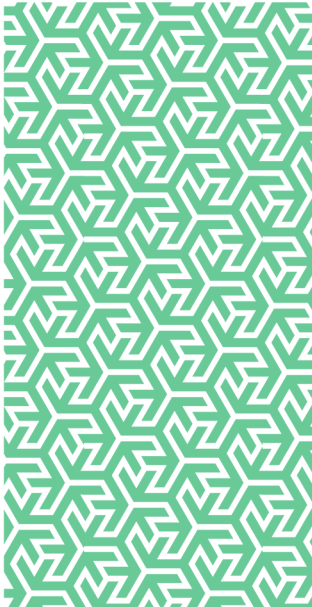


rmp

Risk control
Assurance Reporting in
Higher Education



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Assurance Reporting in Higher Education

Introduction

Assurance reporting refers to the process of providing independent, objective, and reliable assessments or assurances about an institution's activities, operations, processes, controls, or performance. The primary purpose of assurance reporting is to provide stakeholders, senior management teams and executive board members, with confidence and assurance that the institution is operating effectively, efficiently, ethically, and in compliance with relevant regulations and standards.

Assurance reporting is typically conducted by qualified professionals, such as auditors, consultants, or specialists, who have the necessary expertise, independence, and objectivity to provide credible and reliable assurances to the institution. The findings, conclusions, and recommendations presented in assurance reports help management teams make informed decisions, mitigate risks, and improve institutional performance and governance¹.

The Benefits

Assurance reporting plays a crucial role in providing relevant stakeholders with valuable insights and information regarding the institute's performance, risks, and compliance.

Visibility into Performance

Assurance reporting provides comprehensive overview of the institution's performance across various areas including, but not limited to, operations, finance, compliance, and risk management. It allows management teams to assess the effectiveness of current strategic aims and initiatives and identify areas for improvement.

Risk Management

Risk Management assurance reporting help management teams identify and understand the institution's key risks and vulnerabilities. By providing insights into potential risks and their potential impact, this type of assurance enables informed decision-making and take proactive measures to mitigate risks and safeguard the institution's assets and reputation.

Compliance Monitoring

Compliance related assurance reports ensures that the institution remains compliant with any relevant legal requirements, regulations, and sector standards. Tracking compliance metrics and highlighting areas of non-compliance enables management teams to address issues promptly and avoid potential penalties or legal liabilities.

Decision Making

Assurance reporting provides management teams with the information they need to make strategic decisions effectively. By presenting relevant data, trends, and performance indicators, assurance reporting assists the evaluation of alternative courses of action, allocation of resources, and the prioritisation for institutional improvements.

Stakeholder Confidence

Effective assurance reporting enhances confidence by demonstrating transparency, accountability, and sound governance practices within the institution. By providing assurance that risks are being managed effectively and that the institute is operating in compliance with relevant standards, assurance reporting helps build trust and credibility with stakeholders, including research funding bodies, staff, students, and regulatory authorities.

Performance

Assurance reporting enables management teams to evaluate the performance of different departments, business units, groups, or research projects within the institution. By comparing actual performance against targets, benchmarks or milestones, assurance reporting helps identify areas of strength and areas needing improvement, allowing for the allocation of resources more effectively and drives positive performance.

Continuous Improvement

Assurance reporting facilitates a culture of continuous improvement by highlighting areas of enhancement and tracking progress over time. By regularly reviewing assurance reports and implementing corrective actions, management teams can drive positive change and ensure that the institution remains agile, adaptive, and resilient in a competitive environment.

Effective assurance reporting is essential for providing management teams with the information and insights they need to effectively oversee the institution, manage risks, make strategic decisions, maintain compliance, and drive continuous improvement. Assurance reporting provides critical information for enhancing institutional governance, accountability, and long-term success.

Types of Assurance Reports

Stakeholders, senior management teams, and executive boards, typically require assurance reports that provide them with critical information and insights to effectively oversee the institution, manage risks, ensure compliance, and make strategic decisions.

Institutions are unique and the types of assurance reports required may vary. Listed below are some examples of assurance reports that management teams may require:

Financial Assurance Reports – These reports provide assurance regarding the accuracy, integrity, and reliability of financial information presented to executive boards. They include audits, reviews, and assessments conducted by internal or external auditors to ensure compliance with accounting standards, financial regulations, and internal controls.

Operational Assurance Reports – These reports assess the effectiveness and efficiency of operational processes and activities within the institution. They may cover areas such as student numbers, supply chain management, student services, and information technology, providing insights into performance, risks, and opportunities for improvement.

Compliance Assurance Reports – These reports focus on ensuring the institution complies with relevant legislation, regulations, and sector standards. They assess the institution's adherence to the relevant requirements, ethical standards, and internal policies, providing assurance to the executive board that the institution operates ethically and legally.

Risk Assurance Reports – These reports identify, assess, and manage risks that could impact the institution's ability to achieve its objectives. They provide the executive board with insights into key risks facing the institution, their potential impact, and the effectiveness of risk management strategies and controls in place to mitigate them.

Governance Assurance Reports – These reports assess the effectiveness of the institute's governance structures, processes, and practices. They evaluate the Executive Board's composition, independence, oversight responsibilities, decision-making processes, and accountability mechanisms ensuring that governance practices align with best practice and promote institutional success.

Health, Safety and Wellbeing Assurance Reports – These reports focus on ensuring health, safety, and wellbeing of staff, students, and other stakeholders. They assess compliance with relevant regulations, identify potential hazards and risks, and evaluate the effectiveness of health, safety and wellbeing management systems and practices.

Strategic Assurance Reports – These reports provide assurance regarding the institution's strategic direction, goals, and objectives. They assess the alignment of strategic initiatives with the institution's mission and vision,

evaluate progress towards these objectives, and identify risks and opportunities.

Sustainability Assurance Reports – These reports assess the institution's environmental, social, and governance (ESG) performance and sustainability practices. They evaluate the institute's impact on the environment, society, and communities providing assurance to executive boards and stakeholders that the institute operates in a socially responsible and sustainable manner.

The above assurance reports provide executive boards and stakeholders with a comprehensive understanding of the institution's performance, risks, compliance, governance, strategic direction, and sustainability practices enabling them to make informed decisions and fulfil their oversight responsibilities effectively.

Collecting Evidence

Collecting evidence involves a systematic approach to gathering relevant information, data, and documentation to support the findings, conclusions, and recommendations in assurance reports.

Clearly define the objectives and scope of the assurance report, including the specific areas, processes, activities, or controls being assessed.

Identify the criteria, standards, benchmarks, regulations, policies, or best practices against which the performance will be measured.

Select appropriate methods and techniques for collecting evidence based on the objectives, scope, and criteria of the assurance report. Common methods include interviews, observations, document reviews, data analysis, surveys, sampling, and testing.

Document Findings and Evidence

Document findings, observations, and evidence collected during the assurance process must be properly documented, labelled, and organised to support the conclusions and recommendations presented in the assurance report.

It is essential to validate findings and evidence through cross-referencing, and corroboration if information collected from multiple sources. Compare and reconcile various sources of evidence to ensure consistency, accuracy, and reliability.

Maintaining objectivity and independence throughout the evidence collection process is essential to ensure the credibility and integrity of the assurance report. Avoid bias, conflicts of interest, or undue influence that may compromise the objectivity of the findings and conclusions.

Adopting a systematic and rigorous approach to evidence collection, enables the gathering of reliable, relevant, and sufficient evidence to support the findings, conclusions and recommendations presented in assurance reports.

Effective Communication

Assurance Reports often contain complex information that management teams need. It is essential that assurance reports are effectively communicated, taking account of preferences of management teams and the institute's culture. Listed below are examples of effective methods for communicating assurance to management teams:

Executive Summaries – Prepare concise executive summaries that highlight the key findings, insights, and recommendations from the assurance report. Focus on providing high-level information the management teams can quickly understand and act upon.

Visual Presentations – Use visual aids such as charts, graphs, and diagrams to present data and trends in a clear and visually appealing manner. Visual presentations can help management teams grasp complex information more easily and make informed decisions.

Face-to-Face Meetings – Schedule face-to-face meetings with management team members to discuss the assurance findings in detail. This allows for interactive discussions, questions and clarifications enabling managers to gain a deeper understanding of the assurance results and their implications.

Written Reports – Prepare comprehensive written reports that provide detailed information on the assurance findings, methodologies, and conclusions. Written reports should be well-organised, logically structured, and clearly written to facilitate understanding by relevant management teams.

Dashboard Reporting – Develop interactive dashboards or online platforms that allow management teams to access real-time assurance data and metrics. Dashboard reporting provides a dynamic and interactive way for management teams to track performance, trends, and progress over time.

Email Updates – Send regular updates to management teams summarising key assurance findings, updates, and developments. Email updates can keep management teams informed and engaged with assurance activities on a regular basis.

Coaching Sessions – Schedule one-to-one coaching sessions with individual managers to discuss specific assurance findings relevant to their areas of responsibility. This personalised approach allows for focussed discussions and tailored communication based on each manager's needs and interests.

Training Sessions – Conduct training sessions or workshops for management teams on topics related to assurance, risk management, compliance, and governance. Training sessions provide an opportunity to educate management teams on best practices and emerging trends in assurance reporting.

Feedback Mechanisms – Establish feedback mechanisms that allow management teams to provide input and insights on assurance processes, findings, and recommendations. Encouraging feedback from management teams promotes collaboration, engagement, and continuous improvement in assurance practices.

Regular Updates – Provide regular updates to management teams on the progress of assurance activities, including milestones achieved, challenges encountered, and next steps. Regular updates keep management teams informed and involved throughout the assurance process.

Ensuring the best method for communicating assurance to management teams is one that is tailored to their preferences, needs, and priorities while also ensuring clarity, transparency, and relevance in the assurance information.

Conclusion

In conclusion, assurance reporting plays a critical role in providing stakeholders with confidence and assurance regarding the effectiveness, efficiency, integrity, and compliance of an institute's activities, operations, processes, controls, and performance.

Effective assurance reporting is essential to support informed decision making, identifies areas for improvement, mitigate risks, enhances resilience, and builds trust and credibility with stakeholders, contributing to the institutions long-term success and sustainability.

References

1. Committee of University Chairs – The Higher Education Code of Governance. Available here: <https://www.universitychairs.ac.uk/wp-content/files/2018/06/CUC-HE-Code-of-Governance-publication-final.pdf>

Further information

For access to further RMP Resources you may find helpful in reducing your institution's cost of risk, please access the RMP Resources or RMP Articles pages on our website. To join the debate follow us on our LinkedIn page.

Get in touch

For more information, please contact your broker, RMP risk control consultant or account director.

contact@rmpartners.co.uk



Risk Management Partners

The Walbrook Building
25 Walbrook
London EC4N 8AW

020 7204 1800
rmpartners.co.uk

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