INTERNAL AUDIT CHARTER

LT GROUP, INC.

Updated as of July 14, 2026

LT GROUP, INC.

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LT GROUP, INC.

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Purpose Statement

The purpose of Internal Audit (IA) is to provide independent, objective assurance and advisory service guided by the principle of adding value to improve the operations of LT Group, Inc. It helps LT Group, Inc. in accomplishing its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of the organization's governance, internal control and risk management as well as provide oversight support to its subsidiaries' Internal Audit activities under a decentralized internal audit function structure in conformance with the mandatory elements of the Global Internal Audit Standards (GIAS) issued by the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA), including its 15 Principles and 52 Standards, as well as applicable Topical Requirements.

Authority

The internal audit function shall have free and unrestricted access to the Audit Committee and any other member of the Board of Directors as needed to fulfill its responsibilities.

Authority is granted for full, free and unrestricted access to any and all of the *Company's records, physical properties, and personnel relevant to any function under review. All employees are requested to assist IA in fulfilling their staff function.

Documents and information given to internal auditors during a periodic review will be handled in the same prudent and confidential manner as by those employees normally accountable for them.

For purposes of this charter, *Company means LT Group, Inc. as holding company only.

Independence and Objectivity

The Chief Audit Executive (CAE) shall report directly/functionally to the Audit Committee and may report administratively to the President and Chief Executive Officer. All internal audit activities must remain free of influence by any element in the organization, including matters of audit selection, scope, procedures, frequency and timing. The internal audit function must also remain free from interference in determining its scope, performing its work, and communicating its results, to preserve organizational independence in accordance with Standard 7.1 of the GIAS.

The internal audit review and appraisal process does not in any way relieve other persons in the Company of the responsibilities assigned to them. Responsibility for complying with methodologies as well as correcting deficiencies rests with the respective employees and management.

The CAE will confirm to the Audit Committee, at least annually, the organizational independence of IA.

All internal audit personnel shall act with integrity in carrying out their duties and responsibilities. They should respect the confidentiality of information acquired in the course of the performance of their duties and should not use it for personal gain or malicious actions. Moreover, internal audit personnel shall avoid conflicts of interest. Internally-recruited internal auditors shall not engage in auditing activities for which they have had previous responsibility before a one-year "cooling off" period has elapsed. The internal audit personnel shall adhere at all times to the Company's Code of Ethics; to an established code of ethics for internal auditors such as that of the Institute of Internal Auditors; and to internal policies regarding independence and objectivity of internal auditors.

Responsibility

General Responsibility

The CAE and staff of the Internal Audit have the responsibility to:

- Develop a flexible annual audit plan using an appropriate risk-based audit methodology, including any risks or control concerns identified by the Audit Committee /Senior Management (SM) and submit that plan to the Audit Committee for review and approval as well as periodic updates.

- Implement the annual audit plan, as approved by the Audit Committee, taking into consideration any special tasks or projects that may be requested by SM.

- Issue periodic reports to the Audit Committee and SM summarizing results of audit and investigation activities.

- Consider the scope of work of the external auditors and regulators, as appropriate, for the purpose of providing optimal audit coverage to the organization at a reasonable overall cost.

- Maintain a professional internal audit staff with sufficient knowledge, skills, experience, and preferably with professional certifications to meet the requirements of this Charter.

- Keep the Audit Committee informed of emerging trends and successful practices in internal auditing and governance.

- Periodically provide information on the status and results of the annual audit plan and the sufficiency of activity resources.

- Coordinate with and provide oversight of other control and monitoring functions (i.e., finance, risk management, compliance, security, legal, ethics, environmental, external audit)

(See Annex A – Organizational Chart of the LT Group, Inc. Internal Audit Function Structure)

Assurance Services

The provision of assurance services is the prime responsibility of IA and it involves the internal auditor's objective assessment of evidence to provide an independent opinion or conclusion regarding a process, system or other subject matter. These responsibilities include the following:

- Provide annually an assessment on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's processes for controlling its activities and managing its risks in the areas set forth under the mission and scope of work.

- Report significant issues related to the processes for controlling the activities of the Company and its subsidiaries, including potential improvements to those processes, and provide information concerning such issues through resolution.

- Provide assurance to the Audit Committee and SM that risk management processes within the Company are effective and efficient by focusing on key Company risks identified with management and reporting on the quality of the mitigating controls implemented by management.

