

Audit of predetermined objectives Community of practice presentation

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17 & 18 March 2021



MISSION

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



VISION

To be recognised by all our stakeholders as a relevant Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) that enhances public sector accountability





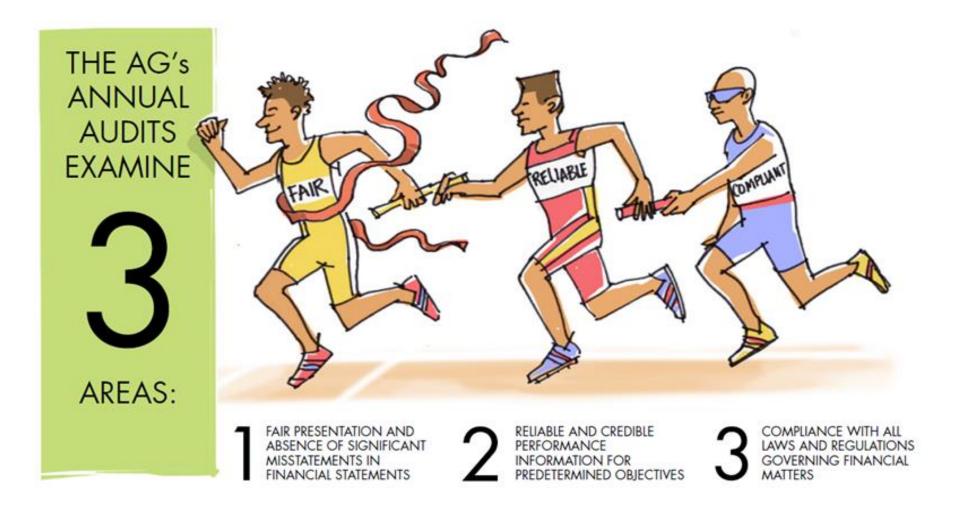
1. Audit requirements

2. Audit process

3. 2019-20 Audit outcomes

4. Questions and Answers

Our annual audit examines three areas



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Audit reporting requirements

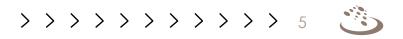
Sections 20(2)(c) and 28(1)(c) of the Public Audit Act (PAA) require that:



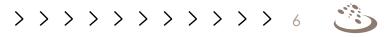
An audit report must reflect an opinion, conclusion or findings on the auditee's reported performance against its predetermined objectives



Applicable to all spheres of government



What is the legislative requirements and framework for performance management and reporting applicable to PFMA institutions?



Legislative requirements and framework – PFMA auditees



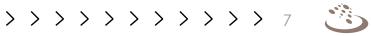
Circulars and guidance issued by National Treasury, DPSA and supported by DPME

Framework for managing programme performance information (issued by the National Treasury in May 2007)

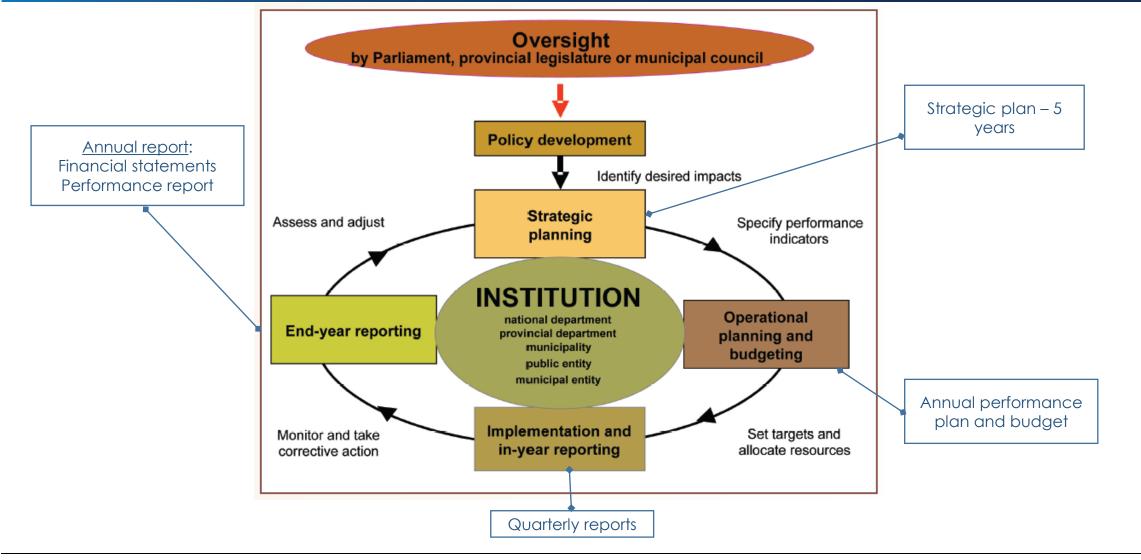
Revised Framework for strategic plans and annual performance plans (issued with NT instruction No.10 of 2020)

