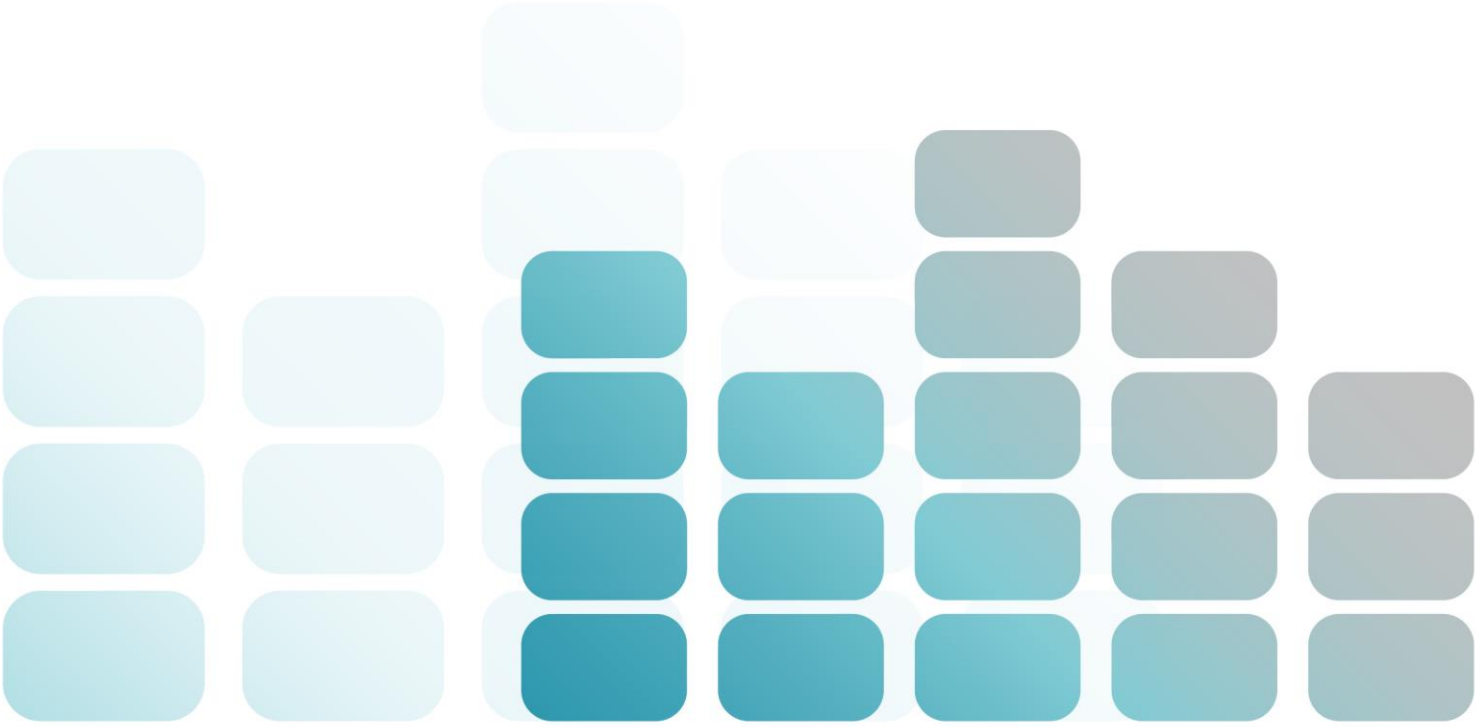


Revenue Scotland

Annual Audit Plan 2024/25



Prepared for Revenue Scotland
March 2025

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Introduction

Purpose of the Annual Audit Plan

1. The purpose of this Annual Audit Plan is to provide an overview of the planned scope and timing of the 2024/25 audit of Revenue Scotland's Devolved Taxes Account (DTA) annual report and accounts and Resource Accounts (RA) annual report and accounts. It outlines the audit work planned to meet the audit requirements set out in [auditing standards](#) and the [Code of Audit Practice](#), including supplementary guidance.