- Provide reasonable assurance that the environment in information technology is operating as intended by policy, and application systems are functioning effectively and efficiently to address possible risk exposures of the Company.

Advisory Services

Advisory services are advisory in nature, and address governance, risk management, and control processes to the extent agreed upon with SM or Audit Committee. It is performed by the IA based on its potential to improve management of risks, add value, and improve the Company's operations without assuming management responsibility. The nature and scope of the advisory engagement are subject to agreement with the business unit. Under these circumstances, internal auditors may perform the following:

- Conduct special examinations at the request of SM or the Audit Committee. The auditors must have sufficient knowledge to evaluate the risk of fraud and the manner in which it is managed by the organization, but is not expected to have the expertise of a person whose primary responsibility is detecting and investigating fraud. However, internal auditors must maintain professional skepticism throughout audit activities, including inquisitiveness, the ability to challenge inconsistencies, and the requirement to seek sufficient evidence, consistent with Standard 4.3 of the GIAS.

- Investigate allegations concerning fraud, accounting, internal controls, and ethics violations and notify Management and the Audit Committee of the results. However, internal auditors are not expected to have knowledge equivalent to that of a person whose primary responsibility is detecting and investigation fraud. Also, audit procedures alone, even when carried out with due professional care, do not guarantee that fraud will be detected.

- Review the planning, design, development, and implementation of major computer-based system during its pre-implementation stage to determine whether:

  - Adequate controls are incorporated in the systems.
  - Thorough systems checking are performed at appropriate stages.
  - System documentations are complete and accurate.

- Conduct periodic audits of data processing and make post-implementation evaluation of major data processing systems to determine whether these systems meet their intended purposes and objectives.

- Assist the Company in meeting its objectives and improving key business processes.

- *Evaluate and assess significant merging/consolidated functions and new or changing services, processes, operations and control processes coincident with their development, implementation, and/or expansion.*

Enabling Risk Management

Internal auditors have a key role to play in the risk management process of the organization by assisting both SM and Audit Committee to:

- Help the Audit Committee and SM to identify and mitigate or minimize risk of not meeting the objective of the Company.

- Facilitate self-assessments by SM of the impact of key Company risks and its risk management effectiveness on all relevant levels of the Company.

- Provide advice and counsel on risk management activities, controls and processes.

- Support SM in their responsibility to continuously evaluate the system of internal control.

IA is not responsible for any of the business policies, processes or activities that it audits, or for the design, implementation, or operation of controls or for risk management and control. Management owns and is accountable for organizational risks and internal controls. The internal audit function provides independent assurance and advisory insight to assist management and the Audit Committee in fulfilling their risk oversight responsibilities, consistent with Domain III of the GIAS – Governing the Internal Audit Function.

These are management's responsibilities and IA will conduct its work in such a manner as to assist management in discharging these responsibilities.

Audit Scope

The scope of Internal Audit encompasses the examination and evaluation of the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's governance, risk management processes, systems of internal control structure, and the quality of performance in carrying out assigned responsibilities to achieve the organization's stated goals and objectives. It shall cover, among others:

- Examination and evaluation of the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control systems.
- Review of the application and effectiveness of risk management process and risk assessment methodologies.
- Review of the management and financial information systems, including the electronic information system and other electronic services.
- Assessment of the accuracy and reliability of the accounting system and of the resulting financial reports.
- Review of the systems and procedures of safeguarding assets.
- Review of the system of assessing capital in relation to the estimate of organizational risk.
- Transaction testing and assessment of specific internal control procedures.
- Review of the compliance system and the implementation of established methodologies.
- Audit coverage over sustainability reporting, ESG (environmental, social, and governance) and readiness for applicable sustainability reporting frameworks (e.g., IFRS S1/S2).

- Review of cybersecurity governance, digital risks, artificial intelligence (AI) risks, and data privacy compliance.

- Application of relevant IIA Topical Requirements during audit engagements and appropriate disclosure of their application in audit communications.

Audit Plan

The CAE shall submit and present to the Audit Committee an annual risk-based audit plan, staffing plan, and budget for the following fiscal year. The annual audit plan is to be developed based on a prioritization of the audit universe using internal audit's risk-based audit methodology, incorporating emerging risks, fraud risk appetite, ESG considerations, cybersecurity risks and AI-related risks exposure in accordance with Standards 9.2 and 11.2 of GIAS. Any significant deviation from the formally approved audit plan shall be communicated to the Audit and Risk Management Committee through periodic activity reports.

