
A Result Based Experimental Analysis of Rwandan Financial Progress as a Result of OAG Audit with Reference from 2014 to 2018

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Abstract: The study intends to be a result based experimental analysis of Rwandan financial progress as a result of office of auditor general (OAG)'s audit with Reference from 2014 to 2018. The objective of the study was to analyze the financial effectiveness of Rwanda as result of status of OAG audit recommendations. The Research Methodology used was both qualitative and quantitative methods to achieve the research objective, the secondary data were collected and then analyzed through Spreadsheet and SPSS 20 tools. The result of the analysis noted that boards and government business enterprises (GBEs) in general have been predominantly getting adverse opinion in the last 3 years. However, there was a notable improvement for Rwanda development board (RDB), Rwanda biomedical center (RBC) and Rwanda transport development agency (RTDA). Regarding to unnecessary or unlawful expenditures, and whether there was embezzlement or squandering of public funds, there has been 68% decline in the Article 166 type of expenditure from Frw 17.6 billion (2016) to Frw 5.68 billion (2018). The biggest decline has been under "Unsupported expenditure" which has declined by 92% from Frw 6.9bln (2016) to Frw 0.6 billion (2018). Therefore, this is indicative of an improvement in public financial management (PFM) systems and controls when it comes to recording and accounting for expenditure.

Keywords: Financial Audit, Compliance & Performance Audit, Audit Opinion, Implementation of OAG Audit

1. Introduction

OAG has grown over the years since its establishment. Human and financial resources have been increased due to continued support from government and development partners. It has enabled the office to discharge its constitutional mandate more efficiently and effectively [1]. According to Article 165 of the Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda of June 2003 revised in 2015, and Articles 6 and 14 of Law no 79/2013 of 11/09/2013 determining the mission, organization and functioning of the Office of the Auditor General of State Finances, the responsibilities of the Office of the Auditor General include the following: Auditing and reporting on accounts of all public entities, local administrative entities, public enterprises, parastatal organizations and projects;

Conducting financial and value for money, economy and efficiency audits in respect of expenditure in all institutions referred to above and Conducting accountability, management and strategic audits of accounts in the institutions mentioned above.

Currently, they meet mandate by pursuing the three main audit disciplines: Financial, Compliance and Performance audits. They also perform IT audits as both support service and specific audit engagements [2].

2. Literature Review

The quality management system of the OAG has been developed based on the requirements of ISSAI 40 "Quality Control for SAIs". The quality control system of the OAG includes all the documented policies and procedures

necessary to achieve the above goal. In order to do that management of the SAI need to understand the processes directly or indirectly contributing to the quality of their primary output or product – the audit reports [3].

In the past, managers in the public sector had a narrower range of expectations for the role of internal audit than managers in the private sector. This explains why the internal audit function in the public sector was dominated by pre-payment audits. Thus, internal auditors devoted most of their time to the checking on individual transactions before the payments were made [4].

All OAG personnel are required to have high commitment to quality, and to encourage and promote those who are equally committed to quality performance. The Auditor General has ultimate authority and responsibility for the system of quality control. He may delegate authority for managing the OAG's system of quality control to a person (s) with sufficient and appropriate experience to assume that role [5].

The article in the New Zealand public sector from the perspective of the Office of the Auditor General (OAG) addresses the status and directions for performance reporting. It outlines the role of the Audit Office, provides definitions of accountability, and projects the dimensions of a new accountability. The authors assess challenges to performance reporting and accountability, the history of reporting performance accountability in New Zealand, an Audit Office perspective on accountability to Parliament, lessons learned from reform, some issues outstanding, and future development in terms of how the public sector in New Zealand should improve reporting on non-financial performance [6].

Both the IFAC (ISQC1) and INTOSAI standards (ISSAI 40) have outlined the main requirements on SAIs in the following categories: Leadership responsibilities for quality within the SAI;

Relevant ethical requirements; Acceptance and continuance of client relationships and specific engagements; Human resources; Engagement performance and Monitoring [7].

However, in recent years internal auditing has assumed a strategic dimension and that underscores why it has become an essential component of public sector governance and financial management reforms in many developing countries. The intent of this paper is to present a position that internal auditing in the public sector, when well-structured and given the required mandate to perform, improves performance and serves as a valuable resource in promoting good governance. It generates thoughts on the importance and challenges of public sector internal auditing [8].

