

Reviewing the Annual Governance Statement or Statement on Internal Control

What is an Annual Governance Statement (AGS), Statement on Internal Control (SIC) or Statement on Internal Financial Control (SIFC)?

The AGS, SIC or SIFC is a public statement, normally included with your statement of accounts, which explains how your organisation manages its governance and control arrangements. They are produced by both public and private sector organisations.

What does my organisation need to have?

Confusingly not all public bodies have the same requirement! While CIPFA recommends that all local government bodies in the UK have an Annual Governance Statement, this is only a statutory requirement in England and Northern Ireland. Welsh authorities have a Statement on Internal Control although an AGS is likely to be required from 2010/11 as the Welsh Assembly Government have consulted on this. In Scotland authorities are required to have a Statement on Internal Financial Control.

Central government bodies and health authorities are all required to have a Statement on Internal Control.

What's included in these statements?

Although the names are different, there are many similarities between these statements as they all evolved out of the Statement on Internal Financial Control. And there are common features in all good statements. A good statement is open and honest, stating what works well and where improvements are needed. It includes a plan, showing who is responsible for taking action and when they will take action by. It also outlines progress against previous action plans. Whilst the focus of an SIFC is on financial controls, the other statements cover the full range of internal controls and the AGS covers wider governance matters such as ethics and leadership too.

The statement summarises the key processes for delivering good systems of control and governance and indicates who is responsible for what. Processes are likely to include internal audit activity, risk management, performance management and other types of review and challenge. Responsibility lies with management, especially senior management, and the audit committee has an important role to play in providing challenge and oversight.

What does the Audit Committee do?

The audit committee has an on-going role in delivering good governance. Every time it reviews an audit report (internal or external) or holds an officer to account for his or her action (or inaction), it is helping to deliver good governance. In relation to the statement itself, the audit committee should take a robust and challenging approach, ensuring that:

- The statement reflects the organisation and is an honest self-assessment. Members should review evidence and challenge it where they believe it to be inaccurate or incomplete.
- They have sufficient assurance from enough separate parts of the organisation (this is known as 'triangulation' in audit circles) to be confident that, where controls and governance are deemed to be good, they are good and, where weaknesses are identified, the statement contains an accurate assessment of those weaknesses.
- The statement itself is well written and would be understood by someone with no knowledge of your organisation. In other words, it should be in plain English, with no jargon and it should include sufficient explanations.
- The action plan addresses all identified problem areas, including those identified in previous years where actions remain incomplete. Actions should be SMART (specific, meaningful, allocated, realistic and timely).