

Scottish Criminal Cases Review Commission

Annual Audit Plan 2018/19



 AUDIT SCOTLAND

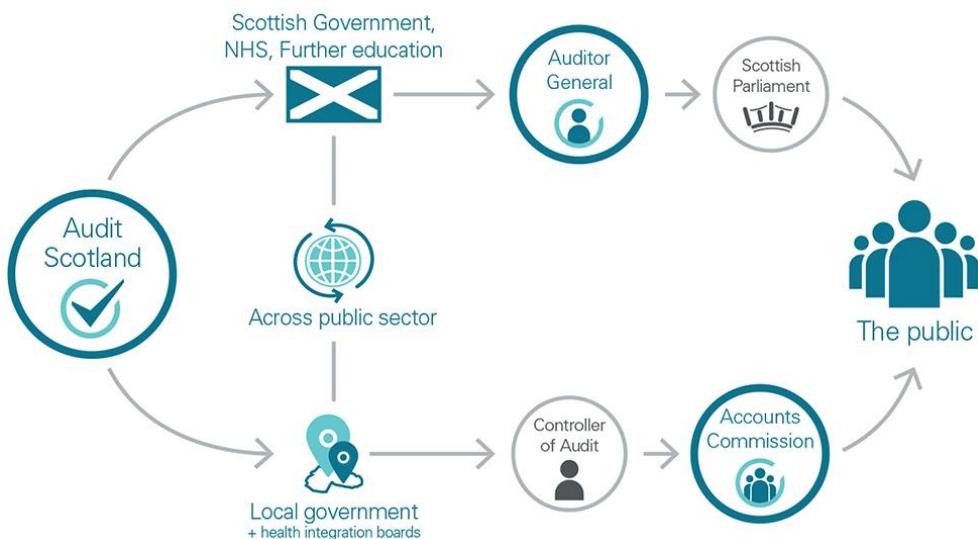
Prepared for the Scottish Criminal Cases Review Commission

February 2019

Who we are

The Auditor General, the Accounts Commission and Audit Scotland work together to deliver public audit in Scotland:

- The Auditor General is an independent crown appointment, made on the recommendation of the Scottish Parliament, to audit the Scottish Government, NHS and other bodies and report to Parliament on their financial health and performance.
- The Accounts Commission is an independent public body appointed by Scottish ministers to hold local government to account. The Controller of Audit is an independent post established by statute, with powers to report directly to the Commission on the audit of local government.
- Audit Scotland is governed by a board, consisting of the Auditor General, the chair of the Accounts Commission, a non-executive board chair, and two non-executive members appointed by the Scottish Commission for Public Audit, a commission of the Scottish Parliament.



About us

Our vision is to be a world-class audit organisation that improves the use of public money.

Through our work for the Auditor General and the Accounts Commission, we provide independent assurance to the people of Scotland that public money is spent properly and provides value. We aim to achieve this by:

- carrying out relevant and timely audits of the way the public sector manages and spends money
- reporting our findings and conclusions in public
- identifying risks, making clear and relevant recommendations.

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Risks and planned work

1. This annual audit plan contains an overview of the planned scope and timing of our audit and is carried out in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs), the [Code of Audit Practice](#), and any other relevant guidance. This plan sets out the work necessary to allow us to provide an independent auditor's report on the financial statements and meet the wider scope requirements of public sector audit.

2. The wider scope of public audit contributes to assessments and conclusions on financial management, financial sustainability, governance and transparency and value for money.

Adding value

3. We aim to add value to the Scottish Criminal Cases Review Commission (SCCRC) through our external audit work by being constructive and forward looking, by identifying areas for improvement and by recommending and encouraging good practice. In so doing, we intend to help the Scottish Criminal Cases Review Commission promote improved standards of governance, better management and decision making and more effective use of resources.

Audit risks

4. Based on our discussions with staff, attendance at committee meetings and a review of supporting information we have identified the following main risk areas for the Scottish Criminal Cases Review Commission. We have categorised these risks into financial risks and wider dimension risks. The key audit risks, which require specific audit testing, are detailed in [Exhibit 1](#).