Organization of cooperation and economic development (OECD) [9] theoretical framework for historical narrative analysis, examines the history of performance auditing in the Australian federal public sector. The analysis considers four crucial events in the period 1973-98 the Royal Commission on Australian Government Administration (1976), the

Australian National Audit Office efficiency audit developments (1979), the Joint Committee of Public Accounts Inquiry (1989), and the struggles over the passage of the Audit Act 1997. The analysis supports the proposition that performance auditing is a malleable social construct rather than a definitive performance review technology. The construction of its technological basis has been contested, with several concepts being included or excluded by various groups. These have both reflected and influenced agendas and activities at individual, organizational, institutional, sociopolitical and socioeconomic levels in the Australian public sector. Performance auditing is therefore revealed as a masque that ultimately may defy any universal technical definition [10].

Each OAG staff member is, to varying degrees, responsible for implementing the quality control policies and procedures set by the organization [11].

3. Research Methodology

This study adopted descriptive cross sectional survey design. The target population in this study was 173 entities audited. The information used in this research was mainly originated from secondary source while data collection technique was documentary techniques. Data were analyzed using both quantitative and qualitative technique and the results were presented by using the descriptive methods of data analysis.

4. Results and Discussion of Findings

4.1. Audit Conducted by OAG

The OAG conducts Coverage of Financial & Compliance Audits independently on State finances and their purposeful and far-reaching use. As a result of our operations, the public can find out whether State funds, i.e., taxes paid by the public, are used in the public interest, and how effectively the State has utilized these funds. As the human and financial capacity, has increased, the percentage of audit coverage in terms of government expenditure audited by the office has also increased steadily over the last five (5) years [12-16].

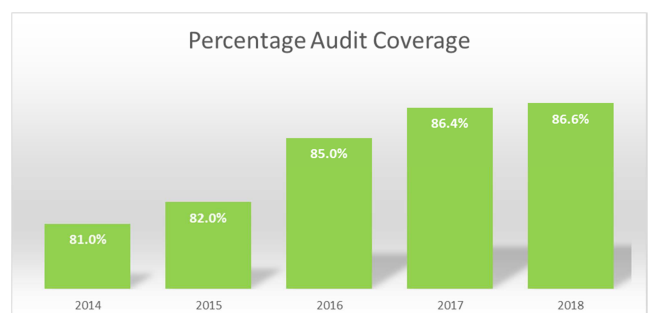


Figure 1. Audit coverage.

The current year audit coverage of audited government expenditure is detailed in the table below:

Table 1. Audit coverage of audited government expenditure.

Summary	No. Of entities audited	Number of reports from audited entities	Expenditure audited for the year ended 30 June 2018 covered by the audits
Projects	74	79	167,969,536,948
Central Gov't agencies	17	17	281,783,257,168
Boards	10	10	391,010,020,575
GBEs	5	5	*
Ministries	10	10	808,354,310,425
Districts and City of Kigali	31	31	454,696,585,653
District Hospital	26	26	*
Sub/ total (A)	173	178	2,103,813,710,769
Inter-entity transfers (B)			99,703,682,308
Net audited expenditure C= (A-B)			2,004,110,028,461
Consolidated expenditure-2017-2018 (D)			2,313,849,229,840
Audit coverage-2017-2018 E=(C/D) *100			86.60%

*Assets and expenditure worth Frw 1,713,643,264,075 of 5 GBEs, 26 district hospitals and 19 other entities is not consolidated and therefore is not included as part of computation of the expenditure coverage of 86.6%. This expenditure which is not part of computation of current year audit coverage represents 74% of government consolidated government expenditure for the year ended 30th June 2018.

The current year audits covered 173 public entities and projects, which comprises of 142 budget agencies and projects that incurred total expenditure of Frw 2,004,110,028,461 during the year ended 30 June 2018. Five (5) Government Business Enterprises that had assets worth Frw 1,675,029,337,023 as at 30 June 2017 and 26 District Hospitals that incurred expenditure amounting to Frw 29,748,819,879 during the year ended 30 June 2017. For each of the audited entity, The Auditor General expressed an opinion on fair presentation of financial statements and confirmed whether the entity complied with laws and regulations governing public spending.

The expenditure incurred by 142 budget agencies and projects represents 86.6% (2017: 86.4%) of the reported Government Expenditure of Frw 2,313,849,229,840 for the year ended 30 June 2018. A total of 178 audit reports have been issued to support the audit opinion issued on state consolidated financial statements.

