

ICSA Guidance on Terms of Reference – Audit Committee

Contents

If using online, click on the headings below to go to the related sections.

- A Introduction
- B The Combined Code
- C Notes on the terms of reference
- D Model terms of reference



A Introduction

This guidance note proposes model terms of reference for the audit committee of a company seeking to comply fully with the requirements of the Combined Code on Corporate Governance. It draws on the experience of senior company secretaries and is based on best practice as carried out in some of the UK's top listed companies. Companies with a US listing may need to amend the terms of reference in light of US requirements introduced pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

Although the guidance note is aimed primarily at the corporate sector, the doctrine of good governance, including the adoption of audit committees, is increasingly being embraced by other organisations particularly in the public and not for profit sectors. The principles underlying the content of this guidance note are likely to be applicable regardless of the size or type of organisation and should be useful across all sectors.

B The Combined Code

The Combined Code on Corporate Governance (the Combined Code) states as a principle that:

‘The board should establish formal and transparent arrangements for considering how they should apply the financial reporting and internal control principles and for maintaining an appropriate relationship with the company’s auditors.’¹

It goes on to clarify that, in practical terms, this means that: ‘The board should establish an audit committee...’² Companies subject to Disclosure and Transparency Rules must constitute an audit committee.³ Other influential organisations such as the Commonwealth Association for Corporate Governance and the International Corporate Governance Network also support the establishment of audit committees.

The Combined Code recommends that the main role and responsibilities of the audit committee should be ‘set out in written terms of reference’⁴ and be made ‘available’⁵ (e.g. by including them on a website maintained by or on behalf of the company).⁶

In addition, it recommends that the work of the committee should be described in a separate section of the annual report⁷ and that the committee chairman should attend the AGM prepared to respond to any questions on the committee’s area of responsibility.⁸ So, as with most aspects of corporate governance, companies are not only required to go through a formal process of considering their internal audit and control procedures and evaluating their relationship with their external auditor, but must also be seen to be doing so in a fair and thorough manner. As part of this process, it is essential that the audit committee is properly constituted with a clear remit and identified authority.

1 The Combined Code, June 2008, C.3

2 The Combined Code, June 2008, C.3.1

3 DTR 7.1 Audit Committees

4 The Combined Code, June 2008, C.3.2

5 The Combined Code, June 2008, C.3.3

6 See footnote 5 to The Combined Code, June 2008.

7 The Combined Code, June 2008, C.3.3

8 The Combined Code, June 2008 D.2.3

C Notes on the terms of reference

The FRC Guidance on Audit Committees⁹ recognises that ‘audit committee arrangements need to be proportionate to the task, and will vary according to the size, complexity and risk profile of the company’.¹⁰

As regards the make up of the committee, we have followed the Combined Code and recommend a minimum of three independent non-executive directors (although two is permissible for smaller companies).¹¹ The board should satisfy itself that at least one member of the committee has recent and relevant financial experience. We have made specific recommendations that others may be required to assist the committee from time to time, according to the particular items being considered and discussed.

Although not a provision in the Code the Higgs Review states as good practice, in its non-code recommendations, that the company secretary, or their designee, should act as secretary to the committee.¹² The FRC Guidance on Audit Committees states that the audit committee should have access to the services of the company secretariat on all audit committee matters including: assisting the chairman in planning the audit committee’s work, drawing up meeting agendas, maintenance of minutes, drafting of material about its activities for the annual report, collection and distribution of information and provision of any necessary practical support. It also states that the company secretary should ensure that the audit committee receives information and papers in a timely manner to enable full and proper consideration to be given to the issues.¹³

The frequency with which the committee needs to meet will vary from company to company and may change from time to time. As a general rule, most audit committees would be expected to meet quarterly. The FRC Guidance on Audit Committees recommends not less than three meetings a year.¹⁴

The list of duties we have proposed are those which we believe all audit committees should consider. Some companies may wish to add to this list¹⁵ and some smaller companies may need to modify it in other ways.

The Combined Code requires generally that the annual report identifies the members of the committee, the number of meetings held and individual attendance by directors.¹⁶

It also details what the main role and responsibilities of the audit committee should include, and requires that a section of the annual report:¹⁶

- describes the work of the committee in discharging those responsibilities;
- explains the absence of an internal audit function, if applicable; and
- explains how, if the auditor provides non-audit services, auditor objectivity and independence is safeguarded.

