

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE

REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF PUBLIC PROCUREMENT REGULATORY AUTHORITY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 2008

The Controller and Auditor General, National Audit Office, Samora Avenue/Ohio Street,

P.O. Box 9080,

Tel: 255 (022) 2115157/8 Fax: 255 (022) 2117527 E-mail <u>ocag@nao.go.tz</u> Website: <u>www.nao.go.tz</u>

DAR ES SALAAM.

May, 2009

Office of the Controller and Auditor General, The National Audit Office, United Republic of Tanzania.

(Established under Article 143 of the Constitution of the URT).

The statutory duties and responsibilities of the Controller and Auditor General are enshrined under Article 143 of the Constitution of the URT of 1977 (revised 2005), and further elaborated under Sect. 10 (1) of the Public Audit Act No. 11 of 2008.

Vision

To be a centre of excellence in public sector auditing.

Mission

To provide efficient audit services in order to enhance accountability and value for money in the collection and use of public resources.

In providing quality services, NAO is guided by the following Core Values:

- ✓ Objectivity: We are an impartial organization, offering services to our clients in an objective and unbiased manner;
- ✓ Excellence: We are professionals providing high quality audit services based on best practices;
- ✓ **Integrity:** We observe and maintain high standards of ethical behavior and the rule of law;
- ✓ **People focus:** We focus on stakeholders' needs by building a culture of good customer care and having competent and motivated work force;
- ✓ Innovation: We are a creative organization that constantly promotes a culture of developing and accepting new ideas from inside and outside the organization; and
- ✓ **Best resource utilization:** We are an organization that values and uses public resources entrusted to it in efficient, economic and effective manner.

We do this by:-

- Contributing to better stewardship of public funds by ensuring that our clients are accountable for the resources entrusted to them;
- Helping to improve the quality of public services by supporting innovation on the use of public resources;
- Providing technical advice to our clients on operational gaps in their operating systems;
- Systematically involve our clients in the audit process and audit cycles; and
- Providing audit staff with adequate working tools and facilities that promote independence.

PUBLIC PROCUREMENT REGULATORY AUTHORITY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2008

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

In compliance with the Public Procurement Act, 2004 of Tanzania and the Tanzania Financial Accounting Standard No. 12 on Directors Report, the Directors submit their report and the audited financial statements of Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA) for the year ended 30 June, 2008.

1 DIRECTORS

The Directors of the Authority at the date of this report, who held office during the year since 1 July, 2007 except as otherwise stated are:

Name	Position	Nationality
Dr. Enos Bukuku	Chairperson	Tanzanian
Mrs. Salome Sijaona	Director	Tanzanian
Mr. Abubakar Rajabu	Director	Tanzanian (Retired on 1 May 2008)
Mr. Peter Magunguli	Director	Tanzanian (Retired on 1 May 2008)
Mr. Justin Mnding'i	Director	Tanzanian (Retired on 1 May 2008)
Mr. Julius Mamiro	Director	Tanzanian
Ms. Mwamini Tulli	Director	Tanzanian
Mr. Omary Chambo	Director	Tanzanian (Appointed on 1 May 2008)
Dr. Edmund Mndolwa	Director	Tanzanian (Appointed on 1 May 2008)
Hon. Mussa Azzan Zungu	Director	Tanzanian (Appointed on 1 May 2008)
Dr. Ramadhan.S. Mlinga	Director	Tanzanian

2 DIRECTORS' RESONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Directors are required by the Public Procurement Act of 2004 to prepare financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Authority as at the end of the financial year and of the surplus or deficit of the Authority for that period. The Directors confirm that suitable accounting policies have been used and applied consistently, and reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates have been made in the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 30th June, 2008. The Directors, also confirm that the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS); have been followed. The Directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records, for safeguarding the assets of the Authority and hence taking reasonable steps for prevention of fraud and other irregularities.

