



**OFFICE OF INSPECTOR
GENERAL**

**GUIDELINES FOR FINANCIAL
AUDITS CONTRACTED BY
FOREIGN
RECIPIENTS**

FEBRUARY 2009

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Chapter 1: Purpose of Audit *Guidelines*

* An asterisk indicates that the adjacent information is new or revised.

Background

1.1 * The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) administers foreign economic development and humanitarian assistance programs on behalf of the United States Government.

1.2 * USAID consists of a central headquarters staff in the United States and a number of overseas missions and offices. It provides assistance to both non-U.S. nongovernmental and non-U.S. governmental organizations through programs managed by its missions (and, on an exception basis, by headquarters offices).

1.3 The *Guidelines for Financial Audits Contracted by Foreign Recipients (Guidelines)* are to be used by independent auditors in performing recipient-contracted audits required by USAID agreements with non-U.S. recipient organizations. These organizations are referred to as "recipients" or "foreign recipients" throughout these *Guidelines*. "Agreements" or "awards" are defined as USAID-funded grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and loans. The *Guidelines* also provide guidance to recipients in selecting independent auditors to perform the audits.

1.4 USAID agreements with foreign recipients require them to contract independent auditors acceptable to the USAID Office of Inspector General (OIG) to perform financial audits of the funds provided under the agreements. Such audits are in accordance with the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended. The OIG reserves the right to conduct audits using its own staff, notwithstanding acceptable audits performed by other auditors, in cases where special accountability needs are identified.

Applicability

1.5 * USAID agreements with foreign governments and foreign nonprofit organizations require that a recipient-contracted audit be performed annually in accordance with these *Guidelines* when the recipient expends \$300,000 or more in USAID awards in its fiscal year. USAID missions must assess risk at least annually to determine when financial audits of foreign for profit organizations are required. In addition to these annual audit requirements, a close-out audit must be performed for all awards in excess of \$500,000. As a general rule, annual incurred cost audits are acceptable as fulfilling the close-out audit requirement. Even when a recipient-contracted audit is not required, if the mission determines that an audit must be performed, the audit report must be submitted to the cognizant Regional Inspector General (RIG) office for review and issuance.

1.6 For subrecipients expending \$300,000 or more in USAID awards in their fiscal year, USAID standard audit provisions require that recipients ensure that audits of subrecipients are performed annually in accordance with these *Guidelines*.

1.7 Food donation agreements under the U.S. Public Law 480 Title II and Title III programs also require recipient-contracted audits of foreign recipients if the recipient expends \$300,000 or more in USAID awards in its fiscal year. In addition, agreements for cash transfers and sector assistance may include recipient-contracted audit requirements. Such audits must be performed in accordance with these *Guidelines* to the extent that the *Guidelines* do not conflict with the agreement provisions. Endowment or trust funds created out of USAID awards, fixed-price

contracts, and fixed-obligation grants do not require audits under these *Guidelines*, but may be undertaken at the request of the mission.

Responsibilities of USAID Missions and the OIG

1.8 * USAID missions monitor and ensure submission of required recipient-contracted audit reports.

1.9 The USAID Regional Inspectors General (RIGs) monitor the quality of such audits. Each USAID Regional Inspector General (RIG) must maintain a list of independent auditors eligible to perform audits of USAID agreements.

1.10 * The list of eligible audit firms is divided into two categories: regular and conditional.

1.11 * Firms in the “regular” category are eligible to audit any USAID award.

1.12 * Firms in the “conditional” category are limited to auditing specific awards or recipients, and must comply with any other restrictions imposed by the cognizant RIG. For example, the cognizant RIG may conditionally authorize the use of audit firms that have not developed the capability to fully comply with U.S. *Government Auditing Standards*, provided that the auditors use other acceptable auditing standards. It is expected that such audit firms will make satisfactory efforts to fully comply with U.S. *Government Auditing Standards* within a reasonable period of time. Also, local firms may be conditionally accepted when they are the regular auditors of a recipient's general purpose financial statements and are recommended by the USAID mission. The recommendation may be based on prior experience, other acceptable assurance, or a pre-qualification review by USAID. Conditionally accepted firms must be separately approved for each recipient they audit under these *Guidelines*.

1.13 * Unless otherwise noted, recipient-contracted audits must be conducted in accordance with Chapters 3, 4, and 5 of U.S. *Government Auditing Standards* (“Yellow Book”; hereafter referred to as U.S. *Government Auditing Standards*) issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and generally accepted auditing standards adopted by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA), which have been incorporated into U.S. *Government Auditing Standards* by reference. If recipient-contracted auditors have questions on audit matters, they should contact the appropriate RIG. If the auditors have questions concerning the program(s) under audit, or need to confirm the amounts disbursed to the recipient by USAID, they should contact the cognizant USAID mission.

1.14 * USAID ensures that audit agreements between recipients and independent auditors contain a standard statement of work containing all the requirements of these *Guidelines*. Accordingly, recipients must send all draft audit contracts to the cognizant USAID mission for approval prior to finalization. One annual audit must cover all USAID funding to a recipient. Recipients that have funding agreements with more than one USAID mission must send their audit contracts for approval to the nearest USAID mission with which they have an agreement. This USAID mission will act as the designated cognizant mission, unless the recipient is otherwise directed by USAID.

1.15 The draft audit contract submitted by the recipient to the cognizant USAID mission must indicate which USAID agreements will be covered by the audit. The designated cognizant mission will coordinate the audit efforts with any other USAID missions that have agreements with the recipient. The USAID mission will provide the independent auditors with data regarding any USAID direct procurements for use by the recipient and will confirm to the auditors the amounts disbursed

(advances and reimbursements) to the recipient. The cognizant USAID mission will be responsible for distributing audit reports to the other USAID missions and resolving a recipient's organization-wide internal control and compliance deficiencies. Each USAID mission will also be responsible for acting upon findings and recommendations applicable to its agreements with the recipient.

1.16 Recipients must submit final audit reports to the cognizant USAID mission, who will forward final reports to the RIG for review and release. The cognizant RIG must receive the audit report no later than nine months after the end of the audited period.

1.17 The RIG will conduct quality control reviews (QCRs) of the audit documentation for a selected sample of the audits. These reviews will determine whether audit work was performed in accordance with these *Guidelines*. The RIG will notify USAID, the recipient, and the independent auditors of the results of these reviews.

Audit Costs and Sanctions

1.18 Recipients may charge to the USAID agreements all costs for performing the specific audit of their USAID-funded programs. The costs to be charged to the USAID agreements for auditing the recipient's general purpose financial statements, if requested by USAID, will be a matter for negotiation between USAID and the recipient (see paragraph 3.5 of these *Guidelines*). As no audit costs may be charged to a USAID agreement if audits are not performed in accordance with these *Guidelines*, it is incumbent upon the auditor to produce a final product that meets this requirement.

1.19 USAID will consider appropriate sanctions against a recipient in the event of continued inability or unwillingness to have an audit performed in accordance with these *Guidelines*. Sanctions could include suspension of disbursements to the recipient until a satisfactory audit is performed. The RIG will refer independent auditors to appropriate regulators, professional authorities, and U.S.-affiliated firms for significant inadequacies or repeated instances of substandard performance. Auditors submitting unacceptable work may be removed from the list of firms that are eligible to perform audits under the recipient-contracted audit program (see paragraph 2.8 of these *Guidelines*). In addition, audit firms that do not provide timely responses to questions raised by the USAID mission or the RIG may be removed from the list of eligible audit firms.

Compliance with Auditing Standards

1.20 USAID is aware that some independent auditors contracted by foreign recipients initially may not fully comply with these *Guidelines* because of a lack of technical knowledge and experience in using U.S. *Government Auditing Standards*. The RIG will assess and consider this lack of institutional capability when accepting or rejecting reports based on QCRs. The RIG may allow exceptions to compliance with U.S. *Government Auditing Standards* and these *Guidelines* provided that: (a) audit reports are determined to be reliable, and (b) any deviations from U.S. *Government Auditing Standards*, such as noncompliance with internal and external quality control review programs and continuing education requirements, are clearly stated in the report as scope limitations (see paragraph 5.1.b.1 and Chapter 7 of these *Guidelines*).

1.21 Independent auditors are responsible for upgrading their audit capabilities. Nevertheless, USAID missions and the RIG will consider providing technical assistance to independent auditors when requested. The RIG may remove from the list of eligible firms any independent auditors that do not make adequate progress in upgrading their audit capabilities to comply with U.S. *Government Auditing Standards*.

Multiple Agreements and Subrecipients

1.22 Some recipients may receive direct assistance funding from USAID under more than one agreement and also indirect assistance from USAID as a subrecipient from either foreign or U.S. recipients. Under such circumstances, a recipient must have one annual recipient-contracted audit performed that would cover all USAID funding to the recipient from all sources. The recipient should contract only one audit firm to perform the annual audit.

1.23 * A foreign nonprofit organization that is *only* a subrecipient of a U.S. recipient organization must adhere to the USAID Standard Provisions for Non-U.S. Nongovernmental Grantees, which require annual audits as outlined in paragraph 1.5 above. When a foreign recipient of direct USAID assistance is a subrecipient of a U.S. recipient organization, in addition to receiving funds directly from USAID as a recipient organization, the annual audit performed in accordance with these *Guidelines* must include the funding passed through by the U.S. recipient organization. If the foreign recipient also receives assistance from other donors, consideration should be given to including the other donors' assistance in the USAID audit, provided an agreement and cost-sharing arrangement can be negotiated with the other donors.

1.24 * A U.S. subrecipient that expends \$500,000 or more in USAID awards in its fiscal year is subject to U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133 audit requirements and will not require a separate recipient-contracted audit.

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Chapter 2: Selection of Independent Auditors

2.1 This chapter provides guidance to recipients for selecting independent auditors acceptable to USAID.

2.2 Audits of USAID funds provided to nongovernmental recipients are to be performed by independent audit firms in accordance with U.S. *Government Auditing Standards*. Audits of governmental recipients are to be performed either by independent audit firms in accordance with U.S. *Government Auditing Standards* or by the government's Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) in accordance with U.S. *Government Auditing Standards*, auditing standards promulgated by the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI), or auditing guidelines of the International Auditing Practices Committee of the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC).

2.3 Recipients must ensure that all records are available to the independent auditors, all accounting entries and adjustments are made, and all other necessary steps are taken to enable the auditors to complete their work. The cognizant RIG must receive the audit report no later than nine months after the end of the audited period. To this end, interim audit work is likely to be needed except in the case of recipients with few transactions.

2.4 * Audits should begin before the close of a fiscal year, since initiating audits after the close of a fiscal year could hinder timely audit reporting and may restrict the scope of certain audit procedures, leading to additional questioned costs. The OIG recommends that independent audits be contracted well in advance of the fiscal year close so that necessary interim audit work can be performed during the year. This practice could also result in reduced audit costs, to the degree that it helps audit firms accomplish their work more efficiently and distribute their workload throughout the year. Chapter 8 of these *Guidelines* presents an outline of an illustrative statement of work to be included in recipient-contracted audit agreements.

Audit Firms

2.5 * The cognizant USAID mission must approve the recipient's selection of an audit firm from the list of eligible audit firms maintained by the cognizant RIG, prior to execution of the audit services contract. The preferred procedure is for the recipient to obtain proposals and select an audit firm from the list of firms determined to be eligible by the RIG. The selection may be based on factors such as firms' past performance in terms of quality and timeliness (including preparing audit reports in English), independence from the organization to be audited, the experience and credentials of firm staff proposed to participate in the audit, the availability of firm staff to accomplish audits within required timeframes, and cost. However, audit cost cannot be a controlling factor in the selection. Before selecting an audit firm, the recipient must request references from independent sources that can provide information on firms' past performance. These sources must include the cognizant USAID mission and RIG. After the recipient selects the audit firm, it must submit a the draft contract to the cognizant USAID mission for approval. The USAID mission will verify that the firm selected is on the list of firms eligible to perform audits of USAID funds and that the statement of work contained in the contract complies with these *Guidelines*. The mission has the authority to establish a limit on the maximum number of years that a recipient can be audited by the same audit firm. In addition, missions are requested to alert the cognizant RIG immediately if they encounter any indications of a lack of independence on the part of audit firms, or any indications of "opinion shopping" by recipients (i.e., seeking audit firms who will behave in a way that is not completely independent).

2.6 In determining acceptability of proposed audit firms, the RIG will give first priority to firms that have partnership agreements with firms located in the United States. Audit firms who have authority to use the letterhead and sign audit reports in the name of a U.S. audit firm are required to do so. The RIG will give second priority to affiliates or representatives of firms located in the United States that are subject to standard audit quality control procedures and reviews. Local firms that are not affiliated with firms located in the United States may be accepted when there is a high degree of assurance of professional quality based upon prior experience with an international organization or other acceptable assurance. Usually, and at the discretion of the cognizant RIG, the RIG will perform a quality control review (QCR) before the firm is included in the list of eligible firms. If the firm changes its partnership agreement or affiliation, its eligibility to perform USAID audits may need to be reevaluated.

2.7 * All selected audit firms should meet or make satisfactory efforts toward meeting the continuing education requirements (CPE) and internal and external peer review requirements in accordance with U.S. *Government Auditing Standards*. RIGs may remove firms that fail to meet this objective from the list of auditors eligible to perform audits of USAID agreements. RIGs may periodically remove firms that have not performed any audits under these *Guidelines* for a period of four years. Inactive firms need to be removed from the list of eligible firms periodically because audit staff, procedures, training programs, and affiliations change over time. However, RIGs will give firms an opportunity to update their information before removing them from the list or give firms an opportunity to update their information to apply to be reinstated on the list.

