include feedback from the chair of the audit committee. In shared or outsourced arrangements, the P&R Committee should provide feedback on the operation of the contract.	Authority	The P&R Committee consider the effectiveness of the Internal Audit function alongside their review of the Annual Report and Opinion and during their annual effectiveness review at the committee’s annual away day.	None
	The P&R Committee must support internal audit’s independence by reviewing the effectiveness of safeguards at least annually,	Authority	No issues or concerns over Internal Audit independence have arisen and the CIA has	None.

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Organisational Independence (Section 2.1)	<p>On behalf of those charged with governance, senior management needs to establish and safeguard internal audit’s independence. These arrangements must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring internal audit’s access to staff and records, as set out in regulations and the charter, operates freely and without any interference to its scope, performance of engagements or communication of results. • Ensuring that the chief audit executive reports in their own right to the P&R Committee on the work of internal audit. • Providing opportunities for the chief audit executive to meet with the P&R Committee without senior management present. At least one such meeting must be held each year. • Where there are actual or potential impairments to the independence of internal audit, senior management should work with the chief audit executive to remove or minimise them or ensure safeguards are operating effectively. • Recognise that if the chief audit executive has additional roles and responsibilities beyond internal auditing, or if new roles are proposed, it could impact on the 	Authority	<p>Internal Audit access to staff and records covered within the Standard Financial Procedures.</p> <p>The Chief Internal Auditor reports in their own right to P&R Committee on the work of Internal Audit.</p> <p>Both the Chief Internal Auditor and the audit committee have the ability to meet in private at any time without senior management present. This is an option available when needed.</p> <p>No actual or potential impairments to the independence of internal audit exist or have been experienced.</p> <p>The Chief Internal Auditor currently has no additional roles or responsibilities that</p>	As above.

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	<p>necessary profile to fulfil the function’s mandate;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where internal audit is delivered through a partnership arrangement, there is a nominated Chief Internal Auditor and client responsibility lies with a member of senior management; The organisational position of the Chief Internal Auditor should be supported by direct reporting to the audit committee. 		<p>members of SLT where needed.</p> <p>A nominated Chief Internal Audit has been formally appointed.</p> <p>The Chief Internal Auditor has a direct reporting line to the P&R Committee.</p>	
	<p>The P&R Committee can also demonstrate its support for internal audit by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enquiring of senior management and the Chief Internal Auditor about any restrictions on the internal audit’s scope, access, authority or resources that limit its ability to carry out its responsibilities effectively. Considering the audit plan or planning scope and formally approving or recommending approval. Meeting at least annually with the Chief Internal Auditor in sessions without senior management present. 	Authority	<p>The P&R Committee has the ability to, and do, enquire as to any restrictions on internal audit activities.</p> <p>Audit Strategies and Plans are approved by the P&R Committee on an annual basis. Whilst arrangements exist to enable the Chief Internal Auditor to meet with P&R Committee without senior management present, this will be formalised in a regular, annual meeting.</p>	<p>An annual meeting between P&R Committee and the Chief Internal Auditor without the presence of senior management will be facilitated.</p>

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Internal Audit Charter (Section 1.2)	The chief audit executive has a responsibility to prepare a charter that conforms with GIAS (UK public sector). When reviewing the charter, the P&R Committee should be satisfied that it covers the governance arrangements for internal audit. It must include the mandate derived from the regulations, plus any additional agreed mandate, and include internal audit’s reporting line to the audit committee. The charter should include the administrative reporting arrangements for internal audit and the chief audit executive.	Internal Audit	Internal Audit Charter has been updated to reflect new GIAS, including governance arrangements for internal audit. Specific reference to mandate from regulations already covered.	None.
Support for Internal Audit (Section 1.3)	Internal audit’s activities require access to and support from senior management, the P&R Committee and those charged with governance. Support allows internal audit to apply their mandate and charter in practice and meet expectations.	Authority	Internal Audit has regular access to senior management, the P&R Committee those charged with governance, and as necessary the Authority’s external auditor.	None.
	Support including putting in place the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The direct reporting line of the Chief Internal Auditor is not lower than a member of the senior management team and has access to all members of the team; • The Chief Internal Auditor should be a senior manager, providing them with the 	Authority	As a partnership arrangement, the Chief Internal Auditor (CIA) is employed by B&HCC but nominally reports to the Head of Finance and Corporate Services. The Chief Internal Auditor has access to all other	None.

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Authority Compliance (Section 4)	The authority should explain how it complies with the Code in its annual governance statement. CIPFA published its “Delivering Good Governance in Local Government: Addendum” in May 2025. Conformance with both the Code and GIAS in the UK public sector feature in the Addendum as part of the core arrangements authorities should have in place. Effective arrangements for the governance of internal audit, as well as effective internal audit, are vital parts of an authority’s governance arrangements.	Authority	This is a new requirement and will therefore be included in future AGS.	Management to ensure that 2025/26 Annual Governance Statement includes specific reference to organisational compliance with Code of Practice for the Governance of Internal Audit in UK Local Government.
Internal Audit Mandate (Section 1.1)	In local government in the UK, internal audit’s authority comes from the statutory requirement within the Accounts & Audit Regulations [England] 2015.	Internal Audit	Reference to the Accounts & Audit Regulations [England] 2015 contained within IA Charter and Annual Audit Plan, both of which are approved annually by senior management and P&R Committee.	None.
	In addition to internal audit’s mandate from regulations, each body may agree a wider statement of internal audit’s authority.	Authority	Internal Audit’s mandate is further set out within local Standard Financial Procedures.	None.