Agenda item 7 – Review of Due Process for INTOSAI's Professional Standards

Due process – draft version of revised document with track changes
Benchmarking slides

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INTOSAI

Due Process for INTOSAI Professional Standards

- Procedures for developing, revising and withdrawing International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs) and INTOSAI Guidance for Good Governance (INTOSAI GOVs)

WITH DRAFT AMENDMENTS

Version 1.0 - for consideration by the PSC Steering Committee in Ottawa

The PSC's proposal is subsequently

to be discussed by the

CBC and KSC Steering Committees and the

Governing Board in 2015

Final approval is planned for 2016

About this draft proposal

It is the main objective of the PSC's mandate for 2016 under goal 1 of INTOSAI's Strategic Plan to improve INTOSAI's standard-setting process. This draft is presented by the PSC in order to invite all parties involved to comment on the revised wording of the due process for INTOSAI Professional Standards.

The current version of the due process was decided in connection with the launch of the first comprehensive set of ISSAIs in 2010. The amendments proposed in this draft concern the standard-setting roles of the chairs and the steering committees of the PSC, CBC and KSC. The proposals affect <u>neither</u> the role and responsibilities of subcommittees, nor the Governing Board or other INTOSAI organs outside the scope of goal 1, 2 and 3 of INTOSAI's Strategic Plan.

The need to strengthen the standard-setting process has been discussed at the last four PSC Steering Committee meetings, in connection with INCOSAI in 2013 and in the Task Force on Strategic Planning for 2017-2022. At the Governing Board meeting in 2014, the PSC Chair presented an evaluation report with six overall recommendations in this regard. In response to two of these recommendations, the Governing Board concluded that the board:

'***looks forward*** *to returning to this important matter during 2015 where the board expects the group of goal chairs to assemble a common forum of technical experts to address standard-setting issues. As envisaged by the report, the board will subsequently – in 2015 and 2016 – consider a proposal for a revised Due Process for INTOSAI Professional Standards. The Board will in that connection decide whether the common forum should become a permanent body with formal responsibilities in the standard-setting process'.*

The establishment of a common forum will serve to ensure a 'single gateway' for all documents into INTOSAI's Framework of Professional Standards. The first task of the forum will be to clarify the framework and ensure clearer distinctions between auditing standards and other documents.

In this document, **amendments marked in blue** *transfer standard-setting responsibilities to the common forum. These responsibilities are currently divided between the three steering committees of the PSC, KSC and CBC, and the PSC Chair.*

The transfer of responsibilities to the common forum results in seven changes of substance and various editorial changes following these changes. The seven changes of substance are highlighted for decision by the PSC Steering Committee in numbered boxes:

> 1. For decision:
>
> It is proposed that…..

Marked in green - at the end of the document - you will find a few additional matters that may be considered by the PSC Steering Committee.

Following initial discussions and decisions by the PSC Steering Committee, the draft will be presented for discussions and comments at the meetings of the CBC and KSC Steering Committees and Governing Board in 2015. A final draft is planned for decision by the PSC Steering Committee in 2016.

Introduction

This due process defines the procedures through which INTOSAI issues its Professional Standards. The due process is to be followed when developing, revising and withdrawing ISSAIs (International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions) and INTOSAI GOVs (INTOSAI Guidance for Good Governance), as defined by the document "*the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions – INTOSAI's framework of Professional Standards"*, which was as endorsed by INCOSAI in 2007.

The purpose of the due process is to maintain the integrity and rigour of the ISSAIs and INTOSAI GOVs thus promoting confidence among its stakeholders. In this way, the due process

- further supports the continued professionalization of the work on ISSAIs and INTOSAI GOVs within INTOSAI. The due process ensures that all ISSAIs and INTOSAI GOVs are subjected to the same consultative process and level of scrutiny leading to their approval.
- clarifies the different roles, duties and responsibilities ~~of the committees/-subcommittees/working groups/ task forces/project groups and chairs by clearly identifying uniform work and approval~~ in INTOSAI's standard-setting process~~ses~~.
- ensures transparency in the work performed on the ISSAIs and INTOSAI GOVs; transparency is achieved via www.issai.org, where all ISSAIs and INTOSAI GOVs are displayed. Exposure draft ISSAIs and INTOSAI GOVs are also displayed on www.issai.org together with consideration of comments received. Transparency is also achieved by making working procedures and meeting material available to the public.
- ensures accountability; when developing ISSAIs and INTOSAI GOVs , the ~~subcommittees/working groups/task forces/project groups and chairs~~ bodies involved are accountable to INTOSAI and its members through ~~one of the four committees in~~ the INTOSAI strategic plan. Subcommittee/project group and task force chairs are committed to ensuring that work is progressing as planned. Prior to ~~formal approval~~ final endorsement of the ISSAIs and INTOSAI GOVs, they are subject to a review process and approval by ~~the relevant steering committee~~ a common forum that is responsible for all professional standards.

