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EVP - Global Standards, Guidance & Certifications

Session Agenda

- Our Expanding Role in ERM
- Standards: What You Need to Know
 - Domains I-V
 - Topical Requirements
- Four-level Quality Rating and Conclusion Model
- EQA Process
- Strategic Partnerships
- Driving the Future of Internal Audit
- Strategic Insights



ERM is Expanding and Redefining Internal Audit

Internal Audit's Traditional Role in ERM

Observer and evaluator
Compliance and controls focus
Limited engagement

Shifting To a More Dynamic, Proactive Role

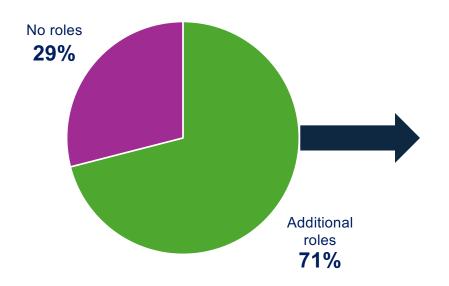
Strategic advisor
Connector across functions
Promote risk culture

Going Beyond Internal Audit

71% of CAEs have roles beyond internal audit, including ERM, fraud investigation, and compliance



71% of respondents have roles outside of Internal Audit





From Assurance to Foresight

Modern audit is about anticipating, not just validating risks



Go beyond assurance and compliance

Prioritize strategic planning with a long-term focus



Provide advice and strategy for the profession as a whole

Prepare the profession for a future with a stronger advisory role

Shift away from hindsight and move into foresight

The IIA's Three Lines Model

The Three Lines are already being

Expanding Scope

Second-line Synergies

Organizations see synergies by adding second-line function responsibilities with internal audit coordinating the effort

Navigating the Considerations

Organizations and industries, particularly highly regulated ones, must be considered within their business contexts.

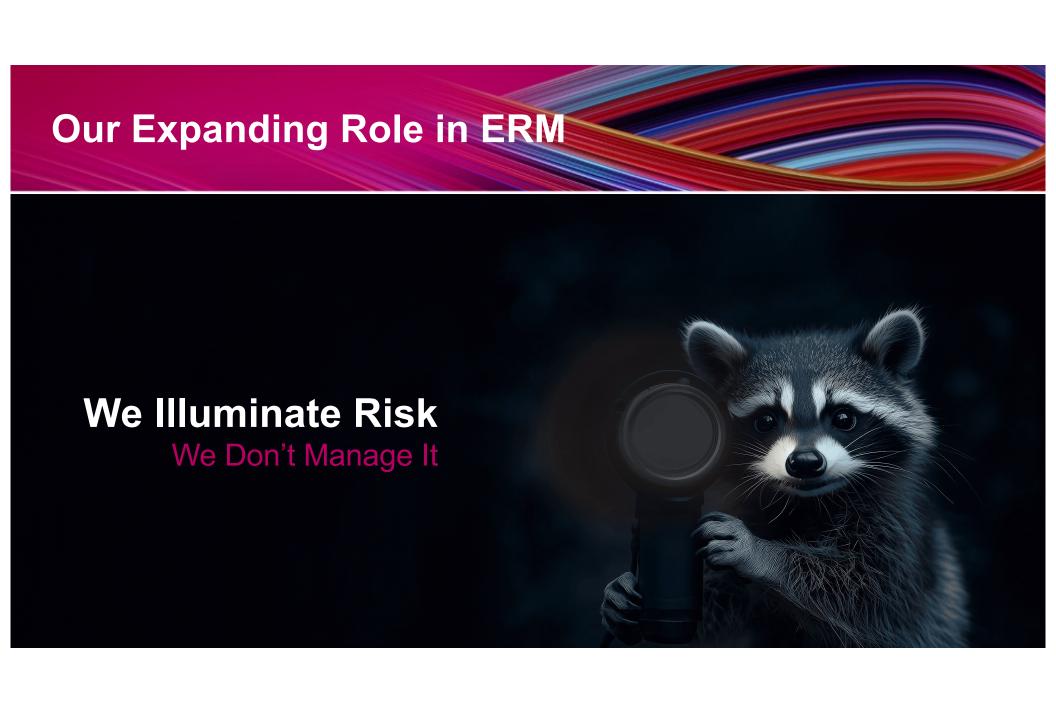
CAE's Expanded Scope

CAEs manage internal audit AND second-line functions

Reevaluate the Three Lines Model?