The CAE will evaluate the resource needs and related costs based on the annual risk-based audit plan. A resource plan will be presented to Management and the Audit and Risk Management Committee as part of annual planning process. Subject matter resource if required in areas such as IT, information security, program, fraud, regulatory compliance or geographic needs and others will be identified, proposed, approved and contracted through an appropriate third party professional services firm. The Audit Committee will be notified in advance of any significant changes in the third party service provider activities, terms, scope, etc.

Audit Report

A written report will be reviewed and approved by the CAE before its issuance following the conclusion of each audit and will be distributed as appropriate. When the CAE delegates these duties, he shall retain overall responsibility. A copy of the report and a summary, as appropriate, will be forwarded to the Chief Executive Officer and the Audit Committee. Audit reports shall include, where applicable, thematic and systemic issues, root cause analysis, and enterprise-wide trends to enable the Audit Committee to address underlying control weaknesses in accordance with Standard 11.3 of the GIAS. Generally, the submission of the regular audit report to the Audit Committee shall be within three (3) months after the termination of the audit fieldwork. In case of delay, a written justification shall be provided to the CAE explaining the reasons for such delay. However, the risk-based submission of reports shall be as follows:

- Rated High Risk – within 30 days from end of audit fieldwork;

- Rated Moderate Risk – within 60 days from end of audit fieldwork;
- Rated Low Risk – within 90 days from end of audit fieldwork;
- Non-Rated Special Audit-Cash Count reports – within 30 days from culmination of fieldwork.
- Non-Rated Pre-Implementation Reviews of Application Systems – within 90 days from end of audit fieldwork (same with that of Low Risk rated units).
- Non-Rated Special Audit (Irregularities/Fraud Investigation) and Consultancy Engagement reports – within 30 days from culmination of fieldwork (same with that of High Risk Rated units).
- Initial/Advance reports to the Audit Committee on the results of the Special Audits (Irregularities/Fraud Investigation – within 1 week from the start of audit field work.

The CAE or designate may include in the audit report the auditee's response and corrective action taken or to be taken in regard to the specific findings and recommendations. Management's response should include a timetable for anticipated completion of action to be taken and an explanation for any recommendations not addressed. In cases where a response is not included within the audit report, management of the audited area should respond, in writing, within 30 days from the date of issuance of the report.

Quality Assurance

IA shall implement a formal Quality Assurance and Improvement Program (QAIP) that covers all aspects of the internal audit function, including quality measures to ensure integrity, efficiency, and professionalism in all the work being performed. Quality measures shall be designed to help the internal audit function add value and improve the Company's operations. Periodic customer feedback is proactively obtained to help ensure a continuously improving level of service. An external quality assessment shall be conducted at least once every five (5) years by a qualified, independent assessor or assessment team from outside the organization, and the assessment team must include at least one active Certified Internal Auditor (CIA) holder, in accordance with Standard 8.4 of the GIAS.

The CAE shall periodically assess whether the internal audit function's purpose, authority, and responsibility, as defined in the internal audit charter, continue to be adequate to enable the activity to accomplish its objectives. The results of this periodic

assessment shall be communicated to the Audit Committee, the SM and the Board of Directors.

Code of Ethics and Professional Standards

IA shall govern themselves in accordance with the Company's Business conduct and Code of Ethics for CPAs, the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA) "Code of Ethics", and ISACA's Code of Professional Ethics. Internal Audit shall conform with the mandatory elements of the Global Internal Audit Standards (GIAS) issued by the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA), including Domain II – Ethics and Professionalism, which emphasizes integrity, honesty, confidentiality, and professional courage. IA shall also comply with applicable Topical Requirements and disclose conformance therewith in its audit reporting. The IT Audit and Assurance Standards and IS Control Professionals Standards of ISACA shall likewise apply as relevant.

In addition, IA shall conform to the Company's methodologies and the IA's audit manual. The audit manual shall include attribute, performance, and implementation standards to guide the Internal Auditors.

