### **Sharing of Audit Experience** (DSS Schools)

School Audit Section Education Bureau November 2024

Common Audit Findings by functional areas:

A. Procurement

- B. Trading Operations
- C. Payments and Collections
- D. Operation of Bank Accounts
- E. Safe Keeping of Assets
- F. Use of Subsidies

#### A. Procurement – main points

- Procurement a risk area.
- Formulate policy Public accountability, value for money, transparency, open and fair competition.
- To follow as far as possible EDB's guidelines on procurement procedures for aided schools (EDBC No. 4/2013). Variations from EDB's guidelines should be approved by the SMC / IMC and documented for information of stakeholders. (EDBC No. 17/2012)
- Quotation/tender exercises should be conducted in accordance with the schools' policies and procedures.

- No quotation / tender exercises were conducted for procurement of goods and services e.g. security guard services, broadband internet services, coaching services for school's extra-curricular activities, subscription of newspapers / magazines.
- No quotation / tender exercises were conducted for renewal of contracts / The contracts contain terms for automatic renewal upon expiry.

- No prevention of bribery clause was included in the terms of quotations / tenders and in the contract.
- Staff were not required to declare any conflict of interest.
- Requirements for security of information were not set.

- Splitting orders to evade financial limits.
- Specifying brand / model in quotations / tenders.
- Insufficient number of quotations / tenders were invited.
- No explanation recorded / prior approval were provided for not inviting the minimum number of suppliers.
- Contract period over 3 years.

- Reasons were not provided for not accepting the lowest / lower offers.
- Quotation / tender documents were not properly prepared and kept, and / or not available for inspection e.g. original tenders / written quotations, delivery receipts issued by the post office, Tender Summary and Approval Record, Price Comparison Table and Purchase-by-Oral Quotation Form.

#### A. Procurement

- Tenders / written quotations were not opened at the specified time on the closing day.
- Orders were placed after the expiry of the written quotation / tender validity period.
- No segregation of duties, e.g. the Tender Opening & Vetting Committee (TOVC) and the Tender Approving Committee (TAC) were not made up of different staff members.

#### A. Procurement

- Not initialling, date-stamping and checking all written quotations / tenders (including "no offer" forms).
- Not circling and initialling against the revised amount / rate in red on both original and duplicate copies of the written quotations / tenders and for alternations / amendments found on written quotation / tender documents.
- Late written quotations / tenders which the approving authority would not consider were opened and not returned to the suppliers.

#### A. Procurement : Case Study (1)

**Background** information

Name of school: Spring School

Item purchased: Coaching services for extra-curricular activities in 2024/25 school year

Estimated cost: \$210,000 ~ \$480,000

Procurement policy of the school

For estimated purchase of \$200,000 and above, school should invite tenders from at least 5 suppliers.

#### Tender Summary and Approval Record of Tender No. T003 for coaching services for 2024/25 s.y.

Name of School : Spring School

School Tender Reference : T003

Date of Issue : 16 October 2024Date of Closing : 25 October 2024

Date of Approval : ?

Validity of Tender up to : 25 December 2024

Supplier's Name	Offer	No Offer	Late Reply	No Reply	Total cost for 2024/25	Recommendation	Reasons for not accepting lower offers
East Limited	✓				\$310,000		
South Ltd.	~				\$300,000	✓	
West Limited				$\checkmark$			
North Company	~				\$270,000		?
Superior Ltd.	✓				\$205,000		?

Any problems?

#### A. Procurement : Case Study (1) (cont'd)

- **Problem (1):** The period between tender issue and closing date was too short.
- **Proper Practice:** At least three weeks should be set between the issue and closing of a tender.

#### A. Procurement : Case Study (1) (cont'd)

- **Problem (2):** The information on the Tender Summary and Approval Record was incomplete.
- **Proper Practice:** Relevant tender information should be recorded in the Tender Summary and Approval Record.

#### A. Procurement : Case Study (1) (cont'd)

- **Problem (3):** Reasons were not provided for not accepting the lowest / lower offers.
- **Proper Practice:** Reasons for rejecting the lower offers should be provided if the lowest offer to specification is not selected.

#### A. Procurement : Case Study (2)

Name of school:Summer Primary SchoolItem purchased:Wifi and broadband serviceContract period:1 September 2024 – 31 August 2027Contract term (extracted):Contract will continue thereafter<br/>unless terminatedContract sign date:29 September 2024

#### Any problem?

#### A. Procurement : Case Study (2) (cont'd)

- **Problem (1):** Service contract was signed <u>after</u> the contract start date.
- **Proper Practice:** Service contract should be signed <u>on or before</u> the contract start date.

#### A. Procurement : Case Study (2) (cont'd)

- **Problem (2):** Service contract contained a contract renewal term.
- Proper Practice: School should specify the service period clearly in the agreement. Moreover, fresh tender / quotation exercises should be conducted instead of automatic renewal / extension of service contract.

#### A. Procurement : Case Study (3)

Name of school: Service description (in tender specification): Estimated amount: TOVC : Tender recommendation: TAC :

Contract period signed: *Any problem?* 

Autumn College Security service from September 2024 to August 2026 \$235,000 Mr. Derek Wong, Ms. Mable Li Ms. Mable Li Principal (Chairperson), Mr. Derek Wong & other members September 2024 to September 2026

#### A. Procurement : Case Study (3) (cont'd)

• **Problem (1):** No segregation of duties –

Ms. Mable Li opened the tender and recommended the tender.

Mr. Derek Wong was a member of both the TOVC and the TAC.

• **Proper Practice:** The staff who opened, recommended and approved the tender should be different persons.

#### A. Procurement : Case Study (3) (cont'd)

- **Problem (2):** Contract period stated in tender specification was different from that stated in the contract signed with the supplier. Acceptance of longer contract period might affect fairness.
- **Proper Practice:** Contract period stated in tender specification and contract signed with supplier should be consistent.

#### **B. Trading Operations**

- Prior approval for trading operations was not sought from REO (for schools without IMC) or IMC.
- Prior approval for subsequent changes to the approved trading operations (e.g. change of supplier / contractor, changes to the terms of the agreement) was not sought from REO (for schools without IMC) or IMC.

#### **B. Trading Operations**

 The profit from sale of exercise books, school uniforms, stationery, equipment and other items (other than textbooks) exceeded the profit limit of 15% of the cost price. <u>No profit</u> should be generated from sale of textbooks.

#### **B. Trading Operations**

- Rates, government rent and other relevant expenses in respect of the tuckshop area were not borne by the tuckshop operator.
- Subsidies were provided to suppliers / contractors by school fund, e.g. subsidies were provided to school bus operator to establish a new route.
- <u>User-pay principle</u> was not observed.

#### **B. Trading Operations**

- No quotation / tender exercises were conducted. (Conduct quotation / tender exercises at regular intervals, say at least once every three years, or before renewal of a contract as appropriate.)
- No prevention of bribery clause in the terms of quotations and tenders and in the contract with supplier / contractor.

**C.** Payments and Collections

#### **Payments**

- Payments were not supported by payment vouchers and original invoices.
- Paid vouchers and invoices were not stamped with the word "PAID" and dated by the paying staff to avoid duplicate payment.

# **C.** Payments and Collections

#### **Payments**

- No segregation of duties e.g. the preparation and authorisation of payment vouchers were conducted by the same person.
- Cash cheques were issued to suppliers / teachers for procurement of goods and services.
- The use of personal credit cards / octopus cards / other electronic payment accounts for procurement of goods and services.

- C. Payments and Collections Collections
- Incomes from school activities were credited to nongovernment funds but the relevant expenses were charged to government funds.
- Official receipts were pre-signed and were not issued in sequence.
- Spoiled / obsolete official receipts were not marked "Cancelled".

- C. Payments and Collections Collections
- Daily Collection Summary (DCS) was not prepared.
- DCS was prepared without essential information such as the date of receipt, serial numbers of official receipts issued, the nature of the income, the amount collected and the date of banking.
- Cheques received were not recorded in the DCS.

- C. Payments and Collections Collections
- The school incomes (e.g. income from trading operations, donation income, library book fine) were not credited into the bank accounts maintained in the name of the school and / or not included in school audited accounts.
- Collection of fees and charges exceeding the approved ceilings / not covered in the Annex of EDB Circular No. 1/2011 and approval from EDB was not available for inspection.

- C. Payments and Collections Collections
- Policy on acceptance of donation was not formulated.
- SMC / IMC's prior approval were not obtained for accepting donations.
- Register of Donations Received by Schools was not prepared.
- Register of Donations Received by Schools did not include gifts / donations in kind.

#### **C.** Payment and Collections : Case Study

Name of school: Winter Secondary School

Case: Income from sales of school ties and exercise books was credited to nongovernment funds, while the relevant expenditure was charged to government funds.



### **C.** Payment and Collections : Case Study (cont'd)

- **Problem:** Expenditure should not be charged to government funds.
- **Proper Practice:** The expenditure should be charged to non-government funds.

#### **D.** Operation of Bank Accounts

- Bank accounts were not maintained in the name of school.
- No separate bank accounts were opened for government and non-government funds.
- Bank authorised signatories included persons other than registered manager.
- Private bank accounts were used to keep the money received from students for school activities.

#### **D.** Operation of Bank Accounts

- Payments processed through internet banking (including MPF payments) were approved by a registered manager / school staff alone.
- Users' access control / transaction limits in internet banking could be modified in the system by a registered manager / school staff alone.
- User accounts in the name of registered manager were used by school staff.

#### **D.** Operation of Bank Accounts

- Spoiled cheques were not marked off as "Cancelled" and attached to the cheque stub to prevent from re-use.
- Inward mails from banks were not handled by the school supervisor / school head personally.
- Cash books and bank reconciliation statements prepared monthly by school clerk were not reviewed / initialled by the school head.
- Cheques had been unpresented for over six months.

#### **D.** Operation of Bank Accounts : Case Study (1)

Name of school: Snow District School

Case: Mrs. Teresa Lam was a registered manager and was included as an authorised signatory for school's bank accounts. Mrs. Teresa Lam resigned from the position of registered manager with effective from 1 September 2024. However, she remained as a bank account authorised signatory after her resignation.

- D. Operation of Bank Accounts : Case Study (1) (cont'd)
- **Problem:** Bank authorised signatories included persons other than registered manager.
- **Proper Practice:** Bank mandate should be reviewed and updated if necessary when there is change of registered manager.

#### **D.** Operation of Bank Accounts : Case Study (2)

Name of school: Sunrise School

Case: The school used internet banking for processing salary payments. The monthly salary payments were approved in the system by Mr. Sunny Chan (a registered manager) alone. The access control and transaction limits of the users could also be modified directly in the system by Mr. Sunny Chan alone.

- D. Operation of Bank Accounts : Case Study (2) (cont'd)
- **Problem:** Bank account was not operated by jointly authorised signatories.
- **Proper Practice:** The procedures for approving payments through internet banking as well as personnel authorising modification of access control and transaction limits should remain the same as the arrangements for cheque payments, i.e. should be jointly approved by any two of the registered managers.

#### **D.** Operation of Bank Accounts : Case Study (3)

Name of school: Sunset Primary School

Case:

A teacher received entrance fees from students totalling \$2,100 for a museum visit, deposited the sum into his/her bank account and then paid it to the museum.



D. Operation of Bank Accounts : Case Study (3) (cont'd)

- **Problem:** Income should not be deposited into personal bank account.
- **Proper Practice:** Income should be promptly deposited into school's bank account.

#### E. Safe Keeping of Assets

- Fixed Assets Register was not prepared/kept properly and up-to-date.
- Physical checking of assets was not conducted.
- Surprise cash count was not conducted.
- Record of surprise cash count was not kept.

#### E. Safe Keeping of Assets

- Write-off of assets was done without the approval of the school head.
- The report on the write-off was not passed to the SMC/IMC for information.

#### F. Use of Subsidies

• Expenditure items not included in the List of Approved Items of Expenditure for the Direct Subsidy Scheme Government Subsidy were charged to the government funds account. (Annex 2 of EDBC No. 17/2012)

# **Other Audit Findings**

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1) Surplus funds were invested in speculative securities instead of HK\$ bonds or certificate of deposits #.

# (rating not lower than Moody's A3 or S&P A-)

- 2) Policies on hire of school accommodation and fundraising activities were not formulated.
- 3) Financial statements for fund-raising activities conducted were not available for inspection.
- 4) Register of hire of school premises was not submitted to IMC/SMC regularly for information.

## **THANK YOU**

