

Audit Service Sierra Leone
Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2020

This report contains 41 pages
Appendices contain 5 pages

Contents

Abbreviations	iii
General Information	1-2
Report of the Vote Controller	3-5
Independent Auditor's Report	6-10
Statement of cash receipts and payments	12
Statement of detailed comparison of budget and actual revenue and expenditure	13
Statement of cash position and cash flows(all public funds)	14
Statement of detailed revenue collected during the year.....	21
Statement of Domestic Revenue and Allocation Arrears.....	22
Statement of Unpaid Commitments Outstanding	22
Statement of Fixed (physical) Assets Purchased During the year	22
Statement of Undrawn External Assistant.....	23
Notes to the financial statements	15-41
Statement of Detailed budget Versus Actuals with Variances and Reasons	
Appendix 1 (2020)	42-43
Appendix 2 (2019)	44-46

Notes**Basis of Preparation**

1	Reporting entity	15
2	Basis of accounting	15
3	Statement of compliance	15
4	Functional and presentation currency	15
5	Use of estimates and judgements	15

Performance for the year

6	Operating segments	16
7	Receipts	16
8	Finance Income	18
9	Payments	18&24

Income Taxes

10	Income tax expenses	19
----	---------------------	----

Assets

11	Cash and cash equivalents	20
----	---------------------------	----

Other Statements

12	Statement of detailed revenue collected	21
13	Statement of Domestic revenue and allocation arrears	22
14	Statement of unpaid Commitments Outstanding	22
15	Statement of Property, plant and equipment purchased	22
16	Statement of undrawn external assistant	23

Projects

17	Public Financial Management Improvement and consolidated project	24
18	Supreme Audit Institution Capacity Development Project	24

Other explanatory information

19	Use of goods and services	24
----	---------------------------	----

Notes

20	Directors Emoluments	25
21	Notes supporting cash position	25
22	Bank balances at the close of the year	26
23	Petty Cash balances at close of the year	26
24	Cash at the beginning of the year	26
25	Cash in hand at the beginning of the year	27
26	Use of goods and services	27
27	Other Outstanding Commitments	27
28	Transfer of Donor funding	27
29	Contingent assets and liabilities	27
30	Related party transactions	28
31	Capital Commitments	28
32	Subsequent Events Review	28
33	Financial instruments – Fair value and Risk management	28
Accounting policies		
34	Basis of measurement	36
35	Significant accounting policies	36

Abbreviations

- AfDB-African Development Bank
ASSL-Audit Service Sierra Leone
CRF-Consolidated Revenue Fund
GOSL-Government of Sierra Leone
GPFS-General Purpose Financial Statements
IDA-International Development Association
SLL- Sierra Leone Leones
MoF-Ministry of Finance
NRA-National Revenue Authority
NASSIT-National Social Security and Insurance Trust
PFMIPC-Public Financial Management Improvement and Consolidation Project
SAI-Supreme Audit Institution
SLCB-Sierra Leone Commercial Bank
RC Bank – Rokel Commercial Bank (Sierra Leone) Limited

Audit Service Sierra Leone

General Information

General Information

Audit Service Board (Advisory)

Charles M.G Rogers	- Chairman
Fatmata Denton	- Member
Rowland M. Stevens	- Member
Kalilu O. Bah	- Member and Chairman Public Service Commission
Abdul Aziz	- Acting Auditor General

Secretary to the Board - Fatmata Binta Bah (Mrs.)

Bankers - Sierra Leone Commercial Bank Limited

- Rokel Commercial Bank (Sierra Leone) Limited

Solicitors - Law Officers Department

Auditors Decker & Partners
Chartered Accountants
Kissy House
54 Siaka Stevens Street
Freetown

Registered Office Lotto Building
Tower Hill
Freetown

Report of the Vote Controller

The Vote Controller presents his report together with the audited general purpose financial statements to Parliament for the year ended 31 December 2020.

The Vote Controller is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the general purpose financial statements comprising the Statement of Cash receipts and payments for the year ended 31 December 2020, and the Statements of detailed comparison of budget and actual revenue and expenditure, cash position and cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the general purpose financial statements which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) Cash Basis, (adopted by the Government of Sierra Leone), and in the manner required by the Audit Service Act 2014, the Public Financial Management Act 2016, and the 1991 Constitution of Sierra Leone and for such internal control as the Vote Controller determines is necessary to enable the preparation of general purpose financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Sections 33 of the Audit Service Act 2014 and Section 119 (12) of the 1991 Constitution of Sierra Leone requires that "the accounts of the office of the Auditor-General shall be audited and reported upon by an Auditor appointed by Parliament".

The Vote Controller's responsibility also include maintaining adequate accounting records and an effective system of risk management and internal controls. The Vote Controller has made an assessment of the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, and has no reason to believe that the entity will not be a going concern in the years ahead, in so far as section 2 of the Audit Service Act 2014 establishes the Audit Service Sierra Leone as a body corporate having perpetual succession and capable of acquiring, holding and disposing of any property whether moveable or immovable, and suing and being sued in its own name and performing all acts as bodies corporate may perform. Also the Audit Service Sierra Leone, being the Supreme Audit Institution of the Country, is and will always be constitutionally responsible to audit all public funds in Sierra Leone, and for as long as the 1991 constitution of Sierra Leone (or any amendments thereof) exists, which makes this provision, Audit Service Sierra Leone will continue to exist in Sierra Leone.

The Vote Controller confirms that the ASSL has complied fully with applicable Government Regulations, and that the funds received during the year under review were used for the eligible purposes for which they were intended and were properly accounted for. The Vote Controller also confirms the adequacy of the system of internal controls. Further, the Vote Controller confirms that in preparing the general purpose Financial Statements, the most appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgment and estimates. The Vote Controller further confirms to the best of his knowledge and belief, the completeness of the accounting records maintained and that the General Purpose Financial Statements agree with the books of accounts, which have been properly kept, and the underlying records of transactions.

The Vote Controller accepts responsibility for the integrity of the financial statements, the financial information they contain and their compliance with the provisions of Section 15 (4) of the Public Financial Management (PFM) Act of 2016.

Going Concern basis of accounting

The Vote Controller continue to have a reasonable expectation that Audit Service Sierra Leone has adequate resources to continue in operation for at least the next 12 months from the date of signing of these financial statements and that the going concern basis of accounting remains appropriate.

Report of the Vote Controller (continued)

Going Concern basis of accounting (continued)

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and the measures adopted by the Government of Sierra Leone to mitigate its spread have impacted the entity.

These measures required the entity to slow down generally in its operations during the difficult times in order to observe the various restrictions in the movement of human resources in and around the country. This has negatively impacted the entity's operational and financial performance during the period under review and also its liquidity position.

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis of accounting, which assumes the entity will and can continue to exist as the going concern. The Cash and Cash equivalents are therefore included at values in the entity's statement of cash position on page 14 which assumes this fundamental basis of preparation, and that this asset could be turned to liquid resources without any encumbrances, in the normal course of the entity's business for at least the values contained in the financial statements, and the cash realized will be sufficient to settle the entity's outstanding liabilities.

For the year ended 31 December 2020, the entity recorded a surplus of Le 1.5 billion, (2019: deficit of Le 2.1 billion), and as at that date its total liquid assets exceeded total liabilities by Le10.76 billion. At the date of approval of the financial statements, the entity remains reliant upon the continued financial support in the form of budgetary allocations from the Government of Sierra Leone as a going concern. The Government of Sierra Leone has been supporting the entity in the past and also has plans to continue to financially support the entity at present and in the future.

The entity has Le 10.9 billion of resources comprising cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2020 and Le 8.6 billion as at the date of authorization of these financial statements.

There is still uncertainty over how the future development of the outbreak will impact the entity's business which will also impact the ability of the Government of Sierra Leone to adequately support the financial requirements of the entity.. The application of the going concern basis of accounting is dependent on the continued availability of budget allocations to the entity in the light of the pandemic.

The entity has no long-term loan and has the necessary fixed assets as at close of business on 31 December 2020 to continue in operation.