1. The due process

The following identifies the various steps in developing, revising and withdrawing ISSAIs and INTOSAI GOVs. Each chapter describes the overall requirements and then highlights the approval processes. Initially, the basic roles and responsibilities in the due process are established.

A. Basic roles and responsibilities in the due process

The strategic plan of INTOSAI grants the Professional Standards Committee (PSC) responsibility for INTO-SAI's Professional Standards. (See the Handbook for Committees of INTOSAI for further details on INTOSAI committees.) Therefore, any questions and issues in relation to the application of this due process are to be resolved by the PSC in consultation with the INTOSAI Governing Board. The PSC may also decide on further procedures on practical matters in relation to the publication of draft documents and final standards.

In the document, references to committee chair, steering committee, and subcommittee refer to the respective committee chair, steering committee, and subcommittee of the Professional Standards

Committee, the Capacity Building Committee, the Knowledge Sharing and Knowledge Service Committee, or the Finance and Administration Committee, as appropriate.

Reference made to the term "subcommittee" covers all INTOSAI working groups, task forces or project groups. The term 'common forum' refers to the INTOSAI standards approving body. The common forum is established by the PSC, CBC and KSC for the purpose of coordinating and guiding the development of draft professional standards, ensuring their technical quality, as appropriate, and approving their inclusion in the INTOSAI Framework of Professional Standards.

When an INTOSAI subcommittee plans to develop ISSAIs or INTOSAI GOVs, an interval of ISSAI and INTOSAI GOV numbers is may be dedicated to the subcommittee by the PSC Chair common forum in compliance with the classification principles as defined by the document "*the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions – INTOSAI's Framework of Professional Standards*" as endorsed by INCOSAI in 2007.

Once the subcommittee has developed a set of ISSAIs or INTOSAI GOVs, it is responsible for maintaining them.

Responsibility for maintaining a given interval of ISSAI and INTOSAI GOV numbers means that the subcommittee monitors new developments that may lead to a need for the development of new ISSAIs or changes in existing ISSAIs or INTOSAI GOVs. At fixed intervals, the subcommittee reviews the ISSAIs and INTOSAI GOVs for which it has the maintenance responsibility. The responsible subcommittee decides on an appropriate frequency at which the maintenance review is carried out. The maintenance frequency is communicated on www.issai.org.

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1. For decision:

It is proposed that the 'secondary' maintenance responsibility is transferred from the PSC/CBC/KSC Chair to the common forum.

This applies *only* in cases when a subcommittee no longer exists or wishes to be relieved of the maintenance responsibility. The primary responsibility for maintenance will remain with the subcommittees.

If the subcommittee that developed the guidance originally no longer exists or wishes to be relieved of the maintenance responsibility, the committee chair common forum is made responsible for ensuring maintenance of the ISSAIs and INTOSAI GOVs.

Based on a maintenance review or other developments, the responsible subcommittee decides whether to initiate

- the process for developing standards as described in section 2.1
- the process for revising standards as described in section 2.2, or
- the process for withdrawing standards as described in section 2.3

