



To: The Chief Executives of Education and Training Boards

Code of Practice

for

the Governance of Education and Training Boards 2024



Preface

This circular sets out the updated Code of Practice for the Governance of Education and Training Boards and replaces the 2019 Code which issued under Circular 0002/2019. This Code should be primarily considered as a set of standards for board members, committee members and staff of ETBs who are expected to ensure that their activities in relation to the ETB are governed at all times by these standards, in letter and in spirit. All Board members, committee members and staff of ETBs should ensure they have the necessary familiarity with this updated Code to enable them to fulfil their responsibilities as set out therein.

It should be noted that:

- this Code should be read in conjunction with the legislative provisions which govern the ETB sector and the Public Sector generally;
- existing legislative provisions on matters that are also the subject of this Code continue to apply and for the avoidance of doubt, in the event of any conflict or inconsistency, the legislative provisions prevail;
- provisions contained in this Code may be amended from time to time by the Minister for Education;
- the Minister for Education or the Minister for Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform may issue circulars and/or guidance notes, from time to time, on matters set out in this Code or related matters.

Copies of this circular should be provided to all members of the Board of the Education and Training Board, all members of Committees established under sections 44 and 45 of the Education and Training Board Act 2013 and members of staff of the ETB.

This circular and the Code therein supersedes circular 0002/2019 and is effective from 25th November 2024. It can be accessed on the Department's website under <https://www.gov.ie/en/circular/b9978-code-of-practice-for-the-governance-of-education-and-training-boards-2024/>

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Introduction

Corporate governance comprises the systems and procedures by which organisations are directed and controlled.

Education and Training Boards are the statutory bodies established by the Education and Training Boards Act 2013.

Every Education and Training Board (ETB) should serve the interests of Government, the taxpayer, and all other stakeholders, and pursue value for money in their endeavours, including managing risk appropriately. ETBs should act prudently, ethically and with transparency as public entities and should conduct their activities consistent with their statutory responsibilities.

High standards of corporate governance in ETBs are critical to ensuring a positive contribution to the State's overall economic efficiency, competitiveness, social cohesion and regional development.

The Board (being those elected and appointed members of the ETB) and Chief Executive of the ETB are accountable for the proper management of the organisation. Board members and employees of ETBs should be strongly guided by the principles set out in this Code in meeting their responsibility to ensure that all activities, whether covered specifically or otherwise in this document, meet the highest standards of corporate governance.

Good governance in ETBs encourages better informed and longer-term decision-making as well as the efficient use of resources. It strengthens accountability for the stewardship of resources and is characterised by robust scrutiny of relevant issues (having due regard to the Board's role in performing its reserved functions and its role in the oversight of the performance of executive functions as appropriate) at Board meetings and places ongoing emphasis on improving public sector performance.

The corporate governance framework for ETBs comprises a number of elements including legislation, the provisions of this Code, circulars, regulation, self-regulatory arrangements, voluntary codes, commitments and business practices that have evolved within the sector or within individual ETBs.

The "tone at the top" is an important factor in establishing good corporate governance practices. Good organisational tone can be set through policies, codes of ethics, the development and promotion of good internal controls along with effective governance. This involves a commitment by the Board and Chief Executive, supported by his or her management team, to creating and exemplifying a culture of ethical behaviour which can be reinforced by an active oversight by those charged with governance.

The general functions of an ETB are set out in the Education and Training Boards Act 2013. The Act sets out specific functions which must be performed by a resolution of the members of the Board of the ETB. It describes these functions as "reserved functions" and describes any function of an ETB which is not a "reserved function" as an "executive function" which must be performed by the Chief Executive in accordance with the policies of the ETB.

The Act provides that the Chief Executive is accountable to the Board of the ETB for the due performance of his/her functions and that the Chief Executive must provide such information to the Board, regarding the performance of his or her functions, as that Board may from time to time require. The Chief Executive must also provide such information to the Minister for Education regarding the performance of his or her functions as the Minister may from time to time require.

The organisational structure of ETBs includes a senior management tier below Chief Executive level in three directorate areas: Schools, Further Education and Training, and Organisation Support and Development. This management structure provides support to the Chief Executive in the performance of his/her functions and contributes to the overall objective that ETB functions are managed effectively and in line with Code of



Practice requirements. The presence of this senior management tier allows for formal delegation of roles and tasks from the Chief Executive to the directorate with a view to effective management of the demands of the organisation along with promotion and implementation of good governance practices. The Chief Executive remains accountable to the Board of the ETB for the performance of the functions delegated by him or her to senior management and other staff members.

About this Code

This Code of Practice provides a framework for the application of good practice in corporate governance by ETBs. ETBs should demonstrate their commitment to achieving the highest possible standards of corporate governance.

The Code does not address academic governance matters as these issues are governed and managed by the Department of Education or the Department of Further and Higher Education, Research, Innovation and Science, as appropriate, and/or their agencies. Where professional codes of conduct apply to staff employed in ETBs, such codes remain the appropriate conduct standard for those employees. It is intended that this Code will supplement and not replace those professional standards.

Boards are required to confirm to the Minister for Education in both the annual report and the Chairperson's report that they comply with the requirements of this Code in their governance practices and procedures.

Board members and staff of ETBs should be guided by the principles set out hereunder in meeting their responsibility to ensure that all of their actions, whether covered specifically or otherwise in this document, meet the highest standards of corporate governance.

The Code concerns both the internal practices of ETBs and their external relations with the Government, the Minister for Education and the Minister for Public Expenditure NDP Delivery and Reform, their respective Departments, other relevant Departments and/or agencies, including the Department of Further and Higher Education, Research, Innovation and Science and SOLAS, as appropriate, as well as parents and students. The Code also makes reference to the ethics in public office obligations that apply to all designated members and designated office holders (See Section 5 and Appendix 5).

The provisions of the Code do not override the specific statutory provisions relating to ETBs, existing statutory requirements and other obligations imposed by Ethics in Public Office legislation and any other relevant legislation (e.g., equality legislation, employment legislation). Accordingly, the Board of the ETB and the Chief Executive must follow the statutory provisions as set out in the Education and Training Boards Act 2013 and other relevant legislation, whether these are identified in the Code or otherwise, including any relevant legislation that comes into operation after the Code has been published. Should there be any conflict between such legislation and this Code, the legislation shall take precedence.

ETBs are registered with the Charities Regulator and comply with relevant legislative and other requirements arising from this registration.

Oversight Agreements

Clear accountability underpins effective relations between Government Departments and the State bodies under their aegis. Effective accountability depends upon respective roles and responsibilities being clearly defined and understood on both sides of the agreement.

The starting point for clarity of accountabilities is the oversight agreement between the Minister for Education/Department of Education and the ETB. This oversight agreement is a written statement between the Minister for Education/Department of Education and the ETB which clearly defines the terms of the relationship between the Minister and the ETB. Further detail regarding oversight agreements is set out in Section 8 of this Code.



Compliance Requirement

All State bodies have a responsibility to implement good corporate governance standards.

The 2016 Department of Public Expenditure and Reform Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies requires Departments to engage with aegis bodies to determine the extent to which that Code should be suitably adapted to the particular body or agency. In the case of ETBs, the 2016 Department of Public Expenditure and Reform Code (as updated from time to time), together with the relevant sections of the 2019 ETB Code, have formed the basis of this 2024 ETB Code.

Comply or Explain

Exemptions from the specific provisions in this Code may be justified in certain situations provided the objectives of those provisions can be achieved by other governance measures. Should a Board intend not to follow a provision of the Code, this decision and a detailed explanation must be:

- (a) included in the minutes of the relevant Board meeting;
- (b) promptly provided to the Chief Executive;
- (c) promptly provided to the Minister for Education; and
- (d) included in the Chairperson's report (see also paragraph 6.8).

Governance Framework

ETBs have governing legislation (the Education and Training Boards Act 2013), which provides for, inter alia, the election and appointment of the Board and its Chairperson, the preparation, adoption and submission of the annual report, the keeping of accounts and their submission for audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General, internal audit and for the furnishing of such information to the Minister for Education as the Minister may require. The Board is ultimately responsible to the Minister for Education (who is responsible to Government) for the operation and proper functioning of the ETB.

In addition to setting out the Chief Executive's accountability to the Board, the governing legislation makes the Chief Executive of the ETB accountable to the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) of the Oireachtas and to other Oireachtas committees.

The financial statements of the ETB are also, following audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General, laid before the Oireachtas in accordance with the governing legislation.

The accountability of the Accountable Person to the Oireachtas is differentiated from that of the Board's general responsibilities (i.e., its oversight of executive functions and its performance of the reserved functions that are set out in section 12 of the Education and Training Boards Act 2013).

ETBs receive significant funding from SOLAS, which is under the aegis of the Department of Further and Higher Education, Research, Innovation and Science. SOLAS has specific statutory responsibility to assess whether or not ETBs, and other bodies engaged in the provision of further education and training programmes, to whom moneys have been advanced for provision of further education and training programmes perform their functions in an economic, efficient and effective manner.

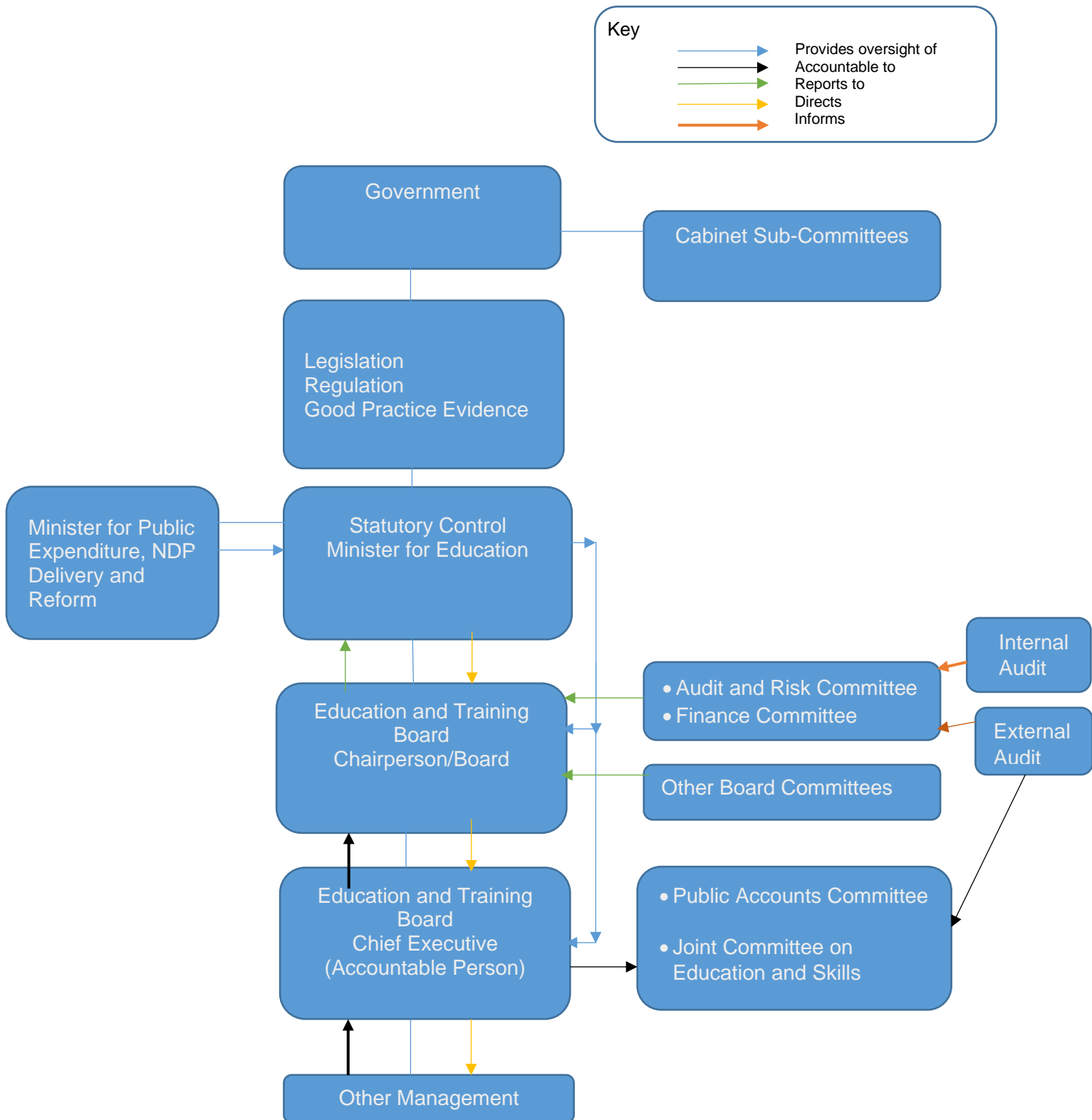
The Minister for Further and Higher Education, Research, Innovation and Science is also accountable for and has responsibility for monitoring and exercising oversight of the allocation of funding or other resources by it to the ETB sector, either directly or via an intermediary body such as SOLAS. Accordingly, ETBs are required to report to SOLAS and to the Minister for Further and Higher Education, Research, Innovation and Science in relation to further education and training related matters.



In addition, an agreement is in place between the Minister for Education and the Minister for Further and Higher Education, Research, Innovation and Science and their respective Departments to share information on governance matters relating to the ETB sector including in relation to any governance related concerns or emerging issues in individual ETBs or in the sector generally. Each ETB confirms its understanding of and consent to the sharing of information between the Departments for this purpose in its Oversight Agreement and Annual Performance Delivery Agreement with the Minister for Education.



Governance Framework





1. Role of the Board of the ETB

Role of the Board of the ETB

Principles

Each ETB should be clear about its mandate and from that identify the various functions, roles and responsibilities entailed in the delivery of that mandate.

The Board of the ETB is collectively responsible for carrying out its role. This role involves performing those functions specifically identified as reserved functions under the Education and Training Boards Act 2013 and holding the Chief Executive to account for the performance of the executive functions of the ETB. The latter is undertaken by exercising effective oversight of the wider activities, functions, and performance of the ETB.

In carrying out its role, the Board of the ETB must be careful to ensure that it fully understands the distinction between its role to exercise effective oversight of the performance of executive functions and the role of the Chief Executive in the actual performance of those executive functions. In that regard, it is important for the Board to be particularly aware of, and comply as applicable, with the following requirements arising from the Education and Training Boards Act 2013;

- Certain functions are specified as “reserved functions” in the Act and must be performed by resolution of the members of the Board of the ETB. These reserved functions are set out at Appendix 2 of this Code. The Chief Executive (or other staff members of the ETB) are not permitted to perform reserved functions.
- Every function of an ETB that is not a reserved function is an executive function of the ETB. The Chief Executive is responsible for performing the executive functions of the ETB.
- The members of the Board of the ETB are not permitted to perform any executive function or give a direction in relation to the performance of any executive function of the ETB.
- The Chief Executive is accountable to the Board of the ETB for the due performance of his or her functions and must provide such information to the Board, regarding the performance of his or her functions, as the Board may from time to time require.

The legislative framework for ETBs means that while the Board of the ETB is not permitted to perform or give directions in relation to the performance of executive functions, it has a very important duty and role in relation to monitoring and overseeing the effectiveness of the performance by the Chief Executive of those executive functions. Accordingly, the Board should ensure it operates effective and appropriate oversight of the various functions and activities of the ETB.

Code Provisions

1.1 Leadership: The Board’s role is to provide leadership and direction of the ETB within a framework of prudent and effective controls which enables risk to be assessed and managed. The Board should agree the ETB’s strategic aims in line with the sectoral approach developed through Education and Training Boards Ireland (ETBI) in accordance with the Minister’s and Department of Education’s policies and priorities, to the extent relevant to the ETB, and ensure optimal use of resources to meet the ETB’s objectives.



1.2 Ethical Standards: The Board has a key role in setting the ethical tone of the ETB, not only by its own actions but also in overseeing the performance of the Chief Executive. High ethical standards are in the long term interests of the ETB and a key means to make it credible and trustworthy. It is important that the Board sets the correct culture and ‘tone from the top’. The Board should lead by example and ensure that good standards of governance and ethical behaviours permeate all levels of the organisation.

1.3 Compliance: The Board should review the controls and procedures adopted by the ETB to provide itself with reasonable assurance that such controls and procedures are adequate to secure compliance by the ETB with its statutory and governance obligations.

1.4 Collective Responsibility: The collective responsibility and authority of the Board should be safeguarded. All Board members should be afforded the opportunity to fully contribute to Board deliberations, and where necessary to provide constructive challenge, while excessive influence on Board decision-making by one or more individual members should be guarded against.

1.5 Statutory obligations: The Board is responsible for compliance with all statutory obligations applicable to the ETB that are set out in the Education and Training Boards Act 2013 or in other relevant legislation. The Board should satisfy itself that all such obligations are identified and made known to it.

1.6 Board Oversight Role: The Chief Executive has a duty to provide the Board with all necessary information to enable the Board to perform its duties to a high standard. The Board of the ETB should take all necessary steps to make itself aware of any relevant information and access all information as necessary.

While the Board of an ETB must establish an Audit and Risk Committee to assist with its consideration of issues relating to audit, governance and risk management, the responsibilities of the Board of the ETB in all of these areas remain with the Board itself.

1.7 Advice to Minister: The Board should ensure that the Chairperson and/or the Chief Executive, as appropriate, keep the Minister for Education advised of matters arising in respect of the ETB.

1.8 Establishment of Committees: Specifically, under Section 45 of the Education and Training Boards Act 2013, ETBs must establish: (1) a Committee to examine and report to the Board on financial matters (a “Finance Committee”) and (2) a Committee to assist the Board in discharging its internal audit functions (an “Audit Committee”). For the purposes of this Code, the Audit Committee is also tasked with providing assistance to the Board in discharging its risk management oversight function; accordingly, this Committee is referred to in this Code as an “Audit and Risk Committee”.

Composition of the Board

1.9 The composition of the Board must be in accordance with Section 30 of the Education and Training Boards Act 2013.

1.10 The Education and Training Boards Act 2013 sets out that each ETB must have 21 Board members (Section 30) and it sets the process for appointment of members of the Board (Section 31). It specifies that at the first meeting of the Board after each local authority election, those members elected by the relevant local authorities and the two elected staff members must appoint 2 members who are parents. In turn those members must appoint 5 members from among the nominations received from bodies specified by the Minister. (Section 31).

1.11 While the legislation does not specify a maximum number of terms which individual Board members should serve, the 2016 Department of Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform Code of Practice for the Governance of State Bodies states that good corporate governance



practice suggests an upper limit of two full terms (a maximum of 10 years in the case of ETBs) of appointment on a Board. Local authorities and others electing or nominating members to Boards should also have regard to relevant guidance issued by the Department in relation to the term of office and other considerations to be taken into account in the election/nomination of members to the Board.

1.12 The selection of the Chairperson is a matter for the Board, in accordance with the governing legislation. However, it is considered good practice that in order to maintain a clear division of responsibility between the running of the Board and the day to day management and operation of the ETB, the Chairperson should not be a member of staff of the ETB or a person connected to a member of staff of the ETB.

Matters for the Board

1.13 Functions that are specified as reserved functions in the Education and Training Boards Act 2013 must be performed by resolution of the Board of the ETB. These reserved functions are set out in section 12 of the Act. Every function of an ETB that is not a reserved function is an executive function which must be performed by the Chief Executive. The Act provides that the Board of the ETB must not perform by resolution of its members or give a direction in relation to the performance of executive functions of the ETB. This means that the Board is not permitted to carry out or give a direction in relation to the carrying out of any executive function of the ETB.

However, the Board has a responsibility under the Act to hold the Chief Executive to account in relation to the due performance of his or her functions. This means that Boards must exercise robust oversight of the performance and activities of the ETB and should be provided with relevant information necessary for this purpose.

It is important to note that although the Chief Executive may, subject to the Act, delegate an executive function to another member of staff, he or she remains accountable to the Board for the performance of any such delegated function.

1.14 The Board should have a formal schedule of matters specifically reserved to it for decision and approval to ensure that it undertakes its role effectively. This schedule should refer to;

- (a) the reserved functions as set out in Section 12 of the Education and Training Boards Act 2013;
- (b) the other responsibilities of the Board arising from that Act (in relation to the holding of the Chief Executive to account for the due performance of his or her functions), and;
- (c) any other necessary consequential actions arising from (a) and (b) above or from Departmental policies, other statutory functions and a range of other obligations.

1.15 Annual Confirmation: The Board has responsibility for ensuring that effective systems of internal control are instituted and implemented. The Board is required to confirm annually to the Minister for Education that the ETB has an adequate system of internal and financial control in place.

1.16 Expenditure and Performance: Where there are specific approval requirements set by funders such as the Department of Education, SOLAS or other funding bodies, as appropriate, this should be obtained. Decisions on other major items of expenditure should be aligned with medium to long-term strategies as outlined in the strategy statement so as to ensure that such expenditure is focused on clearly defined objectives and outcomes. A performance measurement system should be put in place to assess the effectiveness/outcome of such expenditure and this should be reported to the Board.

1.17 Post Resignation/Retirement: The Board should, in a manner most effective to the ETB, deal with the issue of post resignation/retirement employment, appointment and/or consultancy of



its Board members and employees by the private sector and the Board should ensure that any procedures that it may have put in place in this regard are monitored and enforced to guard against conflicts of interest or inappropriate disclosure of information that might otherwise arise. Such procedures should include the appropriate management of Board materials in line with relevant legislation including standards in public office and data protection legislation.

1.18 Conflicts of interest: The Education and Training Boards Act 2013 specifies that a Board member who has a potential conflict of interest in any matter being discussed at a Board meeting must;

- (a) disclose to the Board at the meeting the fact of that interest and its nature;
- (b) not influence (or seek to influence) a decision to be made in relation to the matter;
- (c) absent himself or herself from the meeting or that part of the meeting during which the matter is being discussed;
- (d) take no part in any deliberation of the Board relating to the matter, and
- (e) not vote on a decision relating to the matter.

The Board should have procedures in place to monitor and manage potential conflicts of interest of Board members and management. Agendas for Board and Committee meetings should remind members to consider, having regard to the agenda, whether any item for discussion causes them a conflict. At the beginning of each meeting, members attending should sign a declaration to confirm that they do not have a conflict of interest regarding any item on the agenda.

1.19 External Auditors: The Board should establish procedures for maintaining an appropriate relationship with the Comptroller and Auditor General as designated external auditors of the ETB.

1.20 Written Charters: The Audit and Risk Committee, Finance Committee and any other Board committees as well as the internal audit unit should each have written charters which include their terms of reference. The Board should agree the intervals within which the charters should be reviewed by the Board and updated as appropriate.

1.21 Donations to third parties: The Board is not empowered to make donations to third parties.

1.22 Legal Action: Public funding should not be used to instigate a legal action on behalf of an individual who is a member of the Board of an ETB.

Strategy Statement

1.23 Section 27 of the Education and Training Boards Act 2013 sets out a range of statutory requirements with which ETBs must comply in relation to the preparation of strategy statements.

1.24 The Chief Executive must submit a strategy statement to the Board for a period of 5 years every fifth year or as directed by the Minister for Education. The statement should be aligned to specific objectives in the Statement of Strategy (and any related implementation plan) of the Department of Education, to the extent relevant to the ETB, and should be consistent with any Government policies for the reform and modernisation of the Public Service as well as the statutory responsibilities of the ETB.

The strategy statement should contain a mission statement, high level objectives and target outputs and outcomes in the key strategic areas of ETB activity, as well as a statement on the resources to be deployed as provided to meet the targets.

1.25 Strategy statements should specify the objectives of the ETB, the priorities of the specified objectives and the strategies to be employed in achieving the objectives. They should be prepared following consultation with a range of stakeholders as set out in the Act and having regard to policy directions of the Minister for Education and to likely available financial resources. While final



responsibility for the content of the plan rests with the ETB in each case, the views of the Minister for Education and consideration of the public interest should be carefully weighed by the ETB.

1.26 The Board must adopt the submitted strategy statement, but it may make any amendments which it considers appropriate following consultation with the Chief Executive.

1.27 Following adoption of the strategy statement by the Board, the Chief Executive must give a copy of the strategy statement to the Minister for Education, to boards of management of ETB schools and to those other persons or bodies as identified in the Act as performing functions which are the same as, or substantially the same as, functions exercised by boards of management-

1.28 The Education and Training Boards Act 2013 requires that an ETB must publish its strategy statement on the internet after the Board has adopted it. This Code requires the strategy statement to be published on the ETB's website.

1.29 Implementation: Implementation of the strategy by the Chief Executive, as supported by his/her management team, should be supported through an annual planning and budgeting cycle. The Board of each ETB should approve an annual plan and/or budget and should formally undertake an evaluation of actual performance by reference to the plan and/or budget on an annual basis.

1.30 Annual Service Plan: Within one month of being notified of the provisional expenditure limit of the ETB, the Chief Executive must prepare, and submit to the Board, an annual service plan which sets out the services which the ETB proposes to provide along with an estimate of income and expenditure of the ETB for that financial year (Section 47, Education and Training Boards Act 2013).

The Board must adopt the annual service submitted by the Chief Executive on the basis of its provisional expenditure limit not later than 1 March of each year, and it may make any amendments which it considers appropriate following consultation with the Chief Executive during that timeframe. (Section 47, Education and Training Boards Act 2013).

In the event of variation in the expenditure limit, as finally determined by the Minister for Education, the Board may request the Chief Executive to submit an amended annual service plan to take account of the variation or the Minister may direct the Board/ETB to modify the annual service plan. The Minister for Education may also direct a Board to amend the annual service plan to bring it into accordance with the policies or objectives of the Government or the Minister, in so far as those policies or objectives relate to the ETB concerned. Where the Board receives a direction from the Minister to modify or to amend an annual service plan, it must comply with that direction (Section 47, Education and Training Boards Act 2013).

Following adoption of the annual service plan or the amended annual service plan by the Board, the Chief Executive must give a copy of the annual service plan to the Minister for Education, to boards of management of ETB schools and to those other persons or bodies as identified in the Act as performing functions which are the same as, or substantially the same as, functions exercised by boards of management and ETBs must publish the annual service plan on the internet after the Board has adopted it (Section 47, Education and Training Boards Act 2013). This Code requires the annual service plan to be published on the ETB's website.

1.31 Annual Report and Financial Statements: The Board should explain in the annual report, its responsibility for the preparation of the annual report and financial statements and whether, based on the information available to it, it considers that the financial statements properly present the income and expenditure of the ETB and the state of affairs of the ETB.



Protected Disclosures Legislation

1.32 Protected Disclosures Act: The Protected Disclosures Act 2014 places certain obligations on public bodies in relation to protected disclosures including in relation to establishing and maintaining procedures and reporting channels for the making of protected disclosures and for dealing with such disclosures.

1.33 Guidance: The Minister for Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform has published guidance for the purpose of assisting public bodies in the performance of their functions under the Protected Disclosures Act 2014. Chief Executives of ETBs should draw-up protected disclosures procedures and put in place reporting channels in line with the Protected Disclosures Act 2014 and this guidance. The guidance is available here gov.ie - Protected Disclosures Act: Information for Citizens and Public Bodies

The Board should ensure that all required procedures and arrangements under the Protected Disclosures Act and related guidance issued by the the Minister for Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform are in place and being implemented by the Chief Executive.

1.34 Annual Report: In accordance with the Protected Disclosures Act, each ETB must submit a report setting out certain information on protected disclosures in respect of the preceding calendar year to the Minister for Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform not later than 1 March in each year. Under that Act, it must also publish a report of certain information on protection disclosures by 31 March each year on the ETB's website (and in any other format that may be appropriate).

Division of Responsibilities

Principle

There should be a clear division of responsibilities between leading and managing the Board and the executive responsibility for running the ETB. No one individual should have unfettered powers of decision.

Code Provision

1.35 Separation of Roles: It is not possible under the Education and Training Boards Act 2013 for the same person to simultaneously hold the role of Chairperson and Chief Executive of any ETB. The division of responsibilities between the Board and Chief Executive of the ETB are set out in the Education and Training Boards Act 2013.



2. Role of the Chairperson

Role of the Chairperson

Principle

The Chairperson is responsible for leadership of the Board and ensuring its effectiveness in all aspects of its role. S/he should display high standards of integrity and probity and set expectations regarding culture, diversity, values, and behaviours for the ETB and for the tone of discussions at Board level. To ensure consistency and continuity of oversight, good practice suggests that the same person should continue in the role of chairperson for the duration of the five year term of office of the Board, in so far as this is practicable.

Code Provision

2.1 Board's Agenda: The Chairperson is responsible for the effective management of the Board's meeting agenda and ensuring that adequate time is available for discussion of all agenda items, in particular strategic issues. The Chairperson and the Chief Executive or his/her nominee should consult in advance of the Board meeting to agree the agenda.

2.2 Openness and Debate: Essential to the effective functioning of the Board is dialogue which is both constructive and challenging. The Chairperson should promote a culture of openness and debate by facilitating the effective contribution of all Board members. As appropriate, management and staff of the ETB may be invited to attend and contribute at meetings.

2.3 Timely Information: The Chairperson is responsible for ensuring that the Board receives accurate, timely and clear information. The Chairperson should ensure effective communication with all relevant stakeholders. The Chief Executive and his/her staff should support the Board in the exercise of its functions and should provide administrative and other supports to the Board and to the Chairperson in carrying out their roles.

2.4 Board Skills: Section 30 of the Education and Training Boards Act 2013 provides for the composition of ETB Boards to include representatives from local authorities, ETB staff, business representatives, learners, school management and parents. This helps ensure an appropriate diversity and skill mix in Board members. To ensure a balance of new skills, Boards will ideally include a mix of members who have experience serving on a previous Board and new members who bring a fresh outlook.

2.5 Information flows: Administrative support is provided to Boards to ensure good information flow within the Board and its committees and between senior management and Board members.

2.6 Comprehensive report to the Minister: The Chairperson of each ETB should furnish to the Minister for Education, in conjunction with the annual report of the ETB, a comprehensive report covering the ETB - see paragraphs 6.8 and 6.9. for further detail.

