

Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada

Annex to the Statement of Management Responsibility including Internal Control over
Financial Reporting (Unaudited)

Fiscal year 2010-11

Note to the Reader (Unaudited)

With the new Treasury Board Policy on Internal Control, effective April 1, 2009, organizations are now required to demonstrate the measures they are taking to maintain effective system of internal control over financial reporting (ICFR).

As part of this policy, organizations are expected to conduct annual assessments of their system of ICFR, establish action plan(s) to address any necessary adjustments, and to attach to their Statements of Management Responsibility in their annual financial statements a summary of their assessment results and action plan.

Effective systems of ICFR aim to achieve reliable financial statements and to provide assurances that:

- Transactions are appropriately authorized
- Financial records are properly maintained
- Assets are safeguarded from risks such as waste, abuse, loss, fraud and mismanagement
- Applicable laws, regulations and policies are complied with

It is important to note that the system of ICFR is not designed to eliminate all risks, rather to mitigate risk to a reasonable level with controls that are balanced with and proportionate to the risks they aim to mitigate.

The maintenance of an effective system of ICFR is an ongoing process designed to identify, assess effectiveness and adjust as required key risks and associated key controls, as well as to monitor its performance in support of continuous improvement. As a result, the scope, pace and status of those organizational assessments of the effectiveness of their system of ICFR will vary from one organization to the other based on risks and taking into account their unique circumstances.

The system of ICFR is designed to mitigate risks to a reasonable level based on an on-going process to identify key risks, to assess effectiveness of associated key controls, and to make any necessary adjustments.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Authority, Mandate and Program Activities

Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) is a departmental corporation of the Government of Canada created in 1978. It is funded directly by Parliament and reports to it through the Minister of Industry. The functions of NSERC, based on the authority and responsibility assigned to it under the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council Act, are to:

- Promote and assist research in the natural sciences and engineering, other than the health sciences; and
- Advise the Minister in respect of such matters relating to such research as the Minister may refer to the Council for its consideration.

Further details regarding the NSERC's priorities, strategic outcomes and program activity architecture are available in the Report on Plans and Priorities and the Departmental Performance Report.

1.2 Financial highlights

Below is key financial information for fiscal-year 2010-11. More information can be found in NSERC's audited Financial Statements and Notes to Financial Statements.

- Total expenses were \$1.08 billion. Grants and Scholarships was the largest expense, accounting for 95% or \$1.03 billion.
- Total assets were \$9.12 million. Due from the Consolidated Revenue Fund represents 40% of the organization's assets, followed by tangible capital assets (34%) and accounts receivable (22%).
- Total liabilities were \$13.28 million. Employee future benefits represent 49% of the organization's liabilities, followed by accounts payable and accrued liabilities (37%).
- Net cash provided by the Government of Canada totalled \$1.07 billion.
- NSERC shares its administrative services with SSHRC. Shared services include Finance, Human Resources, and Information Technology.

1.3 Service arrangements relevant to financial statements

NSERC relies on other organizations for the processing of certain transactions that are recorded in its financial statements. The significant service arrangements are noted below:

Common Arrangements

- Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC) centrally administers the payments of salaries and some of NSERC's procurement of goods and services.

- Treasury Board Secretariat provides NSERC with information used to calculate various accruals and allowances, such as the accrued severance liability.
- The Department of Justice provides professional advice with respect to potential liabilities and claims to which NSERC may be subject in the normal course of operations.

Specific Arrangements

- NSERC administers funds received from other federal government departments and agencies to issue grants, scholarships and related payments on their behalf. During the year, NSERC administered \$13.96 million (\$13.03 million in 2009-10) in funds for grants and scholarships. These expenses are not reflected in NSERC's Statement of Operations but rather are recorded in the financial statements of the departments or agencies that provided the funds.
- NSERC recovers administrative fees in some circumstances where a significant administrative burden is incurred by NSERC for the administration of certain funds on behalf of other federal government departments and agencies. These amounted to \$538 thousand during the year (\$614 thousand in 2009-10) and were netted against NSERC's operating expenses.

