

## Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the:

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- Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statement Audit of the Tuvalu Whole of Government for the years ended 31 December 2009, 31 December 2010 and 31 December 2011.
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TUVALU PARLIAMENT  
Public Accounts Committee  
Office of the Parliament  
Vaiaku, Funafuti  
TUVALU

1 August 2013

Honourable Speaker of Parliament  
Office of the Speaker of Parliament  
via Clerk to Parliament  
Parliament of Tuvalu  
Vaiaku

Dear Sir,

**Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the:**

- **Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statement Audit of the Tuvalu Whole of Government for the years ended 31 December 2009, 31 December 2010 and 31 December 2011.**

The report on the findings and recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee arising from the consideration of the Auditor General's Report on the Accounts of the Government of Tuvalu for the years ended 31 December 2009, 31 December 2010 and 31 December 2011 has been completed.

We present the report to you as a paper for tabling as required under section 49(9) and section 51 of the Parliamentary Rules of Procedure.

Nineteen (19) bound copies of the report are provided herewith for distribution to all Honourable Members of Parliament.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Monise Laafai.

**Monise Laafai**  
Chairman  
Public Accounts Committee

Handwritten signature of Namoliki Sualiki.

**Namoliki Sualiki**  
Member  
Public Accounts Committee

Handwritten signature of Taukelina Finikaso.

**Taukelina Finikaso**  
Member  
Public Accounts Committee

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## 1 Introduction

This is the Public Accounts Committee's (PAC) report on the Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements of the Tuvalu Whole of Government for the years ended 31/12/2009, 31/12/2010 and 31/12/2011.

In accordance with rule 49(1)(d) of the Parliament Rules of Procedure, the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) will *consider any report of the Auditor-General on the accounts, finances and properties of any statutory body, commission or organization where a report on the examination and audit of accounts etc. is laid before Parliament.*

Under section 45 of the *Audit Act* and under section 49(4) of the Parliamentary rules of Procedure, the Auditor General's report is considered to have been tabled when received by the speaker to Parliament.

The Auditor General presented his report on the 2009 accounts to Parliament on 7 May 2012. The 2010 and 2011 report was presented to Parliament on 20 September 2012.

This report is dealing with the issues which are currently unresolved. Some issues in the 2009 audit report have been resolved and are no longer required to be report. See appendix 2 for the issues which have been resolved.

The PAC met during March 2013 to deliberate on the Audit reports and then held public hearings.

### Members of the PAC:

Chairman: Monise Laafai

Namoliki Neemia

Taukilina Finikaso

We note that the audit for the 2010 and 2011 accounts were performed at the same time.

## 2 Acknowledgements

We acknowledge the work of the Audit Office and the Treasury department in the improvement of the financial statements; however, there are still considerable improvements to be made. Our recommendations for improvement are noted below.

The major improvements from the 2009 audit are detailed in Appendix 2 below.

## 3 Findings and Recommendations Arising from the PAC interview process

### 3.1 Establishment of the Office of the Ombudsman

- The Office of the Ombudsman has not been established. The establishment of the office was approved in the last session of Parliament in 2012.

*Recommendation 3.1:*

- a. That the Office of the Prime Minister and the Attorney-General's Office immediately finalise all procedures for the establishment of the Office of the Ombudsman, and ensure that this office is set up in a timely manner.

### **3.2 Fraud Policy**

- The Government does not have a fraud policy in place

*Recommendation 3.2*

- a. That Government immediately develops a fraud policy that sets out clear guidelines on how to detect, report, penalise and manage fraud in the public service.

### **3.3 Unauthorised overspending**

- PAC noted that some unauthorized spending arise from directions issued by Permanent Secretaries or by the Ministers themselves.

*Recommendation 3.3:*

- a. That Treasury immediately provides to the TAO all evidence of potential breach of financial instructions and regulations and copy to the PAC.

### **3.4 Missions bank accounts**

- Some missions have opened bank accounts under the officer's names rather than the Government of Tuvalu. With bank accounts in an officer's name, there is less control and an increased risk of misappropriation of Government funds.

*Recommendation 3.4*

- a. That the Treasury issues standing instructions that the missions are not permitted to open any account under an officer's names and that existing accounts under officer's names are changed in name to the Government of Tuvalu.

