

Methods and measuring tools to audit ethics

Possible structure and content for the TFA&E guidelines on how to audit ethics

(Based on the discussions held so far)

General:

- Guidelines should be general enough for every SAI to use it, whatever its mandate to audit ethics is.
- Guidelines should mention the role of ethics' audits in preventing corruption but not explore the issue of fighting
 corruption extensively. We should link to standards developed by INTOSAI through other groups; we should
 ensure consistency and avoid overlaps.
-

Sections	Issues to cover
1. Introductory issues	 Background and purpose for the guidelines Why it is important for SAIs to audit ethics Ethics as a part of public governance, compliance and performance The role in preventing corruption (link to other existing guidance) Impact/benefits of auditing ethics SAI's mandate to audit ethics Related ISSAI
2. Concepts and definitions	 Ethics vs law (types of unethical behaviour) Ethics as part of the internal control system The dimensions to be assessed Ethical culture Ethical climate Ethical infrastructure
3. SAI's possible approaches	 Raising awareness initiatives & encouraging self-assessments Coordination with others (specially internal auditors but also other bodies working in the prevention of corruption) Interrelation with financial, compliance and performance audit Include an ethics/integrity approach/module in SAI's usual audits Audit the ethics control system: control environment and internal control systems



	 Analysis of public administration or a specific body's ethics governance/infrastructure Audit of specific issues: Which have a special importance in the management of ethics (tone at the top, whistleblowing, etc.) Where there is a higher risk of unethical behaviour (public procurement, conflicts of interests, equal treatment, sensitive personal data, etc.)
4. Reference frameworks/audit criteria	 Hard and soft controls Legal requirements, regulatory framework, processes and procedures and organisation culture Ethical management benchmark/framework (UN, OECD, COSO) Applicable ISSAI National context and criteria
5. Audit objectives/audit programs	 Audit problem/what is auditable Expected outputs and outcomes Risk based analysis to determine audit focus (information from internal auditors) Risk areas Audit organisational culture and implementation and not only processes and procedures Audit questions (list?) Audit Plan
6. Methods and tools	 Needed skills/training of auditors Sources of information: combination of data sources applied to several parts of the organisation Use of internal auditors' information How to measure leadership, communication & culture Checklists Meeting agendas Documents and processes' analysis Surveys, focus groups and self-assessments: how to prepare, how to apply, how to understand and confirm the information Interview guides Other possible tools: grounded theory/story analysis, psychological questionnaires, observations of decision making processes Looking for causes of identified problems Assessment guide



	Benchmarks and performance indicators
	Maturity models
	• Maturity models
	•
7. Reporting	Audit evidence
	Audit findings vs corruption and non-compliance incidents
	Recommendations
	Confidentiality issues
	• Findings
	Publication
	•
8. Impact	•
9. Follow-up	•
10. The dos and don'ts	• (see ethics audit toolkit and ask for lessons from SAIs having
in an ethics audit	experienced these type of audits)
11.Links to other	
guidance/ concrete	
audits/good practice	
examples	
•	