3 PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA) was established within the Ministry of Finance under the Public Procurement Act, 2004. The functions of the Authority can be grouped into six major areas:-

- (a) Offering advisory services to Government Entities and individuals and general public on procurement related matters;
- (b) Monitor compliance with the PPA 2004, its regulations and guidelines;
- (c) Prepare and disseminate Standard tender documents and guidelines for better carrying out of procurement activities;
- (d) Store and disseminate information on procurement opportunities, tender awards and any other relevant information on public procurement system in the country
- (e) Design and implement procurement capacity building strategy in the country; and

(f) Facilitate resolution of procurement complaints.

4 ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR

The following were major achievements during the period that PPRA has been in operation:

- a) Conducted monitoring of procurement activities of PEs through implementation of the system for checking and monitoring procurement (SCMP) activities whereby 70 Procurement Entities (PEs) were audited, 149 PEs were visited and 79 PEs were trained on the use of SCMP;
- b) Carried out investigations of 15 cases of allegations on mis-procurement
- c) Tailor made training of 913 technical staff from 14 Procurement Entities on PPA,2004 and its regulations was conducted;
- d) Three workshops for members of Parliamentary Committees, namely Finance and Economic Affairs Committee (20 members), Public Accounts and Local Government Accounts Committee (20 members), and Public Organisations Committee (25 members) were conducted;
- e) Developed and disseminated various bidding documents, guidelines and procedural forms for better carrying out of procurement functions by Procuring Entities and bidders:
- f) Rolled out of Procurement Management Information System (PMIS) to 66 PEs;
- g) Developed a database to accommodate suppliers, contractors and consultants as a part of PMIS;
- h) Developed a Help desk system for managing IT problems and is being tested;
- Established a bi monthly Tanzania Procurement Journal aimed at providing procurement stakeholders with vital information on procurement activities in the country; and
- j) Organized successfully the third meeting of OECD-DAC JV meeting on procurement which was attended by 85 foreign and 73 local participants respectively.

5 RESULTS OF THE YEAR

In 2007/08, The Authority got a surplus of TZS 1,317 million out of the total revenue of TZS 5,605 million against total operating expenses of TZS 4,288 million. This compares well with the 2006/2007 results which recorded surplus of TZS 646 million out of the total receipts of TZS. 3,488 million against total operating expenses of TZS. 2,842 million.

6 SOLVENCY

The Authority's state of affairs as at 30th June, 2008 is set out on page 8 of these financial statements. The directors consider the Authority to be solvent.

7 AUDITORS

The Controller and Auditor General is the Statutory auditor of the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA) by virtue of Article 143 of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania as amplified under section 30 (1) c of the Public Finance Act (PFA) No 6 of 2001 (revised 2004). However, in accordance with section 37(5) of the

PUBLIC PROCUREMENT REGULATORY AUTHORITY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2008

PFA, Innovex Auditors were authorized to conduct audit of the PPRA accounts on behalf of the Controller and Auditor General.

8 BOARD MEETINGS

The Board of Directors held seven ordinary meeting and four extraordinary board meeting during the year under review. There were also seven ordinary meetings and one extra ordinary meeting of the Board's committees during the year.

In the Financial year 2007/2008 the Board agreed to form an audit Committee of the Board, which was inaugurated in August, 2008 and held its first meeting on 23rd September, 2008.

Director	Date	2009	Chief Executive Officer
BY ORDER OF THE BOAF	RD		

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PPRA

To: Board Chairman,

Procurement Regulatory Authority,

P. O. Box 49, Dar es salaam.

Report of the Controller an Auditor General on the financial statements of Public Procurement Regulatory Authority for the year ended 30th June, 2008

1. I have audited the financial statements of Public Procurement Regulatory Authority which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30th June 2008, statement of financial performance, statement of changes of net assets, cash flow statement and statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year ended 30th June 2008, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other related notes set out on page 7 to 27 of this report.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

2. The Public Procurement Regulatory Authority management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

- 3. My responsibility as an auditor is to express an independent opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted the audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA). Those standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements.
- 4. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- 5. Sect 44(2) of the Public Procurement Act No.21 of 2004 and Regulation No. 31 of the Public Procurement (Goods, Works, Non-consultant services and disposal of Public Assets by Tender) Regulations of 2005, requires me to state in my annual audit report whether or not the auditee has complied with the provisions of the law and its Regulations.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PPRA (Cont...)

