



Food Retailing and Wholesaling Internal Audit Study

Presented by:
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Back by popular demand

- Update from the 2013 study
- 40-question survey
 - Developed in collaboration with the committee
- Fielding Oct-Nov
- Topics
 - Department structure
 - Productivity
 - Measuring effectiveness
 - The audit plan



Defining internal audit

“The function which is primarily responsible for assessing internal controls in any of these areas: effectiveness and efficiency of operations, reliability of financial reporting, compliance with laws and regulation and safeguarding of assets”



Report and today's presentation

- Yielded 35 respondents, representing:
 - 26,260 stores
 - \$804 billion in retail sales
 - 868 internal audit professionals
- All attendees will receive a free copy of the study
 - National benchmarks and breakouts by sub-segments
 - Number of stores operated
 - Number of audit professionals
 - Retailing versus wholesaling
- Today's agenda
 - High-level review of the data
 - Audience discussion, contributions and questions throughout



Size and turnover

Reporting structures

Education, certifications and continued education

Guest auditor, intern and rotational programs

Outsourcing

Inter-department collaboration



DEPARTMENT STRUCTURE



Size of the department

Five audit professionals for every 100 stores

6 Internal audit employees

Full-time	6
Part-time	0

Highest level

- 29% Director
- 24% VP
- 15% Sr. Director





Turnover

20% Audit department turnover

- Averaged over the past 3 years
- All full-time employees¹: 12%
- All HQ/corporate employees¹: 9%

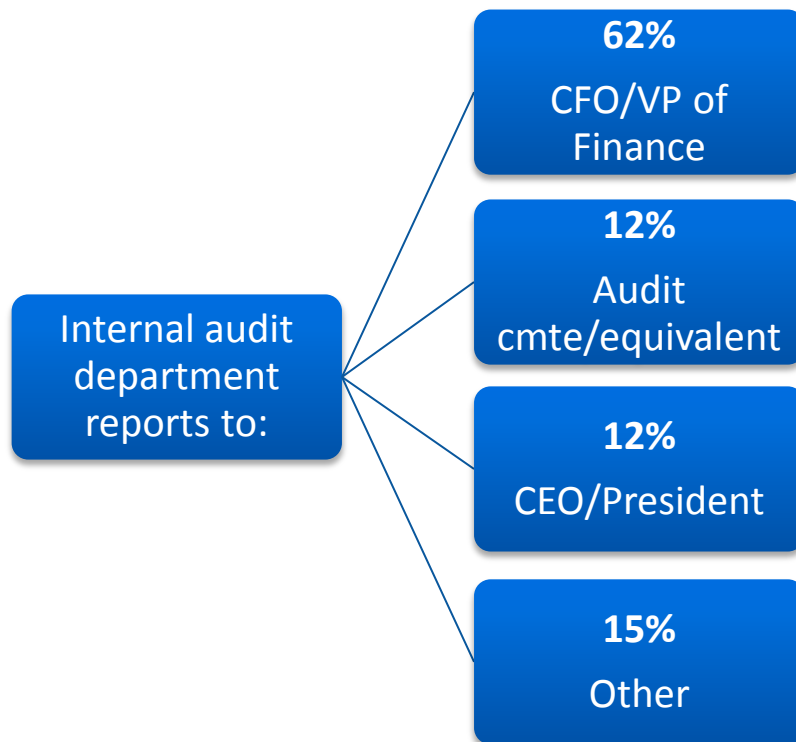


¹ Source: The Food Retailing Industry Speaks 2015

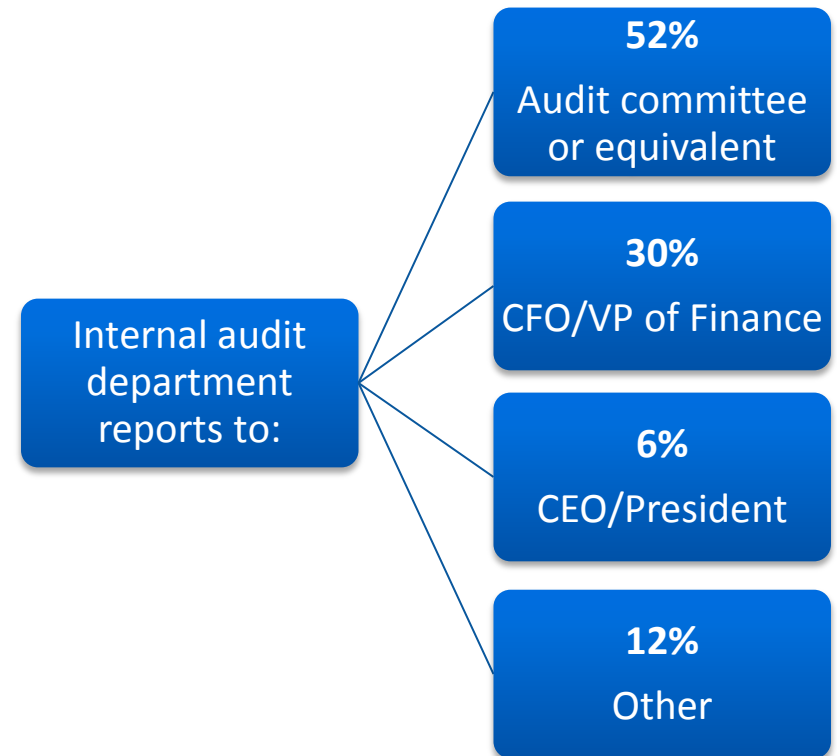


Reporting structure

Administratively



Functionally





Audit committee

70% of companies have an audit committee

- Likelihood rises along with company size
- >75 stores: 83%

65% of audit committees meet quarterly

- Annually: 13%
- Other: 22%
 - Every month (mentioned several times)
 - Every two months (mentioned several times)
 - As needed
 - Semi-annually