Also, to respond to a severe downside scenario, the Vote Controller has the ability to take the following actions to reduce costs, optimize the entity's cash flow and preserve liquidity:

- Reducing non- essential capital expenditure and deferring or cancelling discretionary spend;
- Freezing non- essential recruitment; and
- Reducing advertising spend

Based on these factors, the Vote Controller has a reasonable expectation that the entity has adequate resources to continue in business.

Report of the Vote Controller (continued)
Going Concern basis of accounting (continued)


Accordingly, the general purpose financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern.

Auditors

In accordance with the requirements of the 1991 Constitution of Sierra Leone and section 33 of the Audit Service Act 2014, the accounts of Audit Service shall be audited by an independent professional accounting firm appointed by parliament.

Approval of the financial statements

The financial statements were approved and signed by the undersigned on 8th July 2022.



P/

Vote Controller

Date

8th July 2022



Decker & Partners
Chartered Accountants
Audit . Tax . Advisory
Kissy House
54 Siaka Stevens Street
Freetown
Sierra Leone

Telephone: +232-78-050550
Email: info@deckerandpartners.com
Website: www.deckerandpartnerssl.com

Independent Auditor's Report to Parliament

Report on the General Purpose Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the General purpose financial statements of Audit Service Sierra Leone which comprise the statement of Cash receipts and payments for the year ended 31 December 2020, and the Statements of detailed comparison of budget and actual revenue and expenditure, cash position and for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying general purpose financial statements present fairly in all material respects, the financial position of Audit Service Sierra Leone as at 31 December 2020 and its financial performance and its cash position for the year then ended in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), Cash Basis, and the requirements of the Audit Service Act 2014 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016, and the 1991 Constitution of Sierra Leone.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs), and International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the general purpose financial statements in Sierra Leone, and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

The Vote Controller is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Vote Controller's report on page 3 of these financial statements as required by the Audit Service Act 2014 and the Public Financial Management Act 2016, and the 1991 Constitution of Sierra Leone, which we obtained prior to the date of this report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.



Decker & Partners
Chartered Accountants
Audit, Tax, Advisory
Kissy House
54 Siaka Stevens Street
Freetown
Sierra Leone

Telephone: +232-78-050550
Email: info@deckerandpartners.com
Website: www.deckerandpartnerssl.com

Independent Auditor's Report to Parliament (continued)

Other information (continued)

Our opinion on the general financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the general financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Vote Controller and those charged with governance for the general purpose financial statements

The Vote Controller is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards, and the requirements of the Audit Service Act 2014, the Public Financial Management Act 2016, and the 1991 Constitution of Sierra Leone, and for such internal control as the Vote Controller determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Vote Controller is responsible for assessing the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Vote Controller either intend to liquidate the entity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the entity's financial reporting process.



Decker & Partners

Decker & Partners
Chartered Accountants
Audit . Tax . Advisory
Kissy House
54 Siaka Stevens Street
Freetown
Sierra Leone

Telephone: +232-78-050550
Email: info@deckerandpartners.com
Website: www.deckerandpartnerssl.com

Independent Auditor's Report to Parliament (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the general purpose financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. 'Reasonable assurance' is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and ISSAIs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, and ISSAIs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Vote Controller.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Vote Controller's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, then we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern.



Decker & Partners
Chartered Accountants
Audit . Tax . Advisory
Kissy House
54 Siaka Stevens Street
Freetown
Sierra Leone

Telephone: +232-78-050550
Email: info@deckerandpartners.com
Website: www.deckerandpartnerssl.com

Independent Auditor's Report to Parliament (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the general purpose financial statements (continued)

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entity or business activities within the entity to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the entity's audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, action taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

Report on other legal regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of section 13 of the public Financial Management Act 2016, and section 31 of the Audit Service Act 2014, we report that:

- The Vote Controller maintained prudent, effective, efficient and transparent use of resources allocated to the entity;
- The Vote Controller maintained efficient and effective systems of financial management and internal controls;
- The Vote Controller kept full and proper records of the financial affairs of the entity; and



Decker & Partners
Chartered Accountants
Audit, Tax, Advisory
Kissy House
54 Siaka Stevens Street
Freetown
Sierra Leone

Telephone: +232-78-050550
Email: info@deckerandpartners.com
Website: www.deckerandpartnerssl.com

Independent Auditor's Report to Parliament (continued)

Report on other legal regulatory Requirements (continued)

- As a result of the appointment of the External Auditors on 19 October 2021, the Auditor General was unable to submit the audited financial statements of Audit Service Sierra Leone to Parliament six months after the end of the financial year of 31 December 2020.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this Independent Auditor's report is Vidal T.O. Decker.

Freetown

Decker & Partners
Chartered Accountants

Date: 8 February 2022



Audit Service Sierra Leone

Financial Statements

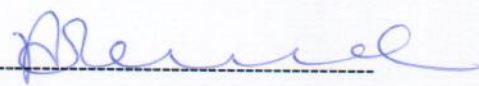
31 December 2020

Statement of cash receipts and payments

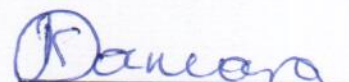
for the year ended 31 December 2020

<i>Amounts in Sierra Leone Leones (SLL)</i>	Notes	2020	2019
Receipts			
Authorized Allocations/ MoF Transfers	7A	38,267,009,118	35,619,762,258
Audit fees	12	1,870,130,000	1,628,410,000
Other receipts: Sale of bid documents		4,500,000	-
Finance Income	8	217,789,465	823,331,348
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	7A	40,359,428,583	38,071,503,606
Payments			
Compensation of employees	9A	(27,728,077,676)	(26,077,745,699)
Use of goods and services	19	(9,194,763,313)	(10,965,150,479)
Social benefits	9B	(1,581,539,018)	(1,517,724,349)
Other payments	20	(294,550,000)	(45,434,783)
Transfer of funds	28	-	(1,565,016,965)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		1,560,498,577	(2,099,568,669)
Cash and Bank balance at start of year		9,337,834,767	11,437,403,436
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash and Bank Balance at end of year 11		10,898,333,344	9,337,834,767
		=====	=====

These financial statements were approved by the Vote Controller on 8th Feb 2022



Vote Controller



Head of Accounts

The notes on pages 15 to 41 are an integral part of the general purpose financial statements

Statement of detailed comparison of budget and actual revenue and expenditure for the year ended 31 December 2020

Amounts in Sierra Leone Leones	2020			Y/E 31 Dec. 2019		
	Actual budget as at 31 Dec. 2020	Actual as at 31 Dec. 2020	Variance	Final budget	Actual	Variance
Revenue						
Non-Tax						
GOSL-Salaries	48,465,341,729	29,136,196,461	(19,329,145,268)	31,800,000,000	27,256,356,572	(4,543,643,428)
GOSL- Other Charges	6,992,179,747	7,242,187,400	250,007,653	8,994,155,380	7,833,266,666	(1,160,888,714)
Audit Fees(Income)	2,295,418,750	1,870,130,000	(425,288,750)	2,295,418,750	1,628,410,000	(667,008,750)
Sale of Bid Document	-	4,500,000	4,500,000	-	-	-
Technical Audit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setting up of IT Division	-	388,625,257	388,625,257	-	530,139,020	-
Proceeds from grant and loan:	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOSL-PFMICP	2,690,013,000	-	(2,690,013,000)	2,545,481,156	-	(2,545,481,156)
GOSL-SAI Capacity Building Project	-	-	-	512,047,813	-	(512,047,813)
Total Income	60,442,953,225	38,641,639,118	(21,801,314,107)	46,147,103,098	37,248,172,258	(9,429,069,860)
Compensation of employees	(48,297,341,729)	(29,309,616,694)	18,987,725,034	(31,689,000,000)	(27,595,470,047)	4,093,529,953
Total expense	(48,297,341,729)	(29,309,616,694)	18,987,725,034	(31,689,000,000)	(27,595,470,047)	4,093,529,953
Programme 1	(11,645,616,028)	(9,489,313,313)	2,156,302,715.34	(14,953,680,004)	(11,010,585,262)	3,943,094,742
Total expenditure	(59,942,957,756)	(38,798,930,007)	21,144,027,750	(46,642,680,004)	(38,606,055,309)	8,036,624,695