As the needs of the profession and organizations continue to evolve, future research is needed.

Blurring of the Three Lines

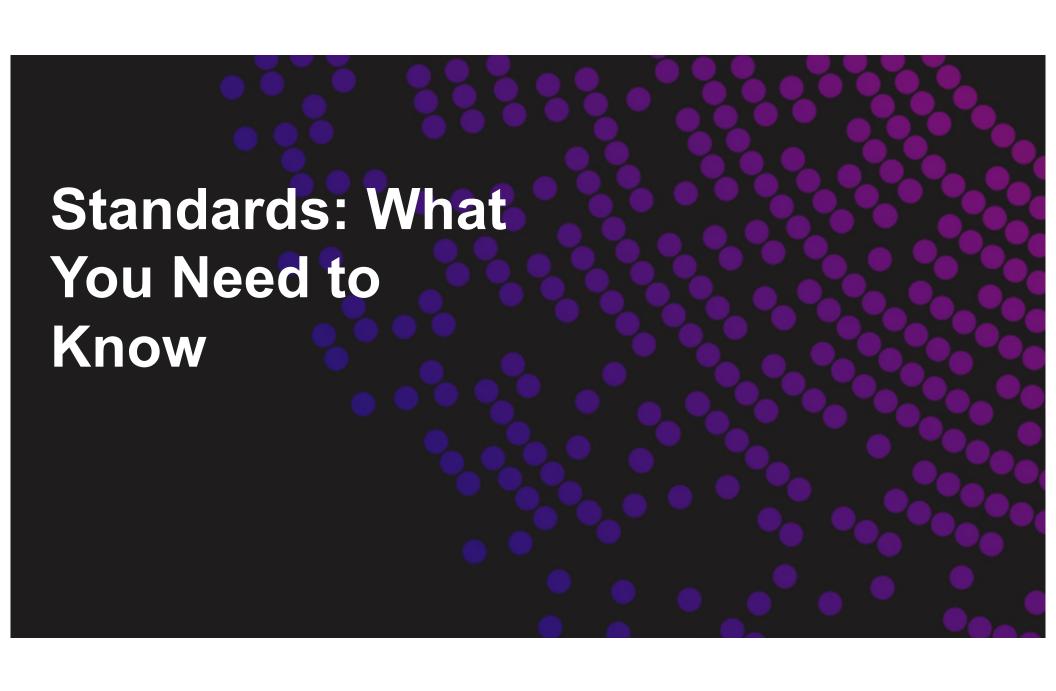


- Advise on the development and implementation of the ERM framework
- Facilitate risk assessments and strategic discussions
- Provide insight into risk mitigation plans
- Evaluate risk culture and risk appetite alignment
- Audit the effectiveness of governance and risk management activities
- Report independently to management and the board

Internal auditors do <u>not</u> own or accept responsibility for risks—they help ensure the right people do







The IPPF Evolution

Aligning with the shifting role of internal auditors by emphasizing:

- Risk management and governance
- Stakeholder engagement
- Use of technology
- Contribution to strategic objectives
- Focus on continuous improvement



Global Internal Audit Standards: New Structure

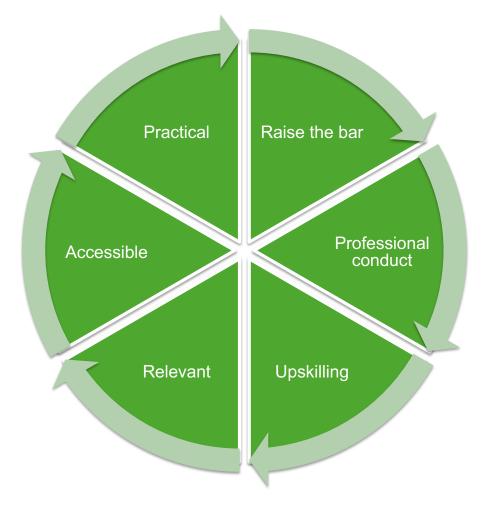
- 5 Domains
- 15 Principles
 - 52 Standards
 - Requirements
 - Considerations for Implementation
 - Examples of Evidence of Conformance

Additional features:

- Fundamentals
- Applying the Standards in the Public Sector
- Glossary

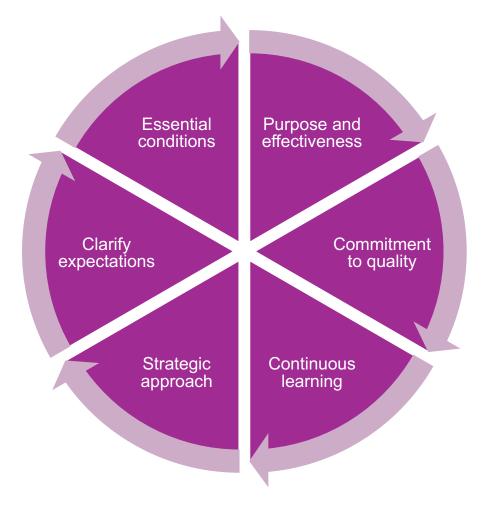


Significance for Internal Auditors



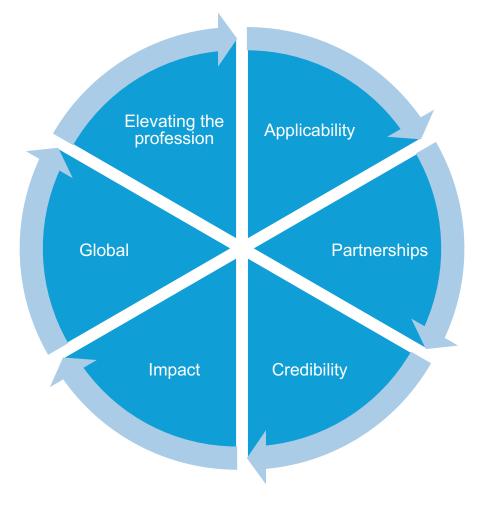


Significance for Internal Audit Function





Significance for Internal Audit Profession



Domain I: Purpose of Internal Auditing

Domain II: Ethics and Professionalism

- Demonstrate
 Integrity
- Maintain Objectivity
- 3. Demonstrate Competency
- 4. Exercise Due Professional Care
- 5. Maintain Confidentiality

Domain III: Governing the Internal Audit Function

- 6. Authorized by the Board
- 7. Positioned Independently
- 8. Overseen by the Board

Domain IV: Managing the Internal Audit Function

- 9. Plan Strategically
- 10. Manage Resources
- 11. Communicate Effectively

Domain V: Performing Internal Audit Services

- 13. Plan Engagements Effectively
- 14. Conduct Engagement Work
- 15. Communicate Engagement
 Conclusions and Monitor Action
 Plans

Fundamentals of the Global Internal Audit Standards

Internal Auditing & Public Interest

Application in Small Internal Audit Functions

Demonstrating
Conformance with
the Standards

Application for Public Sector

Applying the Standards in the Public Sector

Internal auditors in the public sector operate in a political environment, which sometimes differs from private sector in how they apply the Standards and use terminology, specifically related to the following areas:

Laws and/or Regulations

Governance and Organizational Structure



Domain I: Purpose of Internal Auditing

Purpose Statement:

Internal auditing strengthens the organization's ability to create, protect, and sustain value by providing the board and management with independent, risk-based, and objective assurance, advice, insight, and foresight.



Domain II: Ethics and Professionalism

1. Demonstrate Integrity

Internal auditors demonstrate integrity in their work and behavior.

- 1.1 Honesty and Professional Courage
- 1.2 Organization's Ethical Expectations
- 1.3 Legal and Ethical Behavior

2. Maintain Objectivity

Internal auditors maintain an impartial and unbiased attitude when performing internal audit services and making decisions.

- 2.1 Individual Objectivity
- 2.2 Safeguarding Objectivity
- 2.3 Disclosing Impairments to Objectivity

3. Maintain Objectivity

Internal auditors apply the knowledge, skills, and abilities to fulfill their roles and responsibilities successfully.

- 3.1 Competency
- 3.2 Continuing Professional Development

4. Exercise Due Professional Care

Internal auditors apply due professional care in planning and performing internal audit services.

- 4.1 Conformance with Global Internal Audit Standards
- 4.2 Due Professional Care
- 4.3 Professional Skepticism

5. Maintain Confidentiality

Internal auditors use and protect information appropriately.

- 5.1 Use of Information
- 5.2 Protection of Information

Domain III: Governing the Internal Audit Function

Domain III standards include "essential conditions" for an effective internal audit function

6. Authorized by the Board

The board establishes, approves, and supports the mandate of the internal audit function.