Formal education

52% have an accounting degree

- Down from 64% in 2013
- More prevalent in larger companies/teams
(66% in >300 stores; 56% in teams of 11+ auditors)

23% have a general business degree

- More common among smaller companies/teams
- Other degrees:
 - Information systems/technology: 9%
 - Liberal arts: 3%
 - Engineering: 1%



Certificates

24% have a CPA certification

- More prevalent in larger companies (37% in >300 stores)

20% have a CIA certification

- More common among larger companies
- Other certifications:
 - CISA: 12%
 - CFE: 6%
 - CMA: 1%





Continued education

28 median hours of training/auditor/year

- Average of 31 hours
- Range 0-100 hours
- Higher number of hours in larger companies/teams (37% in >300 stores)





College intern programs

23% offer college internships

Fewer than 75 stores	18%
75-300 stores	33%
More than 300 stores	18%





Rotational programs

27% offer rotational programs to develop talent for other functions in the company

Fewer than 75 stores	18%
75-300 stores	36%
More than 300 stores	27%

Skills development includes:

- Advanced accounting skills
- Retail operations
- Data analysis
- Communication skills
- Technical skills
- Strategic thinking
- Leadership abilities



Guest auditors

21% occasionally use guest auditors from other departments within the company

Fewer than 75 stores	18%
75-300 stores	33%
More than 300 stores	9%

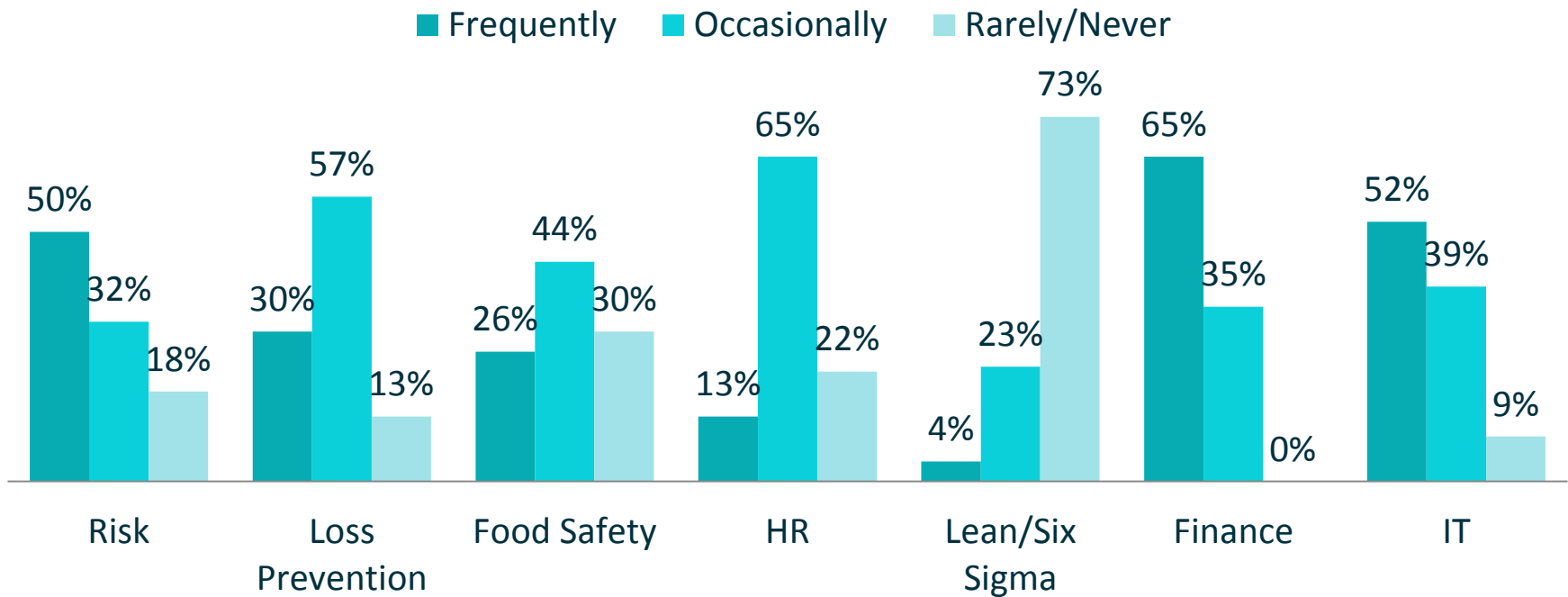
Areas of guest auditors:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| – Asset protection | – Risk management |
| – Compliance | – Retail operations |
| – Human resources | – Accounts payable |
| – Information technology | – Supply chain |



Collaboration with other departments

Frequency of the audit team working with other departments in the execution of audit work