### **3.5 Jet fuel arrangement**

- There were no proper agreements developed surrounding the granting of Government funds to the jet fuel supplier, nor any prior consultations made with the Attorney-General's office on this arrangement. The legality of this arrangement is questionable.

*Recommendation 3.5:*

- a. That Government submits a written report to Parliament with full details of this arrangement with the jet fuel provider
- b. That Government provides any written evidence supporting the legality or otherwise of this arrangement.

## 4 Findings and Recommendations Arising from the Audit Reports

### 4.1 Tuvalu Development Fund (TDF)

- Transfer of \$500,000 was made by Government from the TDF as a borrowing. This was repaid without appropriation.
- The TDF bank balance has not been reconciled to the General Ledger.
- Journals to retained earnings are not the correct accounting treatment of revenue and expenditure of the TDF.
- The TDF was not disclosed in the financial statements

#### *Recommendations 4.1:*

- a. Cease practice of borrowing from the TDF
- b. Reconcile the General Ledger to the TDF bank account balance to ensure that all transactions in the TDF are able to be explained.
- c. Use expense and revenue transactions to update the TDF rather than retained earnings.
- d. Disclose the TDF within the financial statements.
- e. The rules surrounding the usage of the TDF funds should be adhered to. This includes the tabling and approval of estimates into Parliament before expenditure is incurred in accordance with the *Public Finance Act*.

### 4.2 Special Funds

- There is no written authority to create special funds currently in use, nor are there rules governing their usage.
- These funds are being spent without Parliamentary oversight which occurs through the budget process or the rules of the special fund which are established with the authority.

#### *Recommendations 4.2:*

- a. The Finance Minister should issue written authority as required under section 20 of the *Public Finance Act* to establishing these special funds and the regulations governing them. Alternatively they should be closed and the balances transferred to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.
- b. The regulations issued should require that estimates of the expenditure and revenues of the special funds are performed on an annual basis and are tabled into Parliament for approval as part of the budget process.

### 4.3 Cash figures on financial statements not able to be reconciled

- The statement of Receipts and Payments and the Statement of Unauthorised expenditure are required under the *Public Finance Act* to be prepared on a cash basis.
- The Statement of Receipts and Payments was not prepared in 2010 and 2011.
- The Statement of Unauthorised Expenditure was prepared under the accrual basis of accounting in 2010 and 2011 when the cash basis was required.

#### *Recommendations 4.3*

- c. That the Statement of Receipts and Payments and the Statement of Unauthorised expenditure is prepared on a cash basis and included in the annual accounts.
- d. Reconciliation between the balance of the Statement of Receipts and Payments and the cash balance reported in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities is performed and reported in the annual accounts.

#### **4.4 Fraud**

- No fraud policy or guidance is in place, as a result two instances of fraud were noted during the audit. As there was no guidance there has been ineffective follow up on the fraud cases
- It is acknowledged that the Financial Instructions deal with fraud, however, a more simple user friendly guideline is required

##### *Recommendations 4.4*

- a. A fraud policy should be developed including amongst other things the definition of fraud, what to do if a fraud is found and the training on fraud which should occur.
- b. A more aggressive collection and faster investigation process should occur with discovered fraud.

#### **4.5 Fixed Assets Management**

- There is no management of fixed assets (including annual stocktake). Assets are expensed in the year they are acquired.
- There is currently no fixed assets register for the Government, nor are fixed assets recognized in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities. Depreciation is not recognized in the Statement of Income and Expenditure.
- There is no accounting for non-cash assets which are donated
- An Assets manager position in Treasury is currently vacant
- Capital items are being recorded in the recurrent expenditure component of the budget

##### *Recommendations 4.5*

- a. Stocktake of fixed assets should occur
- b. Fixed assets register should be established and maintained
- c. Fixed assets and Inventory should be included in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities as with Depreciation Expense in the Statement of Revenue and Expenditure
- d. In kind assets should be identified and included in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities
- e. The Fixed Assets manager position is filled
- f. That an appropriate capitalization and asset management policy is developed and implemented
- g. A capital budget is prepared

#### **4.5a Inventories Management**

- There is no management of inventories (including annual stocktake) given the expensing in the year they are acquired

- There is currently no inventory listing for the Government, nor are inventories recognised in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities.
- Inventories are expensed in the year they are acquired rather than when they are consumed

