

# INTERNAL AUDITING

**OF** 

# MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS



## **Audits – definition and principles**

- > The definition of audits
- > ISO 19011
- > OHSAS 18001, clause 4.5.5
- > The principles of auditing
- Auditor roles and responsibilities



# **AUDIT**

Systematic, independent and documented process for obtaining audit evidence and evaluating it objectively to determine the extent to which audit criteria are fulfilled

ISO9000



# **Auditing Management Systems**

#### **ISO 19011**

## provides guidance on:

- principles of auditing
- managing audit programmes
- audit activities
- competence of auditors



# **Types of Audit**

#### Internal Auditing(First Party)

Performed by a Company on itself.

#### **External**

#### **Supplier Auditing** (Second Party)

Performed by a Company on its Suppliers –Second Party

#### **Third party Auditing**

- Performed by an Individual, independent Organization
- For legal regulatory and similar purpose
- ➤ Audit can be > System Audit > Process Audit > Product Audit



### **Internal Audit**

#### **Definition:**

an audit by the organisation of its own systems and procedures

## **Objective:**

to assure maintenance, development and improvement of the system

### Requirement:

OHSAS 18001, clause 4.5.5



### **Internal Audit**

Audit programme and procedures to be established and maintained to:

- determination that the management systems:
  - conforms to planned arrangements
  - conforms to specifications / standards
  - is properly implemented and maintained
  - is effectively meeting policy and objectives
- review the audit results
- provide information to management



#### **Internal Audit**

- >Audit programme to be based on:
  - the OHS- status & importance of activities
  - previous audit results
- > Procedures to cover:
  - scope
  - frequency
  - methodologies
  - competencies
  - responsibilities
  - requirements for conducting audits
  - reporting results
- Audits to be conducted by personnel independent of activity being examined

# Internal audit process



#### Auditor competence

- OHS risks
- legal requirements
- standards
- process / sector
- audit skills

#### Responsibilities

- audit management
- auditor

#### **Audit procedures**

- scope
- frequency
- methodology

#### Audit programme

- based on the OHSAS importance of activities
- changes to organisation
- previous audit results

## **Audit**

#### Reporting of results

- nonconformance identified
- audit report
- input to management review

#### Mgmt. Systems properly implemented / maintained / effective?

Planned arrangements followed? Requirements of Standards met?



# **Principles of auditing**

- > ethical conduct
- fair presentation
- due professional care
- > independence
- > evidence



# Principles of auditing

## The planning and preparation of audits

- > The audit process
- Planning the audit
- Preparing for the on-site audit
- Pre-audit contact with the auditee
- Document review
- Audit checklist



# The audit process

### comprise:

- planning an audit
- conducting a document review
- preparing the on-site audit activities
- conducting the on-site audit activities
- reporting the audit
- completing the audit
- conducting audit follow-up



# **Audit objectives**

#### Include:

- determining the extent of conformity to audit criteria
- evaluating compliance with legal and contractual requirements
- evaluating the effectiveness in meeting objectives
- identifying areas of potential improvement
- providing added-value to the business objectives of the organisation



# Audit scope

# Describes extent and boundaries of audit including:

- physical locations
- organisational units
- activities
- processes
- duration



#### Audit criteria

#### **Includes**

- applicable standards
- > policies
- > procedures
- > regulations
- > legislation
- management system requirements
- contractual requirements
- industry/business sector codes of conduct



# Audit plan

#### should include:

- objectives
- audit criteria and reference documents
- audit scope
- dates and places where audit will be conducted
- > identification of processes, units, sites, activities
- estimated duration of audit activities



#### Pre-audit contact with auditee

#### To

- > establish communication channels
- notify proposed timings
- request documentation and records
- make appropriate arrangements



#### **Document review**

#### **Documents:**

- relevant documentation and records
- previous audit reports

## Purpose:

to acquaint auditors with the processes to be audited



### **Process review**

## Visualised by:

- mapping the processes
- developing flow-charts
- develop personal checklists from procedures or other documentation