Appointed auditor and independence

2. There is a change in the appointed auditor for the Revenue Scotland audit this year. Lisa Duthie, of Audit Scotland, has been appointed by the Auditor General for Scotland as the external auditor.

3. Lisa Duthie and the audit team are independent of Revenue Scotland in accordance with relevant ethical requirements, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard. This standard imposes stringent rules to ensure the independence and objectivity of auditors. Audit Scotland has robust arrangements in place to ensure compliance with ethical standards. The arrangements are overseen by the Executive Director of Innovation and Quality, who serves as Audit Scotland's Ethics Partner.

4. The Ethical Standard requires auditors to communicate any relationships that may affect the independence and objectivity of the audit team. There are no such relationships pertaining to the audit of Revenue Scotland to communicate.

Audit scope and responsibilities

Scope of the audit

5. The audit is performed in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice, including supplementary guidance, International Standards on Auditing (UK), and relevant legislation. These set out the requirements for the scope of the audit which includes:

- an audit of the financial statements and an opinion on whether they give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, including the regularity of income and expenditure
- an opinion on statutory other information published with the financial statements in the annual report and accounts, the Performance Report (RA only), the Foreword (DTA only), the Governance Statements (RA and DTA), and an opinion on the audited part of the Remuneration and Staff Report (RA only)
- conclusions on Revenue Scotland's arrangements in relation to the wider scope areas: Financial Management, Financial Sustainability, Vision, Leadership, and Governance, and Use of Resources to Improve Outcomes
- reporting on Revenue Scotland's arrangements for securing Best Value
- provision of an Annual Audit Report setting out significant matters identified from the audit of the DTA annual report and accounts and RA annual report and accounts and the wider scope areas specified in the Code of Audit Practice.

Responsibilities

6. The Code of Audit Practice sets out the respective responsibilities of the auditor and Revenue Scotland. A summary of the key responsibilities is outlined below.

Auditor's responsibilities

7. The responsibilities of auditors in the public sector are established in the Public Finance and Accountability (Scotland) Act 2000. These include providing an independent opinion on the financial statements and other information reported within the annual report and accounts, and concluding on Revenue Scotland's arrangements in place for the wider scope areas.

Revenue Scotland's responsibilities

8. Revenue Scotland has primary responsibility for ensuring proper financial stewardship of public funds, compliance with relevant legislation and establishing effective arrangements for governance, propriety and regularity that enables it to successfully deliver its objectives. The features of proper financial stewardship include:

- establishing arrangements to ensure the proper conduct of its affairs
- preparation of an annual report and accounts, comprising financial statements and other information that gives a true and fair view
- establishing arrangements for the prevention and detection of fraud, error and irregularities, and bribery and corruption
- implementing arrangements to ensure its financial position is soundly based
- making arrangements to secure Best Value
- establishing an internal audit function.

Audit of the annual report and accounts

Introduction

9. The audit of the annual report and accounts is driven by materiality and the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, with greater attention being given to the significant risks of material misstatement. This chapter outlines materiality, the significant risks of material misstatement that have been identified, and the impact these have on the planned audit procedures.

Materiality

10. The concept of materiality is applied by auditors in planning and performing an audit, and in evaluating the effect of any uncorrected misstatements on the financial statements or other information reported in the annual report and accounts.

11. Broadly, the concept of materiality is to determine whether matters identified during the audit could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of users of the financial statements. Auditors set a monetary threshold when determining materiality, although some issues may be considered material by their nature. Therefore, materiality is ultimately a matter of the auditor's professional judgement.

12. The materiality levels determined for the audit of Revenue Scotland DTA and RA are outlined in [Exhibit 1](#).

Exhibit 1

2024/25 Materiality levels for Revenue Scotland

Materiality	Amount
<p>Materiality – based on an assessment of the needs of users of the financial statements and the nature of Revenue Scotland's operations, the benchmark used to determine materiality is:</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DTA: total tax revenue based on the forecasts for 2024/25. Materiality has been set at 1.5% of the benchmark. 	£14.5 million
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RA: gross expenditure based on the expected outturn for 2024/25. Materiality has been set at 2% of the benchmark. 	£168,000

