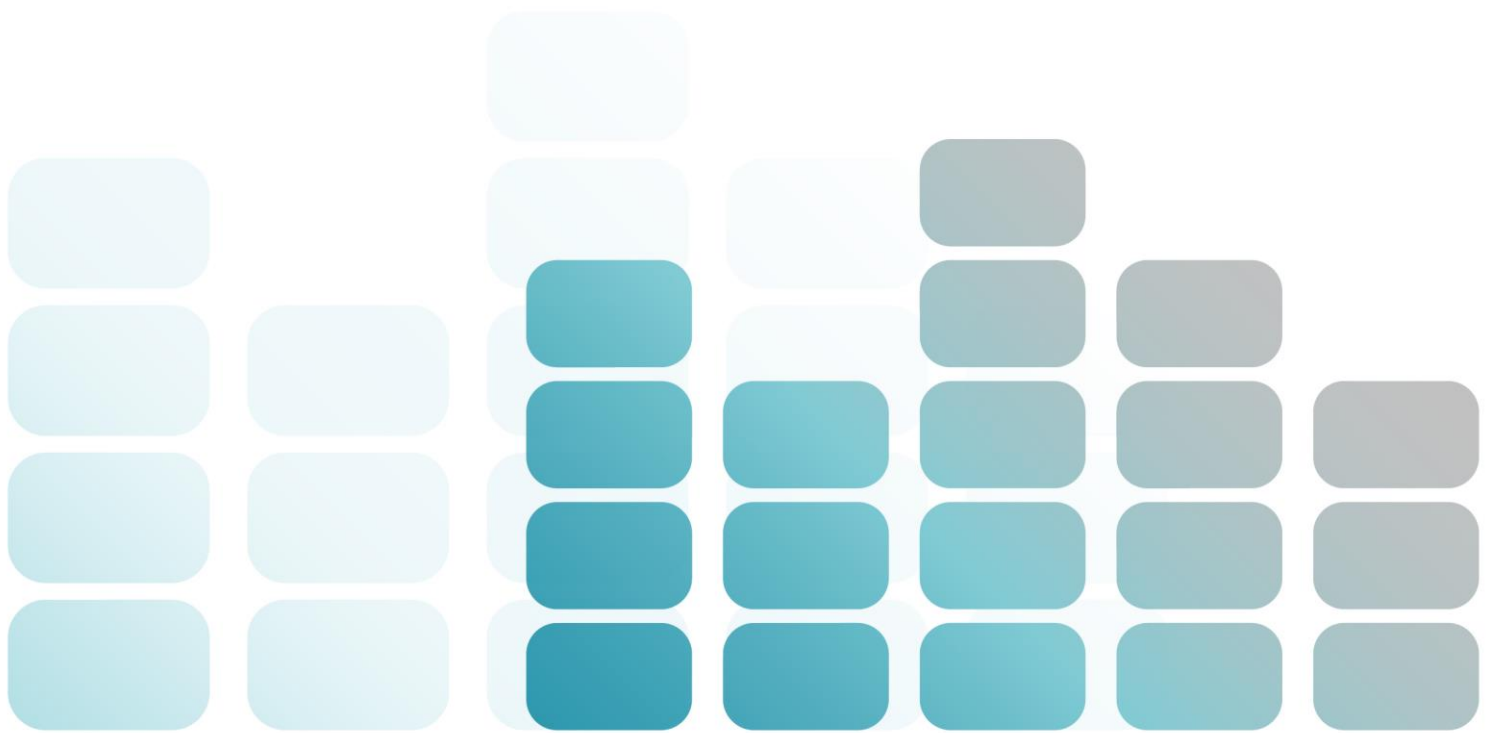


The City of Edinburgh Council Charitable Trusts and Funds

Annual Audit Plan 2024/25



Prepared for the Trustee of the City of Edinburgh Council Charitable Trusts and Funds
February 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 the City of Edinburgh Council Charitable Trusts (CECCT) and the City of Edinburgh Council Charitable Funds (CECCF) annual report and accounts. CECCT and CECCF are collectively referred to as the Trusts. 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. Christopher Gardner, of Audit Scotland, has been appointed by the Accounts Commission as external auditor of the Trusts for the period from 2022/23 until 2026/27. The 2024/25 financial year is therefore the third of the five-year audit appointment.

3. The audit team is independent of the Trusts 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 the Trusts 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.
- An opinion on statutory other information published with the financial statements in the annual report and accounts.
- Concluding on the financial sustainability of the Trusts.
- Provision of an Annual Audit Report setting out significant matters identified from the audit of the 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 Trusts and the auditor. 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 Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973. These include providing an independent opinion on the financial statements and other information reported within the annual report and accounts, and concluding on the Trusts' arrangements in place for the wider scope areas.

CECCT and CECCF responsibilities

8. The Trusts have 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 them to successfully deliver their objectives. The features of proper financial stewardship include:

- Establishing arrangements to ensure the proper conduct of their affairs.

- Preparation of 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 their 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 audits of CECCT and CECCF are outlined in [Exhibit 1](#).