1.4 Audited Financial Statements

As required in the NSERC Act, the Office of the Auditor General conducts an annual audit of NSERC's financial statements. NSERC has received an unqualified audit opinion since its inception in 1978.

1.5 Material changes in fiscal-year 2010-11

There were no significant changes in 2010-11.

2 NSERC’S CONTROL ENVIRONMENT RELEVANT TO ICFR

NSERC recognizes the importance of setting the tone from the top to help ensure that staff at all levels understand their roles in maintaining effective systems of ICFR and is well equipped to exercise these responsibilities effectively. NSERC’s focus is to ensure that risks are well managed through a responsive and risk-based control environment that enables continuous improvement and innovation.

NSERC’s main entity-level controls currently in place and relevant to ICFR are set out below.

2.1 Key positions, roles and responsibilities

Below are NSERC’s key positions and committees with responsibilities for maintaining and reviewing the effectiveness of its system of ICFR.

Key Position/ Committee	Roles and Responsibilities
President	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As Accounting Officer, assumes overall responsibility and leadership for the measures taken to maintain an effective system of internal control. • Oversees the day to day operations of the organization.
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CFO reports directly to the President and provides leadership for the coordination, coherence and focus on the design and maintenance of an effective and integrated system of ICFR, including its annual assessment.
Chief Audit Executive (CAE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports directly to the President and provides assurance through periodic risk-based internal audits which can be instrumental to the maintenance of an effective system of ICFR.
The Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collectively represents the academic research and private sector R&D communities in the natural sciences and engineering, as well as other stakeholder groups in the Canadian innovation system. • Sets the strategy and high level policies for NSERC, and reviews the organization’s progress in reaching its goals and objectives. • Approves budgets, funding allocations to broad program areas and program of activities
Executive Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercises the powers and functions of the Council between Council meetings. • Reviews and approves proposals, and provides advice, in the following areas of responsibility: governance and nominations,

	human resources, risk management, stewardship and financial oversight and other areas assigned by Council.
Standing Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise on specific policies and programs and oversee the work of selection committees. • Distribute funds to the program elements and selection committees within their purview, the guidelines provided by Council and the funding envelope.
Independent Audit Committee (IAC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides objective advice and recommendations to the deputy head regarding the sufficiency, quality and results of assurance on the adequacy and functioning of the department's risk management, control and governance frameworks and processes (including accountability and auditing systems). • Reviews and recommends for the President's acceptance the annual audited financial statements of NSERC. • Engages with management, as applicable, on risk-based assessment plans and associated results related to the effectiveness of NSERC's ICFR system.

2.2 Key measures taken by NSERC

NSERC's control environment also includes a series of measures to equip its staff to manage risks well through raising awareness, providing appropriate knowledge and tools as well as developing skills. Key measures include:

- A clear oversight structure with reporting lines and clear terms of reference for each committee;
- Annual performance agreements with clearly set out financial management responsibilities;
- A training program and communications in core areas of financial management;
- Periodically reviewed and updated delegation of financial signing authorities matrix, clearly communicated and available to staff;
- An up-to-date corporate risk profile including financial management and oversight risks as well as risk ownership and mitigation strategies;
- A risk based audit plan, recommended for approval to the President by the IAC;
- An IMIT strategic plan;
- Clear guidelines on authorities and compliance with S. 32, s. 34 and S. 33 of the Financial Administration Act;
- A Human Resources Portal with information on HR related issues, a calendar of courses and offerings available to all employees on the Intranet; and
- Documentation of main financial transaction business processes and related key risk and control points to support the management and oversight of its system of ICFR.

3 ASSESSMENT OF NSERC'S SYSTEM OF ICFR

3.1 Assessment baseline

In 2004, the Government of Canada commenced an initiative aimed at preparing organizations for control-based audits of their financial statements, thus placing reliance on well functioning internal controls. In 2009, Treasury Board approved the *Policy on Internal Control*. The Office of the Comptroller General is taking a tiered approach in implementing this Policy. The first wave included 22 of the largest departments. These organizations began formalizing their approach to managing their systems of ICFR, including readiness assessments and multi-year action plans. The second wave of organizations includes departments/agencies who currently have audited financial statements. NSERC is a part of this wave.