Materiality	Amount
<p>Performance materiality – this acts as a trigger point. If the aggregate of misstatements identified during the audit exceeds performance materiality, this could indicate that further audit procedures are required. Using professional judgement, performance materiality has been set at:</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DTA: 60% of planning materiality. 	£8.7 million
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RA: 75% of planning materiality. 	£126,000
<hr/> <p>Reporting threshold – all misstatements greater than the reporting threshold will be reported.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DTA: 3% of planning materiality. 	£435,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RA: 5% of planning materiality. 	£8,000

Source: Audit Scotland

Significant risks of material misstatement to the financial statements

13. The risk assessment process draws on the audit team's cumulative knowledge of Revenue Scotland, including the nature of its operations and its significant transaction streams, the system of internal control, governance arrangements and processes, and developments that could impact on its financial reporting.

14. Based on the risk assessment process, significant risks of material misstatement to the financial statements have been identified and these are summarised in [Exhibit 2](#). These are the risks which have the greatest impact on the planned audit approach, and the planned audit procedures in response to the risks are outlined.

15. The risk assessment process is an iterative and dynamic process. The assessment of risks set out in this Annual Audit Plan may change as more information and evidence is obtained over the course of the audit. Where such changes occur, these will be reported to Revenue Scotland and those charged with governance, where relevant.

Exhibit 2**Significant risks of material misstatement to the financial statements**

Risk of material misstatement	Planned audit response
<p>Fraud caused by management override of controls (DTA and RA)</p> <p>Management is in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of management's ability to override controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively.</p>	<p>The audit team will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the design and implementation of controls over journal entry processing • Make inquiries of individuals involved in the financial reporting process about inappropriate or unusual activity relating to the processing of journal entries and other adjustments • Test journals at the year-end and post-closing entries, with a focus on significant risk areas • Consider the need to test journals and other adjustments during the period • Evaluate significant transactions outside the normal course of business • Assess the adequacy of controls in place for identifying and disclosing related party relationships and transactions in the financial statements • Assess any changes to the methods and underlying assumptions used to prepare accounting estimates compared to the prior year • Perform substantive testing of transactions around the year-end to confirm they are accounted for in the correct financial year • Perform focused testing of accounting accruals and prepayments.

Risk of material misstatement	Planned audit response
<p>Fraud in revenue recognition and tax repayments (DTA)</p> <p>ISA (UK) 240 requires auditors to presume a risk of fraud where income streams, other than sources such as Scottish Government funding, are significant.</p> <p>Revenue Scotland collected £853m of tax revenue in 2023/24.</p> <p>Taxpayers can claim a repayment of Additional Dwelling Supplement (ADS) where certain conditions are met. £62m of ADS was repaid in 2023/24.</p> <p>The value and complexity of tax revenue and related tax repayments mean that, in accordance with ISA (UK) 240, there is an inherent risk of fraud.</p>	<p>The audit team will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform detailed testing of tax revenue transactions focusing on the areas of greatest risk • Review the design and implementation of key controls for the DTA • Evaluate the internal controls over ADS repayments • Perform detailed testing of ADS repayments • Perform cut-off testing of tax revenue transactions • Review the accounting policy for revenue recognition • Monitor early intervention and compliance work and review the associated control framework.

Source: Audit Scotland

16. Revenue Scotland use the Scottish Government's general ledger and supporting systems. On 1 October 2024, the Scottish Government replaced the SEAS accounting system with the new Oracle cloud-based system. Our risk assessment work to date has not identified a significant risk of material misstatement relating to the implementation of Oracle. However, we will continue to monitor this risk as the audit progresses. We will review the assurances that management has obtained over system implementation and consider the findings of the work undertaken by the Scottish Government audit team on the controls in place over the transfer from SEAS to Oracle.

Key audit matters

17. The Code of Audit Practice requires public sector auditors to communicate key audit matters. Key audit matters are those matters, that in the auditor's professional judgement, are of most significance to the audit of the financial statements and require most attention when performing the audit.