The ~~steering committees of Goal 1, 2, 3 and 4, respectively are~~ common forum is responsible for approving draft documents and referring documents to the INTOSAI Governing Board with the assurance that the due process has been followed. The ~~steering committee~~ common forum approves minor editorial and conforming changes as described in section 2.2. and approves proposals to withdraw ISSAIs and INTOSAI GOVs as described in section 2.3.
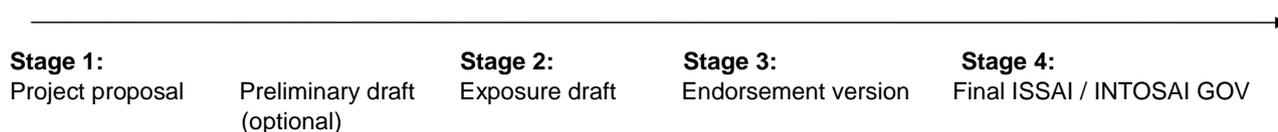
The INTOSAI Governing Board oversees that the due process is followed for all professional standards. The Committees report on an annual basis to the INTOSAI Governing Board providing an overview of new, revised and/or withdrawn ISSAIs and INTOSAI GOVs. The oversight function of the INTOSAI Governing Board means that matters of principles in relation to the application of the due process should be referred to the Governing Board for discussion, and ultimately decision. The Governing Board can also decide to remit a matter back to the relevant committee, in particular in those cases where the due process may not have been properly followed. Any change to the due process will be decided on by the Governing Board in consultation with the PSC Chair and other relevant committee chairs.

The INCOSAI endorses new ISSAIs and INTOSAI GOVs and the withdrawal of existing ISSAIs and INTOSAI GOVs.

1.1. The process for developing standards

There are four main stages in developing and issuing an ISSAI or INTOSAI GOV the project proposal, the exposure draft, the endorsement version and the final endorsement. The development of ISSAIs and INTOSAI GOVs from the project proposal to the final ISSAI or INTOSAI GOV can be illustrated by figure 1.

Figure 1: The stages in developing ISSAIs and INTOSAI GOVs

Stage 1: Project proposal	Preliminary draft (optional)	Stage 2: Exposure draft	Stage 3: Endorsement version	Stage 4: Final ISSAI / INTOSAI GOV

Stage 1: The project proposal

Before development of new ISSAIs or INTOSAI GOVs that are not part of a previously approved project is initiated, the subcommittee carries out an initial assessment. The purpose of the initial assessment is to determine the categories of auditing or other tasks that will be covered by the document, to consider the differences among SAIs that must be accommodated and to ensure consistency with existing ISSAIs and INTOSAI GOVs. In the initial assessment, it is determined to what extent 1) it will be possible and desirable to build on guidance from other internationally recognized, regional or national standard setters and if so, 2) to what extent supplementary guidance is needed in order to meet the needs and concerns of the INTOSAI community.

Based on the initial assessment, the responsible subcommittee works out a project proposal for approval by the ~~steering committee~~ common forum. In areas where no subcommittee exists, the initiative to develop a project proposal may be taken by the common forum. The project proposal may refer the responsibility for the project to an existing subcommittee ~~or working group within the PSC or other INTOSAI committees~~ or

establish a special project group to carry the project through. In either case, the common forum will assign one of its members as liaison for the project.

> ## 2. For decision:
>
> It is proposed that the decision on classification and numbering is transferred from the PSC Chair to the common forum.
>
> (Classification, i.e. deciding whether a draft document belongs in the Framework, in what category and on what level.)

The project proposal should specify the timeline and include suggestions for appropriate ISSAI or INTOSAI GOV numbers and working titles for any envisaged new documents. The classification of documents and the ISSAI/INTOSAI GOV number is decided on by the ~~PSC Chair~~ common forum on the basis of the principles for classification of INTOSAI's professional standards.

> ## 3. For decision:
>
> It is proposed that the approval of project proposals is transferred from the PSC/CBC/KSC Steering Committees to the common forum.
>
> One of the members of the common forum is appointed liaison for the project.

> **Approval of project proposal**
>
> A project proposal is submitted to the ~~steering committee~~ common forum for approval.
>
> The ~~steering committee~~ common forum approves:
> - that the project addresses the issues identified in the initial assessment and should be launched; that the project proposal provides directions sufficient to define the scope of applicability of the proposed ISSAIs or INTOSAI GOVs and avoids overlaps and inconsistencies in the ISSAI framework:
> - the organisation and timeline of the project, and
> - the working title and proposed numbering according to the ISSAI framework classification principles.

Stage 2: The exposure draft

Drafts of ISSAIs or INTOSAI GOVs are developed in accordance with the approved project proposal. The subcommittees ensure that appropriate quality processes are in place to assure the quality of the draft ISSAIs and INTOSAI GOVs. The subcommittee may at any stage decide to publish preliminary drafts on www.issai.org.

