



Chapter 50 - Internal Audit

Chapter, Topic	Title	Page Number
50.10	Introduction	69
50.20	Internal Audit Basics	71



Topic 10 Introduction

Chapter, Topic, Section	Title	Effective Date	Page Number
40.50.100	Overview		63
40.50.110	Principles		63

50.10.100 Overview

This chapter provides guidance to agency heads, managers, internal auditors, and all other employees at agencies required or electing to establish and operate an office of internal audit.

The authority for these policies is [RCW 43.88.160\(4\)\(a\)](#). This chapter is applicable to all agencies of the state of Washington, as defined in [RCW 43.88.020\(4\)](#), unless otherwise exempted by statute or rule.

These policies are based on and incorporate information from the Institute of Internal Auditors, International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing and the Government Accountability Office's [Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards](#).

50.10.110 Policies

The Office of Financial Management (OFM) will periodically conduct a review to determine which agencies are required to establish and maintain an internal audit program. OFM will consider a variety of factors to make the determination. These factors include, but are not limited to, size and complexity, FTE, cash and investments, revenue, and levels of risk related to financial activities.

For those agencies which the OFM director determines internal audit is required, the agency head or authorized designee has the responsibility and authority to establish and maintain an internal audit program. The agencies required to establish and maintain an internal audit program are listed on the OFM Accounting resource website. <https://ofm.wa.gov/accounting/administrative-accounting-resources/internal-audit>.

For those agencies that the OFM director determines internal audit is not required, the agency head or authorized designee may elect to establish and maintain an internal audit program.



All internal audit programs, whether required or elected, must follow professional audit standards including Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards established by the Government Accountability Office, or standards adopted by the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA), or both.

The internal audit program may only be outsourced with OFM approval. When the internal audit program is outsourced, an appropriately positioned agency employee or board member must still function as the chief audit executive (defined in Roles and Responsibilities below) and fulfill the responsibilities of this policy.

To help ensure the internal audit program is functioning as intended, professional auditing standards require a quality assurance and improvement program.



Topic 20 Internal Audit Basics

Chapter, Topic, Section	Title	Effective Date	Page Number
50.20.100	Internal Audit Definition		71
50.20.110	Roles and Responsibilities		71
50.20.120	Professional Audit Standards		72
50.20.130	Internal and External Auditors		74
50.20.140	Annual Requirements		75

50.20.100 Internal Audit Definition

Internal auditing is an independent, objective assurance and consulting activity designed to add value and improve an organization's operations. It helps an organization accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control, and governance processes.

The internal audit program provides assurance that adequate internal controls are in place to mitigate risks, governance processes are effective and efficient, and organizational goals and objectives are being met.

Internal auditing bridges the gap between management and the executive leadership or the board of an agency; assesses the ethical climate and the effectiveness and efficiency of operations; and serves as an organization's safety net for compliance with rules, regulations, and overall best business practices.

Internal audits are performed by professionals employed by the agency who have an in-depth understanding of the business culture, systems, and processes.

The internal audit function is an integral part of the agency and derives its authority from senior management. It promotes objective, comprehensive review coverage and assures the consideration of audit recommendations.

50.20.110 Roles and Responsibilities



- The **Office of Financial Management (OFM)** will determine which agencies require an internal audit program. OFM will periodically review the criteria to determine which agencies are required to establish and maintain an internal audit program.
- **The agency head** will establish an internal audit program when required or elected for the agency. The agency head approves the internal audit charter which formally defines the organizational placement, program responsibilities, authority, and the nature of program activity consistent with the definition of internal auditing, the Code of Ethics and internal audit standards. The agency head establishes an environment supportive of the internal audit program.
- The **chief audit executive (CAE)** is the person within an agency with overall responsibility for the internal audit program. The CAE is responsible for developing the internal audit charter, staffing, administering, and managing the internal audit program to ensure it operates in accordance with professional standards and adds value to the organization. The CAE reports significant nonconformance of professional standards that impacts the overall scope or operation of the internal audit program to the agency director or board.
- Depending on an agency's governance structure, an **audit committee** may be used to help the agency review, monitor, and/or direct the agency's activities related to maintaining effective internal control. An agency audit committee could also improve financial practices and reporting and enhance both the internal and external audit functions.
- The **internal auditor or other professionals** (whether internal or external to the agency) may provide assurance and advisory support to management in areas such as developing appropriate procedures to conduct risk assessments and internal reviews of control activities.
- **External auditors** are **not** part of an agency's internal audit program and cannot be a replacement for or supplement to an adequate internal audit program. The external auditor's role is to provide independent accountability and assurance to the public and external stakeholders. However, this independent assurance is also valuable feedback to those charged with governance and agency management.