18. In determining key audit matters, auditors consider:

- areas of higher or significant risk of material misstatement
- areas where significant judgement is required, including accounting estimates that are subject to a high degree of estimation uncertainty

- significant events or transactions that occurred during the year.

19. The matters determined to be key audit matters will be communicated in the Annual Audit Report. Exhibit 2 outlines the significant risks of material misstatement to the financial statements that have been identified, including those that have greatest impact on the planned audit procedures and require most attention when performing the audit.

Wider scope and Best Value

Introduction

20. Reflecting the fact that public money is involved, the Code of Audit Practice requires that public audit is planned and undertaken from a wider perspective than in the private sector. The wider scope audit set out by the Code of Audit Practice broadens the audit of the annual report and accounts to include consideration of additional aspects or risks in four wider scope areas, which are summarised below:

- **Financial Management** – this means having sound budgetary processes. Factors that can impact on Revenue Scotland being able to secure sound financial management include the strength of the financial management culture, accountability, and arrangements to prevent and detect fraud, error and other irregularities, bribery and corruption.
- **Financial Sustainability** – this means looking forward over the medium and longer-term in planning the services to be delivered and how they will be delivered effectively. This is assessed by considering Revenue Scotland’s medium- to longer-term planning for service delivery.
- **Vision, Leadership and Governance** – this means having a clear vision and strategy, with set priorities within the vision and strategy. This is assessed by considering the clarity of plans in place to deliver the vision and strategy and the effectiveness of the governance arrangements to support delivery.
- **Use of Resources to Improve Outcomes** – this means using resources to meet stated outcomes and improvement objectives through effective planning and working with partners and communities. This is assessed by considering Revenue Scotland’s arrangements for ensuring resources are deployed to improve strategic outcomes, meet the needs of service users, and deliver continuous improvement.

21. A conclusion on the effectiveness and appropriateness of arrangements Revenue Scotland has in place for each of the wider scope areas will be reported in the Annual Audit Report.

Duty of Best Value

22. The [Scottish Public Finance Manual](#) (SPFM) explains that Accountable Officers have a specific responsibility to ensure that arrangements have been made to secure Best Value. [Best Value in public services: guidance for Accountable Officers](#) is issued by Scottish Ministers and sets out their duty to ensure that arrangements are in place to secure Best Value in public services.

23. Consideration of the arrangements Revenue Scotland has in place to secure Best Value will be carried out alongside the wider scope audit, and a conclusion on the arrangements Revenue Scotland has in place will be reported in the Annual Audit Report.

24. Auditors may also carry out specific audit work covering the seven Best Value characteristics set out in the SPFM. The risk assessment process did not identify a need to carry out specific audit work on any of the characteristics. However, auditors are required to carry out a review of the 'fairness and equality' characteristic at least once during the audit appointment, and this will be carried out later in the audit appointment.

Significant wider scope and Best Value risks

25. No significant risks in the wider scope areas or Best Value were identified from the risk assessment process.

Reporting arrangements, timetable and audit fee

Audit outputs

26. The outputs from the 2024/25 audit include:

- this Annual Audit Plan
- an Independent Auditor's Report to Revenue Scotland, the Auditor General for Scotland, and the Scottish Parliament setting out opinions on the annual report and accounts (DTA and RA)
- an Annual Audit Report to Revenue Scotland and the Auditor General for Scotland setting out significant matters identified from the audit of the annual report and accounts (DTA and RA), conclusions from the wider scope and Best Value audit, and recommendations, where required.

27. The matters to be reported in the outputs will be discussed with Revenue Scotland for factual accuracy before they are issued. All outputs from the audit will be published on Audit Scotland's website, apart from the Independent Auditor's Report, which is included in the audited annual report and accounts (DTA and RA).

28. Target dates for the audit outputs are set by the Auditor General for Scotland. In setting the target dates for the audit outputs, consideration is given to the target date for approving the annual report and accounts, which is 31 October 2025 for central government non-departmental public bodies, and other similar bodies.

29. The Independent Auditor's Report and Annual Audit Report are planned to be issued by the target date of 31 October 2025.