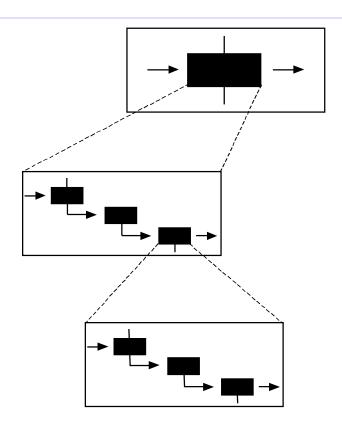


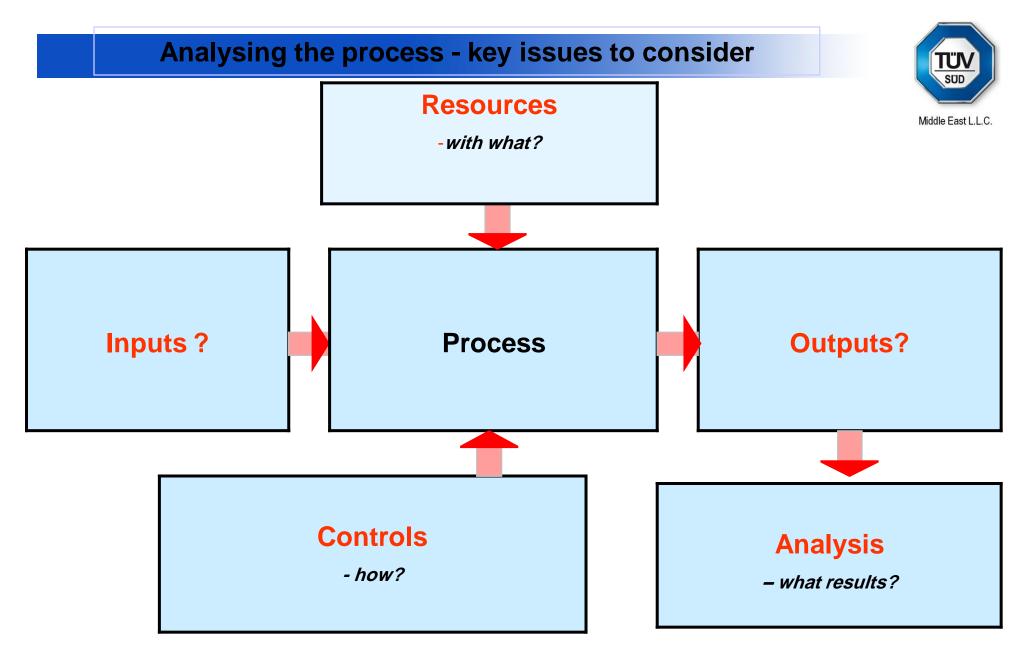
# Mapping a process

Level 1

Level 2

Level 3





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#### **Preparing for the audit - constructing a "Turtle Diagram"**



ast L.L.C.

#### Typical considerations

#### Resources - with what?

- materials
- equipment
- tooling
- maintenance
- · measuring instruments
- calibration
- work environment

#### Inputs?

- · Business requirements
- customer requirements
- legal/ regulatory requirements
- materials or services from suppliers
- process interface (Outputs from other processes)

#### Controls - how?

#### Support processes & procedures

- · procedures, work instructions
- · control plan, KPIs
- test methods, calibration methods
- · statistical process control
- action plans

#### Resources - with who?

#### Competence, skills, training

- Process manager
- Team leaders, operators
- · roles & responsibilities
- · job descriptions
- competence & skills matrix
- on-the-job training & records
- training courses & records
- · performance appraisals
- Communications

#### **Process**

#### Objective(s) of the process

Activity steps
Process flow diagram

#### Outputs?

- Deliverables to customer
- specified product, service
- knowledge
- · waste materials
- process interface (inputs to other processes)



#### Analysis - what results?

#### **Performance indicators**

- · targets achieved?
- satisfied customer?
- delivered on time?
- delivered to budget?