The FRC Guidance on Audit Committees further recommends that the audit committee section of the annual report should include:¹⁶

9 FRC Guidance on Audit Committees, October 2008 can be found on the FRC website www.frc.org.uk.

10 FRC Guidance on Audit Committees, October 2008, para. 1.3.

11 A smaller company is defined in footnote 4 to the Combined Code as one which is below the FTSE 350 throughout the year immediately prior to the reporting year.

12 Higgs Review of the Role and Effectiveness of Non-executive Directors, January 2003 para 11.30.

13 FRC Guidance on Audit Committees, October 2008, paras. 2.12 and 2.13.

14 FRC Guidance on Audit Committees, October 2008, para. 2.6.

15 For example, some companies also require the committee to monitor/make recommendations on the potential implications of legal actions being taken against the company, the adequacy of arrangements for managing conflicts of interest, the expenses incurred by the chairman and treasury management policies.

16 The Combined Code, June 2008 A.I.2 and C.3.3 and FRC Guidance on Audit Committees, October 2008, paras. 5.1 and 5.2.

- a summary of the role of the committee;
- the names and qualifications of all members of the committee during the period;
- the number of committee meetings; and
- an explanation of how the committee reached its recommendation to the board on the appointment, reappointment or removal of the external auditors, with supporting information on tendering frequency, the tenure of the incumbent auditor, and any contractual obligations that acted to restrict the committee's choice of external auditor.¹⁷

It may also be desirable for the report to expand on the experience of the committee members.

References to 'the committee' are to 'the audit committee'.

References to 'the board' are to 'the board of directors'.

The square brackets contain recommendations which are in line with best practice but which may need to be changed to suit the circumstances of the particular organisation.

D Model terms of reference

1. Membership

- 1.1 Members of the committee shall be appointed by the board, on the recommendation of the nomination committee in consultation with the chairman of the audit committee. The committee shall be made up of at least [3] members.
- 1.2 All members of the committee shall be independent non-executive directors¹⁸ at least one of whom shall have recent and relevant financial experience.
[The chairman of the board shall not be a member of the committee¹⁹ (suitable for companies in the FTSE 350 and above).]
[The chairman of the board can be a member of, but not chair, the committee, provided he or she was considered independent on appointment²⁰ (suitable for companies below the FTSE 350).]
- 1.3 Only members of the committee have the right to attend committee meetings. However, other individuals such as the chairman of the board, chief executive, finance director, other directors, the heads of risk, compliance and internal audit and representatives from the finance function may be invited to attend all or part of any meeting as and when appropriate.
- 1.4 The external auditors will be invited to attend meetings of the committee on a regular basis.
- 1.5 Appointments to the committee shall be for a period of up to three years, which may be extended for two further three year periods, provided the director remains independent.
- 1.6 The board shall appoint the committee chairman who shall be an independent non-executive director. In the absence of the committee chairman and/or an appointed deputy, the remaining members present shall elect one of themselves to chair the meeting.

¹⁷ FRC Guidance on Audit Committees, October 2008, para. 4.22.

¹⁸ An independent non-executive director is defined in Combined Code provision A.3.1

¹⁹ Except on appointment, the Chairman of the company is not considered to meet the test of independence. See Combined Code provision A.3.1 and footnote 3 to the Combined Code.

²⁰ The Combined Code, June 2008, C.3.1

2. Secretary

2.1 The company secretary or their nominee shall act as the secretary of the committee.

3. Quorum

3.1 The quorum necessary for the transaction of business shall be [2] members. A duly convened meeting of the committee at which a quorum is present shall be competent to exercise all or any of the authorities, powers and discretions vested in or exercisable by the committee.

4. Frequency of meetings

4.1 The committee shall meet [at least three times a year at appropriate times in the reporting and audit cycle] [quarterly on the first Wednesday in each of January, April, July and October] and otherwise as required.²¹

5. Notice of meetings

- 5.1 Meetings of the committee shall be called by the secretary of the committee at the request of any of its members or at the request of external or internal auditors if they consider it necessary.
- 5.2 Unless otherwise agreed, notice of each meeting confirming the venue, time and date together with an agenda of items to be discussed, shall be forwarded to each member of the committee, any other person required to attend and all other non-executive directors, no later than [5] working days before the date of the meeting. Supporting papers shall be sent to committee members and to other attendees as appropriate, at the same time.