- 6.1 Internal Audit Committee
- 6.2 Internal Audit Charter
- 6.3 Board and Senior Management Support

7. Positioned Independently

The board establishes and protects the internal audit function's independence and qualifications.

- 7.1 Organizational Independence
- 7.2 Chief Audit Executive Qualifications

8. Overseen by the Board

The board oversees the internal audit function to ensure the function's effectiveness.

- 8.1 Board Interaction
- 8.2 Resources
- 8.3 Quality
- 8.4 External Quality Assessment

Domain IV: Managing the Internal Audit Function

9. Plan Strategically

The chief audit executive plans strategically to position the internal audit function to fulfill its mandate and achieve long-term success.

- 9.1 Understanding Governance, Risk Management, and Control Processes
- 9.2 Internal Audit Strategy
- 9.3 Methodologies
- 9.4 Internal Audit Plan
- 9.5 Coordination and Reliance

10. Manage Resources

The chief audit executive manages resources to implement the internal audit function's strategy and achieve its plan and mandate.

- 10.1 Financial Resource Management
- 10.2 Human Resources Management
- 10.3 Technological Resources

11. Communicate Effectively

The chief audit executive guides the internal audit function to communicate effectively with its stakeholders.

- 11.1 Building Relationships and Communicating with Stakeholders
- 11.2 Effective Communication
- 11.3 Communicating Results
- 11.4 Errors and Omissions
- 11.5 Communicating the Acceptance of Risks

12. Enhance Quality

The chief audit executive is responsible for the internal audit function's conformance with the Global Internal Audit Standards and continuous performance improvement.

- 12.1 Internal Quality Assessment
- 12.2 Performance Measurement
- 12.3 Oversee and Improve Engagement Performance

Domain V: Performing Internal Audit Services

13. Plan Engagements Effectively

Internal auditors plan each engagement using a systematic, disciplined approach.

- 13.1 Engagement Communication
- 13.2 Engagement Risk Assessment
- 13.3 Engagement Objectives and Scope
- 13.4 Evaluation Criteria
- 13.5 Engagement Resources
- 13.6 Work Program

14. Conduct Engagement Work

Internal auditors implement the engagement work program to achieve the engagement objectives.

- 14.1 Gathering Information for Analyses and Evaluation
- 14.2 Analyses and Potential Engagement Findings
- 14.3 Evaluation of Findings
- 14.4 Recommendations and Action Plans
- 14.5 Engagement Conclusions
- 14.6 Engagement Documentation

15. Communicate Engagement Results and Monitor Actions Plans

Internal auditors communicate the engagement results to the appropriate parties and monitor management's progress toward implementation of recommendations or action plans.

- 15.1 Final Engagement Communication
- 15.2 Confirming the Implementation of Recommendations or Action Plans

Topical Requirements

Topical Requirements are developed by volunteer and staff experts representing diverse sectors and industries globally, getting public and stakeholder input, and having independent oversight.

Why Topical Requirements?

- > Ensures consistency
- > Builds confidence
- Increases focus
- > Strengthens relevance







Topics Approved by Global Guidance Council

- Cybersecurity
- Third-Party
- Organizational Behavior
- Organizational Resilience

- Anti-Corruption/Bribery
- People Management
- Fraud Risk Management
- Sustainability: ESG

New structure, new content

New purpose statement

Ethical principles and standards

Considerations for implementation

Essential conditions for governance

Conform or explain

Strategy and relationship building

Conclusions and themes

Emphasis on board oversight

Performance as part of quality

No separate assurance/ advisory standards

Section for public sector



Four-level Quality Rating and Conclusion Model

(Full and General Achievement)

CAE may include in reports that engagements are performed in conformance with the Standards

Quality Rating	For Conclusions on Achieving Overall Conformance	For Conclusions on Achieving Each Principle	For Conclusions on Conforming with Each Standard
Full Achievement (or Conformance)	The internal audit function is fully achieving all 15 Principles and the Purpose of Internal Auditing (Domain I).	The internal audit function is fully achieving all standards related to the Principle and the Principle's intent.	The internal audit function is fully conforming with all requirements of the Standard and the Standard's intent.
General Achievement (or General Conformance)	The internal audit function is not fully achieving at least one Principle or aspect of Domain I but is achieving the Purpose of Internal Auditing.	The internal audit function is not fully achieving at least one Standard but is achieving the Principle's intent.	The internal audit function is not fully conforming with at least one requirement but is achieving the Standard's intent.