#### *Recommendations 4.5a*

- a. Stocktake of inventory should occur
- b. Inventory listing should be established and maintained
- c. Inventory should be included in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities
- d. That an appropriate inventory management policy is developed and implemented

#### **4.6 Taxation issues**

- There have been no inspections or audits of business taxation in the past two years.
- The Inland Revenue Department's database to record taxation revenue is not in use due to a virus on the system. Currently excel spreadsheets are being used.
- No reconciliation was performed from the Tax Department's records of revenue and the collection of cash in ACCPAC.
- Tax penalties are not being enforced resulting in lost revenue for the Government.
- There is no evidence of reminder letters being received by taxpayers who have overdue amounts.

#### *Recommendations 4.6*

- a. Inspections and audits of businesses are performed on a regular basis, to ensure that maximum revenue is being collected
- b. The database should be fixed and updated with taxation data from the excel sheets
- c. Even though there is a separate cashier for Tax and Customs, a reconciliation needs to occur between Tax Department records and ACCPAC
- d. For overdue taxes; penalties and measures are enforced, public awareness sessions are run to educate public on payment of tax and amnesty from penalties is granted for a short period to encourage compliance.
- e. Evidence of receipt of reminder letters by the overdue taxpayer should be kept.

#### **4.7 Customs Revenue Management**

- The audit noted multiple weaknesses with the Customs department which lead to increased risk of improper conduct and processes occurring which results in lost revenue for the Government.
- Bills of entry were settled up to 5 months late, effectively granting additional time for the importer to make payment
- There is no evidence of counting of released goods from private warehouses by Customs officers. This could mean that goods could be removed from the warehouses without duty being paid.
- 34 of the 84 (40%) voyage documents sampled by audit which are used to calculate customs duty were unable to be located.



- Issues with the auctioning of forfeited goods included not issuing receipts to successful buyers, no evidence of review of the sale listing and no documentation of the age of goods left in the warehouse.
- There has been no reconciliation of Customs revenue reports to ACCPAC (Government Accounting Software). The amount of Customs revenue in the Customs Database and ACCPAC did not agree.

#### *Recommendations 4.7*

- a. Require that importers settle bills of entry on time, Customs should not release goods if bills of entry have not been paid.
- b. Counting of released goods from private warehouses should be documented and filed.
- c. Voyage documentation should be filled with the bills entry as evidence that the correct amount of duty has been paid.
- d. There should be additional documentation surrounding the sales of forfeited goods including issuing of receipts to successful buyers, review of sale listing by senior customs officer and documenting the date that goods were received into the warehouse.
- e. A timely, regular reconciliation of the transactions should be performed monthly.

#### **4.8 Fisheries department issues**

- The database for recording payment of fishing licenses is not updated with all payments received. Instead an excel file is used. The database or excel are both not reconciled with Treasury records to ensure that all payments have actually been recorded. There is no oversight if there are overdue payments.
- It was noted during the audit that Permanent Secretary for Fisheries has been signing access agreements with no legal authority to do so. No delegation of the signing of access agreements has been granted by the Minister for Natural Resources.

#### *Recommendation 4.8*

- a. That the database is updated and the excel spreadsheet usage is discontinued
- b. That reconciliation between ACCPAC and the database is performed to ensure completeness of revenue records for fisheries.
- c. That a formal delegation of power is made by the Minister for Natural Resources, or the Minister of Natural Resources signs all access agreements personally.

#### **4.9 Payments and expenses backdated to previous year**

- Contrary to the cash budgeting rules in the Public Finance Act and Constitution, the Government was spending their 2011 budget in 2012.
- The effect is an understatement of cash on hand in 2011 of \$358,000, over statement of expenses in 2011 of \$231,000 and overstatement of accounts payable in 2011 of \$126,000.
- The 2012 expenditure will be understated by \$231,000 and the budget will potentially be able to be overspent by \$358,000.

- A minute was sighted by the PAC in which the Minister of Finance was made aware of this breach, however, no action in the 2011 year was taken.
- The bank module of ACCPAC was left open well into the 2012 year to enable this processing

#### *Recommendation 4.9*

- a. That the Government going forward strictly adheres to all requirements of the Public Finance Act and Constitution, in processing payments at the end of the year.
- b. The Minister for Finance should take an active interest in ensuring that no payments made after the end of the 2012 year are expended against the 2012 budget.
- c. Reconcile and close the bank module for the year after all payments at the end of the year have been processed. This should be before the end of January.

