





Bundesrechnungshof's United Nations Board of Auditors mandate

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Dr. Maik Esser-Müllenbach



- studied economist (university diploma); doctoral thesis on international accounting for business combinations
- joined public sector at Germany's Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin), Division for large international Banking Groups
- joined Bundesrechnungshof (BRH) in 2011
- audit manager at BRH audit unit responsible for public debt management and financial market stabilisation
- subject matter expert for Board of Auditors of the European Stability Mechanism (ESM) in Luxembourg
- since 2016 head of backoffice/support UN Board of Auditors (BoA) and other international mandates, BRH UN BoA division



Agenda

- 1. Overview UN BoA
- 2. UN organizations audited by BRH
- 3. UN BoA division at BRH
- 4. Findings (case examples)





1. Overview UN BoA1/5

UN BoA

- Established by General Assembly in 1946.
- Three members, each appointed for six years, new Board member every two years.
- Each member must be Auditor General (or equivalent) of a UN Member State.
- UN BoA issues audit reports for 28 UN organizations and special projects.
- UN BoA is completely independent and solely responsible for conduct of audit.





1. Overview UN BoA 2/5

Members of UN BoA



Professor Mussa Juma
Assad, Controller and Auditor
General of United Republic of
Tanzania

Term expires 30 June 2018



Mr. Rajiv Mehrishi, Chairman, Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Term expires 30 June 2020



Mr. Kay Scheller, President of the German Federal Court of Auditors

Term expires 30 June 2022

Comptroller General of Chile becomes new member on 1 July 2018



1. Overview UN BoA 3/5

Audits performed by UN BoA

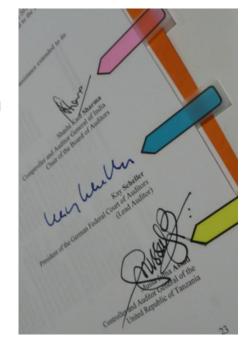
- UN organizations prepare IPSAS-compliant financial statements.
- Core responsibility of UN BoA is <u>financial and compliance auditing</u>.
- UN BoA conducts audits in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and UN Financial Regulations and Rules.
 - Audit Opinion in accordance with ISA 700
- Performance audits: UN BoA may make observations on efficiency of financial procedures, accounting system, internal financial controls and, in general, administration and management of the organization.





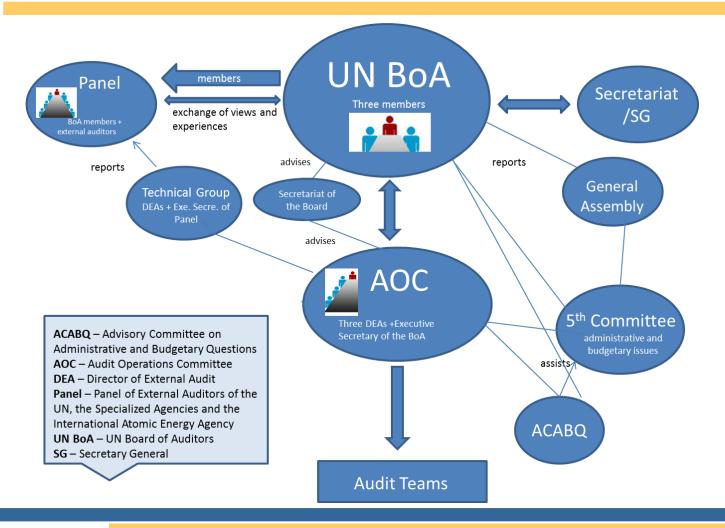
1. Overview UN BoA 4/5

- Results of performance audits are integrated with those of financial and compliance audits and are reflected in BoA's long-form reports.
- Reports are transmitted to the General Assembly through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).
- ACABQ may request UN BoA to perform specific examinations and issue separate reports on results.





1. Overview UN BoA 5/5

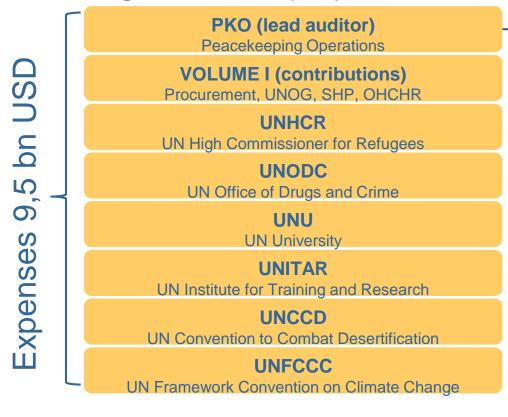






2. UN organizations audited by BRH 1/3

Organisations/projects currently audited by BRH



- Headquarter NY
- MINUSMA (Mali)
- MINUSCA (Central African Republic)
- UNAMID (Darfur)
- UNMISS (South Sudan)
- Service centers(Uganda/Spain/Italy)

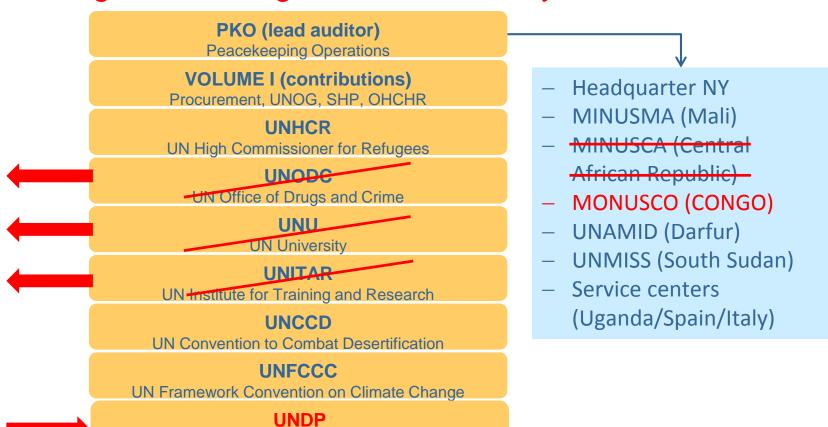




2. UN organizations audited by BRH 2/3

Changes becoming effective on 1 July 2018

UN Development Programme







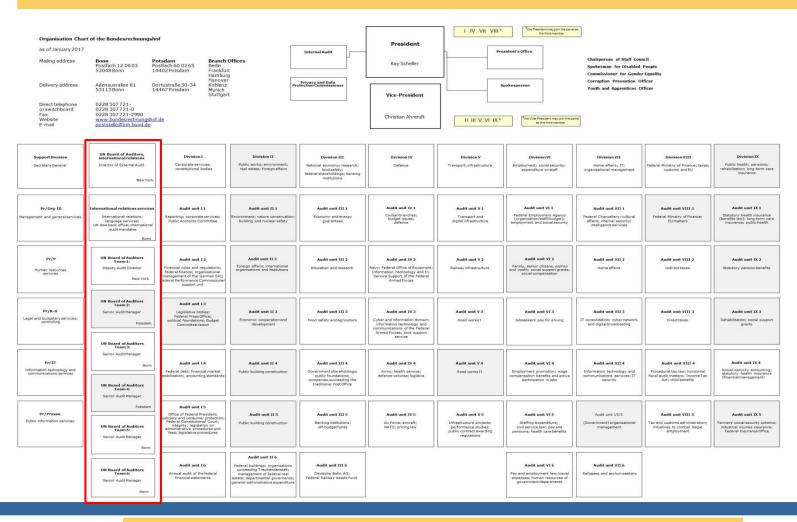
2. UN organizations audited by BRH 3/3







3. UN BoA division at BRH 1/3

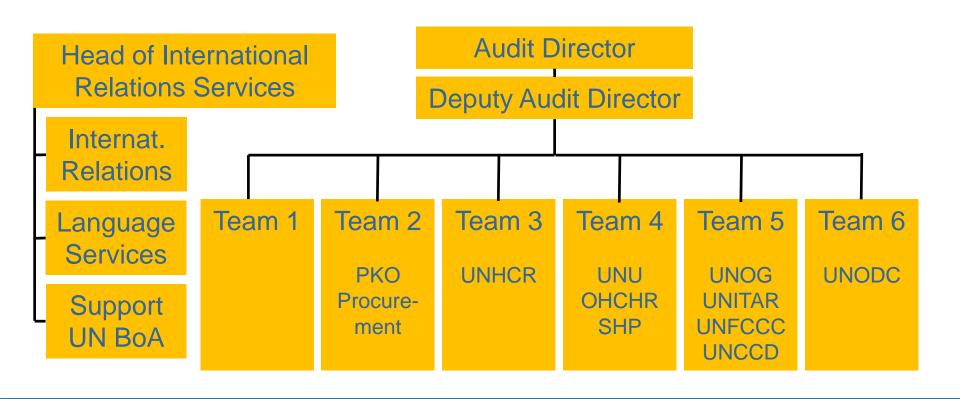






3. UN BoA division at BRH 2/3

Division UN Board of Auditors







3. UN BoA division at BRH 3/3

Staffing

- Strategy of permanent staffing.
- Senior audit managers assigned to each team.
- UN BoA division comprises mainly full-time posts completely assigned to BoA mandate.
- Additional temporary support from other divisions of BRH and from regional court of auditors (each 25 to 70 working days).
- Team has a broad variety of academic and professional backgrounds (economists, lawyers, engineers).





4. Findings (case examples) 1/11

 UN BoA's Audit Reports are publicly available http://www.un.org/en/auditors/board/auditors-reports.shtml



 findings on the following slides are case examples which illustrate the broad range of topics covered by UN BoA





4. Findings (case examples) 2/11

Report on United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (UNPKO), FS 2015/2016

"The actuary's valuation of the <u>employee benefits</u> <u>liabilities</u> was erroneous and needed to be revised three times. In the financial statements submitted to the Board

on 30 September 2016, the employee benefits liabilities were understated by \$440.1 million, leading to an overstatement of net assets of the same amount. In that context, the financial statements had to be revised and recertified twice as a result of the Board's audit."





4. Findings (case examples) 3/11

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), FS 2016

"UNHCR funds <u>after-service health insurance liabilities</u> by charging 3 per cent of the net base salary of all Professional and relevant General Service staff. ... UNHCR currently applies

an investment strategy with a maximum term of investment of up to one year. However, the Board pointed out that the after-service health insurance liabilities had a long-term maturity and therefore alternative investment options for the best use of assets funding the Office's long-term liabilities might be considered in addition."







4. Findings (case examples) 4/11

United Nations University (UNU), FS 2016

"UNU did not account for an impairment loss of \$11.125 million in voluntary contributions receivable.

Pursuant to the Board's recommendation, the

impairment loss was eventually recognized, which led to the recertification of the financial statements."





4. Findings (case examples) 5/11

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), FS 2016

"UNITAR has not adopted the <u>accessibility</u> policy promulgated by the General Assembly and the Secretary-General aimed at better inclusion in the workplace of persons with disabilities. UNITAR argued that this policy was not applicable to it and, moreover, resources to implement adequate measures were lacking. ... UNITAR could and should do more by examining measures that are suitable to create a non-discriminatory and inclusive working environment. This includes the formulation of vacancy announcements and accessibility of the Institute's premises."





4. Findings (case examples) 6/11

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), FS 2016

"The Board noted differences in the <u>treatment of the Board's</u> report in comparison to other United Nations entities,

although comparable rules apply. In particular, the audited financial statements are presented to the Conference of Parties where the Board is not represented."





4. Findings (case examples) 7/11

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), FS 2016

"Implementation of IPSAS and issues in the financial statements... The Board found several technical and format related weaknesses such as wording, presentation of figures and other explanations which had to be corrected, amended and/or adequately clarified. Furthermore, UNCCD did not group classifications and sub-classifications consistently and had to reclassify expenses related to consultancies in the amount of \$3.6 million."







4. Findings (case examples) 8/11

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), FS 2016

"The Board noted that UNODC did not officially introduce focal points for those <u>Sustainable Development Goals</u> that were of importance to the field offices. The Board holds that a clear structure would accelerate the exchange of information between UNODC headquarters and field offices. In addition, there was no

comprehensive and integrated approach on the implementation support of the Goals. The Board considers it necessary to develop a complete draft and long-term strategy for implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development."







4. Findings (case examples) 9/11

Procurement (contribution to Volume I, FS 2016)

"The Board holds that <u>procurement authority</u> was not delegated in a structured and well-organized manner

and is driven more by tradition than by substantive requirements. As a result, the organization and structure of procurement authority was fragmented and responsibilities and accountability were not clearly defined."





4. Findings (case examples) 10/11

UNOG (contribution to Volume I), FS 2016

"While the certifying responsibility for accounts and the budget responsibility lay within the same entity, the Board noted that the <u>role of the United Nations Office at Geneva</u> is complex since the Office acts as an umbrella for many entities in Geneva. Given the absence of formal descriptions of functions and organizations, this might interfere with the principle of effective and efficient financial management in accordance with

the Financial Regulations and Rules. The Board considers it important that the role and responsibilities of the United Nations Office at Geneva be clearly laid down and formally documented."





4. Findings (case examples) 11/11

Strategic Heritage Plan (contribution to Volume I, FS 2016)

"Deliverables targeted for completion in 2016 have not been fully achieved. The project has experienced delays

with regard to the scheduled contract signatures for the enabling works package and the construction work package for the new permanent building. Consequently, the start of the works has been delayed."





Questions? Thank you for your attention!