2.8 It is the responsibility of recipient-contracted audit firms to perform audits pursuant to these *Guidelines* and to present audit reports in a timely manner. If the RIG returns the work of an audit firm for revision due to noncompliance with these *Guidelines*, the audit costs may not be charged to USAID until such time as the OIG finds the report to be acceptable. Moreover, audit costs to be paid by USAID are limited to the amount specified in the draft audit contract approved by the USAID mission (see paragraph 1.14) unless USAID subsequently agrees to an increase. Any additional costs incurred in correcting deficient audit reports will not be reimbursed by USAID unless USAID agrees to reimburse additional costs. Should the audit firm fail to make its report acceptable, either a different recipient-contracted audit firm or the RIG must perform another audit. In such case, the audit firm will not be considered acceptable to perform future audits until the RIG determines that it has undergone an external quality control review, implemented the resultant recommendations, and is capable of substantially improved performance. In addition, at the RIG's discretion, the RIG might send a letter to the audit regulatory body in the country where the audit was performed.

Government Supreme Audit Institutions

2.9 The recipient country's principal government audit agency, often referred to as its "Supreme Audit Institution" (SAI), may audit governmental recipients under these *Guidelines*. However, SAIs will only be accepted to audit USAID funds if the RIG determines that the SAI

- a.** Is in fact and appearance independent of the government recipient organizations to be audited and the executive branch of the government, and substantially meets the independence requirements set forth in U.S. *Government Auditing Standards*.
- b.** Does not participate in any way in pre-control, contract or transaction approval, check signing, or other activity that is incompatible with the audit function.

c. Maintains a professionally prepared and competent staff of duly qualified and licensed certified public accountants, or equivalent, experienced in the performance of financial audits and appropriately supervised by more experienced auditors.

d. Complies with U.S. *Government Auditing Standards*, auditing standards promulgated by the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI), or auditing guidelines of the International Auditing Practices Committee of the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC).

e. Maintains a continuing program of staff training and professional development for its audit staff.

2.10 The OIG encourages SAIs to develop their own auditing manuals and audit quality control systems and to participate in an external quality control review program. USAID will consider assisting SAIs if they manifest a desire to perform professional quality audits of USAID-financed activities and the recipient government places a high priority upon this function.

2.11 * SAIs that do not fully meet the criteria—described in 2.9.c, 2.9.d, and 2.9.e above—may be accepted by the RIG if they agree to use acceptable auditing standards and to be closely supervised by the RIG, until the RIG believes such supervision is no longer needed. SAIs that are accepted by the USAID mission and the RIG must:

a. Perform audits pursuant to these *Guidelines*.

b. Present their audit reports in a timely manner.

c. Sign an agreement with the USAID mission and the RIG to perform audits of governmental recipients in accordance with these *Guidelines*.

2.12 A model audit agreement is presented in Chapter 9 of these *Guidelines*. This agreement takes the place of a contract that would be signed between an independent audit firm and a recipient. The agreement must include a statement of work that will require the SAI to use specific acceptable auditing standards and to provide the reports required by these *Guidelines*, including the report on the fund accountability statement for the USAID funds, the report on internal control related to the USAID-funded programs, and the report on compliance with agreement terms and applicable laws and regulations related to the USAID-funded programs.

2.13 In the event that an SAI demonstrates continued inability or unwillingness to perform audit work in compliance with these *Guidelines*, USAID will not accept its work until the RIG determines that the SAI has undergone an external quality control review, implemented the resultant recommendations, and is capable of substantially improving its performance. If an SAI's audit work is rejected, USAID may require an independent audit by a professional independent audit firm or, at its discretion, make arrangements for its own audit on behalf of the governmental recipient in accordance with the standard audit provisions in the USAID agreements.

2.14 USAID considers accountability over foreign government-owned local currencies generated by or resulting from USAID programs to be the primary responsibility of the government that owns such funds. This is true notwithstanding any agreed-upon conditions for separate deposit, usage, etc. Therefore, USAID expects the SAI of the country to determine, based upon professionally executed audits, whether government-owned local currencies have been deposited, disbursed, recorded, and accounted for in accordance with the agreed upon conditions, and to report this to

the cognizant USAID mission. USAID missions are responsible for ensuring the frequency of audits of government-owned local currencies. The RIG may periodically review the quality of such audits.

Chapter 3: Audit Objectives

3.1 * The financial audit must include a specific audit of all the recipient's USAID-funded programs. The financial audit should also include an audit of the recipient's general purpose financial statements on an organization-wide basis (balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement) if the recipient has been authorized to use provisional indirect cost rates,¹ or if the mission specifically requests such an audit. The fund accountability statement is the basic financial statement to be audited that presents the recipient's revenues, costs incurred, cash balance of funds provided to the recipient by USAID, and commodities directly procured by USAID for the recipient's use. The fund accountability statement should be reconciled to the USAID funds included in the general purpose financial statements by a note to the financial statements or the fund accountability statement. All currency amounts in the fund accountability statement, cost-sharing schedule, and the report findings, if any, must be stated in U.S. dollars. The auditors should indicate the exchange rate(s) used in the notes to the fund accountability statement. Example 6.1 of these *Guidelines* illustrates a typical fund accountability statement.

Audit of USAID Funds

3.2 A financial audit of the funds provided by USAID must be performed in accordance with U.S. *Government Auditing Standards*, or other approved standards where applicable (see paragraph 2.9.d of these *Guidelines*), and accordingly includes such tests of the accounting records as deemed necessary under the circumstances. The specific objectives of the audit of the USAID funds are to

- a. * Express an opinion on whether the fund accountability statement for the USAID-funded programs presents fairly, in all material respects, revenues received, costs incurred, and commodities directly procured by USAID for the period audited in conformity with the terms of the agreements and generally accepted accounting principles or other comprehensive basis of accounting (including the cash receipts and disbursements basis and modifications of the cash basis).
- b. * Evaluate the recipient's internal control related to the USAID-funded programs, assess control risk, and identify significant deficiencies including material weaknesses. This evaluation should include the internal control related to required cost-sharing contributions.
- c. Perform tests to determine whether the recipient complied, in all material respects, with agreement terms (including cost sharing/counterpart contributions, if applicable) and applicable laws and regulations related to USAID-funded programs. All material instances of noncompliance and all illegal acts that have occurred or are likely to have occurred should be identified. Such tests should include compliance requirements related to required cost-sharing contributions, if applicable.
- d. Perform an audit of the indirect cost rate(s) if the recipient has been authorized to charge indirect costs to USAID using provisional rates and USAID has not yet negotiated final rates with the recipient.

¹ Where the recipient has been authorized to use provisional indirect cost rates, an audit of the general purpose financial statements is needed to ensure that all costs have been correctly included in the indirect cost rate calculation.

- e. Determine if the recipient has taken adequate corrective action on prior audit report recommendations.

3.3 Auditors must design audit steps and procedures in accordance with U.S. *Government Auditing Standards*, Chapter 4, to provide reasonable assurance of detecting situations or transactions in which fraud or illegal acts have occurred or are likely to have occurred. If such evidence exists, the auditors must contact the appropriate RIG and should exercise due professional care in pursuing indications of possible fraud and illegal acts so as not to interfere with potential future investigations or legal proceedings.

Review of Cost-Sharing/Counterpart Contributions Schedule

3.4 The audit should determine whether cost sharing/counterpart contributions were provided and accounted for by the recipient in accordance with the terms of the agreements, if applicable. The auditors will review the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule to determine if the schedule is fairly presented in accordance with the basis of accounting used by the recipient to prepare the schedule. The auditors should question all cost sharing/counterpart contributions that are either ineligible or unsupported costs. In addition, for audits of agreements that present a cost sharing/counterpart contribution budget on an annual basis and for close-out audits of awards that present cost sharing/counterpart contribution budgets on a life-of-project basis, the auditors will review the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule to determine if cost sharing/counterpart contributions were provided by the recipient in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

Audit of General Purpose Financial Statements

3.5 A financial audit of the recipient's general purpose financial statements on an organization-wide basis must be submitted to USAID together with the audit of USAID funds if the recipient has been authorized to charge indirect costs, or if the mission specifically requests such an audit. The audit must be performed in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA), auditing standards that have been prescribed by the laws of the country or adopted by an association of public accountants in the country, or auditing standards promulgated by the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions or International Auditing Practices Committee of the International Federation of Accountants. The objective of this audit is to express an opinion on whether those statements present fairly, in all material respects, the recipient's financial position at year-end, and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Chapter 4: Audit Scope

4.1 The auditors should use the following steps as the basis for preparing audit programs. They are not all-inclusive or restrictive in nature and do not relieve the auditor from exercising due professional care and judgment. The steps should be modified to fit local conditions and specific program design, implementation procedures, and agreement provisions, which may vary from program to program. Any limitations in the scope of work must be communicated as soon as possible to the appropriate RIG.

Pre-Audit Steps

4.2 Following is a list of documents applicable to different USAID programs. The auditors should review the applicable documents considered necessary to perform the audit:

- a. The agreements between USAID and the recipient.
- b. The subagreements between the recipient and other implementing entities, as applicable.
- c. Contracts and subcontracts with third parties, if any.
- d. The budgets, implementation letters, and written procedures approved by USAID.
- e. USAID Automated Directives System Chapter 636—"Program Funded Advances."
- f. OMB Circular A-122—"Cost Principles for Nonprofit Organizations" (2 CFR Part 230).
- g. OMB Circular A-21—"Cost Principles for Educational Institutions" (2 CFR Part 220).
- h. Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), Part 31—"Contract Cost Principles and Procedures."
- i. USAID Acquisition Regulation (AIDAR), which supplements the FAR.
- j. Mandatory Standard Provisions for Non-U.S. Nongovernmental Grantees (USAID Automated Directives System, Chapter 303 Internal Mandatory References).
- k. Standard Provisions Annex for Agreements with Foreign Governments (USAID Automated Directives System, Chapter 350).
- l. All program financial and progress reports; charts of accounts; organizational charts; accounting systems descriptions; procurement policies and procedures; and receipt, warehousing and distribution procedures for materials, as necessary, to successfully complete the required work.
- m. Any previous audits, financial reviews, etc., that directly relate to the objectives of the audit.

Fund Accountability Statement

4.3 * The auditors must examine the fund accountability statement² for USAID programs including

² A "fund accountability statement" is a financial statement that presents a USAID recipient's revenues,

the budgeted amounts by category and major items; the revenues received from USAID for the period covered by the audit; the costs reported by the recipient as incurred during that period; and the commodities directly procured by USAID for the recipient's use. The fund accountability statement must include all USAID assistance funds identified by each specific program or agreement. The revenues received from USAID less the costs incurred, after considering any reconciling items, must reconcile with the balance of cash-on-hand or in bank accounts.³ The fund accountability statement should not include cost-sharing/counterpart contributions provided from the recipient's own funds or in-kind. However, a separate cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule must be included and reviewed as stated in paragraph 4.8 of these *Guidelines*.

4.4 The auditors may prepare or assist the recipient in preparing the fund accountability statement from the books and records maintained by the recipient, but the recipient must accept responsibility for the statement's accuracy before the audit commences.

4.5 * The opinion on the fund accountability statement must comply with Statement on Auditing Standard (SAS) No. 62 (AU623). The fund accountability statement must separately identify those revenues and costs applicable to each specific USAID agreement. The audit must evaluate program implementation actions and accomplishments to determine whether specific costs incurred are allowable, allocable, and reasonable under the agreement terms and applicable cost principles, and to identify areas where fraud and illegal acts have occurred or are likely to have occurred as a result of inadequate internal control. At a minimum, the auditors must:

a. Review direct and indirect costs billed to and reimbursed by USAID and costs incurred but pending reimbursement by USAID, identifying and quantifying any questioned costs. All costs that are not supported with adequate documentation or are not in accordance with the agreement terms must be reported as questioned. Questioned costs that are pending reimbursement by USAID must be identified in the notes to the fund accountability statement as not reimbursed by USAID.

a.1 * Questioned costs must be presented in the fund accountability statement in two separate categories. Ineligible costs that are explicitly questioned because they are unreasonable, prohibited by the agreements or applicable laws and regulations, or not program related. In addition, if a recipient was required to place USAID funds in an interest-bearing account but did not, then the imputed interest that would have been earned is also classified as an ineligible cost. Unsupported costs are not supported with adequate documentation or did not have required prior approvals or authorizations. All material questioned costs resulting from instances of noncompliance with agreement terms and applicable laws and regulations must be included as findings in the report on compliance. Also, the notes to the fund accountability statement must briefly describe both material and immaterial questioned costs and must be cross-referenced to any corresponding findings in the report on compliance.

b. Review general and program ledgers to determine whether costs incurred were properly recorded. Reconcile direct costs billed to, and reimbursed by, USAID to the program and general ledgers.

costs incurred, cash balance of funds (after considering reconciling items), and commodities directly procured by USAID that were provided by USAID agreements.