2.7 Statement on Internal Control: The Chairperson's report to the Minister for Education regarding the system of internal control should be included with the annual financial statements of the ETB.

2.8 Oireachtas Committee: Chairpersons of ETBs are expected to make themselves available to the appropriate Oireachtas committee as required.



3. Role of Board Members

Role of Board Members

Principle

Each ETB should be headed by an effective Board which is collectively responsible for the leadership of the ETB and no one individual should have unfettered powers of influence.

Board members should bring an informed independent judgement to bear on issues of strategy, performance, resources and standards of conduct.

Code Provisions

3.1 Fiduciary Duty: All Board members have a fiduciary duty to the ETB in the first instance (i.e., the duty to act in good faith and in the best interests of the ETB).

3.2 The principle fiduciary duties are:

- to act in good faith in what the Board member considers to be the interest of the ETB;
- to act honestly and responsibly in relation to the conduct of the affairs of the ETB;
- to act in accordance with the ETB's purpose and exercise his or her powers only for the purposes allowed by law;
- not to benefit from or use the ETB's property, information or opportunities for his or her own or anyone else's benefit unless the ETB's procedures permits it;
- not to agree to restrict the Board member's power to exercise an independent judgement;
- to avoid any conflict between the Board member's duties to the ETB and the Board member's other interests, and;
- to exercise the care, skill and diligence which would be reasonably expected of a person in the same position with similar knowledge and experience as a Board member.

A member who inadvertently breaches this principle should be so informed by the Chairperson. A member who knowingly breaches the duties outlined above should be required to engage with the Chairperson before attending any further Board meetings. Failure to engage appropriately with the Chairperson could see the member excluded, following a resolution of the Board, until the matter is resolved.

3.3 Confidentiality: Board members should never disclose confidential information obtained while performing functions as a member of the Board without the authorisation of the Board. Further provisions in this Code regarding non-disclosure of confidential information are contained at paragraphs 5.12 to 5.14 of this Code.

3.4 Non-compliance: If a Board member finds evidence that there is non-compliance with any statutory obligations that apply to the ETB, he/she should immediately bring this to the attention of their fellow Board members, through the Chairperson, with a view to having the matter rectified. The Chairperson must liaise with the Chief Executive on the issues raised.

If the Board member remains dissatisfied, s/he should engage with the Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee to liaise with the Chairperson of the Board of the ETB and the Chief Executive to have the matter rectified.

The matter should also be brought to the attention of the Minister for Education by the



Chairperson indicating (i) the consequences of such non-compliance and (ii) the steps that have been or will be taken to rectify the position. It is the Chairperson's responsibility to make such issues known to the Minister.

3.5 Professional Advice: The Board should, in a Board resolution, lay down formal procedures whereby Board members, in the furtherance of their duties, may take independent professional advice, if necessary, at the reasonable expense of the ETB where they judge it necessary to discharge their responsibilities as Board members. The Board should have in place a procedure for recording the concerns of Board members that cannot be resolved, expressed at a Board meeting, in the minutes.

3.6 Confirmation of Appointment: The ETB should issue to each new Board member a letter including but not limited to the following:

- role of the Board and that of a Board member;
- duration of appointment and renewal provisions;
- support and training to be provided;
- the time commitment involved;
- conflict of interest rules;
- termination arrangements; and
- rules on confidentiality.

Briefing for new Board Members

3.7 The Chief Executive should ensure that new Board members are provided with the following information:

- a statement that the Board (i.e., the elected and appointed members of the ETB) has a duty to hold the Chief Executive to account for the performance of his or her functions and therefore has to exercise robust oversight of the performance of the ETB;
- a listing of the statutory requirements relating to the ETB;
- a copy of the Education and Training Boards Act 2013 and any other relevant legislation (or excerpts thereof);
- procedures for obtaining information on relevant new laws and regulations;
- a copy of this Code
- a formal schedule of matters reserved to the Board for decision or approval;
- procedures to be followed, when, exceptionally, decisions are required between Board meetings;
- a statement explaining the Board members' responsibilities in relation to the keeping of the accounts, the ETB's system of internal control and audit;
- a statement setting out the role and responsibilities of the Internal Audit Unit – Education and Training Boards (IAU-ETBs) and its reporting arrangements;
- a copy of the Charter for Internal Audit, including the terms of reference of the IAU-ETBs;
- a statement setting out the role of the external auditor (the Comptroller and Auditor General) and the relevant reporting arrangements;
- a schedule detailing the composition of all ETB committees, their terms of reference, roles, responsibilities and reporting arrangements to include the Audit & Risk Committee and Finance Committee;
- a copy of the Code of Conduct for Board members, including requirements for disclosure of members' interests and procedures for dealing with conflict-of-interest situations;
- a statement informing Board members that they have access (collectively or individually, through the Chairperson) to the advice and services of the administrative support (as put in place by the Chief Executive) for the Board, to ensure that Board procedures are followed and that these procedures comply with applicable rules and regulations;
- a copy of the ETB Standing Orders.



3.8 Independent judgement: Board members should bring an independent judgment to bear on matters for decision and approval which come before the Board. Section 5 of this Code sets out the approach to dealing with any business or other interests of a Board member that could affect the Board member's independence.

3.9 Attendance Requirement: Board members bring a range of specific knowledge, skills, experience and expertise to the deliberations of the Board and its committees and this is only possible if members attend all meetings and contribute as appropriate. The Board should clarify an expectation of 100% attendance at all Board meetings. Records of attendance of Board meetings are disclosed in the annual accounts and will be made available to nominating bodies should re-appointment of an existing Board member be proposed.



4. Board Effectiveness

Board Effectiveness

Principle

Board members need to be able to allocate sufficient time to discharge their responsibilities effectively.

All members should receive a formal induction on joining the Board and should regularly update and refresh their skills and knowledge.

The Board should be supplied in a timely manner with information in a form and of a quality appropriate to enable it to discharge its duties.

The Board should undertake a self-assessment annual evaluation of its own performance and should also carry out an annual evaluation of its committees.

The Board self-assessment annual evaluation may involve using the Board Self-Assessment Evaluation Questionnaire contained at Appendix 15(a) and/or other appropriate evaluation exercises. The Board's self-assessment annual evaluation should incorporate analysis of the gender, diversity and skills mix within the Board including, where relevant and having regard to the provisions of the ETB governing legislation, a critical assessment of the reasons why gender balance in Board membership has not yet been achieved.

The Chairperson should act on the results of the performance evaluation by addressing any weakness identified through the Board self-assessment evaluation.

The Board Self-Assessment Evaluation Questionnaire at Appendix 15(a) should be completed every 2-3 years at a minimum.

Code Provisions

4.1 Matters relating to the composition of the Board of ETBs to include number of members, diversity and terms of appointment are governed by Part 3 of the Education and Training Boards Act 2013.

4.2 Skills and Knowledge: Board members should be encouraged to develop and update appropriate skills and knowledge regarding the activities of the ETB, to enable them to discharge their respective duties and responsibilities effectively. This should include the identification by the Board of any gaps in competencies and ways these gaps could be addressed.

Board Meetings

4.3 The Board should meet in accordance with the provisions of the Education and Training Boards Act 2013 and sufficiently regularly to discharge its duties effectively, subject to a requirement to hold at least one meeting every 2 months between October and May (inclusive) and one meeting between July and September (inclusive). A quorum of 12 is required for a Board meeting of an ETB.



4.4 The collective responsibility and authority of the Board should be safeguarded by the members.

4.5 ETBs, as public bodies, have a duty to operate in an open and transparent manner. This includes a requirement that minutes of each Board meeting must be prepared (Schedule 3, Paragraph 9 Education and Training Boards Act 2013). Minutes should be published on the website of the Education and Training Board. Board meetings shall not be held “in-camera” except in exceptional circumstances where there may be certain items that a Board feels it is obliged to consider “in-camera”. In such cases the minutes of the public meeting should record the nature of the item being discussed, the reason why the Board considered that the matter had to be discussed “in-camera” and the decision taken. A supplementary minute book should be maintained for “in-camera” meetings.

4.6 The Chief Executive of the ETB has the right to attend and take part in discussions at ETB meetings but is not entitled to vote at these meetings. (Schedule 3, Paragraph 8(1) Education and Training Boards Act 2013) and a Chief Executive must attend any meeting of the Board if requested to do so having regard to the due performance of his or her functions (Schedule 3, Paragraph 8(1) Education and Training Boards Act 2013).

4.7 The frequency of meetings of the Board and its Audit and Risk and Finance committees along with a record of attendance of each Board Member at each Board meeting, and a record of attendance of each member of the Audit and Risk and Finance committees at each meeting of those committees, should be reported in the annual report.

4.8 Support to Board: The Chief Executive, or where applicable a member of staff to whom this role is delegated, is required to assist the members of the Board in the performance of their functions in such manner as those Board members may require.

ETB Committees

4.9 ETBs are empowered in accordance with Section 44 of the Education and Training Boards Act 2013 to establish committees to perform functions on its behalf or to advise the Board in relation to the performance of its functions.

A committee of the Board should have written terms of reference provided by the Board and the Board should agree the intervals within which these terms of reference should be reviewed by the Board and updated as appropriate. ETBI will, at the request of an ETB or the Department, assist Boards by providing template documents for this purpose.

4.10 The Education and Training Boards Act 2013 provides that Board may appoint Chairpersons of Committees. Compliance with good practice in this area requires ETB Boards to apply relevant assessment criteria for the appointment of Committee Chairpersons and other Committee members. In addition, members of Committees of the Board should be facilitated in having or acquiring as soon as possible after their appointment, an understanding of:

- the functions of the ETB (Section 10 of the Education and Training Boards Act 2013);
- the reserved functions of the Board of the ETB;
- the role of the Board in holding the Chief Executive to account for the performance of his or her functions;
- organisational culture, objectives and challenges;
- organisational structure including key relationships e.g. the ETB’s relationship with the Minister for Education and his or her Department;
- the Education and Training Boards Act 2013, the Further Education and Training Act 2013 and relevant Departmental circulars
- the requirements of this Code, and;



- where the committee performs the functions of a board of management of a recognised school maintained by the Board, the relevant governance manual or board of management handbook applicable to the school concerned.

4.11 Further details of the work of the Finance Committee and of the Audit and Risk Committee are contained within the body of this Code.

Finance Committee

Principle

While the Board has reserved functions in relation to financial matters including the keeping of accounts, the adoption of an annual service plan and the power to borrow money, the Finance Committee has a particular role in supporting the Board in this work by examining and reporting to the Board on financial matters relating to the ETB.

Code Provisions

Finance Committee: Each ETB is required in accordance with Section 45 of the Education and Training Boards Act 2013 to establish a Finance Committee to examine and report to that Board on financial matters relating to the ETB.

The Finance Committee shall provide a written report to the Board a minimum of 4 times in each year.

The Finance Committee should have at least 3 and not more than 7 members.

The Finance Committee should have members drawn from outside the Board. The Finance Committee should be empowered to recommend that the Board appoint (subject to the maximum number of members) additional members to provide specialist skills, knowledge and experience where necessary at a particular time and to procure specialist advice at reasonable and approved expense to the ETB to assist the Committee with specific areas of its business.

Terms of Reference: The roles and responsibility of the Finance Committee should be set out in a written terms of reference which should be communicated to all members of the Committee.

The terms of reference for the Finance Committee should include provisions regarding:

- membership;
- reporting requirements;
- authority;
- meetings – timing, conduct, frequency;
- information requirements; and
- reviewing its own effectiveness.

A template terms of reference has been set by the Department in conjunction with the Sector and must be adopted by each ETB. This is included at Appendix 13.

Appointments: Appointments to the Finance Committee will be made by the Board.

The Chairperson of the Board may be a member of, but not chair of, the Finance Committee.

A member of staff of an ETB, including the Chief Executive, should not be a member of a Finance Committee, or an Audit and Risk Committee of any ETB.



The Finance Committee must include at least one member who is external to the Board of the ETB and who has relevant financial experience. Boards are encouraged to appoint other members who are external to the ETB and who have relevant experience, where possible.

Duration of Appointment: The duration of appointment of Finance Committee members is for the term of the Board.

Relevant Skills, Competencies and Experience: The Finance Committee should collectively possess an appropriate range of skills to perform its functions to the required standard. Members should have a thorough understanding of the role of the Finance Committee and have financial experience. In this regard, the Finance Committee Chairperson and members should be provided with initial induction and continuing training in relevant matters as appropriate.

In addition, members should have, or acquire as soon as possible after their appointment, an understanding of;

- the functions of an ETB;
- organisational culture, objectives and challenges;
- organisational structure including key relationships, e.g. the ETB's relationship with the Minister for Education, the Department of Education and other funding agencies/Departments; and
- relevant legislation, this Code and other rules governing the financial operations of the ETB.

Letter of Appointment: There should be a standard letter of appointment for each new Finance Committee member, where appropriate, including:

- role of the Finance Committee;
- duration of appointment and renewal provisions;
- support and training to be provided;
- the time commitment involved;
- level of remuneration (where appropriate);
- rules regarding conflict of interests;
- performance management arrangements; and
- termination arrangements.

4.12 Conflict of Interest: The process for recording declarations of conflicts of interest in the Finance Committee should be the same as that used at Board level. Each member of the Committee should take personal responsibility to declare any potential conflict of interest arising in relation to any items on the agenda for Finance Committee meetings.

4.13 Register of Members Interests: A register of Finance Committee members' interests should be maintained by the Board (assisted by appropriate administrative support put in place by the Chief Executive). Members should be required to declare any potential conflict of interest with any of the business items on the agenda for the Finance Committee meeting. The Committee should specify its procedures for where a conflict of interest arises including the requirement that the relevant member brings this to the attention of the Chairperson and, where necessary, leaves the meeting for the duration of the discussion and does not take part in any decisions relating to the matter. Similar arrangements should apply in relation to meeting documentation, where such documentation is not made available to the member. This should be noted in the minutes of the meeting.

4.14 Training and Development: There should be a formal induction process in place (including individually tailored training) for new Finance Committee members. The Finance Committee and Chairperson should make recommendations to the Board on the Committee's and individual



member's training needs. The Finance Committee should keep up to date with good practice and developments in financial management and reporting.

4.15 Frequency of Meetings: The Finance Committee should meet at least four times a year and invite outsiders with relevant experience to attend meetings if necessary.

4.16 Authority to query: The Finance Committee should have explicit authority to query any matters within its terms of reference, as well as having the resources it needs to do so, and full access to information. Where professional advice is deemed to be required, the approval of the Department of Education should be sought in advance of obtaining the outside professional advice.

4.17 Relationships: As the business of the Finance Committee requires, the Chief Executive and/or the Director of Organisation Support and Development, should attend for specific meetings or agenda items at the Committee's request. Executive members of the organisation should be invited to attend Finance Committee meetings to participate in discussions and provide information as required. Executive members of the organisation should maintain an appropriate relationship with the Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee may be represented by one of its members at a meeting of the Audit and Risk Committee provided the Chairpersons of both committees are agreed that attendance at such meeting would be of benefit to the work of either or both of the committees concerned.

A copy of each written report provided by the Finance Committee to the Board of the ETB should be made available to the Audit and Risk Committee after the relevant Board meeting.

4.18 Communications: The Finance Committee should ensure that it communicates effectively with the Board, and where applicable with external or internal auditors and the Audit and Risk Committee. The approved minutes of each Finance Committee meeting should be submitted to the Board as the formal record of each meeting held and items discussed.

4.19 Reports: The Finance Committee should report to the Board on:

- the draft annual service plan;
- whether the Chief Executive is implementing the service plan, as adopted by the Board, and within the expenditure limits set by the Minister for Education and other funding bodies, as appropriate. This is done by considering the monthly accounts and other financial reports provided to the Board by the Chief Executive;
- whether to accept the annual accounts/draft financial statements as presented by the Chief Executive and to recommend whether they should be signed by the Chairperson. In doing this, the Finance Committee should establish that in the view of the Committee and based on the information available to it, the financial statements properly present the income and expenditure of the Board and the state of affairs of the Board; and
- its view of its own effectiveness with advice on how it can be strengthened and developed.

4.20 Draft Financial Statements: The Finance Committee should review the draft financial statements before recommending their adoption by the Board and submission for audit, and taking account of public accountability and the special considerations which attach to ETBs in relation to their management and operation, consider whether the annual report and financial statements, taken as a whole, are fair, balanced and understandable and provide the information necessary for an assessment of the ETB's financial position and financial performance, business model and strategy.

- (a) For Financial Statements to properly present the income and expenditure of the Board and the state of affairs of the Board, they should
1. comply with accounting standards applicable to the ETB;



2. incorporate judgement as to valuation, disclosure and materiality aimed to give a true and fair view;
 3. be prudent in making judgements especially where there is uncertainty; and
 4. reflect the commercial substance of transactions and not the legal form.
- (b) The Finance Committee should review the draft Financial Statements before recommending their adoption by the Board and consider whether;
1. accounting policies, completeness of financial statements, anti-fraud policy and losses are properly recorded and accounted for;
 2. suitable processes are in place to ensure that regularity, probity and propriety are achieved;
 3. issues raised by the external auditor have been comprehensively and appropriately dealt with; and
 4. the financial statements present fairly the financial position of the ETB.
- (c) As part of this process the Finance Committee will;
1. review the report of the Audit and Risk Committee to the Board to ascertain that the ETB has an adequate system of internal control that ensures that transactions are conducted, recorded and presented with integrity;
 2. establish that prior period difficulties have been resolved;
 3. consider whether the Statement on the System of Internal Control and Letter of Representation are comprehensive, meaningful and consistent with its knowledge of the ETB; and
 4. seek any confirmations/assurances it deems reasonable from the Chief Executive.

4.21 Chairperson of the Finance Committee: The Chairperson of the Finance Committee has particular responsibility for ensuring:

- that the Finance Committee is appropriately resourced;
- that reports to the Committee contain relevant information and are provided at the right time in an appropriate format;
- that absent Committee members are briefed on meetings and attendance records are maintained and reviewed annually;
- that they submit a written report to the Board at least 4 times in the year and after each meeting of the Committee containing relevant information;
- that matters arising are reported on at each subsequent meeting; and
- that they are involved in the appointment of new Committee members.

4.22 Appraisal: Appraisal of the Chairperson of the Finance Committee, to ensure that the responsibilities outlined at paragraph 4.21 above are being carried out, should be overseen by the Chairperson of the Board.

4.23 Finance Committee Administrative support: The Chief Executive should assist the members of the Finance Committee in the performance of their functions in such manner as those members may require.



5. Codes of Conduct, Ethics in Public Office, Protected Disclosures, Additional Disclosure of Interests by Board Members and Staff

Codes of Conduct, Ethics in Public Office, Protected Disclosures, Additional Disclosure of Interests by Board Members and Staff

Principles

To ensure continued integrity and transparency, and to avoid public concern or loss of confidence, the ETB should be satisfied that appropriate policies are in place so that members and staff take decisions objectively and steps are taken to avoid or deal with any potential conflicts of interest, whether actual or perceived.

These policies should ensure that any potential or actual conflicts of interest arising in the case of decision making by Board members and employees of the ETB are addressed.

The Ethics in Public Office Acts 1995 to 2001 set out statutory obligations which apply to Board members and employees separately from the provisions of this Code. The Protected Disclosures Act 2014, as amended, provides a statutory framework within which workers can raise concerns regarding potential wrongdoing that has come to their attention in the workplace.

Code Provisions

5.1 Codes of Conduct: All ETBs should have published separate Codes of Conduct for their Board members and for employees. The Codes of Conduct should be approved by the Board. Up-to-date Codes of Conduct should be available on the ETB's website and brought to the attention of all Board members, senior management and other employees.

5.2 Scope of Application: Codes of Conduct should contain a description of the nature, intent and scope of their application and a statement of the guiding principles and obligations.

5.3 Compliance Requirements: Codes of Conduct should refer to the need for Board members and staff to comply with any relevant legislative and regulatory requirements. It should set out procedures for addressing conflicts of interest and potential conflicts of interest.

5.4 Ethics in Public Office: Each member of the Board of an ETB and each person holding a designated position of employment within an ETB must comply with the relevant provisions of the Ethics in Public Office Act, 1995 and 2001. Appendix 5 contains an outline of the obligations under these Acts.

5.5 Conflicts of Interest: The Code of Conduct should set out procedures for addressing conflicts of interest. The Code should recommend that the acceptance of further employment where the potential for conflict of interest arises should be avoided during a reasonable period of time after the exercise of a function in the ETB has ceased. This should be brought to the attention of Board Members and staff on their appointment.

5.6 Non-disclosure of information: The Code of Conduct should make clear that certain ethical obligations to the ETB regarding, in particular, the non-disclosure of privileged or confidential information do not cease when Board membership or employment in the ETB has ended. This should be brought to the attention of employees and of Board members on their appointment to



the Board. Former Board members should treat commercial information received while acting in that capacity as confidential.

5.7 Document Retention: Board members should not retain documentation obtained during their terms as member and should return such documentation to the administrative support for the Board or otherwise indicate that all such documentation in their possession has been disposed of in an appropriate manner in line with relevant legislation including GDPR. In the event that former Board members require access to Board papers from the time of their term on the Board, this can be facilitated by the administrative support.

5.8 The Board should regularly review the operation of the Code of Conduct for the Board Members and the Code of Conduct for Staff.

5.9 Framework Codes of Conduct are provided in Appendices 9(a) and 9(b).

Additional Disclosure of Interests by Board Members

Code Provisions

5.10 Disclosures of interests by Board members:

(i) Periodic Disclosure of Interest: On appointment and annually thereafter, each Board member should furnish to the Chairperson a statement in writing of:

1. the interests of the Board member;
2. interests of which the Board member has actual knowledge; of his/her spouse or civil partner, child or child of his/her spouse or civil partner;

which could materially influence the Board member in, or in relation to, the performance of his/her official functions by reason of the fact that such performance could so affect those interests as to confer on, or withhold from, the Board member, or the spouse or civil partner or child, a substantial benefit.

For the purpose of this disclosure, interests has the same meaning as that contained in the Ethics in Public Office Act 1995. The statement of interests form used for annual statements under the 1995 Act could be utilised for this purpose on an administrative basis.

(ii) Disclosure of interest relevant to a matter which arises: In addition to the periodic statements of interest required under (i) above, Board members are required to furnish a statement of interest at the time where an official function falls to be performed by the Board member and he/she has actual knowledge that he/she, or a connected person as defined in the Ethics Acts, has a material interest in a matter to which the function relates. For the purposes of this disclosure, material interests has the same meaning as that contained in the Ethics in Public Office Act 1995

(iii) Doubt: If a Board member has a doubt as to whether an interest should be disclosed pursuant to this Code, he/she should consult with the Chairperson of the Board and/or the nominated person in the ETB for dealing with such queries.

(iv) Confidential Register: Details of interests disclosed under this Code should be kept by the administrative support to the Board or other nominated person in a special confidential register. Access to the register should be restricted to the Chairperson and senior administrative support person to the Board and other members of the ETB executive and Board members on a strictly need to know basis.

(v) Chairperson's Interests: Where a matter relating to the interests of the Chairperson arises, the other members attending the meeting shall choose one of the members present at the meeting



to chair the meeting. The Chairperson should absent himself/herself when the Board is deliberating or deciding on a matter in which the Chairperson or his/her connected person has an interest.

(vi) Documents Withheld: Board documents on any deliberations regarding any matter in which a member of the Board has disclosed a material interest should not be made available to the Board member concerned.

(vii) Early Return of Documents: As it is recognised that the interests of a Board member and persons connected with him/her can change at short notice, a Board member should, in cases where he/she receives documents as part of the work of the Board relating to his/her interests or of those connected with him/her, return the documents to the senior administrative support person of the Board at the earliest opportunity.

(viii) Absent: A member should absent himself/herself when the Board is deliberating or deciding on matters in which that member (other than in his/her capacity as a member of the Board) has declared a material interest. In such cases consideration should be given as to whether a separate record (to which the Board member would not have access) should be maintained.

(ix) Uncertainty: Where a question arises as to whether or not an interest declared by a Board member is a material interest, the Chairperson of the Board should determine the question as to whether the provisions of this Code apply. Where a Board member is in doubt as to whether he or she has an obligation under the Ethics in Public Office Acts 1995 and 2001, he or she should seek advice from the Standards in Public Office Commission under section 25 of the Ethics in Public Office Act 1995.

Disclosure of Interests by ETB members of staff: Additional Requirements

5.11 In addition to the requirements under the Ethics in Public Office Act 1995 and the Standards in Public Office Act 2001, where a member of staff of an ETB has a pecuniary interest or other beneficial interest in, or material to, any contract, agreement or arrangement, or proposed contract, agreement or arrangement, to which the Board is a party, that staff member shall:

- (a) disclose to the Chief Executive concerned his or her interest and the nature thereof;
- (b) take no part in the negotiation of the contract, agreement or arrangement or in any deliberation by members of staff of the ETB, as the case may be, in relation to it, or
- (c) not influence, or seek to influence, a decision to be made in the matter or make any recommendation in relation to the contract, agreement or arrangement.

Non-disclosure of Information

5.12 It is an offence to disclose confidential information obtained while performing functions as a member of the Board without the authorisation of the Board (Schedule 3, Paragraph 13 Education and Training Boards Act 2013). Boards should have procedures to guard against any inappropriate disclosure of information that might arise.

5.13 A person who discloses confidential information in contravention of subparagraph (1) of paragraph 13 is guilty of an offence.

5.14 Paragraph 13 of Schedule 3 of the Education and Training Boards Act 2013 is set out at Appendix 3. It also applies to members of staff of the ETB, an adviser or consultant to the ETB, or a member of staff of such an adviser or consultant and members of committees established under section 44 or 45 of the Act.



6. Business and Financial Reporting

Business and Financial Reporting

Taking account of public accountability and the special considerations which attach to State Bodies in relation to their management and operation, the annual report and financial statements, taken as a whole, should be fair, balanced and understandable and provide the information necessary for an assessment of the ETB's financial performance, financial position, business model and strategy.

A fundamental duty of the Board of the ETB is to ensure that a balanced, true and fair view of the ETB's financial performance and financial position is made when adopting the annual report and financial statements of the ETB in advance of their submission to the Minister for Education and Comptroller and Auditor General as applicable.

The Board should ensure that timely and accurate disclosure is made to the Minister for Education on all material matters regarding the ETB, including the business context, financial performance and position, and governance of the ETB.

Code provision

The publication of an annual report and financial statements is a primary expression of public accountability for ETBs. The objective of financial statements is to provide information about the financial performance, position and cash flows of the ETB that is useful for economic decision-making for a broad range of stakeholders.

The Board is ultimately responsible for the keeping of accounts of the ETB and ensuring the preparation of periodic reports and annual financial statements. The annual financial statements are prepared from the information contained in the ETB's accounting records and other relevant information and in accordance with the accounting standards applicable to the ETB sector.

The annual financial statement must properly present the income and expenditure of the Board for the year and the state of affairs of the Board at year end and must comply with legislation, with the accounting policies laid down by the Minister for Education and with any relevant Department guidelines. Annual financial statements must be submitted to the Comptroller and Auditor General not later than 1 April immediately following the period to which they relate as set out in Section 51 of the Education and Training Boards Act 2013.

Reference to financial statements giving a "*true and fair view*" means in the case of an ETB, that the financial statements present fairly the income and expenses (financial performance), assets, liabilities and reserves (financial position), and cash flows of the ETB concerned.

In order for a set of financial statements to give a true and fair view they should:

- comply with the accounting standards applicable to the ETB;
- incorporate judgment as to valuation, disclosure, and materiality that aim to give a true and fair view;
- be prudent in the consideration of matters of judgment in the financial statements, especially where there is uncertainty; and
- ensure that the financial statements reflect the commercial substance of transactions, and not just their legal form.

An ETB may be required by the Minister for Education to furnish additional/periodic reports or returns from time to time (Schedule 3, Paragraph 9(5) Education and Training Boards Act 2013).



ETBs may also be requested or required by other funding organisations to make periodic reports or to provide additional information in accordance with relevant funding and reporting arrangements and the provisions of the Department of Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform Circular 13/2014.

The external audit of ETBs is carried out by the Comptroller and Auditor General. ETBs are required to forward their accounts to the Comptroller and Auditor General by 1 April in the year following the financial year to which the accounts refer.

Such an audit is an independent examination of the financial statements. The purpose of an audit is to enhance the degree of confidence of intended users in the financial statements.

Having conducted an examination of the financial statements, the Comptroller and Auditor General is required to report to the Oireachtas. In that report, the Comptroller and Auditor General is required to form an opinion on a number of matters including, for example whether in the opinion of the Comptroller and Auditor General, the financial statements properly present the income and expenditure of the Board for the year and the statement of affairs of the Board for the year and that the financial statements are in accordance with the accounting policies as laid down by the Minister for Education.

The annual report together with the financial statements and commentary thereon, constitutes a comprehensive report of the ETB's activities throughout the preceding year. Annual reports and financial statements are intended to give stakeholders information regarding the ETB's activities and financial performance.

Following the audit, the Comptroller and Auditor General will submit copies of the accounts to the Board and the Minister for Education, together with his/her certificate outlining whether in his/her opinion;

- (a) the accounts properly present the income and expenditure of the ETB,
- (b) the statement of balances properly presents the state of affairs of the ETB at the end of the financial year concerned, and
- (c) the accounts are in accordance with any accounting policies laid down by the Minister for Education,

and report on

- (a) such matters arising from the audit as he/she considers it appropriate to report on, and
- (b) such matters as he considers it appropriate to report on arising from his examination of the system of internal control operated by the ETB.

The Minister for Education will cause copies thereof to be laid before each House of the Oireachtas.

ETBs are then required to publish their audited financial statements on the website of the ETB.

The Chairperson of an ETB is required to submit a comprehensive report to the Minister for Education in accordance with the specific reporting requirements set out in paragraph 6.8 of this Code. The Chairperson's comprehensive report to the Minister is a confidential letter from the Chairperson of the Board to the Minister for Education. It includes items such as affirmation that Government policy is being complied with, significant post balance sheet events, a statement on the system of internal control and an outline of all commercially significant developments affecting the ETB in the preceding year.