Whether it is to support control-based audit requirements or those of the Policy on Internal Control, an effective system of ICFR with the objectives to provide reasonable assurance that:

- Transactions are appropriately authorized;
- Financial records are properly maintained;
- Assets are safeguarded; and
- Applicable laws, regulations and policies are complied with.

Over time, this includes assessment of design and operating effectiveness of the system of ICFR and an on-going monitoring program leading to continuous improvement of the organizational system of ICFR.

Design effectiveness means to ensure that key control points are properly identified, documented, in place and that they are aligned with the risks (i.e. controls are balanced with and proportionate to the risks they aim to mitigate) and that any remediation is addressed appropriately and in a timely manner. This includes ensuring appropriate mapping of key processes and IT systems to the main financial statement accounts or class of transactions by location as applicable.

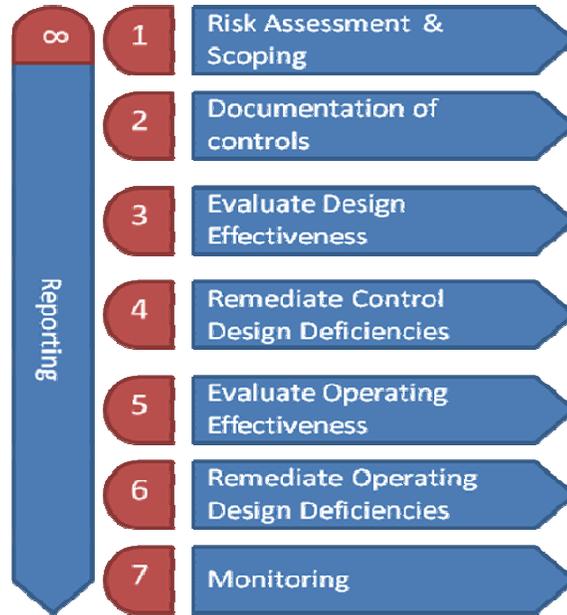
Operating effectiveness means that the application of key controls over financial reporting has been tested over a defined period, that they are working as intended and that any required remediation is addressed appropriately and in a timely manner

Ongoing monitoring program means that a systematic integrated approach to monitoring is in place, including periodic risk-based assessments and timely remediation.

Such assessments of the effectiveness of NSERC's ICFR covers all organizational control levels which include corporate or entity, general computer and business process level controls.

3.2 Assessment method at NSERC

NSERC has adopted an eight step process to facilitate a common and objective view of the robustness of controls across the organization, based on guidance provided by the Office of the Comptroller General to organizations implementing the Policy on Internal Control.



NSERC will undertake measures to assess its system of ICFR, with a focus on the following control levels:

Control Level	Scope
Entity Level Controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governance • Risk Management • Information and communication • Monitoring
Information Technology General Controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access Management • Quality Assurance and Testing • Change Management • Disaster Recovery
Business Process and Financial Reporting Controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grants and Scholarships • Purchases, Payments and Payables <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payments • Procurement • Travel for Committees • Travel for Staff • Acquisition Cards

Control Level	Scope
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel cards, corporate and individual • Hospitality • Rentals • Payroll/Salaries • Interdepartmental Settlements • Financial reporting

For each control level and significant business process, NSERC will next undertake the following steps:

- Gather information pertaining to processes, risks and controls relevant to ICFR, including appropriate policies and procedures;
- Document the key processes with the identification and documentation of key risk and control points;
- Perform design testing e.g. conduct a walk-through of the documented processes and assess the alignment of controls to risks;
- Perform operational testing on the documented processes based upon the information gleaned from documentation and design testing;
- Implement remediation plans as required; and
- Develop and implement a monitoring approach and methodology.