Outsourcing and co-sourcing

88% use 3rd party services/vendors
— 100% of companies > 300 stores



76% < 10% of activities
21% 11-25%

70% Information technology

37% Finance/accounting

23% Operations

17% Taxes

17% Fraud

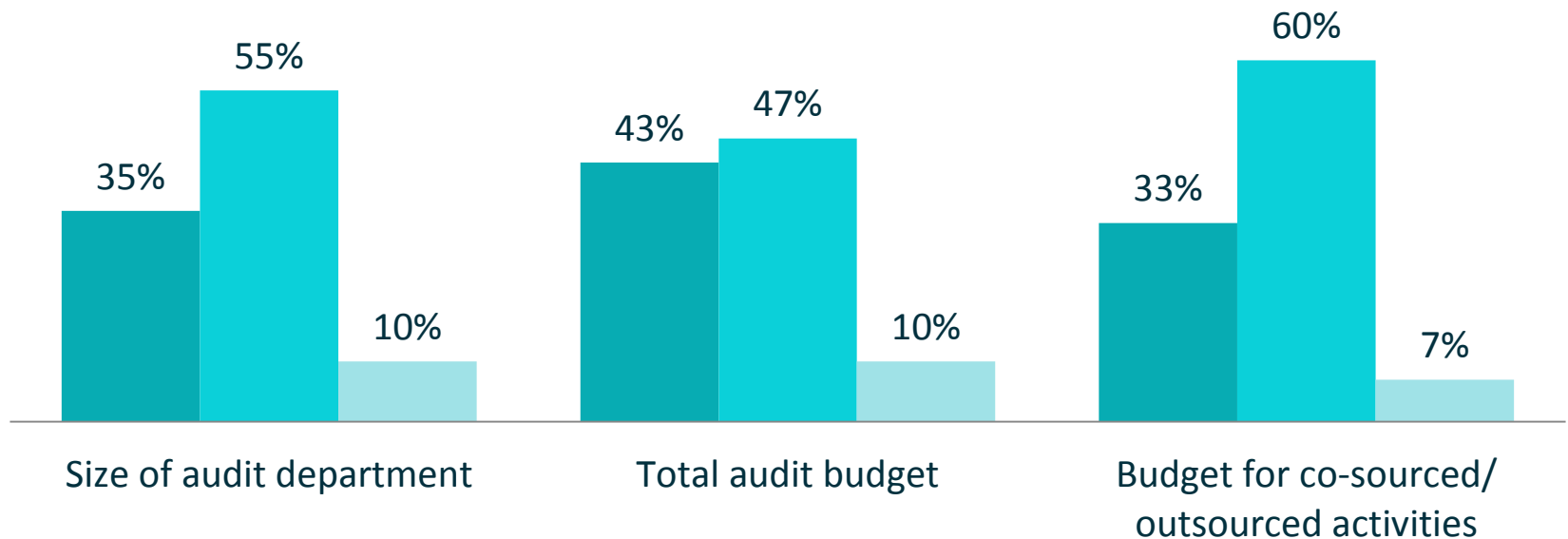
Other: lean/six sigma | food safety | specialty projects
insurance | HR



Departmental changes in next 5 years

Frequency of the audit team working with other departments
in the execution of audit work

■ Increase ■ Same ■ Decrease





Time allocation by functional area
Time allocation by type of audit
Reporting
Audit software and data analysis tools
Uncovering fraud / fraud hotline
QARs and ERM process
Code of Business Conduct/Ethnics Policy

PRODUCTIVITY





Rotational programs

44% of audit teams use POS exception reporting software

Fewer than 75 stores	38%
75-300 stores	44%
More than 300 stores	50%

Systems used:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| – ACE | – Internally created |
| – Agilence Retail 20/20 | – Profitect |
| – IBM POS | – Secure |
| – Truno | – etc |



Time allocation to functional areas

Time allocation	2013	2016
	All	All
Retail operations	34%	35%
Finance	22%	26%
Information Technology	14%	13%
Merchandising	7%	7%
Supply chain	12%	7%
Human Resources	3%	5%
Marketing	1%	2%
Manufacturing	2%	2%
Legal	1%	2%
Other	5%	2%



Time allocation by type of audit

Time allocation	2013	2016
	All	All
Operational/Process	39%	38%
Financial controls	13%	20%
SOX/Internal control	17%	15%
Regulatory compliance	12%	15%
External audit support	6%	6%
M&A support/ due diligence	2%	2%
Other	11%	4%