During the current year audits, OAG conducted eight (8) performance audits, four (4) special audits and three (3) IT

audits. Selection of topics for performance audits focused more on the areas of national interest especially health, agriculture, education and social sectors. These contribute to improved living conditions of citizens and enable realization of National Strategy for Transformation (NST1) [12-16].

4.2. Overview of Audit Results

It is his view that, when looking at the legal framework which empowers the office, there's no legal doubt on what the audit is for. However, in practice, there is some public doubt on what the audit is for and investors' views differ from management's views. It is under this cloud which the OAG has gone to lengths in the current report to try as much as possible to present a clear, simple albeit factual message on the state of the country's financial management system. In order to effectively put across the message of the OAG, it is necessary to understand the aim of various audit they perform [12-16].

Table 2. Types of audit performed by OAG.

FINANCIAL AUDIT	COMPLIANCE & PERFORMANCE AUDIT
Are financial statements prepared in accordance with laws and regulations and do they provide clear information regarding the financial situation and performance of institutions? Do the identified crucial transactions subject to financial statements comply with the requirements set forth in laws and regulations, planning documents and are they nationally (or internationally) recognised practice which applies thereto?	Do transactions and activities comply with the requirements set forth in laws and regulations and does the audited unit carry out its activities in an effective, productive and cost-efficient manner with respects to value for money?

4.3. Audit Opinions

The current year audits covered 173 public entities and projects, which comprise of 142 budget agencies and projects, 5 Government Business Enterprises and 26 District Hospitals. This represents 86.6% coverage as compared to

86.4% coverage in the previous year. For each of the audited entity, I expressed an opinion on fair presentation of financial statements and confirmed whether the entity complied with laws and regulations governing public spending. A total of 178 audit reports have been issued to support audit opinion expressed on government consolidated financial statements.

Table 3. Audit opinion expressed on government consolidated financial statements.

Cluster	Opinion on the audit of compliance with laws and regulations and realization of value for money				Opinion on Financial Statements			
	Unqualified	Qualified	Adverse	Disclaimer	Unqualified	Qualified	Adverse	Disclaimer
Projects	43	30	6	0	74	4	1	0

Cluster	Opinion on the audit of compliance with laws and regulations and realization of value for money				Opinion on Financial Statements			
	Unqualified	Qualified	Adverse	Disclaimer	Unqualified	Qualified	Adverse	Disclaimer
Boards and GBEs	2	3	10	0	4	3	7	1
Ministries and Other Central Government entities	12	12	3	0	22	4	1	0
Districts and CoK	-	1	30	0	1	28	2	0
District hospitals	1	15	10	0	0	3	23	0
Total	58	61	59	0	101	42	34	1

The table above illustrates the total number of opinions by nature of opinion (Unqualified, Qualified, Adverse and disclaimer), by type of audit (Financial or Compliance) and by audit Cluster (Projects, Boards and GBE etc) [12-16].

Compliance audit opinion results: A total of 178 audit opinions were issued under the discipline of compliance audit. Unqualified audit opinions made up 33%, Qualified opinions made up 34% while Adverse opinions made up 33%. Based on the audits concluded, there is a slight improvement since the entities which obtained unqualified opinions increased by 3% compared to previous year. However, the number of public entities which obtained adverse opinion is still high.

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It is observed that 74% of the Unqualified opinions were

from Projects. Projects also contributed approximately 49% of the Qualified opinions. Whilst Districts and City of Kigali made up approximately 51% of the Adverse opinion.

Financial audit opinion results: A total of 178 audit opinions were issued under the discipline of financial audit. Unqualified audit opinions made up 57%, Qualified opinions made up 23% whilst Adverse opinions made up 19%. The only 1 Disclaimer opinion made up 1% of the total audit opinions under the cluster of Boards and GBEs. Total percentage of audit opinions in favour of Unqualified audit opinions is indicative of improvement of public entities in presenting their financial statements in a true and fair manner in line with existing national legal reporting framework.

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Table 4. Audit opinions and trend for Boards and GBEs from 2016 to 2018.

