

WHAT TO EXPECT

An Auditee's Guide to the Performance Audit Process

June 2015



Office of the Auditor General of Canada

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A message from the Auditor General



Michael Ferguson
Auditor General of Canada

Questions often arise about how we conduct our performance audits—more specifically, what the entities that we audit can expect from us and what we expect from them. The purpose of this document is to provide answers to these questions by outlining

- our objectives,
- the principles governing interactions between auditors and auditees, and
- information about our audit process.

The objectives of our relationships with the entities we audit are to

- make an ongoing and consistent effort to understand the context in which government departments and agencies do their work,
- promote open two way communications, and
- act professionally and objectively.

The underlying principles that guide the work of the Office of the Auditor General of Canada are ensuring respectfulness, trust, and integrity while maintaining our independence, professionalism, and objectivity.

Ultimately, the aim is to better serve Parliament by ensuring that our performance audit reports and recommendations are fair and objective, and are seen to be fair and objective by those responsible for making the necessary changes in how the federal government manages public funds.

I hope that this information provides entity officials with a valuable reference that will encourage productive and respectful relations between audited entities and my audit staff.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael Ferguson".

Michael Ferguson, CPA, CA
FCA (New Brunswick)
Auditor General of Canada

1. Introducing performance audits

What a performance audit is

Performance audits examine the government's activities or programs against established criteria to answer the following questions:

- Are activities or programs being run with due regard for economy, efficiency, and environmental impact?
- Does the government have the means in place to measure the effectiveness of its activities or programs?

In other words, a performance audit is an independent, objective, and systematic assessment of how well the government is managing its activities, responsibilities, and resources.

Performance audits are planned, performed, and reported in accordance with professional auditing standards and with policies of the Office of the Auditor General of Canada (OAG). Audits are conducted by qualified auditors who

- establish audit objectives and criteria for the assessment of performance,
- gather the evidence necessary to assess performance against the criteria,
- report both positive and negative findings,
- conclude against the established audit objectives, and
- make recommendations for improvement when there are significant differences between criteria and assessed performance.

Performance audits contribute to a public service that is effective and a government that is accountable to Parliament and Canadians.

What a performance audit is not

Performance audits do not question the merits of government policies. Rather, they examine the government's management practices, controls, and reporting systems based on its own public administration policies and on best practices.

Who is audited?

An audited entity (or auditee) is a federal department, agency, or other entity (for example, a foundation) that is subject to an audit under the [Auditor General Act](#).

Who's who at the OAG

A performance audit involves the following:

Audit team—A team of auditors responsible for conducting an audit. The team reports to an engagement leader and may include contract staff assigned to the team.

Auditor—A member of an audit team who may be either an OAG employee or contract staff assigned to the team.

Engagement leader—Usually an OAG audit principal with the overall responsibility for conducting performance audits that may involve one or more entities. The engagement leader manages the entire audit cycle and a team of auditors, and ensures the quality of audit products produced by the team.

Entity principal—An OAG audit principal designated to serve as the senior liaison or point of contact between the OAG and the audited entity. The entity principal coordinates with other OAG teams on audits affecting the entities for which he or she is responsible.

Who else could be involved?

A performance audit may also involve the following:

Adviser—An individual recognized as a leader in a field of expertise and selected by the audit team to advise—but not decide—on the scope and significance of audit issues, lines of enquiry, identified risks, and audit scope. An adviser may be internal or external to the OAG and is selected on the basis of skills, expertise, relevant knowledge on a particular audit, and experience.

2. Phases of a performance audit

A performance audit consists of three phases:

- planning,
- examination, and
- reporting.

OAG activities by phase

Planning phase

The audit team of the Office of the Auditor General of Canada (OAG) acquires appropriate knowledge of the audited entity, the activities or programs to be audited, and the current issues facing the entity. The team uses this knowledge to develop its audit strategy, which includes an Audit Plan Summary and audit programs.

The team also identifies its initial information needs and specifies areas in the entity and locations or sites where the team expects to conduct preliminary fact finding.

Entity notification. To initiate the audit, the OAG sends a letter of notification and solicitor-client privilege to the deputy head of the entity. This letter formally notifies the deputy head of the OAG's intention to conduct an audit and requests timely access to information and personnel.

Multiple entities. Issues may apply to more than one federal department or agency. When a performance audit includes many departments and agencies, the OAG

- sends letters of notification and solicitor-client privilege to all entities included in the audit scope, and
- informs each entity of the administrative arrangements to follow when meeting or communicating with the OAG.

Examination phase

The audit team gathers the evidence to support its findings. Early in this phase, the team indicates any plans to rely on work conducted by, or on behalf of, the entity's internal audit unit.

Reporting phase

The audit team formally presents, in writing, the findings, conclusions, and recommendations relative to the audit objectives through two key audit drafts provided for external comment:

- the principal's (PX) draft report, and
- the deputy minister's (DM) transmission draft report.

Before publishing a final report, the OAG provides entities with the opportunity to review and comment on draft audit reports and to validate facts.

**Entity activities
by phase**

Planning phase

During this phase, the audited entity

- arranges timely meetings between the entity's senior management and other staff and the OAG to discuss the audit subject matter;
- provides the audit team with the information needed to understand the areas subject to audit, as well as information on lines of responsibility, sources of criteria, risks, management concerns, and any related internal audits, evaluations, or studies that were published previously; and
- facilitates any field visits to entity or project sites.

