

EUROSAI GT1 SEMINAR ON INDEPENDENCE March 28th, 2014

Main ideas and Lessons for the future A tentative summary – as an addendum to the GT1' survey

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FIRST ROUND TABLE

The prerequisites of independence



GENERAL ISSUES

- Necessary inscription of the SAI mandate and independence in the Constitution or highest level of law
- Necessary limitations of political influence regarding the nomination and mandate duration of the SAI Head to avoid collusion risks
- Necessary focus on rules against conflict of interest (possible need for international standards regarding declarations of interest)



NEW CHALLENGES

- There may be new developments that affect our authority to perform our tasks;
 reality is moving on while we are standing: no independence without power and authority
 - Necessary enlargement of the SAI mandate (for ex : charities ?)
 - Clear rules needed regarding audit of the public/private sector: what to do when public funds are involved but (co-) managed by private sector? What threshholds?
 - o No independence without access to data: new challenge regarding digital databases
 - New international obligations or mechanisms (ex : central bank, international operations and stakeholders...)
- Impact of the financial crisis:
 - Oversight by IMF and heightened interest by public on how the money is used
 - New ways of selecting SAI Heads and staff (new areas of expertise : on banks for ex)



We have to be independent *from* and *to* (*be able to*)

New tasks should mean new powers; new challenges, new answers:
ressources and tools



SECOND ROUND TABLE

The consequences of independence in terms of real capabilities



GENERAL ISSUES

- Necessary liberty of :
 - programming (including possible but limited requests from Parliament and Executive)
 - o drafting conclusions
 - o and publishing
- Necessary financial independence without budget reduction and limited involvement of the Executive in determining salaries of auditors



- Critical masse of ressources: prioritisation of expertise and possible need for private sector auditors – implying strict rules of recruitment
- Added value for the citizen: an increasing need for communication through direct and indirect means
- The audited auditor? Who should monitor us?
 - o Private audit firms?
 - o Parliamentary Commitees ?
 - o Other public bodies?
 - o Peer reviewers?

Not only the word but the thing

Statutory situations may vary form one country to another according to history but we must all « prove our independence » and respect a transparency/ exemplarity principle



THIRD ROUND TABLE

The roadmap to (more) independence



GENERAL ISSUES

- Priorities for public financial management are constantly evolving focus on public spending
- Better applying the ISSAIs
- ...a progressive process linked to historical backgrounds (hence the diversity of « models » - audit offices and judicial organizations...)



- Transfer of competences at the EU level and possible audit gaps
- Accepting new tasks (new economic, fiscal etc frameworks) AND maintaining resources for auditing (new fees for services?)
- Improving quality of the risk analysis process / the final reports for more demanding stakeholders



The « unstable » and fragile independence, always to be preserved Independence at the service of the citizen: public financial accountability must remain our core objective (audit as a means towards an end – not an end in itself)



IF YOU REMEMBER...THREE QUESTIONS, A PROGRAM



Certainly not, independence as a tension and not a result

WHAT WOULD BE THE IDEAL SAI?

The best features of each model?

WHAT POSSIBLE ROADMAP?

Vigilance, benchmark and movement



MIND THE GAP!

BETWEEN

FORMAL - THEORETICAL

AND



REAL – PRACTICAL

INDEPENDENCE

What now? Do not hesitate to transmit all requests and/or ideas (new activities, surveys etc.) to GT1...

Membership is open to all: please indicate your willingness to participate for 2014-17 before la Hague Congress.