This represents the **performance management and reporting framework** against which the performance information should be managed and reported, as applicable to each auditee.

The principles and requirements set out in the framework are used as a basis for the audit.

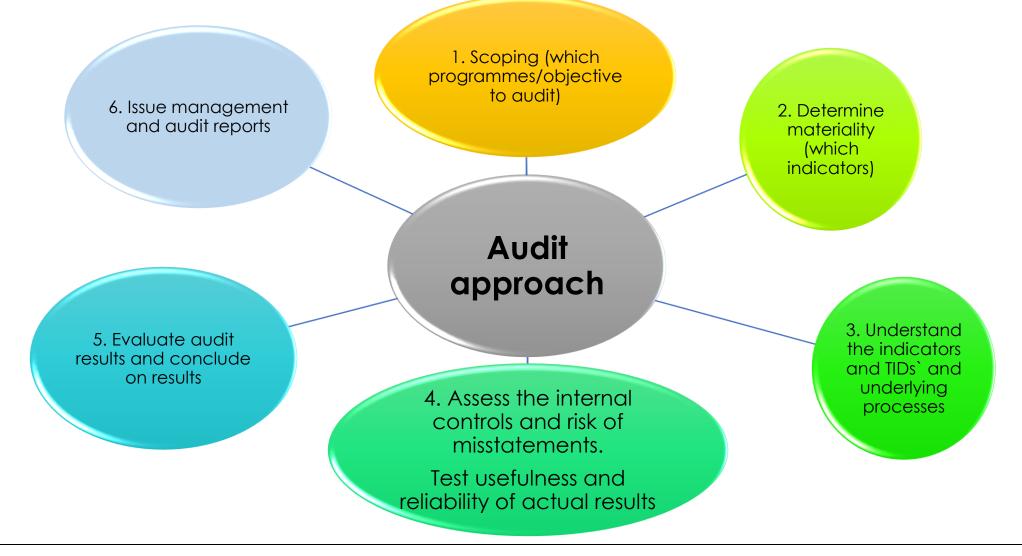


What do we audit?





The audit approach – applicable to all audits





Audit criteria derived from framework

What we test

Usefulness of reported performance information					
Consistency	Performance indicators and targets are consistent between planning and reporting documents.				
Measurability	Performance indicators are well defined and verifiable, and targets are specific, measureable and time bound.				
	Performance indicators relate logically and directly to an aspect of the entity's mandate and the realisation of strategic goals and objectives.				
Relevance	From the entity's mandate, applicable legislation and strategic goals and objectives, all performance indicators are included in the approved plan.				
Presentation and disclosure	Performance information in the annual performance report is presented and disclosed in accordance with applicable legislation, frameworks, circulars and guidance.				
Reliability of reported performance information					
Recording, measuring, preparing and presenting of actual performance achievement is valid, accurate and complete					

How we test

Tested for all indicators No sampling or selection as it is a condition which is either true or false