Exhibit 1 2018/19 Key audit risks

 Audit Risk	Source of assurance	Planned audit work
Financial statements issues and risks		
1 Risk of management override of controls ISA 240 requires that audit work is planned to consider the risk of fraud, which is presumed to be a significant risk in any audit. This includes consideration of the risk of management override of controls to change the position disclosed in the financial statements.	Owing to the nature of this risk, assurances from management are not applicable in this instance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed testing of journal entries. Review of accounting estimates. Focused testing of accruals and prepayments. Evaluation of significant transactions that are outside the normal course of business.
2 Risk of fraud over expenditure ISA 240 and the Financial Reporting Council's Practice Note 10 (revised) requires public sector auditors to give consideration to the risk of fraud over expenditure. The nature	Fraud & Financial Procedures & Financial Reporting Arrangements, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fraud Policy & Fraud Response Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Variance analysis on expenditure streams. Detailed testing of expenditure transactions.

 Audit Risk	Source of assurance	Planned audit work
and extent of expenditure means that that there is an inherent risk of fraud.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whistleblowing Policy • Quarterly Finance Reports • Monthly Account Reconciliation • Board & SG Review 	
<p>3 Expenditure</p> <p>Our 2017/18 audit work on expenditure identified 7 invoices from a sample of 22 which included elements which did not relate to 2017/18. This should not have been recorded as expenditure in the financial statements for that year.</p> <p>In 2018/19, SCCRC identified that they received 3 invoices relating to 2017/18 in July 2018 after the accounts had been signed.</p> <p>There is a risk that expenditure recorded in 2018/19 is materially incorrect.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial Procedures • Accrual & Prepayment Process • Accounts Preparation Timetable & Procedures • Quarterly Finance Reports • Monthly Account Reconciliations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variance analysis on expenditure streams. • Focused substantive testing of expenditure. • Focused substantive testing of accruals and prepayments.
Wider dimension issues and risks		
<p>4 Financial sustainability</p> <p>High level financial forecasts included in the 2016-19 Corporate Plan estimated expenditure over the period based on a frozen budget. SCCRC planned to reduce running costs through continuing to work collaboratively and through shared service agreements and have made efficiency savings.</p> <p>In the last 2 years, expenditure has exceeded Scottish Government funding.</p> <p>Although there has been a small increase in funding for 2018/19, it will be challenging to realise further savings without impacting on core services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate Plan & Business Planning • Quarterly Sponsor Team Meetings • Quarterly Finance Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the year end position and the medium to long term plans in place for 2019/20 onwards. We will comment where appropriate in our 2018/19 Annual Audit Report

Source: Audit Scotland

Reporting arrangements

5. Audit reporting is the visible output for the annual audit. All annual audit plans and the outputs as detailed in [Exhibit 2](#), and any other outputs on matters of public interest will be published on our website: www.audit-scotland.gov.uk.
6. Matters arising from our audit will be reported on a timely basis and will include agreed action plans. Draft management reports will be issued to the relevant officer(s) to confirm factual accuracy.

7. We will provide an independent auditor's report to the Scottish Criminal Cases Review Commission, Scottish Parliament and the Auditor General for Scotland setting out our opinions on the annual accounts. We will provide the Accountable Officer and Auditor General for Scotland with an annual report on the audit containing observations and recommendations on significant matters which have arisen during the audit.

8. Under the Public Finance and Accountability (Scotland) Act 2000 there is a requirement for the resource account of the Scottish Government to be presented to Parliament within nine months of the financial year – end, i.e. 31 December.

Exhibit 2 2018/19 Audit outputs

Audit Output	Target date	Committee Date
Annual Audit Plan	13 February 2019	13 February 2019
Annual Audit Report	13 June 2019	13 June 2019
Independent Auditor's Report	13 June 2019	13 June 2019

Source: Audit Scotland

Audit fee

9. The agreed audit fee for the 2018/19 audit of the Scottish Criminal Cases Review Commission is £7,770 (2017/18 £7,610). In determining the audit fee, we have taken account of the risk exposure of the Scottish Criminal Cases Review Commission, the planned management assurances in place and the level of reliance we plan to take from the work of internal audit. Our audit approach assumes receipt of the unaudited annual accounts, with a complete working papers package on 7 May 2019.