Annual Reports and Financial Statements

6.1 Audited Financial Statements: All ETBs are required to publish audited financial statements. The financial statements of an ETB are a formal record of the financial performance and financial position of the ETB.

6.2 Preparation of Annual Report and Financial Statements: The Board of an ETB is responsible for the adoption of the annual report and for the preparation of annual financial statements in accordance with the accounting standards and formats set for the ETB sector by the Minister for Education.

Annual financial statements should be audited by the Comptroller & Auditor General before inclusion in an ETB's annual report. Where audited annual financial statements for the relevant year are not available, this should not delay the completion and submission of the annual report within the required statutory timeline and should any unaudited financial data be referenced within the annual report, it should be clearly indicated that the data concerned has not yet been subject to audit.

6.3 Annual Report and Financial Statements: The financial statements will be prepared in such form as the Minister for Education, with the consent of the Minister for Finance and the Minister for Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform, may, from time to time, direct. In addition to disclosure requirements of the ETB's governing legislation, applicable accounting standards and other regulations applying to the ETB, specific elements to be disclosed in the annual report and financial statements include:

- A statement of how the Board operates, including a statement of types of decisions to be taken by the Board and those which are a matter for the Chief Executive.
- The names of the Chairperson, the deputy Chairperson (if any), the Chief Executive and members of the Board and Board committees.

Termination and Severance Payments/Benefits

- (a) Termination benefits are defined as amounts incurred in exchange for the termination of an employment before the normal retirement date or due to redundancy agreements.

The remuneration note in the annual financial statements should provide details of the aggregate cost (to the State) on a programme by programme basis to the ETB and the number of cases involved in the financial year together with details of legal costs, if any, incurred in relation to concluding the settlement arrangement where the aggregate cost (to the State) of termination benefits exceeds €10,000. This includes severance/ termination payments, granting of added years for pension purposes or early retirement without normal actuarial reductions. The value of the latter can be determined in accordance with relevant guidance issued by the Department of Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform from time to time.

- (b) Termination benefits should include:
- severance/termination payments, and
 - the value attributed to enhanced pension arrangements (granting of added years for pension purposes or early retirement without normal actuarial reduction).
- (c) Terminations and severance payments do not include pension lump sums paid in line with standard public sector pension arrangements, or payments in respect of untaken annual leave.



- (d) This information is required to be outlined in the remuneration note in the financial statement as an ongoing requirement.

Legal Costs and Settlements

- (a) Where total legal costs and settlements recognised as expenditure in a reporting period exceed €50,000, these amounts should be disclosed. This does not include costs paid to legal firms for general legal advice — these costs are disclosed under consultancy costs (see paragraph 6.5 below). It includes details of legal costs incurred by an ETB in relation to legal proceedings initiated by the ETB itself or legal proceedings taken against it and should include details, on programme-by-programme basis, of;
- the number of legal cases involved;
 - legal costs incurred directly by the ETB in relation to litigation/defending an action (i.e. procured by the ETB);
 - legal costs awarded against the ETB (these are the costs incurred by the party taking the action that must be paid as part of a settlement);
 - legal award/compensation awarded against the ETB in relation to litigation/defending an action.
- (b) In some cases, the ETB's insurance policy provides for reimbursement or payment of some or all of legal costs and settlements incurred. In these instances, the disclosure should disclose the net cost to the ETB of such cases e.g. net of insurance proceeds. The disclosure should indicate that additional legal costs and settlements were paid by the ETB's insurance company.
- (c) Additionally, where an ETB incurred legal costs in respect of matters involving proceedings against another state body, this disclosure should include the level of expenditure incurred in the year (where the expenditure exceeds €25,000) as well as details of the state body concerned.
- (d) Where there is expenditure in respect of conciliation and arbitration payments, these should be disclosed separately.

Confidentiality Agreements: Given the policy underlying the Freedom of Information Acts, in concluding settlements an ETB should not enter into confidentiality agreements which preclude it from disclosing details of the settlement reached in the financial statements, save in exceptional circumstances and on foot of legal advice that they are necessary in the circumstances of the case. When, in those circumstances, confidentiality agreements are entered into, parties to the agreements should be given prior notice that they may be subject to disclosure in any case where an overriding public interest is identified or when required by law.

Travel and Subsistence: The financial statements should disclose the total costs incurred in relation to travel and subsistence for the ETB analysed between national and international travel.

Hospitality Expenditure: The financial statements should disclose the aggregate total expenditure incurred in relation to hospitality in the period. Rules in relation to hospitality are governed by Department of Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform and the Department of Education as appropriate.

The above list is not exhaustive and may be updated from time to time in accordance with any requirements issued by the Department of Education, and/or the Department of Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform.



6.4 Reporting Requirements: Reporting requirements should be adhered to as follows:

- (i) **Unaudited Financial Statements:** Unaudited financial statements for each ETB should be furnished to the Comptroller and Auditor General and to the Department of Education not later than 1 April in the year immediately following the accounting period to which they relate.
- (ii) **Publication of Annual Report:** Each ETB must, not later than 30 June in each year, prepare, adopt and submit to the Minister for Education an annual report in relation to the performance of its functions during the year immediately preceding the year in which the report is submitted. In the event that the audited financial statements are not finalised by the Comptroller and Auditor General in advance of the 30th of June after the end of the financial year, ETBs must submit their annual report to the Minister with confirmation that they are unable to submit their audited accounts. In that situation, ETBs should not publish the unaudited accounts, but must confirm in their annual report that they will publish the audited financial statements following confirmation from the Department that the accounts have been laid before the Houses of the Oireachtas.
- (iii) **Committee Fees:** In the interests of transparency and good governance, ETBs are required to publish in their annual report and/or financial statement details of non-salary-related fees paid in respect of Committee members analysed by category of fees.
- (iv) **Board Meetings and Attendance:** The number of meetings of the Board and its Audit and Risk and Finance committees along with a record of attendance of each Board member at each Board meeting, and a record of attendance of each member of the Audit and Risk and Finance committees at each meeting of those committees, should be reported in the annual report.
- (v) **Diversity and Inclusion:** The annual report should give an account of the approach being adopted in regard to the promotion of diversity and inclusion, including with regard to gender, in the specific context of the ETB; and on the progress and achievements in this regard.
- (vi) **Disclosure of Key Management Personnel Compensation:** ETBs should disclose in their annual report and/or financial statements aggregate details of the compensation of their key management analysed by the following categories;
 - (a) Salaries and short term employee benefits;
 - (b) Post-employment benefits; and
 - (c) Termination benefits;

An ETB shall also disclose key management compensation in total. Compensation includes all employee benefits. Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly. Key ETB management personnel in this context is taken to mean the Chief Executive and persons at Directorate level.

The following arrangements should also apply:

- (a) ETBs should disclose in their financial statements the aggregate amount of total compensation paid to employees including employee numbers in whole time equivalent format.
- (b) The aggregate total compensation paid to employees should be split between salary, overtime and allowances.
- (c) A separate note on Chief Executive salary and benefits (and termination payment if relevant) should also be included.



- (d) A separate aggregate note on termination benefits to all staff should be included. Chief Executive termination benefits should be kept separate, as set out above.
- (vii) **Pay bill/No. of employees:** In addition to disclosing the aggregate pay bill and total number of employees, ETBs should publish details of the number of employees whose total employee benefits (excluding employer pension costs) for the reporting period fell between €0 and €59,999 and within each pay band of €10,000 from €60,000 upwards and an overall figure for total employer pension contributions in their annual report and/or financial statements
- (viii) **Pension Liabilities:** Pension liabilities and corresponding pension assets will be dealt with in the accounts in accordance with relevant requirements set out in the Template Annual Financial Statement and related guidance issued by the Department of Education.

6.5 Consultancy Costs:

- (a) Consultancy is where a person, organisation or group is engaged to provide intellectual or knowledge-based services (e.g. expert analysis and advice) through delivering reports, studies, assessments, recommendations, proposals, etc. that contribute to decision-making or policy-making in a contracting authority. The engagement should be for a limited time period to carry out a specific finite task or set of tasks involving expert skills or capabilities that would not normally be expected to reside within the contracting authority.
- (b) The information sought by this disclosure is to reflect the level of consultancy expenditure incurred by the ETB in the financial year on a programme by programme basis under appropriate headings. It is not intended to include expenditure on processes which have been outsourced under 'business as usual'.
- (c) In procuring the services of external consultants, ETBs should comply with all applicable laws and Code guidelines regarding competitive tendering.

6.6 Statement on Internal Control: The Chairperson's report to the Minister for Education regarding the system of internal control (paragraph 6.8) should be submitted to the Minister alongside the annual report of the ETB. This statement should be reviewed by the external auditors to confirm that it reflects the audited ETB's compliance with the requirements of paragraph 6.8 and is consistent with the information of which they are aware from their audit work on the financial statements. The external auditors should include their report on this matter in their audit report on the financial statements.

6.7 Web Publication: Annual reports and minutes of ETB Board meetings should be published on the website of the ETB.

Additional Reporting Requirements (Chairperson's Comprehensive Report to the Minister)

6.8 Chairperson's report

Together with the annual report and financial statements of the ETB, a comprehensive report, signed by the Chairperson, must be furnished to the Minister for Education. The Chairperson's report must:

- (i) Outline all financially significant developments affecting the ETB in the preceding year, including relating to newly built or purchased schools or centres, the purchase and sale of land and/or buildings, new programmes and major issues likely to arise in the short to medium term;
- (ii) Affirm that all appropriate procedures for financial reporting, internal audit, travel, procurement and asset disposals are being carried out;



- (iii) Include a statement on the system of internal control in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Department on an annual basis, as adjusted where necessary and including, in cases where a breach of this system has been identified, an outline of the steps that will be taken to guard against such a breach occurring in future. (See Appendix 12- Key elements of a Statement on Internal Control).
- (iv) Provide summary details of all off-balance sheet financial transactions of the ETB that are not disclosed in the annual report and financial statements of the ETB, including information on the nature, purpose and financial impact of the off-balance sheet financial transactions. The contents and format of this section of the report should be agreed in advance with the Minister/designated Departmental officials;
- (v) Affirm that Codes of Ethics and Conduct for Staff and Members of the Board have been put in place and adhered to;
- (vi) Affirm that Government policy on pay is being complied with;
- (vii) Affirm that Government guidelines on the payment of Board members' fees are being complied with;
- (viii) Outline significant post balance sheet events;
- (ix) Confirm that the appropriate requirements of the Department of Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform Public Spending Code are being complied with;
- (x) Confirm that written approval was received before capital expenditure was incurred;
- (xi) Confirm that procedures are in place for the making of protected disclosures in accordance with section 21(1) of the Protected Disclosures Act 2014 and confirm that the annual report required under section 22(1) of that Act has been published;
- (xii) (a) Confirm that written approval was received from the Minister before any disposal of land/property took place and that, in such cases the correct disposal procedures were complied with;
(b) In circumstances where a Board has disposed of a gift to the Board, confirm, whether the gifter's approval was required and, if it was required, that it was received;
- (xiii) Confirm that the Guidelines for the Appraisal and Management of Capital Expenditure Proposals and the Capital Works Management Framework are being adhered to, where appropriate;
- (xiv) Identify and explain any disposals of an asset or grant of access to property or infrastructure for commercial arrangements with third parties which have not been subject to auction or competitive tendering process;
- (xv) Confirm that written consent from the Minister was received before any leases were entered into;
- (xvi) Confirm that the ETB has complied with its obligations under tax law;
- (xvii) Confirm that a Corporate Procurement Plan has been developed and is being implemented;
- (xviii) Identify incidents of non-competitive procurement in the ETB;
- (xix) Certify that Government travel policy requirements are being complied with in all respects and that the ETB travel policy is being implemented in full;
- (xx) Confirm that this Code of Practice has been adopted, the extent which it is being complied with and, where is not being complied with, furnishing an explanation;
- (xxi) Set out any other material matters which, in the opinion of the Chairperson, warrant the attention of the Minister;
- (xxii) Provide details of/information on legal disputes involving other State bodies;
- (xxiii) Provide an outline of significant commercially sensitive developments in the preceding twelve months and likely developments for the rest of the year;
- (xxiv) Confirm that the ETB has implemented measures to counter fraud and that any occurrence of irregularities, including suspected fraud, have been reported to the Department of Education;
- (xxv) Confirm that the appropriate procedures for child protection and safeguarding have been adopted for all aspects of the ETB's activities in line with Department of Education guidelines and relevant legislation.
- (xxvi) Confirm the gender balance of appointments made to the Board of the ETB in the previous year
- (xxvii) Confirm where the Board stands vis-à-vis the 40% gender balance requirement



- (xxviii) Confirm, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Education and Training Boards Act 2013, the key elements of the Board's approach to the promotion of diversity and inclusion and the progress being made in this area including the approach being pursued to promote gender balance and diversity in Board membership;
- (xxix) Confirm, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Education and Training Boards Act 2013, in the case of a Board which continues to have either an all-male or all-female membership, the measures being taken to address urgently this situation and to promote better gender balance.

6.9 Commercially Sensitive Developments: The Chairperson should also provide an interim report to the Minister for Education on significant commercially sensitive developments in the preceding year and likely developments for the rest of the current year, where such situations arise.



7. Risk Management, Internal Control, Internal Audit and Audit and Risk Committees

Risk Management, Internal Control, Internal Audit and Audit and Risk Committees

Principles

The Board should ensure that the ETB has formal and transparent arrangements for governance, risk management and internal control and for maintaining an appropriate relationship with the IAU-ETBs and the Comptroller & Auditor General.

Risk management and internal control are important and integral parts of a performance management system and crucial to the achievement of outcomes. They consist of an ongoing process designed to identify and address significant risks involved in achieving an entity's outcomes.

Boards are required to establish an Audit and Risk Committee to assist the Board in discharging its risk oversight functions.

Code Provisions

7.1 Risk Management Policy; The ETB should develop a Risk Management Policy and the Board should ensure that an appropriate risk management framework is in place and exercise oversight of its effectiveness. The Board should review material risk incidents and exercise oversight of management's actions.

7.2 Risk Management

As part of the overall management of risk, the Chief Executive, supported by his/her senior management team as appropriate, should identify the specific risk categories and then list the component elements of each.

The Chief Executive will then implement the necessary Internal Controls to ensure that risks identified are appropriately managed.

The Board will review the risks identified and the related internal controls to ensure risk is being reasonably managed. They can be assisted in this task by the Audit and Risk Committee.

In setting its risk appetite for any activity, an ETB should be cognisant of the need to be prudent given the overall context in which it operates, its obligations under legislation, this Code, relevant circulars etc, and its responsibility to ensure proper and prudent management of funds.

In the case of an ETB's core programmes, the level of service to be provided and the programme rules and related funds are determined by the Department, by SOLAS and other programme funders as applicable and should be appropriately reflected in the risk appetite.

Key elements of the Board's oversight of risk management include:

- establishing an Audit and Risk Committee to give an independent view in relation to risks and risk management systems;
- making risk management a standing item on the Board meeting agenda;
- ensuring that the role of Chief Risk Officer is assigned to a member of staff of the ETB, or a suitable management alternative is empowered to identify, measure and manage risk



- and promote a risk management culture in the organisation;
- ensuring that the risk management policy, plan and risk register are in place and reviewed at least annually;
- reviewing management reporting on risk management and noting/approving actions as appropriate;
- requiring external review of effectiveness of risk management framework on a periodic basis; and
- confirming in the annual report that the Board has carried out an assessment of the ETB's principal risks, including a description of these risks, where appropriate, and associated mitigation measures or strategies.

The composition of ETB Boards is set by the Education and Training Boards Act 2013. Accordingly, expert advice may be required from time to time.

Internal Control

7.3 Internal Control: Internal control comprises not only internal check and internal audit, but the entire system of controls, financial and otherwise, including risk management and corporate governance, which have been established by the Chief Executive to;

- ensure the ETB meets its statutory functions under section 10 of the Education and Training Boards Act 2013;
- operate the ETB in accordance with its risk appetite, relevant Departmental requirements and best practice for risk management;
- ensure compliance with relevant legislation and funding obligations;
- safeguard the assets;
- secure the integrity of transactions; and
- secure as far as possible the accuracy and reliability of the records.

7.4 The Board has responsibility for ensuring that effective systems of internal control are instituted and implemented including financial, operational and compliance controls and risk management and the Board should review the effectiveness of these systems annually.

The following are the key internal control procedures designed to provide effective internal control including:

- (i) the steps taken to ensure an appropriate control environment (such as clearly defined management responsibilities and evidence of reaction to control failures);
- (ii) processes used to identify business risks and to evaluate their financial implications;
- (iii) details of the major information systems in place such as budgets, and means of comparing actual results with budgets during the year;
- (iv) the procedures for addressing the financial implications of major business risks (such as financial instructions and notes of procedures, delegation practices such as authorisation limits, segregation of duties and methods of preventing and detecting fraud);
- (v) the procedures for monitoring the effectiveness of the internal control system which may include; Audit and Risk Committees, management reviews, consultancy, inspection and review studies, the work of internal audit, quality audit reviews and statements from the heads of internal audit; and
- (vi) confirmation in the annual report that there has been a review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control.

7.5 Management Override: Management override occurs where senior executive management either carry out actions or instruct staff to carry out actions which contravene any of the following: legislation, prescribed guidelines or approved ETB procedures and internal controls.



Such conduct is detrimental to fostering a culture and tone of good corporate governance and can have a demoralising effect on staff.

Adequate procedures should be implemented to ensure that the threat of management or other override does not become a reality. Measures to counteract such management override include:

- the Board and management should remain vigilant of the possibility of management override;
- ensuring that ETB personnel are aware that they do not have the authority to operate outside of the internal controls;
- encouraging protected disclosures in this area and the promotion of a “speaking-up” culture whereby workers can raise concerns regarding wrongdoing in the workplace without fear of reprisal;
- annual confirmation from management that they have not engaged in this practice; and robust ethics/conflict of interest procedures and oversight at Board level of same.

7.6 Fraud Prevention: The responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud or error rests with both those charged with governance of the ETB and ETB executive management. However, Staff at all levels have a duty to be alert to the possibilities for fraud and to identify and report suspected fraud.

It is important that management, along with those charged with governance, place a strong emphasis on fraud prevention, which may reduce opportunities for fraud to take place, and fraud deterrence, which could persuade individuals not to commit fraud because of the likelihood of detection and punishment.

There are many factors that can lead to the occurrence of fraud, for example, the existence of opportunity, pressure to reach goals or meet expectations and financial incentive. Measures to deal with fraud include risk assessment and determination of related internal controls, the culture and ethos of the organisation, staff training in this area and protected disclosures.

Note: While responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud or error does not lie with the Internal Audit Unit of the Education and Training Boards (IAU-ETBs), in recording, evaluating and testing the systems the internal auditor will consider the possibility of fraud or error occurring. Where an internal auditor uncovers actual or suspected fraud or error, he/she should probe this to the fullest extent appropriate to the internal audit role.

Review of Effectiveness of Internal Control

7.7 Effectiveness of Internal Control: The existence of risk management policies and internal control systems do not on their own constitute effective risk management. Effective and on-going monitoring and review are essential elements of sound systems of risk management and internal control. Reviewing the effectiveness of internal control is an essential part of the Board’s responsibilities. The Board is required to form its own view on the effectiveness of internal control systems based on the information and assurances provided.

7.8 Annual Review of Effectiveness of Internal Control: The Board, with appropriate support from the Audit and Risk Committee, should undertake an annual review of the effectiveness of internal control systems to ensure that it has considered all aspects of risk management and internal control for the year under review and up to the date of approval of the annual report and financial statements.

To assist the Board, as early as possible in each year, and before the Finance Committee considers the annual accounts, the Audit and Risk Committee will carry out a review of internal controls for the previous year by undertaking the work outlined in its terms of reference.



The annual review of effectiveness should consider the following:

- changes since the last review in the nature and extent of significant risks and the ability of the ETB to respond effectively to changes in its business and external environment;
- the scope and quality of management's ongoing monitoring of risks and the system of internal control and, where applicable, the work of the IAU-ETBs and other providers of assurance;
- the extent and frequency of the communication of the results of the monitoring to the Board, or Board committees, which enables it to build up a cumulative assessment of the state of control in the ETB and the effectiveness with which risk is being managed;
- the incidence of significant control failings or weaknesses that have been identified at any time during the period and the extent to which they have resulted in unforeseen outcomes or contingencies that have had, could have had, or may in the future have, a material impact on the ETB's financial performance or condition; and
- the effectiveness of the ETB's public reporting process.

7.10 The annual review of effectiveness should conclude on the extent to which controls are adequate and were operating and should outline actions required to address any deficiencies arising.

7.11 Timely Completion of Review: Timely completion of the annual review is critical if it is to fulfil its objectives of providing assurance in relation to the operation of controls in the reporting period. The annual review should be conducted close to the end of the period under review or as soon as possible after the end of the financial period under review, and no later than three months after the period ends.



Internal Audit

Principle

Internal audit evaluates the integrity of all financial and operational performance indicators, including regulatory compliance, and gives an independent opinion to the Board through the Audit and Risk Committee, on the adequacy and effectiveness of the whole system of internal controls and assurance within the organisation, and the extent to which the Audit and Risk Committee, and subsequently the Board, may rely on these.

Internal auditing can also be defined as an independent, objective, assurance and consulting activity designed to add value and improve ETB operations. It helps an ETB accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes.

Code Provisions

7.12 Internal Audit Unit: An Internal Audit Unit for the ETBs (IAU-ETBs) is located within one ETB which provides internal audit services for the 16 ETBs in the sector.

7.13 Independence: The IAU-ETBs shall be independent of the activities it audits. This is to provide it with an environment in which it can make unbiased judgements and provide impartial advice to management.

7.14 Internal Audit Universe: The IAU-ETBs should have the right to review all the management and control systems both financial and operational. The internal audit unit shall have unrestricted access to all functional areas, records (both manual and electronic), property, and personnel in the performance of its audits.

Specifically, the IAU-ETBs shall be responsible for the effective review of both internal control and risk management.

7.15 Annual Programme of Audits: The head of the IAU-ETBs will propose the Audit Plan for approval by the Internal Audit Unit-Education and Training Boards (IAU-ETBs) Oversight and Advisory Committee (formerly known as the IAU-ETB Steering Committee) taking into account the views of relevant stakeholders.

The IAU-ETBs shall demonstrate objectivity, comprehensiveness and relevance to management, the Audit and Risk Committee and the Board in respect of the areas to be audited and the respective priorities for these audits within the programme.

The existence of the IAU-ETBs does not relieve line management of its responsibility for effective control of the activities for which it is responsible.

7.16 The IAU-ETBs shall function professionally, adhering to the Code of Ethics and International Standards of the Institute of Internal Auditors or equivalent professional standards.

The operation of the IAU-ETBs should follow the principles below:

(i) Charter: The internal audit unit should have a formal charter, including terms of reference, which has been approved by the Board of the ETB. The reporting structure for internal audit should be clear and formally documented. The Charter should comply with the template set out at Appendix 10. The terms of reference of the IAU-ETBs are set out at Appendix 14 of this Code.

(ii) Director of Internal Audit: The content of all internal audit reports should be entirely at his/her discretion. The Director of Internal Audit should report directly to the Audit and Risk Committee



and should also have access to the Chairperson of the Board and the Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee.

(iii) Compliance Tests: In carrying out its on-going work, the internal audit unit should assess, using a risk-based approach, the areas within its terms of reference (as set out in the audit charter), and report its findings to the Audit and Risk Committee.

(iv) Resources: The internal audit unit should be appropriately resourced consistent with its responsibilities under this Code with the necessary skills including the ability to deal with non-financial aspects.

(v) External Auditors and Internal Audit: The IAU-ETBs should liaise with the external auditors so that the potential for co-operation between them is maximised. The work carried out by internal audit and external auditors can frequently be complementary and effectiveness can be increased through regular consultation.

(vi) Value for Money Auditing: In planning, executing and reporting its work, the internal audit unit should ensure that value-for-money auditing receives adequate attention based on the principles and provisions of the Public Spending Code, where relevant.

(vii) Procurement and Disposal: The IAU-ETBs should review compliance with procurement and disposal procedures as required by the Audit and Risk Committee, from time to time, and report to the Audit and Risk Committee on these matters.



Audit and Risk Committee

Principle

While the Board has a duty to act in the interests of the ETB, the Audit and Risk Committee has a particular role, acting independently of the management of the ETB, to ensure that the interests of Government and other stakeholders are fully protected in relation to business and financial reporting and internal control.

A number of the functions usually carried out by Audit and Risk Committees may, in the ETB Sector, be carried out by the Finance Committee.

Code Provisions

7.17 Internal Controls: The Board is ultimately responsible for ensuring that the Chief Executive has instituted an adequate and appropriate system of internal control, including risk management and corporate governance, in the ETB. The Board should be supported by:

- an Audit and Risk Committee; and
- an Internal Audit Unit operating to the International Standards of the Institute of Internal Auditors or equivalent professional standards.

7.18 Audit and Risk Committee: Each ETB is required, in accordance with Section 45 of the Education and Training Boards Act 2013, to establish an Audit Committee to assist the Board in discharging its internal audit functions. For the purposes of this Code, the Audit Committee is also tasked with providing assistance to the Board in discharging its risk management oversight function; accordingly, this Committee is referred to in this Code as an “Audit and Risk Committee”. The Audit and Risk Committee must provide a written report to the Board a minimum of 4 times in each year. The Audit and Risk Committee should have 6 to 8 members.

7.19 The Audit and Risk Committee should have members drawn from outside the Board. The Audit and Risk Committee should be empowered to recommend that the Board appoint (subject to the maximum number of members) additional members to provide specialist skills, knowledge and experience where necessary at a particular time and to procure specialist advice at reasonable and approved expense to the ETB to assist the Committee with specific areas of its business.

7.20 Written Charter: The roles and responsibilities of the Audit and Risk Committee should be set out in a written charter, including terms of reference which should be communicated to all members of the Committee.

The terms of reference for the Audit and Risk Committee should be set by the Board and should include provisions regarding;

- membership;
- reporting requirements;
- authority to query;
- meetings – timing, conduct and frequency;
- information requirements;
- value for money;
- governance; and
- responsibilities regarding:
 - risk management;
 - internal control;
 - internal audit;
 - external audit; and
 - reviewing its own effectiveness.



A Template terms of reference for an Audit and Risk Committee is provided at Appendix 11.

7.21 The Audit and Risk Committee should review on an annual basis their terms of reference and recommend any necessary changes to the Board. It is important that a balance is struck during Audit and Risk Committee meetings between governance, risk management and internal control.

7.22 Chairperson of the Board: The Chairperson of the Board may attend Audit and Risk Committee meetings and be a member of, but not chair, the Audit and Risk Committee.

7.23 Appointments: Appointments to the Audit and Risk Committee should be made by the Board in consultation with the Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee.

- The Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee will not be a member of the Board.
- A member of staff of an ETB, including the Chief Executive, may not be a member of the Audit and Risk Committee of any ETB.
- A member of the Finance Committee may be a member of the Audit and Risk Committee.

7.24 Duration of Appointment: The duration of appointment of Audit and Risk Committee is for the term of the Board.

7.25 Relevant Skills and Experience: The Audit and Risk Committee should collectively possess an appropriate range of skills to perform its functions to the required standard. All members of the Audit and Risk Committee should have a thorough understanding of corporate governance and the role of the Audit and Risk Committee. In this regard, the Audit and Risk Committee Chairperson and members should be provided with initial induction and continuing training in such matters as corporate governance and the role of internal and external audit.

The Board should satisfy itself that at least one member of the Audit and Risk Committee has recent and relevant governance experience, preferably in a public service organisation outside of the ETB sector and other members should have recent relevant financial experience and experience in the core areas of its activities including risk management, internal audit, governance, relevant technical or specialist issues, an understanding of the public sector environment, in particular the accountability structures, and current public sector reform initiatives.

Where the Audit and Risk Committee members do not have sufficient knowledge or experience in a particular area, the Audit and Risk Committee may invite persons, other than the Chief Executive or another member of staff of an ETB, with relevant expertise to attend meetings.

7.26 Assessment Criteria: There should be formal assessment criteria for the appointment of the Chairperson and other Audit and Risk Committee members. In addition to the skills mix issues outlined above, members should have, or acquire as soon as possible after their appointment, an understanding of:

- the functions of an ETB;
- organisational culture, objectives and challenges;
- organisational structure including key relationships e.g. the ETB's relationship with the Minister for Education and the Department of Education; and
- relevant legislation or other rules governing the organisation.

7.27 Letter of Appointment: There should be a standard letter of appointment for each new Audit and Risk Committee member, where appropriate, including:

- role of the Audit and Risk Committee;
- duration of appointment and renewal provisions;
- support and training to be provided;
- the time commitment involved;
- level of remuneration (where appropriate);
- rules regarding conflict of interests;



- performance management arrangements; and
- termination arrangements.

7.28 Conflict of Interest: The process for recording declarations of conflicts of interest in the Audit and Risk Committee should be the same as that used at Board level. Each member of the Committee should take personal responsibility to declare any potential conflict of interest arising in relation to any items on the agenda for Audit and Risk Committee meetings.

7.29 Register of Members' Interests: The Board, assisted by appropriate administrative support put in place by the Chief Executive, should maintain a register of Audit and Risk Committee members' interests.

Members should be required to declare any potential conflict of interest with any of the business items on the agenda for the Audit and Risk Committee meeting. The Committee should specify its procedures for where a conflict of interest arises including the requirement that the relevant member brings this to the attention of the Chairperson and, where necessary, leaves the meeting for the duration of the discussion and does not take part in any decisions relating to the matter. Similar arrangements should apply in relation to meeting documentation, where such documentation is not made available to the member. This should be noted in the minutes of the meeting.

7.30 Training and Development: There should be a formal induction process in place (including individually tailored training) for new Audit and Risk Committee members. The Audit and Risk Committee and Chairperson should make recommendations to the Board on the training needs of the Committee and individual members. The Audit and Risk Committee should keep up to date with good practice and developments in corporate governance.