After receiving the letter of notification and solicitor-client privilege, the deputy head of the entity is expected to acknowledge in writing that the entity will respect the confidentiality of the OAG-controlled documents to be provided during the course of the audit. This acknowledgement also confirms that the entity will comply with any requests that the OAG makes for access to relevant documents under the control of the entity, including those documents to which solicitor-client privileges are attached.

The entity is expected to identify one of its officials as the entity's OAG liaison for the audit. The liaison

- coordinates comments on the suitability of the criteria and the entity management's responsibility for the subject area;
- informs the team of the preferred language of communication, especially for audit documents provided to the entity;
- informs the OAG of the language requirements for the PX and DM drafts; and
- provides a list of recipients who need electronic access to OAG documents.

The entity is also expected to brief its staff on the audit's purpose, nature, and timetable.

Examination phase

Entity officials are expected to review and sign off on documented meeting and interview minutes prepared by the OAG if it indicates its intention to rely on such records as audit evidence during the audit. Officials should normally sign off within five working days.

Reporting phase

The entity is expected to review the draft reports and validate facts.

Meetings and briefings

Planning phase

The audit team reviews the audit schedule and key milestones with entity officials to determine whether any changes are needed. If changes are needed, the parties are expected to discuss how best to adjust deadlines to ensure the quality of reports within the OAG's report production schedule.

The team also discusses how the OAG will debrief the entity's senior management (and if requested, the departmental audit committee) on the results of the audit.

Opening meeting. The team then holds an opening meeting with entity officials, including the deputy head where appropriate, to

- launch the audit in the entity, and
- discuss the planned audit to gain a better understanding of the areas being audited.

Before the meeting, the audit team notifies the audited entity of the main topics to be discussed. The entity is expected to make every effort to ensure that the appropriate entity officials attend this meeting.

Audit meetings and briefings. The level of officials participating in audit meetings and briefing sessions depends on the subject matter discussed and on officials' availability.

To reinforce ongoing communication, liaisons at the entities should have the authority and responsibility to

- set up regular meetings throughout the audit,
- ensure that appropriate individuals attend, and
- help resolve any problems or barriers to completing the audit.

The OAG will provide the entity with an opportunity to discuss the proposed audit plan.

Examination phase

The entity is expected to discuss issues with the audit team and indicate any changes that are under way. The entity should also be prepared to answer questions related to the main topics discussed at meetings with the team.

The team periodically briefs entity officials and senior management on emerging findings throughout this phase and ensures that it gets the views of the deputy head.

Officials are expected to participate in briefings to

- understand the nature and the implications of the findings,
- understand the proposed recommendations, and
- ask the OAG questions related to the audit.

Reporting phase

The OAG's engagement leader normally offers to consult with the entity's senior management at the key decision points during the audit.

How the OAG will debrief the audited entity should be agreed on before the examination phase ends. Appropriate senior entity officials are expected to participate in these debriefings.

The audit team offers briefings to senior entity officials to seek their views on the validity and completeness of audit evidence, audit findings, conclusions, and recommendations, including corrective actions to be taken. The OAG makes every effort to resolve disagreements quickly, professionally, and respectfully.

Audit Plan Summary

At the end of the planning phase, the OAG provides entities with an Audit Plan Summary (APS), a document that shows the audit's

- timetable,
- objective(s),
- scope,
- approach, and
- criteria.

Objectives, scope, and criteria

The OAG team meets to discuss the audit objectives, scope, and criteria as stated in the APS and grants the entity's OAG liaison and identified recipients electronic access to a controlled version of the APS.

Once the APS is sent, the OAG asks the deputy head to provide, within the established time frame, written acknowledgement of the

- management's responsibility for the program or area under audit, and
- suitability of the audit criteria against which the entity will be assessed.

Multiple entities

The OAG asks each audited entity to formally acknowledge its responsibility for areas included in the audit scope.

Significant changes

The team informs the audited entity, in writing, of any significant changes made to the APS and, if needed, issues a revised version to the entity.

The entity informs the OAG if these changes affect the entity's position on the management's responsibility for the area under audit or the suitability of the criteria.

Unresolved disagreements

If required, the OAG discloses, with an appropriate explanation in the audit report, any unresolved disagreements about criteria or the entity management's acknowledgement of its responsibility for the program or area being audited.

Principal's (PX) draft report

The audit team seeks written comments on the principal's (PX) draft report. The team also seeks draft responses to the recommendations (modified, as appropriate, to reflect discussions).

The team provides electronic access to a protected copy of the draft report to

- identified recipients, and
- the entity's OAG liaison (who needs to coordinate comments by parties responsible for audited areas).

Multiple entities

All audited entities receive the full PX draft if they all agree to this approach. This gives them the full context of the audit and allows them to see the complete findings and conclusions. Otherwise, they receive only the portions of the PX draft relevant to their own operations. Only entities mentioned directly in recommendations are required to respond to them.

Discussions about the draft report

The audit team may need to meet with entity officials to discuss the entity's comments. Such meetings are scheduled with due consideration for the report production schedule.