The finalized exposure draft ISSAIs and INTOSAI GOVs are approved by the ~~steering committee~~ common forum before they are exposed for public comment on www.issai.org.

If the ISSAI or INTOSAI GOV under development is replacing an existing ISSAI or INTOSAI GOV, the exposure draft or accompanying material should specify which ISSAI(s)/INTOSAI GOV(s) it is replacing.

The ~~PSC Chair~~ common forum ensures that all exposure drafts are classified in accordance with the ISSAI classification principles endorsed by INCOSAI 2007 and posted on www.issai.org. Matters concerning the interpretation of these principles shall be resolved by the PSC steering committee.

Approval of exposure drafts

Exposure drafts of the proposed ISSAI or INTOSAI GOV are submitted to the ~~steering committee~~ common forum for approval:

The ~~steering committee~~ common forum approves:
- that the exposure draft fulfils the purpose of the project in line with the directions of the approved project proposal and is of high quality;
- that any overlaps and inconsistencies in the ISSAI framework in relation to the proposed text have been appropriately addressed, and
- that the exposure draft can be submitted for public exposure.

Exposure drafts are posted on www.issai.org ~~by the PSC Chair~~. On the basis of the membership list provided by the INTOSAI General Secretariat, the subcommittee notifies all INTOSAI members and other relevant stakeholders of the exposure periods. This notification may be supplemented by an announcement in the INTOSAI Journal. INTOSAI also encourages and welcomes comments from other interested stakeholders, including national governments, multilateral organisations and other professional bodies and organisations. The comment period is normally 90 days. Comments are accepted in the five official INTOSAI languages.

Stage 3: The endorsement version

Comments are collected by the subcommittee and posted on www.issai.org 14 days after the exposure period has expired, at the latest. The comments remain posted until the Governing Board has referred the endorsement version to the INCOSAI for final endorsement. Comments on exposure drafts are analysed by the subcommittee to determine the effect on the draft before finalizing the endorsement version of the ISSAI or INTOSAI GOV. The considerations of the subcommittee regarding comments received are also displayed on www.issai.org. The subcommittee considers whether there have been substantial changes to the exposure draft that may warrant re-exposure.

The subcommittees work out executive summaries of maximum 150 words describing purpose, target group and scope of the ISSAIs and INTOSAI GOVs for exposure on the INTOSAI website and the ISSAI website. The executive summaries should be submitted to the INTOSAI General Secretariat in as many of the official INTOSAI languages as possible. Any outstanding translations will be performed by the General Secretariat. For ISSAIs that are based on ISAs, the description of the ISAs and Practice Notes will serve as executive summaries.

The subcommittee is responsible for translation of the ISSAI or NTOSAI GOV into the five official INTOSAI languages.

> ## 5. For decision:
>
> It is proposed that the approval of endorsement versions is transferred from the PSC/CBC/KSC Steering Committees to the common forum.
>
> This does not affect the subsequent confirmation by the INTOSAI Governing Board and endorsement by INCOSAI. The CBC and KSC Chairs will, however, no longer have a formal role in assuring the Governing Board that due process has been followed.

Approval of endorsement version

The endorsement version of the proposed ISSAI or INTOSAI GOV is submitted to the ~~steering committee~~ common forum for approval:

The ~~steering committee~~ common forum approves:
• that the comments provided in the exposure process are appropriately reflected in the endorsement version of the document;
• that the document can be forwarded to the INTOSAI Governing Board with the assurance; that the due process has been followed.

The endorsement versions are presented in a yearly report to the Governing Board. The chair of the subcommittee may supplement the report with an oral presentation to the Governing Board.

The ~~committee~~ PSC chair assures the Governing Board that due process has been followed in all aspects.

Upon this assurance, the Governing Board refers the endorsement version to the INCOSAI for final endorsement.

Stage 4: The final ISSAI/INTOSAI GOV
When the Governing Board has decided to refer an endorsement version of an ISSAI or INTOSAI GOV to the INCOSAI for final endorsement, the ISSAI or INTOSAI GOV can be referred to officially as an ISSAI or INTOSAI GOV. At the same time, the endorsement version can be posted on www.issai.org and replace any

existing ISSAI or INTOSAI GOV as specified in the exposure draft. The INCOSAI endorses the final ISSAI or INTOSAI GOV.

