



## Report on financial control and public audit plans for 2010

**23 March 2012.** The Minister of the Treasury and Public Administration has submitted to the Council of Ministers the report on the main results of enforcement of the Annual Plan for Permanent Financial Control and the Public Audit Plan drawn up by the General Comptroller of the State Administration for 2010, in compliance with the General Budgetary Act.

The substance of the report deals with two aspects of the supervisory activities of the General Comptroller of the State Administration:

1. The most significant results of the audit reports on the 2009 financial statements, which determine the extent to which the public sector has adhered to accounting standards.
2. The main conclusions deriving from the enforcement of permanent financial control and public auditing with the aim of verifying whether existing economic and financial management systems comply with the principles of legality, efficacy and efficiency by which public sector bodies and organisations should be managed.

### Opinion of the auditors

Out of a total of 219 public sector organisations audited, the auditor's opinion on the 2009 financial statements is as follows:

- 117 unqualified.
- 92 qualified; that is, there are circumstances that, while not giving grounds for an adverse opinion or disclaimer, affect specific items.
- 4 adverse opinions.

- A disclaimer of opinion report has been returned on three organisations.
- The auditors have returned a partial adverse opinion or a disclaimer in the case of three organisations.

Generally speaking, the 2009 financial statements have shown that public sector organisations comply satisfactorily with their respective applicable accounting principles and standards, although some reports mention circumstances such as errors, non-compliance or insufficient information that affect the extent to which the statements reflect the true position of the organisation.

### Qualifications

Taking public sector organisations as a whole, most qualifications were reported, on the one hand, in the case of autonomous organisations, mainly due to errors in reporting assets as a result of a lack of inventory or the existence of significant errors in the inventory, or due to incorrectly entering assets and their depreciation.

As far as the public enterprise sector is concerned, most qualifications were reported in relation to port authorities, resulting from incorrectly booking economic obligations resulting from three Constitutional Court judgements concerning tariff payments.

Qualifications reported in the public foundation sector have little overall significance.