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### **Audit checklist**

## **Purpose**

To:

> ensure audit objectives and scope are met

every part of the audit is completed

provide guidelines for auditor



#### **Audit checklist**

## **Advantages**

- aid to preparation
- indication of duration of audit
- > aid to control depth and pace of audit
- aid to ensure that all planned arrangements are covered
- > means of recording responses by auditee



#### **Audit checklist**

## **Disadvantages**

may stifle initiative and analysis

significant areas may be omitted



# Preparing a checklist

#### Consider

- the processes taking places
- relevant procedures
- documents in use
- > records
- requirements of Standards
- requirements of the quality management system



## **Adequacy Checklist:** Example OHSAS

7	#	Clause No.	Audit Elements	Observation	Remarks
		4.5.2.1	Consistent with its commitment to compliance (see 4.2c), the organization shall establish, implement and maintain procedure for periodically evaluating compliance with legal requirements.  The organization shall keep records of the periodical evaluation	-Procedure - legal Register -Frequency of evaluation -Legal compliance documents	
		4.4.7	The organization shall establish, implement and Maintain a procedure (s): -To identify potential situation -Response to emergency situation The Organization shall respond to actual emergency situations and prevent or mitigate associated adverse OH & S Consequence	-Procedure -Identification of emergency situation (thru risk assessment) - response mechanism to identified situation -Mitigation action	



## Compliance Checklist: Example OHSAS

#	Activit	Look At	Look For	Sampl	Time
1	Management Review	Minutes of Meeting	<ul> <li>Meeting Agenda</li> <li>Points discussed</li> <li>Action Plan, Responsibility. Target</li> <li>Follow-up comments</li> <li>Records</li> </ul>	2 Samples	30 mts
2	Operation	Risk Assessment Register	<ul> <li>Hazards &amp; Significant Risk</li> <li>Objective &amp; Programs</li> <li>Operation Control</li> <li>Monitoring</li> <li>Calibration</li> <li>Maintenance</li> <li>Training (Workers &amp; Sub contractors)</li> <li>Emergency Situation</li> <li>Legal Compliance</li> <li>Communication, Consultation &amp; Participation</li> <li>Incident Investigation</li> <li>NC, CA &amp; PA</li> <li>Roles &amp; Responsibilities</li> </ul>	7 Samples	4 Hrs



# Workshop (Audit Plan & Checklist)



#### **On-site audit activities**

- Information gathering
- > The opening meeting
- Conducting the audit
- Questioning techniques
- Controlling the audit



# Information relevant to the audit is obtained from

- People
- > Processes
- Equipment / tools/ materials
- Documentation

#### **Information**



### May be obtained from:

- > interviews
- observation of activities
- documents
- > records
- data summaries
- measurement processes and programmes
- reports from other sources: customer feedback, vendor supplier ratings
- interaction between functions, activities, processes



### **Audit evidence**

Records, statements of fact or other information relevant to the audit criteria and verifiable

ISO 9000:2000



# **Audit findings**

#### The audit evidence will be:

- > identified
- documented
- > recorded
- evaluated against audit criteria to determine audit findings



# **Opening meeting**

#### To

- enable auditors to introduce themselves
- > confirm audit purpose, scope and method
- establish communication,
- encourage co-operation, honesty, openness
- confirm reporting arrangements



# The auditor's approach

- meet the area representative first
- always talk to those performing the task
- explain the purpose of the visit
- be calm, polite, reassuring
- never "talk down" to people
- speak clearly and carefully



#### **Interviews**

#### **Considerations**

- people from different levels and functions
- normal working hours and place
- put interviewee at ease
- explain purpose and reason for note taking
- summarise results
- compliment where appropriate
- thank auditee



# Conducting the audit

- examine audit evidence
- ask open-ended, close-ended & clarifying questions (depending on the situations).
- > refer to checklists
- > take notes

Ask - Look - Listen



# **Questioning techniques**

### **Six Important Words**

- > How
- > What
- > Where
- > When
- > Who
- > Why



#### **Control the audit**

#### DO NOT

- Do not be side-tracked
- Do not be led or misled
- Do not get "bogged down"
- Do not let auditee dictate the pace of the audit
- > Do not make assumptions or presumptions



#### **Control the audit**

#### <u>DO</u>

- be prepared
- be punctual
- insist on person questioned answers for themselves
- as little talking as necessary
- avoid misunderstandings
- keep questions clear and concise
- be polite and calm
- > give compliments