Unqualified Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements fairly reflect, in all material respects the financial position of the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority as at 30 June 2008, the financial performance, the changes in net assets and cash flows of the Authority for the year then ended in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards.

Report on Compliance with Procurement Legislation

In view of my responsibility on the procurement legislation and taking into consideration the procurement transactions and process I reviewed as part of this audit, I state that, PPRA has generally complied with the requirement of the Public Procurement Act No.21 of 2004 and its underlying Regulations of 2005. On the basis of performance indicators that were evaluated, PPRA's overall performance and compliance with the PPA, 2004 and PPR, 2005 is 84%.

Ludovick S. L. Utouh

CONTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL

Office of the Controller and Auditor General, The National Audit Office, **Dar es Salaam.** 21st May, 2009

STATE	MENT OF	FINANCIAL	POSITION
AS AT	30 JUNE	2008	

	<u>Notes</u>	2008	2007
		TZS'000	TZS'000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	2	685,181	395,324
Intangible assets	2(i)	143,298	
		828,479	395,324
Current assets			
Staff and other receivables	3	132,147	162,032
Prepayments-gratuity to contract			
employees		360,175	=
Cash and cash equivalents	4	1,976,618	427,082
		2,468,940	589,114
Total assets		3,297,419	984,438
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Assets in kind (deferred)	2 (ii)	101,601	=
Retirement benefit obligations	5 (b)	280,765	159,907
		382,366	159,907
Current liabilities			
Carrent habilities			
Retirement benefit obligations	5 (a)	79,410	_
Liabilities recognized under	· (a)	,	
transfer arrangements	6	408,191	65,337
Accounts payable	7	465,040	113,409
. tooo ato paryamete	•	952,641	178,746
Total liabilities		1,335,007	338,653
Net assets		1,962,412	645,785
NET ASSETS/EQUITY		-,,	,
Accumulated surplus brought			
forward		645,785	-
Surplus for the year		1,316,627	645,785
carpido for the jour		1,010,021	
Total Net Assets / Equity		1,962,412	645,785
		1,000,712	0-10,700

The financial statements on pages 7 to 11 were approved for issue by the board of directors on 2009 and signed on its behalf by:

Director

Chief Executive Officer

The Notes on pages 12 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements Report of the Auditors – Page 5 to 6

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2008

	Notes	2008	2007
		TZS'000	TZS'000
Operating revenue			
Transfer revenue:			
Assets in kind	2(i) a	12,586	37,760
ADB grant	Ĝ(i)	1,339,652	124,546
Government grant	8	4,145,791	3,318,501
_		5,498,029	3,480,807
Other income	9	100,436	5,470
Total operating revenue		5,598,465	3,486,277
Operating expenses			
Operating expenses			
Administrative expenses	11	1,496,941	836,755
Capacity building expenses	12	158,949	404,804
Monitoring expenses	13	152,203	206,281
Information technology	14	81,549	-
Training expenses	15	610,581	187,235
Office set up costs	16	298,602	228,278
Staff costs	17	1,309,139	960,567
Depreciation (including intangible			
assets)	2 & 2(i)	180,251	17,867
Total operating expenses		4,288,215	2,841,787
Surplus from operating activities		1,310,250	644,490
Finance income		6,377	1,295
Total non operating revenue		6,377	1,295
Tom non operating revenue		0,377	1,295
Net surplus for the year		1,316,627	645,785
The financial statements on pages	7 to 11 v		
directors on 22 2009 and signe	d on its b	ehalf by:	ac by the board of
		(D)	