1.2. The process for revising standards

Implementation of minor editorial and conforming changes can be carried through as described in this section if they do not entail substantial changes that require the consent of the members of INTOSAI. Minor editorial and conforming changes include:

• Conforming changes in ISSAIs or INTOSAI GOVs at lower levels of the ISSAI framework when an ISSAI or INTOSAI GOV at a higher level has been changed or revised.
• Changes in ISSAIs or INTOSAI GOVs that include the full text of a standard developed by another internationally recognized regional or national standard-setting body when this standard has been changed.
• Other minor changes to ensure consistency in the terms used in all language versions.

Revisions of substance, i.e. insertion/deletion of sections, changes in key terminology, etc. require adherence to the due process for developing ISSAIs and INTOSAI GOVs, as described in section 2.1 of this document.

Minor editorial and conforming changes can be proposed by the subcommittee that is responsible for maintenance of the document. Minor editorial changes can also be carried through as part of a wider project in accordance with an approved project proposal.

The relevant subcommittee develops a version of the revised ISSAI or INTOSAI GOV that highlights the proposed changes and the final document for approval by the steering committee.

When the revised ISSAI or INTOSAI GOV is available in all 5 languages, it is considered a "revised ISSAI or "revised INTOSAI GOV"   and will replace the existing ISSAI or INTOSAI GOV on www.issai.org. Each year the committee chair informs the Governing Board of any revised versions of the ISSAI or INTOSAI GOV that have been issued in the course of the year.

> 6. For decision:
>
> It is proposed that the approval of minor editorial and conforming changes is transferred from the PSC/CBC/KSC Steering Committees to the common forum.

Approval of revised ISSAIs and INTOSAI GOVs

The revised ISSAI or INTOSAI GOV – including proposed changes – is submitted to the ~~steering committee~~ common forum for approval.

The ~~steering committee~~ common forum approves:
• that the due process for revising ISSAIs and INTOSAI GOVs can be used, i.e. the changes proposed are considered to be minor or conforming, and that public exposure is not required;

1.3. The process for withdrawing standards

ISSAIs and INTOSAI GOVs that have been replaced, in accordance with this due process, by an endorsement version with the same number in accordance with a project proposal are withdrawn without further decision.

If an ISSAI or INTOSAI GOV includes the full text of a standard developed by another standard-setting body, it is withdrawn immediately when the original standard-setting body decides to withdraw the relevant standard.

At the request of the relevant subcommittee, the ~~PSC Secretariat will remove the~~ standard is removed from issai.org.

In all other cases, the following three-stage process should be followed.

Stage 1: Proposal to withdraw an ISSAI or INTOSAI GOV

The withdrawal of an ISSAI or INTOSAI GOV is based on a project proposal. The subcommittee works out a proposal explaining the reasons for the proposed withdrawal and submits the proposal to the ~~steering committee~~ common forum for approval.

Approval of withdrawal proposal

Proposals to withdraw ISSAIs and INTOSAI GOVs are approved by the ~~steering committee~~ common forum.

The ~~steering committee~~ common forum approves:
• that the proposal to withdraw an ISSAI or INTOSAI GOV can be submitted for public exposure.

Stage 2: Withdrawing ISSAIs and INTOSAI GOVs

Withdrawal proposals are exposed for public comment following the same procedures as described in the process for developing ISSAIs and INTOSAI GOVs.

The subcommittee presents the comments obtained during the exposure period to the steering committee for consideration.

7. For decision:

It is proposed that the approval of withdrawals is transferred from the PSC/CBC/KSC Steering Committees to the common forum.

Approval of withdrawal of ISSAIs and INTOSAI GOVs

Based on the comments obtained, the common forum approves of the withdrawal of the ISSAI or INTOSAI GOV.

The steering committee common forum approves:
- that the ISSAI or INTOSAI GOV can be withdrawn from www. issai.org;
- that the decision to withdraw the ISSAI or INTOSAI GOV can be presented to the INTOSAI Governing Board with the assurance that the due process has been followed.

Stage 3: Final Endorsement

The committee chair informs the Governing Board of any withdrawals in an annual report. The chair of the subcommittee may further provide an oral presentation to facilitate the considerations of the Governing Board.

The committee PSC chair assures the Governing Board that the due process has been followed in all aspects.