Statement of cash position (all public funds) as at 31 December 2020

Amount in Sierra Leone Leones

			Notes	Y/e 31 Dec 2020	Y/e 31 Dec. 2019	Changes in cash balances
				SLL	SLL	SLL
<u>Cash/ bank account details</u>	<u>Project name</u>	<u>Currency held in</u>				
<u>General fund</u>						
Petty cash		SLL	23	4,862,000	3,714,000	1,148,000
<u>Bank accounts</u>						
Auditor General's Dept.-RCB		SLL	22	4,288,125,370	4,836,257,322	(548,131,952)
Auditor General's Dept.-Other Charges-SLCB		SLL	22	2,978,029,388	1,647,453,117	1,330,576,272
Auditor General's Dept.-Training-SLCB		SLL	22	897,182,867	338,066,076	559,116,791
Total held in bank account at the end of the period (general fund)				8,163,337,625	6,821,776,514	1,341,561,111
				8,168,199,625	6,825,490,514	1,342,709,111
<u>Donor financed projects</u>						
<u>Project bank accounts</u>						
ASSL PFMICP	PFMICP	USD	22	2,730,133,718	2,512,344,253	217,789,465
balances at the end of the period				2,730,133,718	2,512,344,253	217,789,465
Total cash and bank balances-all public funds				10,898,333,344	9,337,834,767	1,560,498,576

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Reporting entity

Audit Service Sierra Leone (ASSL), the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) is an entity domiciled in Sierra Leone. The registered office is headquartered at Lotto Building, Tower Hill Freetown with sub-offices in Makeni, Kenema and Bo. It also has other sub-offices in Freetown.

The general purpose financial statements of Audit Service Sierra Leone as at and for the year ended 31 December 2020 comprise those of the entity alone. Audit Service Sierra Leone is constitutionally responsible for the audit of all ministries, branches departments, agencies, parastatals and other government institutions. This mandate is enshrined in the 1991 Constitution of Sierra Leone and other related legislations, including the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 and the Audit Service Act, 2014.

2. Basis of Accounting

The General Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) Cash Basis and the requirements of the Audit Service Act 2014, the Public Financial Management Act 2016 and the 1991 Constitution of Sierra Leone. The General purpose financial statements were authorized for issue by the Vote Controller on 8th Feb 2022.

Details of the Entity's accounting policies are included in note 35.

3 Statement of compliance

The General Purpose financial statements complies with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), Cash Basis of Accounting using the historical cost basis, except where otherwise stated in fair values.

4 Functional and Presentation currency

These general purpose financial statements are prepared in Sierra Leone Leones, which is the entity's functional currency. All amounts have been stated to the last Sierra Leonean cents, unless otherwise indicated.

5 Use of Judgements and estimates

In preparing these general purpose financial statements, the Vote Controller has made judgments and estimates that affect the application of the entity's accounting policies and the reported amounts of revenue and expenditure. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively.

A judgments

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the general purpose financial statements is included in the following notes:

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

- Notes 7&35c: revenue recognition: whether revenue from budget allocations is recognized over time or a point in time
- Note 35k: lease term: whether the entity is reasonably certain to exercise extension options

B Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about estimation uncertainties as 31 December 2020 that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustments to the amounts of revenue and expenditure in the next financial year is included in the following notes:

- Note 7 and 35c revenue recognition: estimate of expected budgeted revenue based on Government allocations.
- Note 29::recognition and measurement of contingencies and provisions: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources

6 Operating Segments

Audit Service Sierra Leone does not operate on a segmented basis and as such does not consider operating segment reporting appropriate.

7 Revenue

A Revenue Streams

Audit Service Sierra Leone generates revenue primarily from Government of Sierra Leone allocations for salaries, recurrent expenditures (other charges), (see note 7B), and for ASSL capital project under construction. Other sources of revenue include audit fees from both subvented and non- subvented auditees, sale of bidding documents on contracts awarded to successful bidders. Audit fees received from subvented auditees are eventually transferred to the Consolidated Revenue Fund maintained at Bank of Sierra Leone, and as at close of business on 31 December 2020, total amount transferred to the Consolidated Revenue Fund was Le409.5 million. (see note 19).

At the reporting date the entity typically has no other sources of revenue.

<i>In Sierra Leone Leones</i>	2020	2019
Revenue from Government of Sierra Leone:		
Authorised Allocation/ from Ministry of Finance		
Salary Allocation	29,136,196,461	27,256,356,572
Recurrent expenditure (other charges)	7,242,187,400	7,833,266,666
Capital development fund	1,500,000,000	-
Technical Audit fees receipts	388,625,257	-
Setting up of I T Audit Division	-	530,139,020
	38,267,009,118	35,619,762,258
Other revenue		
Audit fees	1,870,130,000	1,628,410,000
Sale of bidding documents	4,500,000	-
Finance Income	217,789,465	823,331,348
Total Income	40,359,428,583	38,071,503,606

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

7 B. Disaggregation of revenue from Government of Sierra Leone

In the following table revenue from Government of Sierra Leone allocations is disaggregated by primary geographical location, major allocation lines and the timing of revenue recognition.

<i>In Sierra Leone Leones</i>	Notes	2020	2019
Primary geographical location			
Sierra Leone		37,878,483,861	35,089,623,238
<hr/>			
Major budget allocation lines			
Salaries	7A	29,136,196,461	27,256,356,572
Recurrent expenditure (other charges)	7A	7,242,287,400	7,833,366,666
Capital Development fund	7A	1,500,000,000	-
<hr/>			
		37,878,483,861	35,089,823,238
Timing of revenue recognition			
Budget allocations transferred over time		37,878,483,861	35,089,823,238
<hr/>			
Other Revenue			
Receipts Over time		393,125,257	-
<hr/>			

C Contract Balances

The following table provided information about trade receivables and outstanding commitments from dealing with suppliers

	2020	2019
Receivables which include trade receivables	1,327,500,000	o/s
Current liabilities (outstanding provisions)	(220,274,298)	o/s
<hr/>		

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

The trade receivables primarily relate to the entity's rights to consideration for audit assignments undertaken and billed but not yet collected at the reporting date. These receivables are not impacted by any impairment charge. These trade receivables are transferred to cash and cash equivalents when the rights become unconditional. This usually occurs when the entity issues an invoice to the various auditees. The current liabilities primarily relate to outstanding liabilities for Staff welfare fund and provision for professional fees which are settled after the reporting date.

7 D Performance obligation and revenue recognition

Revenue is measured on the allocations specified in the approved budget by the Ministry of Finance, and the entity recognizes revenue when the Ministry of Finance transfers control over the budget allocation to Audit Service Sierra Leone, and the entity has actually receives and takes control over the budget allocations over time.

The tables on pages 42 to 46 provides information about the nature and timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations in budget allocations from the Ministry of Finance, including significant expenditure undertaken by the entity, and the variances and reasons for the variances. (See appendix 1 and 2).

8 Finance Income

<i>In Sierra Leone Leones</i>	2020	2019
Net foreign exchange gain	<u>217,789,466</u>	<u>823,331,348</u>

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the entity at the exchange rates at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets denominated in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Foreign currency differences are generally recognized in the income and expenditure statement and presented within finance income.

9 A Employee benefit expenses

<i>In Sierra Leone Leones</i>	2020	2019
Salaries	22,131,443,923	21,642,918,739
Wages	12,247,585	11,024,534
Bonus	1,319,074,514	1,222,859,196
Leave Allowance	3,313,549,572	2,301,748,805
Overtime	41,901,731	47,797,505
Gratuity	638,359,265	561,787,303
Medical Allowance	261,501,086	271,609,617
Compensation package	10,000,000	18,000,000
	<u>27,728,077,676</u>	<u>26,077,745,699</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

9 B Employee benefit expenses

Social Benefit

NASSIT contribution	<u>1,581,539,013</u>	<u>1,517,714,349</u>
---------------------	----------------------	----------------------

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related services are rendered. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the entity has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past services provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Defined Contribution plan

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

The entity operates a defined contribution scheme. The scheme is generally funded through payments to the National Social Security and Insurance Trust or trustee administrated funds. A defined contribution is a pension plan under which the entity pays fixed contribution into NASSIT. The entity has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contribution if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefit relating to employees' service in the current and prior period and has no further obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are expensed as an employee benefits expenses when due.