Four-level Quality Rating and Conclusion Model

(Partial and Nonachievement)

CAE may <u>not</u> include in reports that engagements are performed in conformance with the Standards

Quality Rating	For Conclusions on Achieving Overall Conformance	For Conclusions on Achieving Each Principle	For Conclusions on Conforming with Each Standard
Partial Achievement (or Partial Conformance)	The internal audit function is not fully achieving at least one Principle or aspect of Domain I, and the impact is significant enough to rate the function's overall achievement as partially achieving.	The internal audit function is not fully conforming with at least one Standard, and the impact is significant enough to rate the function as partially achieving the Principle's intent.	'
Nonachievement (or Nonconformance)	The internal audit function is not fully achieving at least one Principle and the impact is significant enough to rate the function's overall achievement as not achieving.	The internal audit function is not fully conforming with at least one Standard, and the impact is significant enough to rate the function as not achieving the Principle's intent.	The internal audit function is not fully conforming with at least one requirement, and the impact is significant enough to rate conformance with the Standard as not achieving the Standard's intent.



EQA Process

Summary of Requirements

- The results of internal and external quality assessments must include (Standard 8.3):
- Communications of the internal audit function's:
 - Standards Conformance
 - Achievement of performance objectives
- If applicable,
 - Compliance with laws and/or regulations relevant to internal auditing
 - Plans to address
 - Conformance gaps
 - Enhancement opportunities

Recommendations

- Conclusions on:
 - Maturity of the IA function
 - Achievement of Principles
- Enhanced guidance for IAFs
 - Public sector
 - Small functions (1 to 10 FTEs)
 - All functions
- Topical Requirements

EQA Process

- Internal Audit Charter
- Audit Committee Charter
- Internal Audit Manual (Methodologies, i.e., Policies & Procedures)
- QAIP (Quality Assurance and Improvement Program)
- Internal Audit Strategic Plan
- Audit Committee and Senior Management Presentations
- Balanced Scorecards to Report Performance
- Internal Audit/Audit Committee Checklist
- Internal Audit Training
- Internal Audit Awareness/Marketing Program



Strategic Partnerships

- Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (ACFE)
- Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA)
- International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI)
- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
- Public Expenditure Management Peer-Assisted Learning (PEMPAL)
- Association of Local Government Auditors (ALGA)





Driving the Future of Internal Audit

The Importance of Certifications



- Permanent credential
- ✓ Part 1 of CIA Exam



- ✓ New syllabi
- ✓ Three ways to achieve



- ✓ No prerequisite
- ✓ Risk-focused certification

Driving the Future of Internal Audit

Excitement Around the New IAP® Pathway

Students

- Professional Awareness Discover internal auditing as a viable career path as an undergraduate
- Career Acceleration Stand out in the job market with early progress toward a respected credential
- Applied Learning Reinforce academic concepts through practical certification preparation

Academic Institutions

- Program Differentiation Enhance curriculum value by aligning with a globally recognized certification
- Student Outcomes Improve graduate employability and placement statistics
- Stronger Industry Connections Deepen partnerships with employers and the IIA

Internal Audit Profession

- **Talent Pipeline** Broaden and deepen the pool of entry-level internal audit professionals.
- Earlier Engagement Cultivate awareness and interest in the profession among future professionals.

Driving the Future of Internal Audit

CIA® 2025

- CIA with the updated syllabus launched May 28, 2025
- First CIA 2025 exam administered in Brisbane, Australia
- Online proctoring discontinued on May 28, 2025; actions taken to minimize candidate impact:
 - Activated 28 additional test centers to support candidates in remote locations, 12 pending activations; total: 1,279 test centers in 248 countries and territories
 - Evaluating the need for additional test centers based on candidate location at time of registration
 - Developing a secret shopper program to audit test center practices and adherence to security protocols
 - Collaborating with test security vendor to develop a training and audit protocols
 - Recruit CIA members (on a voluntary basis) to perform the audit in exchange for CPE hours
 - Launch program in Q4
- Adding 10 languages to our practice test offerings with the help of AI translation practice tests available in
 14 languages total when all CIA exams are updated









The Auditors that Boards Need:

Courageous, Candid, and Connected

 Speak up, challenge assumptions, and offer clear, candid insight

Be bold: help shape strategy, don't just report on it

 Take a seat at the table through building trust and demonstrating value as a strategic advisor

Thank you!



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