Director Chief Executive Officer

The Notes on pages 12 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements

Report of the auditors -Page 5 to 6

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2008

-	2008 TZS'000	2007 TZS'000
Net assets at the beginning of the period	645,785	-
Net Surplus for the year	1,316,627	645,785
Net assets at the end of the period	1,962,412	645,785

The Notes on pages 12 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements

Report of the auditors –Page 5 to 6

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2008

Operating activities	Notes	2008	2007
		TZS'000	TZS'000
Net cash from operations	10	2,061,340	840,273
Investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(511,805)	(413,191)
Net cash used in investing activities		(511,805)	(413,191)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,549,535	427,082
Movement in cash and cash equivalents			
Cash at beginning of year		427,082	
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,549,535	427,082
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	4	1,976,617	427,082

The Notes on pages 13 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements Report of the auditors – Page 5 to 7

STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2008

	Notes	Budget amounts Original	Final	Actual amounts on Comparison Basis	Difference: Final Budget and Actual
		TZS'000	TZS'000	TZS'000	TZS'000
Administrative expenses	11	2,106,991	2,220,291	1,496,941	723,350
Capacity building expenses	12	610,090	613,490	158,949	454,541
Monitoring expenses	13	529,352	529,352	152,203	377,149
Information Technology	14	180,191	180,191	81,549	98,642
Training expenses	15	1,063,045	1,063,045	610,581	452,464
Office set up costs	16	373,569	319,369	298,602	20,767
Staff costs	17	1,341,600	1,309,850	1,309,139	711
Depreciation	2			180,251	(180,251)
Total		6,204,838	6,235,588	4,288,215	1,947,373

The Notes on pages 12 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements Report of the auditors – Page 5 to 6

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2008

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

(a) Statute

- (i) The Public Procurement Regulatory Authority was established by the Public Procurement Act, No. 21 of 2004 .The Act stipulates in detail the objectives, functions and powers of the Authority. The Authority offices are located at the 8th Floor of PPF Tower, Ohio/Garden Avenue, Dar es Salaam.
- (ii) The overall management of PPRA is vested in the Board of Directors as the Governing body under the supervision of the Ministry of Finance. The Chief Executive Officer carries out the day to day operations of the Authority.

(b) Principal Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

1.1 Basis of Preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). These financial statements are the second financial statements of the Authority. The policies set below have been consistently applied to all the year (s) presented except for those relating to the classification and measurement of financial instruments.

These financial statements have been prepared under historical cost convention. No adjustments have been made for other inflationary factors affecting the accounts.

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

The financial statements comply with International Public Sector Accounting Standards for the accrual basis of accounting. The measurement base applied is historical cost adjusted for revaluations of assets. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and the accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the period.

1.2 Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are initially recoded at cost. These assets are subsequently shown at historical cost, less depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to Authority and the cost of the item can be reliably measured. Where an asset is acquired at no cost, or for a nominal cost through a non-exchange transaction, its cost shall be measured at its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight line method so as to allocate the cost or revalued amount to its residual value over estimated useful life as follows:

Description	Rate (%)
the december of the terminal of the second	Per Annum
Motor vehicles	25
Computers	33.3
Furniture, Fittings and Equipments	25

Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related assets or to the date of the next major renovation, whichever is sooner. All other repairs and maintenance expenditure is charged to the profit and loss account during the financial period in which it is incurred. The asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate at each statement of financial position date. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

1.3 Intangible assets

Generally, costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. However, costs that are clearly associated with an identifiable and unique product, which will be controlled by the Authority and has a probable benefit accruing to the Authority beyond one year, are recognised as an intangible asset.

Expenditure which enhances and extends the computer software programmes beyond their original specifications and lives is recognised as a capital improvement and added to the original cost of the software. Computer software development costs recognised as assets are amortized using the straight line method over their useful lives, estimated at two years.

1.4 Impairment of Assets

Assets that are subject to the depreciation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separable identifiable cash flows (cash generating units). No impairment review for the assets was carried out by the Authority since such events or changes did not exist during the year under review.

1.5 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on a weighted average cost method and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the open market less applicable selling expenses. Store and consumers are stated at cost less any provision for obsolescence. Any obsolete items are provided for in full in the year they are detected.

1.6 Revenues

Transfer Revenue

Assets and revenue recognized as a consequence of a transfer are measured at the fair value of the assets recognized as at the date of recognition. Monetary assets are measured at their nominal value unless the time value of money is material, in which case present value is used, calculated using a discount rate that reflects the risk inherent in holding the asset. Non-monetary assets are measured at their fair value, which is determined by reference to observable market values or by independent appraisal by a member of the valuation profession. Receivables are recognized when a binding transfer arrangement is in place but cash or other assets have not been received.

Assets and revenue arising from transfer transactions are recognized in the period in which the transfer arrangement becomes binding, except for some services in-kind. The Authority recognizes only those services in-kind that are received as part of an organized program and for which it can determine a fair value by reference to market rates. Other services in-kind are not recognized.

Where a transfer is subject to conditions that, if unfulfilled, require the return of the transferred resources, the Authority recognizes a liability until the condition is fulfilled.

1.7 Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised on the Authority's statement of financial position when the Authority has become a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Accounts receivables

Accounts receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of accounts receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Authority will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Accounts payables

Accounts payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 Employees Benefits

(i) Pension obligation

The Authority has defined benefits and defined contribution plans. For defined contribution plan, the Authority contributes to publicly administered pension plans (PSPF, LAPF, NSSF and PPF) on a mandatory basis. The Authority has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognized as an employee benefits expense when they are due. The liability recognized in the balance sheet in respect of the defined benefits plan is the present value of the defined obligation at the statement of financial position date, together with adjustments for unrecognized actuarial gains or losses and past service costs.

(ii) Other Entitlements

The estimated monetary liability for employees' accrued entitlements at the statement of financial position date is recognized as accrued expenses.

(iii) Post-retirement medical aid benefits and retirement gratuities

The Authority has unfunded non-contributory contracted employee gratuity arrangement, which provides for lump sum payments to its contract employees on their termination or completion of contract period of three to four years, based on 25% of the monthly basic salary and qualifies as a defined benefit plan.

1.9 Foreign Currency Translation

(a) Functional and Presentation Currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured in Tanzanian shillings, the currency of the primary environment in which the entity operates ("functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Tanzanian Shillings, which is the Authority's functional and presentation currency.

(b) Transaction and Balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the Income Statement.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date the fair value was determined.

1.10 Grants

Government grants are assistance by government in the form of transfers of resources to an entity in return for past or future compliance with certain conditions relating to the operating activities of the entity. When the conditions attaching to government grants have been complied with they are recognized in profit or loss. When they are for expenses or losses already incurred, they are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Government subventions and ADB grants are accounted for on cash basis and recorded in the Financial Performance Statement while Millennium Challenge Threshold grant has been recorded in the Financial Performance Report as revenue on receipt of non current assets as the grant, is not subject to conditions that, if unfulfilled require the return of transfer resources. The Millennium Challenge Threshold programme was implemented by USAID using an appointed consultant.

1.11 Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalent include cash in hand, deposit held at call with banks, other short –term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdraft. Bank overdraft is shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.12 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Authority has a present or constructive obligation as a result of past events which it is probable will result in an outflow of economic benefits that can be reliably estimated.

1.13 Financial risk management

The Authority's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: foreign currency risks. The Authority's overall risk management programme seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Authority's financial performance. Risk management is carried out by the management on behalf of the Board of Directors.

Foreign currency risks

As and when the need arises, the Authority enters into transactions denominated in foreign currencies (primarily United States Dollars (US\$). In addition, the Authority has assets and liabilities dominated in United States Dollars (US\$). As a result, The Authority is subjected to transaction and translation exposure from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

The effect of foreign currency risk however is not significant and therefore the management does not hedge against foreign currency risks.

1.14 Estimates and judgments

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including experience of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical estimates are made by the directors in determining depreciation rates for property, plant and equipment and their residual values. The rates used are set out in Note 1.2 above.

1.15 Comparative Figures

Where necessary, the comparative figures will be classified to conform to changes in presentation in the respective year of reporting. As this is the second audit of the Authority's financial statements, comparative figures for the period 2006/2007 are presented along with this year's figures.

2. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Motor Vehicles TZS'000	Computers TZS'000	Office equipment TZS'000	Furniture & Fittings TZS'000	Total TZS'000
Cost	123 000	123 000	123 000	123 000	123 000
At 1 July 2007	329,126	63,897	-	20,168	413,191
Additions	171,508	103,848	139,687	16,788	431,831
Cost at 30 June 2008	500,634	167,745	139,687	36,956	845,022
Depreciation					
At 1 July 2007	13,714	2,476	-	1,677	17,867
Charge during the year	97,271	21,086	14,378	9,239	141,974
At 30 June 2008	110,985	23,562	14,378	10,916	159,841
Net book value At 30 June		444.400	405 200	26.040	COE 404
2008	389,649	144,183	125,309	26,040	685,181
At 30 June 2007	315,412	61,421	-	18,491	395,324

(i) Software

	TZS'000
Cost as at 30 June 2008	181,575
Depreciation as at 30 June 2008	(38,277)
Net Book Value	
At 30 June 2008	143,298

(ii) Assets in kind

As at the end of 2007/08, the Authority had received from USAID through their appointed consultant, namely Kilimanjaro International Corporation the following assets (2006/07: TZS 37.761 million):

Sub item	Quantity	Cost (in USD)	Cost (TZS'000 equivalent)
Lap Top Computer	10	13,200	16,954
Desk top Computers & Software	15	16,200	20,807
Cost as at 30 June 2007		29,400	37,761
MS SQL CAL 2000 English Open User CAL	1		17,236
Storage Controller HP Smart Array E200/64MB Controller (RAID 0/1/1+0) - Server	1		29,821
Rack Cabinet Pallet 10642 G2 (42U)	1		9,890
Storage Controller HP Smart Array E200i Controller with 128MB BBWC included (RAID 0,1/15,5)	1		15,959
HP LaserJet 3005dn	1		2,530
MS Windows SQL Server Standard Edition 2005 License	1		990
Cost as at 30 June 2008			114,187
Assets in kind recognized in the income statement (note 2 (ii) a)			(12,586)
Net book value as at 30 June 2008			101,601

a) Assets in kind recognized in the income s	statement	
	2008 <u>TZS'000</u>	2007 TZS'000
Assets in kind	12,586	37,760

(iii) Assets inherited from Central Tender Board

There are various assets which were inherited from the Central Tender Board which the Authority has been using since the 2006/2007 financial period. These assets however, have at the time of the audit (December 2008) not been fully transferred from the Ministry of Finance books to the Authority's and thus have not been included in the financial position. The assets include:

- Furniture and Fittings
- Office equipment
- Motor vehicles (2)
- · Computers and printers

The valuation of the above assets is being completed.

3. STAFF AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2008 TZS'000	2007 <u>TZS'0</u> <u>00</u>
Staff imprest receivables	130,641	155,413
Other receivables	1,506	6,619
	132,147	162,032
4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash at bank	1,376,618	247,743
Cash in hand		19, 339
Short term deposits	600,000	160,000
	*1,976,618	427,082

^{*}The Authority had capital commitments amounting to 947,505 as at 30 June 2008 (Note 19)

5. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

For the period ended 30 June 2008, the Authority had a TZS 360.175 million (2007: TZS 159.9 million) funded non- contributory contract employee gratuity which provides for lump sum payments to its contract employees on their termination or completion of their contract periods. The fund arrangement was based on 25% on the monthly basic pay and qualifies as a defined benefit plan. This amount had been paid to GEPF by 30 June 2008.

5. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (Cont...)

	2008	2007
	TZS'000	TZS'000
a) Retirement benefit obligations falling due with one year	79,410	-
b) Retirement benefit obligation failing due for more than one		
year	280,765	159,907

6. LIABILITIES RECOGNISED UNDER ADB-ADF TRANSFER ARRANGEMENTS

The United Republic of Tanzania signed a Protocol of Agreement with the African Development Fund (ADB-ADF) for the Institutional Support Project for Good Governance on 11 of February 2005. The total fund agreement in various convertible currencies does not exceed the equivalent of four million seven hundred and ninety seven thousand Units of Account (UA 4,797,000). The project has two distinct components, namely (i) Strengthening the Procurement Component in Mainland's Public Financial Management Reform Programme; and (ii) Supporting Good Governance Reforms in Zanzibar.

At June 30, 2008, the Authority recognized a liability of TZS 408.191 million related to a transfer to it conditional upon implementing Institutional Support for Good Governance Project.

Opening balance brought forward Transfers received Transfer revenue recognized during the year (Note 6 (i)	2008 TZS'000 65,338 1,682,505 (1,339,652)	2007 TZS'000 - 189,883 (124,546)
Total liability recognized under transfer arrangements	408,191	65,337
(i) Transfer revenue recognized during the year		
Grants from ADB-ADF	1,339,652	124,546
7. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE		
Payables	403,778	43,606
Accruals and provisions	26,000	67,706
Other payables	326	2,097
	465,040	113,409

8. GOVERNMENT GRANT

		2008 TZS'000	2007 TZS'000
		123 000	123 000
Operational funds		3,449,990	3,258,336
Basket funding		695,801	60,165
		4,145,791	3,318,501
9. OTHER INCOME			
5. OTHER INCOME			
Sales of bidding documents and PPA 2004		5,730	4,550
Fees on complaint reviews		50	40
Sales of procurement journal		14,447	-
Tailor-made training programmes		55,390	-
Refunds		24,709	880
		100 100	E 470
		100,436	5,470
10. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS			
Reconciliation of surplus for the year to cash generated from operations:	Notes		
Surplus for the year:		1,316,627	645,785
Adjustments for:			
•			
Democratica (in abodium intermible accests)	2 &	400.054	47.007
Depreciation (including intangible assets) Cash generated from operations before working	2(i)	180,251	17,867
capital changes		1,598,479	663,652
Changes in working capital:		.,,	333,332
Increase in staff and other receivables		29,884	(162,032)
Increase in prepayments- gratuity		(360,175)	(102,002)
Increase in retirement benefit obligations		200,268	159,907
Increase in assets in kind (deferred)		101,601	-
Increases in liabilities recognized under transfer		242 054	6F 227
arrangement Increase in accounts payable		342,854 351,631	65,337 113,409
Payano		001,001	110,700
Cash generated from operations		2,061,340	840,273
•	-		

11. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2008 TZS'000	2007 TZS'000
Funded by Government subventions ADB funding	1,288,767 208,174	811,164 25,591
_	1,496,941	836, 755
12. CAPACITY BUILDING EXPENSES		
(a) Government funding		
Implementation and monitoring of procurement capacity building strategy. Conducting one day workshop in four Zonal Centers for all	8,848	205,512
stakeholders in Public Procurement annually Conducting one 3 day workshop for heads of Procurement	-	62,215
Management Units annually Conducting one day workshop for Members of Parliament	-	121,317
annually	20,915	15,760
Preparation and issuance of Procurement Procedural Forms National and international research surveys on	3,810	-
procurement matters Maintenance of documentation Centre	39,150 3,118	-
Preparation of 5 new Bidding Documents, Guidelines and	3,110	-
User-Manuals Translating 10 Bidding Documents, Guidelines and User-	8,675	-
Manuals into Swahili	6,400	-
Tailor-made training	33,602	
	124,517	404,804
(b) ADB funding		
Preparation of 5 New Bidding Documents, Guidelines and User-Manuals Consultancy – system for common use items	25,582 8,850	-
	34,432	
(a + b)	158,949	404,804

13. MONITORING AND COMPLIANCE EXPENSES

The major activity involved testing of the checking and monitoring system in five pilots Procuring Entities.

Details	2008	2007
	TZS'000	TZS'000
Implementing a system for checking and monitoring procurement processes in all procurement entities (PEs) – verification of submitted information	22,324	69,110
Carrying out procurement investigations on allegations, reported cases, of suspected breaches in application of PPA 2004 and recommendation of appropriate actions	54,878	49,114
Implementing the checking and monitoring system to 50 local government authorities (LGAs) Carrying out procurement contracts and performance audits on		80,998
45 procurement entities and disseminating the output/results to stakeholders	9,260	7,059_
	152,203	206,281
44 INFORMATION TEOLINGS GOVERNORS		
14. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EXPENSES		
(a) Government funding		
Maintaining/servicing office equipment	32,029	
Maintaining PPRA website	9,893	_
	•	-
Internet, mail and groupware maintenance services	1,420	-
Developing in-house ad-hoc applications	1,845	-
Preparation/distribution of Internet/intranet operational manuals	•	_
MIS for checking and monitoring 100 procuring entities	18,990	
	67,957	
(b)ADB funding		
Development of ICT policy	4,634	_
Improving procurement management info system (PMIS)	8,958	_
	13,592	-
(a +b)	81,549	-

15. TRAINING EXPENSES

Source	2008 <u>TZS'000</u>	2007 TZS'000
Government of Tanzania subventions	-	88,280
ADB funding	610,581	98,955
	610,581	187,235

16. OFFICE SET UP COSTS

The Authority incurred the following costs for setting up its offices at the PPF Tower.

	2008	2007
0	TZS'000	TZS'000
Government funding		
Office partitioning	36,367	54,099
Office Rent	223,281	148,902
Web hosting fees	355	25,176
TTCL Connection charges	-	101
	260,003	228,278
ADB funding		
TTCL Internet connection charges	38,599	
	298,602	228,278

17. STAFF COSTS

Personnel emoluments	2008 <u>TZS'000</u>	2007 TZS'000
	1,030,194	757,041
Gratuity and pension	247,808	183,181
NHIF	31,137	20,345
	1,309,139	960,567
a) The following items are included in the staff cost Social security costs:		
Defined contribution plans	26,171	23,274
Defined benefit plan	200,268	159,907
Other statutory payroll remittances	62,274	40,690

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

The key management personnel (as defined by IPSAS 20, "Related Party Disclosures") are the members of board of directors and management, who together constitute the governing body of the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA). The aggregate remuneration and number of members of the Board of Directors and management are:

	Number of persons	2008 TZS'000	2007 TZS'000
(i) Directors remunerations			
Directors' fees	8	16,500	10,500
Sitting allowance	8	141,050	26,500
ii)Senior staff remunerations			,
Salaries	17	816,086	651,342
Retirement benefit obligations	17	200,268	159,907
Housing allowance	17	244,829	202,840

The senior staff consists of the Chief Executive Officer, the Heads of Divisions, Heads of independent Units and Heads of Sections.

19. COMMITMENTS

As at the financial position (balance sheet) date, the Authority had the following capital commitments:

	2008 <u>TZS'000</u>	2007 TZS'000
Approved and contracted for Approved Local Purchase Orders (LPOs)	930,373 17,132	136,816 43,425
	947,505	180,241

20. CURRENCY

These financial statements are presented in Tanzania shillings (TZS).