Exhibit 1

2024/25 Materiality levels for CECCT and CECCF

Materiality	CECCT	CECCF
Materiality – based on an assessment of the needs of users of the financial statements and the nature of the Trusts' operations, the benchmark used to determine materiality is net assets based on the audited 2023/24 financial statements. Materiality has been set at 1% of the benchmark for CECCT and 2% for CECCF.	£250,000	£1,764

Materiality	CECCT	CECCF
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 65% of planning materiality for CECCT and 75% for CECCF.	£162,000	£1,323
Reporting threshold – all misstatements greater than the reporting threshold will be reported.	£12,000	£88

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 the Trusts, 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 in Exhibit 2.

15. The risk assessment process is an iterative and dynamic process. The assessment of risks set out in this Annual Audit Plan and Exhibit 2 may change as more information and evidence is obtained over the course of the audit. Where such changes occur, these will be reported to the Trusts 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 (CECCT and CECCF)</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"> • Make inquiries of individuals involved in the financial reporting process about inappropriate or unusual activity relating to the processing of journal entries. • Test journal entries, focusing on those that are assessed as higher risk, such as those affecting revenue and expenditure recognition around the year-end. • 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 changes to the methods and underlying assumptions used to prepare accounting estimates and assess these for evidence of management bias.
<p>Valuation of heritage assets (CECCT)</p> <p>CECCT held £21.7 million of heritage assets which are included in the accounts at valuation at 31 March 2024. Heritage assets at valuation comprised operational heritage assets (Nelson Halls buildings) valued at £9.1 million and heritage asset land and buildings (Lauriston Castle buildings and grounds) valued at £12.6 million.</p> <p>There is a significant degree of subjectivity in these valuations which are based on specialist assumptions, and changes in the assumptions can result in material changes to valuations.</p>	<p>The audit team will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate the design and implementation of controls over the valuation process. • Review the information provided to the valuer and assess this for completeness and accuracy. • Evaluate the competence, capabilities, and objectivity of the valuer. • Obtain an understanding of management's involvement in the valuation process to assess if appropriate oversight has occurred. • Review the appropriateness of the key data and assumptions used in the 2024/25 valuation process, and challenge these where required. • Review management's assessment that the value in the balance sheet of assets not subject to a valuation process in 2024/25 is not materially different to current value at the year-end, and challenge this where required.

Key audit matters

16. 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.

17. 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.

18. 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

19. 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.

20. Due to the nature of the Trusts and their limited financial activity, CECCT and CECCF are considered less complex bodies for the wider scope audit. Therefore, the wider scope audit does not consider all four wider scope areas and is instead limited to concluding on the financial sustainability of the Trusts.

21. Financial sustainability 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 the Trusts' medium-to longer-term planning for service delivery. The financial sustainability of the Trusts will be reported in the Annual Audit Report.

Best Value

22. Under the Code of Audit Practice, the duty on auditors to consider the arrangements an audited body has in place to secure Best Value applies to audited bodies that fall within section 106 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973, which the Trusts do.

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

Significant wider scope and Best Value risks

24. 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

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

- This Annual Audit Plan.
- An Independent Auditor's Report to the Trustee and the Accounts Commission setting out opinions on the annual report and accounts.
- An Annual Audit Report to the Trustee and the Accounts Commission setting out significant matters identified from the audit of the annual report and accounts, conclusions from the wider scope and Best Value audit, and recommendations, where required.

26. The matters to be reported in the outputs will be discussed with the Trusts 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.

27. Target dates for the audit outputs are set by the Accounts Commission. In setting the target dates for the audit outputs, consideration is given to the statutory date for approving the annual report and accounts, which is 30 September 2025 for local government bodies.

28. The audit team will be unable to achieve the target date of 30 September 2025 for issuing the Independent Auditor's Report and Annual Audit Report. This is due to prioritising the quality of our audit work over meeting target dates, as required by the Accounts Commission, and consistent with messaging from the Financial Reporting Council which has made clear that audit quality takes precedence. The audit team is working towards completion of the audit by the later date of 18 November 2025 and are working towards delivering the audit by target dates over the course of the five-year audit appointment.

Audit timetable

29. 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 the Trusts and reported to those charged with governance, where required.

Exhibit 3

2024/25 audit timetable

Audit activity	CECCT and CECCF target date	Audit team target date	Relevant committee date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submission of unaudited annual report and accounts and all working papers to audit team 	1 August 2025		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issue of draft Letter of Representation, proposed Independent Auditor's Report, and proposed Annual Audit Report 		31 October 2025	18 November 2025
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement of audited and unsigned annual report and accounts 	31 October 2025	31 October 2025	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval by those charged with governance and signing of audited annual report and accounts, and signing of independent auditor's report 	18 November 2025	18 November 2025	18 November 2025

Source: Audit Scotland

Audit fee

30. The audit fee for the Trusts is determined in line with Audit Scotland's fee setting arrangements. The confirmed audit fee for the 2024/25 audit is £9,720.

31. In setting the audit fee, it is assumed that the Trusts have 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

32. The Trusts are 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.

33. 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. We understand there is no specific internal audit work planned for the Trusts in 2024/25 however we will liaise with the City of Edinburgh Council audit team and assess any internal audit findings which may impact on the Trusts.

Audit quality

34. 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](#).

35. 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.

36. 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.

37. 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.

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

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