CLUSTERS	Summary of audit opinions for Boards and GBEs from 2016 to 2018			
	2018		2017	
FA	FA	CA	FA	CA
GBEs				
REG-EDCL	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
REG-EUCL	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
REG holding	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Qualified
RSSB	Adverse	Adverse	Disclaimer	Adverse
WASAC	Disclaimer	Adverse	Disclaimer	Adverse
Boards				
Rwanda Agricultural Board (RAB)	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
National Agriculture and Export Board (NAEB)	Qualified	Qualified	Qualified	Adverse
Workforce Development Authority (WDA)	Qualified	Adverse	Qualified	Adverse
Rwanda Education Board (REB)	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
University of Rwanda (UR)	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Rwanda Biomedical Center (HQ)	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified
Rwanda Biomedical Center (MPPD)	Unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified	Qualified
Rwanda Transport Development Agency (RTDA)	Unqualified	qualified	Unqualified	Adverse
Rwanda Polytechnic (RP)	Qualified	Adverse	NA	NA
Rwanda Development Board (RDB)	Unqualified	Qualified	Unqualified	Adverse

Table 4. Continued.

CLUSTERS	Summary of audit opinions for Boards and GBEs from 2016 to 2018		Opinion trend	
	2018	2016	FA	CA
GBEs				
REG-EDCL	Adverse	Adverse	Static	Static
REG-EUCL	Adverse	Adverse	Static	Static
REG holding	Adverse	Adverse	Static	Deteriorated
RSSB	Adverse	Adverse	Static	Static
WASAC	Disclaimer	Disclaimer	Static	Static
Boards				
Rwanda Agricultural Board (RAB)	Adverse	Adverse	Static	Static
National Agriculture and Export Board (NAEB)	Qualified	Qualified	Static	Improved
Workforce Development Authority (WDA)	Adverse	Adverse	Static	Static
Rwanda Education Board (REB)	Adverse	Adverse	Static	Static
University of Rwanda (UR)	Adverse	Adverse	Static	Static
Rwanda Biomedical Center (HQ)	Qualified	Adverse	Unqualified opinion maintained	Improved
Rwanda Biomedical Center (MPPD)	Qualified	Qualified	Improved	Improved
Rwanda Transport Development Agency (RTDA)	Unqualified	Adverse	Static	Improved
Rwanda Polytechnic (RP)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rwanda Development Board (RDB)	Adverse	Adverse	Static	Improved

N/A = in the year under consideration, no audit was performed.

It is noted that Boards and GBEs in general have been predominantly getting adverse opinion in the last 3 years. However, there was a notable improvement for RDB, RBC and RTDA. The current status of audit opinion results for Boards and GBEs is not the most desirable and requires concerted efforts and attention from the various tentacles of the state towards improving these results in the future. There is need for the Office of the Accountant General to put more efforts on the GBEs and Boards to ensure that they scale up financial management. Furthermore, the Boards of Directors should enhance their oversight role aimed at improving Public Financial Management and service delivery [12-16].

4.4. Reporting Provisions

According to Article 166 of the Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda of June 2003 revised in 2015. I am compelled to report on cases of “unnecessary or unlawful expenditures, and whether there was embezzlement or squandering of public funds”. To which under the provisions of Section 2 of Chapter 2 of Law no 79/2013 of 11/09/2013, I have interpreted this provision and classified such expenditure under the technical categories of “Unsupported expenditure, partially supported expenditure, Wasteful expenditure, Unauthorized expenditure, and Funds diverted or fraudulently utilized”.

Table 5. Category of issues noted in government spending.

Description	2018	2017	2016
	Frw	Frw	Frw
Unsupported expenditure	524,138,983	3,286,227,450	6,968,552,037
Partially supported expenditure	2,616,803,323	1,711,072,606	7,416,511,375
Wasteful expenditure	2,208,265,108	2,364,412,097	1,643,449,556
Unauthorised expenditure	196,299,154	244,574,402	699,098,630
Funds diverted or fraudulently utilised	136,307,930	391,193,153	906,654,335
Total	5,681,814,498	7,997,479,706	17,634,265,933

Based on the table above, there has been 68% decline in the Article 166 type of expenditure from Frw 17.6 billion (2016) to Frw 5.68 billion (2018). The biggest decline has been under “Unsupported expenditure” which has declined by 92% from Frw 6.9bln (2016) to Frw 0.6 billion (2018). This is indicative of an improvement in PFM systems and controls when it comes to recording and accounting for expenditure [12-16].

Government has been in the process of recovering fraudulently utilized funds over the years from the

perpetrators of the fraudulent acts.

4.5. Implementation of Auditor General's Recommendations

The office strengthens accountability, transparency and integrity by independently auditing operations and reporting on the use of funds of public entities. This enables those charged with governance to discharge their responsibilities, in responding to audit findings and recommendations and taking appropriate corrective action, and thus realizing

improvements envisaged from implementing proposed recommendations to improve public financial management of those entities. The trend on the status of implementation over the past 5 years shows that the rate of implementation of Auditor General’s recommendations is still low. The average

rate of implementation stood at 49% in 2018, representing 5% improvement from the prior year 2017. However, it is noted that government entities are still shy of the all-time high implementation rate of 58% of 2014 [12-16].

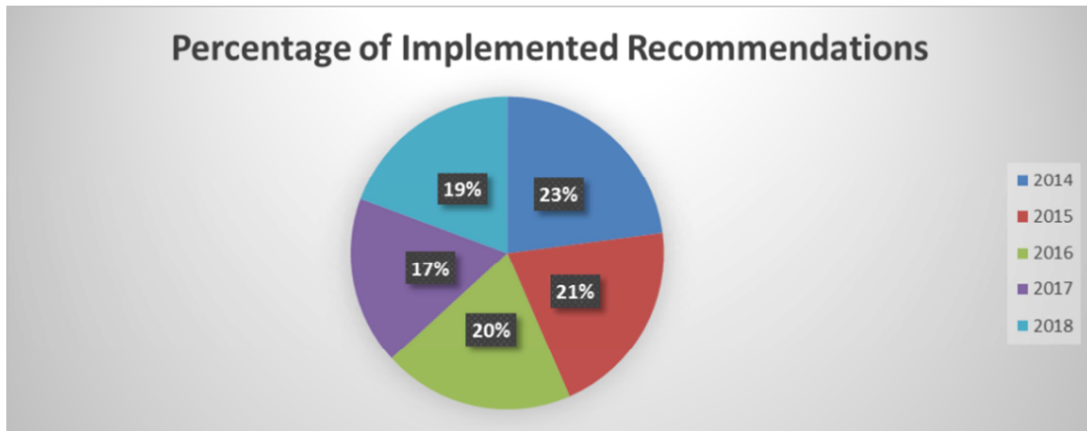


Figure 2. Status of implementation of OAG recommendations.

See the summary on status of implementation of prior audit recommendations in table below:

Table 6. Implementation of prior audit recommendations.

Cluster	Number of recommendations implemented by management			Percentage of recommendations implemented by management		
	Fully implemented	Partially implemented	Not implemented	Fully implemented	Partially implemented	Not implemented
Total recommendations						
Projects	313	160	75	78	51%	25%
Boards and GBEs	925	407	219	299	44%	32%
Ministries and other central government entities	327	212	74	41	65%	12%
Districts and city of Kigali	1,631	868	321	442	53%	27%
District hospitals	982	405	113	464	41%	47%
Total	4,178	2,052	802	1,324	49%	32%

5. Conclusion

The number of unqualified audit opinions issued under both compliance and financial audits performed in the years under review is still at an insufficient level. More effort is required especially for the compliance audit discipline whilst from a cluster perspective Districts & City of Kigali and District hospitals also need to do more. The focus on the performance of GBEs as engines of economic growth shows that most GBEs are still getting “Adverse” audit opinions. This situation has been generally static with little or no change at all over the past 3 years as far as audit opinions are concerned. However, credit is due to the “Projects” cluster, which is seen to have contributed significantly to the positive results obtained.

The issues of delayed & abandoned contracts, stalled contracts and idle assets have persisted. It is important for the Government to collectively pay more attention to the root causes of these findings towards making a lasting solution for the development of the PFM system in Rwanda.

6. Recommendations

Basing on the study findings, the following recommendations are forwarded:

There is need for concerted efforts to implement Auditor General’s recommendations by the audited entities to improve public financial management; The current status of audit opinion results for Boards and GBEs is not the most desirable and requires concerted efforts and attention from the various tentacles of the state towards improving these results in the future; There is need for the Office of the Accountant General to put more efforts on the GBEs and Boards to ensure that they scale up financial management; and the Boards of Directors should enhance their oversight role aimed at improving Public Financial Management and service delivery.

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