WHITE PAPER SAMPLE

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# Background

### Purpose

*A White Paper is an authoritative report or guide that informs readers concisely about a complex issue and presents the issuing body's philosophy on the matter. It is meant to help readers understand an issue, solve a problem, or make a decision.*

<Purpose of this White Paper>

### Background

*Background describes the problem to be solved.*

<Background to this White Paper>

### Style Requirements

<Delete this section when White Paper is drafted>

*White Papers will conform to the following:*

* *This template is the style to be used for all White Papers.*
* *No more than 10 pages in length.*
* *Verdana 10 font with 6 pt spacing before and after.*
* *Footnotes will to use the Oxford Referencing Style system:*

*http://guides.is.uwa.edu.au/oxford*

* *Pages:*
* *Page 1 – Front cover.*
* *Page 2 – Table of Contents.*
* *Page 3 – Background.*
* *Pages 4–7 – Discussion – minimum 2 pages and maximum 4 pages.*
* *3rd last page – Conclusion.*
* *2nd last page – References and Bibliography.*
* *2nd last page – Author’s Biography.*
* *Last page – About the Institute of Internal Auditors–Australia*
* *Last Page – Copyright.*
* *Last page – Disclaimer.*

# 

# 2. Discussion

### 2.1 Issue

<Issue>

### 2.2 History

<History>

### 2.3 Discussion

<Discussion>

# 

# 3. Conclusion

### 3.1 Summary

<Summary>

### 3.2 Conclusion

<Proposed solution or good practice>

# 4. Bibliography and References

### Bibliography

<Bibliography>

### References

<References>

### Purpose of White Papers

A White Paper is an authoritative report or guide that informs readers concisely about a complex issue and presents the issuing body's philosophy on the matter. It is meant to help readers understand an issue, solve a problem, or make a decision.

# 5. Author’s Biography

This White Paper written by:

**<Name>**

<Post-nominal letters>

<Biography>

This White Paper edited by:

**<Name>**

<Post-nominal letters

# 6. About the Institute of Internal Auditors–Australia

The Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA) is the global professional association for Internal Auditors, with global headquarters in the USA and affiliated Institutes and Chapters throughout the world including Australia.

As the chief advocate of the Internal Audit profession, the IIA serves as the profession’s international standard-setter, sole provider of globally accepted internal auditing certifications, and principal researcher and educator.

The IIA sets the bar for Internal Audit integrity and professionalism around the world with its ‘International Professional Practices Framework’ (IPPF), a collection of guidance that includes the ‘International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing’ and the ‘Code of Ethics’.

The IPPF provides a globally accepted rigorous basis for the operation of an Internal Audit function. Procedures for the mandatory provisions require public exposure and formal consideration of comments received from IIA members and non-members alike. The standards development process is supervised by an independent body, the IPPF Oversight Council of the IIA, which is appointed by the IIA–Global Board of Directors and comprises persons representing stakeholders such as boards, management, public and private sector auditors, regulators and government authorities, investors, international organisations, and members specifically selected by the IIA–Global Board of Directors.

The IIA–Australia ensures its members and the profession as a whole are well-represented with decision-makers and influencers, and is extensively represented on a number of global committees and prominent working groups in Australia and internationally.

The IIA was established in 1941 and now has more than 180,000 members from 190 countries with hundreds of local area Chapters. Generally, members work in internal auditing, risk management, governance, internal control, information technology audit, education, and security.

Historians have traced the roots of internal auditing to centuries BC, as merchants verified receipts for grain brought to market. The real growth of the profession occurred in the 19th and 20th centuries with the expansion of corporate business. Demand grew for systems of control in companies conducting operations in many locations and employing thousands of people. Many people associate the genesis of modern internal auditing with the establishment of the Institute of Internal Auditors.

# 7. Copyright

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