If required, the OAG's engagement leader meets with the entity's deputy head or other senior management (usually at the Assistant Deputy

Minister level, as appropriate) to discuss the draft, including the suitability of the proposed audit recommendations and the probable responses to them.

Expectations for entities

Each audited entity is expected to

- review the draft report,
- provide its position on the accuracy of the text,
- flag any disputed facts (accompanied by all the supporting evidence it has),
- inform the team of any new developments, and
- provide written responses to the recommendations.

Updates to the report

After careful consideration, the team revises the PX draft to reflect the discussions and comments received from

- each audited entity, and
- applicable third parties (that is, federal entities—departments, agencies, Crown corporations—not included in the audit scope but identified directly or indirectly in the report).

If required, the deputy head or designate is expected to meet with the engagement leader to try to resolve any outstanding issues and reach either an agreement or a clear, shared understanding of points on which they “agree to disagree.”

Highlighted sections

Some sections of the draft are highlighted, marking text to be reproduced or repurposed in the OAG’s report communications products.

Validating facts

While acquiring audit evidence, the OAG encourages entity officials to validate facts to help ensure the evidence’s accuracy, relevance, and completeness.

This process may require a series of meetings with entity officials to ensure they agree on the facts gathered during the audit examination and field work.

While validating facts, entity management (including senior entity officials) is expected to examine all statements of fact and provide corrections with appropriate supporting evidence if it identifies

- factual errors,
- omissions,
- context changes, or
- new information.

The entity is expected to review the PX draft and provide the entity's position on any disputed facts, accompanied by all supporting evidence the audited entity has.

Deputy minister's (DM) transmission draft report

The audit team prepares the deputy minister's (DM) transmission draft report. The DM draft

- reflects the discussions between the team and the entity since the conclusion of the PX draft stage, and
- includes the final recommendations and draft entity responses to recommendations.

Electronic access to a protected copy of the draft report is provided to identified recipients and to the entity's OAG liaison.

The DM draft is submitted in one or both official languages (depending on the agreement established with the audited entity during the planning phase).

Expectations for deputy heads

The deputy head is expected to

- confirm the findings are factual,
- confirm the final responses to the recommendations, and
- specify areas of and reasons for disagreement.

Multiple entities

After the facts in the PX draft are confirmed and validated, the OAG normally sends a complete copy of the DM draft to all entities covered by the audit scope. The draft includes the draft entity responses to recommendations. The entities are expected to

- provide final comments, and
- confirm that their responses to the recommendations are final.

Translated report

If the entity has requested the DM draft in one official language only, the translation of the final report is provided a week before the report is tabled in the House of Commons.

If the entity has requested the DM draft in both official languages and the translated version is sent after the original version, the translated version is submitted within the established time frame. No additional comments or sign-off is required, since both English and French drafts undergo additional proofreading and formatting before being tabled in the House of Commons.

3. Recommendations and responses

Why recommendations are used

Performance audits usually include recommendations that direct audited entities to positive changes they can make for the most serious deficiencies reported. Recommendations address areas where there are significant risks to the entity if deficiencies remain uncorrected.

Principles for recommendations

Recommendations should be

- fully supported by and flow from the associated findings and conclusions,
- aimed at correcting the underlying causes of deficiencies, and
- directed specifically at the entities responsible for acting on them.

Ongoing discussion and proposed recommendations

During the examination phase of a performance audit, the audit team periodically offers to brief entity officials (and senior management as required) on emerging findings.

The team also encourages discussion of proposed recommendations as they are developed and seeks views on actions needed to correct problems.

Involvement of entities

At the end of the examination phase, the audit team seeks the views of entity officials to enable the development of clearly stated and action-oriented recommendations.

This gives the audited entity time to prepare responses and develop an action plan. The team asks the deputy head or other senior management to provide input to ensure that recommendations are practical and feasible to implement.

Drafting recommendations and responses

The principal's (PX) draft report issued to the audited entity contains a complete set of draft recommendations. In a letter accompanying this draft, the OAG's engagement leader offers to meet with the entity's deputy head or other senior management official (usually at the Assistant Deputy Minister level) to discuss the recommendations. The discussion should include, among other things, how suitable and practical the draft recommendations are, and what the entity's probable responses to them will be.

The letter asks the entity to send a formal, written draft response to the recommendations (modified, as appropriate, to reflect discussions between the audit team and the entity) and provides a deadline for the response.

The subsequent deputy minister's (DM) transmission draft report contains the full text, the recommendations, and the entity's draft responses. The team asks the deputy head to confirm, in writing, that the facts are accurate and to comment on any disagreements. The team also asks the deputy head to confirm that the responses to the recommendations (in both official languages) are final.

Disagreement with audit findings

Responses to recommendations are not a vehicle for disagreeing with the audit findings. The audit team and the audited entity must try to resolve any unsettled disputes. If this is not possible and the entity does not agree with the recommendation, the response must state the reason, which will be included in the report.

If a matter has not been resolved by the time the DM draft is issued, the team will raise it with the Assistant Auditor General or the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development. Failure to respond within the specified time frame could result in the report being published without the entity's responses.

Responding to recommendations

Parliamentarians are more likely to react favorably to responses that are clear and concise and that describe specific actions and time frames.