50.20.120 Professional Audit Standards

The internal audit program must conform to either the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing and Code of Ethics, also known as the IIA Red Book, the Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards, also known as the GAO Yellow Book, or both.

Regardless of which set of standards are adopted, the internal auditing program should adhere to the following core principles and mandatory attributes of internal auditing.

The **Core Principles** include:



- Demonstrates integrity.
- Demonstrates quality and continuous improvement.
- Demonstrates competence and due professional care.
- Communicates effectively.
- Is objective and free from undue influence.
- Provides risk-based assurance.
- Aligns with the strategies, objectives, and risks of the organization.
- Is insightful, proactive, and future-focused.
- Is appropriately positioned and adequately resourced.
- Promotes organizational improvement.

Common **Mandatory Attributes** include:

- Organizational independence.
- Individual objectivity.
- Proficiency and due professional care.
- Quality assurance and improvement program.

The internal audit program must be independent, and internal auditors must be objective in performing their work.

- **Organizational independence** - Standards require the chief audit executive to report to a level within the organization that allows internal audit to fulfill its responsibilities. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the organizational placement and supervisory oversight/reporting lines of internal audit to ensure organizational independence.
- **Individual objectivity** - It is necessary for internal auditors to perform their professional responsibilities with an impartial, unbiased attitude and to avoid any conflict of interest.
- **Proficiency** - Internal auditors must possess the knowledge, skills, and other competencies needed to perform their individual responsibilities. In addition, the internal audit program collectively must possess or obtain the knowledge, skills, and other competencies needed to perform its responsibilities.
- **Due Professional Care** - Due professional care is acting responsibly when providing services and is the individual responsibility of every internal auditor.
- **Quality Assurance and Improvement** - To help ensure the internal audit program is functioning as intended, professional auditing standards require a quality assurance and improvement program.

Internal auditors are not authorized to:



- Provide assurance services for any area for which they perform operational duties, such as designing or implementing internal controls, developing procedures, installing systems, preparing records, directing employees, or engaging in any other activity that may impair their objectivity.
- Participate in collective bargaining ([RCW 41.80.005](#)).
- Be designated as the agency Internal Control Officer

50.20.130 Internal and External Auditors

State agencies are subject to audit by external organizations, including the State Auditor's Office, the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee, federal regulators, and others. An effective internal audit program will coordinate with external auditors to leverage each audit organization's work and help improve overall agency governance.

As an integral part of the organization, internal auditors possess an in-depth understanding of the agency's culture, operations, strategies, and risks. External auditors gain an understanding of operations only as needed to inform their specific audit.

Some key differences between internal and external auditing to consider in coordinating efforts include:

Internal audits are:

- Staffed by employees or contractors of the agency.
- Mandated to provide assurance and advice to senior management (and board, if applicable) to improve the state of governance, risk management, and control within the agency.
- Focused on all functions and operations of the agency.
- Required to meet audit standards for organizational independence.
- Focused on providing continuous services to management.

External audits are:

- Staffed by employees or contractors of the external audit organization.
- Mandated by authorizing law, rule, or other authority to provide assurance to external stakeholders (the public, legislature, federal regulators, etc.) on the accuracy of agency reports, compliance with laws and rules, and efficiency of operations.
- Focused on areas stipulated by statute, rule, or authority.
- Independent of the agency.



- Intermittent or routine, such as the end of a fiscal period or grant period.

50.20.140 Annual Requirements

Annually, each agency director or board of an agency with an internal audit program is required to sign and submit an internal audit certification. By signing the certification, they certify that they are responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal audit program in accordance with [RCW 43.88.160\(4\)](#) and this chapter.

“Material nonconformance” is defined as not meeting a core principle or common mandatory attribute to an extent that it impacts the internal audit program’s ability to fulfill its objectives. If applicable, a summary of any material nonconformance and a brief corrective action plan must be attached to the certification. The certification is to be submitted as an attachment to the Financial Disclosure Certification form. **Refer to Topic 250.XX,** Disclosure Forms for due dates.