Audit timetable

30. Achieving the timetable for production of the annual report and accounts, supported by complete and accurate working papers, is critical to delivery of the audit to agreed target dates. [Exhibit 3](#) includes a timetable for the audit, which has been agreed with management. Agreed target dates will be kept under review as the audit progresses, and any changes required, and their potential impact, will be discussed with Revenue Scotland and reported to those charged with governance, where required.

Exhibit 3

2024/25 audit timetable

Audit activity	Target date	Audit and Risk Committee date
Issue of Annual Audit Plan	31 March 2025	19 March 2025
Annual report and accounts (DTA and RA):		
• Submission of unaudited annual report and accounts and all working papers to audit team	30 June 2025	
• Latest date for audit clearance meeting with management	10 September 2025	
• Issue of draft Letter of Representation, proposed Independent Auditor's Report, and proposed Annual Audit Report	17 September 2025	1 October 2025
• Agreement of audited and unsigned annual report and accounts	24 September 2025	1 October 2025
• Approval by those charged with governance and signing of audited annual report and accounts	2 October 2025	
• Signing of Independent Auditor's Report and issue of Annual Audit Report	2 October 2025	

Source: Audit Scotland

Audit fee

31. Revenue Scotland's audit fee is determined in line with Audit Scotland's fee setting arrangements. The audit fee for the 2024/25 audit is £108,560 (2023/24: £106,560). This is split across the Devolved Taxes Account £87,370 (2023/24: £85,760) and Resource Accounts £21,190 (2023/24: £20,800).

32. In setting the audit fee, it is assumed that Revenue Scotland has effective governance arrangements in place and the complete annual report and accounts will be provided for audit in line with the agreed timetable. The audit fee assumes there will be no significant changes to the planned scope of the audit. Where the audit cannot proceed as

planned, for example, due to incomplete or inadequate working papers, the audit fee may need to be increased.

Other matters

Internal audit

33. Revenue Scotland is responsible for establishing an internal audit function as part of an effective system of internal control. As part of the audit, the audit team will obtain an understanding of internal audit, including its nature, responsibilities, and activities.

34. While internal audit and external audit have differing roles and responsibilities, external auditors may seek to rely on the work of internal audit where it is considered appropriate. A review of internal audit's 2024/25 audit plan was carried out to identify if there were any areas where the audit team could rely on its work. The audit team concluded it will not rely on internal audit's work. However, the audit team will review internal audit's reports and assess if there is any impact on the audit.

Audit quality

35. Audit Scotland is committed to the consistent delivery of high-quality audit. Audit quality requires ongoing attention and improvement to keep pace with external and internal changes. Details of the arrangements in place for the delivery of high-quality audits is available from the [Audit Scotland website](#).

36. The International Standards on Quality Management (ISQM) applicable to Audit Scotland for 2024/25 audits are:

- ISQM (UK) 1, which deals with an audit organisation's responsibilities to design, implement, and operate a system of quality management (SoQM) for audits. Audit Scotland's SoQM consists of a variety of components, such as: governance arrangements and culture to support audit quality, compliance with ethical requirements, ensuring Audit Scotland is dedicated to high-quality audit through engagement performance and resourcing arrangements, and ensuring there are robust quality monitoring arrangements in place. Audit Scotland carries out an annual evaluation of its SoQM and has concluded it complies with this standard.
- ISQM (UK) 2, which sets out arrangements for conducting engagement quality reviews, which are performed by senior management not involved in an audit, to review significant judgements and conclusions reached by the audit team, and the appropriateness of proposed audit opinions on high-risk audits.

37. To monitor quality at an individual audit level, Audit Scotland carries out internal quality reviews on a sample of audits. Additionally, the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales (ICAEW) carries out independent quality reviews on a sample of audits.

38. Actions to address deficiencies identified by internal and external quality reviews are included in a rolling Quality Improvement Action Plan, which is used to support continuous improvement. Progress with implementing planned actions is monitored on a regular basis by Audit Scotland's Quality and Ethics Committee.

39. Audit Scotland may periodically seek the views of Revenue Scotland on the quality of audit services provided. The audit team would also welcome feedback at any time.

Revenue Scotland

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