Guidelines for Outsourcing Internal Audit Activities to External Experts

The Company may outsource internal audit activities in accordance with existing regulations and professional practice framework on outsourcing and with internal policies on outsourcing of the internal audit function, except for areas covered by existing statutes such as the Bank Secrecy Law and Data Privacy Act. Outsourcing shall be done to have access to certain areas of expertise that are not available to the internal audit function or to address resource constraints. Provided, that: The internal audit function shall not be outsourced to the Company's own external auditor/audit firm nor to internal audit service provider that was previously engaged by the Company in the same area intended to be covered by the internal audit function that will be outsourced, without a one-year "cooling off" period. Provided, further, that: The CAE shall ensure that the knowledge or inputs from the outsourced experts shall be assimilated into the Company to the greatest extent possible.

Outsourcing of specific IA activities should be documented through an engagement contract or letter, with elaborate disclosures on objectives and scope of work, deliverables and time frames, access to records, personnel and physical properties, information regarding assumptions and procedures to be employed, ownership and custody of engagement work papers, and the confidentiality and restrictions on information obtained during the engagement, among others.

If IA intends to use and rely on the work of external service provider, the CAE needs to consider the competence, independence, and objectivity of the external service provider, even if the said external service provider is selected by Senior Management or the Board.

The CAE should review the work of external service providers to evaluate the adequacy of work performed and the sufficiency of information obtained to afford a reasonable basis for the conclusions reached and the resolution of exceptions or other unusual matters.

Guidelines for Coordination with the External Auditor and Supervisory Authority

1. Oversight of the work of external auditors and supervisory authority, including coordination with the internal audit function, is the responsibility of the Board. Coordination of internal and external audit work is the responsibility of the Chief Audit Executive (CAE). The CAE obtains the support of the Board to coordinate audit work effectively.
2. The Company may use the work of external auditors and supervisory authority to provide assurance related to activities within the scope of internal auditing. In these cases, the CAE takes the steps necessary to understand the work performed by the external auditors, including:
    - The nature, extent, and timing of work planned by external auditors, to be satisfied that the external auditors‘ planned work, in conjunction with the internal auditors‘ planned work, must contribute to the improvement of governance, risk management, and control processes using a systematic and disciplined approach.
    - The external auditor‘s assessment of risk and materiality.
    - The external auditors‘ techniques, methods, and terminology to enable the CAE to (1) coordinate internal and external auditing work; (2) evaluate, for purposes of reliance, the external auditors‘ work; and (3) communicate effectively with external auditors.
    - Access to the external auditors‘ programs and working papers, to be satisfied that the external auditors‘ work can be relied upon for internal audit purposes. Internal auditors are responsible for respecting the confidentiality of those programs and working papers.
3. The external auditors and supervisory authority may rely on the work of the internal audit function in performing their work. In this case, the CAE needs to provide sufficient information to enable external auditors and supervisory authority to understand the internal auditors‘ techniques, methods, and terminology to facilitate

reliance by external auditors and supervisory authority on work performed. Access to the internal auditors‘ programs and working papers is provided to external auditors and supervisory authority in order for them to be satisfied as to the acceptability of relying on the internal auditors‘ work.

4. It may be efficient for internal and external auditors to use similar techniques, methods, and terminology to coordinate their work effectively and to rely on the work of one another.
5. Planned audit activities of internal and external auditors and supervisory authority need to be discussed to ensure that audit coverage is coordinated and duplicate efforts are minimized where possible. Sufficient meetings are to be scheduled during the audit process to ensure coordination of audit work and efficient and timely completion of audit activities, and to determine whether observations and recommendations from work performed to date require that the scope of planned work be adjusted.
6. The internal audit function‘s final communications, management‘s responses to those communications, and subsequent follow-up reviews are to be made available to external auditors and supervisory authority. These communications assist external auditors and supervisory authority in determining and adjusting the scope and timing of their work.
7. Internal auditors need access to the external auditors‘ presentation materials and Management Letters. Matters discussed in presentation materials and included in Management Letters need to be understood by the CAE and used as input to internal auditors in planning the areas to emphasize in future internal audit work. After review of Management Letters and initiation of any needed corrective action by appropriate members of SM and the Board, the CAE ensures that appropriate follow-up and corrective actions have been taken.
8. The CAE is responsible for regular evaluations of the coordination between internal and external auditors or supervisory authority. Such evaluations may also include assessments of the overall efficiency and effectiveness of internal and external audit activities, including aggregate audit cost. The CAE communicates the results of these evaluations to SM and the Board, including relevant comments about the performance of external auditors.

References – Internal Audit Charter

(IIA Standards, Practice Advisories, Code of Ethics, etc.)

Particulars	Reference	Description
Purpose Statement	GIAS Standard 1.1- Internal Audit Charter	• While the Internal Audit Charter is formally covered under GIAS Domain III (Standard 6.2), it is closely linked to ethics and professionalism (Domain II, including principles like integrity in Standard 1.1) because the mission statement reflects the purpose, values, and ethical foundation of the internal audit function.
	GIAS Domain I – Purpose of Internal Auditing	• Domain I: Purpose of Internal Auditing explains the purpose and value of internal auditing in supporting organizational objectives. Internal auditing is defined as an independent, objective assurance and consulting activity that adds value and improves operations by evaluating and enhancing governance, risk management, and control processes. Its effectiveness depends on competent, independent professionals who report to the board and operate free from undue influence.
	GIAS Domain II – Ethics and Professionalism	• Domain II: Ethics and Professionalism establishes the ethical principles and professional behavior that internal auditors must uphold to ensure the credibility, integrity, and trustworthiness of the internal audit function.
Authority	GIAS Standard 7.1 – Organizational Independence	• GIAS Standard 7.1 – Organizational Independence requires that the internal audit function be positioned within the organization in a way that provides it with sufficient authority and independence to carry out its responsibilities effectively.
Independence and Objectivity	GIAS Principle 6 - Authorized by the Board	• GIAS Principle 6 – Authorized by the Board emphasizes that the internal audit function must be formally recognized and supported by the board to ensure its independence and objectivity.
	GIAS Principle 7 – Positioned Independently	• GIAS Principle 7 – Positioned Independently requires that the internal audit function be organizationally placed in a position that enables it to perform its responsibilities with independence and objectivity.
	GIAS Standard 7.1 – Organizational Independence	• GIAS Standard 7.1 – Organizational Independence requires that the internal audit function be structured and positioned within the organization to ensure it can perform its responsibilities independently and objectively.
	GIAS Domain II – Ethics and Professionalism	• GIAS Domain II: Ethics and Professionalism establishes the ethical principles, values, and professional behaviors that internal auditors must follow to ensure the credibility, integrity, and trustworthiness of the internal audit function.
General Responsibility	GIAS Standard 9.2 – Internal Audit Strategy	• GIAS Standard 9.2 establishes that the Chief Audit Executive (CAE) is responsible for developing, implementing, and maintaining an internal audit strategy that aligns with the organization's objectives and supports the internal audit function in fulfilling its mandate.
	GIAS Standard 10.1 – Financial	• GIAS Standard 10.1 requires the Chief Audit Executive (CAE) to effectively manage the financial resources of the internal audit function to ensure that it can successfully implement its strategy and achieve the audit plan.

	Resource Management GIAS Standard 10.2 – Human Resource Management GIAS Standard 11.2 – Effective Communication	•GIAS Standard 10.2 requires the Chief Audit Executive (CAE) to establish and maintain an effective approach to recruit, develop, and manage human resources to ensure that the internal audit function can successfully implement its strategy and achieve the audit plan. •GIAS Standard 11.2 – Effective Communication requires internal auditors to communicate in a manner that ensures information is clear, accurate, objective, timely, and useful to stakeholders, enabling informed decision-making and constructive action.
Assurance Services	GIAS Domain V – Performing Internal Audit Services GIAS Principle 13 – Plan Engagements Effectively GIAS Principle 14 – Conduct Engagement Work GIAS Principle 15 – Communication Engagements Conclusions and Monitor Action Plans	• Under GIAS Domain V, assurance services are the core internal audit activities through which internal auditors provide independent, objective evaluations of an organization's governance, risk management, and control processes. • GIAS Principle 13 requires internal auditors to plan each audit engagement effectively to ensure that it is risk-based, well-defined, and capable of achieving its objectives. • GIAS Principle 14 requires internal auditors to conduct engagement work in a systematic, disciplined, and evidence-based manner to ensure that audit findings, conclusions, and recommendations are reliable, objective, and well supported. • GIAS Principle 15 requires internal auditors to communicate engagement results clearly and effectively and to monitor the implementation of agreed action plans to ensure that audit findings lead to meaningful improvements.
Advisory Services	GIAS Domain V – Performing Internal Audit Services GIAS Principle 13 GIAS Principle 14	• Under GIAS Domain V, internal audit services include not only assurance engagements but also advisory services, which are designed to add value and improve organizational processes without compromising independence. • GIAS Principle 13 focuses on the need for internal auditors to plan audit engagements effectively to ensure they are risk-based, well-structured, and aligned with organizational objectives. • GIAS Principle 14 focuses on the proper execution of audit engagements, requiring internal auditors to perform audit work systematically and diligently to produce reliable findings, conclusions, and recommendations. • GIAS Standard 4.3 – Professional Skepticism requires internal auditors to apply a questioning and critical mindset when planning and performing audit engagements to ensure that conclusions are objective, reliable, and evidence-based.

	GIAS Standard4.3 – Professional Skepticism	
Audit Plan	GIAS Standard 9.2 – Internal Audit Strategy	• GIAS Standard 9.2 – Internal Audit Strategy requires the Chief Audit Executive (CAE) to develop a long-term strategic direction for the internal audit function that guides the creation of the audit plan.
	GIAS Standard 11.2 – Effective Communication	• GIAS Standard 11.2 – Effective Communication establishes how internal auditors must communicate in a manner that ensures clarity, accuracy, and usefulness of information provided to stakeholders.
Audit Report	GIAS Standard 11.3 – Communicating results	• Communicating Results focuses on how internal auditors must formally communicate audit results, primarily through the audit report, to ensure clarity, reliability, and usefulness for stakeholders.
Quality Assurance	GIAS Standard 8.3 – Quality	• GIAS Standard 8.3 – Quality requires the Chief Audit Executive (CAE) to establish and maintain a Quality Assurance and Improvement Program (QAIP) that covers all aspects of the internal audit function.
	GIAS Standard 8.4- External Quality Assessment	• External Quality Assessment requires the internal audit function to undergo an independent external review to evaluate its quality, effectiveness, and conformance with the Global Internal Audit Standards (GIAS).
Code of Ethics and Professional Standards	Global Internal Audit Standards (GIAS)	• GIAS uses ethics as the foundation that enables internal auditors to deliver value and uphold the integrity of the profession.
	GIAS Domain II – Ethics and Professionalism	• Ethics and Professionalism of the Global Internal Audit Standards defines the ethical principles and professional behavior expected of internal auditors. It establishes the foundation for trust, integrity, and credibility in the internal audit function.
	IIA Topical Requirements	• IIA Topical Requirements are topic-specific mandatory guidelines that ensure internal auditors perform consistent and high-quality audits when dealing with particular risk areas.
	ISACA IT Audit and Assurance Standards	• ISACA IT Audit and Assurance Standards provide a structured framework for performing high-quality IT audits, ensuring that auditors evaluate information systems effectively, ethically, and consistently across organizations.
	ISACA IS Control Professional Standards	• The ISACA Information Systems (IS) Control Professional Standards are part of ISACA's broader guidance (within IT Audit Framework – ITAF) and focus on the evaluation, design, and effectiveness of IT controls in organizations.

	ISACA Code of Professional Ethics	• The ISACA Code of Professional Ethics is a set of principles that guide the ethical conduct of ISACA members and IT audit, assurance, governance, and risk professionals. It ensures that professionals act with integrity, competence, and accountability while performing their duties.
Guidelines for Outsourcing Internal Audit Activities to External Experts	GIAS Standard 10.2 – Human Resource Management	• Under GIAS Standard 10.2, the Chief Audit Executive is responsible for ensuring that internal audit resources are appropriate, sufficient, and effectively deployed. This includes situation where internal capabilities are limited and external experts are needed.
Guidelines for the coordination with the External Auditor and Supervisory Authority	GIAS Domain III – Governing the Internal Audit Function GIAS Domain V – Performing Internal Audit Services	• Under Domain III, the Global Internal Audit Standards emphasize the importance of effective governance, oversight, and coordination among the internal audit function, external auditors, and supervisory/regulatory authorities. • Domain V: Performing Internal Audit Services of the Global Internal Audit Standards focuses on how internal auditors plan, execute, communicate, and follow up on audit engagements to deliver effective and high-quality audit services.

ANNEX A

Decentralized Internal Audit Structure