Anticipated changes

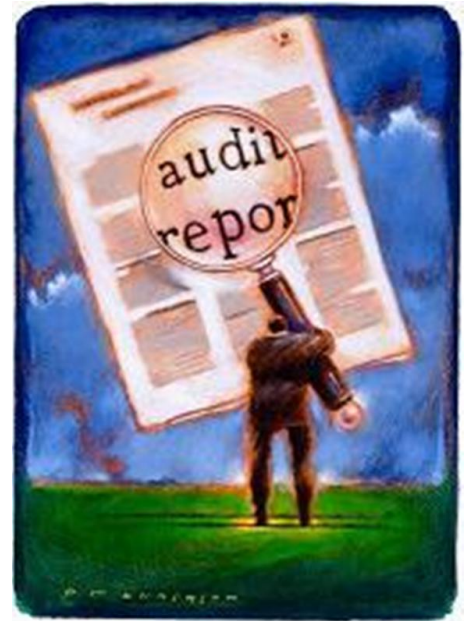
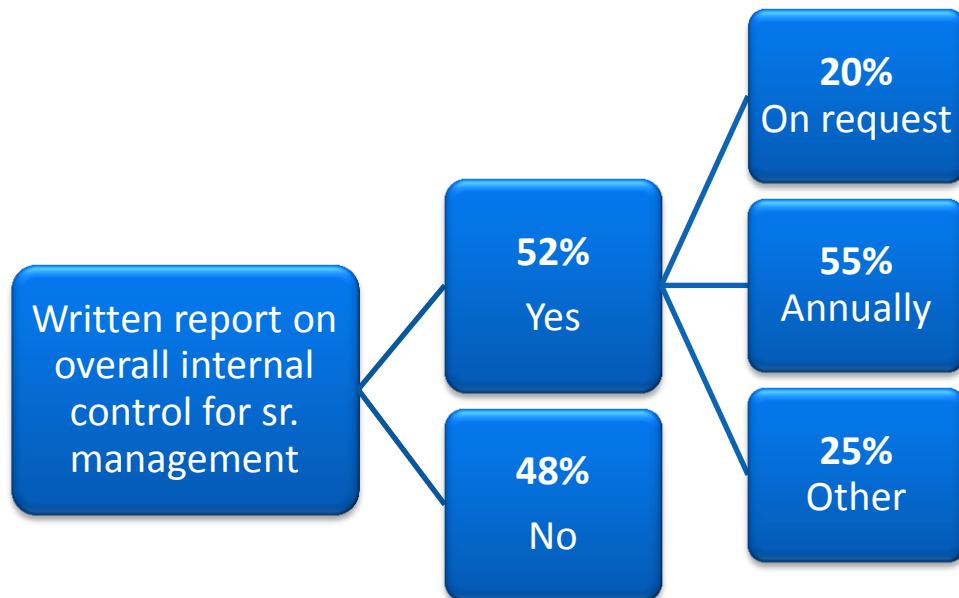
All respondents	Current time allocation	Anticipated time allocation in five years	Change
Operational/Process	38%	34%	↓
Regulatory compliance	15%	20%	↑
Financial controls	20%	20%	=
SOX/Internal control	15%	15%	=
External audit support	6%	5%	=
Other	4%	4%	=
M&A support/due diligence	2%	2%	=



Audit reporting

14 average days to issue an audit report

- Range from handful to 38 days





Uncovering fraud in fiscal year 2014

Uncovered fraud in fiscal year 2014?		If so, in what area(s)?	
Yes	37%	→	Operations 73%
No	63%		Financial 27%
			Accounting 12%
			Procurement 10%



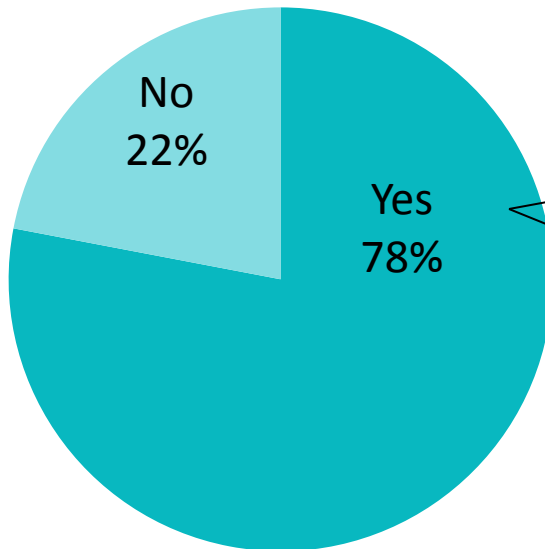
From 29% in 2013





Fraud hotline

Fraud hotline



Average number of tips in 2014 for:

Fraud: 4

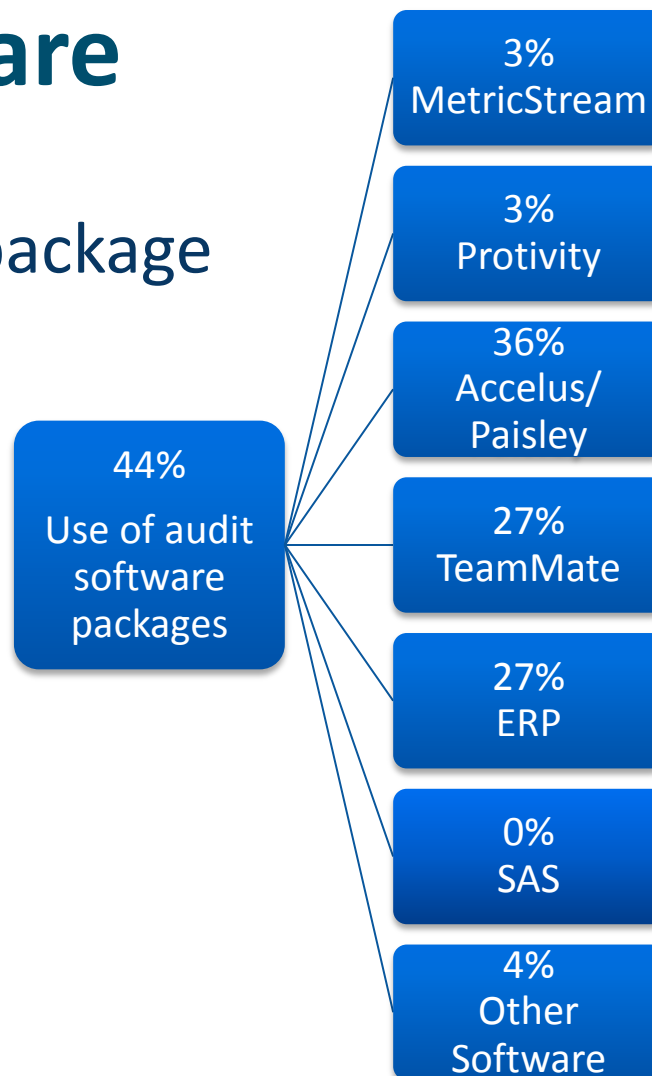
Dishonest behavior: 24





Audit-specific software

44% use audit software package





Data analysis tools



93% use data analysis tools

— Tools used:

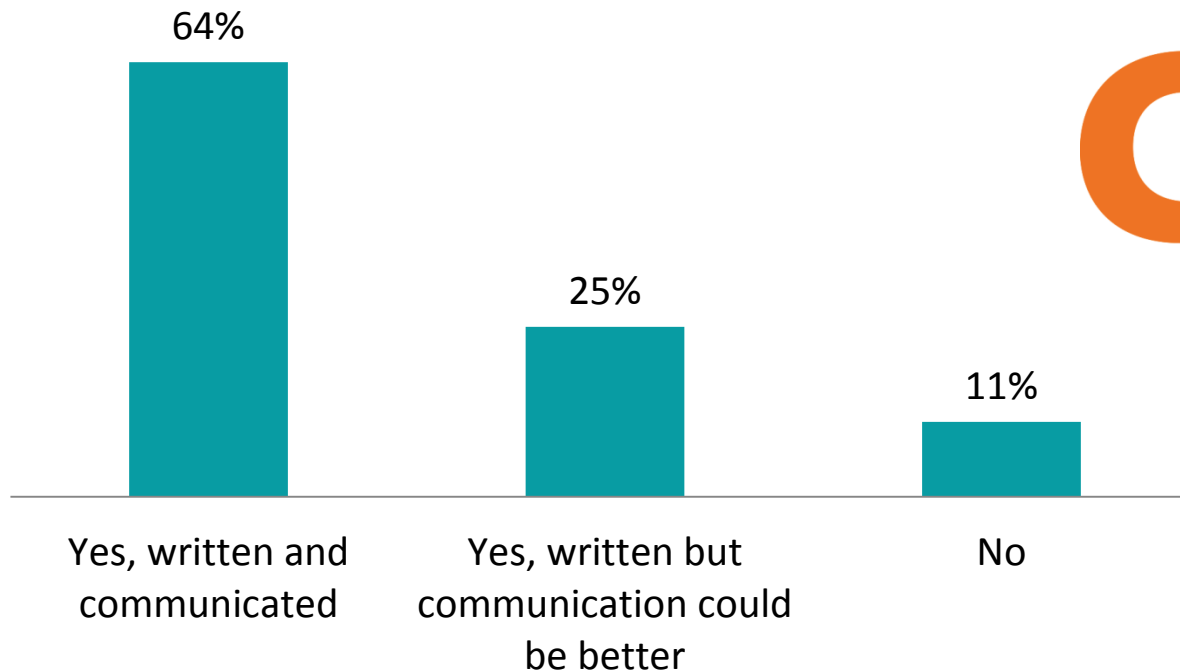
- 79% Excel
- 43% ACL
- 21% Access
- 14% IDEA
- Other: SQL | PeopleSoft | LavaStorm | Tableau | StatDisk
Python | Excel add-on modules





Code of Business Conduct/Ethics policy

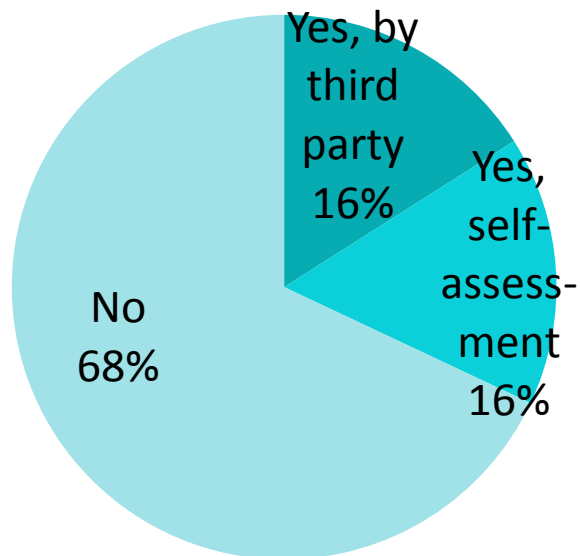
Code of Business Conduct/ Ethics Policy



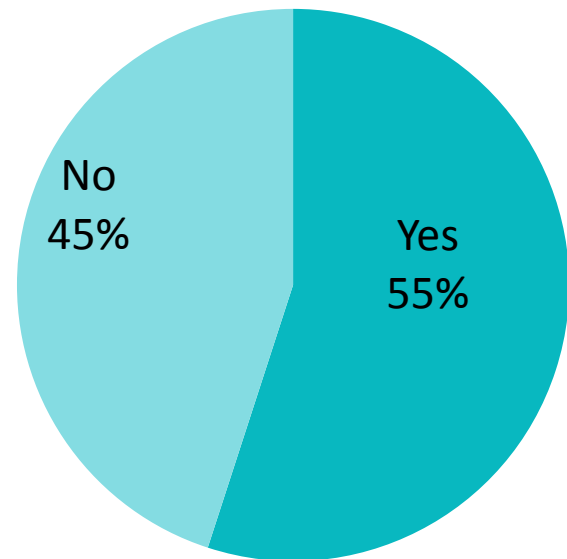


QARs and ERM process

Quality Assurance Review



Enterprise Risk Management Process





Formally assessing success
Goals by metric
Staff assessments
Follow up post report release