6. Minutes of meetings

- 6.1 The secretary shall minute the proceedings and resolutions of all meetings of the committee, including recording the names of those present and in attendance.
- 6.2 The secretary shall ascertain, at the beginning of each meeting, the existence of any conflicts of interest and minute them accordingly.
- 6.3 Minutes of committee meetings shall be circulated promptly to all members of the committee and, once agreed, to all members of the board, unless a conflict of interest exists.

7. Annual General Meeting

7.1 The chairman of the committee shall attend the Annual General Meeting prepared to respond to any shareholder questions on the committee's activities.

²¹ The frequency and timing of meetings will differ according to the needs of the company. Meetings should be organised so that attendance is maximised (for example by timetabling them to coincide with board meetings).

8. Duties

The committee should carry out the duties below for the parent company, major subsidiary undertakings and the group as a whole, as appropriate.

8.1 Financial reporting

8.1.1 The committee shall monitor the integrity of the financial statements of the company, including its annual and half-yearly reports, interim management statements, [preliminary results' announcements] and any other formal announcement relating to its financial performance, reviewing significant financial reporting issues and judgements which they contain. The committee shall also review summary financial statements, significant financial returns to regulators and any financial information contained in certain other documents, such as announcements of a price sensitive nature.

8.1.2 The committee shall review and challenge where necessary

8.1.2.1 the consistency of, and any changes to, accounting policies both on a year on year basis and across the company/group

8.1.2.2 the methods used to account for significant or unusual transactions where different approaches are possible

8.1.2.3 whether the company has followed appropriate accounting standards and made appropriate estimates and judgements, taking into account the views of the external auditor

8.1.2.4 the clarity of disclosure in the company's financial reports and the context in which statements are made; and

8.1.2.5 all material information presented with the financial statements, such as the operating and financial review and the corporate governance statement (insofar as it relates to the audit and risk management);

8.1.3 The committee shall review the annual financial statements of the pension funds where not reviewed by the board as a whole.

8.2 Internal controls and risk management systems

The committee shall

8.2.1 keep under review the effectiveness of the company's internal controls and risk management systems; and

8.2.2 review and approve the statements to be included in the annual report concerning internal controls and risk management²²

8.3 Whistleblowing and fraud

The committee shall

8.3.1. review the company's arrangements for its employees to raise concerns, in confidence, about possible wrongdoing in financial reporting or other matters. The committee shall ensure that these arrangements allow proportionate and independent investigation of such matters and appropriate follow up action; and

8.3.2. review the company's procedures for detecting fraud

²² Unless this is done by the board as a whole.

8.4 Internal audit

The committee shall

- 8.4.1 monitor and review the effectiveness of the company's internal audit function in the context of the company's overall risk management system²³
- 8.4.2 approve the appointment and removal of the head of the internal audit function
- 8.4.3 consider and approve the remit of the internal audit function and ensure it has adequate resources and appropriate access to information to enable it to perform its function effectively and in accordance with the relevant professional standards. The committee shall also ensure the function has adequate standing and is free from management or other restrictions
- 8.4.4 review and assess the annual internal audit plan
- 8.4.5 review promptly all reports on the company from the internal auditors
- 8.4.6 review and monitor management's responsiveness to the findings and recommendations of the internal auditor; and
- 8.4.7 meet the head of internal audit at least once a year, without management being present, to discuss their remit and any issues arising from the internal audits carried out. In addition, the head of internal audit shall be given the right of direct access to the chairman of the board and to the committee

