



AFB Practice Roundtable

Priorities for Internal Audit Planning for 2027

14 July 2026



Association of Foreign Banks (AFB)

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AFB – Internal Audit Roundtable Post-Session Deliverable

14 July 2026

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Agenda for the session

For discussion purposes only



	Introduction and setting the scene	16:00 – 16:10
1	Internal Audit Priorities	16:10 – 16:35
2	IA Topical Requirements	16:35 – 17:00
3	Regulatory Perspective	17:00 – 17:15
4	AI Enablement and Assurance	17:15 – 17:30
	Further opportunities to network	17:30 – 18:00

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Key Session Takeaways

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1. Operational resilience & TPRM continue to remain high on the agenda as firms navigate alignment of global frameworks with local regulatory expectations. Intra-group arrangements are often challenging, while AI adoption is elevating third-party risk requiring more robust risk management.

2. Group, branch & subsidiary models: Firms face challenges applying global policies to meet local regulatory expectations. Proportionality remains key for branches and subsidiaries, with the UK's principles-based regime requiring greater judgement than more prescriptive rules in other geographies (e.g. European and US).

3. Financial crime: Financial crime remains a key IA and regulatory priority, with increased geopolitical risk impact. Firms must monitor the impact of evolving EU requirements, including the new EU AML Authority.

4. Remuneration: Remuneration remains challenging, with firms struggling to evidence that arrangements meet regulatory expectations. Key focus areas include independent RemCo structure, MRT identification, risk adjustment and interactions between Head Office framework and local rules.

5. Non-financial misconduct: High on the FCA's agenda, including trade & transaction reporting, booking models and market abuse. FCA Market Watch guidance should be strongly considered.

6. Cost cutting & IA efficiency: IA functions are exploring innovative ways to identify cost optimisation opportunities within audit areas and communicating them to senior management, while also assessing any increase in the area's risk profile resulting from significant recent cost reductions, to understand how the business manages the heightened risk.

7. Standards & QA hotspots include self-assessment against the UK Code of Practice, adequate coverage of subsidiaries and branches, and effective involvement in Group audit planning and reporting. QA reviews continue to focus on local coverage, documentation and traceability of audit decisions, scope rationale, adequacy of resources (skills and technology), and reporting of annual opinions to the Audit Committee.

8. Remediation & issue closure: Strong issue-closure governance remains critical, with IA expected to assess whether remediation is embedded, sustainable and addresses root causes - not just completed. Some regulators increasingly relying on IA to ensure remediation activities are adequately challenged and embedded.

9. Risk culture & organisational behaviour: The new Topical Requirement coming into effect in December 2026 bring the focus back on how the functions audit behaviour in practice and build a more consistent global approach to auditing risk culture.

10. Change and Transformation: IA has a role to play in major change and transformation programmes driven by regulatory, technology and business priorities (including M&A activities).

11. Artificial intelligence: As business adoption accelerates, IA must balance AI enablement within the function with independent assurance over AI across the enterprise. The question is no longer whether to audit AI, but when does IA pivot from assessing AI governance to providing continuous assurance and validation of agentic AI models.



Internal Audit Priorities



What are the top 3 strategic, regulatory, or operational topics currently impacting your bank that Internal Audit is prioritising for 2027?



Financial services Internal Audit Planning Priorities

2026 Priorities and a look ahead to 2027





IA Topical Requirements

IIA Topical Requirements: Cybersecurity & Third-Party

Both Topical Requirements provide a consistent baseline for assessing governance, risk management and controls. Audit teams should apply that baseline, then tailor testing to the specific Cybersecurity or Third-Party risks in scope.

What changes by topic

Cybersecurity

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1 Controls coverage topics

Map assurance to cyber control frameworks and threat exposure, rather than treating the requirement as a checklist.

2 Underpinning Framework

NIST, COBIT or equivalent frameworks - show how applicable IIA criteria are addressed.

3 Documentation & collaboration

Retain rationale for scope, exclusions and non-applicability; align early with IT and security

Third-Party Risk Management

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1 Controls coverage topics

Cover the third-party lifecycle end to end: selection, due diligence, contracting, monitoring, issue resolution and exit.

2 Controls coverage topics

PRA SS2/21 and FCA SYSC 8, with NIST or ISO 27001 links where cyber exposure applies.

3 Documentation & collaboration

Retain rationale for scope, exclusions and non-applicability; align early with Third party risk, procurement, etc.

Takeaway: one assurance baseline; cyber maps to control frameworks, TPRM maps to lifecycle controls and regulatory expectations.

Organisational behaviour: why it matters now

Culture becomes auditable when observable behaviour is linked to risk, controls and strategic outcomes.

IIA Internal Control Failure paper: “Assess culture and risk appetite in practice, looking for indicators such as exceptions, policy waivers, backlogs, and pressure to accelerate onboarding or growth without commensurate control uplift. More broadly, build the capability to do cultural assurance properly”

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Organisational behaviour is the human element of risk.

Misaligned behaviour can prevent organisations from achieving strategic objectives — even when the formal control design looks sound.

The Topical Requirement gives internal auditors a consistent framework to assess and control behavioural risk.



Organisational behaviour: from requirement to readiness

Translate Governance, Risk Management and Controls expectations into audit coverage, evidence and capability before December 2026.

Topical Requirement focus

Internal auditors must assess the governance, risk management and controls of organisational behaviour.

Governance

Define roles and accountability; monitor, evaluate and challenge behavioural alignment; embed policies and protocols.

Risk Management

Set the behavioural-risk framework; monitor behaviour and analyse gaps; resolve root causes to completion.

Controls

Mitigate risk patterns; communicate expectations and reporting routes; align incentives, training and talent.

Takeaway: Audit behaviour early — before culture becomes control failure.

Five actions to prepare

A practical route from behavioural-risk context to assurance coverage and action.

- 1 **Understand current state**
Review prior work, frameworks, surveys, data and ownership.
- 2 **Decide audit coverage**
Choose pilots, standalone reviews, themes or embedded testing.
- 3 **Map behavioural evidence**
Prioritise sufficient, reliable and relevant data.
- 4 **Strengthen methodology**
Build tools for interviews, surveys, analytics and root cause.
- 5 **Build capability and alignment**
Coordinate skills with HR, Risk, Compliance and Legal.

Operating principle Evidence first. Proportionate coverage. Action that changes behaviour.



Regulatory Perspectives



What are your key regulatory pain points, in terms of responding to evolving expectations and engaging with your primary regulators?

Transaction reporting

Proportionality for smaller banks

Proportionality

Sanctions

Not entirely sure the degree of expectation

Regulatory reporting

Lack of cultural sensitivities

Lack of clarity

Lending

Regulatory reporting

Cashiering

Disproportionate workload

Increasing workload on small teams.

Regulatory reporting

Climate Risk



What are your key regulatory pain points, in terms of responding to evolving expectations and engaging with your primary regulators?

Proportionality

Economic impact.

Fraud prevention and control framework (ECCTA)

Proportionality

Ignorance

They want exclusive policies, risk scoring models and don't like if subsidiaries follow group policies. Especially German Regulators

Regulatory requirements

Operational Resilience

Data Management

Systems Access - IAM

Climate Risk

Third party risk, liquidity risk,



AI Enablement and Assurance



Strategic Enablers supporting IA’s AI assurance capabilities

AI Audit Strategy, Mission, Vision: Defining purpose and scope of AI assurance and role of IA	AI Assurance Operating Model: Design an effective operating model for AI auditing.
Agile Audit program for AI systems and use case deployment.	Integrate AI-specific risks into the audit universe and annual planning .
Talent & Upskilling: Assess IA's talent and upskilling needs for AI auditing capabilities.	AI Audit methodology, approach and tools
AI adoption metrics and AI KRIs	Continuous Monitoring (approach) for AI risk



AI Assurance focus areas

AI governance and oversight	Control Framework Design for ethical, compliant, reliable AI systems	AI acceptable use cases, digital training and fluency
AI inventory and risk mapping	Data policies and standards	Compliance with emerging AI-related regulations
AI deployment / implementation assurance	Continuous AI Monitoring	Agentic AI validation
Data Quality and Integrity Assessment	Independent Technical Validation of AI models (including exit readiness)	Third-party AI risk review
Model Risk Management	Data Privacy	Security

Thank you!

Continue the conversation:

IA Planning Priorities 2027 is expected in late August / early September.





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