7.31 Frequency of Meetings: The Audit and Risk Committee should meet at least four times a year and invite outsiders with relevant experience to attend meetings if necessary.

7.32 Authority to query: The Audit and Risk Committee should have explicit authority to query any matters within its terms of reference, as well as the resources and outside professional advice it needs to do so, and full access to information.

7.33 Relationships: As the business of the Audit and Risk Committee requires, the Chief Executive, Director of Organisation Support and Development, Director of Internal Audit and external auditors should attend for specific meetings or agenda items at the Committee's request. Executive members of the organisation should be invited to attend Audit and Risk Committee meetings to participate in discussions and provide information as required. Executive members of the organisation should maintain an appropriate relationship with the Audit and Risk Committee.

The Finance Committee may be represented by one of its members at a meeting of the Audit and Risk Committee provided the Chairpersons of both committees are agreed that attendance at such meeting would be of benefit to the work of either or both of the committees concerned.

7.34 Communications: The Audit and Risk Committee should ensure that it communicates effectively with the Board, the Director of Internal Audit, the external auditors and other stakeholders. Any internal audit or audit items that relate to the Board's areas of responsibilities should be communicated to the Board as soon as they are identified. The approved minutes of each Audit and Risk Committee meeting should be submitted to the Board as the formal record of each meeting held and items discussed.

A copy of each written report provided by the Audit and Risk Committee to the Board of the ETB should be made available to the Finance Committee after the relevant Board meeting.

7.35 Internal Auditors: The Audit and Risk Committee should engage with the IAU-ETBs at least once per year in relation to audits relevant to the ETB and more frequently where, subsequently, it



appears to the Audit and Risk Committee that adequate and appropriate systems of internal control are not operating, so that it has a clear understanding of the situation. The Audit and Risk Committee should maintain an Audit Register.

An Audit Register should, at a minimum, include the following information;
the year of the Audit;

- details of the area audited including the programme title, project title and any project abbreviation;
- the amount of any annual project income and/or expenditure;
- details of the Audit Opinion conclusion as to the adequacy and operation of controls;
- summary of any implications arising from a negative opinion;
- details of steps taken to implement audit recommendations;
- details of any audit of implementation measures;
- an outline of the current position regarding the audit.

7.36 External Auditors: The Audit and Risk Committee should, at least once a year, consult with the Comptroller and Auditor General regarding the work carried out by the Comptroller and Auditor General in relation to the ETB's compliance with the requirements set out in this document and audit findings. The informed views of the individual Audit and Risk Committees should be communicated to the IAU-ETBs.

Taking account of the size of the ETB and the occurrence of weaknesses in internal controls or audit issues, the Audit and Risk Committee should meet with or otherwise engage with the Comptroller and Auditor General at least once a year without senior management present to ensure there are no unresolved issues of concern and to make the external auditor aware of any emerging risks or governance issues.

7.37 Annual Report: The Audit and Risk Committee's annual report to the Board should present a summary of the results of internal audit and management representations in respect of the management and internal control systems, along with its opinion on the adequacy of risk management and internal control systems and the adequacy of sources of assurance to the Board.

The annual report should include;

- internal controls;
- financial reporting;
- compliance;
- governance; and
- quality of internal audit.

The Committee should also report its view of its own effectiveness with advice on how it can be strengthened and developed.

7.38 Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee: The Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee has particular responsibility for ensuring;

- that the Audit and Risk Committee is appropriately resourced;
- that the Committee reviews Internal Audit Reports and management responses and ensures that actions are followed up;
- that reports to the Committee contain relevant information and are provided at the right time in an appropriate format;
- that absent Committee members are briefed on meetings and attendance records are maintained and reviewed annually;
- that they submit a written report to the Board at least 4 times in the year and after each meeting of the Committee containing relevant information;
- that matters arising are reported on at each subsequent meeting; and
- that they are involved in the appointment of new Committee members.



7.39 Appraisal: Appraisal of the Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee should be overseen by the Chairperson of the Board.

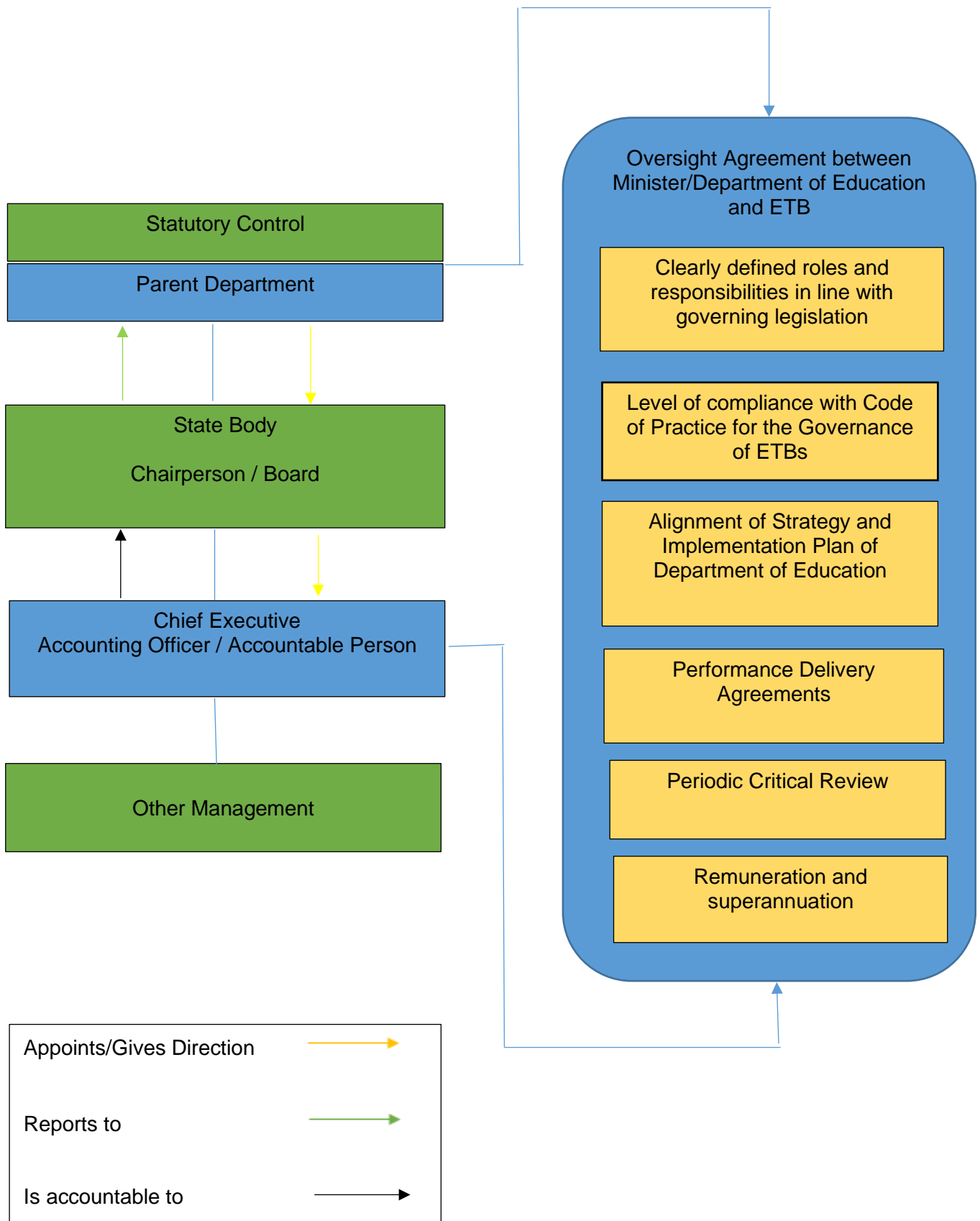
7.40 Audit and Risk Committee Administrative support: The Audit and Risk Committee requires support in;

- commissioning papers;
- circulating documents and minutes of meetings;
- documenting ownership of agreed actions and the follow-up/tracking of same;
- keeping the Committee abreast of developments in the ETB;
- arranging induction and training for committee members;
- maintaining a record of members' appointments and termination/renewal dates and ensuring that appropriate appointment procedures are initiated, when necessary, etc.

Administrative support should be provided, as necessary, to the Audit and Risk Committee for the administrative tasks as outlined above. Centralised supports should also be accessed where required (e.g., through ETBI for training/induction).



Department Oversight Role





8. Relations with the Oireachtas, Minister and Department of Education

Principles

Good governance in the public sector is to ensure that entities achieve their intended outcomes as defined in their governing legislation and Statements of Strategy while acting in the public interest. This requires effective arrangements for defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social, and environmental benefits which should be included in the ETB's oversight agreement with the Minister for Education /Department of Education

Good governance requires effective procedures for the definition of responsibility and accountability, allocation of budgets, defining expected outputs and outcomes and clear procedures for monitoring performance.

There should be an ongoing dialogue between the Department of Education and ETBs based on a common understanding of the objectives of the ETB and the actions through which it seeks to achieve those objectives.

Code Provisions

The statutory basis for ETBs set out in the Education and Training Boards Act 2013 defines the parameters for the level of operational autonomy and independence under which each ETB operates in pursuit of its objectives. Each ETB must be subject to sufficient oversight and accountability to ensure that it is performing effectively and delivering its objectives to ensure that public resources are used efficiently and effectively.

Functional independence of an ETB is fully compatible with statutory and financial oversight by the Minister/Department and with proper and effective accountability. Effective accountability is strongly dependent on establishing and maintaining clearly defined roles and responsibilities in accordance with the Education and Training Boards Act 2013 and other relevant legislation along with governing regulations and circulars which are clearly understood and observed in practice by both parties.

Department of Education Oversight Role

8.1 Governance Arrangements: The Department of Education must ensure that there are robust and effective governance arrangements in place in ETBs. This requirement is in accordance with the Governance Framework requirements for Government Departments and Offices regarding bodies under their aegis set out in the Corporate Governance Standard for the Civil Service.

Other Government Departments and bodies that advance moneys to ETBs for any purpose have a responsibility to assess whether or not ETBs to whom such moneys have been advanced, perform their functions in an economic, efficient and effective manner.

8.2 Comply or Explain:

Exemptions from the specific provisions in this Code may be justified in certain situations provided the objectives of those provisions can be achieved by other governance measures. Should a Board intend not to follow a provision of the Code, this decision and a detailed explanation must be;

- (a) included in the minutes of the relevant Board meeting;
- (b) promptly provided to the Chief Executive;



- (c) promptly provided to the Minister for Education and,
- (d) included in the Chairperson's report.

Oversight Agreements

8.3 The Department of Education should have written oversight agreements with each ETB.

Oversight agreements should reflect the:

- purpose and responsibilities of the ETB;
- legal framework of the ETB;
- ETB's level of compliance with Code;
- details of the Performance Delivery Agreement; and
- arrangements for oversight, monitoring and reporting on conformity with the oversight agreement including those actions and areas of expenditure where prior sanction from the Minister/ Department and/or the Department of Public Expenditure NDP Delivery and Reform is required. In the absence of clear authority to make payments, an ETB should seek prior sanction from the relevant area of the Department or from SOLAS or from other programme funders as applicable.

8.4 During the financial year, an ETB will draw funding from a number of areas within the Department of Education. Different oversight requirements may apply to individual funding streams available to an ETB, and ETB management and staff should be familiar and in compliance with their obligation for each funding stream.

8.5 Departmental oversight is an ongoing process which is achieved through regular interaction on key aspects of ETB activities between the ETB and the Department of Education. This is supported by the following actions:

- The annual letter of determination issued by the Department to each ETB will issue, in so far as is practicable, by 31st January each year, and will set out, in so far as possible the expenditure limits under a range of programme headings for programmes directly funded by the Department of Education.
- The annual service plan, in accordance with Section 47 of the Education and Training Boards Act 2013, sets out the services that the ETB proposes to provide.
- Following the conclusion of an internal audit a copy of the internal auditor's opinion report is given to the Department and applicable to SOLAS in accordance with Appendix 10.
- Regular reports in respect of income and expenditure are provided to the Department of Education in addition to the unaudited accounts.
- SOLAS issues funding to ETBs for the provision of agreed further education and training programmes annually which is in line with agreed funding parameters and is subject to terms and conditions of funding. ETBs are required to provide reports to SOLAS in respect of funding provided by it at agreed times during the year.
- In the event that losses have occurred, all such losses should be promptly reported to the Department of Education by the Chief Executive together with a full explanation and confirmation that internal control issues identified have or will be addressed from a stated date.

Roles and Responsibilities

8.6 Roles: The respective roles of the Board and the Chairperson of the ETB are set out in Sections 1 and 2 respectively.

8.7 Accounting Officer: The Accounting Officer of the Department of Education will take the necessary steps to ensure that the requirements of this Code are being properly implemented and



observed. In support of this role, the Department of Education may also request further information/evidence that the ETB is in compliance with the Code and the ETB should comply with all such reasonable requests.

If information available to the Department indicates that problems or difficulties exist, the Department will take appropriate action as soon as possible.

The Chief Executive is accountable to the Board for the due performance of his or her functions in the management of the ETB, in accordance with the legislation, Department guidelines and the Service plan. (Section 15, Education and Training Boards Act 2013). S/he is accountable to the Committee of Public Accounts (Section 25, Education and Training Boards Act 2013) and to other Oireachtas Committees (Section 26, Education and Training Boards Act 2013).

The Chief Executive, subject to Section 16 of the Education and Training Boards Act 2013 may, in writing, delegate any of his or her functions to a specified staff member of the ETB who will be accountable to the Chief Executive for the performance of the delegated function. The Chief Executive will remain accountable to the Board for the performance of any function delegated by him or her to a staff member of the ETB.

Performance Delivery Agreements

Following the adoption of this Code by the ETB Sector, a performance delivery template which takes account of the complex reporting arrangements with which the Sector must comply will be developed. The template will be used by each ETB and the Department to finalise a performance delivery agreement for each ETB.

ETBs should agree Performance Delivery Agreements with the Department of Education and report to that Department on progress against targets. These agreements will act as a performance contract between the Department and the ETB in which an agreed level of performance / service is formalised and which will ultimately result in improved efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery of public services. In relation to further education and training, ETBs have a planning process in place, which is set out in the annual funding allocation agreements and relevant performance agreements with SOLAS.

The agreements allow for the adoption of both annual and multi-annual targets, and the development of output and outcome indicators, including milestones to measure performance against targets.

8.8 Performance Delivery Agreements: The Department of Education will agree a Performance Delivery Agreement with the ETBs.

The Performance Delivery Agreement will include;

- high level goals and objectives;
- identify the key programmes of activity for ETBs including for each individual expenditure programme;
- set out the key outputs specified in quantitative, measurable terms;
- identify the targets for that output in annual and multi annual targets with clear milestones;
- identify the cost of delivery of that programme; and
- set out the process for the formal review of the performance agreement.

8.9 High Level Goals and Objectives: In stating High Level Goals and Objectives, the Performance Delivery Agreement will;

- set out relevant, quantitative metrics of impacts and/or results that will support examination of the effectiveness of the programme; and
- include annual and multi-annual targets that set out clear milestones to measure progress toward a goal.



8.10 Key Outputs: In stating Key Outputs, the Performance Delivery Agreement will;

- set out relevant, quantitative metrics of outputs that will support examination of the efficiency of the programme; and
- include annual and multi-annual targets that set out clear milestones to measure delivery.

8.11 Review of Performance Delivery Agreement: There will be at least one formal meeting per annum between senior Department officials and representatives of the Board and top management of the ETB to review the Performance Delivery Agreement and to strengthen the relationship between the two organisations.

Thematic Governance Review

The Department of Education will consider the roll out of appropriate thematic governance reviews, as appropriate. The overarching objective of these reviews would be primarily to secure improvements in accountability, efficiency and effectiveness. Any such reviews should be evidence based and where possible compare actual performance against targets and/or external benchmarks.

8.12 Conduct of Review: The Department of Education together with representatives of ETBs and ETBI will consider how best to conduct the reviews having due regard to the guiding principles which inform the Government's approach in this area.

Procedures for Procurement

Code Provisions

8.13 Public procurement: The Board should satisfy itself that procurement policies and procedures have been developed and published to all staff in accordance with relevant circulars and guidance issued by the Department of Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform and the Office of Government Procurement. It should also ensure that procedures are in place to detect non-compliance with procurement procedures. ETBs should have a contracts database/listing for all contracts/payments in excess of €25,000 (or such other relevant threshold that may be put in place) with monitoring systems in place to flag non-competitive procurement. Non-competitive procurement should be reported in the Chairperson's comprehensive report to the Minister for Education.

8.14 Procedures: It is Government policy that public bodies, where possible, should make use of central procurement frameworks and contracts that are put in place by the Office of Government Procurement. These central procurement frameworks and contracts are designed to optimise benefits to the public service through the strategic aggregation of its buying power.

Where public bodies do not utilise central procurement frameworks they should be in a position to provide a value for money justification. Value for money justifications should take into account the full costs of running a public procurement competition.

ETBs should follow the good practice guidelines and requirements set out in Appendix 7 in relation to Contracts for the Provision of Goods and/or Services and requirement for Department Approval before providing non-core services.

Where local procurement is necessary, competitive tendering should be standard procedure in the procurement process of ETBs. ETB management, and ultimately the Board, as part of its oversight role, should ensure that there is an appropriate focus on good practice in purchasing and that procedures are in place to ensure compliance with procurement policy and guidelines.



Before major items of expenditure are approved by the Board, written approval from the Department of Education (or from SOLAS or other relevant funding body where applicable) should have been obtained.

Department of Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform Circular 02/2016, (or any relevant replacement circular) must be complied with by State bodies including ETBs considering expenditure on IT and telecommunications projects, systems and infrastructures.

8.15 Legal Obligations: Public bodies must comply with their obligations under EU directives, EU Treaty Principles, national law and guidelines. EU Directives and national regulations impose legal obligations on public bodies including ETBs in regard to advertising and the use of objective tendering procedures for awarding contracts above certain value thresholds. Even in the case of procurement which might not be subject to the full scope of EU Directives, such as certain 'non-priority' services or service concessions, the EU Commission and European Court of Justice have ruled that EU Treaty principles must be observed.

8.16 EU Treaty Principles: The essential Treaty principles include non-discrimination, equal treatment, transparency, mutual recognition, proportionality, freedom to provide service and freedom of establishment. There is a strongly implied requirement to publicise contracts of significant value to a degree which allows parties in other Member States the opportunity to express an interest or to submit tenders.

8.17 Corporate Procurement Plan: The Office of Government Procurement Policy framework requires that all non-commercial State bodies complete a Corporate Procurement Plan. This plan is underpinned by analysis of expenditure on procurement and the procurement and purchasing structures in the organisation. The plan should set practical and strategic aims, objectives for improved procurement outcomes and appropriate measures to achieve these aims should be implemented.

The Chairperson should, in accordance with paragraph 6.8, affirm adherence to the relevant procurement policy and procedures and the development and implementation of the Corporate Procurement Plan in the comprehensive report to the Minister for Education.

8.18 Procurement Information: Information on procurement policy and general guidance on procurement matters is published by the Office of Government Procurement. This can be viewed or downloaded from the Office of Government Procurement website.

Property Acquisition, Disposal of Surplus Property, Disposal of State Assets and access to Assets by Third Parties

Code Provisions

8.19 Acquisition or disposal of assets and use of educational assets: An ETB may not proceed to purchase or dispose of land, buildings or other material assets without formal written sanction from the Minister for Education. Where such sanction is given, an ETB must comply with any conditions contained in the sanction. This also includes long term leases or purchase of right to use (rather than own) an asset.

Each ETB is required to cooperate with all parties deemed relevant by the Department in facilitating use of capacity within its properties and sites by other education service providers. The rollout of the National Development Plan and the achievement of Project Ireland 2040 objectives requires maximum utilisation of all State properties and sites in the control/ownership of an ETB for the purposes of education or training provision including use of capacity within these properties and sites by other education service providers where this has been determined appropriate and necessary by the Department following a consultation process with the relevant ETB.



8.20 Circulars and Guidelines: Each ETB is required to comply with the statutory provisions and procedures, as set out in relevant Circulars, concerning the disposal of assets or the granting of access to property or infrastructure for commercial arrangements. The disposal of assets where such assets are surplus to general educational requirements, and where confirmation has been received that the property is not otherwise needed by the state should be by auction or competitive tendering process, other than in exceptional circumstances (such as a sale to a charitable body). In such circumstances, approval from the Department of Education is required. The method used should be both transparent and likely to achieve a fair market-related price. The reserve value of the asset being disposed of should be determined on foot of a professional valuation, normally by the Valuation Office, and recorded in advance in the ETB's records.

8.21 In addition to any specific guidelines which apply to an ETB as outlined above, all acquisitions, disposals or proposals to share property should be conducted in accordance with current Department of Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform circulars and guidelines as follows;

- 11/2015 – Protocols for the Transfer and Sharing of State Property Assets;
- 17/2016 – Policy for Property Acquisition and for Disposal of Surplus Property;
- 02/2016 – Arrangements for Digital and ICT-related Expenditure in the Civil and Public Service, and;
- updates to, or replacements of, the foregoing circulars.



Acquisition of Land, Buildings or other Material Assets

8.22 Procedures: In addition to the requirements set out in Department of Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform circulars, as amended from time to time, the following procedures should apply;

(i) Independent Valuation: Where land or property is being considered for acquisition an independent valuation must be obtained. These valuations should be obtained before any decision is taken by the Board to purchase or sell lands. The valuations should be obtained from professional property valuation surveyors;

(ii) Listing of Parties to Transaction: All parties to land and property transactions should be clearly reported to the Board when transactions are being considered. Any Board resolution related to the purchase of land or property should state the party or parties from whom the asset is being purchased;

(iii) Options by Others to Purchase: Where a third party developer has obtained an option to purchase land and is selling this option to an ETB, any profit margin, where it can be determined, being charged by the developer should be reported to the Board;

(iv) Board Resolutions: Any Board resolutions regarding the purchase or sale of an asset should state the price the asset has been purchased or sold for;

(v) Transparency: Purchase of land or property should be conducted in as transparent a manner as possible without compromising the negotiating position of the ETB;

(vi) Due diligence: A full due diligence report should be prepared for land or property that is being considered for acquisition;

(vii) Nominated Staff Member: A staff member should be nominated to have responsibility for the acquisition, management and sale of land or property. This staff member should report directly to the Chief Executive regarding property issues;

(viii) Legal Matters: When dealing with the acquisition or sale of land or property there should be an active engagement with the solicitors involved and the nominated staff member shall ensure that the commercial and technical aspects of the transaction are fully addressed;

(ix) Title Registration: There should be a planned follow up with the solicitors involved to ensure that the title to any land or property acquired is properly registered with the Property Registration Authority;

(x) Legal Obligations: There should be a planned follow up to ensure that any undertakings, obligations and other matters are completed following the acquisition or sale of land or property. ETBs should instigate periodic (depending on the size of the property portfolio) reviews with their solicitors, and any internal staff dealing with property management, to audit the current status of title registration, way leave agreements, leases, bonds, planning permissions and any other matters which affect their property portfolios;

(xi) Recording on State Property Register: All land and property should be recorded on the online State Property Register managed by the Office of Public Works.



Capital Investment Appraisal

The Public Spending Code: The Public Spending Code is the comprehensive set of expenditure appraisal and value for money requirements and related guidance covering all public expenditure. The Public Spending Code must be applied by the ETB.

8.23 The Board should ensure that robust and effective systems and procedures are in place in the ETB concerned to ensure compliance, as appropriate, with the relevant principles, requirements and guidelines of the Public Spending Code. The Chairperson of the ETB, following a formal resolution of the Board, should confirm in the annual report that the organisation is adhering to the relevant aspects of the Public Spending Code.

8.24 Investment Appraisal: In addition, the Board should ensure that the ETB concerned should have regard to appropriate models for investment appraisal in their sectors and seek to apply good practice financial and economic appraisal principles contained in the Public Spending Code for the appraisal and management of all investment proposals.

8.25 Capital Projects: ETBs must implement good practice in the management of significant capital expenditure proposals. In particular they must have regard to the Guidelines for the Appraisal and Management of Capital Expenditure Proposals in the Public Sector and the Capital Works Management Framework in the planning, appraisal and management of significant expenditure projects.

ETBs must also ensure that School Capital Projects comply with;

- the Department of Education Design Team Procedures and associated Practice Notes;
- the Department of Education Technical Guidance Documents, and;
- the terms of any Service Level Agreement entered into with the Department of Education.

Diversification, Establishment of Subsidiaries and Acquisitions by ETBs

ETBs are not empowered to diversify beyond the specific statutory duties set out in the establishment legislation (Education and Training Boards Act 2013). ETBs cannot establish subsidiaries and the rules in relation to acquisitions by ETBs are set out above.

In accordance with Circular 0003/2019 (contained at Appendix 7) or other relevant circulars, ETBs are required to obtain, in advance, the written approval of the Department before providing a new programme or activity;

- Which is not one of its core services (i.e. the provision of primary, post-primary, PLC, and further education and training), or
- Which it considers to be within its core services, or associated core services, but which is not already established and funded by the Department.



Compliance with use of Auction or Tendering Requirements

8.26 Board Approval - Use of Competitive Process: If an auction or competitive tendering process takes place and the highest bid is not the bid accepted, then specific Board approval is required before the disposal of the asset or granting of access to property or infrastructure for commercial arrangements with third parties can be completed. The Board must ensure that the provisions of the EU Commission Communication on State Aid elements in sales of land and buildings by public authorities are complied with fully and that Department of Education approval has been granted where required. Any such approvals together with the reason why a lower bid was permitted to be accepted should be noted in the minutes of the Board.

8.27 State Aid: A measure constituting State aid shall not be implemented before it has been approved by the EU Commission. The EU Commission Guidance Paper on State aid-compliant financing, restructuring and privatisation of State-owned enterprises sets out EU State aid rules, which must be complied with when carrying out or financing, restructuring and/or privatisation of State-owned enterprises and provides clarifications on the way the Commission applies the main State aid principles.

8.28 Board Approval – Non-Use of Competitive Process: Where an auction or competitive tendering process is not used and the agreed price is €150,000 or more, then specific Board approval is required before negotiations start and also before the disposal of the asset or granting of access to property or infrastructure for commercial joint venture arrangements with third parties can be completed.

8.29 Formal Certification: No disposal of an asset or grant of access to property or infrastructure for commercial arrangements with third parties should be completed until the officer managing the disposal or grant of access has certified formally that specific Board and Department approval, where necessary, has been obtained.

8.30 Disposal of Assets to Board Members, Employees or their Families: Disposal of assets to Board members, employees or their families or connected persons should, as with all disposals, be at a fair market-related price. Where the Board is considering a proposal for any such disposal, the Board member connected to the potential purchase should absent him or herself from the Board deliberations on the issue. A record of all such disposals to such persons (to include details of the asset disposed of, price paid and name of the buyer) should be noted in a register kept for this purpose. This register should be available for inspection, if requested, by the Board or by any Board member. The Board may specify that any disposal above an approved threshold should be formally endorsed by the Board who may impose specific restrictions with regard to any such disposal.

8.31 Compliance: The Chairperson, in the comprehensive report to the Minister for Education, should affirm that the disposal procedures, as outlined, have been complied with.

Tax Compliance

8.32 Tax Clearance: It is the responsibility of the Board of the ETB, in line with its oversight role, to satisfy itself that any Tax Clearance requirements regarding the payment of grants, subsidies and similar type payments, and regarding Public Sector Contracts, are fully adhered to. Any individual or body must have a valid tax clearance certificate when a contract is entered into and should maintain a valid tax clearance certificate or, where the contract is a relevant contract, demonstrate satisfactory subcontractor tax compliance at the time of each payment.

8.33 Taxation: ETBs should be exemplary in their compliance with taxation laws and should ensure that all tax liabilities are paid on or before the relevant due dates.



8.34 Tax Avoidance: ETBs, while availing of all legitimate taxation arrangements, should not engage in unacceptable tax avoidance transactions. In broad terms, tax avoidance is offensive if it involves the use of the tax code for a purpose other than that intended by the Oireachtas (including an unintended use of a tax incentive) with a view to reducing the amount of tax to be paid by the ETB or some other party to a transaction in which the ETB participates. Where a doubt arises in a particular instance, the ETB concerned should consult the Revenue Commissioners.

Where the approval of a Minister with the consent of the Minister for Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform is required under legislation for any financial transaction, the Chairperson should provide confirmation from the Revenue Commissioners that the tax treatment of the financial transaction is compliant with Irish tax law.

8.35 Report to Department: A report on the ETB's compliance with tax laws should be furnished each year to the Department of Education. The Chairperson, in the annual report to the Minister for Education, should confirm that the ETB has complied with its obligations under tax law.

Legal Disputes Involving Other State Bodies

8.36 Legal Disputes: Where a legal dispute involves another State body or ETB, unless otherwise required by statute, every effort should be made to mediate, arbitrate or otherwise resolve before expensive legal costs are incurred. ETBs should pursue the most cost effective course of action in relation to legal disputes.

ETBs should inform the Department of Education of any such legal issues as soon as they arise together with an estimate of the legal costs incurred or likely to be incurred.

ETBs should note that Department of Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform Circular 17/2017 obliges managers to consider the use of mediation in the resolution of workplace, contract and other disputes involving Government Departments/Offices and public bodies using guidance as set out in the circular. This circular may be updated or replaced during the lifetime of this Code.

Service Level Agreements

8.37 In the same way as the Department of Education and ETBs have Oversight Agreements and Performance Delivery Agreements, ETBs should develop and introduce appropriate Service Level Agreements as part of the wider operating procedures of the Education and Training Board.

8.38 However, ETBs must be aware that if an issue regarding public funding granted by the ETB arises in the third party, then the accountability lies with the ETB. Accordingly, before a service level agreement is entered into, an ETB must be satisfied as to the integrity of internal control and corporate governance in the third-party organisation and that the service level agreement concerned adheres to relevant financial, corporate governance and other requirements.