8.5 External Audit

The committee shall

- 8.5.1 consider and make recommendations to the board, to be put to shareholders for approval at the AGM, in relation to the appointment, re-appointment and removal of the company's external auditor. The committee shall oversee the selection process for new auditors and if an auditor resigns the committee shall investigate the issues leading to this and decide whether any action is required
- 8.5.2 oversee the relationship with the external auditor including (but not limited to)
 - 8.5.2.1 approval of their remuneration, whether fees for audit or non-audit services and that the level of fees is appropriate to enable an adequate audit to be conducted
 - 8.5.2.2 approval of their terms of engagement, including any engagement letter issued at the start of each audit and the scope of the audit
 - 8.5.2.3 assessing annually their independence and objectivity taking into account relevant [UK] professional and regulatory requirements and the relationship with the auditor as a whole, including the provision of any non-audit services
 - 8.5.2.4 satisfying itself that there are no relationships (such as family, employment, investment, financial or business) between the auditor and the company (other than in the ordinary course of business)
 - 8.5.2.5 agreeing with the board a policy on the employment of former employees of the company's auditor, then monitoring the implementation of this policy
 - 8.5.2.6 monitoring the auditor's compliance with relevant ethical and professional guidance on the rotation of audit partners, the level of fees paid by the company compared to the overall fee income of the firm, office and partner and other related requirements
 - 8.5.2.7 assessing annually their qualifications, expertise and resources and the effectiveness of the audit process which shall include a report from the external auditor on their own internal quality procedures
 - 8.5.2.8 seeking to ensure co-ordination with the activities of the internal audit function

²³ If the company does not have an internal audit function, the Committee should consider annually whether there should be one and make a recommendation to the board accordingly. The absence of such a function should be explained in the annual report.

- 8.5.2.9 considering the risk of the withdrawal of the company's present auditor from the market
- 8.5.3 meet regularly with the external auditor, including once at the planning stage before the audit and once after the audit at the reporting stage. The committee shall meet the external auditor at least once a year, without management being present, to discuss their remit and any issues arising from the audit
- 8.5.4 review and approve the annual audit plan and ensure that it is consistent with the scope of the audit engagement
- 8.5.5 review the findings of the audit with the external auditor. This shall include but not be limited to, the following
 - 8.5.5.1 a discussion of any major issues which arose during the audit
 - 8.5.5.2 any accounting and audit judgements
 - 8.5.5.3 levels of errors identified during the audit

The committee shall also review the effectiveness of the audit

- 8.5.6 review any representation letter(s) requested by the external auditor before they are signed by management
- 8.5.7 review the management letter and management's response to the auditor's findings and recommendations
- 8.5.8 develop and implement a policy on the supply of non-audit services by the external auditor, taking into account any relevant ethical guidance on the matter

8.6 Reporting responsibilities

- 8.6.1 The committee chairman shall report formally to the board on its proceedings after each meeting on all matters within its duties and responsibilities.
- 8.6.2 The committee shall make whatever recommendations to the board it deems appropriate on any area within its remit where action or improvement is needed.
- 8.6.3 The committee shall compile a report to shareholders on its activities to be included in the company's annual report.

8.7 Other matters

The committee shall

- 8.7.1 have access to sufficient resources in order to carry out its duties, including access to the company secretariat for assistance as required
- 8.7.2 be provided with appropriate and timely training, both in the form of an induction programme for new members and on an ongoing basis for all members
- 8.7.3 give due consideration to laws and regulations, the provisions of the Combined Code and the requirements of the UK Listing Authority's Listing, Prospectus and Disclosure and Transparency Rules as appropriate
- 8.7.4 be responsible for co-ordination of the internal and external auditors
- 8.7.5 oversee any investigation of activities which are within its terms of reference and act for internal purposes as a court of the last resort
- 8.7.6 at least once a year, review its own performance, constitution and terms of reference to ensure it is operating at maximum effectiveness and recommend any changes it considers necessary to the board for approval

9. Authority

The committee is authorised

- 9.1 to seek any information it requires from any employee of the company in order to perform its duties
- 9.2 to obtain, at the company's expense, outside legal or other professional advice on any matter within its terms of reference
- 9.3 to call any employee to be questioned at a meeting of the committee as and when required

March 2009

[BACK TO THE TOP](#)

The information given in this Guidance Note is provided in good faith with the intention of furthering the understanding of the subject matter. Whilst we believe the information to be accurate at the time of publication, ICSA and its staff cannot, however, accept any liability for any loss or damage occasioned by any person or organisation acting or refraining from action as a result of any views expressed therein. If the reader has any specific doubts or concerns about the subject matter they are advised to seek legal advice based on the circumstances of their own situation.