The Office of the Auditor General of Canada (OAG) has established limits on the content and publication of entity responses and will not normally publish

- general responses or global comments to reports;
- entity responses where no recommendations were made; and
- entity responses where, in a follow-up report on a previous audit, no new recommendations were made.

The OAG determines whether the wording is appropriate and sufficient, and expects a response to

- clearly indicate whether the entity agrees or disagrees with the recommendation;
- have a maximum of 200 words;
- be consistent with the "Agreed" or "Disagreed" statement; and
- provide a basis for a potential future follow-up, including timelines and actions that the entity's senior management intends to take to respond to the recommendations, and clear accountability from senior management.

Deadline for responses

Final responses to the DM draft, in both official languages, must be received within OAG-specified time frames to be published in the report.

**Publishing
recommendations**

Publishing an audited entity's response to a recommendation gives the government the opportunity to inform Parliament whether the entity agrees with the recommendation, and how and when the entity intends to act.

The OAG reserves the right to

- edit responses,
- decline material that does not respond to a recommendation,
- omit material that repeats report content, and
- publish nothing it believes false or misleading.

The audit team informs the entity of any significant changes made to final responses.

4. Tabling

Before tabling

Two weeks before tabling, the Office of the Auditor General of Canada (OAG) provides advance notice to audited entities and invites them to OAG premises to preview communications material it has prepared for tabling.

The OAG requests advance notice of the individuals the entity intends to send. The preview takes place a few days before the report is tabled.

Tabling day events

On the day that a report of the Auditor General or the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development is tabled in the House of Commons, the OAG participates in

- a lock-up for members of Parliament (MP lock-up),
- a lock-up for journalists (media lock-up),
- a news conference for journalists, and
- media interviews.

MP lock-up

Members of Parliament who attend the MP lock-up receive copies of the report and related communications material.

Media lock-up

Accredited members of the Parliamentary Press Gallery who attend the media lock-up receive copies of the report and related communications material.

News conference

The news conference is open only to accredited members of the Parliamentary Press Gallery.

Entities should make their own arrangements to view the news conference, either with the National Press Theatre or by watching it online.

Media interviews

The Auditor General or the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development is available for interviews with journalists following the tabling of the report.

Information not in the report

In some instances, members of Parliament, the Senate, the media, or the public want additional information about the audited entities or audit subject matter not included in the report.

It is OAG policy to not provide such information. Therefore, any questions for further information or background are referred to the entity.

5. After the audit

Feedback mechanisms

To understand past performance and to identify possible areas for improvement, the Office of the Auditor General of Canada (OAG) believes that obtaining feedback from audited entities is important.

The OAG conducts post-audit surveys on various aspects of the audit experience after reports of the Auditor General or the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development have been tabled in the House of Commons.

The deputy head of the entity receives the survey and is expected to respond in a timely manner. A summary of the results is reported to Parliament in the OAG's performance report.

Hearings

The Auditor General or the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development and other OAG officials often appear before House of Commons committees to answer questions about reports after they are tabled.

The Auditor General most frequently appears before the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, which has a specific mandate to review and report on all of the Auditor General's reports, as well as on the OAG's reports on plans and priorities, and annual performance reports. Other parliamentary committees also hold hearings on matters raised in the Auditor General's reports.

The Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development is usually called before the Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development to answer questions about reports after they are tabled, and may also appear before other parliamentary committees.

Departmental and other entity representatives are also present at hearings.

Action plans

The Standing Committee on Public Accounts has requested that all federal departments and agencies subject to an OAG performance audit prepare—within six months after the audit is tabled in the House of Commons—a detailed action plan to address the audit recommendations.

This plan should include specific actions and timelines for addressing recommendations and specify the individuals responsible for addressing them. Departments and agencies invited to appear before the Standing Committee on Public Accounts to discuss the audit findings should provide the plan to the Committee before the hearing and to the OAG.

Monitoring progress

To monitor progress on recommendations between audits, the OAG uses the monitoring process that exists within federal entities by accessing their monitoring records from time to time as required.

The Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat policy requires that chief audit executives routinely report to the departmental audit committee on whether the management's action plans have been implemented. These monitoring records are expected to be in place so that auditors can review them as required.

Follow-up audits

The OAG conducts follow-up audits of specific audit recommendations and issues of concern raised in past audit reports that continue to pose a significant risk or continue to be of interest to Parliament. The OAG completes these audits in the same manner as other performance audits, following professional audit standards.

Issues not in the report

The audit team may identify issues that are less important than those included in the report tabled in the House of Commons, or that fall outside the audit scope but are of interest to the audited entity. The team communicates these issues to the entity's deputy head or the head of its internal audit function, as appropriate, through a

- presentation,
- verbal communication, or
- formal management letter.

If a management letter is issued, the OAG may request a written response to the issues raised in it, including any proposed actions to be taken, together with a target completion date.

The OAG may also choose to follow up on these issues at a later date.

6. Access to entity information

Overview

Audit teams at the Office of the Auditor General of Canada (OAG) have a right to access the following within audited entities, in accordance with federal legislation:

- information,
- documents, and
- staff.