9. Remuneration and Superannuation

Remuneration and Superannuation

Principles

9.1 Remuneration: Terms of conditions of employment and rates of remuneration for approved staff employed in ETBs are determined by the Department of Education and other funding bodies as appropriate. ETBs are required to comply with all relevant circulars and other rules and directions as appropriate issued by the Department of Education, the Department of Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform and by other public funding bodies in this matter.

ETBs are reminded that Government pay policy (including procedures and systems in relation to travel and subsistence) must be implemented, as expressed from time to time, in relation to Board members, Committee members and staff and that the arrangements authorised from time to time cover total remuneration.

The Department of Education should be consulted in good time on any matters which could have significant implications for general Government pay policy.

Compliance with Government pay policy or with any particular Government decision should not be effected in ways which cut across public service standards, integrity or conduct, or involve unacceptable practices which result in a loss of tax revenue to the Exchequer.

The Board is not empowered in any circumstances to award additional payments (e.g., “top-up” payments, honoraria) to any member of staff of an ETB or to any member of an ETB.

9.2 Superannuation: Membership of a public sector pension scheme is a feature of the terms and conditions of employment and the position in relation to pension scheme membership should be reflected in the contract of employment. Relevant employees of ETBs should be members of the appropriate superannuation scheme which, in the ETB Sector, are the Education Sector Superannuation Scheme 2015, the ETB Teachers’ Superannuation Scheme 2015, the Single Public Sector Scheme 2012 and also the Schemes applicable to former staff members of FÁS/SOLAS who transferred to ETBs in accordance with the Further Education and Training Boards Act 2013.

Membership of each of the schemes is determined by the rules of the particular scheme. The Board is not empowered in any circumstances to award additional pension benefits to any member of staff outside of those provided in the rules of the relevant pension scheme.

Strict adherence to the criteria for entry to the various schemes must be adhered to and careful consideration in this regard should be applied at recruitment stage. The Department of Education is available as required to assist and advise ETBs on pension related issues.

Travel and Official Entertainment

9.3 ETBs should be cognisant of the need to achieve economy and efficiency in relation to expenditure on travel and official entertainment.

9.4 ETBs should adopt and comply in all respects with circulars/ instructions issued from time to time by the Department of Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform or the Department of Education regarding travel and subsistence, including foreign travel and official entertainment.

Board members and employees may claim travel and subsistence only in respect of approved official business. Travel and subsistence is not paid in circumstances where a claim has been



made to (or will be made to), or any amount is paid by (or will be paid by), another entity in connection with the matters which are the subject of a claim to the ETB. All travel and subsistence claims must have a clear stated business purpose.

9.5 ETBs must have in place a travel policy in line with the current Department of Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform circulars and any other relevant circulars as updated or amended from time to time. A Framework for a travel policy is provided in Appendix 8.

9.6 Official Entertainment: Department of Finance Circular 25/2000: Official Entertainment sets out the entertainment allowances, the limits on expenditure on official entertainment, and the numbers that can be accommodated at any given event (dependent on the grade or position of the host).



10. Quality Customer Service

Quality Customer Service

Principle

In their dealings with the public, ETBs should publish a customer charter which outlines the nature and quality of service which learners and other stakeholders can expect.

Code Provisions

10.1 Customer Charter Cycle: The 4 step cycle of the customer charter involves;

- Consultation with customers / stakeholders;
- Commitment to service standards;
- Evaluation of performance; and
- Reporting on results.

10.2 Display and Content: Customer charters should be displayed prominently (on websites and at the points of service). The charter should state the ETB's commitment to providing services to its customers in accordance with the twelve Principles of Quality Customer Service for Customers and Clients of the Public Service (see Appendix 6). The customer charter should define service standards in clear terms and simple language and should inform customers of contact and feedback mechanisms.

10.3 Customer Action Plan: The customer charter should be supported by a customer action plan, which describes in detail how the commitments and standards set out in the customer charter, and other customer service improvements, will be delivered and evaluated by the ETB.

10.4 Customer Charters and Customer Action Plans: Customer charters and customer action plans should be produced as part of the same process and have separate but complementary roles. While the customer charter is a short, easy to read, accessible document which acts as a public commitment to the customer on the level of service they can expect to receive when dealing with an ETB, the customer action plan is a more detailed document which describes how the customer charter commitments will be delivered and evaluated by the ETB. Both documents should share the same timeframe (ideally 3 years). The Principles of Quality Customer Service for customers and clients of ETBs are set out at Appendix 6.

10.5 Complaints

All service delivery organisations may be subject to complaints at both the level of the official and the organisation. These may relate to the quality of the service itself or the manner in which the service was delivered. The scope for customer dissatisfaction can be reduced by provision of appropriate information to the customer regarding the available service and training to staff in how to deliver the service.

In setting up systems to deal with customer dissatisfaction ETBs should ensure that all complaints are dealt with objectively in a consistent, open and fair manner.

Some elements to be included in Comments/Complaints systems include;

- information regarding complaints procedures should be freely available to the public at all points of service delivery and should be publicised by organisations;
- complaints procedures should be straightforward and access should be conveniently available to customers and clients at no cost wherever possible;
- all complaints should be directed to, and acknowledged, by a named officer of appropriate grade;
- appropriate training should be provided to all staff dealing with complaints;



- complaints should be addressed as quickly as possible and the customer should be kept informed of progress;
- complaints procedures should be subjected to regular review; and
- provisions should be made for speedy correction of errors and, where required, the making of appropriate redress to the complainant.



Appendices

Appendix 1: Functions of an Education and Training Board

The general functions of an ETB are set out in Section 10 of the Education and Training Boards Act 2013. Section 11 of the Education and Training Boards Act 2013 empowers the Minister for Education to confer additional functions on an ETB. Section 10 is reproduced below for ease of reference.

10. - (1) The General functions of an education and training board shall be to-
- (a) establish and maintain recognised schools, centres for education and education or training facilities in its functional area,
 - (b) when directed to do so by the Minister under [section 20](#) -
 - (i) establish and maintain recognised schools in its functional area,
 - (ii) establish and maintain centres for education in its functional area,
 - (iii) maintain centres for education or recognised schools in its functional area, and
 - (iv) establish, maintain or resource education or training facilities in its functional area,
 - (c) plan, provide, coordinate and review the provision of education and training, including education and training for the purpose of employment, and services ancillary thereto in its functional area in—
 - (i) recognised schools or centres for education maintained by it,
 - (ii) education or training facilities maintained or resourced by it,
 - (iii) children detention schools,
 - (iv) prisons, and
 - (v) facilities maintained by other public service bodies,
 - (d) enter into arrangements with, and provide support services to, education or training providers, in accordance with [section 22](#) ,
 - (e) establish scholarships in accordance with [section 24](#) ,
 - (f) adopt a strategy statement in accordance with [section 27](#) ,
 - (g) adopt an annual service plan in accordance with [section 47](#) ,
 - (h) cooperate with any body nominated to carry out the internal audit functions under [section 52](#) ,
 - (i) provide education and training at the request of, and on behalf of, any body which funds training out of money provided to that body by the Oireachtas,
 - (j) support the provision, coordination, administration and assessment of youth work services in its functional area and provide such information as may be requested by the Minister for Children and Youth Affairs in relation to such support, and
 - (k) assess whether the manner in which it performs its functions is economical, efficient and effective.
- (2) An education and training board shall, in the performance of its functions where it considers appropriate, consult with—
- (a) boards of management of recognised schools maintained by it,
 - (b) persons performing functions which are the same as, or substantially the same as, functions exercised by boards of management referred to in *paragraph (a)*, in relation to—
 - (i) centres for education maintained by it,
 - (ii) education or training facilities maintained or resourced by it, or
 - (iii) children detention schools, prisons, education or training facilities or facilities maintained by other public service bodies where the board provides education or training,
 - (c) students of recognised schools or centres for education maintained by it,
 - (d) learners in children detention schools, prisons, education or training facilities or in facilities maintained by other public service bodies where the board provides education or training,
 - (e) parents of students referred to in *paragraph (c)* and parents of learners referred to in *paragraph (d)* where the students or learners have not attained the age of 18 years,
 - (f) members of its staff,
 - (g) bodies representative of business, industry and employers,



- (h) persons who have a particular interest in, or knowledge of, education and training provided in recognised schools or centres for education maintained by it, or education or training facilities maintained or resourced by it, and
- (i) any other person it considers is likely to be affected by the performance of its functions.
- (3) An education and training board shall have all powers necessary or expedient for the performance of its functions.
- (4) An education and training board shall have regard to Government policy to the extent that it may affect or relate to the functions of the board and shall comply with any policy direction that may from time to time be notified to the board by the Minister.
- (5) The Minister may request Education and Training Boards Ireland to—
- (a) make representations on behalf of an education and training board in respect of its functions,
- (b) conduct surveys in respect of information sought by the Minister in respect of the performance of functions by education and training boards, and
- (c) give such assistance to an education and training board as the Minister considers necessary for the effective discharge of its functions.
- (6) In this section “youth work” has the same meaning as it has in the [Youth Work Act 2001](#) .



Appendix 2: Reserved Functions of Board Members

The Principal Act

1. ETBs operate in accordance with the Education and Training Boards Act 2013 (the Act).
2. The functions of an ETB are either executive or reserved. Executive functions are carried out by the Chief Executive and reserved functions are carried out by the Board of the ETB. The Chief Executive is accountable to the Board for the performance of his or her functions.
3. Reserved functions are set out in Section 12 (2) of the Act and are summarised as follows:

	Function	Section of the Act	Consent of the Minister for Education Required
1	A request to the Minister for a name by which the Board may describe itself for operational purposes	9 (3)	Yes
2	The appointment of a chief executive	14	Yes
3	The suspension of a chief executive	17	Yes
4	The establishment of a scholarship	24	Yes
5	The giving of an opinion as to persons with whom the Chief Executive must consult in the preparation of a strategy statement.	27(4)(h)	No
6	The adoption of a strategy statement	27(6)	No
7	The adoption of an annual report	28	No
8	The acceptance of gifts or being constituted as a trustee	29	Yes
9	A decision to authorise the attendance by a member at a conference, seminar, meeting or event	38	No, but subject to regulations made by the Minister
10	In relation to an ETB committee (i) the establishment or dissolution of the Committee (ii) the determination of the terms of reference and the regulation of	44	No, but may be subject to Ministerial direction.



	<p>the procedures of the Committee</p> <p>(iii) the appointment or removal from office of a member (including the chairperson) of the Committee, and</p> <p>(iv) the confirmation of an act of the Committee</p>		
11	<p>In relation to a finance committee and an Audit and Risk Committee:</p> <p>(i) the establishment of those committees</p> <p>(ii) the appointment and removal of a member (including the chairperson) of those committees, and</p> <p>(iii) the receipt of a report prepared by each of those committees and the determination of what action (if any) should be taken as a result of the findings of any such report;</p>	45	No, but may be subject to Ministerial direction.
12	The adoption of an annual service plan	47	No
13	The power to borrow money	49	Yes
14	The keeping of accounts	51	No
15	The acquisition, holding and disposal of land, or any interest in land	53	Subject to regulations made by the Minister



Appendix 3: Schedule 3 of the Education and Training Boards Act 2013

SCHEDULE 3

Education and Training Boards

Section 9 .

1.(1)An education and training board shall be a body corporate with perpetual succession and an official seal and shall have power to sue, and may be sued, in its corporate name, and shall, subject to [section 53](#) and any regulations made under that section, with the consent of the Minister, have power to acquire, hold and dispose of land or an interest in land, and shall have power to acquire, hold and dispose of any other property.

(2)The seal of an education and training board shall be authenticated by—

(a) the signature of the chairperson and the signature of a member of staff of the board authorised in writing for that purpose by the board, or

(b) the signature of the chief executive and the signature of a member of staff of the board authorised in writing for that purpose by the board.

(3)Judicial notice shall be taken of the seal of the board and any document purporting to be an instrument made by, and sealed with the seal of, the board shall, unless the contrary is shown, be received in evidence and taken to be such an instrument without further proof.

2.(1)Subject to the provisions of this paragraph and [section 31](#) every education and training board shall hold such and so many meetings, at such times, and in such places as it thinks proper.

(2) Every education and training board shall hold at least one meeting in every 2 months other than the months of July, August and September.

(3)Every education and training board shall hold at least one meeting during the period commencing on the 1st day of July and ending on the 30th day of September in every year.

3(1) Every education and training board shall elect one of its members to be the chairperson of such board.

(2)Whenever the office of chairperson of an education and training board becomes vacant through the death, resignation or disqualification of the chairperson, such board shall, at its next meeting after the occurrence of such vacancy, elect one of its members to be the chairperson of such board.

(3)Every person elected to be the chairperson of an education and training board shall, unless he or she sooner dies, resigns, or becomes disqualified, hold office as such chairperson until the commencement of the next post election meeting of such board after the meeting at which he or she is so elected.

(4)The chairperson of an education and training board may at any time resign his or her office by letter addressed to the chief executive and every such resignation shall, unless previously withdrawn in writing, take effect at the commencement of the meeting of such board held next after the receipt of such resignation by the chairperson.

(5)Whenever the chairperson of an education and training board ceases during his or her term of office as such chairperson to be a member of such board he or she shall also cease to be chairperson of the board.

(6)Whenever, at an election of the chairperson of an education and training board, there is an equality of votes for 2 or more persons, it shall be determined by lot which of those members shall be chairperson.

4.(1)An education and training board may at any time, if it so thinks fit, elect one of its members to be the deputy chairperson of such education and training board.

(2)The provisions of this Act which apply to the chairperson of an education and training board shall apply to any deputy chairperson of the board while he or she is acting as chairperson in like manner as such provisions apply in respect of that chairperson.

5.(1)The quorum for a meeting of an education and training board shall be 12.



(2) At a meeting of an education and training board:

(a) the chairperson of such board shall, if he or she is present, be the chairperson of the meeting;

(b) if the chairperson of such board is not present or if the office of chairperson is vacant, the deputy chairperson (if any) of such board shall, if he or she is present, be the chairperson of the meeting;

(c) if the chairperson of such board is not present or the office of chairperson is vacant and there is no deputy chairperson of such board or the deputy chairperson is not present, the members of the board who are present shall choose one of their number to be the chairperson of the meeting.

(3) Every question at a meeting of an education and training board shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting on the question, and in the case of an equal division of votes the chairperson of the meeting shall be given a second or casting vote save where the question is the election of the chairperson of the board.

(4) Subject to *subparagraph (1)*, an education and training board may act notwithstanding one or more vacancies amongst its members.

(5) Subject to the provisions of this Act every education and training board shall regulate, by standing orders or otherwise, the procedure to be observed and the business to be transacted at its meetings.

6. Subject to *paragraph 5(1)*, the acts, decisions and proceedings of an education and training board shall not be invalidated by reason only of a vacancy or vacancies in its membership or of the disqualification or want of qualification of any of its members.

7. Whenever a meeting of an education and training board is abandoned owing to failure to obtain a quorum, the names of the members attending at the time and place appointed for such meeting shall be recorded and they shall, for all purposes, be deemed to have attended a duly constituted meeting.

8.(1) A chief executive of an education and training board has the right, in relation to meetings of that board—

(a) to attend and speak at those meetings, and

(b) to take part in discussions,

but shall not be entitled to vote on any question which is decided by a vote of the members of that board.

(2) The chief executive shall, in so far as it is not inconsistent with the due performance of his or her functions, attend any meeting of the board where he or she is requested to attend.

9.(1) Every education and training board shall ensure that minutes of each meeting of the board are prepared.

(2) The minutes of a meeting shall be submitted for confirmation as an accurate record at the next meeting of the board.

(3) When confirmed, with or without amendment, the minutes of a meeting shall be signed by the person chairing the meeting at which they were submitted for confirmation.

(4) Every education and training board shall keep all such registers and records as shall be prescribed and all such registers and records shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times by a person authorised by the Minister for that purpose.

(5) Every education and training board shall make to the Minister such reports and returns and furnish to the Minister such information as he or she may from time to time require.

10.(1) *Subparagraph (2)* applies where at a meeting of an education and training board any of the following matters arise, namely—

(a) an arrangement to which the board is a party,

(b) an arrangement to which the board proposes to become a party,

(c) a contract or other agreement with the board, or

(d) a proposed contract or other agreement with the board.

(2) Any member of the board present at the meeting referred to in *subparagraph (1)* who has a pecuniary interest or other beneficial interest in, or material to, the matter concerned shall—

(a) disclose to the board at the meeting the fact of that interest and its nature,

(b) not influence (or seek to influence) a decision to be made in relation to the matter,

(c) absent himself or herself from the meeting or that part of the meeting during which the matter is being discussed,



(d) take no part in any deliberation of the board relating to the matter, and

(e) not vote on a decision relating to the matter.

(3) Where an interest is disclosed pursuant to this paragraph, the disclosure shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting concerned and, for so long as the matter to which the disclosure relates is being dealt with by the meeting, the member of the board by whom the disclosure is made shall not be counted in the quorum for the meeting.

(4) Where at a meeting of the board a question arises as to whether or not a course of conduct, if pursued by a member of the board, would constitute a failure by him or her to comply with the requirements of *subparagraph (2)*, the question may, subject to *subparagraph (5)*, be determined by the chairperson of the meeting, whose decision shall be final, and where the question is so determined, particulars of the determination shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

(5) Where, at a meeting of the board, the chairperson of the meeting is the member in respect of whom a question to which *subparagraph (4)* applies falls to be determined, then—

(a) the deputy chairperson (if any) of the board, or

(b) if there is no deputy chairperson of the board or the deputy chairperson is not present, such other member of the board as the other members of the board attending the meeting shall choose, shall be chairperson of the meeting for the purpose of determining the question concerned.

11. *Paragraph 13* shall apply to a member of a committee established under [section 44](#) or [45](#) where the member is not also a member of an education and training board and for the purposes of that application—

(a) a reference to a member of an education and training board shall be construed as a reference to a member of the committee, and

(b) a reference to an education and training board shall be construed as a reference to the committee.

12.(1) Where a member of staff of an education and training board, otherwise than in his or her capacity as such member, has a pecuniary interest or other beneficial interest in, or material to, any contract, agreement or arrangement, or proposed contract, agreement or arrangement, to which the board is a party, that person shall—

(a) disclose to the board concerned his or her interest and the nature thereof,

(b) take no part in the negotiation of the contract, agreement or arrangement or in any deliberation by the board or members of staff of the board or committee, as the case may be, in relation to it, or

(c) not influence, or seek to influence, a decision to be made in the matter or make any recommendation in relation to the contract, agreement or arrangement.

(2) A reference in *subparagraph (1)* to a contract does not include a contract or proposed contract of employment of a member of staff of the education and training board.

13.(1) A person shall not disclose confidential information obtained by him or her while performing functions as—

(a) a member, or member of the staff of, or an adviser or consultant to, an education and training board, or a member of staff of such an adviser or consultant, or

(b) a member of a committee established under [section 44](#) or [45](#), unless he or she is authorised to do so by the board.

(2) A person who contravenes *subparagraph (1)* shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) Nothing in this paragraph shall prevent the disclosure of information—

(a) in a report made to an education and training board,

(b) by or on behalf of the board to the Minister,

(c) by a member of an education and training board to the Minister, or

(d) by a person in the circumstances referred to in section 35(2) of the [Ethics in Public Office Act 1995](#).

(4) In this paragraph “confidential information” includes—

(a) information that is expressed by the education and training board to be confidential either as regards particular information or as regards information of a particular class or description, and

(b) proposals of a commercial nature or tenders submitted to an education and training board by contractors, consultants or any other person.



Appendix 4: Other legislation relevant to Education and Training Boards

Some of the legislation, other than the principal Act, which directly or indirectly impacts on the work of the ETB is listed below. A wide range of legislative provision in the areas of public administration, contract law, employment law and other areas apply to the activities of ETBs.

This listing does not purport to be comprehensive. It is the responsibility of each ETB Board and Chief Executive) to keep up to date with current legislative requirements.

Related education acts:

Education Act, 1998
Education (Welfare) Act, 2000
Education for Persons with Special Educational Needs Acts 2004
Qualifications and Quality Assurance (Education and Training) Act, 2012
Youth Work Act, 2001
Teaching Council Acts 2001 to 2015
Further Education and Training Act 2013

Acts with direct implications for Education and Training Boards:

Comptroller and Auditor General (Amendment) Act, 1993
Ethics in Public Office Act, 1995
Standards in Public Office Act, 2001
Official Languages Acts 2003 and 2021
Children Acts 2001 to 2021
Ombudsman for Children Act, 2002
Children First Act 2015
National Vetting Bureau (Children and Vulnerable Persons) Act 2012
Data Protection Acts 1988 to 2018
Freedom of Information Act 2014
Public Service Management (Recruitment and Appointments) Act, 2004
Financial Emergency Measures in the Public Interest Acts, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2013 and 2015
Protected Disclosures Act, 2014
Ombudsman Acts 1980 to 2012
Disability Act, 2005

Employment legislation – a selection:

Organisation of Working Time Act, 1997
Employment Equality Acts 1998 to 2015
Equal Status Acts 2000 to 2018
Protection of Employees (Part-time Work) Act, 2001
Protection of Employees (Fixed Term Work) Act, 2003

Other legislation with application to Education and Training Boards:

Redundancy Payment Acts 1967 to 2022
Minimum Notice and Terms of Employment Acts 1973 to 2005
Safety, Health & Welfare at Work Act, 2005
Industrial Relations Act, 1990
Payment of Wages Act, 1991
Maternity Protection Acts 1994 and 2004
Terms of Employment (Information) Acts 1994 to 2014
Adoptive Leave Act, 1995
Protection of Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1996
Prompt Payment of Accounts Act, 1997



The Unfair Dismissals Acts 1997 to 2015
Parental Leave Act, 1998
Carers' Leave Act, 2001
The Finance Acts, various years
Charities Act 2009
Mediation Act, 2017

Superannuation Legislation:

Public Service Pensions (Single Scheme and other Provisions) Act 2012 (No. 37 of 2012)
Education Sector Superannuation Scheme 2015(SI 290 of 2015)
Education and Training Board Teachers Superannuation Scheme 2015 (SI 292 of 2015)
An Foras Áiseanna Saothair Superannuation Scheme 1998 - S.I. No. 514/1998
An Foras Áiseanna Saothair (Closed) Superannuation Scheme 1998- S.I. No. 515/1998
FAS Spouses' And Children's Contributory Pension Scheme 2008 - SI 403 of 2008
An Foras Áiseanna Saothair (Closed) Spouses' and Children's Contributory Pension Scheme SI 420 of 2009
Public Service (Superannuation) Miscellaneous Provision) Act 2004 (No.7 of 2004)
Public Service age of Retirement Act 2018 (No. 39 of 2018)
Local Government Superannuation Act 1980 (No. 8 of 1980)



Appendix 5: Ethics and Standards in Public Office

Obligations under the Ethics legislation

All those who hold designated directorships or who occupy designated positions of employment in public bodies prescribed by regulation for the purposes of the ethics legislation (i.e., the Ethics in Public Office Act 1995 and the Standards in Public Office Act 2001) must comply with the relevant provisions of the legislation. Compliance with the Ethics Acts is deemed to be a condition of appointment or employment. While the summary below is provided for information, detailed guidelines on compliance with the Ethics Acts has been published by the Standards in Public Office Commission (the Standards Commission) on their website. <http://www.sipo.ie>.

All persons who have obligations under the Acts are obliged to act in accordance with the guidelines and any advice given by the Standards Commission, unless by so doing they would be contravening another provision of the legislation.

Designated Directors and Designated Positions of Employment in ETBs

Designated directors in ETBs are the ETB board members.

Designated positions of employment in ETBs (as of November 2013)

- Chief Executive;
- Director of Schools
- Director of Organisation Support and Development
- Director of Further Education and Training
- Adult Education Officer;
- Personnel Officer;
- Buildings Officer;
- School Principal;
- Education & Training Centre Manager;
- All posts the maximum salary of which is not less than the maximum salary of a Grade VII officer involved in procurement, grants and scholarships (including teaching posts);
- All other positions in respect of which the maximum salary is not less than the maximum salary of a principal (general service grade Class B PRSI) in the Civil Service.

It is a matter for each ETB to keep informed of the most up-to-date designated positions of employment.

Disclosure of Registrable Interests

The Ethics in Public Office Act 1995 provides for the disclosure of registrable interests by holders of designated directorships and occupiers of designated positions of employment in public bodies prescribed for the purposes of the Ethics legislation.

The requirements impact on designated directors and designated positions of employment:

Designated Directors

In each year, during any part of which they hold or held a designated directorship of a public body, prescribed by regulations made by the Minister for Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform, designated directors are required to prepare and furnish, in a form determined by the Minister for Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform, a statement in writing of their registrable interests, and the interests, of which a person has actual knowledge, of his or her spouse or a child of the person or of his or her spouse, which could materially influence the person in, or in relation to, the performance of the person's official functions by reason of the fact that such performance could so affect those interests as to confer on, or withhold from, the person, or the spouse or child, a



substantial benefit. The statement must be furnished to the Standards in Public Office Commission (the Standards Commission) and to such an officer of the body as determined by the Minister for Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform. Where no registrable interest or interests exist, a 'nil' statement should be made.

Designated Positions of Employment

In each year, during any part of which they occupy or occupied a designated position of employment in a public body, prescribed by regulations made by the Minister for Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform, persons in designated positions of employment are required to prepare and furnish, in a form determined by the Minister for Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform, a statement in writing of their registrable interests, and the interests, of which a person has actual knowledge, of his or her spouse or a child of the person or of his or her spouse, which could materially influence the person in, or in relation to, the performance of the person's official functions by reason of the fact that such performance could so affect those interests as to confer on, or withhold from, the person, or the spouse or child, a substantial benefit. The statement must be furnished to the relevant authority for the position as determined by the Minister for Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform. Where no registrable interest or interests exist, a 'nil' statement should be made.

Material Interests

The holder of a designated directorship or the occupier of a designated position of employment is required to furnish a statement of a material interest where a function falls to be performed, and where the director or the member of staff or a "connected person" (e.g., a relative or a business associate of the director or member of staff) has a material interest in a matter to which the function relates. Such a statement must be furnished to the other directors of the ETB by a designated director or to the relevant authority by the occupier of a designated position of employment.

Tax Clearance obligations of appointees to "senior office"

The tax clearance provisions of the Standards in Public Office Act 2001 apply to persons appointed to "senior office", i.e., to a designated position of employment or to designated directorship in a public body under the 1995 Ethics Act, in relation to which the remuneration is not less than the lowest remuneration of a Deputy Secretary General in the civil service.

A person appointed to "senior office" must provide to the Standards in Public Office Commission, not more than nine months after the date on which he or she is appointed:

- a tax clearance certificate that is in force and that was issued to the person not more than nine months before, and not more than nine months after, the appointment date; or
- an application statement that was issued to the person and was made not more than nine months before, and not more than nine months after, the appointment date; and
- a statutory declaration, made by the person not more than one month before, and not more than one month after, the date of appointment, that he or she, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, is in compliance with the obligations imposed on him or her by the Tax Acts and is not aware of any impediment to the issue of a Tax Clearance Certificate.

Investigations

Directors and members of staff in public bodies can be subject to an investigation by the Standards Commission, either where it considers it appropriate to do so, or following a complaint, or where there is contravention of the tax clearance requirements, and there is nothing that precludes the Standards Commission from taking into account this Code of Practice in such an investigation.



Additional information and advice

This appendix is provided for information purposes only and does not constitute a legal interpretation of the Ethics Acts. Requests for advice on compliance should be referred to the Standards in Public Office Commission. The Standards Commission publishes the "Guidelines on Compliance with the Provisions of the Ethics in Public Office Acts 1995 and 2001 - Public Servants" that provides information on the steps that public servants who are covered by the Ethics legislation need take in order to comply with the requirements of the legislation.

The designated directorships and designated positions of employment in public bodies, as prescribed for the purposes of the Ethics legislation, the forms for preparing statements of registrable interests and 'nil' statements, and details of the officers of the body and the relevant authorities to whom such statements should be furnished are also provided in the Standards Commission's "Guidelines", available on its website: <http://www.sipo.ie>.



Appendix 6: Principles of Quality Customer Service for customers and clients of ETBs

In addition to maintaining the commitments and standards set out in the customer charter, ETBs will:

- **Quality Service Standards**

Publish a statement that outlines the nature and quality of service which learners/customers can expect and display it prominently at the point of service delivery.

- **Equality/Diversity**

Ensure the rights to equal treatment, established by equality legislation, and accommodate diversity, so as to contribute to equality for the groups covered by the equality legislation (under the grounds of gender, marital status, family status, sexual orientation, religious belief, age, disability, race and membership of the Traveller Community).

Identify and work to eliminate barriers to access to services for people experiencing poverty and social exclusion, and for those facing geographic barriers to services.

- **Physical Access**

Provide clean, accessible public offices that ensure privacy, comply with occupational and safety standards and, as part of this, facilitate access for people with disabilities and others with specific needs.

- **Information**

Take a proactive approach in providing information that is clear, timely and accurate, is available at all points of contact and meets the requirements of people with specific needs.

Ensure that the potential offered by information technology is fully availed of and that the information available on Public Service web sites follows the guidelines on web publication.

Continue the drive for simplification of rules, regulations, forms, information leaflets and procedures.

- **Timeliness and Courtesy**

Deliver quality services with courtesy, sensitivity and the minimum delay, fostering a climate of mutual respect between provider and customer.

Give contact names in all communications to ensure ease of ongoing transactions.

- **Official Languages Equality**

Provide quality services through Irish and/or bilingually and inform learners/customers of their right to choose to be dealt with through one or other of the official languages.

- **Complaints**

Maintain a formalised, well-publicised, accessible, transparent and simple-to-use system of appeal/review for learners/customers who are dissatisfied with decisions in relation to services.

Ensure that staff members are recognised as internal customers and that they are properly supported and consulted with regard to service delivery issues.

- **Appeals**

Maintain a formalised, well-publicised, accessible, transparent and simple-to-use system of appeal/review for customers who are dissatisfied with decisions in relation to services.



- **Consultation and Evaluation**

Provide a structured approach to meaningful consultation with, and participation by, the customer in relation to the development, delivery and review of services. Ensure meaningful evaluation of service delivery.

- **Choice**

Provide choice, where feasible, in service delivery including payment methods, location of contact points, opening hours and delivery times. Use available and emerging technologies to ensure maximum access and choice and quality of delivery.

- **Co-ordination**

Foster a co-ordinated and integrated approach to delivery of public services.

- **Internal Customer**

Ensure that employees are recognised as internal customers and that they are properly supported and consulted with regard to service delivery issues.



Appendix 7: Good Practice Guidelines and requirements in relation to:

Circular Letter 0003/2019

To: The Chief Executives of Education and Training Boards

Good Practice Guidelines and requirements in relation to:

- **Contracts for the Provision of Goods and/or Services**
- **Requirement for Department Approval before:**
 - **providing Non-Core Services**
 - **for Legal Awards and Settlements and**
 - **Other Matters.**

The purpose of this Circular is to encompass and update the provisions of Circular 39/2011 and 15/2013, which are hereby deemed rescinded and replaced by these provisions.

Background

1. Rules and regulations governing Department funding of expenditure in ETBs are set out in the annual letter of determination. ETBs are expected to operate in accordance with these rules and regulations.
2. The Education and Training Boards Act, 2013 sets out certain actions which cannot be undertaken without the approval of the Minister for Education (e.g. the acquisition of land, borrowing).
3. ETBs are also required to obtain, in advance, the written approval of the Department before providing a new programme or activity:
 - (a) Which is not one of its core services (i.e. the provision of primary, post-primary, PLC and further education), or
 - (b) Which it considers to be within its core services, or associated core services, but which is not already established and funded by the Department.
4. In addition, Department of Public Expenditure, and Reform Circular 02/16 sets out specific requirements which encompass ICT related expenditure.
5. ETBs should ensure that robust and effective systems and procedures are in place in the ETB concerned to ensure compliance, as appropriate, with the relevant principles, requirements and guidelines of the Public Spending Code.

Proposals arising as a result of a donation

6. Before accepting a donation of property or goods to facilitate the provision of a service, ETB's must also undertake a full evaluation of the proposed service as outlined above.
7. Due consideration must be given to any condition attaching to the proposed donation.



Evaluation of proposals for the provision of goods and/or services

8. Before entering into a contract/agreement for the provision of goods and/or services, any proposal must be evaluated in detail in order to establish:
 - that the proposal is of clear benefit to the ETB;
 - that all expenditure on the proposal will represent value for money;
 - That the third party has the capacity to provide the goods and/or services contracted for;
 - That thorough and robust due diligence is undertaken in relation to the third party prior to entering into a contract.

Once the evaluation has been completed, a memorandum should be prepared to include a summary of, and a conclusion to, the evaluation. The memorandum should be signed by those who undertook the work and approved by the chief executive.

Evaluation of proposals for provision of new non-core services

9. Before seeking approval from the Department, all proposals must be rigorously evaluated by the ETB in detail in order to determine:
 - that the proposal is of clear benefit to the ETB;
 - that all expenditure on the proposal will represent value for money;
 - that revenues arising from the activity will meet all costs (including management, administration/ insurance and maintenance) to be incurred in providing the activity. Costs should comprise the initial, ongoing and long-term costs (pay and non-pay), including any costs due to contractual staffing commitments arising from the proposal.
10. Chief executives are requested to note that the costs of the new activity/programme must include interest foregone on exchequer funding that would otherwise be on deposit. In addition, if the proposal involves a contract with a third party, the ETB must ensure that:
 - the third party has the capacity to provide the goods and/or services contracted for;
 - thorough and robust due diligence is undertaken in relation to the third party's financial resources to complete the contract.

Evaluation of existing non-core services

11. Existing non-core services should be evaluated in a similar fashion to new proposals and communicated to the Board and the Department through the annual service plan.

Submission of proposals to the Department

12. If the evaluation conducted by the ETB concludes that the proposal is of clear benefit to it, that all expenditure on the proposal will represent value for money and that all costs will be met from associated revenues should seek the Department's approval where the cost of implementing the proposal will exceed €10,000. Where, subsequent to the proposal evaluation stage, it becomes clear that a proposal, for which approval had not been sought,



will cost in excess of €10,000, ETBs should seek the Department's approval for the proposal before the additional moneys are spent.

13. This should be done by submitting to the Department a written proposal, to include a summary of the evaluation and its conclusion, and cost projections over the short, medium and long terms. The proposal should be signed by those who undertook the evaluation and approved and signed by the chief executive.
14. Requests for approval should be addressed to the section of the Department responsible for the relevant programme area. For example, if the proposed programme/activity concerns the general and post primary programme requests should be referred to ETB Financial Section. If it concerns the further education programme requests should be referred to Further Education Section or to SOLAS as appropriate.

Procurement

15. As the ultimate owners of, and investors in, State Bodies, including ETBs, citizens and taxpayers have an important and legitimate interest in the achievement of value for money in the State sector. Whether commissioning public services or providing them directly, ETBs have a duty to strive for economy, efficiency, transparency and effectiveness in their expenditure in accordance with best practice in governance as set out in the Code of Practice for the Governance of Education and Training Boards.
16. It is the responsibility of the Board to satisfy itself that the requirements for public procurement are adhered to and to be fully conversant with the current value thresholds for the application of EU and national procurement rules.
17. Competitive tendering should be standard procedure in the procurement process of ETBs. ETB management, and ultimately the Board, should ensure that there is an appropriate focus on good practice in purchasing and that procedures are in place to ensure compliance with procurement policy and guidelines.
18. In this regard, EU Directives and national regulations impose legal obligations on public bodies in regard to advertising and the use of objective tendering procedures for awarding contracts above certain value thresholds. Even in the case of procurement which might not be subject to the full scope of EU Directives, such as certain 'non-priority' services or service concessions, the EU Commission and European Court of Justice have ruled that EU Treaty principles must be observed.
19. The National Public Procurement Policy Framework requires that all non-commercial state bodies, including ETBs, complete a Corporate Procurement Plan. This plan is underpinned by analysis of expenditure on procurement and the procurement and purchasing structures in the organisation. The plan should set practical and strategic aims and objectives for improved procurement outcomes and appropriate measures to achieve these aims should be implemented. The Chairperson should, following a formal resolution of the Board, in the annual report to the Minister for Education affirm adherence to the relevant procurement policy and procedures and the development and implementation of the Corporate Procurement Plan.
20. ETBs must ensure that the Tax Clearance requirements set out in Department of Finance Circular 44/06 (21 December 2006), as regards the payment of grants, subsidies and similar type payments, and Department of Finance Circular 43/06 as regards Public Sector Contracts, are fully adhered to.
21. Information on procurement policy and general guidance on procurement matters is published by the Office of Government Procurement. This can be viewed or downloaded from the website <https://ogp.gov.ie/>



Borrowing and Leasing

22. Chief executives are reminded that that all borrowing, including leasing arrangements, must be approved in advance by the Board and the Minister for Education.

Legal Awards and Settlements

23. **All legal settlements will require the prior approval of the Department of Education, except where in respect of claims brought against the ETB:**

- (i) Court Awards against the ETB and costs arising from such court awards, provided that in defending the claim on its merits with appropriate professional legal advice, the ETB satisfies itself in formulating its initial defence that the claim does not have wider public service implications and consults with the appropriate Government Department/s and Public bodies for whom the claim might have implications in order to protect the wider public interest.
- (ii) Out of court settlements costing less than €50,000 where:
- The settlement does not exceed the plaintiff's claim;
 - The ETB also satisfies itself that there is no wider implication for the public service (as in the case of court awards);
 - The ETB obtains appropriate professional legal advice that there is a strong probability, based on the facts of the case and the evidence, that the plaintiff's claim could succeed if considered by the Court; and
 - Settlement of the claim is fair and reasonable and is proper charge against the relevant funding stream in ETB.

24. Costs paid to legal firms for general legal advice do not require the prior approval of the Department but these costs must be disclosed to the Department's ETB Financial and Administrative Personnel Section as part of the ETBs annual disclosure of consultancy costs.

Losses and Write-Offs

25. All irregularities, including losses and incidents of fraud must be reported promptly to the Department and to the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General.
26. Delegated sanction in respect of write-offs and losses of public funds, suspense balances, etc., and for the disposal of property applies only up to the limit of €10,000 subject to compliance with the provisions of C.77-11 of Public Financial Procedures and the following conditions:
- All reasonable efforts have been made to recover the losses/debts;
 - Effective system, controls and cost checks are in place to limit the -ETB's exposure to such losses; and
 - Notification to the Department's ETB Financial and Administrative Personnel Section of any case, irrespective of amount which involves an important question of principle, raises doubt about the effectiveness of existing systems or contains lessons which may be of wider interest.



Appropriate Funding Source

27. ETBs are reminded that funds must only be used by the ETB for the purposes for which they were provided. For example, the conditions attaching to the expenditure of ordinary non-pay funding are set out in the annual letter of determination, as are the Minister's expectations regarding the prioritisation of services by an ETB. In particular, ETBs should not use ordinary non-pay funding for IT research and development projects to develop new teaching methods, technologies, FET or capital expenditure to meet the costs of self-financing projects (including outdoor education centres) or other areas of expenditure not in the schools & head office programme.
28. If an ETB is considering expenditure on IT research and development, to develop "cutting edge" IT classroom-teaching tools or other such innovative IT projects it must, in addition to the steps set out at 1 above, ensure itself that it has the capacity to fully evaluate the proposal from a technical perspective. It must also obtain the approval of the Department in advance of entering into any commitment in this regard.
29. Chief Executives should be aware that the PDST Technology in Education (PDST-TIE) may provide advice and assistance to schools and ETBs on all aspects of the integration of ICT into teaching and learning. The PDST-TIE may be in a position to offer a view as to whether an innovative ICT project has merit or whether the proposed project fits with programmes such as the ICT in Schools initiative and the [Digital Strategy for Schools 2015-2020](#).

Scope

30. In addition to programmes/activities to be funded by the Department, this Circular applies to programmes/activities that are to be funded by a body other than the Department, to be self-funded or where they arise from donations.

Circulation and Queries

31. Please ensure that copies of this Circular are provided to all members of the Board of Management/Education and Training Boards and its contents are brought to the attention of all affected staff in your employment including those on leave of absence.
32. This Circular can be accessed on the Department's website under <https://www.education.ie/en/Circulars-and-Forms/>
33. Enquiries regarding this Circular should be e-mailed to financialetb@education.gov.ie.

Martina Mannion
Principal Officer
ETB Financial/Administrative Personnel

29 January 2019



Appendix 8: Framework for a Travel Policy for ETBs

Introduction

Each ETB should develop its own travel policy which should adhere to this Framework and contain each of the elements set out below.

In matters of official travel and subsistence, ETBs should adhere to public service procedures as set out from time to time in guidance issued by the Department of Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform either communicated directly or via the Department of Education, as appropriate.

The Board should satisfy itself that the principles of its travel policy are adhered to and that the internal audit process is effective in ensuring that the ETB is fully complying with the policy.

ETBs should review and update, where necessary, their policies, procedures and practice in relation to expense claims, to ensure that all necessary controls and checks are in place to prevent as far as practicable the possibility of duplicate or otherwise unwarranted claims being paid. This includes ensuring that all appropriate measures are in place to confirm that travel and subsistence is not paid in circumstances where a claim has been made to (or will be made to), or any amount is paid by (or will be paid by), another entity in connection with the matters which are the subject of a claim to the ETB.

Board members should be advised of the details of the policy applying.

Intent and Scope

The purpose of the Travel Policy should be to ensure that the best value for money is obtained in respect of each official trip undertaken, consistent with the requirements of official business. Alternatives to frequent travel, such as online meetings/installation of video conferencing facilities, should also be benchmarked.

Travel Policy Template

(Name of ETB) will adhere to public service procedures as set out from time to time in guidance issued by the Department of Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform, either communicated directly or via the Department of Education, as appropriate.

Purpose

(Name of ETB) will only pay travel and subsistence costs in relation to activities/ events etc which have a clear educational content and are of benefit to the ETB. Priority will be given to the payment of expenses associated with statutory meetings, the essential travel of teachers, tutors or other education professionals in connection with delivery of courses and the delivery of adult education services.

Travel and subsistence is not paid in circumstances where a claim has been made to (or will be made to), or any amount is paid by (or will be paid by), another entity in connection with the matters which are the subject of a claim to the ETB.

Expenses to members

Expenses will be made to members of the Board in accordance with the provisions of the Education and Training Boards Act 2013, any other relevant legislation and the directions of the Minister for Education, the Minister for Finance or the Minister for Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform.



Funding Allocation

Expenditure on travel and subsistence in excess of the funding allocation determined for the schools and head office programme as set out in the appendix to the annual letter of determination to the ETB, will not be incurred without the prior approval of the Department of Education. Similarly, ETBs should have regard to any other limits set for other funding streams from the relevant authorities.

(Name of ETB) will put appropriate procedures in place to monitor, report and enforce the relevant rules and requirements.

Domestic Travel

- Maximum use to be made of public transportation options for official travel; the use of taxi services should be rationalised as much as possible.

Air Travel

- A statement of the practice to be followed e.g. the criteria to be applied in choosing either restricted internet fares or fully flexible economy class fares, where this approach is cost-effective, overall;
- Outline of the exceptional circumstances in which more expensive Business Class options may be considered (the use of premium rates can rarely be justified);
- Frequent flyer points should be not allowed to influence decisions taken in relation to the carriers used for official business.

Official Entertainment:

Department of Finance Circular 25/2000: should be adhered to in relation to entertainment allowances.



Appendix 9 (a): Framework for a Code of Conduct for Members of an ETB

Each ETB should develop its own Code of Conduct for members of the ETB which should adhere to this framework and contain each of the elements set out below.

The Code should be prepared via a participative approach and should be approved by the Board, taking into account the implications of the Ethics in Public Office Act, 1995 and the Standards in Public Office Act, 2001.

1. Introduction

(Name of ETB) has developed this Code of Conduct for Members of the Board. The Code takes account of the implications of the Ethics of Public Office Act, 1995 and the Standards in Public Office Act 2001.

2. Intent

The purpose of the Code is to provide guidance to the Chairperson and members of (Name of ETB) in performing their duties.

3. Objectives

The objectives of the Code are:

- To set out an agreed set of ethical principles;
- To promote the highest legal, management and ethical standards in all the activities of (Name of ETB);
- To promote compliance with good current management practice in all the activities of (Name of ETB).
- To promote and maintain confidence and trust, and
- To prevent the development or acceptance of unethical practices

4. General Principles

It is the policy of (Name of ETB) to maintain a high reputation for ethical behaviour and fair dealing in the conduct of its business.

It is not possible to provide for every situation in the Code of Conduct. If there is doubt about the probity of any particular situation, a member must consult the Chairperson of the Board.

5. Availability of the Code

(Name of ETB) will:

- make available this Code of Conduct, and a policy document on disclosure of interests, to all members of the Board and will make all members aware of its importance and availability.
- ensure that all members of the Board acknowledge receipt and understanding its contents;
- provide practical guidance and direction as required on such areas as gifts and entertainment and on other ethical considerations, which arise routinely.

6. Review

(Name of ETB) will review this Code of Conduct as appropriate. Any proposed revisions to this Code must be considered and approved at a meeting of the Board.



7. Breaches of the Code

Breaches of the Code of Conduct will be notified to the Chairperson and to the Comptroller and Auditor General, and may be notified to the Minister for Education with the annual accounts and report.

8. Fundamental Principles

The members of the Board are required to observe the following fundamental principles, as set out under the following headings:

- (a) Integrity;
- (b) Information;
- (c) Obligations;
- (d) Loyalty;
- (e) Fairness;
- (f) Consideration for Work/External Environment.

(a) Integrity

Members of the Board will;

- disclose outside employment/business or other interests which objectively would be considered to be in conflict or in potential conflict with the business of the ETB;
- avoid the acceptance of further employment where the potential for conflict of interest arises during a reasonable period of time after a person has ceased to be member of the Board;
- refrain from giving or receiving corporate gifts, hospitality, preferential treatment or benefits which might affect or appear to affect the ability of the donor or the recipient to make independent judgement on business transactions;
- collaborate vigorously, energetically, ethically and honestly with other educational institutions, commercial and other providers of research and advisory services;
- claim expenses only as appropriate to business needs and in accordance with good practice in the public sector generally;
- ensure that the ETB engages consultancy and other services in accordance with public policy guidelines;
- satisfy themselves that the accounts/reports accurately reflect the Board's performance and are not misleading or designed to be misleading;
- avoid the use of the ETB's resources or time for personal gain, for the benefit of persons/organisations unconnected with the ETB or its activities;
- ensure that the ETB is committed to acquiring information or business secrets by proper means only.

(b) Information

Members of the Board will;

- ensure that the Board is committed to providing access to general information relating to its activities in a way that is open and enhances its accountability to the general public;
- respect the confidentiality of sensitive information held by (Name of ETB), having regard to paragraph 13 of Schedule 3 of the Education and Training Boards Act 2013. Sensitive information would constitute material such as;
 - Personal information;
 - Information received in confidence by (Name of ETB);



- Any commercially sensitive information or other information sensitive to the reputation of (Name of ETB);
 - Any other material, release of which might constitute an unlawful or unethical act.
-
- ensure that the ETB observes appropriate prior consultation procedures with third parties where, exceptionally, if it is proposed to release sensitive information in the public interest;
 - ensure that the ETB complies with all relevant statutory provisions (e.g., Data Protection and Freedom of Information legislation);
 - observe the strictest confidentiality in relation to all discussions and decisions taken at in-camera meetings of the Board and in the ETB;
 - continue to observe the strictest confidentiality with regard to sensitive information and to discussions and decisions taken at meetings of the Board and in the ETB when Board membership has ended.

(c) Obligations

Members of the Board will;

- fulfil all regulatory and statutory obligations imposed on the ETB by the Education and Training Boards Act 2013 and other relevant legislation;
- ensure that controls are in place to prevent fraud and to ensure compliance with prescribed procedures in relation to levels of authority for sanctioning any relevant expenditure including expenses for business travel;
- make every reasonable effort to attend all Board meetings;
- co-operate with internal audit in the internal audit process.
- ensure conformity with procedures laid down by the Board in relation to conflict of interest situations. This includes acceptance of positions and/or engagement by a State body that may give rise to the potential for conflicts of interest and to confidentiality concerns. The Board will also ensure that any procedures that it may put in place in this regard are monitored and enforced;
- acknowledge the duty to conform to highest standards of ethics.

(d) Loyalty

Members of the Board will acknowledge the responsibility to be loyal to the ETB and to be fully committed to all its activities while mindful that the ETB itself must at all times take into account the interests of its students and funders, including taxpayers, and its duty to conform to ethical standards.

(e) Fairness

Members of the Board will:

- ensure that the ETB is committed to complying with employment equality and equal status legislation;
- ensure that the ETB is committed to fairness in all business dealings;
- ensure that the ETB values its students, staff, suppliers and customers, and treats all its students, staff, suppliers and customers equally.

(f) Work/External Environment

Members of the Board will:

- Promote the development of a culture of 'speaking up' whereby workers can raise concerns regarding serious wrongdoing in the workplace without fear of reprisal;



- Place the highest priority on promoting and preserving the health and safety of the ETB's staff and students;
- ensure that community concerns are fully considered in its activities and operations;
- minimise any detrimental impact of the ETB's operations on the environment.



Appendix 9(b): Template for a Code of Conduct for Staff Members of an ETB

Each ETB should develop its own Code of Conduct for staff members of the ETB which should adhere to this framework and contain each of the elements set out below.

The Code should be prepared via a participative approach, taking into account the implications of the Ethics in Public Office Act, 1995 and the Standards in Public Office Act, 2001.

The fundamental principles should apply to all categories of staff in an ETB. However, certain of the specific provisions of the framework may not be applicable to all categories of staff in an ETB. This should be taken into consideration and necessary adjustments made to the Code.

1. Introduction

(Name of ETB) has developed this Code of Conduct for ETB Staff. This Code of Conduct takes account of the implications of the Ethics of Public Office Act, 1995 and the Standards in Public Office Act 2001.

2. Intent

The purpose of the Code is to provide guidance to the staff of the (Name of ETB) in performing their duties.

3. Objectives

The objectives of the Code are:

- To set out an agreed set of ethical principles;
- To promote and maintain confidence and trust in the staff of (Name of ETB);
- To promote the development and acceptance of ethical practices;
- To promote the highest legal, management and ethical standards in all the activities of (Name of ETB);
- To promote compliance with good current management practice in all the activities of (Name of ETB).

4. General Principles

It is the policy of (Name of ETB) to maintain a high reputation for ethical behaviour and fair dealing in the conduct of its business.

It is not possible to provide for every situation in the Code of Ethics. If the Chief Executive is concerned about the probity of any particular situation, he/ she must consult the Chairperson of the Board. A member of staff, other than the Chief Executive, who is concerned about the probity of any particular situation must consult the Chief Executive or Chief HR Officer.

5. Availability of the Code

(Name of ETB) will:

- make available this Code of Conduct, and a policy document on disclosure of interests, to all members of staff of the ETB and will make all members of staff aware of its importance and availability;
- Ensure that each staff member acknowledges the receipt and understanding of same
- provide practical guidance and direction as required on such areas as gifts and entertainment and on other ethical considerations, which arise routinely.



6. Review

(Name of ETB) will review this Code of Conduct as appropriate. Any proposed revisions to this Code must be considered and approved at a meeting of the Board.

7. Breaches of the Code

Breaches of the Code of Conduct will be dealt with by the Chief Executive or by a delegated officer as appropriate. A breach of the code by the Chief Executive will be dealt with by the Chairperson of the Board. Breaches of the Code of Conduct will also be notified to the Chairperson and to the Comptroller and Auditor General, and may be notified to the Minister for Education with the annual accounts and report. The ETB's disciplinary procedures may be invoked, if appropriate.

8. Fundamental Principles

Members of staff and of the ETB are required to observe the following fundamental principles, as set out under the following headings:

- (a) Integrity;
- (b) Information;
- (c) Obligations;
- (d) Loyalty;
- (e) Fairness;
- (f) Consideration for Work/External Environment.

(a) Integrity

Members of staff of the ETB will;

- disclose outside employment/business or other interests which objectively would be considered to be in conflict or in potential conflict with the business of the ETB;
- not be involved in outside employment/business or other interests in conflict or in potential conflict with the business of the ETB;
- avoid the acceptance of further employment where the potential for conflict of interest arises during a reasonable period of time after a person has ceased to be a member of staff of the ETB;
- refrain from giving or receiving corporate gifts, hospitality, preferential treatment or benefits which might affect or appear to affect the ability of the donor or the recipient to make independent judgement on business transactions;
- collaborate vigorously, energetically, ethically and honestly with other educational institutions, commercial and other providers of research and advisory services;
- conduct purchasing activities of goods/services in accordance with public policy, good business practice, and the ETB's purchasing regulations ;
- claim expenses only as appropriate to business needs and in accordance with good practice in the public sector generally;
- engage consultancy and other services in accordance with public policy guidelines;
- ensure that the ETB's accounts/reports accurately reflect its performance and are not misleading or designed to be misleading;
- avoid the use of the ETB's resources or time for personal gain, for the benefit of persons/organisations unconnected with the institutions or its activities;
- acquire information or business secrets by proper means only.



(b) Information

Members of staff of the ETB will;

- provide access to general information relating to its activities in a way that is open and enhances its accountability to the general public;
- respect the confidentiality of sensitive information held by the ETB), having regard to paragraph 13 of Schedule 3 of the Education and Training Boards Act 2013. Sensitive information would constitute material such as:
 - Personal information;
 - Information received in confidence by (Name of ETB);
 - Any commercially sensitive information or other information sensitive to the reputation of (Name of ETB);
 - Any other material, release of which might constitute an unlawful or unethical act.
- observe appropriate prior consultation procedures with third parties where, exceptionally, it is proposed to release sensitive information in the public interest;
- comply with all relevant statutory provisions (e.g. Data Protection and Freedom of Information legislation);
- observe the strictest confidentiality in relation to all discussions and decisions taken at meetings of the Board and in the ETB.
- continue to observe the strictest confidentiality with regard to sensitive information and to discussions and decisions taken at meetings of the Board and in the ETB when employment has ended.

(c) Obligations

Members of staff of the ETB will;

- fulfil all regulatory and statutory obligations imposed on (Name of ETB) by the Education and Training Boards Act 2013 and other relevant legislation;
- comply with required tendering and purchasing procedures, as well as complying with prescribed levels of authority for sanctioning any relevant expenditure;
- ensure controls are in place to prevent fraud and to ensure compliance with prescribed procedures in relation to levels of authority for sanctioning any relevant expenditure including expenses for business travel;
- co-operate with internal audit in the internal audit process.
- conform with procedures laid down by the Board in relation to conflict of interest situations and to confidentiality concerns.
- acknowledge the duty to conform to highest standards of ethics.

(d) Loyalty

- Members of staff of the ETB will acknowledge the responsibility to be loyal to the ETB and to be fully committed to all its activities while mindful that the ETB they must at all times take into account the interests of its students and funders, including tax payers.

(e) Fairness

Members of staff of the ETB will;

- comply with employment equality and equal status legislation;
- commit to fairness in all business dealings;
- value the ETB's students, staff, suppliers and customers, and treat all its students, staff, suppliers and customers equally.



(f) Work/External Environment

Members of staff of the ETB will;

- Promote the development of a culture of 'speaking up' whereby workers can raise concerns regarding serious wrongdoing in the workplace without fear of reprisal;
- place the highest priority on promoting and preserving the health and safety of its staff and students;
- ensure that community concerns are fully considered in the ETB's activities and operations;
- minimise any detrimental impact of the ETB's operations on the environment.



Appendix 10: Template Charter for Internal Audit

Policy

The Board of (Name of ETB) authorises and supports the internal audit unit, which is the Internal Audit Unit- Education and Training Boards (IAU-ETBs).

Internal Audit

Internal audit evaluates the integrity of all financial and operational performance indicators, including regulatory compliance, and gives an independent opinion to the Board through the Audit and Risk Committee, on the adequacy and effectiveness of the whole system of internal controls and assurance within the organisation, and the extent to which the Audit and Risk Committee, and subsequently the Board, may rely on these.

Internal auditing is an independent and objective assurance and consulting activity that is guided by a philosophy of adding value to improve the operations of the ETB. It assists [insert name of ETB] in accomplishing its objectives by bringing a systematic and disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of the organisation's governance, risk management and internal control.

In this context, internal control comprises not only internal check and internal audit, but the entire system of controls, financial and otherwise, including risk management and corporate governance, which have been established by management to:

- ensure the ETB meets its statutory functions under section 10 of the Education and Training Boards Act 2013;
- operate the ETB in accordance with the Board's risk appetite;
- ensure compliance with relevant legislation and funding obligations;
- safeguard the assets;
- secure the integrity of transactions;
- secure as far as possible the accuracy and reliability of the records.

Internal audit also provides an ancillary consulting activity which adds value and improves the organisation's operation. Essentially, the consulting activity consists of the communication to executive management by the internal auditor of the weaknesses of the existing systems, potential outcomes and recommended improvements.

Internal audit is not an extension of, or substitute for, executive management, who remain fully responsible for having appropriate and adequate internal controls.

The responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud or error rests with both those charged with governance of the ETB and ETB executive management; this responsibility does not lie with the IAU-ETBs.

However, in recording, evaluating and testing the systems the internal auditor will consider the possibility of fraud or error occurring. Where an internal auditor uncovers actual or suspected fraud or error he/she should probe this to the fullest extent appropriate to the internal audit role.

Purpose of Internal Audit

The primary purpose of internal audit in the ETB sector is to provide assurance to the Board through the Audit and Risk Committee that the system of internal control as implemented by executive management is adequate and operating effectively.



Authority

The internal audit activity, with strict accountability for confidentiality and safeguarding records and information, is authorised full, free, and unrestricted access to any and all of [insert name of ETB] records, physical properties, and personnel pertinent to carrying out any engagement. All employees are requested to assist the internal audit activity in fulfilling its roles and responsibilities. The internal audit activity will also have free and unrestricted access to the Board.

Independence and Objectivity

The internal audit activity will remain free from interference by any element in the organisation, including matters of audit selection, scope, procedures, frequency, timing, or report content to permit maintenance of a necessary independent attitude. Internal auditors will have no direct operational responsibility or authority over any of the activities audited. Accordingly, they will not implement internal controls, develop procedures, install systems, prepare records, or engage in any other activity that may impair the internal auditor's judgment.

Internal auditors will exhibit the highest level of professional objectivity in gathering, evaluating, and communicating information about the activity or process being examined. Internal auditors will make a balanced assessment of all the relevant circumstances and not be unduly influenced by their own interests or by others in forming judgments.

The head of internal audit will confirm to the Board, at least annually, the organisational independence of the internal audit activity.

Organisation

The head of internal audit will report functionally to the Board through the Audit and Risk Committee and communicate administratively (i.e., day to day operations) to the Chief Executive of Cavan and Monaghan ETB.

Responsibilities of the internal audit function

The internal auditor should carry out such work as he/she considers necessary to enable him/her to report to the Board through the Audit and Risk Committee that in his/her opinion the ETB's system of internal control, in the area audited, is adequate and operates effectively.

The work necessary to discharge this responsibility will involve;

- Detailing an ETB's purposes, activities and facilities;
- Ascertaining and evaluating the risk appetite approved by the Board;
- Recording and assessing an ETB's operating procedures and recording methods;
- Recording and evaluating the internal controls, including risk management and corporate governance procedures;
- Drawing conclusions from and extrapolating the results of tests of controls and substantive procedures within the audited area;
- Determining whether the controls operating are consistent with the approved risk appetite;
- Reporting to the Audit and Risk Committee, outlining the result of the audit conducted, detailing recommendations made and management replies to same;
- Providing to the Audit and Risk Committee, and subsequently the Board, an overall conclusion on the adequacy of an ETB's control systems in the audited area;
- Following up the implementation by management of agreed recommendations, on a timely basis.
- Reporting periodically on the internal audit activity's purpose, authority, responsibility, and performance relative to its plan.



Internal audit is not an extension of, or substitute for, executive management, who remain fully responsible for operating appropriate and adequate internal controls.

Accordingly, executive management are solely responsible for;

- Developing or implementing control systems in an ETB;
- Rectifying any weaknesses identified in its audits.

Terms of Reference

The terms of reference for the Internal Audit Unit-Education and Training Boards (IAU-ETBs) as set out in Appendix 14 of this Code are the terms of reference of the internal audit unit of the ETB.

Scope and independence of the internal audit function

- (a) The scope of internal audit extends to all activities carried on by the ETB regardless of how these are funded or regulated.
- (b) The IAU-ETBs does not have any role in the executive management of an ETB nor is it a substitute for management. It is free from any operational duties in an ETB.
- (c) The IAU-ETBs will carry out its duties in an independent and objective manner and will have procedures in place to demonstrate same.

In undertaking its function, the IAU-ETBs will remain independent of the ETB, the Chief Executive, the Department of Education and the Internal Audit Unit-Education and Training Boards (IAU-ETBs) Oversight and Advisory Committee (which was formerly known as the IAU-ETBs Steering Committee).

Internal Audit Plan

Annually, the Director of internal audit will submit to the Internal Audit Unit-Education and Training Boards (IAU-ETBs) Oversight and Advisory Committee an internal audit plan for review and approval. The internal audit plan will consist of a work schedule as well as budget and resource requirements for the next calendar year. The Director of IAU-ETBs will communicate the impact of resource limitations and significant interim changes to the Oversight and Advisory Committee

The internal audit plan will be developed based on a prioritisation of the audit universe using a risk-based methodology, including input of individual ETB Boards and Audit and Risk Committees, ETB Executive Management and the Oversight and Advisory Committee. The Director of internal audit will review and adjust the plan with the approval of the Oversight and Advisory Committee, as necessary, in response to changes in the sector's operational risks, operations, programs, systems, and controls.

Reporting Procedures

(a) Reports specific to ETBs

- (i) The IAU-ETBs will issue two reports specific to an ETB at the conclusion of each audit; a *Findings and Recommendations Report* and an *Opinion Report*.

The *Findings and Recommendations Report* will detail the audit work performed and the recommendations made.

The *Opinion Report*, which provides an overall conclusion on the results of the internal audit, will outline the:



- Area or programme audited;
- Audit method;
- Respective responsibilities of the auditor and executive management;
- Opinion as to the adequacy and effectiveness of internal control.
- Both reports, once finalised, will be sent directly and simultaneously, under separate cover, to the Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee and the Chief Executive.

(ii) The Chief Executive will provide the Department, and SOLAS regarding audits of SOLAS-funded programmes, with a copy of the Opinion Report within three weeks of receipt. Where in that Opinion Report the internal auditor expresses an opinion that internal controls are inadequate (i.e. deficient, not operating or both), the Chief Executive will, at the same time, provide the Department, and SOLAS regarding audits of SOLAS-funded programmes, with a copy of the relevant Findings and Recommendations Report.

In all other cases, the Chief Executive will provide the Department, and SOLAS regarding audits of SOLAS-funded programmes, with a copy of the related Findings and Recommendations Report within three months of receipt or earlier if requested by the Department.

In the event that losses have occurred, all such losses will be communicated to the Department by the Chief Executive in accordance with Circular 3/2019 (or any subsequent relevant circular) together with a full explanation and confirmation that internal control issues identified have or will be addressed from a stated date.

(b) General Report to Executive Management

The IAU-ETBs will produce “general” reports (also referred to as “sectoral” reports) on audit findings in the sector. Such reports will be sent to the Chief Executive of each ETB, in order to assist executive management to identify potential deficiencies and implement necessary improvements to the system of internal control.

Each general report will also be provided by the IAU-ETBs to the Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee of each ETB, the Department of Education, SOLAS where the report concerns a programme funded by SOLAS, and to the IAU-ETBs Oversight and Advisory Committee.

Quality Assurance and Improvement Programme

The IAU-ETBs will maintain a quality assurance and improvement program that covers all aspects of the internal audit activity.

External review of the IAU-ETBs should be conducted at least once every five years by a qualified, independent reviewer or review team from outside the organisation. The review will be undertaken by reference to the IAU-ETBs terms of reference.

The Internal Audit Unit-Education and Training Boards (IAU-ETBs) Oversight and Advisory Committee will, subject to the approval of the Department of Education, ensure the selection of a suitable independent reviewer/ review team having regard to their independence, including any potential conflict of interest.

The Department of Education or the Oversight and Advisory Committee, with the approval of the Department, may ask for the IAU-ETBs’ audit file for any ETB for any year to be externally reviewed. In such circumstances, the external reviewer would be obliged to review the file on a confidential basis.



The Director of internal audit will communicate to senior management and the Board on the internal audit activity's quality assurance and improvement program, including results of ongoing internal assessments and external assessments conducted at least every five years.

Internal Audit Activity Charter

Approved this _____ day of _____, _____.

Head of Internal Audit

Chairperson of the Board /
Audit and Risk Committee

Chief Executive Officer



Appendix 11: Terms of Reference for the Audit and Risk Committee

The Board will establish and maintain an Audit and Risk Committee in accordance with the provisions of Section 45 of the Education and Training Boards Act 2013. As a Committee of the Board, this Committee will support the Board in its responsibilities for internal control comprising corporate governance, risk management, internal audit and financial/non-financial controls and by reviewing the comprehensiveness of assurances in meeting the Board's assurance needs and reviewing the reliability and integrity of these assurances.

It should be noted that a number of the functions usually carried out by Audit and Risk committees are, in the ETB Sector, carried out by the Finance Committee which must also be established by the Board in accordance with the provisions of Section 45 of the Education and Training Boards Act 2013.

The Board is ultimately responsible for ensuring that the Chief Executive has instituted an adequate and appropriate system of internal control, including risk management and corporate governance, in the ETB.

In the performance of its role, the Audit and Risk Committee shall have the assistance of executive management, internal audit (IAU-ETBs) and external audit (Comptroller and Auditor General).

Membership

- The Audit and Risk Committee should have 6 to 8 members.
- The Board will appoint the Audit and Risk Committee members and nominate the Chairperson. The Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee will not be a member of the Board.
- The members of the Audit and Risk Committee are:
 - Board members (a maximum of three): *[list those who are appointed to the Audit and Risk Committee]*;
 - independent external members: *[list those who are appointed to the Audit and Risk Committee; (in all cases indicate the date of appointment and when the appointment is due to end / become eligible for renewal)]*;
 - the Audit and Risk Committee will be chaired by *[name]*;
- The Chief Executive will make the necessary arrangements for the administrative support requirements of the Audit and Risk Committee. The Audit and Risk Committee will be provided with this function by *[name/s]*.

Reporting

- The Audit and Risk Committee will formally report in writing to the Board not less than 4 times in each year (Section 45, Education and Training Boards Act 2013).
- The Audit and Risk Committee will provide a report for the year, timed to support finalisation of the ETB's financial statements and annual report summarising (1) the result of internal audit reports (2) management representations received (3) the internal audit register outlining the history of internal audit.
- The Audit and Risk Committee will provide a report on the self-evaluation of the Committee.

Responsibilities

The main responsibility of the Audit and Risk Committee is to advise the Board on the ETB's system of internal control operated effectively during the reporting period and that the system of internal reporting gives early warning of internal control failures and emerging risks. The Committee will report to the Board in relation to Internal Control.



The Audit and Risk Committee carries out this responsibility by examining and considering available internal audit reports and by reporting to the Board whether the Chief Executive is, in the internal auditor's opinion, operating adequate and appropriate systems of internal control in the areas audited.

The Audit and Risk Committee will advise the Board on:

- the strategic processes for risk, internal control and governance;
- the management's letter of representation to the external auditors;
- the planned activity and results of both internal and external audit;
- adequacy of management response to issues identified by audit activity, including external audit's management letter of representation;
- assurances relating to the management of risk and corporate governance requirements for the ETB;
- anti-fraud policies, protected disclosure processes, and arrangements for special investigations; and
- the Audit and Risk Committee will also periodically review its own effectiveness and report the results of its review to the Board.

Procedures and Work Programme

Having regard to the national arrangements for internal audit for the ETB sector, and the availability of internal audit reports, the Audit and Risk Committee's work programme should include:

- (i) **Internal Audit:** Monitoring and reviewing the effectiveness of the ETB's internal audit activities
- (ii) **Scope of Work:** The Audit and Risk Committee should consider the scope of the IAU-ETBs' work and consider whether the available resources and access to people and information allow the Unit to address significant risks within the organisation.
- (iii) **Audit Plan:** The Audit and Risk Committee should contribute to the development of the audit programme of the IAU-ETBs as required, making suggestions regarding risk and problem areas the audit plan should address. The Audit and Risk Committee should also receive regular progress reports from the IAU-ETBs
- (iv) **External Auditor:** The Audit and Risk Committee should review Management Letters and Letter of Representations and should be given sight of the organisational responses to the external auditor Management Letters and reports.
- (v) **Views of External Auditor:** The Audit and Risk Committee should request the views of the external auditor on the work and effectiveness of the Audit and Risk Committee. The Audit and Risk Committee should engage with the external auditor at least annually without executive personnel being present to ensure that there are no unresolved issues of concern and should make the external auditors aware of the corporate governance issues outlined in this Code with which the ETB is required to comply.
- (vi) **Co-operation between the External Auditor and Internal Audit Unit:** The Audit and Risk Committee should encourage co-operation between the external auditor and the internal audit unit and receive confirmation from the external auditor and the IAU-ETBs of the effectiveness of their working relationship. This involves a sharing of audit plans to prevent duplication of effort and Internal Audit Unit should provide the external auditor with copies of all completed IAU-ETBs' reports.



(vii) The Committee should also consider:

- the effectiveness and adequacy of the ETB's anti-fraud, anti-corruption and protected disclosure policies and staff awareness of them;
- whether financial control, including the delegation structure, enables the organisation to achieve its objectives on a value for money basis; and
- whether the procedures for investment appraisal are fit for purpose and comply with good practice including the principles and relevant requirements of the Department of Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform Public Spending Code.

(viii) Statement on Internal Control: The Committee should also satisfy itself that the ETB's system of internal control operated effectively during the reporting period and that the system of internal reporting gives early warning of internal control failures and emerging risks. The Committee will report to the Board in relation to Internal Control.

As early as possible in each year, and before the Finance Committee considers the annual accounts, the Audit and Risk Committee will carry out a review of internal controls for the previous year by undertaking the work outlined below, and by reviewing the minute books of the Board, the Audit and Risk Committee and the Finance Committee and other relevant factors, to ensure there are no inconsistencies in these with any assessment of internal control provided to the Audit and Risk Committee in Internal Audit reports and management representations. The IAU-ETBs may be able to assist the Audit and Risk Committee in carrying out this review.

The Audit and Risk Committee will examine and consider available internal audit reports and report to the Board whether the Chief Executive is, in the internal auditor's opinion, operating adequate and appropriate systems of internal control in the areas audited.

Where the internal auditor states that in his/her opinion there is inadequate internal control in the area audited, the Audit and Risk Committee should thoroughly understand the possible risks, for presentation to the main Board. This may necessitate meeting the internal auditor to determine the meaning and significance of the situation.

The Audit and Risk Committee may liaise with internal audit on any matter relating to areas audited previously by internal audit. It should do so where, from subsequent events/disclosures, it appears to the Audit and Risk Committee that adequate and appropriate systems of internal control are not operating, so that it has a clear understanding of the situation.

In relation to areas not recently audited, the Audit and Risk Committee will consider internal and external audit reports and obtain confirmation from the Chief Executive that the system of internal control that operated in previous years has operated in the current year, as amended by any recommendations included in previous audit reports. The Audit and Risk Committee will form an opinion as to the validity of this assurance in the light of all relevant factors, including that the operation of these internal controls has not been confirmed by internal audit.

When undertaking this work, the Audit and Risk Committee should consider all relevant concerns, which could include:

- the outcome of an investigation of a specific item;
- the outcome of a Revenue audit;
- the outcome of a legal action against the ETB;
- incidents of fraud;
- whether the accounts in the previous 5 years had to be resigned.



Rights

The Audit and Risk Committee may:

- view all relevant reports prepared for or by the IAU-ETBs or other bodies;
- query any matters within the scope of its terms of reference;
- recommend that the Board appoint (subject to maximum number of members) additional members to provide specialist skills, knowledge and experience; and
- procure specialist ad-hoc advice at the reasonable expense of the ETB, subject to budgets agreed by the Board and relevant funders or invite persons with relevant expertise who are not Members of the Board to attend Audit and Risk Committee meetings.

Access

The Director of the IAU-ETBs and the representative of the Comptroller and Auditor General will have free and confidential access to the Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee.

Meetings

- The Audit and Risk Committee will meet at least four times a year. The Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee may convene additional meetings, as deemed necessary;
- A minimum of three members of the Audit and Risk Committee, at least one of whom is not a member of the Board, will be present for the meeting to be deemed quorate.
- The agenda for an Audit and Risk Committee meeting shall be set by the chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee.
- Only Audit and Risk Committee members are entitled to be present at a meeting of the Audit and Risk Committee. As the business of the Audit and Risk Committee requires, the Chief Executive, the Director of OSD and the Finance Officer (for example) should attend for specific meetings or agenda items at the Committee's request;
- The Audit and Risk Committee may ask any other officials of the ETB to attend to assist it with its discussions on any particular matter;
- The Finance Committee may be represented by one of its members at a meeting of the Audit and Risk Committee provided the Chairpersons of both committees are agreed that attendance at such meeting would be of benefit to the work of either or both of the committees concerned;
- The Audit and Risk Committee should request the internal auditors or external auditors (Comptroller and Auditor General) to attend as necessary.
- the Audit and Risk Committee may ask any or all of those who are in attendance but who are not members to withdraw to facilitate open and frank discussion of particular matters;
- the Board may ask the Audit and Risk Committee to convene further meetings to discuss particular issues on which they seek the Committee's advice
- All Audit and Risk Committee members are expected to attend each meeting.
- In the event of the chairperson not being in attendance at a quorate meeting of the Audit and Risk Committee, a member of the Committee who is not a member of the Board must act as Chairperson of Audit and Risk Committee for that meeting.

Information Requirements

For each meeting the Audit and Risk Committee will be provided (well ahead of the meeting) with:

- a report summarising any significant changes to the ETB's strategic risks and a copy of the strategic/corporate Risk Register;
- a progress report on Internal Audit summarising:
- work performed (and a comparison with work planned);
- a copy of the most recent internal audit report
- key issues emerging from the work of internal audit;



- management response to audit recommendations;
- Any changes to the agreed internal audit plan as notified by the IAU-ETBs
- any resourcing issues affecting the delivery of the objectives of internal audit.
- a progress report (written/verbal) from the Comptroller and Auditor General representative summarising work done and emerging findings (this may include, where relevant to the organisation, aspects of the wider work carried out by the Comptroller and Auditor General, for example, value for money reports and good practice findings);
- management assurance reports/executive representations in respect of internal controls, in writing and signed by the Chief Executive
- reports on the management of major incidents, “near misses” and lessons learned.

The Committee will also be provided with the following in a timely manner:

- the draft financial statements of the organisation;
- the draft governance statement;
- a report on any changes to accounting policies;
- the Comptroller and Auditor General’s management letter;
- the draft Statement on Internal Control; and
- the organisation’s risk management strategy as regards agency and self-financing programmes.

And, with regard to the national arrangements for the IAU-ETBs:

- proposals for the terms of reference of internal audit / the internal audit charter;
- the internal audit strategy;
- quality assurance reports on the IAU-ETBs; and
- a report on co-operation between internal and external audit,

The list provided suggests minimum requirements for the inputs which should be provided to the Audit and Risk Committee. In some cases more may be provided.

Minutes

- Minutes shall be approved by the Committee.
- Minutes should include:
 - (a) Details of the procedures followed by the Committee in performing its duties;
 - (b) The outcome of the Committee’s work;
 - (c) The Committee’s assessment of the integrity of executive management’s representations;
 - (d) The Committee’s recommendation, if any, to the Board.
- Minutes of meetings will be prepared and issued in a timely manner to Audit and Risk Committee members.
- Copies of the minutes should be kept securely in the ETB’s administrative offices and, generally, be accessible only to members of the Audit and Risk Committee.



Appendix 12: Key elements of a Statement on Internal Control

The Department will circulate a template Statement on Internal Control on an annual basis. ETB Statements on Internal Control must be in accordance with the template and related guidance issued by the Department. The following key elements should be contained in an ETB's Statement on Internal Control.

Responsibility for the System of Internal Control

An acknowledgement by the Chairperson of the responsibility of the Board for ensuring that an efficient, effective and economic system of internal control is maintained and operated. A statement confirming that the purpose of such a system is to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded, transactions are authorised and properly recorded, and that material errors or irregularities are either prevented or would be detected in a timely period.

Breaches of Control

In this section an outline of relevant breaches of control that have occurred in the ETB must be included along with the steps taken in relation to same.

Key Control Procedures

Confirmation that the Board has taken steps to ensure an appropriate control environment by:

- clearly defining management and staff responsibilities;
- establishing procedures for reporting significant control failures and ensuring appropriate corrective action;
- establishing procedures for identifying and evaluating all risks which could prevent the ETB from achieving its objectives.

Confirmation that the system of internal control operated in (Name of ETB) is based on: detailed administrative procedures;

- Segregation of duties;
- specific authorisations;
- internal check;
- monthly management review of reports outlining the actual and budgeted results of programmes operated by the ETB.

A statement that the Board's monitoring and review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control is informed by the:

- work of the Audit & Risk Committee, which considers internal audit reports and reports of the Comptroller & Auditor General and reports to the Board whether the Chief Executive is, in the internal auditor's opinion, operating adequate and appropriate systems of internal control;
- Chief Executive who has responsibility for the financial control framework;
- recommendations made by the Comptroller and Auditor General in management letters or other reports.
- Confirmation that Internal Audit is provided by the Internal Audit Unit- Education and Training Boards (IAU-ETBs).
- An overview of internal audits relevant to the accounting period (commenced and concluded), and the areas covered by those audits.



Annual Review of Controls

Confirmation that the ETB is committed to operating an efficient, effective and economic internal control system and that in the year concerned the ETB conducted a review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control and found them to be satisfactory.

Appendix 13: Charter and Terms of Reference for the Finance Committee

The Board will establish and maintain a Finance Committee, in accordance with the provisions of Section 45 of the Education and Training Boards Act 2013. As a committee of the Board, this Committee will support the Board in its responsibilities in relation to financial matters.

The Board is ultimately responsible for such matters including the keeping of accounts, the adoption of an annual service plan and the power to borrow money.

In the performance of its role, the Finance Committee shall have the assistance of executive management.

Membership

- The Finance Committee should have 3 to 7 members;
- The Board will appoint the members and nominate the Chairperson. The Chairperson of the Finance Committee should not be the Chairperson of the Board
- The Chief Executive or another member of staff shall not be a member of a Finance Committee;
- The Finance Committee should include at least one member from outside the ETB who has relevant financial experience;
- The members of the Finance Committee are:
- [name/s]
- The Chief Executive will make the necessary arrangements for the administrative support requirements of the Finance Committee. The Finance Committee will be provided with this function by [name/s].

Reporting:

The Finance Committee will formally report in writing to the Board not less than 4 times in each year (Section 45, Education and Training Boards Act 2013)

The Finance Committee will provide a report for the year, timed to support the Board's consideration of the draft annual financial statements.

The Finance Committee will provide a report on the self-evaluation of the Committee.

Responsibilities:

- to report to the Board, not less than four times in each year, whether the Chief Executive is implementing the Service plan, as adopted by the Board, and within the expenditure limits set by the Minister for Education. This is done by considering the monthly accounts and ad hoc reports provided to the Board by the Chief Executive.
- to advise the Board on the accounting policies, the financial statements, and the annual report of the organisation, including the process for review of the financial statements prior to submission for audit, levels of error identified, and management's letter of representation to the external auditors;
- to review and report to the Board on the draft Service plan;
- to advise the Board whether to accept the accounts as presented by the Chief Executive and to recommend whether they should be signed by the Chairperson. In doing this, the Finance Committee is establishing that based on the information available to it, it considers that the financial statements properly present the income and expenditure of the Board and the state of affairs of the Board.



- The Finance Committee shall make arrangements for the preparation of reports to the Board.

Rights:

The Finance Committee may:

- query any matters within the scope of its terms of reference
- recommend that the Board appoint (subject to maximum number of members) additional members to provide specialist skills, knowledge and experience;
- procure specialist ad-hoc advice at the reasonable expense of the ETB, subject to the Department's approval and budgets agreed by the Board and by the Department of Education or invite persons with relevant expertise who are not Members of the Board to attend Finance Committee meetings.
- Where the Finance Committee members do not have sufficient knowledge or experience in a particular matter the Finance Committee may invite persons, other than the Chief Executive or another member of staff, with relevant experience to attend meetings.

Meetings

The Finance Committee will meet at least four times a year. The Chairperson of the Finance Committee may convene additional meetings, as deemed necessary;

- a minimum of three members of the Finance Committee will be present for the meeting to be deemed quorate;
- the agenda for a Finance Committee meeting shall be set by the chairperson of the Finance Committee;
- only Finance Committee members are entitled to be present at a meeting of the Finance Committee. As the business of the Finance Committee requires, the Chief Executive, the Director of OSD and the Finance Officer (for example) should attend for specific meetings or agenda items at the Committee's request;
- the Finance Committee may ask any other officials of the ETB to attend to assist it with its discussions on any particular matter;
- the Finance Committee may ask any or all of those who are in attendance but who are not members to withdraw to facilitate open and frank discussion of particular matters;
- the Board may ask the Finance Committee to convene further meetings to discuss particular issues on which they seek the Committee's advice;
- All Finance Committee members are expected to attend each meeting.

Information Requirements:

- Finance Committee members should be granted access to the monthly accounts and other ad hoc or requested reports, including copies of the monthly and other financial returns made by the ETB to the Department well in advance of the Finance Committee meeting. Members must always be aware of the requirement of the Code of Conduct that they should treat with discretion all information received while acting in their capacity as members of the Committee.
- Executive representations in respect of matters relevant to the Finance Committee, in writing from the Chief Executive, should be provided in advance of meetings. However, where necessary, the Chief Executive or another member of staff, may be requested to attend by the Finance Committee to provide information or to clarify a particular matter.
- The Committee will also be provided with the following in a timely manner:
- the draft financial statements of the ETB
- the draft Statement on Internal Control for the ETB



Minutes

- Minutes will be approved by the Committee.
- Minutes should include:
 - (a) Details of the procedures followed by the Committee in performing its work.
 - (b) The outcome of the Committee's work.
 - (c) The Committee's recommendation, if any to the Board.
- Minutes of meetings will be prepared and issued in a timely manner to Finance Committee members;
- Copies of the minutes should be kept securely in the ETB's administrative offices and, generally, be made available only to members of the Finance Committee.

Administrative Support

The Chief Executive will make the necessary arrangements for the administrative requirements of the Finance Committee.



Appendix 14: Terms of Reference for the Internal Audit Unit- Education and Training Boards (IAU-ETBs)

Terms of Reference for the Internal Audit Unit- Education and Training Boards (IAU-ETBs)

December 2018 (updated October 2024)

1. Internal audit

Internal audit evaluates the integrity of all financial and operational performance indicators, including regulatory compliance, and gives an independent opinion to the Audit Committee, on the adequacy and effectiveness of the whole system of internal controls and assurance within the organisation, and the extent to which the Audit Committee, and subsequently the Board, may rely on these.

For the purposes of the 2024 Code of Practice for the Governance of ETBs, the Audit Committee is also tasked with providing assistance to the Board in discharging its risk management oversight function; accordingly, this Committee is also referred to in this document as an “Audit and Risk Committee”.

Internal audit can also be described as an independent, objective assurance and consulting activity designed to add value and to improve the organisation’s operation. It helps an organisation to accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, internal control and governance processes. The consulting aspect of internal audit is considered an ancillary activity (see 6 below).

2. Internal audit in the ETB sector

The primary purpose of internal audit in the ETB sector is to provide assurance to the Audit and Risk Committee that the system of internal control as implemented by executive management is adequate and operates effectively.

The internal audit function achieves this by performing, and then reporting to the Audit and Risk Committee, an independent appraisal of the adequacy of internal control as a contribution to the proper, economic, efficient and effective use of resources.

In this context, Internal Control comprises not only internal check and internal audit, but the entire system of controls, financial and otherwise, including risk management and corporate governance, which have been established by management to:

- safeguard the assets,
- secure the integrity of transactions,
- secure as far as possible the accuracy and reliability of the records.

3. Responsibilities of the internal audit function of the IAU-ETBs

The internal auditor should carry out such work as he/she considers necessary to enable him/her to report to the Audit and Risk Committee that in his/her opinion the ETB’s system of internal control, in the area tested, is adequate and operates effectively.

The work necessary to discharge this responsibility will involve:

- detailing an ETB’s purposes, activities and facilities;
- considering the risk appetite of the Board



- recording and assessing an ETB's operating procedures and recording methods;
- recording and evaluating the internal controls, including risk management and corporate governance procedures;
- concluding on and extrapolating the results of tests of controls and substantive procedures within the audited area;
- Reporting to the Audit and Risk Committee, outlining the result of the audit conducted; detailing recommendations made and management replies to same;
- Providing to the Audit and Risk Committee and subsequently the Board, an overall opinion on the adequacy and effectiveness of an ETB's control systems in the audited area;
- Following up the implementation by management of agreed recommendations, on a timely basis.

Internal audit is not an extension of, or substitute for, management, who remain fully responsible for operating appropriate and adequate internal controls.

Accordingly, executive management solely are responsible for:

Developing and implementing control systems in an ETB;
Implementing recommendations proposed in internal and statutory audits.

4. Reporting Procedures

(a) Reports specific to ETBs

(i) The IAU-ETBs will issue two reports specific to an ETB at the conclusion of each audit; a *Findings and Recommendations Report* and an *Opinion Report*.

The *Findings and Recommendations Report* will detail the audit work performed and the recommendations made.

The *Opinion Report*, which provides an overall conclusion on the results of the internal audit, will outline the:

- Area or programme audited;
- Audit method;
- Respective responsibilities of the auditor and executive management;
- Opinion as to the adequacy and effectiveness of internal control.

Both reports, once finalised, will be sent directly and simultaneously, under separate cover, to the Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee and the Chief Executive.

(ii) The Chief Executive will provide the Department, and SOLAS regarding audits of SOLAS-funded programmes, with a copy of the *Opinion Report* within three weeks of receipt. Where in that *Opinion Report* the internal auditor expresses an opinion that internal controls are inadequate (i.e. deficient, not operating or both), the Chief Executive will, at the same time, provide the Department, and SOLAS regarding audits of SOLAS-funded programmes, with a copy of the relevant *Findings and Recommendations Report*.

In all other cases, the Chief Executive will provide the Department, and SOLAS regarding audits of SOLAS-funded programmes, with a copy of the related *Findings and Recommendations Report* within three months of receipt or earlier if requested by the Department.



(b) General Report to Executive Management

The IAU-ETBs will produce “general” reports (also referred to as “sectoral” reports) on audit findings in the sector. Such reports will be sent to the the Chief Executive of each ETB, in order to assist executive management to identify potential deficiencies and implement necessary improvements to the system of internal control.

Each general report will also be provided by the IAU-ETBs to the Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee of each ETB, the Department of Education, SOLAS where the report concerns a programme funded by SOLAS, and to the IAU-ETBs Oversight and Advisory Committee.

5.Ancillary reporting activities of the IAU-ETBs

The IAU-ETBs will prepare additional reports only when requested to do so by the IAU-ETBs Oversight and Advisory Committee and approved by the Department.

6.Ancillary consulting activities

Consulting activities are carried out on the basis that the independence and objectivity of the IAU-ETBs are maintained. Ancillary consulting activities are:

- (a) Highlighting to management deficiencies in the systems of internal control;
- (b) Advising on the control aspects of systems;
- (c) Assisting the Chief Executive in training staff in the principles of risk management, internal control, corporate governance, legislative and conduct compliance;
- (d) Facilitating the risk management process;
- (e) Advising management as regards the control issues involved in the implementation of significant systems changes in the organisation;
- (f) Providing technical assistance to management in the investigation of suspected fraudulent activity in the organisation.
- (g) Where appropriate, and with the prior agreement of the ETB Audit and Risk Committee, carrying out an investigation of a specific ETB risk area/suspected fraud, as identified by ETB executive management or the Audit and Risk Committee. An investigation will only be carried out by the IAU-ETBs where:
 - it is deemed appropriate by the Director of the IAU-ETBs and, in the Director's opinion, the IAU-ETBs has the capacity to carry out the investigation.
 - a specific letter of engagement, from the ETB Audit and Risk Committee, has been provided prior to the investigation commencing.
 - the IAU-ETBs Oversight and Advisory Committee has approved the amended Audit Plan.

The confidentiality of all matters relating to the risk area/suspected fraud for which an investigation has been requested will be safeguarded at all times.



The responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud or error rests with both those charged with governance of the ETB and ETB executive management; this responsibility does not lie with the IAU-ETBs.

However, in recording, evaluating and testing the systems the internal auditor will consider the possibility of fraud or error occurring. Where an internal auditor uncovers actual or suspected fraud or error he/she should probe this to the fullest extent appropriate to the internal audit role.

7. Scope and independence

- (a) The IAU-ETBs will carry out its duties in an independent and objective manner and will have procedures in place to demonstrate same.
- (b) The scope of internal audit extends to all activities carried on, or funded, by the ETB regardless of how these are regulated. The internal auditor must have full access to all the records, property and personnel of the ETB in head office, schools and centres for education and training, and must have direct access to the Audit and Risk Committee.
- (c) The IAU-ETBs should only carry out the assurance work programme as set out and approved in the Audit Plan.
- (d) In undertaking its function, internal audit will remain independent of the ETB, the Chief Executive, the Department of Education and the IAU-ETBs Oversight and Advisory Committee
- (e) The IAU-ETBs does not have any role in the executive management of an ETB nor is it a substitute for management. It is free from any operational duties in an ETB.

8. Relationship with the Comptroller and Auditor General

The IAU-ETBs will make all its working papers available to the Comptroller and Auditor General on request and will complement the work of the Comptroller and Auditor General on an ongoing basis.

9. Role of the ETB in which the IAU-ETBs is based

- (a) The IAU-ETBs shall be based in a particular ETB.
- (b) The ETB in which the IAU-ETBs is based will have responsibility for the routine administration of the IAU-ETB in accordance with the requirements of the Department of Education and the terms of reference.
- (c) The ETB in which the IAU-ETBs is based will make available such additional information in respect of the Unit as may be required from time to time by the Minister for Education.

10. Staffing

- (a) The staff of the IAU-ETBs will include a Director, internal auditors and such support staff as may be sanctioned by the Department of Education, with the approval of the Minister for Public Expenditure, NDP Delivery and Reform.



- (b) Conditions of appointment and service will be subject to the approval of the Department of Education.
- (c) Staff appointed or assigned to the Unit will report to the Director.
- (d) The duties of the Director are set out in appendix A to this document.

11. External Review

External review of the IAU-ETBs should be conducted at least once every five years by a qualified, independent reviewer or review team from outside the organisation. The review will be undertaken by reference to the IAU-ETBs' terms of reference.

The Internal Audit Unit-Education and Training Boards (IAU-ETBs) Oversight and Advisory Committee will, subject to the approval of the Department of Education, ensure the selection of a suitable independent reviewer/ review team having regard to their independence, including any potential conflict of interest.

12. Department or IAU-ETBs Oversight and Advisory Committee Review

The Department of Education or the IAU-ETBs Oversight and Advisory Committee, with the approval of the Department, may ask for the IAU-ETBs' audit file for any ETB for any year to be externally reviewed. In such circumstances, the external reviewer would be obliged to review the file on a confidential basis.

13. Funding

The Department of Education will make an annual grant towards the operation of the IAU-ETBs out of funds being made available by the Oireachtas. The approval of the budget and the amount of the annual grant will be communicated to the ETB in which the IAU-ETBs is based.

The Unit will not incur a deficit or a bank overdraft.

Appendix B sets out other responsibilities of the Department of Education.



Appendix A

Duties of the Director of the IAU-ETBs

The principal duties and responsibilities will be:

Reporting and Audit Process

Reporting

- To report to the Audit and Risk Committee of each ETB the audit opinion as to the adequacy and operation of internal control in that ETB.
- To report to the executive management of each ETB:
 - the details of the audit opinion;
 - the audit findings and recommendations in respect of the ETB concerned;
 - the summary of findings and recommendations in the ETB sector generally.

Audit Process

- To familiarise himself/herself with the relevant legislation, Department circulars and guidelines;
- To develop and implement uniform audit systems and processes;
- To develop a risk based approach to audit plans and audit work;
- To ensure audit work is completed in accordance with relevant professional standards with particular regard for the need to safeguard the objectivity of the internal audit team;
- To establish, agree and implement measures for the evaluation and review of all aspects of internal audit work and take appropriate actions to deal with variances.
- To review audit files to ensure that the Internal Audit work was performed in a professional manner in accordance with approved systems and procedures, particularly in the following areas:
 - the planning, controlling and recording of work performed,
 - the record of the ETB's systems, procedures and controls including risk appetite,
 - the auditor's confirmation and evaluation of the aforementioned systems, procedures and controls,
 - the record of the audit tests performed and the results of same,
 - the correlation between conclusions drawn and the test results,
 - the proposed Audit Opinion and Findings & Recommendations Reports,
 - details of contentious matters and management's response to same.
- To ensure that audit reports are issued promptly and directly to the Audit and Risk Committee Chairperson;
- To attend meetings of an Audit and Risk Committee when requested to do so by the Audit and Risk Committee;
- To ensure that audit recommendations agreed by management are implemented in a timely manner, and that disagreed recommendations are made known to the committee.

Day-to-day duties

- To manage the day-to-day operation of the unit, including the effective use of staffing resources and the Unit's budget;



- To liaise regularly (at least weekly) with audit staff to ensure work is progressing as planned and that any issues arising are resolved forthwith;
- To manage the performance of the Unit's staff;
- To keep abreast of modern progressive audit techniques and practices and to identify the Continuing Professional Development required by the Director and the audit staff and to develop a training and development plan for the staff of the Unit.

The ancillary duties and responsibilities will be:

Duties to the IAU-ETBs Oversight and Advisory Committee

- To prepare a draft audit plan, financial plan and annual report for consideration by the IAU-ETBs Oversight and Advisory Committee.
- To report in a regular and timely manner to the IAU-ETBs Oversight and Advisory Committee on the Unit's performance including audit plan progress and budgetary management;
- Advising and assisting the IAU-ETBs Oversight and Advisory Committee as appropriate;
- To confer with the Chairperson of the IAU-ETBs Oversight and Advisory Committee regarding meetings and agendas.

Other duties

- Preparation of reports requested by the ETB in which the IAU-ETBs is based in relation to the day-to-day operation of the unit.
- To attend any other relevant committees, when requested;
- To manage the relationship between the IAU-ETBs and its stakeholders;
- To communicate and provide information to the Comptroller and Auditor General when requested;
- To appraise the Chief Executives' Forum of Education and Training Boards Ireland on relevant internal audit matters;
- To assist ETBs in the preparation and training of their Audit and Risk Committees;
- To facilitate the conduct of ESF audits, when requested.
- To educate and advise ETBs on compliance requirements.

This is not intended to be a comprehensive list of all duties involved and consequently the post holder may be required to perform other duties as appropriate to the post which may be assigned to him/her from time to time and to contribute to the development of the post while in office.

Appendix B

Responsibilities of the Department of Education

The Department of Education has responsibility for the ETBs, in accordance with Public Financial Procedures. Accordingly, the Department must be satisfied that monitoring systems and procedures are in place that are adequate and, if audit reports indicate that a problem has emerged, that appropriate corrective action is taken by an ETB as soon as possible.

The Department must also be satisfied that the requirements of the Code of Practice for the Governance of ETBs are being implemented, and, if audit reports indicate that a problem has emerged, that appropriate corrective action is taken by an ETB as soon as possible.



Appendix 15 (a): Board Self-Assessment Evaluation Questionnaire

To be completed by the Chairperson and each Board member of the ETB

Instructions for Completion:

The intention is that each Board member will complete this self-assessment questionnaire independently. The Chairperson of the Board, after collating and reviewing the responses, should lead a discussion on the key issues arising from the questionnaire. The focus of the discussion should be on areas where improvement is required or where there is a wider variation in responses to the issues raised in the questionnaire.

The results of the self-assessment questionnaire and any actions arising should be reported to the Board for further discussion. State bodies may wish to tailor this self-assessment questionnaire to the particular circumstances of the ETB giving more weight to certain aspects of the questionnaire depending on the nature, scale and responsibilities of the particular ETB. This will be influenced by the following factors:

The ETB's governing legislation;
The Boards terms of reference;
The maturity of the Board; and
The ETB's corporate governance arrangements and performance.

Scoring is as follows:

1 = Very Dissatisfied

2 = Dissatisfied

3 = Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied

4 = Satisfied

5 = Very Satisfied



Template Board Self-Assessment Questionnaire

Role of the Board		Score					What could be done differently
		Satisfied		Dissatisfied			
1.	Are you satisfied that the Board has clearly documented its role and responsibilities, such as compiling a formal schedule of matters specifically reserved to it as provided for in the legislation?	1	2	3	4	5	
2.	Are you satisfied that the formal schedule of matters reserved for approval by the Board is up-to-date and reviewed regularly?	1	2	3	4	5	
3.	Are you satisfied that the Board, as a group, understands its role and responsibilities, including its stewardship role?	1	2	3	4	5	
4.	Are you satisfied that the Board has agreed the ETB's functional aims with the Minister and Department of Education, to the extent relevant and ensured optimal use of resources?	1	2	3	4	5	
5.	Are you satisfied that the Board has ensured that the Chairperson keeps the Minister advised of matters arising in respect of the ETB?	1	2	3	4	5	
6.	Are you satisfied that the Board has fulfilled a key role in setting the ethical tone of an ETB, not only by its own actions, but also in overseeing the Chief Executive?	1	2	3	4	5	
7.	Are you satisfied that the Board has reviewed internal/external audit reports to ensure that the controls and procedures adopted by the ETB to provide itself with reasonable assurance that the plans for achieving the functions of the Board are appropriate and effective?	1	2	3	4	5	
8.	Are you satisfied that the Board has taken all necessary steps to make themselves aware of, and accessed all relevant information relating to the ETB, the Government and the public sector as necessary?	1	2	3	4	5	
9.	Are you satisfied that Board members have a sufficient understanding of the ETB and the education and training sector?	1	2	3	4	5	
10.	Are you satisfied that the Board has put in place a formal process for setting strategy including the preparation and adoption of strategy statements in accordance with Section 27 of the Education and Training Boards Act?	1	2	3	4	5	



11.	Are you satisfied that the Board has approved the Service plan and formally undertaken an Annual Evaluation of actual performance by reference to the plan?	1	2	3	4	5	
12.	Are you satisfied that the ETB's mission and vision have been defined and communicated to all levels within the organisation?	1	2	3	4	5	
Oversight Agreement		Score					What could be done differently
		Satisfied		Dissatisfied			
13.	Are you satisfied that the ETB has a robust written oversight agreement with the Minister/ Department of Education which clearly defines the terms of the ETB's relationship the Minister/ Department of Education?	1	2	3	4	5	
14.	Are you satisfied that the ETB has a robust written oversight agreement with SOLAS and other funders which clearly defines the terms of the ETB's relationship with SOLAS and with the other funders?	1	2	3	4	5	
15.	Are you satisfied that the ETB has a robust written Service Level agreement with all relevant third parties?	1	2	3	4	5	
Division of Responsibilities		Score					What could be done differently
		Satisfied		Dissatisfied			
16.	Are you satisfied that the respective roles of the Chairperson and Chief Executive of the ETB have been established and documented by the Board?	1	2	3	4	5	
Board Effectiveness		Score					What could be done differently
		Satisfied		Dissatisfied			
17.	Are you satisfied that Board members have the time and appropriate skills and knowledge, updated as required and appropriate to the activities of the ETB, to enable them to discharge their respective duties and responsibilities effectively?	1	2	3	4	5	



18.	Are you satisfied that Board members are provided with appropriate inductions, mentoring and assistance with ongoing professional development as required by the secretary?	1	2	3	4	5	
19.	Are you satisfied that a culture of openness and debate is promoted in the ETB and that all Board members are afforded the opportunity to fully contribute to Board deliberations and meetings, including affording non-executive Board members an opportunity to bring an independent judgement to bear on issues?	1	2	3	4	5	
20.	Are you satisfied that the Board meets sufficiently regularly, that the duration of meetings is sufficient, and that the meeting format is adequate to enable the Board to discharge its duties effectively?	1	2	3	4	5	
21.	Are you satisfied that Board meeting agendas and other related material are circulated in a timely manner to enable full and proper consideration to be given to important issues?	1	2	3	4	5	
22.	Are you satisfied with the quality of the Board papers and minutes (e.g., not overly lengthy, clearly explain the key issues and priorities, consistent, timely)?	1	2	3	4	5	
23.	Are you satisfied that the Board spends the majority of its time on oversight and on its reserved functions.	1	2	3	4	5	
Codes of Conduct and Conflicts of Interests		Score					What could be done differently
		Satisfied		Dissatisfied			
24.	Are you satisfied that updated Codes of Conduct are approved by the Board and circulated to all Board members, management and employees?	1	2	3	4	5	
25.	Are you satisfied that the procedures relating to the disclosure of Board members' interests are complied with?	1	2	3	4	5	
26.	Are you satisfied that the Board has adequate procedures in place to monitor and manage potential conflicts of interest	1	2	3	4	5	



	and confidential information of management and Board members?						
Business and Financial Reporting		Score					What could be done differently
		Satisfied		Dissatisfied			
27.	Are you satisfied the Board ensures that a balanced, true and fair view of the ETB's financial performance and financial position is made when preparing and approving the annual report and financial statements of the ETB?	1	2	3	4	5	
28.	Are you satisfied that the Board ensures timely and accurate disclosure is made to the relevant Minister on all materials matters regarding the ETB?	1	2	3	4	5	
Risk Management, Internal Control, Audit and Risk		Score					What could be done differently
		Satisfied		Dissatisfied			
29.	Are you satisfied that the Board ensures that risk management policies/framework are in place and monitors its effectiveness including reviewing material risk incidents, noting or approving management's actions and maintaining oversight of risk management and high risk issues relating to the ETB?	1	2	3	4	5	
30.	Are you satisfied that the Board fulfils its responsibilities for ensuring that effective systems of internal control are instituted and implemented in the ETB including financial, operational and compliance controls and risk management?	1	2	3	4	5	
31.	Are you satisfied that the Board undertakes an annual review of the effectiveness of internal control systems, including such items as presented in paragraphs 7.8 and 7.9 of the Code of Practice?	1	2	3	4	5	
Performance Evaluation		Score					What could be done differently
		Satisfied		Dissatisfied			
32.	Are you satisfied that the Board undertakes an annual self-assessment evaluation of its own performance and its committees?	1	2	3	4	5	



33.	Are you satisfied that issues arising from the evaluation are followed up and that the evaluation process enhances Board effectiveness	1	2	3	4	5	
the Boards Relationship with Management		Score					What could be done differently
		Satisfied		Dissatisfied			
34.	Are you satisfied that there are appropriate arrangements in place for executive management to report to the Board and to meet requests from the Board and that they are regularly reviewed?	1	2	3	4	5	

Appendix 15 (b): Template Checklist for the effectiveness of the Audit and Risk Committee



The Role of the Audit and Risk Committee The Audit and Risk Committee fulfils an important role in the governance framework of an ETB by assisting the Board monitor internal control, comprising corporate governance, risk management, internal audit and financial/non financial controls implemented by executive management. The Committee does not undertake management responsibilities and is not a substitute for ETB management controls and accountabilities.		Y	N	N/A	Comment/Action Required
1	Is there a written charter and terms of reference, setting out the roles and responsibilities of the Audit and Risk Committee and its members, and has it been communicated to all members?				
2	Do the terms of reference include the provisions as set out in Appendix 11 of this document?				
3	Do the terms of reference require the Audit and Risk Committee to regularly review its own effectiveness? If so, when was the last time such a review was carried out?				
4	Does the Audit and Risk Committee meet at least four times a year?				
Membership, Independence, Objectivity and Understanding The Audit and Risk Committee should be independent and objective. In addition, each member should have a good understanding of the objectives and priorities of the organisation and of their role as a Committee member.		Y	N	N/A	Comment/Action Required
Membership and Terms of Appointment					
5	Are the members of the Audit and Risk Committee independent of the executive?				
6	For what duration are Audit and Risk Committee members appointed?				
7	Is there a standard letter of appointment for new Audit and Risk Committee members and does it include: role of the Audit and Risk Committee duration of appointment and renewal provisions? the support and training to be provided? the time commitment involved? level of remuneration (where appropriate) rules regarding conflicts of interest? performance management arrangements termination arrangements?				
Independence		Y	N	N/A	Comment/Action Required
8	What is the breakdown of Audit and Risk Committee members between non executive and external members?				
9	Is the Audit and Risk Committee Chairperson different to the Chairperson of the Board?				



Relationship with the Executive and Other Participants		Y	N	N/A	Comment/Action Required
10	Are the executive members of the organisation invited to attend Audit and Risk Committee meetings, participate in discussions and provide information to the Audit and Risk Committee only when necessary?				
11	Do - the Chief Executive, - Director of Organisation Support and Development and - Director of Internal Audit attend for specific meetings or specific agenda items, at the request of the Committee?				
Managing Conflicts of Interest		Y	N	N/A	Comment/Action Required
12	Do Audit and Risk Committee members declare a conflict of interest where there is an item on the agenda of a Committee meeting which may cause a conflict of interest?				
13	Are members regularly required to declare any potential conflict of interest with any of the business items on the agenda for Audit and Risk Committee meetings?				
14	In instances where a member declares an interest in an agenda item, what action is taken?				
Skills and Experience The Audit and Risk Committee should collectively possess an appropriate range of skills (skills mix) to perform its functions to the required standard		Y	N	N/A	Comment/Action Required
15	Are there formal assessment criteria for the appointment of the Audit and Risk Committee Chair?				
16	Does the assessment criteria for the Audit and Risk Committee members include (or expect members to acquire as soon as possible after appointment) an understanding of: the organisation's culture, objectives and challenges? the organisation's structure, including key relationships such as that with the Minister and the Department of Education? relevant legislation or other rules governing the organisation?				
17	Does the Audit and Risk Committee corporately possess knowledge, skills and experience of: accountancy/finance – with at least one member having recent and relevant financial experience? governance, assurance and risk management? audit? technical or specialist issues pertinent to the ETB's services? the wider environments, including the Government and accountability structures, in which the organisation operates?				
Access to Additional Skills		Y	N	N/A	Comment/Action Required



18	Is the Audit and Risk Committee empowered to co-opt members on a short-term basis to provide specialist skills needed at a particular time? When was the last time this was done?				
19	Can the Audit and Risk Committee procure specialist advice (at reasonable and approved expense to the organisation) on an ad-hoc basis, to assist the members with specific areas of Committee business? When was this last done?				
Training and Development		Y	N	N/A	Comment/Action Required
20	Is there a formal induction process (including individually tailored training) for new Audit and Risk Committee members?				
21	Does the Audit and Risk Committee and the Chairperson make recommendations to the Board on the Committee's and individual members' training needs?				
22	Does the Audit and Risk Committee keep up to date with good practice and developments in corporate governance? How is this done?				
Scope of Work The scope of the Audit and Risk Committee's work should be defined in the terms of reference, and encompass all of the assurance needs of the Board.		Y	N	N/A	Comment/Action Required
Relationship with Internal Audit					
23	Does the Audit and Risk Committee receive regular opinion reports on work undertaken by the IAU-ETBs ?				
24	Does the Audit and Risk Committee review internal audit reports and management responses to issues raised, and monitor the progress made on internal audit recommendations?				
25	Does the Director of Internal Audit have direct access to the Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee?				
Relationship with External Audit		Y	N	N/A	Comment/Action Required
26	Does the Audit and Risk Committee consider the external auditor management letter and other relevant reports and the management response, and monitor the progress made on the recommendations?				
27	Does the Audit and Risk Committee meet the external auditors periodically?				



Relationship between Internal and External Audit		Y	N	N/A	Comment/Action Required
28	Does the Audit and Risk Committee seek confirmation from internal audit and the external auditors on the effectiveness of their relationship?				
Fraud		Y	N	N/A	Comment/Action Required
29	Does the Audit and Risk Committee consider whether anti-fraud and corruption policies and procedures are in place and operating effectively as assessed by the Internal Audit?				
30	Does the Audit and Risk Committee consider whether there is an anti-fraud policy and code of conduct and its distributions to employees?				
Internal Control		Y	N	N/A	Comment/Action Required
31	Does the Audit and Risk Committee satisfy itself that the system of internal control has operated effectively throughout the reporting period and that the system of internal reporting gives early warning of control failures and emerging risk?				
32	Does the Audit and Risk Committee consider whether the Statement on internal control is sufficiently comprehensive and meaningful?				
Financial Reporting		Y	N	N/A	Comment/Action Required
33	Before the Chairperson signs off the financial statements, does the Audit and Risk Committee consider: whether accounting policies, completeness of the financial statements, anti-fraud policy and declared losses known to committee members are properly recorded and accounted for? Whether there has been a robust process in preparing the financial statements to ensure completeness and whether appropriate processes are in place to ensure accurate accounting records are maintained? Whether suitable processes are in place to ensure regularity, probity and propriety are achieved? issues raised by the external auditors have been given appropriate attention? the comprehensiveness of the Education and Training Board's Statement on Internal Control and the Letter of Representation based on available information before issue by the Education and Training Board?				



Communication		Y	N	N/A	Comment/Action Required
The Audit and Risk Committee should ensure it has effective communication with the Board, the Director of Internal Audit, and the external auditor?					
34	Does the Audit and Risk Committee provide an annual report to the Board?				
35	Does the annual report of the Audit and Risk Committee present a summary of the audits and the Committee's opinion regarding: the adequacy of risk management and internal control systems? The adequacy of sources of assurance for same? Governance issues and concerns? quality of internal audit? The Audit and Risk Committee's view of its own effectiveness, including advice on ways in which it considers its needs to be strengthened or developed?				
36	Does the Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee have open lines of communication with the Board, the Head of Internal Audit and the external auditors?				
37	Do reports to the Audit and Risk Committee communicate relevant information at the right frequency, time and format to be effective?				
The Role of the Audit and Risk Committee Chairperson The Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee has responsibility for ensuring that the work of the Committee is effective, that the Committee is appropriately resourced, and that it is maintaining effective communication with stakeholders Monitoring Actions		Y	N	N/A	Comment/Action Required
38	Does the Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee ensure that members who have missed a meeting are appropriately briefed on the business conducted in their absence?				
Appraisal		Y	N	N/A	Comment/Action Required
39	Are records of attendance maintained and reviewed annually by the Board? What was average attendance over the three preceding years?				
40	Does the Audit and Risk Committee Chairperson ensure that Committee members are provided with an appraisal of their performance as a committee member?				
Appointments		Y	N	N/A	Comment/Action Required
41	Is the Chairperson involved in the appointment of new Audit and Risk Committee members, including providing advice on the skills and experience required of the new individual?				



	Audit and Risk Committee Support The organisation should provide its Audit and Risk Committee with appropriate support to enable it to be effective. This is more than a minute-taking function, it involves providing active support for the work of the Committee and helping its members to be effective in their role.	Y	N	N/A	Comment/Action Required
42	Does the Audit and Risk Committee receive administrative support?				
43	Does the Audit and Risk Committee administrative support: Commission papers as necessary to support agenda items? For any agreed actions, document the owner, deadline and any advice given by stakeholders and monitor between meetings? Keep the Committee abreast of development in the Education and Training Board? Maintain a record of when members' terms of appointment are due for renewal or termination? Ensure that appropriate appointment procedures are initiated when required? Identify required training for members?				



The Role of the Finance Committee The Finance Committee fulfils an important role in the governance framework of an ETB by reviewing and reporting to the Board on; the draft service plan whether the Chief Executive is implementing the Service plan, as adopted by the Board, and within the expenditure limits set by the Minister; and whether the accounts as presented by the Chief Executive should be accepted by the Board.		Y	N	N/A	Comment/Action Required
1	Is there a written charter and terms of reference, setting out the roles and responsibilities of the Finance Committee and its members, and has it been communicated to all members?				
2	Do the terms of reference include the provisions as set out in Appendix 13 of this document?				
3	Do the terms of reference require the Finance Committee to regularly review its own effectiveness? If so, when was the last time such a review was carried out?				
4	Does the Finance Committee meet at least four times a year?				
Membership, Independence, Objectivity and Understanding The Finance Committee should be independent and objective. In addition, each member should have a good understanding of the objectives and priorities of the organisation and of their role as a Committee member. Membership and Terms of Appointment		Y	N	N/A	Comment/Action Required
5	Are the members of the Finance Committee independent of the executive?				
6	For what duration are Finance Committee members appointed?				
7	Is there a standard letter of appointment for new Finance Committee members and does it include: role of the Finance Committee duration of appointment and renewal provisions? the support and training to be provided? the time commitment involved? level of remuneration (where appropriate) rules regarding conflicts of interest? performance management arrangements termination arrangements?				
Independence		Y	N	N/A	Comment/Action Required



8	What is the breakdown of Finance Committee members between non-executive members and external members?				
9	Is the Finance Committee Chairperson different to the Chairperson of the Board?				
Relationship with the Executive and Other Participants		Y	N	N/A	Comment/Action Required
10	Are the executive members of the organisation invited to attend Finance Committee meetings, participate in discussions and provide information to the Finance Committee only as necessary?				
11	Do - the Chief Executive, - Director of Organisation Support and Development and - Director of Internal Audit attend for specific meetings or specific agenda items, at the request of the Committee?				
Managing Conflicts of Interest		Y	N	N/A	Comment/Action Required
12	Do Finance Committee members declare a conflict of interest where there is an item on the agenda of a Committee meeting which may give rise to a conflict of interest?				
13	Are members regularly reminded to declare any potential conflict of interest with any of the business items on the agenda for Finance Committee meetings?				
14	In instances where a member declares an interest in an agenda item, are appropriate procedures adopted?				
Skills and Experience The Finance Committee should collectively possess an appropriate range of skills (skills mix) to perform its functions to the required standard		Y	N	N/A	Comment/Action Required
15	Are there formal assessment criteria for the appointment of the Finance Committee Chair?				
16	Does the assessment criteria for the Finance Committee members include (or expect members to acquire as soon as possible after appointment) an understanding of: the organisation's culture, objectives and challenges?				



	the organisation's structure, including key relationships such as that with the Minister and the Department of Education? relevant legislation or other rules governing the organisation?				
17	Does the Finance Committee corporately possess knowledge, skills and experience of: accountancy/finance – with at least one member having recent and relevant financial experience? governance, assurance and risk management? audit? technical or specialist issues pertinent to the organisation's business? the wider environments, including the Government and accountability structures, in which the organisation operates?				
	Access to Additional Skills	Y	N	N/A	Comment/Action Required
18	Is the Finance Committee empowered to co-opt members on a short-term basis to provide specialist skills needed at a particular time? When was the last time this was done?				
19	Can the Finance Committee procure specialist advice (at reasonable and approved expense to the organisation) on an ad-hoc basis, to assist the members with specific areas of Committee business? When was this last done?				
	Training and Development	Y	N	N/A	Comment/Action Required
20	Is there a formal induction process (including individually tailored training) for new Finance Committee members?				
21	Does the Finance Committee and the Chairperson make recommendations to the Board on the Committee's and individual members' training needs?				
22	Does the Finance Committee keep up to date with good practice and developments in corporate governance? How is this done?				
	Scope of Work	Y	N	N/A	Comment/Action Required
23	Is the scope of the Finance Committee's work should be defined in the terms of reference?				
	Relationship with Internal Audit				
24	Does the Finance Committee receive a copy of the Audit and risk Committee summary of Internal Audit reports?				
25	Does the Finance Committee have direct access to the Director of internal audit?				
	Fraud	Y	N	N/A	Comment/Action Required



26	Does the Finance Committee consider whether anti-fraud and corruption policies and procedures are in place and operating effectively?				
27	Does the Finance Committee consider whether there is an anti-fraud policy and code of conduct and its distributions to employees?				
	Internal Control	Y	N	N/A	Comment/Action Required
28	Does the Finance Committee review the Audit Register annually?				
29	Does the Finance Committee consider whether the Statement on internal control is sufficiently comprehensive and meaningful?				
	Financial Reporting	Y	N	N/A	Comment/Action Required
30	Does the Finance Committee review the draft of the financial statements?				
31	Before the Accountable Person/Chief Executive signs off the financial statements, does the Finance Committee consider: whether accounting policies, completeness of the financial statements, anti-fraud policy and losses are properly recorded and accounted for? whether there has been a robust process in preparing the financial statements to ensure completeness and whether appropriate processes are in place to ensure accurate accounting records are maintained? whether suitable processes are in place to ensure regularity, probity and propriety are achieved? whether issues raised by the external auditors have been given appropriate attention? the comprehensiveness and meaningful of the Education and Training Board's Statement on Internal Control and review of the Letter of Representation before issue by the Education and Training Board?				
	Communication The Finance Committee should ensure it has effective communication with the Board, the Director of Internal Audit and external auditor?	Y	N	N/A	Comment/Action Required
32	Does the Finance Committee provide an annual report to the Board?				
33	Does the annual report of the Finance Committee present the Finance Committee's view of its own effectiveness, including advice on ways in which it considers its needs to be strengthened or developed?				
34	Does the Chairperson of the Finance Committee have open lines of communication with the Board, the Director of Internal Audit and the external auditors?				
35	Do reports to the Finance Committee communicate relevant information at the right frequency, time and format to be effective?				
	The Role of the Finance Committee Chairperson	Y	N	N/A	Comment/Action Required



	The Chairperson of the Finance Committee has responsibility for ensuring that the work of the Committee is effective, that the Committee is appropriately resourced, and that it is maintaining effective communication with the Board				
	Monitoring Actions				
36	Does the Chairperson of the Finance Committee ensure that members who have missed a meeting are appropriately briefed on the business conducted in their absence?				
	Appraisal	Y	N	N/A	Comment/Action Required
37	Are records of attendance maintained and reviewed annually by the Board? What was average attendance over the three preceding years?				
38	Does the Finance Committee Chairperson ensure that Committee members are provided with an appraisal of their performance as a committee member?				
	Appointments	Y	N	N/A	Comment/Action Required
39	Is the Chairperson involved in the appointment of new Finance Committee members, including providing advice on the skills and experience required of the new individual?				
	Finance Committee Support	Y	N	N/A	Comment/Action Required
	The organisation should provide its Finance Committee with appropriate support to enable it to be effective. This is more than a minute-taking function, it involves providing active support for the work of the Committee and helping its members to be effective in their role.				
40	Does the Finance Committee receive administrative support?				
41	Does the Finance Committee administrative support; Commission papers as necessary to support agenda items? For any agreed actions, document the owner, deadline and monitor between meetings? Keep the Committee abreast of development in the Education and Training Board? Maintain a record of when members' terms of appointment are due for renewal or termination? Ensure that appropriate appointment procedures are initiated when required?				

