

**Audit Plan
of the State Audit Office
for the year 2003**

Dr. Árpád Kovács
President

Budapest, 16 December 2002

INTRODUCTION

I.

In addition to the general audit authorisation following from the Constitution and the Act on the Audit Office, the audit tasks of the State Audit Office (SAO) are detailed in nearly thirty Acts of Parliament. The audits performed by the State Audit Office (SAO) cover the whole field of public finance and, in addition, they are extended to the treasury and the entrepreneurial property of the state, the financial management of certain organisations falling outside the framework of public finance, the operation of the institutions reporting to the Parliament, as well as the legality of the financial management of political parties.

Based on the legal provisions defining its tasks, the SAO prepares its audit plan containing its audit tasks for each calendar year. The audit plan is approved by the President of the institution, who also ensures its implementation.

The tasks of the State Audit Office to be compulsorily performed annually, the tasks that are indispensable preconditions to the exercising of the budgetary right of the National Assembly include the reporting on, and performing an audit on, the bill on the state budget and the final accounts, the auditing of the utilisation of, and the accounting with, the subsidies granted from the central budget to the local governments, as well as the auditing of the privatisation organisation and the national news agency. In addition to the tasks to be performed with annual regularity, the laws provide for further audit tasks that are also to be carried out regularly.

Over several years, on average, the legal audit obligations of the State Audit Office, which can mostly be performed by regularity audits, take up about 60 percent (in 2003 62 percent) of the audit capacity. This leaves relatively modest possibilities for the SAO to perform audits that are timely and important as far as economic operations and developments are concerned, audits that would result in economic judgements and evaluations, and audits, performance investigations and systems analyses that would lead to proposals promoting the professional preparation of decisions.

In view of this, it is an increased challenge to ensure that in the given situation an annual audit plan with the best combination and thematic orientation of tasks, a plan, which would extend to 40 percent of the audit capacity, should specify the directions and proportions of the audit work, as well as the schedule according to which the tasks must be performed. The realisation of the strategic aims and objectives of the institution takes place through the implementation of the annual audit plans; planning is greatly influenced, therefore, in addition to the legal provisions, by the audit strategy, which was renewed and published by the SAO in 2002.

II.

The basic sorting principle of the strategy, which has been valid for years, is to ensure that we should, as far as possible, concentrate appropriate attention on the utilisation of budgetary funds of high volume, on the fields with considerable economic risks, on the critical points of the competitiveness of national economy and the public sphere, as well as on the fields influencing the quality of the life of the population.

In view of this, the SAO has set, in its strategy, the basic principle that the kind of audit it performs should be one which promotes the transparency and accountability of the utilisation of public resources and assets. For the four years to come it has set the following basic objectives:

- To make the audits of the final accounts more complete;
- To make the audits on the local governments more up to date (more extended);
- To form an overall, evaluating opinion on the utilisation of public funds and assets through the application of appropriate audit approaches and techniques and, in some cases, by co-operating with partner audit organisations and research institutes.

Naturally, the audit plan to be implemented in the service of the National Assembly relies basically and actually, in addition to the legal provisions and the dispositions of the strategy, on the provisions of a resolution by the Parliament, No. 69/2002. (X. 4.) OGY, evaluating and acknowledging the activities of SAO in 2001.

In its decision, the Parliament agreed to the provisions included in the SAO strategy, and to the application of financial and performance audit approaches based on international audit standards being in line with the requirements of the European Union. The Parliament considered it important that the performance audits should result in increasing information on the expediency, the economical nature, effectiveness and efficiency of the utilisation of budgetary resources.

The resolution of the Parliament stipulates that it is necessary to gradually make comprehensive the audits assessing the regularity of reports, and, in order to achieve this, to develop the audits into a closed system by relying upon budgetary supervision. The Parliament asked the government that at the time of preparing the bills on the budget of the Republic of Hungary for 2003 and 2004 it should take into account the budgetary resources necessary to implement these tasks.

III.