OAG rights of access

OAG auditors are entitled to receive all information that they determine is relevant and necessary to enable them to carry out their audits and examinations. This may include documents, reports, or explanations from members of the public service and from officers, employees, or agents.

As OAG auditors identify the information they need and who they need to interview, the audited entity is to give them access. The information that the entity should supply, upon request, includes all forms of communication—written, visual, auditory, and electronic—whether in final or draft form, with the exception of draft Treasury Board submission material.

Guidance for deputy ministers from the Privy Council Office emphasizes that the role of deputy heads includes ensuring that

- their departments establish a respectful and constructive working relationship with a body such as the OAG, and
- entities supply the information needed to fulfill the body's legislative mandates.

Solicitor-client privilege

OAG auditors are entitled to access documents that may be subject to solicitor-client and other privileges. To ensure that this access does not affect the privilege attached to the documents, the OAG makes a formal written request for access to such documents at the start of the audit.

The OAG issues a letter of notification and solicitor-client privilege to the deputy head of the entity requesting timely access to information and personnel under the powers granted by the [Auditor General Act](#) and, among other things, to documents that may be subject to solicitor-client and other privileges.

The deputy head is expected to acknowledge in writing that the entity will comply with its duty under the Act and that providing the documents to the OAG does not constitute a waiver of any privilege attached to the documents. The exchange of letters maintains the privileged nature of the information provided to the OAG for audit purposes.

The OAG respects the confidentiality of the documents and does not refer to them in its reports.

Access to entity staff

When the audit team identifies entity staff for an interview, the staff must be made available. It is unacceptable and inappropriate for the entity to coach staff prior to an interview with auditors or filter information requested by the OAG. As a general rule, to encourage candour and complete responses, only entity staff being interviewed should be present during the interview. Under certain circumstances, the audit team and the audited entity may agree that observers at an interview are appropriate, but it is up to the OAG to decide when they are.

Cabinet confidences

The Auditor General's access to Cabinet confidences is set out in two orders-in-council: PC#1985-3783 and [PC#2006-1289](#).

An audited entity is responsible for identifying the following to OAG auditors:

- memoranda to Cabinet,
- Cabinet decisions,
- Treasury Board submissions, and
- decisions related to the audit.

These are made available to the Auditor General through a separate process that involves the Privy Council Office or the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat, as appropriate.

Denial of access

The fact that a document is not accessible to the public, through an Access to Information request, is not a valid reason for denying access to OAG staff. The provisions of the [Access to Information Act](#) do not apply to the Auditor General's access to information for audit purposes.

Auditors encountering problems obtaining information during an audit, such as delays, will report the problems to the audit team management. If the problems continue, the audit team management will attempt to resolve the issue with the entity's OAG liaison, or if necessary, with senior management.

In some circumstances, a delay in providing requested documents or information can amount to a denial of access. The Auditor General is required by professional standards and by the [Auditor General Act](#) to report such cases to Parliament.

Format

Electronic information is preferred, but hard copies are acceptable.

Information can include all forms of communication—written, visual, auditory, and electronic—whether in final or draft form.

This includes but is not limited to any relevant

- correspondence,
- memoranda,
- books,
- reports,
- plans,
- maps,
- drawings,
- diagrams,
- analyses,
- surveys,
- pictorial or graphic work,
- photographs,
- films,
- microfilms,
- sound recordings,
- videotapes, or
- records.

Auditors may take extracts and make photocopies, unless security classifications dictate otherwise.

The audit team maintains a register of documents requested and received during an audit.

Access timelines

Access to information and to privileged information begins once

- the entity has been notified of the start of a performance audit or of the strategic audit planning exercise, and
- the deputy head has responded to the OAG's letter of notification and solicitor-client privilege.

Entity officials should instruct their employees to make themselves and information available, as they would for any other important entity business. Timely access to information is essential for the Auditor General

to meet reporting obligations to Parliament. Entity officials should respond expeditiously to OAG requests for information.

The time required to produce information can be affected by such factors as the information’s format and location, and an individual’s availability.

Information	Time frame
Easily accessible	Five working days
Requiring additional work to compile (such as data manipulation or archive searches)	Audit team and audited entity discuss and agree on time frame.

Information security

Audit team members have access to an audited entity’s

- information for which they have the required level of security clearance, and
- staff who can provide the information.

Auditors must comply with the same security arrangements that apply to the entity’s employees.

At the start of an audit, the audit team provides the entity’s OAG liaison with the names and security clearance levels of OAG and contract staff initially assigned to the audit. If any changes need to be made to this list during the audit, the team notifies the OAG liaison.

Additional resources

- [Access to Information Act](#)
- [Auditor General Act](#)
- Guidance to deputy heads, departmental and entity legal counsel, and OAG audit liaisons on providing the Auditor General access to information in certain confidences of the Queen’s Privy Council (Cabinet confidences)
- 2010 Protocol Agreement on Access by the Office of the Auditor General to Cabinet Documents
- Communiqué (TBS-OAG): Office of the Auditor General’s Access to Records and Personnel for Audit Purposes (distributed by email to deputy heads on 7 August 2007)
- Order-in-Council PC#1985-3783 dated 27 December 1985
- Order-in-Council [PC#2006-1289](#) dated 6 November 2006

7. Handling and treating information

Overview

During the audit process, the Office of the Auditor General of Canada (OAG) and the audited entity exchange information that needs to be handled and treated with due care.

Duty of confidentiality

One underlying principle of auditing is a duty of confidentiality with respect to an audited entity's affairs.

The OAG makes every effort to ensure that it keeps audit information in its direct possession. The OAG's Code of Values, Ethics, and Professional Conduct requires that all staff be familiar with the security aspects of their work and consider it an important and essential individual responsibility.

For all information received from an entity, auditors must, at a minimum, comply with the same security arrangements that apply to the entity's employees.

The following table shows various means by which the OAG ensures the confidentiality of entity documents.

Key documents

Timeline	Documents from OAG	Documents from entity
Start of audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Letter of notification and solicitor-client privilege	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Acknowledgement letter from deputy head
End of planning phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Audit Plan Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Acknowledgement letter from deputy head
Reporting phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Principal's (PX) draft report• Deputy minister's (DM) transmission draft report	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Acknowledgement letter from deputy head
One week after tabling		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Return of OAG-controlled documents in hard copy

Controlled documents

During the audit, the audit team provides the audited entity with controlled documents, such as the Audit Plan Summary, the principal's (PX) draft report, and the deputy minister's (DM) transmission draft report. These protected documents are OAG property.

Entity staff members are required to respect the confidentiality of the content of OAG-controlled documents and must ensure that these documents are not copied, reproduced, distributed, republished, downloaded, displayed, posted, or transmitted in any form or by any means without the prior written consent of the OAG.

References to controlled documents should contain only section and paragraph numbers. The contents of these documents must be treated with appropriate discretion. Disclosing the Auditor General's findings prior to tabling is viewed as an infringement on the rights and privileges of Parliament.

By default, controlled documents are submitted electronically to the entity's OAG liaison and to pre-identified recipients, and can only be accessed during a specific period of time, until their access expires.

Disposition of OAG-controlled documents in hard copy

When OAG-controlled documents in hard copy are submitted under exceptional circumstances, they are numbered and must be returned to the OAG within one week after the relevant report is tabled in the House of Commons.

Entities must track the internal distribution of the provided OAG-controlled documents in hard copy (if any) and return them to the OAG. Entities are not permitted to destroy or shred these documents and are expected to immediately inform the OAG if any are lost or made public.

Disclosure to third parties

The [Access to Information Act, section 16.1\(1\)](#), requires the Auditor General of Canada to refuse to disclose any record requested under the Act that contains information obtained or created by the OAG or on its behalf in the course of an investigation, examination, or audit conducted by the OAG or under its authority. Members of the public cannot access audit plan summaries, draft audit reports, or other audit documents, such as audit working papers, held by the OAG.

Official languages

At the start of the audit, the entity's OAG liaison confirms the preferred language of communication and the official language in which the entity requires the PX and DM drafts.

8. Interactions with internal audit offices

Overview

During a performance audit, audit teams often need to interact with the internal audit office of the federal department or agency being audited.

In large departments or agencies, the internal audit office usually plays a liaison role with the Office of the Auditor General of Canada (OAG) and facilitates the exchange of information and the access to entity staff.

Meetings with entity employees

Meetings	Goal of meeting	Attendees
Opening meeting	Discuss the audit, so audit team can better understand areas subject to audit	Appropriate audited entity officials (as determined by internal audit office)
Subsequent meetings	Collect information	Only staff required to provide information to auditors (internal audit and liaison staff excluded)
Reporting phase meetings	Receive views of senior officials	Senior officials

Coordination of information

Internal audit offices should instruct entity employees to make themselves and information available, as they would for any other important entity business.

The internal audit office is expected to make every effort to ensure that the appropriate entity officials attend an opening meeting to discuss the planned audit.

During the fact validation and review of the principal's (PX) draft report, the internal audit office should

- provide the audit team with the entity's position on the accuracy of the text,
- provide any facts in dispute, and
- coordinate the entity's consolidated comments from parties responsible for audited areas.

During the reporting phase of the audit, the internal audit office is expected to facilitate the OAG's access to senior officials to get their views.

When coordinating responses to recommendations, the internal audit office needs to ensure that final responses to the deputy minister's (DM)

transmission draft report are provided in both official languages and received within the specified time frames to be published in the report.

Unacceptable practice

When the audit team identifies entity staff for an interview, the staff must be made available. It is unacceptable and inappropriate for the internal audit office to coach staff prior to an interview with auditors or filter information requested by the OAG.

OAG's duty to inform

The audit team informs the internal audit office of

- the progress made throughout the audit, and
- new developments when they arise, such as emerging findings.

The process for ensuring ongoing communication, such as meetings at predetermined points, is usually determined by the team and the internal audit office at the start of the audit.

9. Interactions with departmental audit committees

Overview

The Office of the Auditor General of Canada (OAG) supports initiatives that strengthen departmental oversight, including the requirement for external membership for departmental audit committees.

The OAG wants to work with departmental audit committees while maintaining its objectivity and preserving its independence from government.

Discussions with departmental audit committees

The OAG welcomes the opportunity to

- inform departmental audit committees about its audit plans (it appreciates receiving their input and discussing matters of mutual interest),
- discuss its reports, and
- explain audit findings after the entity's management has had the opportunity to confirm and validate the facts.

With respect to draft audit reports, the OAG does not confirm and validate fact-based audit information with departmental audit committees. These documents are finalized through the normal OAG process with appropriate entity officials.

Expectations of departmental audit committees

The departmental audit committee is expected to

- actively review and assess the adequacy of entity responses and action plans,
- monitor the implementation of audit recommendations, and
- advise the deputy head.

Role of the deputy head

The deputy head may share OAG audit information with members of the departmental audit committee and is accountable for ensuring that this is done in a manner that protects the confidentiality of the information.

Participation of OAG senior staff

Senior OAG staff may participate in committee meetings as observers when invited by the committee chair. They will make every effort to appear if notified of the committee's meeting schedule in advance. The secretary of the departmental audit committee is expected to notify OAG staff of the schedule.

Recommendation of external advisers

At its discretion, the audit team may request advice from the audited entity on who would be useful external advisers on the audit. If the team has any concern about whether a potential adviser has a conflict of interest, it may seek the advice of the entity.

The entity is expected to provide advice to the team to help identify potential external advisers. The entity may wish to consult with its departmental audit committee.

10. Long-term audit plan—Strategic Audit Plan

Overview

The Office of the Auditor General of Canada (OAG) prepares long-term plans for individual audited entities or for sectoral topics that typically cover all OAG audit activities within the entity, for a multi-year period. The long-term plans are referred to as strategic audit plans (SAPs).

What a Strategic Audit Plan is

The SAP is a planning tool based on a risk assessment that the OAG uses to

- focus OAG resources on the areas of significance and of a nature that should be brought to the attention of Parliament;
- promote consistency in planning across OAG audit teams and product lines; and
- focus the audit selection process on key risks in entities or in sectoral topic areas (that is, cross-entity), as well as on OAG priorities and focus areas.

Notification of Strategic Audit Plan

At the start of a Strategic Audit Plan exercise, the OAG sends a letter to the deputy head of each entity involved. This letter describes the OAG's intention to carry out a systematic and risk-based exercise to determine the audit work that needs to be done over the next few years to fulfill the OAG's responsibilities under the [Auditor General Act](#).

Strategic Audit Plan and documentation review

The audit team reviews key entity documents, such as

- corporate plans,
- integrated risk management frameworks,
- performance reports to Parliament,
- internal audit and program evaluation reports,
- the entity's annual and long-term audit and evaluation plans, and
- other entity reports.

The team reviews other key documents, such as

- parliamentary committee reports,
- budget documents,
- past OAG audits, and
- information about the entities involved in the audit.

The team interviews

- entity senior management (at headquarters and in regional offices),
- entity officials (at headquarters and in regional offices), and
- key external stakeholders and external experts, when appropriate.

Role of deputy heads or senior management

When the Strategic Audit Plan exercise begins, the deputy head or other senior management of each entity involved in the audit is expected to inform the departmental audit committee and others in the entity who need to know about the exercise.

When the OAG prepares a SAP, the deputy head or other senior management of each entity involved is expected to provide documents and participate in interviews as requested.

Ongoing OAG audit presence

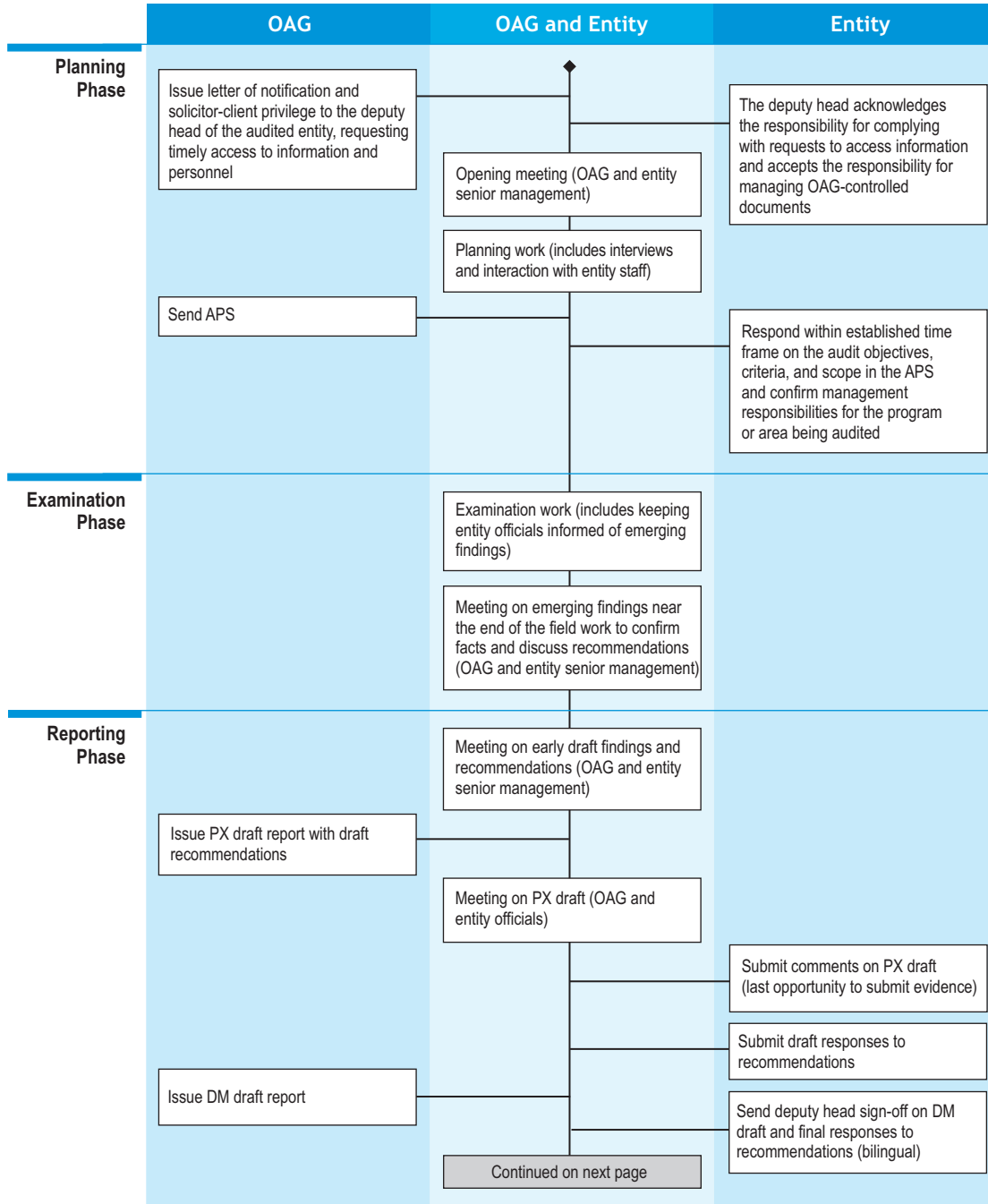
When the OAG has an ongoing and substantial audit presence in an entity, the OAG offers to meet annually with the entity's senior management and, if requested, the departmental audit committee.