Upon this assurance, the Governing Board confirms the decision to withdraw the ISSAI or INTOSAI GOV and it is then up to the Governing Board to decide whether the proposed withdrawal should be referred to the INCOSAI for final endorsement.

The decision to withdraw an ISSAI or INTOSAI GOV can be finally endorsed by INCOSAI.

Once the decision to withdraw an ISSAI or INTOSAI GOV has been made by either the Governing Board or INCOSAI, it will be removed from www.issai.org.

Appendix 1: Flow charts (process for developing, revising and withdrawing).
Appendix 2: INTOSAI Organisation Chart.
[Appendixes are outdated and not needed – therefore deleted in the revised version]

Additional matters – for consideration by the PSC Steering Committee

A. The references to 'ISSAIs and INTOSAI GOVs'

The first task of the common forum is to clarify the Framework of Professional Standards.

The scope of the framework and its different levels and categories of documents are defined by the classification principles endorsed by INCOSAI in 2007 and not by the document on the due process.

It is, however, relevant to ensure a more flexible wording of the due process to avoid that changes in the classification principles from 2007 do not lead to a need for further revision of the due process document after 2016.

> For consideration:
>
> Should we adjust the language throughout the document in terms of replacing all references to 'ISSAIs and INTOSAI GOVs' with references to 'ISSAIs and other professional standards'?
>
> This can be done by explaining - in the document - that the term 'professional standards' refers to any documents included in the INTOSAI Framework of Professional Standards irrespective of their form and title (declarations, principles, codes, standards, guidelines to mention a few of the titles currently used).

B. Differentiation between auditing standards and other documents

The fact that the ISSAIs are now used as auditing standards is a solid reason for strengthening the due process.

Until now, some ISSAIs and INTOSAI GOVs have been approved with little scrutiny and debate in the responsible steering committees, while others have been more carefully considered before exposure drafts have been approved. For key ISSAIs, the PSC Steering Committee has generally discussed and approved the substance of each exposure draft. Even with a single approving body, it may still be relevant to differentiate approvals of auditing standards and other documents.

ISSAI 100 Fundamental Auditing Principles endorsed in 2013 provides that auditors may state in their report that *… We conducted our audit[s] in accordance with the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions.*

ISSAI 100 also states that the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) issued by the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) are incorporated into the financial audit guidelines (ISSAIs 1000-2999). In financial audits, reference may therefore be made either to the ISSAIs or to the ISAs. The ISSAIs provide additional public-sector guidance ('Practice Notes'), but the requirements of the auditor in financial audits are the same.

For compliance and performance auditing, or any other area beyond the scope of the ISAs, the requirements to public-sector audits are defined by INTOSAI through the ISSAIs. These ISSAIs are currently placed at

level 4 and may - by reference - incorporate the relevant prerequisites of ethics, independence, quality control, etc. at level 2 or elsewhere in the framework.

The PSC Steering Committee has previously discussed the need to ensure a sufficiently thorough approval of these ISSAIs. It will be particularly important to be able to provide effective guarantees to INTOSAI's membership that these ISSAIs are all fully in line with the fundamental principles endorsed in ISSAI 100.

For consideration:

- Should the revised version provide, explicitly, for a more thorough approval of substance for ISSAIs that may be used as auditing standards and referred to as such in audit reports?

▸ A possible wording for this approval is provided below as a starting point (current wording with amendments highlighted in blue and green)


Approval of exposure drafts

Exposure drafts ~~of the proposed ISSAI or INTOSAI GOV~~ are submitted to the ~~steering committee~~ common forum for approval:

The ~~steering committee~~ common forum approves:
- that the exposure draft fulfils the purpose of the project in line with the directions of the approved project proposal and is of high quality;
- that any overlaps and inconsistencies in the ISSAI framework in relation to the proposed text have been appropriately addressed, and
- that the exposure draft can be submitted for public exposure.