Extent of testing informed by a risk- based approach

Good performance indicators should be:

Reliable

Must be accurate enough for its intended use and respond to changes

Well defined

Clear, unambiguous definition so that data will be collected consistently and will be easy to understand and use

Verifiable Possible to validate the processes and systems Cost-effective Usefulness of the indicator must justify the cost of collecting the data

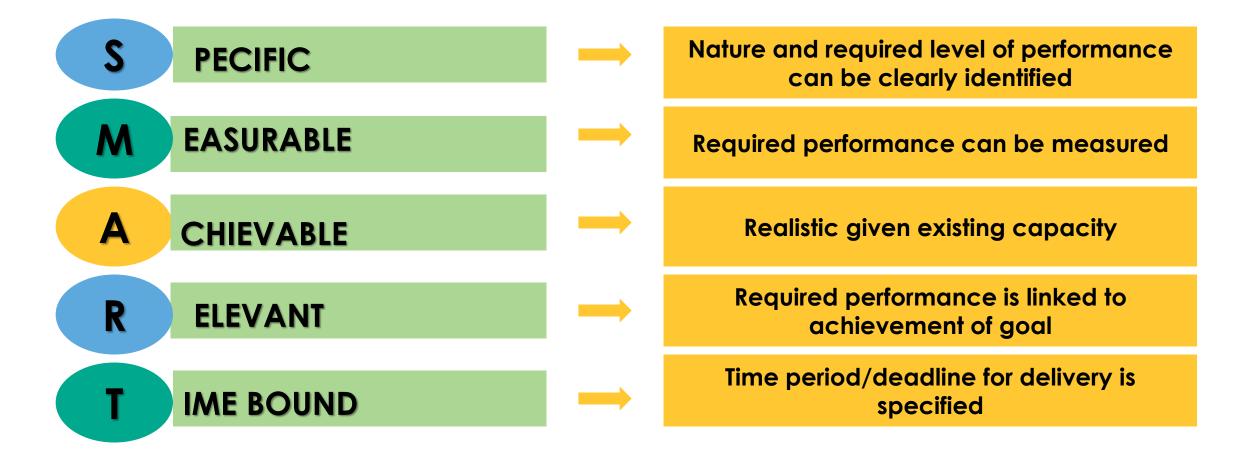
Appropriate

Avoid unintended consequences and encourage service delivery improvements Relevant Must relate logically and directly to an aspect of the institution's mandate