Discussions can include but are not limited to

- building an understanding of key and emerging issues;
- short- and long-term audit plans;
- the general working relationship between the OAG and the entity;
- clarifying the nature of the OAG's access to documents, as necessary;
- extenuating circumstances, such as pending legislative or regulatory approvals or changes that may require changes to future audit plans;
- audit risks; and
- the OAG's assessment of risks compared with those identified by the entity.

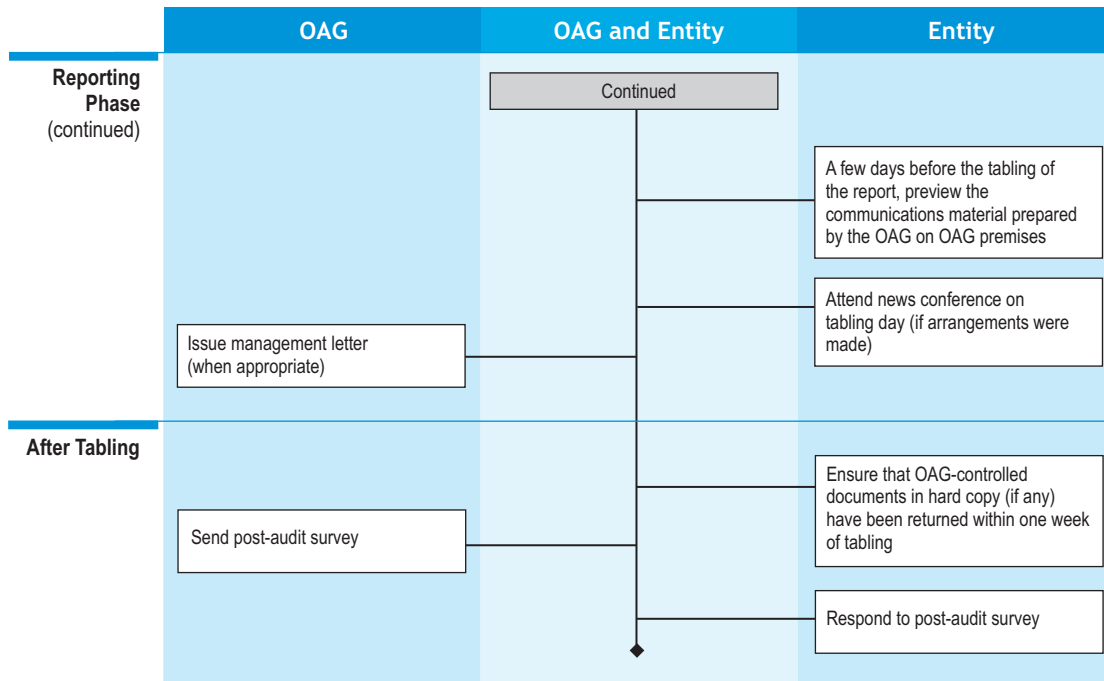
A road map for performance audits

The following road map shows the key steps that need to be followed when conducting a performance audit.



Abbreviations:

- APS Audit Plan Summary
- DM draft Deputy Minister's transmission draft
- OAG Office of the Auditor General of Canada
- PX draft Principal's draft report



Abbreviations:

- APS Audit Plan Summary
- DM draft Deputy Minister's transmission draft
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- PX draft Principal's draft report