10. Where our audit cannot proceed as planned through, for example, late receipt of unaudited annual accounts a supplementary fee may be levied. An additional fee may also be required in relation to any work or other significant exercises out with our planned audit activity.

Responsibilities

Audit Committee and Accountable Officer

11. Audited bodies have the primary responsibility for ensuring the proper financial stewardship of public funds, compliance with relevant legislation and establishing effective arrangements for governance, propriety and regularity that enable them to successfully deliver their objectives.

12. The audit of the annual accounts does not relieve management or the Audit Committee as those charged with governance, of their responsibilities.

Appointed auditor

13. Our responsibilities as independent auditors are established by the Public Finance and Accountability (Scotland) Act 2000 and the Code of Audit Practice (including supplementary guidance) and guided by the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard.

14. Auditors in the public sector give an independent opinion on the financial statements and other information within the annual accounts. We also review and report on the arrangements within the audited body to manage its performance,

regularity and use of resources. In doing this, we aim to support improvement and accountability.

Audit scope and timing

Annual accounts

15. The annual accounts, which include the financial statements, will be the foundation and source for most of the audit work necessary to support our judgements and conclusions. We also consider the wider environment and challenges facing the public sector. Our audit approach includes:

- understanding the business of the Scottish Criminal Cases Review Commission and the associated risks which could impact on the financial statements
- assessing the key systems of internal control, and establishing how weaknesses in these systems could impact on the financial statements
- identifying major transaction streams, balances and areas of estimation and understanding how the Scottish Criminal Cases Review Commission will include these in the financial statements
- assessing the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements
- determining the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures necessary to provide us with sufficient audit evidence as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

16. We will give an opinion on whether the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Scottish Criminal Cases Review Commission as at 31 March 2019 and of the income and expenditure of the Scottish Criminal Cases Review Commission for the year then ended.
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the financial reporting framework.
- the regularity of the income and expenditure.



Other information in the annual accounts

17. We also review and report on other information published within the annual accounts including the performance report, annual governance statement and the remuneration report. We give an opinion on whether these have been compiled in accordance with the appropriate regulations and frameworks in our independent auditor's report.

18. We also read and consider any information in the annual accounts other than the financial statements and audited part of the remuneration report and report any uncorrected material misstatements.

Materiality

19. We apply the concept of materiality in planning and performing the audit. It is used in evaluating the effect of identified misstatements on the audit, and of any uncorrected misstatements, on the financial statements and in forming our opinions in the independent auditor's report.

20. We calculate materiality at different levels as described below. The calculated materiality values for the Scottish Criminal Cases Review Commission are set out in [Exhibit 3](#).

Exhibit 3

Materiality values

Materiality	Amount
Planning materiality – This is the calculated figure we use in assessing the overall impact of audit adjustments on the financial statements. It has been set at 1% of gross expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2019, based on the latest audited accounts for 2018/19.	£11,000
Performance materiality – This acts as a trigger point. If the aggregate of errors identified during the financial statements audit exceeds performance materiality this would indicate that further audit procedures should be considered. Using our professional judgement, we have calculated performance materiality at 60% of planning materiality.	£6,600
Reporting threshold (i.e. clearly trivial) – We are required to report to those charged with governance on all unadjusted misstatements more than the 'reporting threshold' amount. This has been calculated at 5% of planning materiality.	£1,000

Source: Audit Scotland

Timetable

21. To support the efficient use of resources it is critical that the annual accounts timetable is agreed with us to produce the unaudited accounts. We have included an agreed timetable at [Exhibit 4](#).

Exhibit 4

Annual accounts timetable

Key stage	Date
Latest submission date of unaudited annual accounts with complete working papers package	7 May 2019
Latest date for final clearance meeting with the Director of Corporate Services	15 May 2019
Agreement of audited unsigned annual accounts	13 June 2019
Issue of Annual Audit Report including ISA 260 to those charged with governance	13 June 2019
Independent auditor's report signed	14 June 2019

Internal audit

22. Internal audit is provided by the Scottish Government Internal Audit Directorate. Therefore, internal audit will be assessed by our Scottish Government audit team to ensure it is operating in accordance with the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards (PSIAS) and with sound standards and procedures in place. We will therefore rely on their work in terms of our wider Code of Audit Practice responsibilities.

Using the work of internal audit

23. Auditing standards require internal and external auditors to work closely together to make best use of available audit resources. We seek to rely on the work of internal audit wherever possible to avoid duplication. Due to the timing of Internal Audit's work we will not place formal reliance on the work of internal audit.

Audit dimensions

24. Our audit is based on four audit dimensions that frame the wider scope of public sector audit requirements as shown in [Exhibit 5](#).

Exhibit 5 Audit dimensions



Source: Code of Audit Practice

25. Our standard audits are based on four audit dimensions that frame the wider scope of public sector audit requirements. These are: financial sustainability, financial management, governance and accountability and value for money.

26. The Code of Audit Practice includes provisions relating to the audit of small bodies. Where the application of the full wider audit scope is judged by auditors not to be appropriate to an audited body then the annual audit work can focus on the appropriateness of the disclosures in the governance statement and the financial sustainability of the body and its services. In the light of the volume and lack of complexity of the financial transactions, we plan to apply the small body provisions of the Code to the 2018/19 audit of the Scottish Criminal Cases Review Commission.

Financial sustainability

27. As auditors we consider the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting as part of the annual audit. We will also comment on the body's financial sustainability in the longer term. We define this as medium term (two to five years) and longer term (longer than five years) sustainability. We will carry out work and conclude on:

- the effectiveness of financial planning in identifying and addressing risks to financial sustainability in the short, medium and long term
- the appropriateness and effectiveness of arrangements in place to address any identified funding gaps

- whether the Scottish Criminal Cases Review Commission can demonstrate the affordability and effectiveness of funding and investment decisions it has made.

Governance and transparency

28. Governance and transparency are concerned with the effectiveness of scrutiny and governance arrangements, leadership and decision – making and transparent reporting of financial and performance information. We will review, conclude and report on:

- whether the Scottish Criminal Cases Review Commission can demonstrate that the governance arrangements in place are appropriate and operating effectively
- whether there is effective scrutiny, challenge and transparency on the decision-making and finance and performance reports.
- the quality and timeliness of financial and performance reporting.

Independence and objectivity

29. Auditors appointed by the Accounts Commission or Auditor General must comply with the Code of Audit Practice and relevant supporting guidance. When auditing the financial statements auditors must also comply with professional standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council and those of the professional accountancy bodies. These standards impose stringent rules to ensure the independence and objectivity of auditors. Audit Scotland has robust arrangements in place to ensure compliance with these standards including an annual “fit and proper” declaration for all members of staff. The arrangements are overseen by the Director of Audit Services, who serves as Audit Scotland’s Ethics Partner.

30. The engagement lead (i.e. appointed auditor) for the Scottish Criminal Cases Review Commission is Liz Maconachie, Senior Audit Manager. Auditing and ethical standards require the appointed auditor, Liz Maconachie, to communicate any relationships that may affect the independence and objectivity of audit staff. We are not aware of any such relationships pertaining to the audit of the Scottish Criminal Cases Review Commission.

Quality control

31. International Standard on Quality Control (UK and Ireland) 1 (ISQC1) requires that a system of quality control is established, as part of financial audit procedures, to provide reasonable assurance that professional standards and regulatory and legal requirements are being complied with and that the independent auditor’s report or opinion is appropriate in the circumstances.

32. The foundation of our quality framework is our Audit Guide, which incorporates the application of professional auditing, quality and ethical standards and the Code of Audit Practice (and supporting guidance) issued by Audit Scotland and approved by the Auditor General for Scotland. To ensure that we achieve the required quality standards Audit Scotland conducts peer reviews and internal quality reviews. Additionally, the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland (ICAS) have been commissioned to carry out external quality reviews.

33. As part of our commitment to quality and continuous improvement, Audit Scotland will periodically seek your views on the quality of our service provision. We welcome feedback at any time and this may be directed to the engagement lead.

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