Source: FMPPI

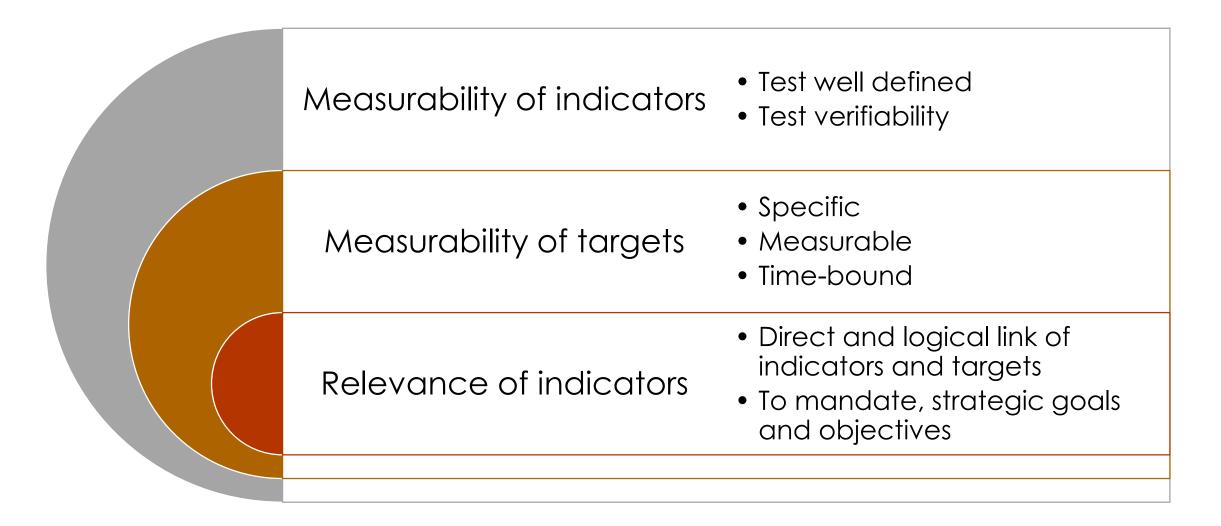


SMART performance targets



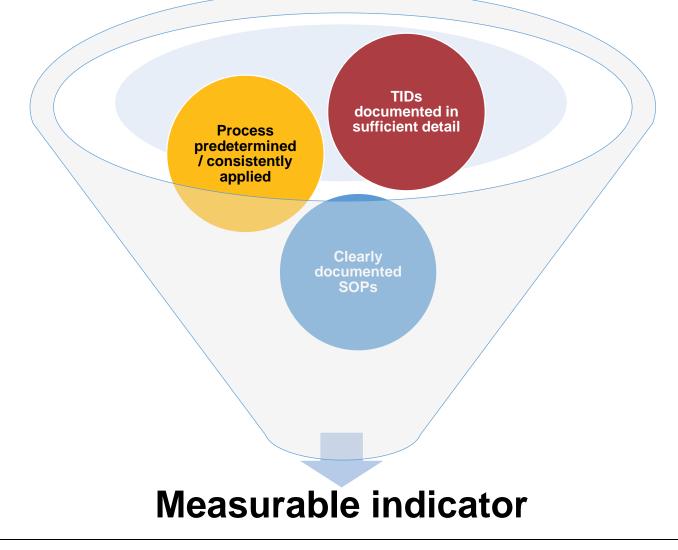


Measurability and relevance criteria – further details





Usefulness: Measurability of indicators





What do auditors test when auditing measurability?

- Test whether indicators are :
 - **well defined** (Does the indicator have a clear definition and is there technical indicator descriptions for each indicator?)

 verifiable (Is it possible to verify the processes and systems that produce the indicator?)

• Test whether targets are:

Measurability

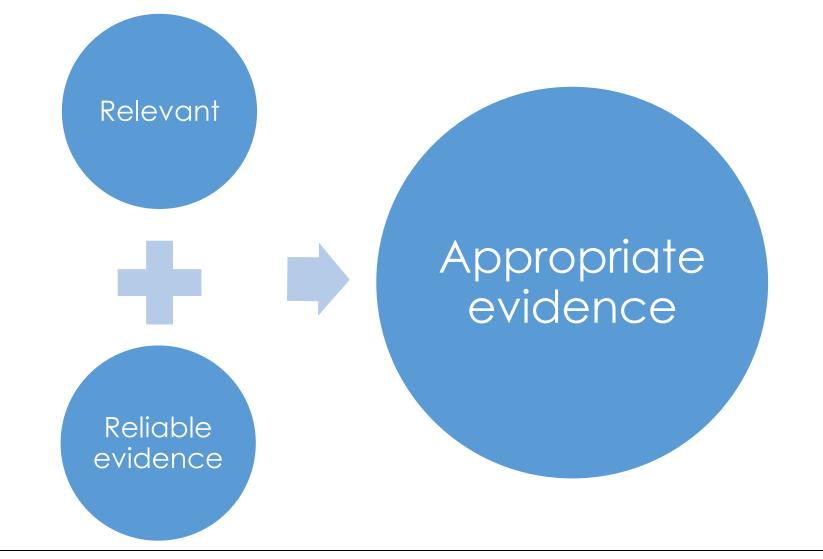
of indicators

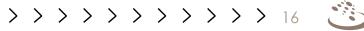
Measurability

of targets

- **Specific** (Is the nature and required level of performance clearly identified?)
- Measurable (Can the required performance be measured?)
 - **Time-bound** (Is the time period/deadline for delivery specified?)