The requirement that the audit on budget implementation should result in a system of reporting accompanied by certifications of reliability, which entails the tying up of 13 percent of the annual audit capacity, presents a complex task to be implemented. Such an activity contributes to certifying, in an outward, internationally oriented manner, the transparency of the budget and public finances, which is a question of confidence-building and guarantee. In the course of this, the State Audit Office assesses, from a reliability point of view, the reports of the various administrative titles of the chapters and chapter-managed appropriations, as well as the national economic accounts. In the framework of its audits, the SAO evaluates the development and operation of the internal control mechanisms, because their existence and appropriate operation significantly contribute to ensuring that the elementary reports falling under chapter responsibility are prepared in accordance with the accounting principles. The internal controls and the audits made by the State Audit Office jointly serve the basis for qualifying the reliability of the accounts on economic management. (This presupposes the audit activity of, or the commissioning of audit activity by, the chapters.)

In the course of auditing the final accounts in 2002 comprehensive audits were performed on 8 chapters and two budgetary titles with chapter-management authority, and financial audits

were performed on the rest of the administrative titles of the various chapters. Financial audits were also made of the reports of the chapter-managed appropriations of 8 chapters. In certain fields of the national economic accounts (tax revenues falling under the authority of APEH [*Tax and Financial Control Administration*], customs and tax revenues managed by the VP [*Customs Authority*]) financial audits were also made in addition to the other regularity audits.

In 2003, in the fields undertaken by the SAO and connected to the final accounts on the state budget, financial audits and the certification of the reliability of accounts by the State Audit Office will become practically comprehensive with the budgetary chapters. The precondition of implementation is the availability of the additional number of auditors requested for 2003.

Simultaneously with auditing the final accounts related to the central budget, in 2002 we also audited the budgetary relations of the local governments and the final accounts of 106 local governments. Thus, the report on the final accounts also contains a summary of the statements included in the reports on the audits made with 79 local governments on the utilisation of, and the accounting with, state subsidies, with 68 local governments on those of the tied local government subsidies and with 99 local governments on those of the targeted and labelled subsidies.

Connected to auditing the final account, the audit on the budgetary relations of local governments continues to be an important task to perform. When deciding upon the subjects and fields of these audits, and also in the course of sampling, the SAO accords special attention to the results and findings of the preliminary audits made on the Public Finance Office and its regional organs. Therefore, in 2003 we plan to audit, with the local governments, the utilisation of the targeted and labelled subsidies and that of the tied normative subsidies.

In summer 2002, the SAO was able to start to perform the so-called accreditation audits, a precondition to the utilisation of SAPARD resources, which are to certify the suitability of the Hungarian system of institutions and which had to be performed in compliance with the standards of IFAC (International Federation of Accountants). When, as a kind of service, it had fulfilled the task by autumn 2002, the National Authorising Officer accepted the report. In the context of Hungary's accession to the EU, the list of compulsory annual audit tasks will expand to include certification activities in respect of SAPARD and later in respect of the direct agricultural subsidies. As the date of acceding to the EU is nearing, the audits connected to accession become increasingly regular and, similarly to the audit offices of the other candidate countries, the SAO is co-operating with the audit office of the European Union, the European Court of Auditors.

A decisive part of the regular tasks provided for in legal acts is constituted by the audits of budgetary chapters, the management of segregated public funds and the financial management exercised by the local governments. The SAO implements these tasks by performing so-called comprehensive audits, for which it uses 35 percent of its annual capacity.

When performing the comprehensive audits of budgetary chapters, the emphasis is placed on auditing the utilisation of the financial resources provided for sector policy management, the efficiency of the operation and management of the chapters, and, furthermore, the supervision exercised by the chapters responsible for the reliability of the financial reports of their

budgetary institutions (in the case of other audit constructions, like external audits, on auditing the organs that perform such audits).