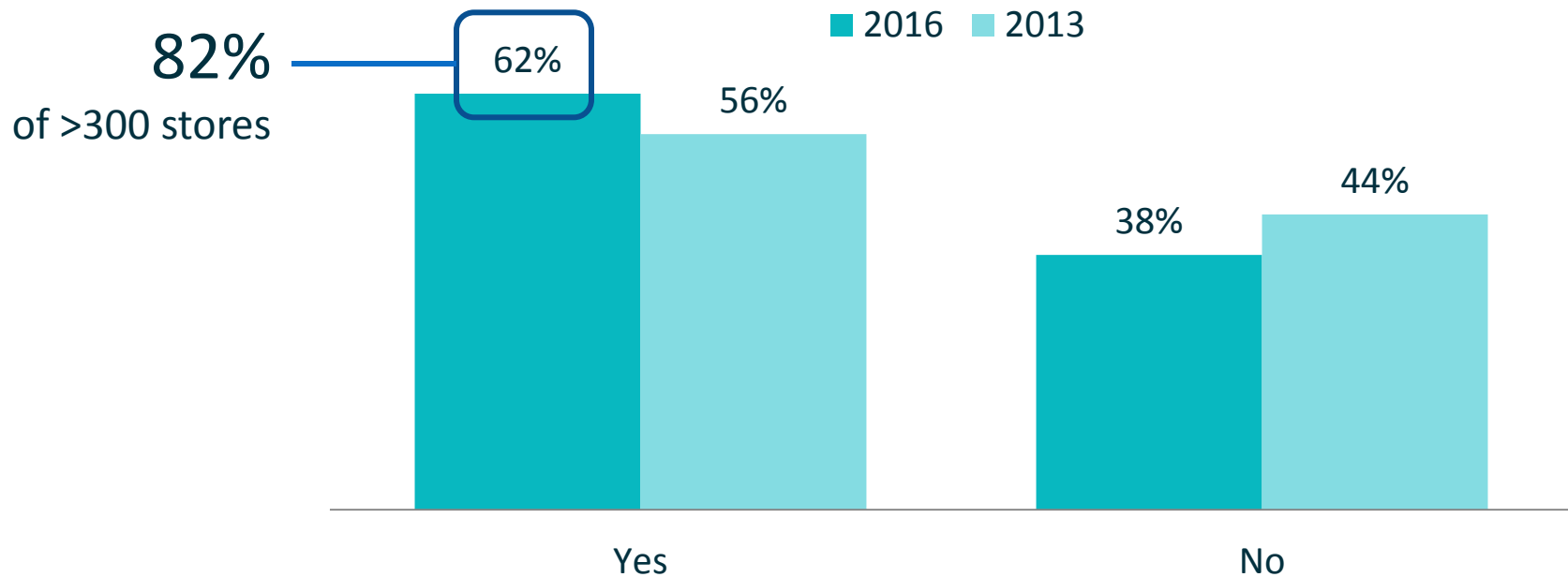


MEASURING EFFECTIVENESS



Measuring effectiveness

Formally assessing the success/effectiveness of the audit department



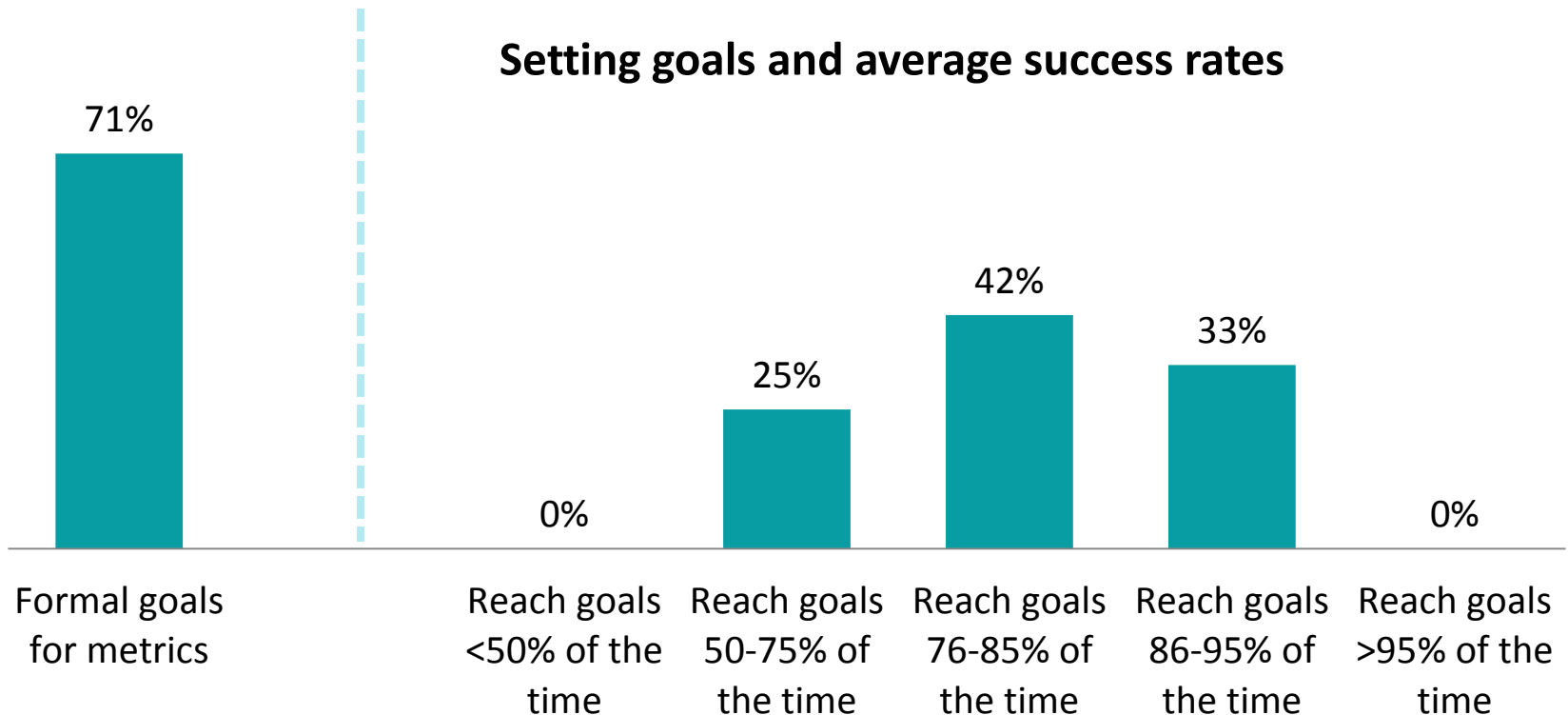


Top methods for measuring success

	2013	2016
Percentage of audit plan complete	67%	71%
Surveys/feedback from board, committee/senior management	60%	62%
Customer/auditee surveys	61%	61%
Timely closure of audit issues	53%	54%
Budget to actual audit hours	47%	48%
Report turnaround (end of fieldwork to final report)	41%	40%
Cost savings/avoidance	38%	40%