4 NSERC'S ASSESSMENT RESULTS

The following summarizes the key assessment results from the documentation, design and operational effectiveness testing completed by NSERC as at 31st March 2011:

4.1 Documentation of Control Activities

NSERC identified the existence of documentation related to Entity Level Controls, IT General Controls, Business Process and Financial Reporting Controls. In addition, NSERC updated process flow documentation, including validation by the process owners, for Business Process and Financial Reporting Controls. NSERC identified the need for the following documentation to be established, completed or clarified:

Control Level	Documentation Status / Gaps Identified
Entity Level Controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The following gaps in documentation were identified and NSERC is in the process of remediating:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An internal code of conduct and values and ethics and a documented associated process for reviewing and renewing compliance• Completion of an internal Financial Management Policy framework
IT General Controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The following gaps in documentation were identified and NSERC is in the process of remediating:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Completion of documentation for establishing, modifying and removing users of the financial systems• Completion of documentation of processes and procedures to make changes to financial systems• Completion of documentation relating to back-up procedures and reconciliation of batch processing
Business Process and Financial Reporting Controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Documentation completed

4.2 Design Effectiveness Testing of Key Controls

Design effectiveness testing has not yet commenced and therefore no assessment results are available at this stage.

When undertaking design effectiveness testing of the Business Process Controls, NSERC will identify and validate key controls with process owners; and assess alignment of each key control with risk.

4.3 Operational Effectiveness Testing of Key Controls

Operational effectiveness testing has not yet commenced and therefore no assessment results are available at this stage.

When conducting operational effectiveness testing of key controls, NSERC will implement a risk-based testing approach and methodology that will identify key controls to be tested over a defined period of time, including the selection of a sample, the test period and the method and frequency of testing. Operational effectiveness for Entity Level Controls, IT General Controls, Business Process and Financial Reporting Controls will not commence until the associated remediation of design effectiveness have been implemented and a sufficient time has passed to allow the controls to function for a period of the financial year.

4.4 Ongoing monitoring program

NSERC will continue to ensure that controls are effective over time and seek opportunities to strengthen its entity level controls, taking into account the initial assessment as well as results from annual assessments and audits. This will involve developing and implementing a well-integrated monitoring program to raise awareness and understanding of the organization's system of ICFR at all levels of the organization, equip staff with the knowledge, skills and tools needed to maintain a robust ICFR, and continue to assess the status of ICFR on an ongoing basis.

5 NSERC'S ACTION PLAN

5.1 Progress as of March 31, 2011

During 2010-11, NSERC began to document and assess the design effectiveness of its key controls. Below is a summary of the main progress made by the organization as at 31st March 2011:

- Gathered information pertaining to processes, risks and controls relevant to ICFR within NSERC; including appropriate policies and procedures, recent audits, evaluations, results from the completion of the Corporate Risk Profile and MAF assessments.
- Established a risk assessment process for ICFR.
- Completed a risk assessment of the financial statements of NSERC to identify significant accounts and high risk business processes.
- Identified Entity Level controls and related documentation.
- Identified IT General Controls and related documentation.
- Completed and validated the documentation of all key business and financial reporting processes, and identified controls. Assessed the alignment of each key control with risks.

5.2 Action plan for next fiscal year and subsequent years

Building on progress to date, NSERC has developed a multi-year plan to fully implement the requirements of the Policy on Internal Control and is positioned to complete the main assessment of its system of ICFR for 2012-13 and complete implementation of an ongoing monitoring process in 2013-14. The work below outlines work to be performed under ICFR until 2013-14.

NSERC's ICFR Action Plan

	2011-12				2012-13				2013-14			
	Documentation	Design Effectiveness	Operating Effectiveness	Ongoing Monitoring	Documentation	Design Effectiveness	Operating Effectiveness	Ongoing Monitoring	Documentation	Design Effectiveness	Operating Effectiveness	Ongoing Monitoring
Entity Level Controls												
Control Environment	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓				✓
IT General Controls												
Financial Systems	✓			✓		✓		✓			✓	✓
Business Process and Financial Reporting Controls												
Grants and Scholarships		✓		✓			✓	✓				✓
Purchases, Payments and Payables		✓		✓			✓	✓			✓	✓
Payroll/Salaries		✓		✓			✓	✓				✓
Interdepartmental Settlements		✓		✓			✓	✓			✓	✓
Financial Reporting		✓		✓			✓	✓				✓