In each parliamentary cycle, the SAO performs comprehensive audits on the management and operation of the chapters that play a decisive role in the field of maintaining the constitutional order. Comprehensive audits on the other chapters are performed in view of current issues and in function of the available audit capacities. Accordingly, in 2003 we plan to publish 7 reports in this field, e.g. the reports of the audits to be held on the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Hungary, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture and Regional Development, and the Ministry of Economy and Transport, and we shall also begin the audits on the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Youth and Sports chapters and the Labour Market Fund.

As far back as on 1 January 2000, the SAO began to perform comprehensive audits due once in every four years on some 260 county, town and metropolitan district local governments receiving large amounts of budgetary subsidy and representing high management risks. In this parliamentary cycle we aim to perform an audit on each local government at least once.

In accordance with the conception on developing the structure of local government audits, comprehensive audits on the economic management exercised by the local governments will be decisive in the audits of 2003. On the one hand, the aim of the comprehensive audits is to inform the Parliament about the discharge of local government duties, the interrelationships existing between the resources and the changes of assets, as well as the situation of financial equilibrium, and, furthermore, on the operation of the management and control systems. On the other hand, these audits aim to offer direct and, as far as possible, preventive help to the economic management of local governments in the form of findings and recommendations related to the legality, regularity and expediency of that management. In 2003, comprehensive audits will be held in the case of 76 towns and large villages and in the case of 281 villages.

In addition to the regularity audits, the audits concentrating on economy, effectiveness and efficiency also came into prominence with the SAO, which is due to its strategic objectives, as in the case of the foreign audit offices following best practice. It is all the more so, because these are the kinds of audit that can best point out the newly existing interrelationships for the Parliament and the (financial) government and that can provide experience regarding the state of affairs in the public sphere by showing the direction of movement in the main financial processes and the cause and effect relations concealed behind them. In this spirit, 20 performance audits are included in the audit plan of the SAO for 2003, which require about 16 percent of the audit capacity. Out of the obligatory tasks of the local governments, these audits are directed mostly at the utilisation of the financial resources in the development and operation of sewage public works, the effectiveness of carrying out child welfare programmes and of organising associations to improve the efficiency of local government performance. In relation to the central budget, these audits are directed at the integration of the institutional network of higher education, defence investments, nature conservation in the Lake Fertő area, the development of telecommunication based on information technology and at the utilisation of financial resources for the purposes of frequency management.

Due to the internal division of the task structure, to the scheduling of the tasks and to the dragging over of task fulfilment from the previous year, the audit plan of the SAO for 2003 includes a total of 75 audits, against the 61 in 2002. In 2003, the State Audit Office plans to publish 49 reports. This year, the implementation of the audit plan requires nearly 53

thousand auditor days, which means a full tying up of the SAO audit capacity and presupposes the availability of the requested additional staff. In 2003, the cost per auditor day will be HUF 82 thousand.

IV.

Based on its strategy, a new element of SAO activity, in addition to the audit tasks included in its audit plan, is the task to form a notion, in self-contained analyses, of the typical processes and problems, the changes and their reasons perceptible in selected fields of the national economy by using its reports made in the past three to four years. In this way, through this feedback function, auditing can thus play an important role in the preparation of management decisions.

It was in this spirit that the analysis, showing the opportunities the SAO has in fighting corruption, was made. In addition to that, the information basis was established and the professional foundation was laid for further studies. Furthermore, when our audit plan for 2003 and our outlook plan up to 2005 were prepared, we endeavoured to select the audit topics in a way to ensure that they were built upon each other and that in some questions, taking also into account the previously performed audits, they made it possible to appraise the given subjects in a comprehensive way and to show the existing many-sided interrelations.

The fields that are the most important from the sustainable development point of view, which are closely interrelated with each other, should be accorded an increasing greater attention. One of the outstanding objectives in line with the today's requirements is the development of a knowledge-based society, which can be achieved partly through the means of education and partly through employment policy. The reform of the large providing systems, which has yet to take place, is also one of the increasingly pressing tasks. Today, there is now a mature recognition that what is required is not traditional environmental protection, but rather the development of some kind of environment-conscious economy. Hungary's accession to the European Union, which can be expected in the near future, raises a number of challenges and, at the same time, a number of tasks to be solved in various fields of the economy and society.

- Education is, in its entirety, a field of outstanding importance for the economy. In 2002 we shall audit vocational education, in relation to which we plan to audit, in the course of 2004 and 2005, the extent to which the strategic objectives of secondary education were realised and whether a cost-effective, rational management is prevailing in this field.

In 2003 we shall to appraise the processes of higher education by auditing the integration of the institutional network, while, in 2004 and 2005, by auditing the system of normative and task financing, the implementation of the development program of higher education, and the Ministry of Education chapter.

- In the field of the employment policy objectives, in 2002 we scrutinised the role of local governments in organising communal works and the effectiveness of their using the employment promotion subsidies. In 2003 we shall audit whether they regularly and efficiently use the budgetary resources for promoting vocational education, which play an important role in developing equilibrium in the demand and supply of labour. In 2004 we plan to audit the utilisation of the budgetary resources extended to training and retraining within and outside of the places of work, which plays an important role in developing the adaptive capabilities of employees.

- Due to its role in society and its financial situation, health care deserves special attention. In 2002 we audited the operation of the Ministry of Health chapter, in 2003 we plan to audit the operation of the Health Insurance Fund and the utilisation of the financial resources envisaged for supporting the physically handicapped, while in 2004–2005 we plan to audit the utilisation of the financial resources extended to public investments and reconstruction in health-care, the realisation of Phare programs in the field of health care, as well as the operation of the Ministry of Health, Social and Family Affairs.
- We consider that the performance of audits on the increasing amount of social subsidies is a special task. In 2002 we audited the system of social provision for the elderly, in 2003 we shall audit the provision of personal care in the field of child protection, and, in 2004, we plan to deal with the financial conditions for, and the effectiveness of the expenditures on care for the homeless.
- In respect of the requirements of the EU, environmental protection is of special importance. We audit the utilisation of the labelled and targeted subsidies extended to local government investments annually. In 2002 we completed the audit on the operation of the Ministry of the Environment chapter, and the audit with the local governments on solid waste management. In 2003 we shall deal with liquid waste and audit the field of nature conservation at Lake Fertő. In 2004–2005 we plan to audit the utilisation of the financial resources extended by the environmental protection fund envisaged for various targeted tasks and also the investments in environmental protection.
- Increasing the competitiveness of our national economy and, from the point of view of preparing for Hungary's membership of the EU, the National Development Plan is a government programme of outstanding importance. If, therefore, this Plan is submitted to the Parliament, we shall, in conformity with our legal obligations, audit its financial foundation and feasibility.

The study-like analytic documents and judgements mentioned above do not form part of the audit plan (although they take up certain capacity of the SAO staff).

At its meeting held on 14 December 2002, the Audit Committee of the Parliament discussed, and took note of, the audit plan of the SAO for the year 2003, in connection with which the outlook plan for the years 2004–2005 was also introduced. The Parliament and its committees offered supporting comments to the SAO concerning its endeavours related to fulfilling its functions of giving advice and forming opinions. It was raised that in 2003 the SAO should begin discharging this function by making an audit appraisal of privatisation activities. This task, which is not a kind of audit but rather an analysis of the existing information, forming an opinion, and a preparation of prognosis, will be implemented by the SAO Audit Development and Methodology Institute in the first half of the year to come.

LIST OF TOPICS

(table of contents based on the serial number of the topics)

I. AUDITS STARTED IN 2002 AND CARRIED OVER TO 2003

I. AUDITS RELATED TO AUDITING BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION AND THE FORMING OF OPINIONS ON OF BUDGETARY APPROPRIATIONS

- 01 Audit of the implementation of the budget of the Republic of Hungary for the year 2002.
Starting date of implementation: 15 July 2002

II. AUDITS RELATED TO THE CENTRAL BUDGET

- 02 Audit of the defence investments
Starting date of implementation: 14 October 2002.
- 03 Audit of the operation of the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Hungary chapter.
Starting date of implementation: 15 April 2002.
- 04 Audit of the operation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs chapter.
Starting date of implementation: 10 June 2002.
- 05 Audit of the operation of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage chapter.
Starting date of implementation: 6 May 2002.
- 06 Audit of the operation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Regional Development chapter.
Starting date of implementation: 19 April 2002.
- 07 Audit of the system of VAT reclamation.
Starting date of implementation: 2 January 2002.
- 08 Audit of the effectiveness and efficiency of collecting the excise tax revenues due to central budget in the years 2001 and 2002.
Starting date of implementation: 18 November 2002.
- 09 Audit of the integration of the institutional network of higher education.
Starting date of implementation: 2 January 2002.

III. AUDITS RELATED TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND THE LOCAL MINORITY COUNCILS

- 10 Comprehensive audit of the economic management exercised by the local governments and the local minority councils.
Starting date of implementation: 3 January 2002.
- 11 Audit of the management of certain financial investments by local governments.
Starting date of implementation: 19 May 2002.
- 12 Role of the structure of vocational training in meeting labour market needs.
Starting date of implementation: 2 May 2002.
- 13 Audit of the ongoing social provision tasks of local governments.
Starting date of implementation: 2 May 2002.
- 14 Audit of the application for, and the utilisation of, subsidies available to the regional development councils and their working bodies.
Starting date of implementation: 22 May 2002.

IV. SEGREGATED PUBLIC FUNDS

Due to the schedule of topics no carried over audits are planned

V. AUDITS RELATED TO THE SOCIAL INSURANCE FUNDS

- 15 Audit of the operation of the Health Insurance Fund.
Starting date of implementation: 15 July 2002.

VI. AUDITS RELATED TO THE ENTREPRENEURIAL AND TREASURY ASSETS OF THE STATE

Due to the schedule of topics no carried-over audits are planned.

VII. AUDITS RELATED TO FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

- 16 Certifying audits related to SAPARD.
Starting date of implementation: 2 January 2002.

VIII. AUDITS RELATED TO ORGANISATIONS FALLING OUTSIDE THE FRAMEWORK OF PUBLIC FINANCE

- 17 Audit of the legality of the financial management exercised by the FIDESZ – Hungarian Civic Party in 2000 and 2001.
Starting date of implementation: 25 October 2002.
- 18 Audit of the legality of the financial management exercised by the Hungarian Democratic Forum.
Starting date of implementation: 18 October 2002.
- 19 Audit of the accounting with the financial resources used by nominating organisations and independent candidates for the parliamentary elections in 2002.
Starting date of implementation: 12 August 2002.
- 20 Audit of the consolidation of the Post and Savings Bank Corp.
Starting date of implementation: 4 February 2002.
- 21 Audit of the operation of the Hungarian Television Public Foundation and the operation of the Hungarian Television Corp.
Starting date of implementation: 22 April 2002.
- 22 Audit of the economic management exercised by the Hungarian Motion Picture Public Foundation.
Starting date of implementation: 22 April 2002.
- 23 Audit of the economic management exercised by the Hungarian Creative Arts Public Foundation
Starting date of implementation: 1 October 2002.
- 24 Audit of the internal (banking) operation of the Hungarian National Bank.
Starting date of implementation: 30 September 2002.

IX. OTHER AUDITS

Due to the schedule of topics no carried-over audits are planned.

II. AUDITS STARTING IN 2003 AND PLANNED TO BE COMPLETED IN 2003

I. AUDITS RELATED TO AUDITING BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION AND THE FORMING OF OPINIONS ON BUDGETARY APPROPRIATIONS

- 25 Opinion about the budget of the Republic of Hungary for the year 2004.
Starting date of implementation: 30 July 2003.

II. AUDITS RELATED TO THE CENTRAL BUDGET.

- 26 Audit of the operation of the Central Statistical Office chapter.
Starting date of implementation: 2 January 2003
- 27 Audit of the operation of the History Office.
Starting date of implementation: 2 January 2003.
- 28 Audit of nature conservation at the Lake Fertő area.
Starting date of implementation: 2 January 2003.
- 29 Audit of the operation of the Ministry of Economy and Transport chapter.
Starting date of implementation: 2 January 2003.
- 30 Audit of the operation of the Ministry of Youth and Sports chapter.
Starting date of implementation: 2 January 2003.
- 31 Audit of economic management exercised by the civilian national security services.
Starting date of implementation: 10 March 2003.

III. AUDITS RELATED TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND THE LOCAL MINORITY COUNCILS

- 32 Audit of resorting to and using of the labelled and targeted subsidies extended in 2002 to the investments and reconstructions made by local governments.
Starting date of implementation: 15 January 2003.
- 33 Audit of the financial subsidies extended to local governments for building and modernising tenement flats.
Starting date of implementation: 2 January 2003.
- 34 Audit of the financial resources used for organising the parliamentary elections and the election of local governments and local minority councils.
Starting date of implementation: 2 January 2003.
- 35 Audit of the utilisation of tied subsidies in 2002.
Starting date of implementation: 6 January 2003.

IV. SEGREGATED PUBLIC FUNDS

Due to the schedule of topics no audits are planned.

V. AUDITS RELATED TO THE SOCIAL INSURANCE FUNDS

Due to the schedule of topics no audits are planned.

VI. AUDITS RELATED TO THE ENTREPRENEURIAL AND TREASURY ASSETS OF THE STATE

- 36 Audit of the operation of the Privatisation and State Holding Corp. in 2002 and its activity related to the implementation of the central budget.
Starting date of implementation: 2 January 2003.
- 37 Audit of the economic management exercised by the Hungarian News Agency. in 2002.
Starting date of implementation: 2 January 2003.

VII. AUDITS RELATED TO FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

Due to the schedule of topics no audits are planned.

VIII. AUDITS RELATED TO ORGANISATIONS FALLING OUTSIDE THE FRAMEWORK OF PUBLIC FINANCE

- 38 Audit of the operation of the Hungarian National Bank in 2002.
Starting date of implementation: 2 January 2003.
- 39 Audit of the operation of the Hungarian Radio Public Foundation and the Hungarian Radio Corp.
Starting date of implementation: 2 January 2003.
- 40 Audit of the economic management exercised by the Hungarian Jewish Heritage Public Foundation.
Starting date of implementation: 14 April 2003.
- 41 Audit of the legality of the financial management exercised by the Hungarian Democratic People's Party in 2000, 2001 and 2002.
Starting date of implementation: 6 January 2003.
- 42 Audit of the legality of the financial management exercised by the Hungarian Justice and Life Party in 2001 and 2002.
Starting date of implementation: 3 March 2003.
- 43 Audit of the legality of the financial management exercised by the Independent Smallholders' Party in 2001 and 2002.
Starting date of implementation: 3 March 2003.
- 44 Audit of the legality of the financial management exercised by the Alliance of Free Democrats in 2001 and 2002.
Starting date of implementation: 2 June 2003.
- 45 Audit of the legality of the financial management exercised by the Hungarian Socialist Party in 2001 and 2002.
Starting date of implementation: 2 June 2003.

IX. OTHER AUDITS

- 46 Audit of the financial process of reconstruction work on the M7 motorway.
Starting date of implementation: 2 January 2003.
- 47 Ex post audit of the economic management exercised by the National Armenian council.
Starting date of implementation: 1 September 2003.
- 48 Audit of the utilisation of the financial resources earmarked for supporting the physically handicapped.
Starting date of implementation: 2 January 2003.

- 49 Audit of the utilisation of the financial resources spent on the development of telecommunication based on information technology and frequency management.
Starting date of implementation: 2 January 2003.

III. AUDITS STARTING IN 2003 AND CARRIED OVER TO 2004

I. AUDITS RELATED TO AUDITING BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION AND THE FORMING OF OPINIONS ON BUDGETARY APPROPRIATIONS

- 50 Audit of the implementation of the budget of the Republic of Hungary for the year 2003.
Starting date of implementation: 14 July 2003.

II. AUDITS RELATED TO THE CENTRAL BUDGET

- 51 Audit of the utilisation of the financial resources spent on public health-care investments and renewals.
Starting date of implementation: 10 March 2003.
- 52 Audit of the operation of the Ministry of Finance chapter.
Starting date of implementation: 12 May 2003.
- 53 Audit of the utilisation of the financial resources earmarked for targeted tasks by the environmental protection fund.
Starting date of implementation: 2 June 2003.
- 54 Audit of the operation of the normative financing system of higher education.
Starting date of implementation: 21 July 2003.
- 55 Audit of the utilisation of the financial resources earmarked for the reconstruction of museums.
Starting date of implementation: 3 March 2003.
- 56 Audit of the utilisation of the financial resources spent from the central budget on research and development.
Starting date of implementation: 28 July 2003.
- 57 Audit of the system of personal income tax returns and reclamations.
Starting date of implementation: 14 July 2003.
- 58 Audit of the utilisation of the financial resources earmarked for the operation of the land forces of the Hungarian Army.
Starting date of implementation: 6 June 2003.
- 59 Audit of the utilisation of the financial resources spent on family policy programmes.
Starting date of implementation: 22 September 2003.

III. AUDITS RELATED TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

- 60 Audit of the provisions for personal care in the field of child protection.
Starting date of implementation: 14 April 2003.
- 61 Audit of the discharging of local government tasks in settlements related to the development and operation of the sewage public works.
Starting date of implementation: 3 January 2003.
- 62 Comprehensive audit of the economic management exercised by the local governments and the local minority councils.
Starting date of implementation: 2 January 2003.

- 63 Audit of the local government associations.
Starting date of implementation: 6 January 2003.

IV. SEGREGATED PUBLIC FUNDS

- 64 Audit of the operation of the Labour Market Fund.
Starting date of implementation: 14 July 2003.

V. AUDITS RELATED TO THE SOCIAL INSURANCE FUNDS

Due to the schedule of topics no carried-over audits are planned

VI. AUDITS RELATED TO THE ENTREPRENEURIAL AND TREASURY ASSETS OF THE STATE

65. Audit of the operation of the Hungarian Post Office Corp.
Starting date of implementation: 14 July 2003.

VII. AUDITS RELATED TO FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

- 66 Audit of the Phare programmes implemented in the field of health-care.
Starting date of implementation: 28 July 2003.

- 67 Certifying audit of SAPARD.
Starting date of implementation: 2 January 2003.

VIII. AUDITS RELATED TO ORGANISATIONS FALLING OUTSIDE THE FRAMEWORK OF PUBLIC FINANCE

- 68 Audit of the note and coin issuing activity of the Hungarian National Bank.
Starting date of implementation: 30 June 2003.

- 69 Audit of the operation of the Hungária Television Public Foundation and the Duna Television Corp.
Starting date of implementation: 14 April 2003.

- 70 Audit of the operation of the Hungarian Development Bank Corp. and its activity connected to the implementation of the central budget.
Starting date of implementation: 10 March 2003.

- 71 Audit of the operation of the Credit Guarantee Corp. and its activity related to the implementation of the central budget.
Starting date of implementation: 17 November 2003.

- 72 Audit of the operation of the performance evaluation system applied by the Hungarian National Bank.
Starting date of implementation: 20 October 2003.

- 73 Audit of the financial management of the Illyés Public Foundation.
Starting date of implementation: 1 October 2003.

IX. OTHER AUDITS

- 74 Audit of the National Theatre investment.
Starting date of implementation: 14 April 2003.

- 75 Audit of the Danube Bridge investment at Szekszárd.
Starting date of implementation: 10 June 2003.