³ If the recipient does not receive any advances from USAID, i.e., it operates on a reimbursement basis, then the recipient will not hold any balances of USAID funds.

c. Review procedures used to control funds, including their channeling to contracted financial institutions or other implementing entities. Review bank accounts and the controls on those bank accounts. Perform positive confirmation of balances, as necessary.

d. Determine whether advances of funds were justified with documentation, including reconciliations of funds advanced, disbursed, and available. The auditors must ensure that all funding received by the recipient from USAID was appropriately recorded in the recipient's accounting records and that those records were periodically reconciled with information provided by USAID.

e. Determine whether program income was added to funds used to further eligible project or program objectives, to finance the non-federal share of the project or program, or deducted from program costs, in accordance with USAID regulations, other implementing guidance, or the terms and conditions of the award.

f. Review procurement procedures to determine whether sound commercial practices including competition were used, reasonable prices were obtained, and adequate controls were in place over the qualities and quantities received.

g. Review direct salary charges to determine whether salary rates were reasonable for that position, in accordance with those approved by USAID when USAID approval is required, and supported by appropriate payroll records. Determine if overtime was charged to the program and whether it was allowable under the terms of the agreements. Determine whether allowances and fringe benefits received by employees were in accordance with the agreements and applicable laws and regulations. The auditors should question unallowable salary charges in the fund accountability statement.

h. Review travel and transportation charges to determine whether they were adequately supported and approved. Travel charges that are not supported with adequate documentation or not in accordance with agreements and regulations must be questioned in the fund accountability statement.

i. Review commodities (such as supplies, materials, vehicles, equipment, food products, tools, etc.), whether procured by the recipient or directly procured by USAID for the recipient's use. The auditors should determine whether commodities exist or were used for their intended purposes in accordance with the terms of the agreements, and whether control procedures exist and have been placed in operation to adequately safeguard the commodities. As part of the procedures to determine if commodities were used for intended purposes, the auditors should perform end-use reviews for an appropriate sample of all commodities based on the control risk assessment (see paragraph 4.16.b of these *Guidelines*). End-use reviews may include site visits to verify that commodities exist or were used for their intended purposes in accordance with the terms of the agreements. The cost of all commodities whose existence or proper use in accordance with the agreements cannot be verified must be questioned in the fund accountability statement. (The auditor should determine the cost of commodities based on supporting documentation available from the recipient or USAID, as appropriate.)

j. * Review technical assistance and services procured by the recipient. The auditors should determine whether technical assistance and services were used for their intended purposes in accordance with the terms of the agreements. The cost of technical assistance and services

not properly used in accordance with terms of the agreements must be questioned in the fund accountability statement.

j.1 In addition to the above audit procedures, if technical assistance and services were contracted by the recipient from a non-U.S. contractor, the auditors should perform additional audit steps on the technical assistance and services, unless the recipient has separately contracted for an audit of these costs. When testing for compliance with agreement terms and applicable laws and regulations, the auditors should not only consider agreements between the recipient and USAID, but also agreements between the recipient and the non-U.S. contractors providing technical assistance and services. The agreements between the recipient and non-U.S. contractors should be audited using the same audit steps described in the other paragraphs of this section, including all tests necessary to specifically determine that costs incurred are allowable, allocable, reasonable, and supported under agreement terms.

j.2 * If the technical assistance and services were contracted by the recipient from a U.S. contractor, the auditors are still responsible for determining whether technical assistance and services were used for their intended purposes in accordance with the terms of the agreements. However, the auditors are not responsible for performing additional audit steps for the costs incurred under the technical assistance and services agreements, since either USAID or a cognizant U.S. Government agency is responsible for contracting for audits of these costs.

k. * When indirect costs are charged to USAID using provisional rates, review the allocation method to determine that the indirect cost pool and distribution base include only allowable items in accordance with agreement terms and regulations. The auditors should be aware that costs that are unallowable as charges to USAID agreements (e.g., fundraising) must be allocated their share of indirect costs if they represent activities that (1) include the salaries of personnel, (2) occupy space, and (3) benefit from the organization's indirect costs. Indirect cost rates must be calculated after all adjustments have been made to the pool and base. When indirect costs are charged to USAID using predetermined or fixed rates, verify that the correct rates are applied in accordance with the agreement with USAID.

l. Review unliquidated advances to the recipient and pending reimbursements by USAID when performing final closeout audits. Ensure that the recipient returned any excess cash to USAID. Also, ensure that all assets (inventories, fixed assets, commodities, etc.) procured with program funds were disposed of in accordance with the terms of the agreements. The auditors should present, as an annex to the fund accountability statement, the balances and details of final inventories of nonexpendable property acquired under the agreements. This inventory should indicate which items were titled to the U.S. Government and which were titled to other entities. These closeout audit procedures must be performed for any award that expires during the period audited.

4.6 The fund accountability statement included as Example 6.1 of these *Guidelines* illustrates how to report the results of a single audit that covers more than one USAID agreement. In such cases, the fund accountability statement must separately disclose the financial information (revenues, costs, etc.) for each agreement, and must identify the USAID missions/offices that provided funding for each agreement. Questioned costs, and internal control and compliance findings of any audits of subrecipients must be reported in the recipient's financial audit using the same treatment and procedures as the recipient's own questioned costs and findings. This is particularly important in audits of recipients covering agreements from more than one USAID mission. Each mission can

identify its agreements in the audit report for resolution of findings and recommendations with the recipient. The same reporting principles apply when only one USAID agreement is covered by the audit.

4.7 The auditors must generally express a single opinion on a fund accountability statement that includes more than one agreement with USAID. Auditors must *not* express separate opinions on fund accountability statements of each agreement or program unless specifically requested to do so by the USAID mission.

Cost Sharing/Counterpart Contributions Schedule

4.8 USAID agreements may require contributions by the recipient. Most agreements establish a life-of-project budget for such contributions; however, some agreements may establish annual budgets for those contributions. The review of the costs sharing schedule must be approached differently depending on whether the cost sharing/counterpart contribution budget is a life-of project budget or an annual budget. In either case, the review consists principally of inquiries of recipient personnel and analytical procedures applied to financial data supporting the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule.

4.9 The auditors may prepare or assist the recipient in preparing the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule from the books and records maintained by the recipient. The recipient must, however, accept responsibility for the schedule's accuracy before the review commences.

Agreement with Life-of-Project Cost Sharing/Counterpart Contribution Budget

4.10 For an agreement with a life-of-project budget for cost-sharing/counterpart contributions, it is not possible to determine whether the contributions have been made as required until the agreement ends. Nonetheless, USAID and the recipient need reliable information to monitor actual cost-sharing/counterpart contributions throughout the life of the agreement.

4.11 Thus, for agreements with a life-of-project budget for cost-sharing/counterpart contributions, for each year that an audit is performed in accordance with these *Guidelines*, the auditors will review the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule to determine if the schedule is fairly presented in accordance with the basis of accounting used by the recipient to prepare the schedule. The auditors must question all cost-sharing/counterpart contributions that are either ineligible or unsupported costs. An ineligible cost is unreasonable, prohibited by the agreements or applicable laws and regulations, or not program related. An unsupported cost lacks adequate documentation or does not have required prior approvals or authorizations. All questioned costs must be briefly described in the notes to the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule. In addition, material questioned costs must be included as findings in the report on compliance. Notes to the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule must be cross-referenced to the corresponding findings in the report on compliance. Also, significant deficiencies in internal control related to cost-sharing/counterpart contributions must be set forth as findings in the report on internal control. (See sample cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule at Example 6.2.A, and sample reports at Examples 7.6.A and 7.6.B of these *Guidelines*.)

4.12 In addition, for closeout audits of agreements with a life-of-project budget for cost-sharing/counterpart contributions, the auditors will review the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule to determine if the recipients provided such contributions in accordance with the terms of the agreement. If actual contributions were less than budgeted contributions, the shortfall will be identified in the appropriate column of the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule. (See

sample cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule at Example 6.2.B, and sample reports at Examples 7.6.C and 7.6.D of these *Guidelines*.)

Agreement with Annual Cost Sharing/Counterpart Contributions Budget

4.13 For agreements with an annual budget for cost sharing/counterpart contributions, for each year that an audit is performed in accordance with these *Guidelines*, the auditors will review the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule to determine whether (1) the schedule is fairly presented in accordance with the basis of accounting used by the recipient to prepare the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule and (2) contributions were provided by the recipient in accordance with the terms of the agreement. The auditors must question all cost sharing/counterpart contributions that are either ineligible or unsupported costs. An ineligible cost is unreasonable, prohibited by the agreements or applicable laws and regulations, or not program related. An unsupported cost lacks adequate documentation or does not have required prior approvals or authorizations. All questioned costs must be briefly described in the notes to the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule. In addition, material questioned costs must be included as findings in the report on compliance. Notes to the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule must be cross-referenced to the corresponding findings in the report on compliance. Also, significant deficiencies in internal control related to cost sharing/counterpart contributions must be set forth as findings in the report on internal control. If actual cost sharing/counterpart contributions were less than budgeted contributions, the shortfall will be identified in the appropriate column of the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule. (See sample cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule at Example 6.2.B, and sample reports at Examples 7.6.C and 7.6.D of these *Guidelines*.)

Internal Control

4.14 * The auditors must obtain a sufficient understanding of the entity and its environment, including its internal control, to assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements whether due to error or fraud, and to design the nature, timing, and extent of further audit procedures. In obtaining this understanding, the auditor must understand the design of the internal control related to USAID programs and determine whether they have been placed in operation. The U.S. Government Accountability Office's *Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government* (GAO/AIMD-00-21.3.1; 1999) may prove helpful in assessing recipient internal control. The internal control must be described in the audit documentation.

4.15 * Auditors must then prepare the report required by these *Guidelines*, identifying any significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness that is important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. Any significant deficiencies or material weaknesses must be set forth in the report as "findings" (see paragraph 5.1.d of these *Guidelines*). Any other matters related to internal control – such as suggestions for improving operational or administrative efficiency or internal control, or control deficiencies that are not significant deficiencies or material weaknesses – may be reported in a separate management letter to the recipient and referred to in the report on internal control.

4.16 The major internal control components to be studied and evaluated include, but are not limited to, the controls related to each revenue and expense account on the fund accountability statement. The auditors must:

a. * Obtain an understanding of the design of the internal control related to USAID programs and determine whether they have been placed in operation.

b. * Assess inherent risk and control risk, and determine detection risk. Inherent risk is the susceptibility of an assertion, such as an account balance, to a misstatement that could be material, either individually or when aggregated with other misstatements, assuming that there are no related controls. Control risk is the risk that a misstatement that could occur in an relevant assertion and that could be material, either individually or when aggregated with other misstatements, will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by the entity's internal control. Detection risk is the risk that the auditor will not detect a material misstatement that exists in an assertion. Detection risk is based upon the effectiveness of an auditing procedure and the auditor's application of that procedure.

c. * Summarize the risk assessments for each assertion in a single document included in the audit documentation. The risk assessments should consider the following broad categories under which each assertion should be classified: (a) classes of transactions and events for the period under audit (occurrence, completeness, accuracy, cutoff, and classification), (b) account balances at the period end (existence, rights, obligations, completeness, valuation, and allocation), and (c) presentation and disclosure (occurrence, rights, obligations, completeness, classification, understandability, accuracy, and valuation). At a minimum, the audit documentation should identify the name of the account or assertion, the account balance or the amount represented by the assertion, the assessed level of inherent risk (high, moderate, or low), the assessed level of control risk (high, moderate, or low), the combined risk (high, moderate, or low), and a description of the nature, timing and extent of the tests performed based on the combined risk. Summary audit documentation should be cross-indexed to supporting audit documentation that contains the detailed analysis of the fieldwork. If control risk is evaluated at less than the maximum level (high), then the basis for the auditor's conclusion must be described in the audit documentation.

c.1 If the auditors assess control risk at the maximum level for assertions related to material account balances, transaction classes, and disclosure components of financial statements when such assertions are significantly dependent upon computerized information systems, the auditors must describe in the audit documentation the basis for such conclusions by addressing (i) the ineffectiveness of the design and/or operation of controls, or (ii) the reasons why it would be inefficient to test the controls.

d. Evaluate the control environment, the adequacy of the accounting systems, and control procedures. Emphasize the policies and procedures that pertain to the recipient's ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial data consistent with the assertions embodied in each account of the fund accountability statement. This should include, but not be limited to, the control systems for:

d.1 Ensuring that charges to the program are proper and supported.

d.2 Managing cash on hand and in bank accounts.

d.3 Procuring goods and services.

d.4 Managing inventory and receiving functions.

d.5 Managing personnel functions such as timekeeping, salaries and benefits.

d.6 Managing and disposing of commodities (such as supplies, materials, vehicles, equipment, food products, tools, etc.) purchased either by the recipient or directly by USAID.

d.7 Ensuring compliance with agreement terms and applicable laws and regulations that collectively have a material impact on the fund accountability statement. The results of this evaluation should be contained in the audit documentation section described in paragraphs 4.18 through 4.20.k of these *Guidelines* and presented in the compliance report.

e. Evaluate internal control established to ensure compliance with cost sharing/counterpart contribution requirements, if applicable, including both provision and management of the contributions.

f. Include in the study and evaluation other policies and procedures that may be relevant if they pertain to data the auditors use in applying auditing procedures. This may include, for example, policies and procedures that pertain to non-financial data that the auditors use in analytical procedures.

4.17 * In fulfilling the audit requirement relating to an understanding of internal control and assessing the level of control risk, the auditor must follow, at a minimum, the guidance contained in AICPA SAS Nos. 109 (AU 314), entitled *Understanding the Entity and Its Environment and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement*, 115 (AU 325), entitled *Communicating Internal Control Related Matters Identified in an Audit*, and 74 (AU801) entitled *Compliance Auditing Considerations in Audits of Governmental Entities and Recipients of Governmental Financial Assistance*.

Compliance with Agreement Terms and Applicable Laws and Regulations

4.18 In fulfilling the audit requirement to determine compliance with agreement terms and applicable laws and regulations related to USAID programs, the auditors must, at a minimum, follow guidance contained in AICPA SAS No. 74 (AU801) entitled *Compliance Auditing Considerations in Audits of Governmental Entities and Recipients of Governmental Financial Assistance*. The compliance review must also determine—on audits of awards that present cost sharing/counterpart contribution budgets on an annual basis and on close-out audits of awards that present cost sharing/counterpart contribution budgets on a life-of-project basis—if cost sharing/counterpart contributions were provided and accounted for in accordance with the terms of the agreements. The auditor's report on compliance must set forth as findings all material instances of noncompliance, defined as instances that could have a direct and material effect on the fund accountability statement. Nonmaterial instances of noncompliance should be included in a separate management letter to the recipient and referred to in the report on compliance.

4.19 The auditor's report should include all conclusions that a fraud or illegal act either has occurred or is likely to have occurred. In reporting material fraud, illegal acts, or other noncompliance, the auditors should place their findings in proper perspective. To give the reader a basis for judging the prevalence and consequences of these conditions, the instances identified should be related to the universe or the number of cases examined and is quantified in terms of

U.S. dollars, if appropriate. In presenting material fraud, illegal acts, or other noncompliance, auditors must follow the reporting standards contained in Chapter 5 of U.S. *Government Auditing Standards*. Chapter 4 of U.S. *Government Auditing Standards* discusses factors that may influence auditors' materiality judgments. If the auditors conclude that sufficient evidence of fraud or illegal acts exists, they must contact the RIG and exercise due professional care in pursuing indications of possible fraud and illegal acts to avoid interfering with potential future investigations or legal proceedings.

4.20 In planning and conducting the tests of compliance the auditors must:

a. Identify the agreement terms and pertinent laws and regulations and determine which of those, if not observed, could have a direct and material effect on the fund accountability statement. The auditors must:

a.1 List all standard and program-specific provisions contained in the agreements that cumulatively, if not observed, could have a direct and material effect on the fund accountability statement.

a.2 Assess the inherent and control risk that material noncompliance could occur for each of the compliance requirements listed in paragraph a.1 above.

a.3 Determine the nature, timing and extent of audit steps and procedures to test for errors, fraud, and illegal acts that provide reasonable assurance of detecting both intentional and unintentional instances of noncompliance with agreement terms and applicable laws and regulations that could have a material effect on the fund accountability statement. This should be based on the risk assessment described in paragraph a.2 above.

a.4 Prepare a single summary document in the audit documentation that identifies each of the specific compliance requirements included in the review, the results of the inherent, control and (detection) risk assessments for each compliance requirement, the audit steps used to test for compliance with each of the requirements based on the risk assessment, and the results of the compliance testing for each requirement. The summary document should be cross-indexed to detailed audit documentation that support the facts and conclusions contained in the summary document.

b. Determine if payments have been made in accordance with agreement terms and applicable laws and regulations.

c. Determine if funds have been expended for purposes not authorized or not in accordance with applicable agreement terms. If so, the auditors must question these costs in the fund accountability statement.

d. Identify any costs not considered appropriate, classifying and explaining why these costs are questioned.

e. Determine whether commodities, whether procured by the recipient or directly procured by USAID for the recipient's use, exist or were used for their intended purposes in accordance with the terms of the agreements. If not, the cost of such commodities must be questioned.

f. * Determine whether any technical assistance and services procured by the recipient were used for their intended purposes in accordance with the agreements. If not, the cost of such technical assistance and services should be questioned.

g. Determine if the amount of cost sharing/counterpart contribution funds was calculated and accounted for as required by the agreements or applicable cost principles.

h. Determine if the cost sharing/counterpart contribution funds⁴ were provided according to the terms of the agreements and quantify any shortfalls.

i. Determine whether those who received services and benefits were eligible to receive them.

j. Determine whether the recipient's financial reports (including those on the status of cost sharing/counterpart contributions) and claims for advances and reimbursement contain information that is supported by the books and records.

k. * Determine whether the recipient held advances of USAID funds in interest-bearing accounts, and whether the recipient remitted to USAID any interest earned on those advances, with the exception of up to \$250 a year that the recipient may retain for administrative expenses. If the recipient was required to place USAID funds in an interest-bearing bank account but did not, then the auditor should determine the amount of interest that was foregone by the recipient, and this amount should be classified as ineligible costs.

Follow-Up on Prior Audit Recommendations

4.21 * The auditors must review the status of actions taken on findings and recommendations reported in prior audits of USAID-funded programs. Paragraph 4.09 of U.S. *Government Auditing Standards* states: "Auditors should evaluate whether the audited entity has taken appropriate corrective action to address findings and recommendations from previous engagements that could have a material effect on the financial statements. When planning the audit, auditors should ask management of the audited entity to identify previous audits, attestation engagements, financial reviews, and other studies that directly relate to the objectives of the audit, including whether related recommendations have been implemented. Auditors should use this information in assessing risk and determining the nature, timing, and extent of current audit work, including determining the extent to which testing the implementation of the corrective actions is applicable to the current audit objectives."

4.22 The auditors must describe the scope of their work on prior audit recommendations in the summary section of the audit report. The auditors should refer to the most recent recipient contracted audit report for the same award (for a follow-up audit) or other USAID awards (for an initial audit). When corrective action has not been taken and the deficiency remains unresolved for the current audit period the auditors need to briefly describe the prior finding and status and show the page reference to where it is included in the current report. If there were no prior findings and recommendations, the auditors must include a note to that effect in this section of the audit report.

⁴ This step is applicable on audits of awards that present cost sharing/counterpart contribution budgets on an annual basis and for closeout audits of awards that present cost sharing/counterpart contribution budgets on a life-of-project basis, as explained in paragraphs 4.12 and 4.13 of these *Guidelines*.

General Purpose Financial Statements

4.23 Auditors should examine the recipient's general purpose financial statements on an organization-wide basis if an indirect cost rate needs to be audited,⁵ or if the mission specifically requests that the general purpose financial statements be audited. The audit must be performed in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA), auditing standards that have been prescribed by the laws of the country or adopted by an association of public accountants in the country, or auditing standards promulgated by the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions or International Auditing Practices Committee of the International Federation of Accountants.

4.24 The objective of this audit is to express an opinion on whether those statements present fairly, in all material respects, the recipient's financial position at year-end, and the results of its operations and cash flow for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Indirect Cost Rates

4.25 Auditors should determine the actual indirect cost rates for the year if the recipient has used provisional rates to charge indirect costs to USAID. The audit of the indirect cost rates should include tests to determine whether the:

- a. Distribution or allocation base includes all costs that benefited from indirect activities.
- b. Distribution or allocation base is in compliance with the governing USAID Negotiated Indirect Cost Rate Agreement, if applicable.
- c. Indirect cost pool includes only costs authorized by the USAID agreements and applicable cost principles.
- d. Indirect cost rates obtained by dividing the indirect cost pool by the base are accurately calculated.
- e. Costs included in this calculation reconcile with the total expenses shown in the recipient's audited general purpose financial statements.

4.26 The results of the audit of the indirect cost rate should be presented in a schedule of computation of indirect cost rate (see Example 6.3 of these *Guidelines*). This schedule should contain: (1) a listing of costs included in each indirect cost pool, (2) the distribution base, and (3) the resultant indirect cost rate calculation. The costs in the schedule should reconcile with the total expenses shown in the recipient's general purpose financial statements. U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-122 (2 CFR Part 230) provides additional guidance on allocation of indirect costs and determination of indirect cost rates.

Other Audit Responsibilities

4.27 The auditors must perform the following steps:

⁵ Where indirect costs are authorized, an audit of the general purpose financial statements is needed to ensure that all costs have been correctly included in the indirect cost rate calculation.

a. Hold entrance and exit conferences with the recipient. The cognizant USAID mission should be notified of these conferences in order that USAID representatives may attend, if deemed necessary.

b. * During the planning stages of an audit, communicate information to the auditee regarding the nature and extent of planned testing and reporting on compliance with laws and regulations and internal control over financial reporting. Such communication should state that the auditors do not plan to provide opinions on compliance with laws and regulations and internal control over financial reporting.⁶ This communication should be in the form of an engagement letter.

c. Institute quality control procedures to ensure that sufficient appropriate evidence is obtained through inspection, observation, inquiries, and confirmations to afford a reasonable basis for an opinion regarding the financial statements under audit. While auditors may use their standard procedures for ensuring quality control, those procedures must, at a minimum, ensure that:

c.1 Audit reports and audit documentation are reviewed by an auditor, preferably at the partner level, who was not involved in the audit. This review must be documented.

c.2 All quantities and monetary amounts involving calculations are footed and cross-footed.

c.3 All factual statements, numbers, conclusions and monetary amounts are cross-indexed to supporting audit documentation.

d. * The auditor must ascertain, before preparing its proposal for the audit engagement (or if this is not possible, at the earliest opportunity during the engagement itself), whether the recipient ensured that audits of its subrecipients were performed to ensure accountability for USAID funds passed through to subrecipients (see paragraph 1.6 of these *Guidelines*). If subrecipient audit requirements were not met, the auditors should immediately notify the cognizant USAID mission and RIG and consider whether they can audit the subrecipient costs themselves. If, after consultation with the cognizant USAID mission and RIG, the auditors conclude that a restriction on the scope of the audit exists and the restriction cannot be removed, then the auditors should consider modifying their opinion and any costs that have not been audited as required must be questioned as unsupported costs.

e. Obtain a management representation letter in accordance with AICPA SAS No. 85 (AU333) signed by the recipient's management. See Example 4.1 for an illustrative management representation letter.

Reference Materials

4.28 U.S. *Government Auditing Standards* may be obtained from the U.S. Government Accountability Office (<http://www.gao.gov/>) or from the U.S. Government Printing Office (<http://bookstore.gpo.gov/>).

4.29 *USAID Automated Directives System (ADS)*. The series shown below may be obtained from the cognizant USAID mission or from USAID's website (www.usaid.gov).

⁶ The auditors only express an opinion on the fund accountability statement, and the indirect cost rate and general purpose financial statements, if applicable, as indicated on Chapter 3 of these *Guidelines*.

- a. Series 300 concerning Grants, Procurement Regulations and Mandatory Standard Provisions for Non-U.S., Nongovernmental Grantees
- b. Series 500 concerning Financial Audits of USAID Contractors, Grantees and Host Government Recipients

4.30 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). The following publications can be obtained from <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html>.

- a. Title 48 - Federal Acquisition Regulations System
 - a.1 Chapter 1 - Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR)
 - a.2 Chapter 7 - Agency for International Development Acquisition Regulations (AIDAR)

4.31 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circulars. The following circulars can be obtained from: http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars_default/.

- a. OMB Circular A-21 Cost Principles for Educational Institutions (21 CFR Part 220)
- b. OMB Circular A-50 Audit Follow-up
- c. OMB Circular A-122 Cost Principles for Nonprofit Organizations (2 CFR Part 230)

4.32 * The auditing standards issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) are incorporated by reference into U.S. *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the U.S. Government Accountability Office and are therefore applicable to audits of USAID funds. The Statements on Auditing Standards (SASs) listed below may be of particular interest on audits of USAID funds. The AICPA Codification of SASs may be obtained from the AICPA, 1211 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10036-8775, or at www.aicpa.org/index.htm. The order department telephone number is (888) 777-7077

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Example 4.1 - Illustrative Management Representation Letter

(Date)

XYZ & CO. (Independent Auditor)
Address of Independent Auditor

We are providing this letter in connection with your audit(s) of the (identification of financial statements) of (name of entity) as of (dates) and for the (periods) for the purpose of expressing an opinion as to whether the (consolidated) financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position, results of operations, and cash flows of (name of entity) in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We confirm that we are responsible for the fair presentation in the (consolidated) financial statements of financial position, results of operations, and cash flows in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Certain representations in this letter are described as being limited to matters that are material. Items are considered material, regardless of size, if they involve an omission or misstatement of accounting information that, in the light of surrounding circumstances, makes it possible that the judgment of a reasonable person relying on the information would be changed or influenced by the omission or misstatement.

We confirm, to the best of our knowledge and belief, (as of date of auditor's report), the following representations made to you during your audit(s).

1. The financial statements referred to above are fairly presented in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.
2. We have made available to you all:
 - a. Financial records and related data.
 - b. Minutes of the meetings of stockholders, directors, and committees of directors, or summaries of actions of recent meetings for which minutes have not yet been prepared.
3. There have been no communications from regulatory agencies concerning non-compliance with or deficiencies in financial reporting practices.
4. There are no material transactions that have not been properly recorded in the accounting records underlying the financial statements.
5. We believe that the effects of the uncorrected financial statement misstatements summarized in the accompanying schedule are immaterial both individually and in the aggregate, to the financial statements taken as a whole.
6. We acknowledge our responsibility for the design and implementation of programs and controls to prevent and detect fraud.

7. We have no knowledge of any fraud or suspected fraud affecting the entity involving (a) management, (b) employees who have significant roles in internal control, or (c) others where the fraud could have a material effect on the financial statements.
8. We have no knowledge of any allegations of fraud or suspected fraud affecting the entity received in communications from employees, former employees, analysts, regulators, or others.
9. * We have complied with all aspects of contracts and agreements that could have a material effect on the fund accountability statement in the event of noncompliance.

Chapter 5: Audit Reports

5.1 * The recipient should submit to the cognizant USAID mission a portable document format (PDF) copy of the audit report in English and a PDF copy of the report in the recipient country's official language, if considered appropriate. The USAID mission will forward the report to the appropriate RIG for processing. The format and content of the audit reports should closely follow the following illustrative reports on Chapter 7 of these *Guidelines*. The audit report must specify the correct award number(s) of each award covered by the audit. The report must contain:

a. * A title page,⁷ table of contents, transmittal letter, and a summary which includes: (1) a background section with a general description of the USAID programs audited, the period covered, the program objectives, a clear identification of all entities mentioned in the report, a section on the follow-up of prior audit recommendations, whether cost sharing/counterpart contributions were required during the period audited, and whether the recipient has a USAID-authorized provisional indirect cost rate; (2) the objectives and scope of the financial audit and a clear explanation of the procedures performed and the scope limitations, if any; (3) a brief summary of the audit results on the fund accountability statement, questionable costs, internal control, compliance with agreement terms and applicable laws and regulations, indirect cost rates, status of prior audit recommendations, and, if applicable, the recipient's general purpose financial statements on an organization-wide basis; (4) a brief summary of the results of the review of cost sharing/counterpart contributions; and (5) a brief summary of the recipient's management comments regarding its views on the audit and review results and findings.

b. The auditor's report on the fund accountability statement, identifying any material questioned costs not fully supported with adequate records or not eligible under the terms of the agreements. The report must be in conformance with the standards for reporting in Chapter 5 of U.S. *Government Auditing Standards* and must include:

b.1 * The auditor's opinion on whether the fund accountability statement presents fairly, in all material respects, program revenues, costs incurred, and commodities directly procured by USAID for the year then ended in accordance with the terms of the agreements and in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles or other basis of accounting. This opinion must clearly state that the audit was performed in accordance with U.S. *Government Auditing Standards* or specific alternative standards if applicable (see paragraph 2.9.d of these *Guidelines*). Any deviations from these standards, such as noncompliance with the requirements for continuing professional education and external quality control reviews, must be disclosed (see Example 7.1.A of these *Guidelines*).

b.2 * The fund accountability statement identifying the program revenues, costs incurred, and commodities and technical assistance directly procured by USAID for the fiscal year. The statement must also identify questioned costs not considered eligible for reimbursement and unsupported, if any, including the cost of any commodities directly procured by USAID whose existence or proper use in accordance with the agreements could not be verified. All material questioned costs resulting from instances of noncompliance with agreement terms and applicable laws and regulations must be included as findings in the report on compliance. Also, the notes to the fund accountability statement must briefly describe both material and immaterial questioned costs and must be

⁷ "Closeout" audits must specify they are closeout audits on the title page. A closeout audit is an audit for an award that expired during the period audited.

cross-referenced to any corresponding findings in the report on compliance (see Example 6.1 of these *Guidelines*). All questioned costs in the notes to the fund accountability statement must be stated in U.S. dollars. The U.S. dollar equivalent should be calculated at the exchange rate applicable at the time the local currency was disbursed to the recipient by USAID.

b.3 Notes to the fund accountability statement, including a summary of the significant accounting policies, explanation of the most important items of the statements, the exchange rates during the audit period and foreign currency restrictions, if any.

c. A report on the auditor's review of the schedule of cost sharing/counterpart contributions. The report must follow the guidance in the AICPA Statements on Standards for Attestation Engagements, Attestation Standard (AT) for review reports AT100.64. The report must include:

c.1 A review report on the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule. This review report must state that the review was conducted in accordance with AICPA standards. It should also explain that a review is more limited in scope than an examination performed in accordance with AICPA standards, and state that an opinion on the schedule is not expressed. The report must identify material questioned costs related to the provision of, and accounting for, cost sharing/counterpart contribution funds, with a reference to the corresponding finding in the report on compliance if the questioned costs are material. The report must provide negative assurance with regard to the provision of, and accounting for, cost sharing/counterpart contributions for items not tested (see Examples 7.6.A through 7.6.D of these *Guidelines*).

c.2 The cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule identifying questioned costs (see Examples 6.2.A and 6.2.B of these *Guidelines*). Cost sharing/counterpart contributions that are unreasonable, prohibited by the agreements or applicable laws and regulations, or not program related are ineligible. Cost sharing/counterpart contributions that lack adequate documentation or do not have required prior approvals or authorizations are unsupported.

c.3 The cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule identifying the budgeted amounts required by the agreements,⁸ the amounts actually provided, and any cost-sharing/counterpart contribution shortfalls (see Example 6.2.B of these *Guidelines*).

c.4 Notes to the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule that briefly explain the basis for questioned costs and shortfalls, if applicable. The notes must be cross-referenced to the corresponding findings, if the questioned costs are material, in the report on compliance.

d. * The auditor's report on internal control. The auditor's report must include as a minimum: (1) the scope of the auditor's work in obtaining an understanding of internal control and in assessing the control risk, and; (2) the significant deficiencies including the identification of material weaknesses in the recipient's internal control. Significant deficiencies must be described in a separate section (see paragraphs 5.2 through 5.4 of these *Guidelines*). This report must be made in conformance with SAS No. 60 and the standards for reporting in

⁸ This step is required for audits of agreements that present cost sharing/counterpart contribution budgets on an annual basis and for closeout audits of awards that present cost sharing/counterpart contribution budgets on a life-of-project basis. See paragraphs 4.12 and 4.13 of these *Guidelines*.

Chapter 5 of U.S. *Government Auditing Standards*. Any other matters related to internal control – such as suggestions for improving operational or administrative efficiency or internal control, or control deficiencies that are not significant deficiencies or material weaknesses – may be communicated through a separate management letter that should be referred to in the report on internal control and sent with the audit report (see Examples 7.2.A and 7.2.B of these *Guidelines*).

e. The auditor's report on the recipient's compliance with agreement terms and applicable laws and regulations related to USAID-funded programs. The report must follow the guidance in SAS No. 74. Material instances of noncompliance must be described in a separate section (see paragraphs 5.2 through 5.4 of these *Guidelines*). Nonmaterial instances of noncompliance should be communicated to the recipient in a separate management letter that should be sent with the audit report (See Examples 7.3.A and 7.3.B of these *Guidelines*). All material questioned costs resulting from instances of noncompliance must be included as findings in the report on compliance. Also, the notes to the fund accountability statement that describe both material and immaterial questioned costs must be cross-referenced to any corresponding findings in the report on compliance.

e.1 * The auditor's report must include all conclusions, based on evidence obtained, that fraud or an illegal act either has occurred or is likely to have occurred. This report must include identification of all questioned costs, if any, as a result of fraud or illegal acts, without regard to whether the conditions giving rise to the questioned costs have been corrected and whether the recipient does or does not agree with the findings and questioned costs. Abuse that is material, either quantitatively or qualitatively, must also be reported.⁹

e.2 In reporting material fraud, illegal acts, or other noncompliance, the auditors must place their findings in proper perspective. To give the reader a basis for judging the extent and seriousness of these conditions, the instances identified should be related to the universe or the number of cases examined and is quantified in terms of U.S dollar value, if appropriate. In presenting material fraud, illegal acts, or other noncompliance, auditors must follow the reporting standards contained in Chapter 5 of U.S. *Government Auditing Standards*. Auditors may provide less extensive disclosure of fraud and illegal acts that are not material in either a quantitative or qualitative sense. Chapter 4 of U.S. *Government Auditing Standards* provides guidance concerning factors that may influence auditors' materiality judgments. If the auditors conclude that sufficient evidence of fraud or illegal acts exist, they must contact the RIG and exercise due professional care in pursuing indications of possible fraud and illegal acts so as not to interfere with potential future investigations or legal proceedings.

⁹ Abuse involves behavior that is deficient or improper when compared with behavior that a prudent person would consider reasonable and necessary business practice given the facts and circumstances. Abuse also includes misuse of authority or position for personal financial interests or those of an immediate or close family member or business associate. Abuse does not necessarily involve fraud, violation of laws, regulations, or provisions of a contract or grant. If during the course of the audit, auditors become aware of abuse that could be quantitatively or qualitatively material to the financial statements, auditors should apply audit procedures specifically directed to ascertain the potential effect on the financial statements or other financial data significant to the audit objectives. After performing additional work, auditors may discover that the abuse represents potential fraud or illegal acts. Because the determination of abuse is subjective, auditors are not required to provide reasonable assurance of detecting abuse.

f. The schedule of computation of indirect cost rate (see Example 6.3 of these *Guidelines*) and the auditor's report on the schedule of computation of indirect cost rate. This should be a separate report prepared in accordance with guidance set forth in SAS 29 (AU551). (See Example 7.4 in the *Guidelines*.)

g. The recipient's general purpose financial statements on an organization-wide basis and the auditor's report on them. These statements and the report on them only apply to recipients with an indirect cost rate that needs to be audited, unless the mission specifically requests that the statements be audited.

5.2 The findings contained in the reports on internal control and compliance related to USAID-funded programs must include a description of the condition (what is) and criteria (what should be). The cause (why it happened) and effect (what harm was caused by not complying with the criteria) must be included in the findings. In addition, the findings must contain an actionable *recommendation* that corrects the cause and the condition, as applicable. It is recognized that material internal control weaknesses and noncompliance found by the auditors might not always have all of these elements fully developed, given the scope and objectives of the specific audit. The auditors must, however, at least identify the condition, criteria and possible effect to enable management to determine the effect and cause. This will help management take timely and proper corrective action.

5.3 * Firms are expected to exercise independent judgment throughout the audit engagement, including in reporting on questioned costs. Indications of a lack of independence may result in removal of firms from the list of firms eligible to conduct audits of USAID funds. Findings that involve monetary effect must:

a. Be quantified and included as questioned costs in the fund accountability statement, the Auditor's Report on Compliance, and cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule (cross-referenced).

b. Be reported without regard to whether the conditions giving rise to them were corrected.

c. Be reported whether the recipient does or does not agree with the findings or questioned costs.

d. Contain enough relevant information to expedite the audit resolution process (e.g., number of items tested, size of the universe, error rate, corresponding U.S. dollar amounts, etc.).

5.4 The reports must also contain, after each recommendation, pertinent views of responsible recipient officials concerning the auditor's findings and actions taken by the recipient to implement the recommendations. If possible, the auditor should obtain written comments. When the auditors disagree with management comments opposing the findings, conclusions or recommendations, they must explain their reasons following the comments. Conversely, the auditors should modify their report if they find the comments valid.

5.5 Any evidence of fraud or illegal acts that have occurred or are likely to have occurred must be included in a separate written report if deemed necessary by the RIG. This report must include an identification of all questioned costs as a result of fraud or illegal acts, without regard to whether the conditions giving rise to the questioned costs have been corrected or whether the recipient does or does not agree with the findings and questioned costs.

Chapter 6: Illustrative Fund Accountability Statement, Cost Sharing/Counterpart Contributions Schedules, and Schedule of Computation of Indirect Cost Rate

Example 6.1 - Illustrative Fund Accountability Statement

(NAME OF RECIPIENT)
FUND ACCOUNTABILITY STATEMENT¹⁰

January 1, 20XX to December 31, 20XX

	<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>QUESTIONED COSTS¹¹</u>		<u>NOTES¹²</u>
			<u>INELIGIBLE</u>	<u>UNSUPPORTED</u>	
<u>REVENUE</u>					
Grant No. 1 (USAID/X)	\$xxx	\$xxx			
Grant No. 2 (USAID/Y)	xxx	xxx			
Loan No. 1 (USAID/X)	<u>xxx</u>	<u>xxx</u>			
Total Revenue	<u>\$xxx</u>	<u>\$xxx</u>			
 <u>COSTS INCURRED¹³</u>					
<u>Administrative</u>					
Grant No. 1	\$xxx	\$xxx	\$xxx		Note 1
Grant No. 2	xxx	xxx		\$xxx	Note 2

¹⁰ Notes or supporting schedules detailing revenues, costs incurred, outstanding fund balances, and commodities-directly procured by USAID for each individual agreement should be attached.

¹¹ All questioned costs will be listed here. All material questioned costs resulting from instances of noncompliance with agreement terms and applicable laws and regulations should be included as findings in the report on compliance.

¹² The notes to the fund accountability statement should briefly describe both material and immaterial questioned costs and should be cross-referenced to any corresponding findings in the report on compliance.

¹³ Should include both costs incurred and reimbursed (liquidated) by USAID and costs incurred but pending reimbursement (liquidation) by USAID. Questioned amounts for costs pending reimbursement should be identified in the findings and notes as not reimbursed by USAID.

Example 6.1 - Illustrative Fund Accountability Statement (Continued)

**(NAME OF RECIPIENT)
FUND ACCOUNTABILITY STATEMENT**

January 1, 20XX to December 31, 20XX

	<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>QUESTIONED COSTS</u>		<u>NOTES</u>
			<u>INELIGIBLE</u>	<u>UNSUPPORTED</u>	
Loan No. 1	<u>xxx</u>	<u>xxx</u>			
	<u>\$xxx</u>	<u>\$xxx</u>			
<u>Salaries</u>					
Grant No. 1	\$xxx	\$xxx	\$xxx		Note 3
Grant No. 2	xxx	xxx		\$xxx	Note 4
Loan No. 1	<u>xxx</u>	<u>xxx</u>		<u>xxx</u>	Note 5
	<u>\$xxx</u>	<u>\$xxx</u>		<u>\$xxx</u>	
<u>Transportation</u>					
Grant No. 1	\$xxx	\$xxx			
Grant No. 2	xxx	xxx	\$xxx		Note 6
<u>Equipment</u>					
Grant No. 2	\$xxx	\$xxx		\$xxx	Note 7
<u>Maintenance</u>					
Grant No. 2	\$xxx	\$xxx			
<u>Other Direct</u>					
Grant No. 1	\$xxx	\$xxx			
<u>Indirect</u>					
Grant No. 1	\$xxx	\$xxx			
Loan No. 1	<u>xxx</u>	<u>xxx</u>			
	<u>\$xxx</u>	<u>\$xxx</u>			
Total Costs Incurred	<u>\$xxx</u>	<u>\$xxx</u>			
Outstanding Fund Balance ¹⁴		<u>\$xxx</u>	<u>\$xxx</u>	<u>\$xxx</u>	

¹⁴ Should reconcile with cash on hand and in bank accounts after considering any reconciling items. This reconciliation should be included in a note to the fund accountability statement.

Example 6.1 - Illustrative Fund Accountability Statement (Continued)

**(NAME OF RECIPIENT)
FUND ACCOUNTABILITY STATEMENT**

January 1, 20XX to December 31, 20XX

	<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>QUESTIONED COSTS</u>		<u>NOTES</u>
			<u>INELIGIBLE</u>	<u>UNSUPPORTED</u>	
Commodities Directly Procured by USAID ¹⁵					
<u>Vehicles</u>					
Grant No. 1	\$xxx	\$xxx	\$xxx		Note 8
Grant No. 2	xxx	xxx			
	\$xxx	\$xxx			
<u>Equipment</u>					
Grant No. 1	\$xxx	\$xxx	\$xxx	\$xxx	Notes 10, 11
Total USAID Procurement	<u>\$xxx</u>	<u>\$xxx</u>	\$xxx	\$xxx	
Total Questioned Costs			<u>\$xxx</u>	<u>\$xxx</u>	

¹⁵ The cost of all commodities whose existence or proper use in accordance with the agreements cannot be verified should be questioned.

Example 6.2.A - Illustrative Cost Sharing/Counterpart Contributions Schedule for Agreements with Life-of-Project Cost Sharing/Counterpart Contribution Budgets That Have Not Yet Ended

**(NAME OF RECIPIENT)
COST-SHARING/COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTIONS SCHEDULE
FROM JANUARY 1, 20XX TO DECEMBER 31, 20XX**

	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>QUESTIONED COSTS</u> ¹⁶		<u>NOTES</u> ¹⁷
		<u>INELIGIBLE</u>	<u>UNSUPPORTED</u>	
<u>CASH</u>				
Grant No. 1	\$xxx			
Grant No. 2	xxx	\$xxx		Note 1
<u>IN-KIND</u>				
Grant No. 1	\$xxx		\$xxx	Note 2
Grant No. 2	xxx			
TOTAL	<u>\$xxx</u>	<u>\$xxx</u>	<u>\$xxx</u>	

¹⁶ All questioned cost sharing/counterpart contribution costs will be listed here. All material questioned costs resulting from instances of noncompliance with agreement terms and applicable laws and regulations must be included as findings in the report on compliance.

¹⁷ The notes to the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule should briefly describe both material and immaterial questioned costs and should be cross-referenced to any corresponding findings in the report on compliance.

Example 6.2.B - Illustrative Cost-Sharing Schedule for Close-Out Audits of Awards with Life-of-Project Cost-Sharing Budgets, and Audits of Awards with Annual Cost-Sharing Budgets

**(NAME OF RECIPIENT)
COST-SHARING SCHEDULE
FROM JANUARY 1, 20XX TO DECEMBER 31, 20XX¹⁸**

	<u>BUDGET</u> ²⁰	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>SHORTFALL</u> ²¹	<u>QUESTIONED COSTS</u> ¹⁹		<u>NOTES</u> ²²
				<u>INELIGIBLE</u>	<u>UNSUPPORTED</u>	
<u>CASH</u>						
Grant No. 1	\$xxx	\$xxx				
Grant No. 2	xxx	xxx	\$xxx	\$xxx		Note 1
<u>IN-KIND</u>						
Grant No. 1	\$xxx	\$xxx			\$xxx	Note 2
Grant No. 2	xxx	xxx	xxx			
TOTAL	<u>\$xxx</u>	<u>\$xxx</u>	<u>\$xxx</u>	<u>\$xxx</u>	<u>\$xxx</u>	

¹⁸ The cost sharing/counterpart contributions to be presented in the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule depend on the period covered by the cost sharing/counterpart contribution budget. If the budget covers the life of the project, then the contributions, as well as any shortfalls or questioned costs, will be presented on a cumulative basis from the project's inception. If the budget covers a one-year period, then the cost sharing/counterpart contributions and any shortfalls or questioned costs will be presented on an annual basis.

¹⁹ All questioned cost sharing/counterpart contribution costs will be listed here. All material questioned costs resulting from instances of noncompliance with agreement terms and applicable laws and regulations must be included as findings in the report on compliance.

²⁰ For closeout audits of awards with life-of-project cost sharing/counterpart contribution budgets, the auditors will use the life-of-project budget. For audits with annual cost sharing/counterpart contribution budgets, the auditors will use the budget for the period under audit.

²¹ This column will show required cost sharing/counterpart contributions that were not provided by the recipient. Since questioned costs are not considered as provided by the recipient, they might have an impact on the "shortfall" column. All material cost sharing/counterpart contribution shortfalls must be included as findings in the report on compliance. All shortfalls will be briefly described in the notes to the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule, and be cross-referenced to any corresponding findings in the report on compliance.

²² The notes to the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule should briefly describe both material and immaterial questioned costs, and shortfalls. The notes should be cross-referenced to any corresponding findings in the report on compliance.

Example 6.3 - Illustrative Schedule of Computation of Indirect Cost Rate

**(NAME OF RECIPIENT)
SCHEDULE OF COMPUTATION OF
INDIRECT COST RATE**

For the Year Ended December 20XX

	<u>EXPENSES</u>	<u>EXCLUSIONS/ UNALLOWABLE EXPENSES²³</u>	<u>DIRECT COST BASE</u>	<u>INDIRECT COST POOL</u>
Salaries & Wages	\$ 1,000	\$ 100	\$ 800	\$ 100
Employee Benefits	100	10	80	10
Payroll Taxes	100	10	80	10
Professional Expenses	400	200	200	
Travel	50		50	
Representation	100	100		
Occupancy & Cleaning	50			50
Telephone	50			50
Office Supplies	50			50
Postage & Shipping	100		100	
Equipment Rental	200		200	
Repairs & Maintenance	150		100	50
Depreciation	50		50	
Printing & Duplicating	50			50
Resource Aids	100		100	
Insurance	100		100	
Bad Debt Expense	50	50		
Miscellaneous	50	10		40
Fund Raising	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>		
Total	<u>\$ 2,950²⁴</u>	<u>\$ 680</u>	<u>\$ 1,860</u>	<u>\$ 410</u>
Indirect cost rate calculation:	Indirect Costs	\$ 410	=	
	Direct Cost Base	\$ 1,860		22%

²³ Excludes capital expenditures and other distorting items such as major subcontracts or subawards. Unallowable costs should be excluded; however, costs that are unallowable as direct charges to USAID awards must still be included in the direct cost base and allocated their share of the organization's indirect costs if they represent costs which (1) include the salaries of personnel, (2) occupy space, and (3) benefit from the organization's indirect costs.

²⁴ Agrees to the total expenses shown in the audited general purpose financial statements.

Chapter 7: Illustrative Reports

The following illustrative auditor's reports provide examples of the types of reports that will satisfy the requirements of these *Guidelines*. For additional guidance, the auditors should refer to the applicable AICPA Statements on Auditing Standards. The format and content of audit reports should closely follow the illustrative reports.

Example 7.1.A - Illustrative Auditor's Report on a Fund Accountability Statement with an Unqualified Opinion

Independent Auditor's Report²⁵

Board of Directors
Name of Recipient Organization
Complete Mailing Address

We have audited the fund accountability statement of *(name of recipient)* for the year ended December 31, 20XX. The fund accountability statement is the responsibility of *(name of recipient)*'s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the fund accountability statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit of the fund accountability statement in accordance with U.S. *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the fund accountability statement is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the fund accountability statement. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.²⁶

²⁵ For guidance on these reports, refer to AICPA SAS No. 58, "Reports on Audited Financial Statements," SAS No. 62, "Special Reports," and SAS No. 79, "Amendment to Statement on Auditing Standards No. 58." The auditors should express an adverse or disclaimer of opinion when material departures or scope restrictions are to such an extent that, in the auditor's judgment, they would preclude the expression of a qualified opinion.

²⁶ The lack of a satisfactory continuing education program and/or external quality control review program must be disclosed in the second paragraph of the report. In such case, the second paragraph and additional explanatory paragraphs would read as follows:

"Except as discussed in the following paragraph(s), we conducted our audit of the fund accountability statement in accordance with U.S. *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States...." (continue with the standard language for this paragraph).

"We do not have a continuing education program that fully satisfies the requirement set forth in Chapter 3, paragraph 3.46 of U.S. *Government Auditing Standards*. However, our current program provides for at least *(number)* hours of continuing education and training every two years. We are taking appropriate steps to implement a continuing education program that fully satisfies the requirement."

"We did not have an external quality control review by an unaffiliated audit organization as required by Chapter 3, paragraphs 3.50 and 3.55 of U.S. *Government Auditing Standards*, since no such program is offered by professional organizations in *(name of country)*. We believe that the effects of this departure from U.S. *Government Auditing Standards* is not material because we participate in the *(name of U.S.*

In our opinion, the fund accountability statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, program revenues, costs incurred and reimbursed, and commodities and technical assistance directly procured by USAID for the year then ended in accordance with the terms of the agreements and in conformity with the basis of accounting described in Note X.

In accordance with U.S. *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our reports dated June 30, 20XX, on our consideration of *(name of recipient)*'s internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws and regulations. Those reports are an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with U.S. *Government Auditing Standards* and should be read in conjunction with this Independent's Auditor's Report in considering the results of our audit.

This report is intended for the information of *(name of recipient)* and USAID. However, upon release by USAID, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

Audit Firm's Signature

Date

affiliate) worldwide internal quality control review program which requires our office to be subjected, every three years, to an extensive quality control review by partners and managers from other affiliate offices.”

Example 7.1.B - Illustrative Auditor's Report on a Fund Accountability Statement²⁷ with a Qualified Opinion

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
Name of Recipient Organization
Complete Mailing Address

We have audited the fund accountability statement of *(name of recipient)* for the year ended December 31, 20XX. The fund accountability statement is the responsibility of *(name of foreign recipient)*'s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the fund accountability statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit of the fund accountability statement in accordance with U.S. *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the fund accountability statement is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the fund accountability statement. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

The results of our tests disclosed the following material questioned costs as detailed in the fund accountability statement: (1) \$XXX in costs that are explicitly questioned because they are not program related, unreasonable, or prohibited by the terms of the agreements; and (2) \$XXX in costs that are not supported with adequate documentation or did not have required prior approvals or authorizations.²⁸

In our opinion, except for the effects of the questioned costs discussed in the preceding paragraph, the fund accountability statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, program revenues, costs incurred and reimbursed, and commodities and technical assistance directly procured by USAID for the year then ended in accordance with the terms of the agreements and in conformity with the basis of accounting described in Note X.

In accordance with U.S. *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our reports dated June 30, 20XX, on our consideration of *(name of recipient)*'s internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws and regulations. Those reports are an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with U.S. *Government Auditing Standards* and should be read in conjunction with this Independent Auditor's Report in considering the results of our audit.

²⁷ For guidance on these reports, refer to AICPA SAS No. 58, "Reports on Audited Financial Statements," SAS No. 62, "Special Reports," and SAS No. 79, "Amendment to Statement on Auditing Standards No. 58." The auditors must express an adverse or disclaimer of opinion when material departures or scope restrictions are to such an extent that, in the auditor's judgment, they would preclude the expression of a qualified opinion.

²⁸ This paragraph is illustrative only and can be modified or excluded based on the type of findings contained in the report.

This report is intended for the information of *(name of recipient)* and USAID. However, upon release by USAID, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

Audit Firm's Signature

Date

Example 7.2.A * - Illustrative Auditor's Report on Internal Control with No Significant Deficiencies Noted

Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control

Board of Directors
Name of Recipient Organization
Complete Mailing Address

We have audited the fund accountability statement of *(name of recipient)* as of and for the year ended December 31, 20XX, and have issued our report on it dated August 15, 20XX. We also reviewed the separate cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule *(if applicable)*.

We conducted our audit in accordance with U.S. *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.²⁹ In planning and performing our audit, we considered the entity's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing and opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

However, we noted certain matters involving internal control and its operation that we have reported to the management of *(name of recipient)* in a separate letter dated August 15, 20XX.³⁰

This report is intended for the information of *(name of recipient)* and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). However, upon release by USAID, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

Audit Firm's Signature

Date

²⁹ The lack of a satisfactory continuing education program and/or external quality control review program must be disclosed in the second paragraph as follows: "Except for not having a fully satisfactory continuing education program and/or not having an external quality control review by an unaffiliated audit organization (as described in our report on the fund accountability statement), we conducted our audit in accordance with U.S. *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States...." (continue with the standard language for this paragraph).

³⁰ Exclude this paragraph if other internal control matters are not reported in a separate letter.

Example 7.2.B * - Illustrative Auditor's Report on Internal Control with Significant Deficiencies Noted

Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control

Board of Directors
Name of Recipient Organization
Complete Mailing Address

We have audited the fund accountability statement of *(name of recipient)* as of and for the year ended December 31, 20XX, and have issued our report on it dated August 15, 20XX. We also reviewed the separate cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule *(if applicable)*.

We conducted our audit in accordance with U.S. *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. In planning and performing our audit, we considered the entity's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses and therefore, there can be no assurance that all deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses have been identified. However, as discussed below, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we considered to be material weaknesses *(include if applicable: and other deficiencies that we consider to be significant deficiencies)*.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. *(Include if applicable: We consider the following deficiencies in the Company's internal control to be material weaknesses:)*

(If applicable, describe the material weaknesses that were identified.)

A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider the following deficiencies in the entity's internal control to be significant deficiencies:

(Describe the significant deficiencies that were identified.)

We also noted other matters involving internal control and its operation that we have reported to the management of *(name of recipient)* in a separate letter dated August 15, 20XX.³¹

³¹ Exclude this paragraph if other internal control matters are not reported in a separate letter.

This report is intended for the information of *(name of recipient)* and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). However, upon release by USAID, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

Audit Firm's Signature

Date

Example 7.3.A - Illustrative Auditor's Report on Compliance with No Material Noncompliance Noted

Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance

Board of Directors
Name of Recipient Organization
Complete Mailing Address

We have audited the fund accountability statement of *(name of recipient)* as of and for the year ended December 31, 20XX, and have issued our report on it dated August 15, 20XX. We also reviewed the separate cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule *(if applicable)*.

We conducted our audit in accordance with U.S. *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the fund accountability statement is free of material misstatement resulting from violations of agreement terms and laws and regulations that have a direct and material effect on the determination of the fund accountability statement amounts.³²

Compliance with agreement terms and laws and regulations applicable to *(name of recipient)* is the responsibility of *(name of recipient)*'s management. As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the fund accountability statement is free of material misstatement, we performed tests of *(name of recipient)*'s compliance with certain provisions of agreement terms and laws and regulations. However, our objective was not to provide an opinion on overall compliance with such provisions. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. We also performed tests of *(name of recipient)*'s compliance with certain provisions of agreement terms and laws and regulations applicable to the provision of cost-sharing/counterpart contributions *(if applicable)*.

The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance that are required to be reported here under U.S. *Government Auditing Standards*.³³

We noted certain immaterial instances of noncompliance that we have reported to the management of *(name of recipient)* in a separate letter dated August 15, 20XX.³⁴

This report is intended for the information of *(name of recipient)* and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). However, upon release USAID, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

³² The lack of a satisfactory continuing education program and/or external quality control review program must be disclosed in the second paragraph as follows:

"Except for not having a fully satisfactory continuing education program and/or not having an external quality control review by an unaffiliated audit organization (as described in our report on the fund accountability statement), we conducted our audit in accordance with U.S. *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States...." (continue with the standard language of this paragraph).

³³ See U.S. *Government Auditing Standards*, Chapter 5, paragraphs 5.15 – 5.17 for reporting criteria.

³⁴ Exclude this paragraph if there are no immaterial instances of noncompliance.

Audit Firm's Signature

Date

Example 7.3.B - Illustrative Auditor's Report on Compliance with Material Noncompliance Noted

Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance

Board of Directors
Name of Recipient Organization
Complete Mailing Address

We have audited the fund accountability statement of *(name of recipient)* as of and for the year ended December 31, 20XX and have issued our report on it dated August 15, 20XX. We also reviewed the separate cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule *(if applicable)*.

We conducted our audit in accordance with U.S. *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the fund accountability statement is free of material misstatement resulting from violations of agreement terms and laws and regulations that have a direct and material effect on the determination of the fund accountability statement amounts.

Compliance with agreement terms and laws and regulations applicable to *(name of recipient)* is the responsibility of *(name of recipient)*'s management. As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the fund accountability statement is free of material misstatement, we performed tests of *(name of recipient)*'s compliance with certain provisions of agreement terms and laws and regulations. However, our objective was not to provide an opinion on overall compliance with such provisions. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. We also performed tests of *(name of recipient)*'s compliance with certain provisions of agreement terms and laws and regulations applicable to the provision of cost sharing/counterpart contributions *(if applicable)*.

Material instances of noncompliance are failures to follow requirements or violations of agreement terms and laws and regulations that cause us to conclude that the aggregation of misstatements resulting from those failures or violations is material to the fund accountability statement and the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule *(if applicable)*. The results of our compliance tests disclosed the following material instances of noncompliance, the effects of which are shown as questioned costs in *(name of recipient)*'s 20XX fund accountability statement and cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule *(if applicable)*.

(Include paragraphs summarizing the material instances of noncompliance, with references to the attached findings, which must fully describe the material instances of noncompliance.)³⁵

We considered these material instances of noncompliance in forming our opinion on whether *(name of recipient)*'s 20XX fund accountability statement is presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with the terms of the agreements and in conformity with the basis of accounting described in Note X to the fund accountability statement, and this report does not affect our report on the fund accountability statement dated *(date of report)*.

³⁵ U.S. *Government Auditing Standards* state that audit findings have been regarded as containing the elements of condition, criteria, cause, and effect. The auditors must attempt to identify these points to provide sufficient information to permit timely and proper corrective action. These findings may also serve as a basis for conducting additional audit work.

We noted certain immaterial instances of noncompliance that we have reported to the management of *(name of recipient)* in a separate letter dated August 15, 20XX.³⁶

This report is intended for the information of *(name of recipient)* and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). However, upon release by USAID, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

Audit Firm's Signature

Date

³⁶ Exclude this paragraph if there are no immaterial instances of noncompliance.

Example 7.4 – Illustrative Report on Schedule of Computation of Indirect Cost Rate

Independent Auditor's Report on Schedule of Computation of Indirect Cost Rate

Board of Directors

Name of Recipient Organization

Complete Mailing Address

Our audit was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The schedule of computation of indirect cost rate contained on page (x) is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as whole.

Audit Firm's Signature

Date

Example 7.5 – Illustrative Unqualified Opinion on the General Purpose Financial Statements of the Recipient Organization as a Whole

Independent Auditor's Report³⁷

Board of Directors
Name of Recipient Organization
Complete Mailing Address

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of *(name of recipient)* as of December 31, 20XX, and the related statements of revenue and expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of *(name of recipient)* management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with *(insert source of auditing standards)*. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of *(name of recipient)* at December 31, 20XX, and the results of its operation and its fund balances for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Audit Firm's Signature

Date

³⁷ For guidance on basic financial statement reports requiring other than an unqualified opinion, refer to SAS No. 58, "Reports on Audited Financial Statements" and SAS No. 79, Amendment to SAS No. 58.

The auditors must express a qualified, adverse, or disclaimer of opinion when a lack of sufficient, competent evidential matter or restrictions on the scope of the auditor's examination have led him or her to conclude that an unqualified opinion cannot be expressed.

Example 7.6.A - Illustrative Auditor’s Report on the Cost Sharing/Counterpart Contributions Schedule for Agreements with Life-of-Project Cost Sharing/Counterpart Contribution Budgets That Have Not Yet Ended, with No Significant Issues Noted

Independent Auditor’s Review Report on the
Cost Sharing/Counterpart Contribution Schedule

Board of Directors
Name of Recipient Organization
Complete Mailing Address

We have reviewed the accompanying cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule of *(name of recipient)* for the period *(date of beginning of current audit period)* to *(date of end of current audit period)*. Our review was conducted in accordance with standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA).³⁸ The purpose of our review was to determine if the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule is fairly presented in accordance with the basis of accounting described in note X to the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule. We also considered internal control related to the provision of and accounting for cost sharing/counterpart contributions.

A review consists principally of inquiries of recipient personnel and analytical procedures applied to financial data. It is substantially more limited in scope than an examination, the objective of which is to express an opinion on the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our review, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that *(name of recipient)* did not fairly present the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule, in all material respects, in accordance with the basis of accounting used to prepare the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule.

This report is intended for the information of *(name of recipient)* and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). However, upon release by USAID, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

Audit Firm’s Signature

Date

³⁸ For reporting guidance, see AICPA Statements of Standards for Attestation Engagements, Attestation Standard (AT) 100.64.

Example 7.6.B - Illustrative Auditor's Report on the Cost Sharing/Counterpart Contributions Schedule for Agreements with Life-of-Project Cost Sharing/Counterpart Contribution Budgets That Have Not Yet Ended, with Significant Issues Noted

Independent Auditor's Review Report on the
Cost Sharing/Counterpart Contributions Schedule

Board of Directors
Name of Recipient Organization
Complete Mailing Address

We have reviewed the accompanying cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule of (*name of recipient*) for the period (*date of beginning of current audit period*) to (*date of end of current audit period*). Our review was conducted in accordance with standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA).³⁹ The purpose of our review was to determine if the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule is fairly presented in accordance with the basis of accounting described in note X to the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule. We also considered internal control related to the provision of and accounting for cost sharing/counterpart contributions.

A review consists principally of inquiries of recipient personnel and analytical procedures applied to financial data. It is substantially more limited in scope than an examination, the objective of which is to express an opinion on the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

The results of our review disclosed the following material questioned costs as detailed in the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule: (1) \$XXX in ineligible costs which were not fairly presented in accordance with the basis of accounting used by the recipient to prepare the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule, and (2) \$XXX in unsupported costs which were not fairly presented in accordance with the basis of accounting used by the recipient to prepare the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule.⁴⁰

(Include paragraphs summarizing the internal control and compliance findings related to the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule with references to the findings in the reports on internal control and compliance, as applicable, as well as the notes to the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule.)

Based on our review, except as noted above, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that (*name of recipient*) did not fairly present the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule, in all material respects, in accordance with the basis of accounting used to prepare the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule.

³⁹ For reporting guidance, see AICPA Statements of Standards for Attestation Engagements, Attestation Standard (AT) 100.64.

⁴⁰ This paragraph is illustrative only and can be modified or excluded based on the type of findings contained in the report.

This report is intended for the information of *(name of recipient)* and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). However, upon release by USAID, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

Audit Firm's Signature
Date

Example 7.6.C - Illustrative Auditor’s Report on the Cost Sharing/Counterpart Contributions Schedule for Close-Out Audits of Agreements with Life-of-Project Cost Sharing/Counterpart Contribution Budgets, and Audits of Agreements with Annual Cost Sharing/Counterpart Contribution Budgets, with No Significant Issues Noted

Independent Auditor’s Review Report on the
Cost Sharing/Counterpart Contributions Schedule

Board of Directors
Name of Recipient Organization
Complete Mailing Address

We have reviewed the accompanying schedule of counterpart contributions of *(name of recipient)* for the period *(date of beginning of current audit period)* to *(date of end of current audit period)*. Our review was conducted in accordance with standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA).⁴¹ The purpose of our review was to determine if the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule is fairly presented in accordance with the basis of accounting described in note X to the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule and to determine if cost sharing/counterpart contributions were provided in accordance with the terms of the agreements. We also considered internal control related to the provision of and accounting for cost sharing/counterpart contributions.

A review consists principally of inquiries of recipient personnel and analytical procedures applied to financial data. It is substantially more limited in scope than an examination, the objective of which is to express an opinion on the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our review, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that *(name of recipient)* did not fairly present the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule, in all material respects, in accordance with the basis of accounting used to prepare the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule. Furthermore, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that the recipient has not provided and accounted for cost sharing/counterpart contributions, in all material respects, in accordance with the terms of the agreements.

This report is intended for the information of *(name of recipient)* and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). However, upon release by USAID, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

Audit Firm’s Signature

Date

⁴¹ For reporting guidance, see AICPA Statements of Standards for Attestation Engagements, Attestation Standard (AT) 100.64.

Example 7.6.D - Illustrative Auditor's Report on the Cost Sharing/Counterpart Contributions Schedule for Close-Out Audits of Agreements with Life-of-Project Cost Sharing/Counterpart Budgets, and Audits of Agreements with Annual Cost Sharing/Counterpart Budgets, with Significant Issues Noted

Independent Auditor's Review Report on the
Cost Sharing/Counterpart Contributions Schedule

Board of Directors
Name of Recipient Organization
Complete Mailing Address

We have reviewed the accompanying schedule of counterpart contributions of *(name of recipient)* for the period *(date of beginning of current audit period)* to *(date of end of current audit period)*. Our review was conducted in accordance with standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA).⁴² The purpose of our review was to determine if the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule is fairly presented in accordance with the basis of accounting described in note X to the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule and to determine if cost sharing/counterpart contributions were provided in accordance with the terms of the agreements. We also considered internal control related to the provision of and accounting for cost sharing/counterpart contributions.

A review consists principally of inquiries of recipient personnel and analytical procedures applied to financial data. It is substantially more limited in scope than an examination, the objective of which is to express an opinion on the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

The results of our review disclosed the following material questioned costs as detailed in the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule: (1) \$XXX in ineligible costs which were not provided in accordance with the terms of the agreements, and (2) \$XXX in unsupported costs which were not accounted for in accordance with the terms of the agreements.⁴³

(Include paragraphs summarizing the internal control and compliance findings related to the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule with references to the findings in the reports on internal control and compliance, as applicable, as well as the notes to the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule.)

Based on our review, except as noted above, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that *(name of recipient)* did not fairly present the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule, in all material respects, in accordance with the basis of accounting used to prepare the cost sharing/counterpart contributions schedule. Furthermore, except as noted above, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that the recipient has not provided and accounted for cost sharing/counterpart contributions, in all material respects, in accordance with the terms of the agreements.

⁴² For reporting guidance, see AICPA Statements of Standards for Attestation Engagements, Attestation Standard (AT) 100.64.

⁴³ This paragraph is illustrative only and can be modified or excluded based on the type of findings contained in the report.

This report is intended for the information of *(name of recipient)* and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). However, upon release by USAID, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

Audit Firm's Signature

Date

Chapter 8: Outline of an Illustrative Statement of Work for Recipient Contracted Audits

I. BACKGROUND

This section must contain a brief description of the USAID program objectives, implementing agencies and their responsibilities in the USAID programs, amount, type and purpose of USAID and other program contributions, duration of the program and other significant requirements.

II. TITLE

This section must contain the title and number of the USAID programs.

III. OBJECTIVES

This section must state that this is a financial audit of the USAID-funded programs and the period covered. It should also contain the requirements from Chapter 3 of these *Guidelines*. The objectives concerning the audit of the indirect cost rate and the general purpose financial statements of the recipient organization as a whole should only be included if applicable.

IV. AUDIT SCOPE

This section must include the requirements of Chapter 4 of these *Guidelines*. The scope requirements concerning the audit of the indirect cost rate and the general purpose financial statements of the recipient organization as a whole should only be included if applicable. In addition, the cognizant USAID mission may expand the scope of the audit to include additional requirements to address special mission concerns.

V. REPORTS

This section must include the requirements of Chapter 5 of these *Guidelines*. The reporting requirements concerning the audit of the indirect cost rate and the general purpose financial statements of the recipient organization as a whole should only be included if applicable.

VI. INSPECTION AND ACCEPTANCE OF AUDIT WORK AND REPORTS

This section will discuss the responsibilities of the cognizant USAID mission, the recipient, and the RIG in the inspection and acceptance of the audit work and reports.

VII. RELATIONSHIPS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

This section should establish the relationships and responsibilities between the independent auditor, the recipient, the cognizant USAID mission, and the RIG.

VIII. TERMS OF PERFORMANCE

This section requires timely completion of the audit report after the end of the fiscal year. (The cognizant RIG must receive the audit report no later than nine months after the end of the audited period.) This section must also describe how payments to the independent auditor are to be made. The final payment cannot be made until after the RIG approves the report.

Chapter 9: Model Agreement with Supreme Audit Institutions

The Agency for International Development (USAID) and the *(title of the host country's Supreme Audit Institution -- hereinafter referred to as the SAI)* agree that the SAI may perform or contract for audits of USAID funding agreements with the Government of *(name of country)*.

The audits must be performed in accordance with the *Guidelines for Financial Audits Contracted by Foreign Recipients* issued by the USAID Inspector General, as required by the standard audit provisions contained in the respective agreements between USAID and the Government of *(name of country)*.

USAID and the SAI agree that the SAI will perform audits in accordance with U.S. *Government Auditing Standards* or such standards as the principals may agree upon.

USAID and the SAI may agree that the SAI can contract an independent public accounting firm to perform audits of governmental organizations. These contracted audits must be performed in accordance with U.S. *Government Auditing Standards* and be supervised by the SAI. USAID may finance these audit contracts. The audit firms and contracts must be approved by USAID before the contract is entered into.

USAID and the SAI may agree that the SAI can contract an independent public accounting firm or qualified individual to supervise the audits to be performed by the SAI or its contractor. USAID may finance these contracts. The contractor and contracts must be approved by USAID before the contract is entered into.

USAID and the SAI must jointly prepare an annual schedule of audits to be performed or contracted by the SAI. The schedule of audits must contain the following information:

- Names of the governmental institutions to be audited.
- Identifying numbers of USAID agreements to be covered by the audits.
- Fiscal year to be covered by the audits.
- Name of the auditors (SAI or public accounting firm).
- Name of the entity in charge of supervising the audits (SAI, public accounting firm, or individual contractor).

Standard statements of work provided by the RIG as examples to be used in performing audits of governmental organizations are attached, and are an integral part of this agreement. USAID must approve all statements of work before audit work begins. USAID may expand the scope of work to allow the review of specific areas that may be of particular interest to USAID for ensuring proper accountability over resources provided to the recipient, and may meet with the SAI or its contractor at the beginning of the audit to explain any financial or compliance areas of concern contained in the statement of work that USAID wants to emphasize.

The scope of audits must include, at a minimum, a report on the fund accountability statement for the USAID-funded programs, a report on internal control related to the USAID-funded programs,

and a report on compliance with agreement terms and applicable laws and regulations related to the USAID-funded programs. The RIG will provide technical advice and perform quality control reviews (QCRs) of the workpapers of a sample of audit reports. The RIG will notify the auditee of the results of the QCRs. If the RIG does not accept an audit report because of deficiencies in the work of the SAI or its contractor, the auditors will perform any additional audit work requested by the RIG at no additional cost to USAID.

The SAI or its contractor must properly maintain audit documentation for a period of three years from the completion of the audit. During this three-year period, the SAI or its contractor must immediately provide the audit documentation when requested by USAID or the RIG.

* This agreement will terminate on _____ unless the parties mutually agree to extend it.

Signed _____
USAID Mission Representative

Date

Signed _____
Supreme Audit Institution

Date

Signed _____
RIG

Date

Chapter 10: Request for Eligibility to Perform USAID Audits

The information in this questionnaire will be used to determine whether your firm is qualified to perform financial audits of grants/loans made by USAID. The questionnaire should be sent to the cognizant RIG. (See addresses on Chapter 11 of these *Guidelines*). The criteria are weighted to indicate their relative importance.

A. BACKGROUND INFORMATION	<u>POINTS</u>
Please provide the following information:	
1. Firm's Name	-
2. Address	-
3. Telephone Numbers	-
4. Fax Numbers	-
5. Email address	-
6. Name and Title of Principal Contact	-
7. Brief history of the firm, including the number of years that the firm has been in operation and the nature of its practice.	-
	<u>POINTS</u>
B. UNDERSTANDING OF WORK TO BE PERFORMED	
1. <u>Audit Objectives and Scope of Work</u>	7
Describe your understanding of the work to be performed under the audit requirements of USAID.	
2. <u>Required Reports</u>	7
Describe your understanding of the reports required under USAID programs.	
3. <u>Internal Quality Control Process</u>	3
Describe your understanding of the internal quality control process for USAID audits.	
4. <u>Relationships and Responsibilities</u>	3
Describe your understanding of your relationships and responsibilities under the USAID programs.	
5. <u>Terms of Performance</u>	2
Describe your understanding of the terms of performance under the USAID programs.	

6.	<u>U.S. Government Auditing Standards</u> Describe your understanding of these standards for financial audits.	3
7.	<u>International Standards on Auditing of IFAC</u> Describe your understanding of these standards for financial audits.	3
C.	EXPERIENCE WITH TYPE OF WORK TO BE PERFORMED	<u>POINTS</u>
1.	<u>General Accepted Auditing Standards of the AICPA</u> Describe the experience your firm has had in using generally accepted auditing standards of the AICPA.	7
2.	<u>U.S. Government Auditing Standards</u> Describe the experience your firm has had using these Standards.	7
3.	<u>International Standards on Auditing of IFAC</u> Describe the experience your firm has had using these Standards.	7
4.	<u>Writing audit reports in English</u> Describe your experience in writing audit reports in English.	7
5.	Experience in auditing international and national governmental and Non-governmental organizations.	7
E.	PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE	<u>POINTS</u>
1.	<u>Affiliation with an International audit firm</u> Describe the nature of your affiliation with an international audit firm (i.e., partnership or representative) and whether partners in your firm have authority to use the letterhead and signature of the international firm in the audit report. Also describe what type of support the international firm provides to your office. Finally, specify the number of years the affiliation has existed. (Attach a copy of the agreement with the international firm.)	4
2.	<u>List of clients</u> Provide a list of your clients.	4

3. Number, type and education of profession staff 9

Complete the schedule shown below and attach resumes of your key staff. Also, provide other comments concerning your professional staff that you may want to make.

Category	No. of Staff	Number of Staff with				
		Professional Certification (Specify)	Master's Degree	Four-Year University Degree in Accounting	Other Degree	Secondary School Degree
Partners						
Directors						
Managers						
Supervisors						
Sr. Auditors						
Jr. Auditors						
Editors						
Secretaries						
Total						

4. Internal Quality Control System 4

Describe your firm's Internal Quality Control system (the purpose of such a system is to provide reasonable assurance that your firm (1) has established and is following adequate audit policies and procedures and (2) has adopted and is following applicable auditing standards).

5. External Quality Control Review 5

Describe your firm's program of External Quality Control Review. Such a review should determine that (1) the Firm's internal quality control system is in place and operating effectively, and (2) established policies and procedures and applicable auditing standards are being followed in the audit work.

6. Continuing Professional Education Program 5

Describe your program of Continuing Professional Education (CPE) and complete the following schedule.

**Average Hours of
CPE Per Year
Last Year Ended MM/DD/20XX**

Total CPE _____
CPE in U.S.
Government auditing _____

7. Access to specialized services 2

Describe what arrangements your firm has made to obtain any required technical assistance, and legal and management advisory services.

F. INDEPENDENCE 4

Factors that could limit your independence to perform objective audits of governmental and non-governmental organizations in your country.

Total Points 100
 =====

G. * DECLARATIONS

I/We, the undersigned, by completing this document, make the following declarations:

1. I/We will perform all USAID audits and/or agreed-upon procedures engagements in accordance with U.S. *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the U.S. Government Accountability Office.
2. I/We will comply with all requirements in the Guidelines for Financial Audits Contracted by Foreign Recipients.
3. I/We understand that no USAID funds may be used to pay for audits that are not completed in accordance with the Guidelines. In this regard, I/we undertake to correct any instances of noncompliance with the Guidelines noted by the RIG.

 Full Name Designation Date

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Chapter 11: USAID Inspector General Contact Information

RIG Offices Addresses and Phone Numbers

U.S. Mailing Address	Hours Difference from Washington, DC (Standard/Daylight Savings Time)	Courier Address
USAID/RIG/Cairo Unit 64902 APO, AE 09839-4902 TEL: 20-2-522-7250/7252 FAX: 20-2-516-2530	6/7	USAID/RIG/Cairo USAID Office Building Plot 1/A off Ellaselki Street New Maadi, Cairo, Egypt
USAID/RIG/Dakar Department of State 2130 Dakar Place Washington, DC 20521-2130 TEL: 221-869-6127/6128 FAX: 221-869-6130	4/5	USAID/RIG/Dakar Derriere Hotel Ngor Diarama Petit Ngor BP 49 Dakar, Senegal
USAID/RIG/Manila PSC 502, Box 1 FPO AP 96515-1200 TEL: 632-552-9981/9983 FAX: 632-551-7624	12/13	USAID/RIG/Manila PNB Building, 8 th Floor Financial Center Roxas Blvd., 1308 Pasay City Manila, Philippines
USAID/RIG/San Salvador Unit 3110 APO, AA 34023-3110 TEL: (503)2501-2999 FAX: (503) 2228-5459	-1/-2	USAID/RIG/San Salvador Embajada Americana Urb. y Blvd. Santa Elena Antiguo Cuscatlan, Depto. La Libertad San Salvador, El Salvador
USAID/RIG/Iraq OIG/Iraq APO, AE 09316 TEL: 202-216-6276, ext. 1036	7/8	U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Hammurabi Bldg., Rm. 14 International Zone, Iraq
USAID/RIG/Pretoria 9300 Pretoria Place Dulles, VA 20189-9300 TEL: 27-12-452-2000 FAX: 27-12-346-2221	6/7	USAID/RIG/Pretoria 100 Totius Street Groenkloof X5 0027 Pretoria South Africa

Washington OIG Address and Phone Numbers

Office of Inspector General Director, IG/A/FA 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Rm. 8.09-069M Washington, DC 20523-8100 TEL: 202-712-5480/1326 FAX: 202-216-3598	NA	NA
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Inspector General Hotline for Reporting Fraud, Waste and Abuse

Telephones:⁴⁴ 1-800-230-6539 (inside the U.S.) or 202-712-1023

E-Mail Address: ig.hotline@usaid.gov

Mailing address:

US Agency for International Development
Office of Inspector General Investigations (USAID/OIG/I) P.O. Box 657
Washington, DC 20044-0657

The purpose of the OIG Hotline is to receive complaints of Fraud, Waste or Abuse in USAID programs and operations, including mismanagement or violations of law, rules or regulations by USAID employees or program participants. The OIG provides oversight services for the Inter-America Foundation, and the African Development Foundation, and upon request, to the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. Complaints may be received directly from USAID employees, participants in USAID programs, or the general public. The IG Act and other pertinent laws provide for the protection of persons making Hotline complaints. You have the option of submitting your complaint(s) via Internet electronic mail, telephone, or U.S. mail. However, if you elect to submit your complaint(s) via Internet e-mail you must waive confidentiality due to the non-secure nature of Internet electronic mail systems.

⁴⁴ You may request confidentiality when using telephone or U.S. mail.