What is appropriate audit evidence?





Examples of relevant and reliable evidence

Relevant

Reliable

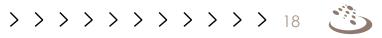
• E.g. Target: Build a dam - but evidence provided is a report on a infrastructure plan to be developed.

• The primary sources or origin of the actual performance is available to the auditor e.g. a register which includes a record of treatment per patient.

• Evidence is more reliable **when**

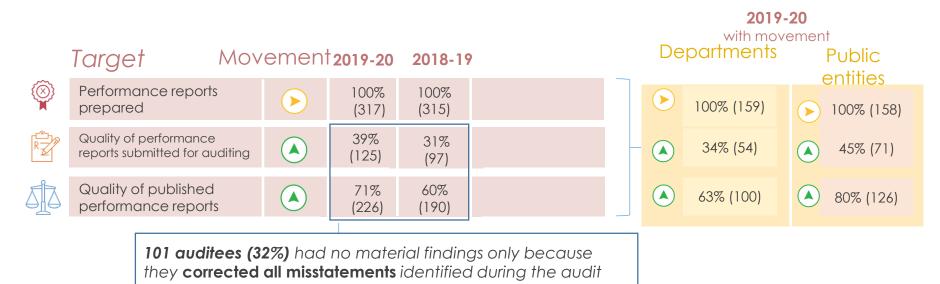
- In documentary form e.g. paper, register, electronic or other media
- Generated through management and information systems with proper controls
- All source information **exist and is complete** e.g. a list of patients that can be verified against patient files or records
- Information is valid e.g. every entry in register can be traced to an appropriate record
- Information is **accurate** e.g. info in file corresponds to info in system

2019-20 PFMA audit outcomes

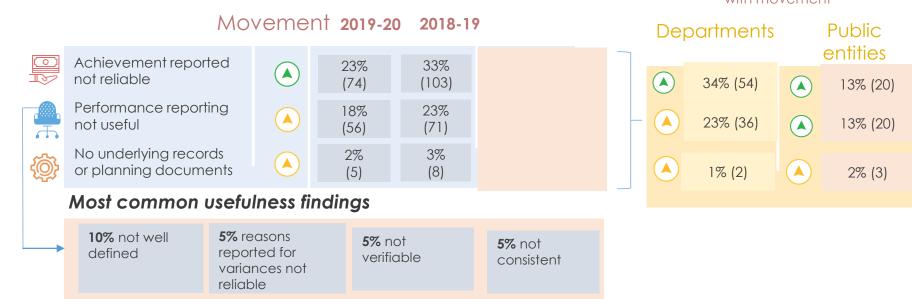


PERFORMANCE REPORTS

Improvement in quality
of published performance reports



Findings on performance reports



2019-20 with movement

National and provincial overview

	Performance reports prepared		Quality of performance reports submitted for auditing		Quality of published performance reports	
	Number	Movement	Number	Movement	Number	Movement
National	161 (100%)	\triangleright	71 (44%)		128 (80%)	
Eastern Cape	21 (100%)	\triangleright	10 (48%)		15 (71%)	
Free State	13 (100%)		2 (15%)		5 (38%)	\checkmark
Gauteng	21 (100%)		11(52%)		15 (71%)	
KwaZulu-Natal	21 (100%)	\triangleright	5 (24%)		14 (67%)	
Limpopo	15 (100%)	\triangleright	6 (40%)		8 (53%)	\triangleright
Mpumalanga	16 (100%)		3 (19%)		10 (63%)	
Northern Cape	12 (100%)	\triangleright	3 (25%)		8 (67%)	
North West	18 (100%)		1 (6%)		6 (33%)	
Western Cape	19 (100%)	\triangleright	13 (68%)		17 (89%)	
Total	317 (100%)	\triangleright	125 (39%)		226 (71%)	

Questions



Our social media platforms

Thank you



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