In case of proposed ISSAIs that will form part of the auditing standards issued by INTOSAI, the common forum further approves:

- that the exposure draft is fully in accordance with the fundamental principles and concepts of public sector auditing as endorsed in 2013 by INCOSAI through the ISSAI 100
- that the proposed requirements are clear and appropriate for the purpose of supporting SAIs in various national settings in their efforts to provide public-sector audits of a high quality
- that the proposed requirements provides sufficient safeguards to protect the public confidence in audits conducted in accordance with ISSAIs
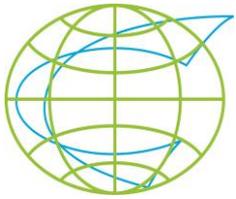
Benchmarking of INTOSAI's standard-setting

Second component of the evaluation of INTOSAI's standard setting

Elements of the benchmarking

1. Advisory body / stakeholder panel?
2. Governance / oversight body?
3. Who decides the content of the standards?
4. Who develops the standards?
5. Administrative support?
6. Financing?
7. Implementation?
8. Responsiveness?
9. Transparancy?

Benchmarks so far

- INTOSAI
- IAASB
- IIA (IPPF)
- GAO (Yellow Book)
- Good practice according to INTOSAI GOV 9200
- Any other suggestions?

1. Advisory body / stakeholder panel

INTOSAI - ISSAI	IAASB - ISA	IIA - IPPF	GAO - Yellow Book	INTOSAI GOV 9200
None. External stakeholders participate as observers in PSC steering committee meetings.	Yes The IAASB Consultative Advisory Group (CAG) of stakeholders (INTOSAI represented). The CAG comments on new drafts at all stages in the development of new standards.	Yes IPPF Oversight Council of stakeholder organisations evaluates and advises on the adequacy and appropriateness of The IIA's standard- and guidance-setting processes. (INTOSAI represented)	Yes. The Advisory Council on Government Auditing. Appointed to review the standards and recommend changes. Experts drawn from federal, state, and local government; private sector; academia.	Stakeholders' acceptance of the standard-setting process and ongoing discussion among stakeholders on various implemen-tation issues is important.

2. Governance / oversight body

INTOSAI - ISSAI	IAASB - ISA	IIA - IPPF	GAO - Yellow Book	INTOSAI GOV 9200
INTOSAI GB	A standard is not considered finally issued before the Public Interest Oversight Board (PIOB) concludes that due process has been followed. Members nominated by int. institutions and regulatory bodies	Overall responsibility lies with the IIASB

The Ethics Committee checks consistency with Code of Ethics.

The IPPFOC reviews the conformance with the due process | GAO
GAO considers all Standards comments and input from the GAO Audit Standards Team and the members of the Advisory Council in finalizing revisions to the standards. | An oversight process for the body in support of the public interest should be in place. |

3. Who decides the content of the standards?

INTOSAI - ISSAI	IAASB – ISA	IIA - IPPF	GAO - Yellow Book	INTOSAI GOV 9200
Formal competencies are in 3 different Steering Committees: - PSC - CBC - KSC - Reality …?	The IAASB: A full-time chair and 17 members are appointed by the IFAC GB Members appointed on the basis of criteria defined to ensure representative/ diverse composition	The IIASB: Minimum 14 members representative of the profession and stakeholders. The chairman and members must be certified internal auditors.	Standards are determined by the GAO with input from the members of the Advisory Council and the GAO Audit Standards Team. GAO also considers public comments and input when determining the contents of the standards.	A process for the selection of independent members of the standard-setting body and for monitoring their performance Independence in both fact and appearance.

4. Who develops the standards?

INTOSAI - ISSAI	IAASB - ISA	IIA - IPPF	GAO - Yellow Book	INTOSAI GOV 9200
Project groups or task forces on the basis of a project proposal approved by the steering committee.	IAASB establishes a Task Force to start a new project to develop or revise a standard. TF is chaired by an IAASB member. Includes members/technical advisers from the IAASB and other experts.	When IIASB starts a new project to develop or revise a standard it assigns a project team and a team leader. Team members are highly qualified internal audit professionals.	Primarily developed and drafted by the GAO Audit Standards Team, with many years of financial and performance audit backgrounds, in addition to specialized knowledge on auditing standards	Exposure drafts of new or revised standards are usually developed with input from a task force and from subject-matter experts.