#### **4.10 Treasury processing issues**

- No refund given by the NBT for favorable exchange rate movements for Government overseas payments. Only charges due to fluctuating exchange rates are taken out of the Government general account.
- Payments are being processed in the bank module of ACCPAC rather than in the accounts receivable module. This is an issue as the accounts receivable module is used to create overdue debtors reports and to follow up on overdue debtors.
- Journals into the General Ledger are being processed without supporting documentation and without independent review. Without supporting documentation and independent review the risk of fraud and misstatement is increased.
- Some revenues and expenditure which are related (e.g. collection of overtime fees from importers for Customs officers overtime and then payment to the officers) are being netted off in the annual accounts. These are netted off inappropriately and have not been appropriated through the budget process.
- Close monitoring and reconciling of balance sheets accounts are not carried out in a systematic and timely manner
- Ministry votebooks do not reconcile to the general ledger in ACCPAC. This could result in mispostings remaining undetected, virement decisions being based on incorrect data, expenditure incurred without correct budget/actual data, and budget overspending.
- Treasury is unable to backup its data offsite, nor are there any formal backup procedures in place. In the event of a data loss, Treasury would not be able to recover data from backups.

#### *Recommendation 4.10*

- a. Treasury investigates with the NBT the reasons why there are no refunds on favorable exchange rate movements from top up payments made.
- b. The practice of using the bank module to process Accounts Receivable payments is discontinued and the Accounts Receivable module is used instead.
- c. That sufficient and appropriate supporting documentation is attached to all Journal Entries and Journals are reviewed in accordance with Chapter 10 of the Financial Instructions.

- d. Revenue and expenditure are reported on a gross basis and there is a budget item for all the expenditures.
- e. That monthly reconciliations are undertaken by each vote keeper to the general ledger. Evidence of this reconciliation is kept by Treasury.
- f. An effective data and application recovery plan is required to safeguard the Treasury division from possible data loss. There should also be a backup stored in an off-site location.

#### **4.11 Government Guarantees, Contracts and Commitments**

- Guarantees and commitments are being issued by the Government without due diligence being performed such as broad consultation, proper authority approval, and review by the Attorney General. This process is not in compliance with the Government Borrowing and Guarantees Act
- There is no register of all guarantees, contracts and commitments which have been entered into by the Government.
- Treasury is not informed or consulted surrounding these guarantees, contracts and commitments, and thus is unable to provide cashflow forecast implications.

##### *4.11 Recommendations*

- a. Proper checks and diligence should be performed on all commitments, Guarantees and contracts which the Government enters into. Due diligence for guarantees includes the requirements of section 6(2) of the Government Borrowing and Guarantee Act.
- b. The Government Borrowing and Guarantees Act processes for entering into a guarantee should be adhered to.
- c. The Attorney General should review all guarantees agreements before they are entered into.
- d. Treasury should maintain a centralized Guarantees, contracts and commitments database so it can provide advice on cashflow implications.

#### **4.12 Debt management policy**

- There is no policy in place surrounding management and collection of debts owed to the Government
- Advance accounts which are donor provided advances for approved projects are not being acquitted on a timely basis
- Revenues which are raised early in the new financial year are not being reviewed to ensure they are raised in the correct period.
- Aging and assessment of the collectability of receivables is not being performed on a regular basis.
- The accuracy of the special imprest balances was unable to be confirmed during the audit, nor was the register of imprests maintained
- Development fund imprest payments and repayment are not being monitored by Treasury.
- Retirements of special imprests are not performed in accordance with the application forms and appropriate written reminders surrounding imprests in accordance with the FIs are not being issued.

##### *4.12 Recommendations*

- a. Develop a debts management policy.
- b. Advance accounts should be acquitted on a timely basis
- c. Review of revenues early in the new financial year should be performed by Treasury in order to check if the revenue and receivable was raised in the correct period.
- d. Perform review of the aging and collection of the receivables balance on a regular basis, and ensure that appropriate follow up is being performed.
- e. Treasury should reconcile Special imprests balances, send reminder letters, monitor compliance with the application forms and monitor Development fund special imprests.

#### **4.13 Employee expense issues**

- No evidence of fortnightly pay analysis is kept on file
- No formal signoff on review of the pay run by the payroll committee is performed
- Analysis of individual staff movements between pays is not being performed
- No written notification is required from Treasury to update a staff member's bank account details
- No record of employee entitlements is recorded in the financial statements. Included should be the liability of the untaken annual leave
- Processing payroll via spreadsheet increases the risk of human error and does not have appropriate controls inbuilt

#### *4.13 Recommendations*

- a. Fortnightly pay analysis should be recorded and signed off and include analysis of individual staff pay movements
- b. Written notification should be required from Treasury in order to update a staff member's bank account details. A form amending pay details should be developed, requested to be completed by staff and then filed.
- c. Employee entitlement liabilities should be recorded in the financial statements, including provision for annual leave.
- d. Treasury should consider using the payroll module of ACCPAC

#### **4.14 Statement of Unauthorised expenditure issues**

- The number and amount of unauthorized expenditures in the 2011 accounts is significant
- Using the budget figures in the statutory expenditure component of the statement of unauthorized expenditure is incorrect. This is because statutory expenditure is normally for the provision of a certain good or service, rather than an amount.
- Unauthorised expenditure is prepared on an accrual rather than cash basis.
- This expenditure is in contravention of the Financial Instructions.
- The Accounting Officers are responsible for ensuring that there has not been over expenditure.
- Some unauthorised expenditure arose from directions from Permanent Secretaries or Ministers.

#### *4.14 Recommendation*

- a. The unauthorized expenditure should be discontinued in the future
- b. Statutory expenditure should be reviewed by Treasury to ensure that statutory entitlements are not exploited.

- c. The statement of Unauthorised expenditure is prepared on the cash basis.
- d. Accounting Officers should be more vigilant and ensure that there is sufficient budget before committing to further expenditure
- e. Disciplinary action should be taken on Accounting Officers who incur unauthorised expenditure.
- f. Permanent Secretaries and Ministers discontinue the practice of overriding the budget process.

#### **4.15 Kaupule Issues**

- Financial statements of the Kaupule are not being consolidated into the Government's financial statements
- The Kaupules are considered to be controlled by the Government given their reliance on Government financial support to continue operations
- One of the functions of the Kaupule is to act as an agent for the Government on the outer islands. Currently there is no reconciliation being performed from the receipts and expenditure that are collected by the Kaupules on behalf of the Government and the bank balance.

#### *4.15 Recommendation*

- a. Financial statements of the Kaupule are consolidated into the Government's financial statements going forward.
- b. Reconciliations between the Bank account and cash book should be performed by the Kaupule on a monthly basis and submitted to Treasury for review.

#### **4.16 Government projects**

- Projects are being inappropriately managed, with cost overruns and non-recording of all costs
- Donors are reluctant to fund further projects, if current projects are being inappropriately managed

#### *4.16 Recommendation*

- a. The Aid Management unit within the Government should closely manage projects and develop an appropriate aid management policy.
- b. The individual responsible ministry should ensure that projects are appropriately managed and take responsibility for them.

#### **4.17 Conflicts of interest**

- Currently there is a Leadership code Act which requires an Office of Ombudsman to be established and manned.
- The office has not been established, nor has an Ombudsman been appointed.
- Because of this there may be conflicts of interest which go un noticed

#### *4.17 Recommendations*

- a. That an office of the Ombudsman is Established and an Ombudsman is appointed
- b. Conflicts of interest situations are noted and the staff member is removed from the conflict of interest situation.

#### **4.18 Bank reconciliations**

- Stale checks paid by the Government which have not been cashed within 6 months are appearing on the bank reconciliation.
- Year-end processes do not include reconciliations of offshore bank accounts managed at the Tuvaluan Missions.
- Mission accounts are not being prepared and submitted on a timely basis. With improvements in technology the payment function could be centralized in Treasury to ensure compliance with the FIs.
- Bank accounts held by individual ministries are not known or reconciled by Treasury

##### *4.18 Recommendations*

- a. Cancel checks over 6 months old, contact the vendor and issue a new check.
- b. Missions should email reconciliations in a timely manner. Consideration should be given to centralizing the payments function of each of the missions.
- c. All bank accounts of the Government are identified and are under control of Treasury, rather than individual ministries. This would reduce the risk of fraud.

#### **4.19 Central policy register**

- There is no central register of all policies in place

##### *4.19 Recommendations*

- a. Establish a central policy register for all policies to be included, and ensure ease of access by Government employees.

## Appendix 1 Reconciliation of issues from 2010 and 2011 Audit report to the PAC report

PAC report	Audit report
4.01	1.2011
4.01	LC 2
4.02	LC 4
4.02	2.2011
4.03	LC 1
4.03	4.2011
4.04	5.2011
4.05	6.2011
4.05	1.2007
4.05	3.2007
4.05	8.2007
4.05	45.2007
4.05	8.2011
4.06	9.2011
4.06	10.2011
4.06	11.2011
4.06	12.2011
4.06	8.2009
4.07	LC 7
4.07	13.2011
4.08	15.2011
4.08	16.2011
4.08	17.2011
4.08	18.2011
4.08	2.2009
4.09	23.g.2007
4.10	LC 6

PAC report	Audit report
4.10	7.2009
4.10	9.2009
4.10	2.2008
4.10	4.2008
4.10	5.2007
4.10	34.2007
4.10	39.2007
4.10	47.2007
4.10	54.2007
4.11	1.2008
4.11	13.2007
4.11	19.2007
4.11	18.2007
4.11	43.2007
4.11	1.2008
4.11	13.2007
4.11	19.2007
4.11	43.2007
4.12	5.2008
4.12	29.2007
4.12	30.2007
4.12	31.2007
4.12	32.2007
4.12	5.2008
4.12	18.2007
4.12	29.2007
4.12	30.2007

PAC report	Audit report
4.12	31.2007
4.12	32.2007
4.12	7.2011
4.13	7.2008
4.13	8.2008
4.13	9.2008
4.13	48.2007
4.13	7.2008
4.13	8.2008
4.13	9.2008
4.13	48.2007
4.14	LC 5
4.14	4.2007
4.15	14.2007
4.15	25.2007
4.16	17.2007
4.17	21.2007
4.18	23.f.2007
4.18	23.h.2007
4.18	23.i.2007
4.18	27.2007
4.19	18.2007
not inc	3.2011
not inc	LC 3
not inc	14.2011

LC= Legislative Compliance

Note that there is missing numbered issues from the audit report. This is due to that issue being closed. The numbering kept for consistency and ease of reference to prior year reports. The listing of closed audit issues is contained on page 46 of the *Report of the Auditor General on the Tuvalu Whole of Government Accounts Years ended 31 December 2010 and 31 December 2011*.

## Appendix 2 Issues from prior year reports which have been resolved

Finding Name	Finding Name
1.2009 Suppliers expense lack of Supporting Documentation	23.E.2007 Bank reconciliations
3.2009 Lack of supporting documentation surrounding revenues	26.2007 Interest bearing deposits and investments
4.2009 Usage of ACCPAC	35.2007 Immigration security bond
5.2009 Unknown payments journaling process	36.2007 Outer Island suspense accounts
6.2009 International Transfers	37.2007 Government loans and guarantees
4.2008 Tuvalu Development Fund reconciliation	38.2007 Equity
6.2008 Link between IRD and finance	40.2007 Dot TV revenue
10.2008 Double payment of invoices	41.2007 Fisheries revenue
2.2007 Consolidation of PEs	42 .2007 Sea cucumber business royalties
6.2007 Unlawful appropriations	44.2007 Taxation and customs revenue
7.2007 Staff availability and access to information	46.2007 Ministerial advances
9.2007 Format of financial information	49.2007 Medical treatment scheme
10.2007 Audit of budget assumptions	50.2007 Shared services
11.2007 ACCPAC	51.2007 Contingent assets and liabilities
12.2007 Foreign exchange and commodity price risk management	52.2007 Insurance
15.2007 Classification of Tuvalu Trust Fund contributions	
16.2007 Virements between expenditure heads	
20.2007 Food subsidy scheme	
23.A.2007 Bank reconciliations	
23.B.2007 Bank reconciliations	
23.C.2007 Bank reconciliations	
23.D.2007 Bank reconciliations	