The entity makes contribution for all staff at the rate of 10% of employees' basic salary. In addition, the employees also contribute 5% of their basic salary to the scheme.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the entity recognizes costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 (twelve) months of the end of the reporting period, then they are discounted

10 Income Taxes

In accordance with section 30 of the Audit Service Act 2014, the properties, income and transactions of Audit Service Sierra Leone so authorized under this Act, shall be exempt from all taxation including customs duties, corporation tax, and property tax Accordingly, no taxation has been disclosed in these General Purpose Financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

11 Cash and cash equivalents

<i>In Sierra Leone Leones</i>	2020	2019
Bank Balances	10,893,471,344	9,334,120,767
Cash balances	4,862,000	714,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	10,898,333,344	9,334,834,767
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash at bank, short term deposits on call and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. These comprise mainly Bank account balances; held at Rokel commercial Bank Limited and Sierra Leone Commercial Bank Limited, and cash imprests held at the end of the financial year. The cash and cash equivalents are stated at their carrying amounts, and this approximates their fair values

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

12 Statement of detailed revenue collected during the year ended 31 December 2020

Amounts in Sierra Leone Leones (SLL)

Details	Y/e 31 Dec. 2020		Y/e 31 Dec. 2019	
	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual
Non tax-Audit fees income				
Parliamentary Service Commission	-	47,000,000	-	15,000,000
S/L Stock Exchange Company Ltd		-	38,587,500	-
Guma Valley Water Company	138,915,000	100,000,000	132,300,000	120,000,000
National Revenue Authority	230,422,500	189,000,000	219,450,000	-
Sierra Leone Insurance Commission	-	-	27,562,500	-
Sierra Leone Maritime Administration	92,610,000	49,612,500	88,200,000	49,875,000
Human Rights Commission Sierra Leone	18,522,000	18,000,000	17,640,000	-
Anti-Corruption Commission	46,305,000	-	44,100,000	95,000,000
National Commission for Children	-	-	-	10,395,000
EGTC	210,000,000	177,187,500	200,000,000	177,187,500
National Social Security & Insurance Trust	181,912,500	295,312,500	173,250,000	266,962,500
Ernest Bai Koroma University of Science		-		40,000,000
S/L Agricultural Research Institute	18,522,000	25,042,500	17,640,000	23,625,000
National Electoral Commission	104,186,250	120,000,000	99,225,000	120,500,000
Sierra Leone Road Safety Authority	173,643,750	110,000,000	165,375,000	92,500,000
National Minerals Agency	43,410,938	-	41,343,750	-
Corporate Affairs Commission	16,206,750	-	15,435,000	-
Office of National Security	17,364,375	30,000,000	16,537,500	42,000,000
Statistics Sierra Leone	57,881,250	-	55,125,000	-
National Telecommunication	72,765,000	-	69,300,000	107,500,000
Golden Tulip Kimbima Hotel		67,500,000		23,625,000
Independent Media Commission	-	-	16,537,500	-
Sierra Leone Ports Authority	181,912,500	146,475,000	173,250,000	73,237,500
Justice Sector Coordination	10,418,625	-	9,922,500	7,087,500
Road Maintenance Fund Administration	69,457,500	-	66,150,000	-
National Civil Registration Authority		24,000,000		20,790,000
SIERRATEL	181,912,500	-	173,250,000	-
Eastern Polytechnic		15,000,000		41,000,000
Sierra Leone Legal Aid Board	-	20,000,000	-	20,000,000
National Youth Commission	11,576,250	36,000,000	11,025,000	-
Central Intelligence and Security Unit	-	25,000,000	-	22,000,000
Sierra Leone Airports Authority	173,643,750	-	165,375,000	212,625,000
Political Parties Registration Commission	17,364,375	45,000,000	16,537,500	20,000,000
Petroleum Directorate	57,881,250	80,000,000	55,125,000	22,500,000
Sierra Leone Roads Authority	115,500,000	250,000,000	110,000,000	5,000,000
National Commission for Democracy	-	-	19,293,750	-
Nuclear Safety Radiation Protection Authority	-	-	16,537,500	-
National Public Procurement Authority	-	-	19,293,750	-
Office of Ombudsman	-	-	22,050,000	-
Total revenue	2,242,334,063	1,870,130,000	2,295,418,750	1,628,410,000

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

13 Statement of Domestic Revenue and Allocation Arrears as at 31 December 2020

Amounts in Sierra Leone Leones (SLL)

Details Non tax	2020 SLL	2019 SLL
Audit fees income	1,327,500,000	906,000,000
Technical Audit refund	-	<u>388,625,257</u>
Total revenue	<u>1,327,500,000</u>	<u>1,294,625,257</u>

14 Statement of Unpaid Commitments Outstanding as at 31 December 2020

Amount in Sierra Leones (SLL)

Particulars	Note	Outstanding amounts	Aged analysis			
			0-6 month	0-6 month	6-12 months	> 12 months
			Y/e 31 Dec. 2020	Y/e 31 Dec. 2019		
Use of goods and services	26	-	-	7,365,000	-	-
Other payment	27	<u>220,274,298</u>	<u>220,274,298</u>	1,324,085,917	-	-
		<u>220,274,298</u>	<u>220,274,298</u>	1,331,450,917	-	-

15 Statement of Fixed (physical) Assets Purchased During the year ended 31 December 2020

Amount in Sierra Leones (SLL)

Particulars	Account code	Note	Amounts	
			Y/e 31 Dec. 2020	Y/e 31 Dec. 2019
Land and Building	2617	15	1,503,000,000	182,515,000
Furniture, Office Equipment, Safes	2613	15	59,254,000	104,774,500
Computer and Ancillary Equipment	2614	15	305,299,016	260,379,781
Motor Vehicles	2615	15	1,376,762,130	850,005,919
Plant, Equipment and Machinery	2631	15	46,355,000	31,403,625
Total fixed (physical) assets purchased during the period			<u>3,290,670,146</u>	1,429,078,825

Fixed assets are generally expensed in the year of purchase.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

15 Statement of Fixed (physical) Assets Purchased During the year (continued)

During the year, the entity purchased two Toyota Land Cruiser, furniture and office equipment, computers and ancillary equipment, some other equipment and machinery, together with payments made for the construction of the ASSL head Quarter building at Tower Hill and ASSL fence in Makeni. The construction of the Headquarter building is ongoing but at a very slow pace. In 2020, a new contractor, Gbindi Construction Enterprise was contracted to complete the Headquarter Building at a contract sum of Le 20.9 billion, but as mentioned above work on this particular construction is being significantly delayed. The entity maintained a very comprehensive fixed assets register containing the relevant profile of all fixed assets owned by the entity.

Statement of disposal of fixed (physical) assets during the period

Old and depreciated computer and accessories and plant and equipment were disposed at nil cost (2019: Nil)

16 Statement of Undrawn External Assistant as at year ended 31 December 2020

	Others		Total
	Y/e 31 Dec. 2020	Y/E 31 Dec. 2019	
Opening balance:			
Loans	-	1,363,045,299	1,363,045,299
Grants	-	-	-
Approved in the period:	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-
Drawdowns:			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	-		-
Cancelled:			
Loans		(1,363,045,299)	(1,363,045,299)
Grants	-	-	-
Exchange difference:			-
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-
Closing balance:			-
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

17 Public Financial Management Improvement and Consolidation Project (PFMICP)

Audit Service Sierra Leone has been benefiting from a government loan under the project Public Financial Management Improvement and Consolidation Project (PFMICP) that is co-funded by International Development Association (IDA), Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) and African Development Bank (AfDB). The amounts received were initially recognized as revenue at the average foreign exchange rate in force at the date of the transaction.

18 Supreme Audit Institution Capacity Development Project (SAICDP)

The World Bank Group, through its agency – the International Development Association (IDA) – acting as administrator of grant funds under the Supreme Audit Institution Capacity Development (SAICD) Multi-Donor Trust Fund provided a grant to Audit Service Sierra Leone (ASSL) to strengthen its professional capacity to deliver quality public sector audit. The objective of that Capacity Building Project Grant was to improve the efficiency of public sector audit, thereby strengthening external oversight over the management of public resources in Sierra Leone. The project hoped to capacitate staff of Audit Service Sierra Leone on their financial oversight roles to ensure transparency and accountability on the use of public funds. The project ended on the 31st January 2019.

19 Use of Goods and Services

	2020 SLL	2019 SLL
Audit Fees	85,000,000	85,000,000
Transfer to CRF	409,542,500	593,210,000
Local Travelling	721,869,500	754,952,000
Overseas Travelling	152,110,165	1,781,345,565
Overseas Training	217,812,612	923,330,089
Electricity	181,551,500	154,516,000
Water Charges	4,831,792	360,000
Telephone & other Communication	552,279,252	541,997,007
Life Assurance Policy	33,868,215	31,961,971
Rent and Rates	508,736,940	494,231,940
Office & general	319,837,257	299,973,697
Stationery	119,461,741	135,862,359
Computer Consumables	472,323,025	198,354,500
Advertisement	34,530,000	4,800,000
Printing and Publicity	353,046,800	257,155,409
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance carried forward		

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

19 Use of Goods and Services (continued)

Balance brought forward	2020 SLL	2019 SLL
Building (Maintenance)	69,094,500	56,036,750
Machinery & Furniture Maintenance	43,294,000	58,168,250
Vehicles Maintenance	485,636,741	514,362,506
Generator Running Cost	17,419,000	8,427,500
Vehicle Insurance & Licensing	81,045,805	202,834,057
Bank Charges	159,761,097	174,016,602
Sub & Membership dues	52,959,900	49,322,250
Training & Recruitment (Local)	80,325,000	104,272,344
Professional Fees	190,423,901	971,816,480
Uniforms	31,315,000	29,910,000
Transport, Fuel and Oil	391,174,924	391,977,500
Technical Audit expense	-	378,406,451
Computer & Accessories expense	305,299,016	260,379,781
Furniture and Fitting expense	59,254,000	104,774,500
Plant & Machinery expense	46,355,000	31,403,625
Motor Vehicle expense	1,376,762,130	850,005,919
Land and Building	1,503,000,000	182,515,000
IT Audit expense	<u>134,842,000</u>	<u>339,470,427</u>
	<u>9,194,763,313</u>	<u>10,965,150,479</u>

20 Directors' Emoluments

Amount in Sierra Leone Leones

Directors Allowances	216,000,000	37,434,783
Sitting fees	<u>78,550,000</u>	<u>8,000,000</u>
	<u>294,550,000</u>	<u>45,434,783</u>

21 Note supporting cash position

Cash and cash equivalent for the purpose of cash flows comprises:

Amount in Sierra Leone Leones

Cash at the close of the period/year

Bank account	10,893,471,344	9,334,120,767
Petty cash	<u>4,862,000</u>	<u>3,714,000</u>
	<u>10,898,333,344</u>	<u>9,337,834,767</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

22 Bank balances at the close of the period/year	2020 SLL	2019 SLL
Auditor General's Dept.-RCB	4,288,125,370	4,836,257,322
Auditor General's Dept.-Other Charges-SLCB	2,978,029,388	1,647,453,117
Auditor General's Dept.-Training-SLCB	897,182,867	338,066,076
ASSL PFMICP	<u>2,730,133,719</u>	<u>2,512,344,252</u>
	<u>10,893,471,344</u>	<u>9,334,120,767</u>
23 Petty cash balances at the close of the period/year		
Lotto Building	3,046,000	1,518,000
Youyi Building	226,000	404,000
Kenema	300,000	899,000
Makeni	920,000	847,000
Bo	<u>370,000</u>	<u>46,000</u>
	<u>4,862,000</u>	<u>3,714,000</u>
24 Cash at the beginning of the period/year		
Bank balances	9,334,120,767	11,434,074,436
Cash in hand	<u>3,714,000</u>	<u>3,329,000</u>
	<u>9,337,834,767</u>	<u>11,437,403,436</u>
Bank balances at the beginning of the year		
Salary	4,836,257,322	5,325,296,701
Other Charges	1,647,453,117	1,857,779,786
Training	338,066,076	229,539,973
PFMICP	2,512,344,253	3,347,538,131
SAI Capacity	<u>-</u>	<u>673,919,845</u>
	<u>9,334,120,767</u>	<u>11,434,074,436</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

25 Cash in hand at the beginning of the year

Lotto Building	1,518,000	1,265,000
Youyi Building	404,000	159,000
Kenema	899,000	571,000
Makeni	847,000	834,000
Bo	<u>46,000</u>	<u>500,000</u>
	<u>3,714,000</u>	<u>3,329,000</u>

26 Use of Goods and Services

Signed contract	-	<u>7,365,000</u>
-----------------	---	------------------

27 Other Outstanding Commitments

Staff welfare returns for December	120,274,298	-
Audit fee (Provision for 2020)	100,000,000	85,000,000
Purchase of two vehicles	<u>-</u>	<u>1,239,085,917</u>
	<u>220,274,298</u>	<u>1,324,085,917</u>

The staff welfare returns relate to outstanding amount of staff welfare and contributions deductions for the month of December 2020, not transferred to the bank account maintained at Rokel Commercial Bank (Sierra Leone) Limited as at 31 December 2020, but was actually transferred as at 13 January 2021. The outstanding audit fees will be settled in 2022 as the audit was not completed in 2021 due to the late appointment of the Auditor.

28 Transfer of Donor funding

Transfer to PMU-PFMICP	-	1,205,550,000
Transfer of undisbursed funds to IDA	<u>-</u>	<u>359,466,965</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,565,016,965</u>

29a Contingent Assets and Liabilities

The Vote Controller report that he is unaware of any contingent assets and liabilities as at close of business on 31 December 2020.(1019: Nil)

29b Pending litigation

The entity is not aware of any pending litigation against it as at close of business on 31 December 2020(2019: Nil)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
30 Related Party transactions
Transactions with Key management personnel

Key management personnel compensation comprised the following:

	2020	2019
Short term employee benefits	4,717,762,212	o/s
	=====	=====
Directors Emoluments	294,550,000	45,434,783
	=====	=====

None of the directors had during the year, or have a material interest in any contract or arrangement of significance to which the entity is or was a party.

31 Capital commitments

At the financial reporting date, the entity has capital commitment of Le 20.9 billion in respect of ASSL Headquarter building under construction at Tower Hill, Freetown.

32 Subsequent events

Events subsequent to the reporting date are reflected only to the extent that they relate directly to the financial statements and their effect is material, or the disclosure of the facts is essential.

On 9 November 2021, the Auditor General and one of her Deputy responsible for specialized audits were suspended from office, pending the formation of a Tribunal to investigate their offices. Members of the Tribunal have since been sworn in by The President of Sierra Leone, but have not yet held any hearings on this.

33 Financial Instruments - Fair Values and Risk management

The following table shows the carrying amount and fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair values if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value

Financial assets not measured at fair value

2020	Carrying amount	Fair Value
Cash and Cash equivalents	10,898,333,344	-
Trade Receivables	1,327,500,000	-
	-----	-----
	12,225,833,344	-
	=====	=====

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

33 Financial Instruments - Fair Values and Risk management

2020

Financial Liabilities not measured at fair value

	Carrying amount	Fair Value
Staff Welfare funds	120,274,298	-
Payables	100,000,000	-
	223,774,298	-
	223,774,298	-

2019

Financial assets not measured at fair value

	Carrying amount	Fair Value
Cash and cash equivalents	9,337,834,767	-
Trade receivables	o/s	-
	o/s	-
	o/s	-

Financial Liabilities not measured at fair value

	Carrying amount	Fair Value
Staff Welfare funds	-	-
Payables	103,500,000	85,000,000
Purchase of two vehicles	1,239,085,917	-
	1,342,585,917	-
	1,342,585,917	-

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

33 Financial Instruments - Fair Values and Risk management (continued)

The entity has not disclosed the fair value for financial instruments such as short term funds, trade receivables and payables because the carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of their fair value

Financial Risk Management.

The entity has exposures to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Operating risk

A . Risk Management Framework

The Vote Controller has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the entity's risk management framework. The Vote Controller and the board have established the risk management review team, which is responsible for developing and monitoring ASSL's risk management policies. This risk review team meets regularly and reports to the Vote Controller.

The entity's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze risks faced by the entity, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in operating conditions and the entity's activities. The entity, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The risk review team comprise the Vote Controller, who is the Auditor General, and the four other Deputy Auditors general in charge of finance and corporate services, public enterprises, specialized audits and the ministry and local governments and authorities.

There is also the Human Resources Head who works with the Vote Controller in human resources matters. The procurement committee and internal audit committee meets regularly to address risk matters and other compliance issues when they do arise.

The board of directors meets quarterly with the Head of Human Resources to review staffing matters and together with the Vote controller, takes the necessary actions to address important staffing issues when they do arise.

The entity's internal audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with ASSL's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by ASSL. The entity's internal audit committee is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the result of which are reported to the internal audit committee.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
33 Financial Instruments - Fair Values and Risk management (continued)

Budgets and Budgetary control system

The budget is developed on the same accounting basis (cash basis), the same accounts classification basis, and for the same period as the financial statements.

The budget figures are the amounts approved by the legislature in accordance with the Appropriation Act (annual budget and supplementary budget) and as detailed in the Government of Sierra Leone Budget Printed Estimates.

An assessment of the actual budgetary performance, at the level of ASSL against the actual amounts for the financial year under review has been included in appendix 1 and 2 of these Financial Statements.

B Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to ASSL if an audit client or a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the entity's trade receivables from auditees.

The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit exposure.

Impairment losses on financial assets are not recognized in the statement of receipts and payments as the general purpose financial statements have been prepared under IPSAS, Cash basis. No impairment on these financial assets were experienced by ASSL during the period under review.

The entity's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each auditee. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with the industry in Sierra Leone, in which the clients operate.

The risk management and risk review team have instituted risk assessment processes for each client under which each credit client is assessed before credit terms and conditions are offered.

The entity's review includes external ratings, if they are available, financial statements, credit information, industry information and in some cases bank references/ and reviews. Credits amounts are aged and reviewed regularly and clients are called upon to settle their debts.

Approximately 100% of the entity's clients have been transacting with ASSL for many years and none of these client balances have been written off or are credit- impaired at the reporting date.

In monitoring client credit risk, the clients are grouped according to their credit characteristics, including whether they are legal entities not receiving subvention from Government of Sierra Leone, their geographic locations, industry, trading history and existence of previous financial difficulties.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
33 Financial Instruments - Fair Values and Risk management (continued)

ASSL is also monitoring the economic environment in Sierra Leone, and is taking action to limit its exposure to clients experiencing particular economic volatility.

ASSL does not require collaterals in respect of trade receivables. The entity does not have trade receivables for which no loss allowance is recognized because of collateral.

The quantitative information on trade receivables is shown in note 32 to these financial

C Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the entity will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or other financial assets. The entity's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the entity's reputation.

The entity uses weighted average costing to cost its services, which assists it in monitoring cash flow requirements and optimizing its cash return on investments. Typically the entity ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses, including the servicing of financial obligations; this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters. ASSL also monitors the level of expected cash inflows on trade and other receivables together with expected cash outflows on trade and other payables.

Overdraft

ASSL has no overdraft outstanding at year end.

The table below summaries the maturity profile of the entity's financial liabilities based on contracted payments:

2020

	<i>In Sierra Leone Leones</i>		Between		Total
	Carrying amount	Less than one year	two and five years	More than five years	
Payables (excludes long term loan)	220,274,298	220,274,298	-	-	220,274,298
Provisions for long term benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Total	220,274,298	220,274,298	-	-	220,274,298
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

33 Financial Instruments - Fair Values and Risk management (continued)

2019

In United States Dollars

	Carrying amount	Less than one year	Between		Total
			two and five years	More than five years	
Payables (excludes long term loan)	1,324,085,917	1,324,085,917	-		1,324,085,917
Provisions for long term benefits	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,324,085,917	1,324,085,917	-	-	1,324,085,917
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

The fair values of all other financial instruments approximate their carrying amounts.

D Operating Risk

Operating risk is the risk of direct and indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the entity's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than income, liquidity and currency risks, such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behavior. Operational risks arise from all of the entity's operations.

The entity's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the entity's reputation with overall effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of control to address operational risks is assigned to senior management within the entity. This responsibility is supported by the development of overall entity standards for management of operational risk in the following areas:

- Requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorization of transactions;
- Requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions;

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

33 Financial Instruments - Fair Values and Risk management (continued)

- Compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements;
- Documentation of controls procedures;
- Requirement for specific assessment of operational risk faced and the adequacy of controls and procedure to address the risks identified;
- Requirements for the reporting of operational losses and proposed remedial action;
- Development and contingency plans;
- Training and professional development;
- Ethical and business standards; and
- Risk mitigation including insurance whether this is effective.

The following significant exchange rates have been applied:

Leones	Average rate		Reporting date spot rate	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
USD 1	10,100	9,189	10,133	9,324

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonable possible strengthening/(weakening) of the Leone against the USD at 31 December would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency and affected the surplus or deficit by the amounts shown below. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast income and expenditure

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

33 Financial Instruments - Fair Values and Risk management (continued)

Risk Management Framework

Sensitivity analysis (continued)

<i>In thousands of Leones</i>	2020	2019
USD (1 percent strengthening)	15,604,986	20,995,689

Currency risk sensitivity analysis

A 1 percent strengthening of the Leone as indicated above would have increased the surplus for the period by the amount shown above on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

A 1 percent weakening of the Leone against the above currencies at 31 December would have had the equal but opposite effect on the surplus to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variable remains constant.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

34 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical basis except as stated elsewhere at fair value, where applicable.

35. Significant accounting policies

ASSL has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements except if mentioned otherwise.

Certain comparative amounts in the statement of receipts and payments have been reclassified or re-represented either as a result of a correction of errors regarding the presentation of items in income and expenditure, or a change in the classification of certain income and expenditure during the current year or a change in the accounting policies. Where applicable.

Set out below is an index of the significant accounting policies, the details of which are available on the pages that follow.

- (a) Basis of accounting
- (b) Foreign Currency
- (c) Revenue from budget allocations
- (d) Employee benefits
- (e) Finance income and finance cost
- (f) Income tax
- (g) Inventories
- (h) Property, plant and equipment
- (i) Financial instruments
- (j) Operating Surplus or deficit
- (k) Fair Value measurement
- (l) Payments
- (m) Welfare Fund

(a) Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) Cash Basis, and the requirements of the Audit Service Act 2014, the Public Financial Management Act 2016 and the 1991 Constitution of Sierra Leone.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

35. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Foreign Currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of the company at exchange rates at the date of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences are generally recognized in the receipts and payments account presented within finance income//costs.

(C)Revenue from budget allocations

Information about the company's accounting policies relating to budget allocation from the Ministry of Finance is provided in note 7.

(D) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

i Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related services are rendered. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past services provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

ii Defined Contribution plan

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

The entity operates a defined contribution scheme. The scheme is generally funded through payments to the National Social Security and Insurance Trust or trustee administrated funds. A defined contribution is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contribution into the separate entity. The company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

35. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Employee benefits (continued)

Defined contribution plan (continued)

further contribution if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefit relating to employees' service in the current and prior period and has no further obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are expensed as an employee benefits expenses when due.

The company makes contribution for all staff at the rate of 10% of employees' basic salary. In addition, the employees also contribute 5% of their basic salary to the scheme.

iii Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Agency can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Agency recognises costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 (twelve) months of the end of the reporting period, then they are discounted.

(e) Finance income and finance cost

The entity's finance income and finance costs include the net gain or loss on financial assets and is recognized in the statement of cash receipts and payments.

(f) Income tax

In accordance with section 30 of the Audit Service Act 2014, the properties, and income and transactions of Audit Service Sierra Leone so authorized under this Act, shall be exempt from all taxation including customs duties, corporation tax, and property tax Accordingly, no taxation has been disclosed in these general purpose financial statements , save for those withholding and PAYE taxes paid which are in contravention to the provision of this Act

(g) Inventories and construction work in progress

Inventories and construction work in progress are all expensed when incurred, but a complete set of memorandum account is maintained for them

(h) Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of property and equipment are expensed when acquired but a complete set of fixed assets register is maintained for all fixed assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

35. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Financial instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities

The entity derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. The company also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of income and expenditure when, and only when the entity currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Loans and receivables

These assets are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method

Cash and cash equivalents

In the statement of cash position, cash and cash equivalents includes current accounts and form an integral part of the Agency's cash management.

Bank overdraft and trade and other payables

Such financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

35. Significant accounting policies (continued)

As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the entity allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property, the entity has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component

The entity recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying assets or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- Fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;

(j) Operating surplus or Deficit

Operating surplus or deficit is the result generated from the continuing principal operating activities of ASSL as well as other income and expenses related to operating activities..

(k) Fair value measurement

'Fair value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the entity has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

35. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Payments

Payments comprise the cost of compensation of employees, use of goods and services, social benefits and other costs incidental

(m) Welfare Fund

The fund is self-contributory by staff and was set up to alleviate urgent financial needs of members of staff.

Statement of detailed comparison of budget and actual, revenue and expenditure amounts for the year ended 31 December 2020

Appendix 1		2020			Original budget submitted	Variance	Note
Amounts in Sierra Leone Leones	Revenue	Approved budget	Actual as at 31 Dec. 2020				
Non-Tax							
GOSL-Salaries		32,100,000,000	29,136,196,461		(2,963,803,539)		The reason for the favourable variance is due to resignation of staff during the year and the fact that replacement and recruitment were done later than planned.
GOSL- Other Charges		7,242,187,400	7,242,187,400				
				6,992,179,747			
GOSL- Capital development fund		5,000,000,000	1,500,000,000		(3,500,000,000)		Prior to the signing of the contract with the contractor, we had submitted request for the disbursement of Le1.5 billion from the Ministry of Finance. After the signing of the contract, a total of Le5.4 billion was paid directly from Ministry of Finance to the contractor, as dictated by the contract.
Audit Fees(Income)		2,242,334,063	1,870,130,000		(372,204,063)		Delays in payment, non-payment is responsible for the variance
				2,295,418,750			
Sale of Bid Document			4,500,000		4,500,000		During the start of the year, ASSL signed framework contracts with suppliers for various items such as stationery, office supplies, computer, accessories, and consumables for which bids were sold. These are paid back to the CRF
Technical Audit			388,625,257		388,625,257		These were costs incurred in 2019 in respect of technical audit that was repaid in 2020
Setting up of IT Division							
GOSL-PF/MICP		2,690,013,000			(2,690,013,000)		The adverse variance is a result of audit software we had planned to implement since 2017 for which funds were requested and disbursed by the donor in 2017.
Total Income		49,274,534,463	40,141,639,118		(9,132,895,345)		
Expenses							
Audit Fees		100,000,000	85,000,000		(15,000,000)		Actual fees paid was less than budgeted after negotiations
Audit Fees transfer to CRF		476,528,751	409,542,500		(66,986,251)		Delays in payment and non-payment resulted in less transfers being made
Directors Allowances		240,000,000	216,000,000		(24,000,000)		One of the Members came on board late in the year
Local Travelling		1,247,552,653	721,869,500		(525,683,153)		The reason for favourable variance is as a result of audits that we had planned to execute was not carried-out due to COVID-19
Overseas Travelling		644,955,000	152,110,165		(492,844,835)		The reason for the favourable variance is as result of restriction on foreign travels due to COVID-19.
Overseas Training		1,533,000,000	217,812,612		(1,315,187,388)		The reason for the favourable variance is as result of restriction on foreign travels due to COVID-19.
Electricity		133,258,522	181,551,500		(48,292,978)		Improvement in power supply during the year led to more usage of electricity supply. The generator costs went down commensurately as well.
Water Charges		27,594,000	4,831,792		(22,762,208)		The reason for favourable variance is as a result of delay by the service provider in issuing invoices when they fall due
Telephone & other Communication		544,022,280	552,279,252		(8,256,972)		
Life Assurance Policy		33,868,215	33,868,215				
Rent and Rates		594,230,000	508,736,940		(85,493,060)		We moved to a better location in Makeni and paid higher rent. Rent increased at Head Office in Lotto Building
Sitting fees		45,000,000	78,550,000		(33,550,000)		The reason for the adverse variance is as a result of more meeting were held than budgeted due to recruitment of staff by the Board
Office & general		310,487,385	319,837,257		(9,349,872)		
Stationery		253,537,395	119,461,741		(134,075,654)		The reason for favourable variance is as a result of unused stationery from 2019 carried-over
Computer Consumables		315,366,570	472,323,025		(156,956,455)		The reason for the adverse variance is as a result of increase in price for toners than were budgeted

Advertisement	137,094,000	34,530,000	102,564,000	137,094,000	Less adverts than planned were done The increased cost of printing the AG's reports and four performance audit reports were responsible for the increase.
Printing and Publicity	266,632,500	353,046,800	(86,414,300)	266,632,500	We had anticipated refurbishing our provincial offices but this did not materialise.
Building (Maintenance)	122,640,000	69,094,500	53,545,500	122,640,000	The reason for the favourable is a result of older printers were either replaced or scrapped during the year
Machinery & Furniture Maintenance	74,022,000	43,294,000	30,728,000	74,022,000	Old and depreciated vehicles in the fleet require high and frequent maintenance
Vehicles Maintenance	571,195,800	485,636,741	85,559,059	571,195,800	The reason for the favourable variance is as a result of improved power supply in the capital city
Generator Running Cost	45,990,000	17,419,000	28,571,000	45,990,000	The reason for the favourable variance is as a result of lower premium being paid on older vehicles. The two vehicles we had procured were only delivered in 2021 so no premium was paid for them in 2020
Vehicle Insurance & Licensing	171,531,750	81,045,805	90,485,945	171,531,750	The reason for the adverse variance is as a result of increase bank fees by our bankers
Bank Charges	98,758,598	159,761,097	(61,002,499)	108,331,598	Commonwealth Auditor Generals Office waived subscription fees for 2020
Sub & Membership dues	65,262,000	52,959,900	12,302,100	65,262,000	Due to COVID, local trainings were not cut down
Training & Recruitment (Local)	96,195,750	80,325,000	15,870,750	96,195,750	ACCA subscription for members is in GBP and the increase is due to the increased exchange rate
Professional Fees	160,965,000	190,423,901	(29,458,901)	78,840,000	Some of the admin staff were promoted and no longer required uniforms whilst others had not been confirmed
Uniforms	60,444,000	31,315,000	29,129,000	60,444,000	Decrease in pump price at some point during the year. Some vehicles were at the garages for most of the year
Transport, Fuel and Oil	448,950,000	391,174,924	57,775,076	448,950,000	As a result of delay in the release of funds, procurement of furniture and equipment were carried over to 2021
Furniture and Equipment	300,457,050	105,609,000	194,848,050	300,457,050	The Audit360 software under the PFMIC Project was not procured. The contract was terminated in 2020.
Computers and Ancillary	2,339,995,244.50	305,299,016	2,034,696,229	3,107,189,932.50	We had budgeted to procure two (2) vehicles in 2019 but the procurement was delayed and thus carried-over in 2020.
Motor Vehicle	-	1,376,762,130	(1,376,762,130)	-	This is a roll-over activity from 2019 for which funds were carried over to 2020
Setting-up of IT Audit Division	-	134,842,000	(134,842,000)	-	Prior to the signing of the contract with the contractor, we had submitted request for the disbursement of Le1.5 billion from the Ministry of Finance. After the signing of the contract, a total of Le5.4 billion was paid directly from Ministry of Finance to the contractor as dictated by the contract.
Land and Building	6,000,000,000	1,503,000,000	4,497,000,000	6,000,000,000	Replacements and recruitments were done later than anticipated
Salaries	24,460,576,460	22,131,443,923	2,329,132,537	37,393,726,111	More staff resigned during the year than were budgeted
NASSIT (10%)	1,803,005,747	1,581,539,018	221,466,728	2,786,804,756	This was bereavement purse in respect of several staff who died in active service during the year
Wages	12,000,000	12,247,585	(247,585)	15,000,000	
Bonus	1,511,342,189	1,319,074,514	192,267,675	2,322,337,296	
Leave allowance	3,320,159,032	3,313,549,572	6,609,460	5,281,909,329	
Medical Allowances	276,000,000	261,501,088	14,498,913	301,500,000	
Overtime	48,000,000	41,901,731	6,098,269	60,000,000	
Gratuity	383,916,573	638,359,265	(254,442,692)	136,064,237	
Compensation package	-	10,000,000	(10,000,000)	-	
Total expense	49,274,534,463	38,798,930,007	10,341,631,965	65,962,500,766	

Appendix 2		2019			Explanation
Amounts in Sierra Leone Leones	Final budget	actual	Variance		
Revenue					
Non-Tax					
GOSL-Salaries	31,800,000,000	27,256,356,572	(4,543,643,428)	The reason for the adverse variance is due to resignation of staff during the year and the fact that replacement and recruitment were done later than planned..	
GOSL- Other Charges	8,994,155,380	7,833,266,666	(1,160,888,714)	Drastic cuts my Mof	
Audit Fees(Income)	2,295,418,750	1,628,410,000	(667,008,750)	Delays in payment, non-payment is responsible for the variance	
Sale of Bid Document	-	-	-		
Technical Audit	-	-	-		
Setting up of IT Division	-	530,139,020	530,139,020	Funds disbursed during the year to set-up IT Audit Division	
Proceeds from grant and loan:					
GOSL-PFMICP	2,545,481,156	-	(2,545,481,156)	The adverse variance is a result of audit software we had planned to implement since 2017 for which funds were requested and disbursed by the donor in 2017.	
GOSL-SAI Capacity Building Project	512,047,813	-	(512,047,813)	The adverse variance is a result of activities we had planned to implement since 2018 for which funds were requested and disbursed by the donor in 2018. However, they were carried-over to 2019	
Total Income	46,147,103,098	37,248,172,258	(8,898,930,840)		
Expenses					
Audit Fees	123,949,151	85,000,000	38,949,151	Actual fees paid was less than budgeted after negotiations	
Audit Fees transfer to CRF	504,393,750	593,210,000	88,816,250	Older debts were collected	
Directors Allowances	66,000,000	37,434,783	28,565,217	Board members were appointed in the last quarter in the year	
Local Travelling	781,611,000	754,952,000	26,659,000	Some audits were carried-over to 2020	
Overseas Travelling	1,066,530,000	1,781,345,565	(714,815,565)	More meetings and workshops were conducted than anticipated	
Overseas Training	1,686,300,000	923,330,089	762,969,912	The reason for the favourable variance is as result of restriction on foreign travels due to COVID-19.	
Electricity	133,258,522	154,516,000	(21,257,478)	Introduction of GST on electricity charges that was not budgeted for.	
Water Charges	27,594,000	360,000	27,234,000	The reason for favourable variance is as a result of delay by the service provider in issuing invoices when they fall due	
Telephone & other Communication	401,492,700	541,997,007	(140,504,307)	Increase in the cost of mifi subscription by the service provider. Rebuilding of ASSL's website	

Life Assurance Policy	38,325,000	31,961,971	6,363,029	More staff resigned during the year than were budgeted
Rent and Rates	516,840,000	494,231,940	22,608,060	Actual cost for two offices less than budgeted
Sitting fees	45,000,000	8,000,000	37,000,000	Board members were appointed in the last quarter in the year
Office & general	342,555,420	299,973,697	42,581,723	
Stationery	253,537,395	135,862,359	117,675,036	The reason for favourable variance is as a result of unused stationery from 2018 carried-over
Computer Consumables	339,185,284	198,354,500	140,830,784	Centralised printing was introduced in 2019 that save considerable amount. National Competitive Bidding was also helpful
Advertisement	127,896,000	4,800,000	123,096,000	Less adverts than planned were done
Printing and Publicity	445,117,500	257,155,409	187,962,091	Centralised printing was introduced in 2019 that saved considerable amount.
Building (Maintenance)	122,640,000	56,036,750	66,603,250	We had anticipated refurbishing our provincial offices but this did not materialise.
Machinery & Furniture Maintenance	74,022,000	58,168,250	15,853,750	Centralised printing was introduced in 2019 that saved considerable amount.
Vehicles Maintenance	325,642,050	514,362,506	(188,720,456)	Frequent breakdown of vehicles due to the age of fleets for most of the year
Generator Running Cost	68,985,000	8,427,500	60,557,500	Less cost of maintenance than budgeted
Vehicle Insurance & Licensing	260,062,500	202,834,057	57,228,443	The reason for the favourable variance is as a result of lower premium being paid on older vehicles. The two vehicles we had procured were only delivered late in 2019 so no less premium was paid for them in 2019
Bank Charges	140,852,148	174,016,602	(33,164,454)	The reason for the adverse variance is as a result of increase bank fees by our bankers
Sub & Membership dues	63,072,000	49,322,250	13,749,750	Commonwealth Auditor Generals Office
Training & Recruitment (Local)	156,080,500	104,272,344	51,808,156	Less training were conducted than budgeted
Professional Fees	729,449,371	971,816,480	(242,367,109)	Consultancy fee in respect of revenue audit funded by World Bank in which funds were disbursed in 2018 but paid to the consultant in 2019 as result of milestone achieved by the consultant
Overseas Audit	578,707,500	-	578,707,500	The reason for the favourable variance is as result of restriction on foreign travels due to COVID-19.
Solicitor Fee	22,995,000	-	22,995,000	The service of the retainer was terminated
Uniforms	60,444,000	29,910,000	30,534,000	Some of the admin staff were promoted and no longer required uniforms whilst others had not been confirmed
Transport, Fuel and Oil	448,950,000	391,977,500	56,972,500	Increase in pump price at some point during the year. Some vehicles were at the garages for most of the year

Technical Audit expense	-	378,406,451	(378,406,451)	These were costs incurred in respect of technical audit in which refund was requested from MoF
Furniture and Equipment	2,920,173,920	136,178,125	2,815,399,420	The Audit360 software under the PFMIC Project was not procured. The contract was terminated in 2020.
Computers and Ancillary	484,068,293	260,379,781	223,688,512	Actual cost paid was less than budgeted due to competitive bidding
Motor Vehicle	1,149,750,000	850,005,919	299,744,081	Actual cost paid was less than budgeted due to competitive bidding
Land and Building	-	182,515,000	(182,515,000)	These are cost incurred in respect of foundation fence of ASSL's land in our regional offices in Bo, Kenema and Makeni
Setting-up of IT Audit Division	448,200,000	339,470,427	108,729,573	Secondment staff came in late than anticipated
Salaries	24,416,460,574	21,642,918,739	2,773,541,836	More staff resigned during the year than were
NASSIT (10%)	1,761,602,084	1,517,724,349	243,877,735	More staff resigned during the year than were
Wages	12,000,000	11,024,534	975,466	
Bonus	1,470,861,737	1,222,859,196	248,002,541	More staff resigned during the year than were
Leave allowance	3,320,159,032	2,301,748,805	1,018,410,227	More staff resigned during the year than were
Medical Allowances	276,000,000	271,609,617	4,390,383	More staff resigned during the year than were
Overtime	48,000,000	47,797,505	202,495	
Gratuity	383,916,573	561,787,303	(177,870,730)	More staff resigned during the year than were budgeted
Compensation package	-	18,000,000	(18,000,000)	This was bereavement purse in respect of several staff who died in active service during the year
Total expense	46,642,660,004	38,606,055,309	8,246,660,820	