#### Be aware of:

- aggressive auditees
- timid auditees
- missing people
- missing documents
- pre-prepared samples (choose your own)
- special cases
- local issues and cultural customs
- emotional blackmail



# Audit reporting and follow-up

- Auditor's review
- Audit findings
- Corrective Action Requests (CARs)
- Observations
- The audit report
- Presenting the findings
- Follow-up and close-out



#### **Audit review**

- study or compare notes
- review checklists
- list findings
- decide on nonconformities and observations
- write Corrective Action Requests (nonconformities)
- compile audit report



# **Audit finding**

### An audit finding may be:

- nonconformity
- observation



# Nonconformity

The non-fulfilment of a requirement

ISO 9000



# A nonconformity

#### May be a failure to:

comply with the Standard

- implement a process or other documented requirement
- implement a legal or contractual requirement

No requirement = no nonconformity



# When to write a finding statement

#### **Best practice:**

- overview facts verbally
- agree nature of nonconformity
- make notes
- prepare draft



### A finding statement

#### **Includes**

- description of nonconformity
- example of audit evidence

summary of requirement



### **Example of a finding statement**

02 No's Fire Extinguisher is not found tested in warehouse no 03, Jebel Ali Free Zone, Dubai-UAE since last one year.

For example: Fire Extinguishers no's FE-WH-01 and FE-WH-02.

Requirements-All fire extinguishers must be tested every six months(JAFZA legal requirement)



# Case Studies (Non – Conformances)



# **Corrective Action Request (CAR)**

#### A Form used to:

- report nonconformities
- classify nonconformities
- record acceptance of nonconformities
- record actions to correct nonconformities
- record auditor acceptance of corrective actions taken



#### **CARs** contain

- > the applicable function, process or procedure
- Standard and clause number
- auditor's name
- finding statement
- acceptance by auditee



### **Audit report**

#### Should include

- agreed audit objectives and scope
- audit criteria
- date and location of audit
- duration
- summary of audit findings
- positive as well as negative findings



# Closing meeting (1)

#### Internal audit

- informal
- constructive
- system improvement



# Closing meeting (2)

- present all findings and evidence carefully, and precisely
- be prepared to support and justify findings
- do not be drawn into arguments
- if an error transpires, apologise; alter or withdraw if necessary
- do not accept a "quick fix" to CARs



# **Audit completion**

all activities in the audit plan have been concluded, including distribution of audit report



# To resolve the nonconformity

#### **Management should:**

- > take immediate action to correct nonconformity
- identify root cause of problem
- develop corrective action to prevent recurrence
- > implement and monitor corrective action



### **Processing CARs**

#### **Audit Management:**

- approve proposed corrective actions
- monitor progress
- arrange follow-up internal audit

#### **Auditor:**

- review new or revised documentation
- evaluate effectiveness of proposed corrective actions



### Follow-up and "close out"

#### Follow-up:

determination of implementation of corrective action

#### **Close out:**

verification and acceptance of corrective action



# **CAR** status log

#### **Shows status of:**

CARs (from first-, second-, third-party audits)

follow-up action

'close-out'



# Method of follow-up and close out

- review documentation
- visit audited area
- audit evidence of implementation
- verify effectiveness of corrective action
- record details
- sign-off CAR



### **Continual improvement**

#### Management review should consider:

- corrective actions in respect of CARs
- preventive actions
- the analysis of data from audits, customer feedback, process performance, product conformity
- recommendations for improvement



# Auditor competence and certification

- > Personnel characteristics of auditors
- Auditor competence



### **Auditor personal attributes**

#### An auditor must be:

open minded diplomatic

observant perceptive

tenacious decisive

self-reliant fair

honest discreet



### An auditor must be competent

#### In audit techniques including:

- OHSAS terminology
- OHSAS management principles
- auditing tools
- Observing organisational situations
- Interpreting legislative, contractual and other relevant requirements
- product, services and operational processes

details set out in ISO 19011



# Auditor's responsibilities

- review all relevant information
- prepare work documents
- comply with and communicate audit requirements
- stay within audit scope
- collate audit evidence
- document nonconformities
- report audit findings

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- verify corrective actions taken in response to nonconformities
- TÜV SÜD Middle East L.L.C retain and safeguard all audit documents



# **Thank You**