5. Administrative support

INTOSAI - ISSAI	IAASB - ISA	IIA - IPPF	GAO - Yellow Book	INTOSAI GOV 9200
PSC Secretariat fully funded by hosting SAI No adm support is provided to the development of ISSAIs in project groups.	IAASB is supported by the IFAC's secretariat. And two IFAC directors. Staff of the secretariat undertakes eg drafting work for the various task forces under direction of the task force chair	Every committee (and project team?) has at least one full-time employed secretary. IIA staff is also responsible for: Preparing and handling the exposure process, Release and marketing of standards	Adm support is provided by the GAO Audit Standards Team, the Advisory Council Coordinator, GAO Publishing, GAO Web Operations Staff and the Government Printing Office (GPO).	Adequate resources and sufficient technical expertise, skills, and experience should be available.

6. Financing

INTOSAI - ISSAI	IAASB - ISA	IIA - IPPF	GAO - Yellow Book	INTOSAI GOV 9200
In-kind contribution by SAIs. No financing of travel expenses or other costs.	Travel and accom. covered by IFAC The chair is remunerated by IFAC. Working time of other IAASB members is not paid (covered by the auditing firms where they are employed).	$ 1,936,354 used in 2012 by IIA on direct and indirect costs of creating and maintaining the IPPF Participation in project teams and committees etc. primarily funded by participants' firms	GAO staff Advisory Council: Limited travel expenses are covered by the Congressional Appropriation. Council members are not remunerated for their services.	Standard setters should be free from undue funding pressures. Adequate resources and sufficient technical expertise, skills, and experience should be available.

7. Implementation

INTOSAI - ISSAI	IAASB - ISA	IIA – IPPF	GAO - Yellow Book	INTOSAI GOV 9200
IDI PSC Secr Subcommittees	IFAC runs implementation monitoring programs. In addition to standards the IAASB/IFAC provides: - Practice guidance - Staff Audit Practice Alerts - Staff Questions & Answers	Mandatory for members of the IIA to follow the standards. Other guidance: - Position papers - Practice Advisories - Practice Guides - guides, papers and tools. - training - certification	Website dedicated to providing resources with links to the manuals, Best Practices for Government Programs and Activities, and other auditing and hyperlinks. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE is provided	N/A

8. Responsiveness

INTOSAI - ISSAI	IAASB - ISA	IIA - IPPF	GAO - Yellow Book	INTOSAI GOV 9200
Formal maintenance frequencies.

Subcommittees /Committees monitor emerging issues | … | The IIASB has overall responsibility for monitoring the environment in order to ensure that the standards are current and relevant.

Several committees monitor and provide input to the IIASB | GAO Technical Assistance activities provides feedback and assist in identifying trends and challenges in the government audit community. | A transparent process to identify and prioritize changes to the standards.

Timely maintenance of standards needed for transparency in standard setting, and for meeting the public's needs. |

9. Transparancy

INTOSAI - ISSAI	IAASB - ISA	IIA – IPPF	GAO - Yellow Book	INTOSAI GOV 9200
90 days public exposure process. Exposure comments and responses are published	120 days exposure period Explaiations of final decision on standards Public: Comments on exposure drafts • Meeting agendas and background papers • Minutes and audio recordings of meetings	90 days public exposure process. Explanatory document Disposition document with the IIASB's conclusion with respect to comments New standards with highlighted changes	90 day public exposure period Summary explains the major changes and technical changes. Archives of members, major decisions, meeting agenda, and basis for conclusions on the standard.	Public meetings of standard-setting body. All interested stakeholders are encouraged to comment on the draft standards, which are widely distributed and publicly available.

Overview

Element	INTOSAI	IAASB	IIA	GAO	INTOSAI GOV 9200
Stakeholders	Very limited	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oversight	Formally yes (GB)	Yes	Yes	(Yes)	Yes
Deciding	Formal competencies in 3 SC (PSC, KSC, CBC)	Board – IAASB 17 members and full-time chair	Board – IIASB Min. 14 members	GAO Input from Advisory Council and GAO audit standard team	Independent selection procedure for emers of standard-setting body
Developing	Project groups and task forces	Task Force with IAASB member as team leader. Secr assists drafting	Project team w team leader.	GAO audit standards team.	Standards usually developed w input from a task force and experts
Adm support	Limited (PSC secr.) No support to project groups or drafting.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Adequate resources should be available
Financing	In-kind No funding of expenses	Yes	Yes	Yes (employees)	Adequate resources should be available
Implementation	IDI, subcom-mittees, PSC Secr	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
Responsiveness	Some degree	…	Yes	Some degree	Yes
Transparancy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes