



PFMA 2011-12

Audit outcomes of the Financial and Administrative Services

National Treasury • Public Enterprises • Public Service and Administration • Statistics South Africa

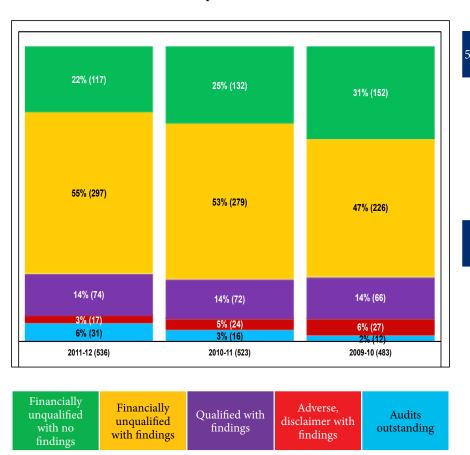
CONSOLIDATED GENERAL REPORT on NATIONAL and PROVINCIAL audit outcomes

Our reputation promise/mission

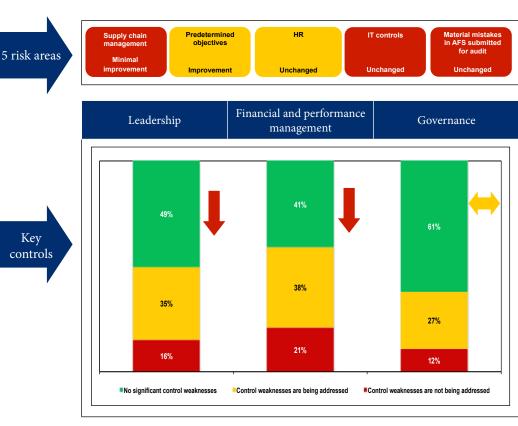
The Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA) has a constitutional mandate and, as the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) of South Africa, it exists to strengthen our country's democracy by enabling oversight, accountability and governance in the public sector through auditing, thereby building public confidence.



Slow progress towards clean audits with slightly more regressions than improvements



Limited progress made in addressing five key risk areas and regression in overall status of key controls





Pervasive root causes

Vacancies in key positions, leadership instability and ineffective performance management

Internal controls not effective – checks and balances not performed

Not all role players are providing the level of assurance required

FOREWORD

It is a pleasure to present to Parliament my 2011-12 general report on audit outcomes of departments, legislatures, public entities and other entities in the national and provincial spheres of government.

In response to the 2010-11 audit outcomes, commitments were made by the executive and oversight bodies to intensify their efforts in bringing positive change within the administration.

Despite my expectation that these commitments would drive improvements towards clean audits,

the audit outcomes for the year show a general stagnant trend, with less than a quarter of auditees obtaining clean audit opinions and 52 not able to sustain their prior year clean audit opinion. My report shows that many leaders did not own and drive these commitments, so the commitments are left to flounder until the next audit starts. In this regard, I single out two significant commitments made a year ago:

• The executive committed to meet with my office quarterly for at least an hour. About 78% of them have made time at least three times in the past year to meet and share the results of our assessment of the risks and controls and to consider the status of commitments made and make new commitments. Although the engagements were well received, only small movements in audit outcomes can be seen. This was due to frequent leadership changes resulting in disruption in the implementation of commitments, our message being ignored, or our conversation not being compelling and persuasive enough. We therefore undertake to continue with the quarterly engagements, but with greater emphasis on quality conversations leading to increased impact.

Parliament and legislatures committed to improve the collaboration between
their respective public accounts committees and portfolio committees. We
have yet to see more concentrated efforts in this regard as an uncoordinated
approach will continue to weaken the effectiveness of oversight.

Of special concern is the increase in auditees with material findings on non-compliance with legislation, bringing it to 74%. Even though I have stressed for the past three years the urgent need to address the quality of the financial statements submitted for audit and weaknesses in supply chain management, human resource management and information technology controls, there has been minimal improvement.

The usefulness and reliability of the annual performance reports continue to improve, which is gratifying. I am now able to make a clearer assessment of service delivery risks but not to the full extent necessary (as some key departments responsible for national outcomes, such as those in the health, education and human settlement sectors, continue to have material shortcomings). Based on the annual performance reports, about 42% of auditees achieved 80% or fewer of their planned service delivery targets, while some departments had significantly underspent their conditional grants and capital budgets. My report further highlights risks to the financial health of national and provincial government flowing from poor budget management, cash and debtors management of departments and the financial management of some public entities. These indicators reflect that the fiscus could be placed under further pressure if such risks are not addressed.

In this general report, I raise three areas that require corrective steps by those charged with governance to achieve improvements in the audit outcomes:

• Vacancies in key positions and instability in leadership positions affect the pace of sustainable improvements. Ineffective performance management is evident at some auditees, which means that officials who perform poorly are not dealt with decisively. A concerted effort is required to address the challenges in human resource capacity and productivity.

- Effective internal controls to prevent, detect and correct non-compliance with legislation and mistakes in the financial and performance reports are lacking. Overall the effectiveness of key controls has regressed, as they were not designed and implemented in a sustainable manner. Checks and balances for all key processes, monthly reporting and validation processes to ensure the credibility of all management information are basic controls which skilled professional should be able to implement.
- Government should be monitored in a thorough, diligent and collaborative manner. My office only provides independent assurance on the credibility of financial and performance information and compliance with selected legislation. We are not the only provider of assurance to the citizens that government is delivering services in a responsible and accountable manner. The monitoring functions vested in senior management, accounting officers, internal audit, audit committees and executive authorities should be better exercised so that audit outcomes and service delivery issues are dealt with through self-monitoring, while audit provides an external validation. The treasuries, offices of the premiers, public service administration and other coordinating/monitoring institutions should fulfil their role envisaged in legislation to guide, support, coordinate and monitor government. The legislatures and Parliament should be scrupulous and courageous in performing their oversight function in order to make an impact on clean administration. My assessment (detailed in this report) is that not all of these role players are providing the level of assurance required to create the momentum towards improve audit outcomes.

A common reaction to the audit outcomes is the question posed by many about the need for officials to be accountable, and for there to be consequences for poor performance, misappropriation of state resources and fraud. In response, we have highlighted in a separate booklet, the range of legislation at the government's disposal that enables remedies to be applied where there has been transgression. These must be used where necessary to reverse the culture of "business-as-usual". It is my assessment that the full power of the law is yet to be activated, leading to commentators asking "What can be done?" or saying "There are no consequences". Highlighting these remedies provides a starting point for our responsible leaders

and the relevant legislatures and departments to take action. All parties have to play their part.

Although progress towards clean audits is slow, I am encouraged by examples of commitments by leaders and officials which translated into improved audit outcomes and I am confident similar results can be achieved by all auditees. In conjunction with various key role players, my office has provided input towards the development of solutions to the challenges highlighted in this report, and will in future share assessments of progress in joint sessions with the Head of Government Business and Parliament and through similar engagements in the provinces.

It is through all our efforts and the work of auditors that we will contribute towards strengthening our democracy through auditing.

Auditor-General

Auditor- General

Pretoria March 2013

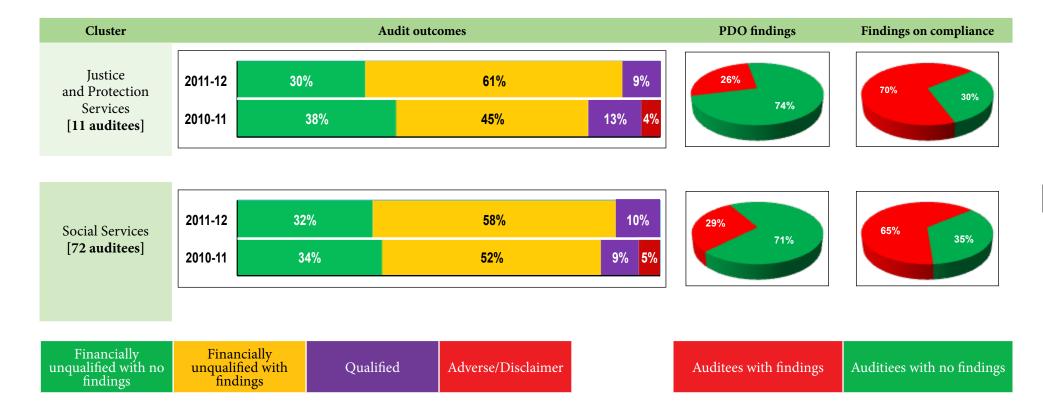


PART 2: AUDIT OUTCOMES OF MINISTERIAL PORTFOLIOS

SECTION 2.1: KEY ASPECTS OF AUDIT OUTCOMES OF GOVERNMENT CLUSTERS AND MINISTERIAL PORTFOLIOS

This section of the general report presents the 2011-12 audit outcomes of government clusters.





The audit outcomes of individual departments within these clusters as well as the status of the five risk areas at March 2012 are summarised below.

			Fo	cus area findi	ngs	
Cluster	Audit opinions on national departments' financial statements	Material errors in AFS submitted for audit No		Supply chain management Some improvement	IT controls No improvement	HR Regressed
	The Presidency	•	•	•	•	•
	Parliament of the Republic of South Africa	•	•	•	•	•
	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	•	•	•	•	•
Central Government	Government Communications and Information System	•	•	•	•	•
Administration	Home Affairs	•	•	•	•	•
[9 Departments]	International Relations and Cooperation	•	•	•	•	•
-	Performance Monitoring and Evaluation	•	•	•	•	•
	Public Works	•	•	•	•	•
	Women, Children and Persons with Disabilities	•	•	•	•	•
Financial and	National Treasury (Finance)	•	•	•	•	•
Administrative Services	Public Enterprises	•	•	•	•	•
[4 Denember andel	Public Service and Administration	•	•	•	•	•
[4 Departments]	Statistics South Africa	•	•	•	•	•

			Fo	ocus area findi	ngs	
Cluster	Audit opinions on national departments' financial statements	Material errors in AFS submitted for audit No		Supply chain management Some improvement	IT controls No improvement	HR Regressed
	Arts and Culture	•	•	•	•	•
	Basic Education	•	•	•	•	•
Social Services	Health	•	•	•	•	•
	Higher Education and Training	•	•	•	•	•
[7 Departments]	Labour	•	•	•	•	•
	Social Development	•	•	•	•	•
	Sport and Recreation South Africa	•	•	•	•	•
	Correctional Services	•	•	•	•	•
Justice and Protection	Defence and Military Veterans	•	•	•	•	•
Services	Independent Complaints Directorate	•	•	•	•	•
[5 Departments]	Justice and Constitutional Development	•	•	•	•	•
	Police	•	•	•	•	•

					Fo	ocus area findi	ngs	
Cluster	Audit opinions on n	ational departments	' financial statements	Material errors in AFS submitted for audit No		Supply chain management Some improvement	IT controls No improvement	HR Regressed
	Agriculture, Forestry	and Fisheries		•				
	Communications			•	•	•	•	•
	Economic Developme	ent		•	•	•	•	•
	Energy			•	•	•	•	•
	Environmental Affairs	S		•	•	•	•	•
Economic Services and	Human Settlements			•	•	•	•	•
Infrastructure	Mineral Resources			•	•	•	•	•
[13 Departments]	Rural Development ar	nd Land Reform		•	•	•	•	•
	Science and Technolo	gy		•	•	•	•	•
	Tourism			•	•	•	•	•
	Trade and Industry			•	•	•	•	•
	Transport			•	•	•	•	•
	Water Affairs			•	•	•	•	•
Financially unqualified with no findings	Financially unqualified with findings	Qualified	Adverse/Disclaimer	Repeat fir	ndings	No findings	New	finding

The audit outcomes of individual ministerial portfolios, the impact of the AGSA's quarterly discussions with the executive authorities and key commitments received from ministers are presented in the remainder of this section.

The audit outcomes of Vote 6: Performance Monitoring and Evaluation and Vote 9: Government Communication and Information System are included under Vote 1: Presidency, while those of Vote 23: Independent Police Investigative Directorate (Independent Complaints Directorate) are included under Vote 25: Police



AUDIT OUTCOMES OF FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Legend

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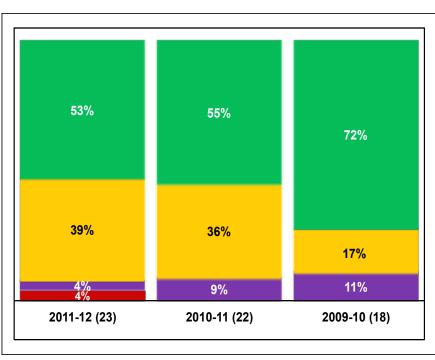
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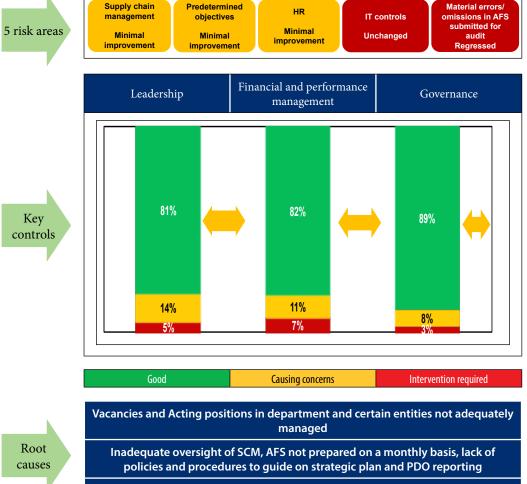
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findings

Qualified

Disclaimer



Root causes

Key controls

Lack of consolidation internal controls

14

VOTE 10: NATIONAL TREASURY (FINANCE)

SIGNIFICANT ASPECTS OF THE AUDIT OUTCOMES

Audit outcomes and key reasons for movements

The audit outcomes of the portfolio have regressed over a period of the three years. The outcomes of the consolidation process for both departments and entities were modified, entities disclaimed and departments qualified. The portfolio had 72% of clean audit outcomes in 2009-10, with 55% in 2012. This represents a regression, mainly due to findings on compliance with laws and regulations (SCM, material adjustments, etc).

The regression is attributable to lack of implementation and monitoring of action plans and understanding of the FMPPI. The parent department does not perform adequate monitoring and provide proper guidance.

Consolidations - National department consolidation received a qualified audit opinion due to non-elimination of interdepartmental transactions and balances, immovable tangible capital assets and irregular expenditure.

Public entity consolidations received a disclaimer. In 2011-12 the consolidations were audited for the first time (i.e. we expressed an opinion) while in the previous years it was agreed-upon procedures. The disclaimer was mainly due to the basis of preparation, failure by National Treasury to adequately adjust for different accounting frameworks applied by individual entities and incomplete elimination of inter-entity transactions.

Risk/focus areas

Information technology - One department (National Treasury) and three entities (GPAA, Land Bank and SARS: Admin Revenue) all had findings on IT.

Supply chain management - Employees with interests in contracts were identified and a limitation was placed on contract management (service provider with no contract).

HR management - The most common findings in this area relate to a lack of HR plans, delays in approving organisational structures at some entities and inadequate management of vacancies and Acting positions at the department and entities.

PDO reporting – Compliance matters. Strategic plan not submitted on time. Information to support reported performance was not accurate at two entities. At four entities it was found that the objectives, indicators and targets did not meet the SMART principles.

Material misstatements – Six entities had material misstatements in submitted financial statements that were subsequently corrected by management .

Status of key controls and root causes of audit outcomes

Leadership

Inadequate oversight of the high-risk area of procurement and contract management as well as a lack of review of the procurement. decisions made.

Financial and performance management

Inadequate review of annual financial statements and disclosure notes; annual financial statements not prepared on a monthly basis; lack of policies and procedures to guide preparation of strategic plan and reporting of PDOs; non-compliance with SCM manual and over-reliance on consultants for preparation of the financial statements.

Governance

Limited discussions between Audit committees and the executive authority or accounting authority. We will recommend that these interactions take place during our stakeholder engagements. Overall governance structures in the Finance portfolio are effective.

	Impact on	2011-12 audit	outcomes
Commitments and initiatives by minister	Significant impact	No impact	Limited impact
Impact of quarterly discussions with the executive authority			
The AGSA leadership has met with the executive authority represented by the Deputy Minister twice during the 2011-12 financial year. These discussions focused on the weaknesses reported as per the key control dashboards and previous audit outcomes.			
The meeting with the minister took place in July 2012 to discuss the audit outcomes for the 2011-12 audit period. These engagements resulted in positive responses from those charged with governance in terms of dealing with outcomes. Significant improvements were realised by improving controls relating to special pensions.			_
Previous year			
No documented action plans were received in the previous year.			
New			

VOTE 10: NATIONAL TREASURY (FINANCE)

The following were commitments made by the Minister of Finance during a stakeholder meeting:

- He undertook to give us time where detailed transversal IT findings can be discussed, including issues impacting SITA and IFMS.
- The minister cited a need for government (i.e. National Treasury) to focus on a more streamlined approach to reporting which relates to the specific objectives of government.
- The minister acknowledged findings on HR and committed to sign off on the National Treasury's HR Plan as soon as possible.
- He proposed a round table discussion with affected entities that have audit outcomes so as to devise action plans to resolve negative audit outcomes.
- The minister suggested that a broader view and discussions were necessary to consider political culture, societal culture, a culture matrix in government and the bureaucratic culture of the country to deal with audit findings raised by AGSA.
- The deputy director-general at National Treasury responsible for the administration intervention in Limpopo liaise with the corporate executive in the AGSA responsible for that province and to agree on how to take these matters forward.

Constitutional entity: Financial and Fiscal Commission

The entity has improved on its audit outcomes. In 2010-11, the entity had findings on predetermined objectives and compliance while in 2011-12 it only had findings on compliance matters. The action plan aimed at addressing PDO findings was effective.

NEXT PAGE: AUDIT OUTCOMES OF DEPARTMENT AND PUBLIC ENTITIES IN PORTFOLIO

			2011-12 it outco			2010-1 it outco		Fina qu	ancial : alificat	statem ion are	ent eas	F	redete	ngs on ermine ctives	d			Findin	gs on a	reas c	of non-	compli	ance			
Number	Auditee	Audit opinion	Predetermined objectives	Compliance with laws and regulations	Audit opinion	Predetermined objectives	Compliance with laws and regulations	Current asset	Capital and reserves	Revenue	Unauthorised, irregular, as well as fruitless and wasteful expenditure	Reported information not useful	Reported information not reliable	Information not submitted in time for audit	No annual performance report	Material misstatement/limitations in submitted annual financial statements	Unauthorised, irregular, as well as fruitless and wasteful expenditure	Expenditure management	HR management	Procurement management	Annual financial statements and annual report	Strategic planning and performance management	Asset and liability management	Audit committee	Internal audit	Other
1	National Treasury											N				R		А	N	R	А	R				
Repo	orting auditees																									
2	Cooperative Banks Development Agency											N				R	R			N		R			N	
3	Financial Intelligence Centre											N				R	R			R			N			
4	Financial Services Board																									
5	Government Pensions Administration Agency												N									N		R		
6	Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors																									
7	Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa																									
8	Land Bank Insurance Company											N														
9	Office of the Ombud for Financial Service Providers													N		N					N					

Legend (Findings)

Repeat

New

Findings

Disclaimer

Financially unqualified with findings

Qualified

Financially unqualified with no findings

Legend (Audit

outcomes)

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Movement	Amount R	Movement	Amount R	Movement	Amount R	Limitation on planned scope of audit of awards	Awards to employees	Awards to close family members of employees	Uncompetitive or unfair procurement processes	Inadequate contract management	Internal control deficiencies	Effective leadership culture	Oversight responsibility	HR management	Policies and procedures Action plans	IT governance	Proper record keeping	Processing and reconciling controls	Reporting	Compliance	IT systems controls	Risk management	Internal audit	Audit committee	Human resources plan	Management of leave,overtime and suspension	Management of vacancies	Performance management	Acting positions	Appointment process	Competencies of key personnel	Security management	User acress management	IT service management	Human resource capacity and	Attention to key controls	Effectiveness of assurance providers
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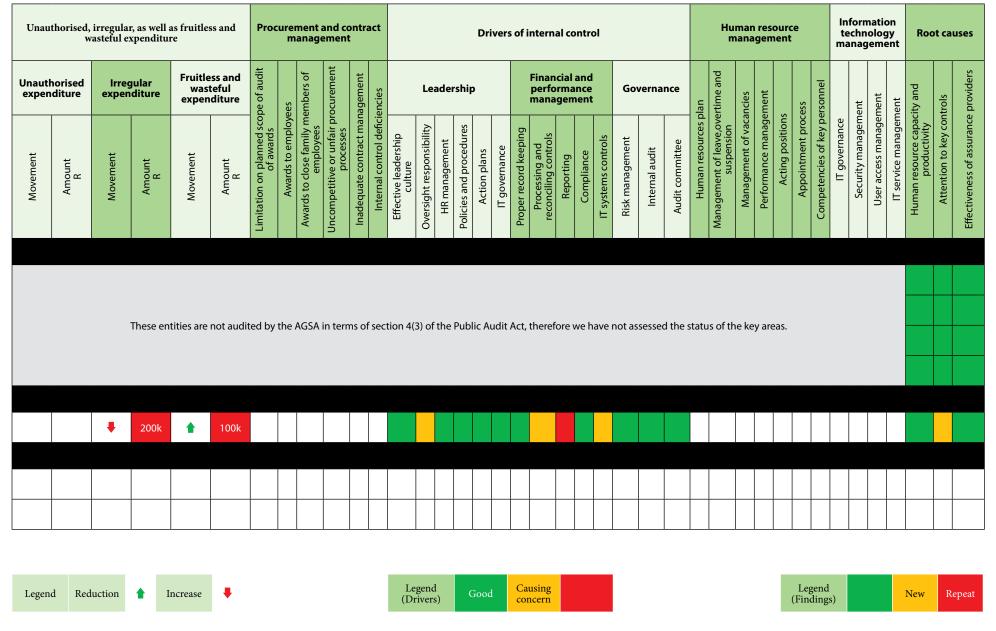
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10	Office of the Pension Funds Adjudicator												R			А	А									
11	Project Development Facility																									
12	Public Investment Corporation Limited															N										
13	South African Revenue Services (Administered Revenue)																									
14	South African Revenue Services (Own Account)																									
15	International Frontier Technologies SOC Ltd																									
16	Technical Assistance Unit																				А	А				

Legend (Audit outcomes)	Financially unqualified with no findings	Financially unqualified with findings	Qualified	Disclaimer	Findings	Legend (Findings	Addressed	New	Repeat	
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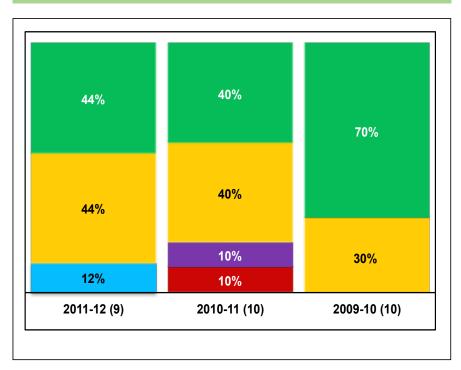
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Movement	Amount R	Movement	Amount R	Movement	Amount R	Limitation on planned scope of audit of awards	Awards to employees	Awards to close family members of employees	Uncompetitive or unfair procurement processes	Inadequate contract management	Internal control deficiencies	Effective leadership culture	Oversight responsibility	HR management	Policies and procedures	Action plans	IT governance	Proper record keeping	Processing and reconciling controls	Reporting	Compliance	IT systems controls	Risk management	Internal audit	Audit committee	Human resources plan	Management of leave, overtime and suspension	Management of vacancies	Performance management	Acting positions	Appointment process	Competencies of key personnel	IT governance	Security management	User access management	IT service management	Human resource capacity and productivity	Attention to key controls	Effectiveness of assurance providers
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Audi	its not conducted by the AGSA																									
17	Development Bank of Southern Africa																									
18	Development Bank of Southern Africa Fund																									
19	SASRIA											А														
20	Accounting Standards Board																									
Cons	stitutional Institution																									
21	Financial and Fiscal Commission															R	Α	А								Α
Natio	onal Treasury Consolidations																									
22	NT Consolidations (Departments)																									
23	NT Consolidations (Public Entities)																									



Three-year progress towards clean audits



Financially Financially Legend unqualified unqualified Audit (Audit Qualified Disclaimer with outstanding outcomes) findings findings

Supply chain Predetermined objectives HR IT controls 5 risk areas management Minimal improvement Regression Regression Improvement Financial and performance Leadership Governance management Key 89% controls

11%

Root

causes

Good Causing concerns

13%

Material errors/ omissions in AFS submitted for audit

Unchanged

100%

Weaknesses within the systems for the reporting on non-compliance and irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure at SOCs

Management has created a culture of implementing key controls

Challenges are experienced with the recruitment and retention of highly skilled staff by the SOCs.

SIGNIFICANT ASPECTS OF THE AUDIT OUTCOMES

Audit outcomes and key reasons for movements

The Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) received a clean audit opinion in the 2011-12 financial year. The department has managed to maintain a clean audit opinion for nine years. Broadband Infraco improved from a financially qualified audit opinion to a financially unqualified opinion with findings on compliance with laws and regulations. The Pebble Bed Modular Reactor (PBMR) was placed under care and maintenance and their financial results have been incorporated into the consolidated annual financial statements of Eskom for the 2011-12 financial year. The audit of South African Express Airways has not yet been finalised.

The accounting officer and the chief financial officer of the DPE have been hands-on in ensuring that the department's internal controls are strengthened, resulting in the department consistently producing accurate and complete financial information.

Risks and focus areas

Challenges are experienced with the recruitment and retention of highly skilled staff to carry out the function of oversight and governance at state-owned companies. The DPE cannot compete with private sector salaries, which contributes to the high migration of key staff members. Linked to this is the high rate of leadership change at accounting officer level and the resultant changes at lower levels of leadership. The DPE should continue to focus on increasing oversight of state-owned companies to ensure the efficient roll-out of infrastructure plans by such companies; meaning that there should be a move away from functional oversight to strategic oversight.

Status of key controls and root causes of audit outcomes

Weaknesses were identified in the systems for reporting non-compliance as well as irregular and fruitless and wasteful expenditure at state-owned companies. The lack of leadership stability at the state-owned companies also remains a challenge.

Oversight and governance of PFMA schedule 2 public entities

Oversight procedures were conducted at the department. The department has established a directorate that facilitates the oversight and governance function at its public entities. No material findings were noted.

	Impact or	1 2011-12 audit	outcomes
Commitments and initiatives by the minister	Significant impact	No impact	Limited impact
Impact of quarterly discussions with the executive authority			
The AGSA leadership met with the executive authority four times during the 2011-12 financial year. These discussions focused on the weaknesses reported as per the key control dashboards.			
The executive authority has a role in providing assurance in the public sector in terms of the combined assurance model. Based on our interactions, we assessed that the executive authority of the DPE provides the required level of assurance.			
Previous year			
The executive authority committed to meet with the Audit committee chairpersons of state-owned companies. This process is at an advanced stage.			
The relationship with the AGSA on matters relating to state-owned companies was enhanced in 2011-12.			
Now			

Focus on the sustainability of the clean audit and clean administration at state-owned companies in order to lead by example, as well as continuous focus on the engagements between the Audit committee and board chairpersons of state-owned companies and the executive.

NEXT PAGE: AUDIT OUTCOMES OF DEPARTMENT AND PUBLIC ENTITIES IN PORTFOLIO

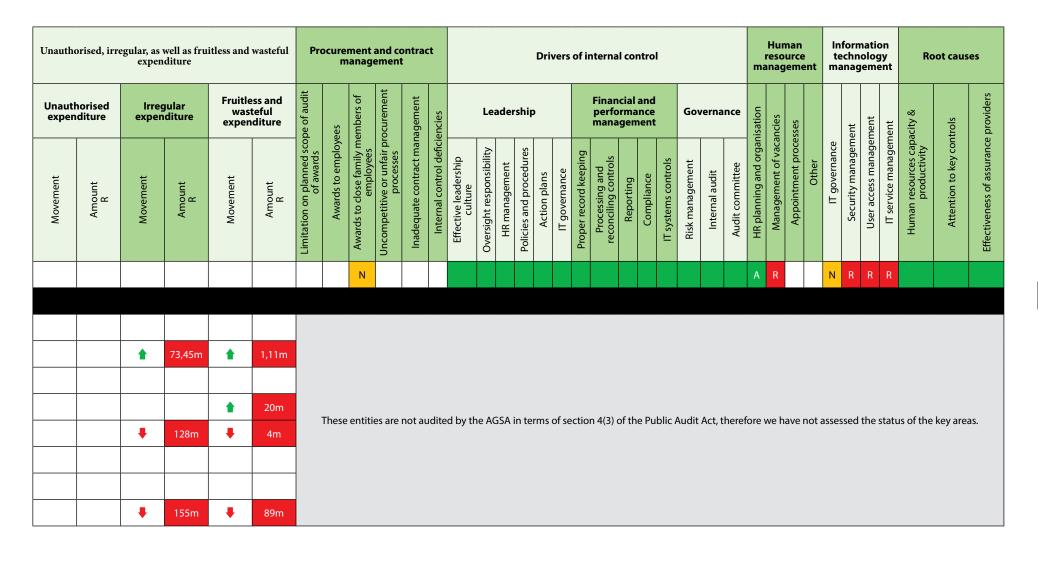
		Au	2011-12 dit outcon	nes	Au	2010-11 dit outcon	nes	Financial statement qualification areas	Find	ings on p obje	redeterm ctives	ined	Find	ings on a	reas of no	n-compli	ance
Number	Auditee	Audit opinion	Predetermined objectives	Compliance with laws and regulations	Audit opinion	Predetermined objectives	Compliance with laws and regulations	Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	Reported information not useful	Reported information not reliable	Information not submitted in time for audit	No annual performance report	Material misstatement/limitations in submitted annual financial statements	Unauthorised, irregular, as well as fruitless and wasteful expenditure	Annual report	Strategic planning and performance management	Transfer and conditional grants
Dep	artment of Public Enterprises																
Aud	its not conducted by the AGSA																
2	Alexkor Limited								А						N	А	
3	Broadband Infraco (SOC) Ltd							А						А		N	
4	DENEL (SOC) Ltd																
5	Eskom																
6	South African Airways (SOC) Limited													R			
7	South African Express (SOC) Limited																
8	South African Forestry Company Limited																
9	Transnet Limited													R			

Legend (Audit outcomes)	Financially unqualified with no findings	Financially unqualified with findings	Qualified	Disclaimer	Audit outstanding	Findings		Legend (Findings)	Addressed	New	Repeat	
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Legend

Reduction

Increase



Legend

(Drivers)

Legend

(Findings)

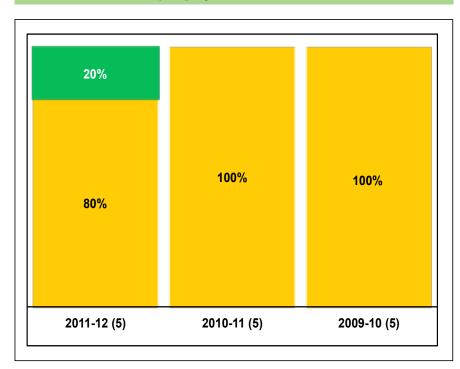
New

Repeat

30



Three-year progress towards clean audits

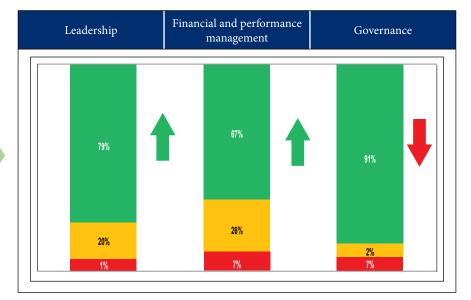


Legend (Audit unqualified with no findings Financially unqualified with findings

5 risk areas

Key controls





Root causes Good

 $\label{lem:vacancies} \textbf{Vacancies in senior management positions and leadership instability}$

Causing concerns

Intervention required

Lack of effective and efficient utilisation of the available systems

Lack of monitoring and review of controls over monthly processing

VOTE 12: PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION

SIGNIFICANT ASPECTS OF THE AUDIT OUTCOMES

Audit outcomes and key reasons for movements

There were notable improvements in the public service and administration portfolio. The Department of Public Service and Administration had significant improvements within the reported predetermined objectives. State Information Technology Agency remained unchanged and achieved an unqualified audit opinion on the annual financial statements with findings on compliance with laws and regulations. The number of transgressions per non-compliance area has decreased.

The improvement in the department's reported predetermined objectives was due to the necessary interventions from its leadership, such as filling key vacancies and focusing on the improvement of the internal control environment, driven by the detailed discussions on the key control dashboard with the AGSA. The Internal audit unit conducted an extensive review of the strategic plan and the annual performance plan, which resulted in indicators and targets being adjusted to be well defined and SMART. The accounting officer implemented key controls for reporting and managing the predetermined objectives with the cooperation of the management team. The decrease in the number of transgressions per non-compliance item at SITA was due to the Internal audit unit reviewing significant procurement contracts before the contracts were awarded.

Risks and focus areas

Capacity or a system to effectively monitor the audit outcomes throughout government to improve service delivery should be created. More specifically, a system should be developed to monitor the results of outcomes of Performance management within government to be able to react to the results timeously. Difficulty with the appointment of senior management within the public sector should be addressed to ensure that critical vacancies are filled to ensure service delivery. The available systems should be used effectively and efficiently to avoid extensive reliance on manual interventions that lead to a high rate of human error. Proper record keeping and preparation of full monthly financial statements with all relevant disclosure notes should be implemented to eliminate material corrections to financial statements. The restructuring process at SITA should be finalised.

Status of key controls and root causes of audit outcomes

Senior management positions were vacant for more than 12 months at the DPSA and the department had three different ministers during the last 12 months, which resulted in some of the commitments made by the executive authority not being implemented. There was poor budgetary planning per programme to enable programme directors to achieve the indicators and targets. As the available systems were not used effectively and efficiently, manual interventions at the department led to a high rate of human error.

	Impact on	2011-12 audit	outcomes
Commitments and initiatives made by the minister	Significant impact	No impact	Limited impact
Impact of quarterly discussions with the executive authority			
The AGSA leadership met with the executive authority four times during the 2011-12 financial year. These discussions focused on the weaknesses reported as per the key control dashboards.			
The executive authority has a role in providing assurance in the public sector in terms of the combined assurance model. Based on our interactions, we assessed that the executive authority of the DPSA provides some level of assurance.			
Previous year			
The DPSA committed to address weaknesses in the reported predetermined objectives. This was achieved in the 2011-12 financial year.			
The process flow in respect of HR management was rolled out in 2011-12, but challenges were experienced due to changes in the executive. The roll-out of a turnaround strategy at SITA is still in progress.			
The DPSA committed to finalise the information and communications technology governance framework by 28 February 2013. This was achieved.			
New			

Continuous commitment by the new executive to focus on the turnaround strategy at SITA.

Improve the quality of quarterly financial reporting through proper reviews of financial information by the governance structures (Internal audit units).

VOTE 12: PUBLIC SERVICE AND ADMINISTRATION

Constitutional institution: Public Service Commission

Audit outcomes and key reasons for movements

The Public Service Commission (PSC) achieved an improved audit outcome (clean audit) compared to the prior year's financially unqualified opinion with findings.

A culture of implementing mitigating controls where control deficiencies were identified resulted in the PSC requiring insignificant amendments to the financial statements during 2011-12. No material adjustments to the financial statements submitted for auditing were necessary.

Risks and focus areas

The focus should be on sustaining the clean audit outcome through continuous oversight by the governance structures.

Status of key controls and root causes of audit outcomes

Staff members at the PSC have a positive attitude and are willing to go the extra mile to ensure that the objectives of the Public Service Commission Act are achieved. Controls have also been put in place to ensure that all invoices are paid within 30 days.

NEXT PAGE: AUDIT OUTCOMES OF DEPARTMENT AND PUBLIC ENTITIES IN PORTFOLIO

			2011-12 dit outcor	nes	Au	2010-11 dit outcor	nes	Find	lings on p obje	redeterm ctives	ined		Find	lings on a	reas of no	n-compli	ance	
Number	Auditee	Audit opinion	Predetermined objectives	Compliance with laws and regulations	Audit opinion	Predetermined objectives	Compliance with laws and regulations	Reported information not useful	Reported information not reliable	Information not submitted in time for audit	No annual performance report	Material misstatement/limitations in submitted annual financial statements	Unauthorised, irregular, as well as fruitless and wasteful expenditure	Procurement and contract management	Expenditure management	Asset manageemnt	Strateg planning and performance management	Financial misconduct
Dep trati	artment of Public Service and Adminison							А	А			R	А	А				
Repo	orting auditees																	
1	Public Administration Leadership and Management Academy (PALAMA department)											R	Α	R	N			N
2	Public Service Commission (PSC)											Α	Α		А			
3	State Information Technology Agency (SITA)											R	А	R			А	
4	Public Administration and Leadership Management Training Trading Account (PALAMA TTA)											А	А	А	N			

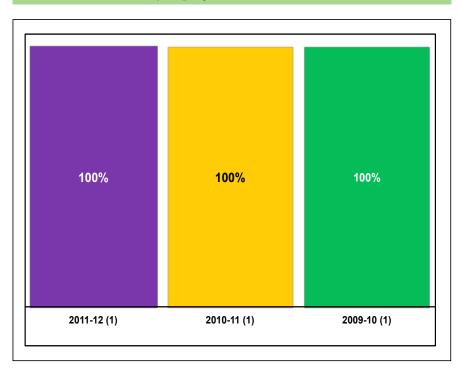




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Movement	Amount R	Movement	Amount R	Movement	Amount R	Limitation on planned scope of audit of awards	Awards to employees	Awards to close family members of employees	Uncompetitive or unfair procurement processes	Inadequate contract management	Internal control deficiencies	Effective leadership culture	Oversight responsibility	HR management	Policies and procedures	Action plans	IT governance	Proper record keeping	Processing and reconciling controls	Reporting	Compliance	IT systems controls	Risk management	Internal audit	Audit committee	Management of vacancies	Performance management	HR planning and organisation	Acting positions management of leave , overtime suspensions	IT governance	Security management	User access management	IT service management	Human resources capacity productivity	Attention to key controls	Effectiveness of assurance providers
		•	1,6m	•	37k				А	Α																R	Α			R	N	R	R			
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Three-year progress towards clean audits



Summer Su

Good

Supply chain management

Unchanged

Predetermined objectives

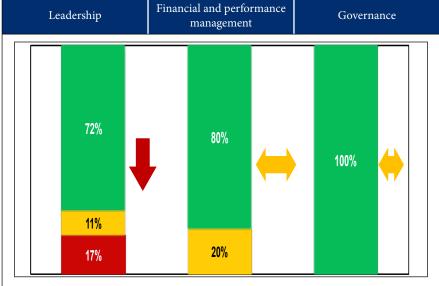
Unchanged

HR
Regressed

Regressed

Regressed

Material errors/ omissions in AFS submitted for audit Regressed



Root causes Inadequate review of AFS and disclosure notes, AFS not prepared on a monthly basis.

Causing concerns

Intervention required

Lack of policies and procedures and non-compliance with SCM manual.

Payroll reports not returned to the CFO, leave not captured timeously on Persal, temporary incapacity leave non-compliance and no policy on suspensions

Financially

unqualified

with

findings

Qualified

Financially

unqualified

findings

Legend

(Audit

outcomes)

SIGNIFICANT ASPECTS OF THE AUDIT OUTCOMES

Audit outcomes and key reasons for movements

In comparing the three years' audit outcomes, it was found that the department is regressing. The audit outcomes regressed from unqualified with no findings in 2009-10 to unqualified with findings in 2010-11, and regressed further to qualified opinion in the 2011-12 as a result of incomplete and inaccurate accruals disclosed in the annual financial statements. The reason for the qualification was that the department focused on the census project which took place in 2011 due to inadequate planning for the Census activities. This has led to internal controls being neglected as many staff members were removed from their normal day-to-day operations in order to assist with the Census. This was exacerbated by the fact that during Census the volume of transactions increased significantly creating some backlogs in the capturing and recording of the invoices and insufficient review time prior to submission of the information for auditing.

The regression was driven by lack of implementation of action plans and monitoring therefore.

Risk/focus areas

The department regressed in the area of financial reporting, while one area which remained without findings is predetermined objectives. This is due to adequate monitoring and controls in place over reporting on predetermined objectives. With regard to financial reporting, the department should put measures in place to address the following:

Supply chain management - the requirements of SCM legislation should be communicated to the internal officials. Where necessary training should be provided and guidance from National Treasury as areas of concern were identified during the audit.

The department needs to develop and document policies and procedures, setting out the process to be followed on a monthly basis for capturing the financial information on the financial reporting system. The department needs to monitor and review the implemented controls over the monthly processes on a regular basis with the assistance of the Internal audit unit.

Human resource processes relating to recruitment, the organisational structure or plan were not approved timeously. The departments should communicate all HR requirements to staff. These include the payroll certificates submission requirements in terms of legislation.

Information technology - IT strategic plan and IT governance framework/charter had not been approved, IT violation reports were not reviewed, Statistics SA does not have a process in place to ensure that the system administrators/controllers' activities were reviewed on the network and the disaster recovery plan was not approved.

Status of key controls and root causes of audit outcomes

The material adjustments to the financial statements were due to lack of monitoring and review of controls over monthly processing. The qualification was due to the lack of monthly controls over financial reporting.

There was also a lack of appropriate oversight responsibility regarding compliance with laws and regulations. This non-compliance could have been prevented if compliance with laws and regulations relating to procurement and contract management had been adequately monitored and reviewed.

Commitments and initiatives by minister	Impact on 20	11-12 audit out	comes
Commences and initiatives by infinister	Significant impact	No impact	Limited impact
Impact of quarterly discussions with the executive authority			
The AGSA leadership met with the executive authority three times during the 2011-12 financial year. These discussions focused on the weaknesses reported as per the key control dashboards.			
The executive authority has a role in providing assurance in the public sector in terms of the combined assurance model. Based on our interactions, we assessed that the executive authority of the Stats SA provides the required level of assurance. The quarterly engagements did not have an impact on the audit outcomes.			
Previous year			
No written commitments to address the internal control deficiencies were made during the 2010-11 financial year because the department focused on the Census project.			
New			

Progress with the implementation of corrective action plan which would be used to monitor and track the corrective actions taken will be reported to the Audit committee on a monthly basis. These plans were shared with the AGSA team during the debrief meeting.

- Numerous monthly reporting controls are implemented to create a culture of regular reporting.
- The office of the Statistician-General (SG) would receive a monthly progress report from HRM on progress made with the leave approval.
- The AGSA should facilitate a workshop with the management to discuss root causes of the qualification and recommendations in this regard.

NEXT PAGE: AUDIT OUTCOMES OF DEPARTMENT IN PORTFOLIO

			2011-12 lit outco			2010-11 lit outco			nancial : ualificat			Findir	ngs on p obje	redeterr ctives	mined	Fir	ndings o	n areas	of non-c	omplian	ce
Number	Auditee	Audit opinion	Predetermined objectives	Compliance with laws and regulations	Audit opinion	Predetermined objectives	Compliance with laws and regulations	Current asset	Capital and reserves	Liabilities	Unauthorised, irregular, as well as fruitless and wasteful expenditure	Reported information not useful	Reported information not reliable	Information not submitted in time for audit	No annual performance report	Material misstatement/limitations in submitted annual financial statements	Unauthorised, irregular, as well as fruitless and wasteful expenditure	Expenditure management	HR management	Procurement management	Other
Stati	stics SA									N						R	А	N	N		

Legend Unchanged

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Movement	Amount R	Movement	Amount R	Movement	Amount R	Limitation on planned sco	Awards to employ	Awards to close family me employees	fair	Inadequate contract man	Internal control deficie	Effective leadership culture	Oversight responsibility	nanageme	Policies and procedures	IT governance	Proper record keeping	cessing ciling c	Reporting	Compliance	IT systems controls	Risk management	Internal audit	Audit committee		Management of leave, ove suspension	Management of vaca	Appointment processes	Other	IT governance	Security management	User access management	IT service management	Human resource capacity productivity	Attention to key con	Effectiveness of assurance
		\longleftrightarrow	2,7m				R		R	R	А														R	R	Α	N	Α	R	R	R	R			





Message from the

Auditor-General 12

Slow progress towards clean audits with more regressions than improvements (Part 1)

38



Continuing
high level of
non-compliance with laws

and regulations

(Part 1)



117 auditees achieved clean audits

39

69



(Part 1)



Some progress made towards improving the reliability and usefulness of service

delivery reporting

(Part 1)

High levels of unauthorised, irregular as well as fruitless and wasteful expenditure

(Part 1)

91

79

Auditees' internal control systems are not improving (Part 1)

106

115

138

HR and IT management needs further attention (Part 1)



Executive leadership, coordinating institutions and legislative oversight should *strengthen their contributions*

(Part 1)



Indications of financial health issues at some departments and public entities

(Part 1)

Audit outcomes of ministerial portfolios and commitments made for improvement

(Part 2)



Audit outcomes and weaknesses in implementation of key national programmes in Health, Human Settlements, Education, Social Development and Public Works sectors



The audit outcomes of **3 provinces** regress

(Part 4)

428

178

168

470

⁷isit our website,

ww.agsa.co.za,

o view the complete

Consolidated general report on the 2011-12 national and provincial audit outcomes.

RP07/2013

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