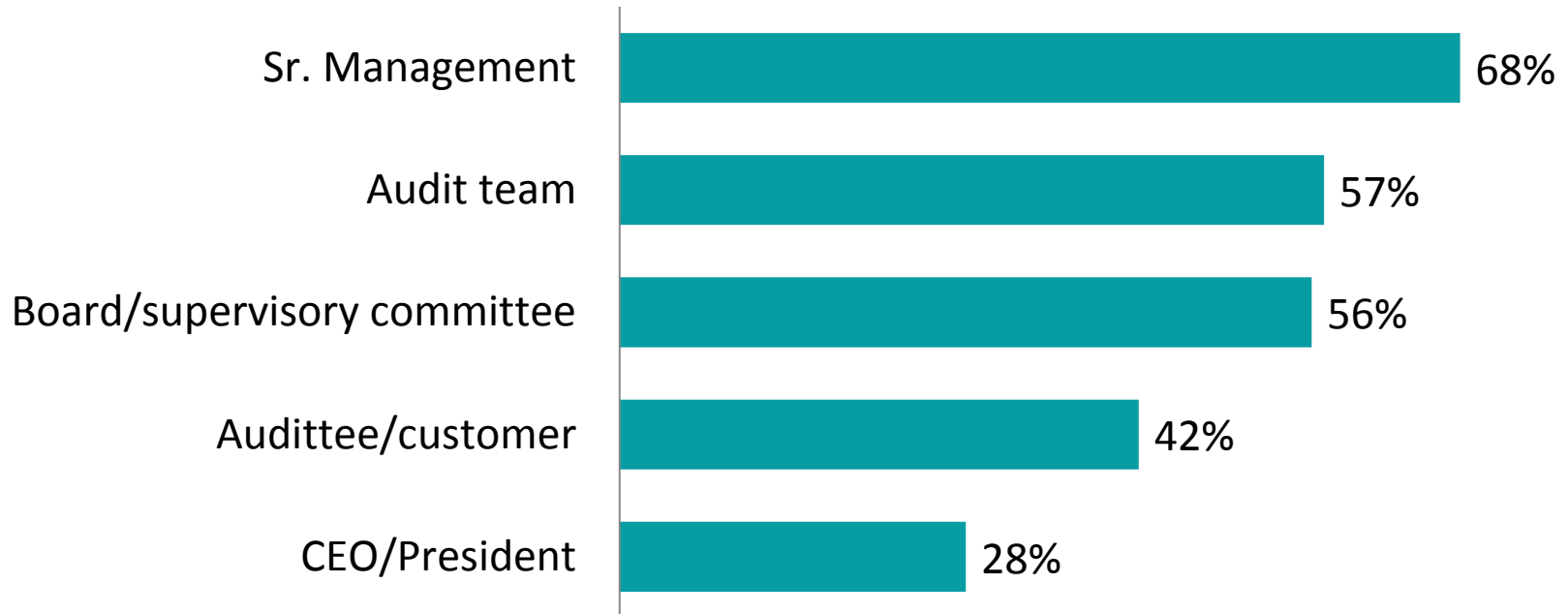
Goals by metric





Staff contribution to evaluation

Staff contribution to the evaluation of the audit department





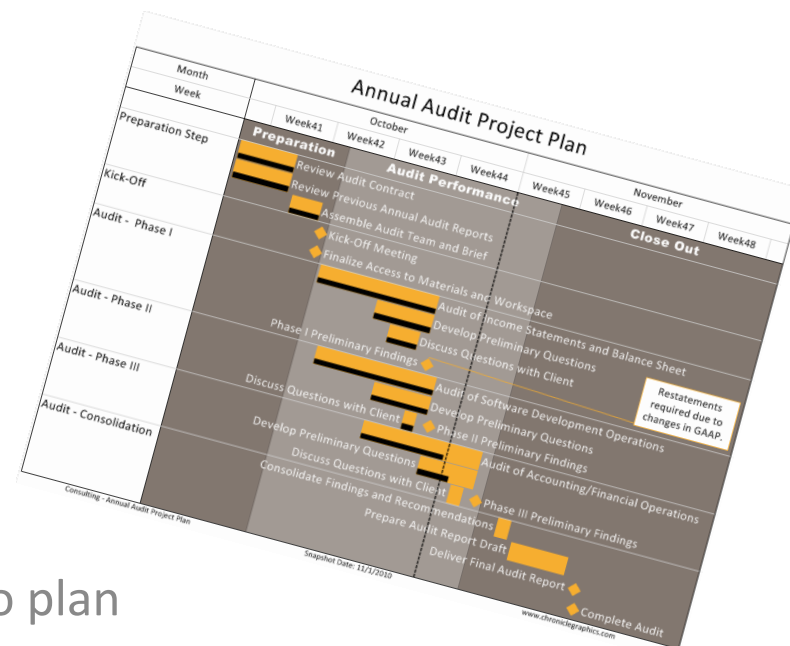
Follow up post report release

Primary responsibility to report findings to senior management

Chief audit executive (CAE)	52%
Both the internal audit project manager and the auditee/customer	19%
Internal auditor project manager	10%
Both CAE and auditee/customer	9%
Auditee/customer	4%
Other	6%

Primary responsibility to monitor that corrective action is being taken

Both internal audit project manager and auditee/customer	63%
Internal audit project manager	30%
Auditee/customer	6%
Other	1%

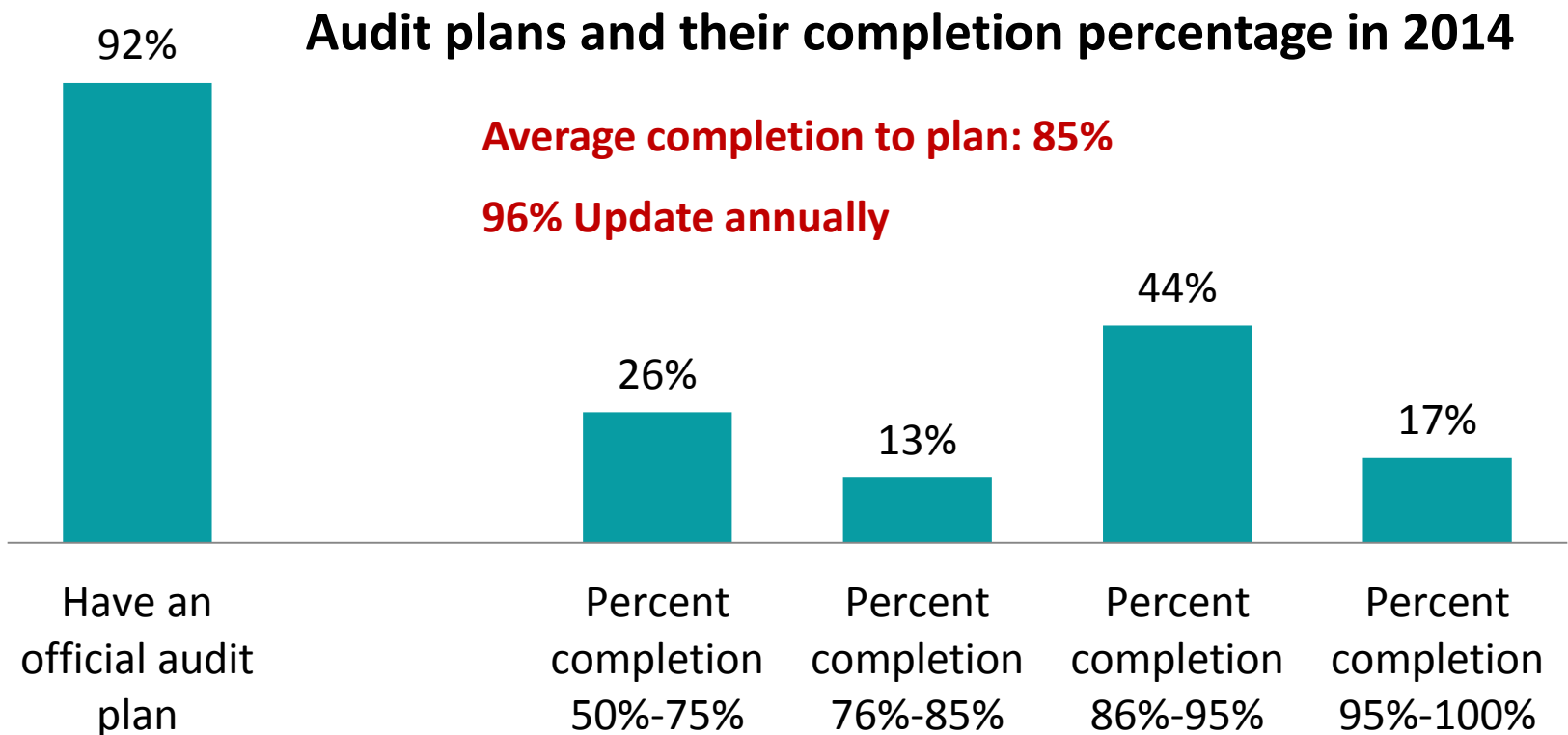


Audit plans, plan updates and completion to plan
Developing the audit plan

THE AUDIT PLAN



Audit plans





Developing the audit plan

Influence on the development of the Audit Plan; average on a scale 1-10	All 2013	All 2016
Assessment of risk/use of risk-based methodology	8.8	8.5
Compliance/regulatory requirements	7.6	8.0
Sr. management requests	7.0	7.0
Audit committee requests	7.4	6.9
Consult with divisional or business heads	7.1	6.7
Rotational plan (previous year audit)	5.5	5.7
External audit assistance	5.0	5.2
Skills and abilities of the audit team	5.0	4.9



Study will be emailed to you post conference

For questions, email Anne-Marie at:
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QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION