RECOMMENDATIONS

- Need to regulate External Funding Received by CSOs, NGOs and Other Agencies;
- MoF should monitor compliance in enforcing termination and recovery clauses for fundamental breach of contract;
- The government may consider incorporating specific clauses on applicable interest for delayed recoveries/adjustments from parties engaged in hydropower projects;
- 4) MoF should reinforce its strategies to achieve full operationalization of GIMS
- 5) Need for reinforcing control mechanism to regulate payment of salaries, allowances, benefits and other entitlements;
- 6) MoF should review the current practice of Closed Work Account and regulate its compliance for better control and accountability;
- 7) MoF should ensure robust monitoring controls to oversee compliance with activities executed as Deposit Works;
- 8) MoF should review and streamline the process of collecting the Rebate on the procurement of Cement and HDPE Pipes;
- MoF should scale up the digitization of financial records across all budgetary agencies; and
- 10) The government should view fair compensation for public servants Breaking the Cycle of Audit Irregularities through Public Sector Salary Reform.

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHT 2024-25

Financial

Audits of

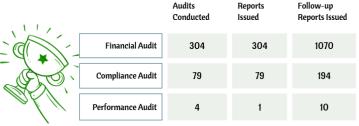
Statutory

Audits

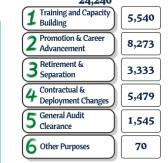
Corporations and Financial

NGOs, CSOs and ROs

Outsourced



Audit Clearance Certificates Issued: 24,240





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Highlights
Annual Audit Report
2024-2025

Fraud related cases accounted for 0.08% of total irregularities (Nu. 8.375 million), with Kaja Throm, Thimphu reporting the highest at Nu. 8.104 million (96.77%), followed by Trongsa Dzongkhag at Nu. 0.100 million (1.19%).

The Annual Audit Report 2024–25 is based on 533 audit reposrts and contains summaries of unresolved audit findings from 214 audit reports.



The significant audit findings are grouped into two broad categories, **Fraud** and **Errors**, and further classified into seven functional areas:

- A. Finance and Revenue Management
- B. Procurement of Works
- C. Procurement of Goods and Supplies
- D. Procurement of Services
- E. Human Resource Management
- F. Public Service Delivery
- G. Property Management

Cases under Errors accounted for 99.92% of total irregularities (Nu. 9.982.606 million), with PHPA-II reporting the highest at Nu. 7,789.653 million (78.03%), followed by FCBL at Nu. 645.202 million (6.55%).

S1. No.	Agency	No. of Cases	(Nu. in million)
1	Kaja Throm, Department of Agri-		
	cultural Marketing and Coopera-	5	8.104
	tives, MoAL, Thimphu		
2	Dzongkhag Administration,	1	0.100
	Trongsa		
3	Dzongkhag Administration,	1	0.095
	Bumthang	_	
4	Royal Bhutan Police, Headquar-		
	ters, including Royal Bhutan Po-		
	lice Division I, Paro, Prison Ser-	1	0.051
	vice Division, and Fire Fighting		
	Services		
5	Drungkhag Court, Panbang,	2	0.025
	Zhemgang		
6	Regional Office of Industry,		
	Commerce and Employment,	1	0.000
	Samdrup Jongkhar, MoICE		
7	Regional Offices, Thimphu, Min-	1	0.000
	istry of Agriculture and Livestock		
Total		12	8.375

S1.		1	
No.	Agency	No. of Cases	Amount (Nu. in million)
1	Punatsangchhu Hydroelectric Project Authority, Phase II	27	7,789.653
2	Food Corporation of Bhutan Limited	4	654.202
3	Punatsangchhu Hydroelectric Project Authority, Phase I	13	378.942
4	Ugyen Pema Zangdo Pelri Chhoetshok, Paro	4	180.841
5	Dzongkhag Administration, Trashiyangtse	31	142.147
6	Farm Machinery Corporation Limited	16	133.692
7	Royal Insurance Corporation of Bhutan Limited	4	78.392
8	Thromde Administration, Samdrup Jongkhar	17	42.534
9	Dzongkhag Administration, Trongsa	27	41.201
10	Sherubtse College, Royal University of Bhutan	7	35.732