

The Significance of Public Revenues

Sub-theme I Plenary presentation

Subtheme 1

31 May 2005

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Audit of Public Revenues

Subtheme I

The significance of public revenues for public financial managers and for the legislature's budget authority

Subtheme II

The role of the SAI in the budgetary cycle

• Subtheme III Audit approaches and audit impact

Subtheme 1



Role of Subtheme I

 Insight into the size, structure and management of public revenues, as a basis for subthemes II and III

 Sketching the context for public revenues audits

The Working Group Austria, Lithuania, Portugal, The Netherlands



Session aims

- Present results of working group
- Share some aspects of the context of public revenues
- Introduce congress issues 1 and 2
- Discuss

Questions and national examples during and after presentation are welcome!

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Outline of presentation

– Introduction

-Public Revenues - Product

- Public Revenues Process
- Public Revenues Audit Aspects
- -Tax culture
- -Summary



Introduction

- 1959 INCOSAI Rio de Janeiro 1974 – INCOSAI Madrid
- 1977 INCOSAI Lima Declaration
 - <u>All</u> public financial operations subject to audit by SAIs

- A specific article (20) is dedicated to tax audits

=> INTOSAI Auditing Standards (2001)



Issue area 1

– Are adequate standards and bases for the audit of revenues in place?

– Is there a need for updating the statements of the Declaration of Lima to reflect the progress achieved by SAIs in the audit of revenues?

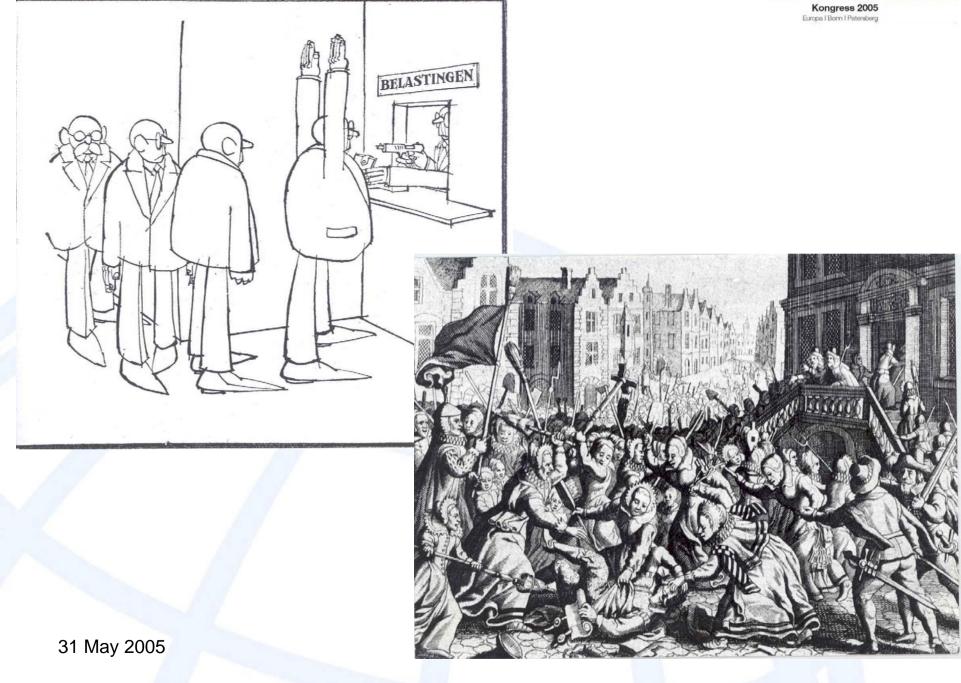
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Society **Product** Process collection facts and data **Public Revenues** Audit aspects influence on the audit process Tax culture 31 May 2005











The Illusionist and the reappearing Road Tax

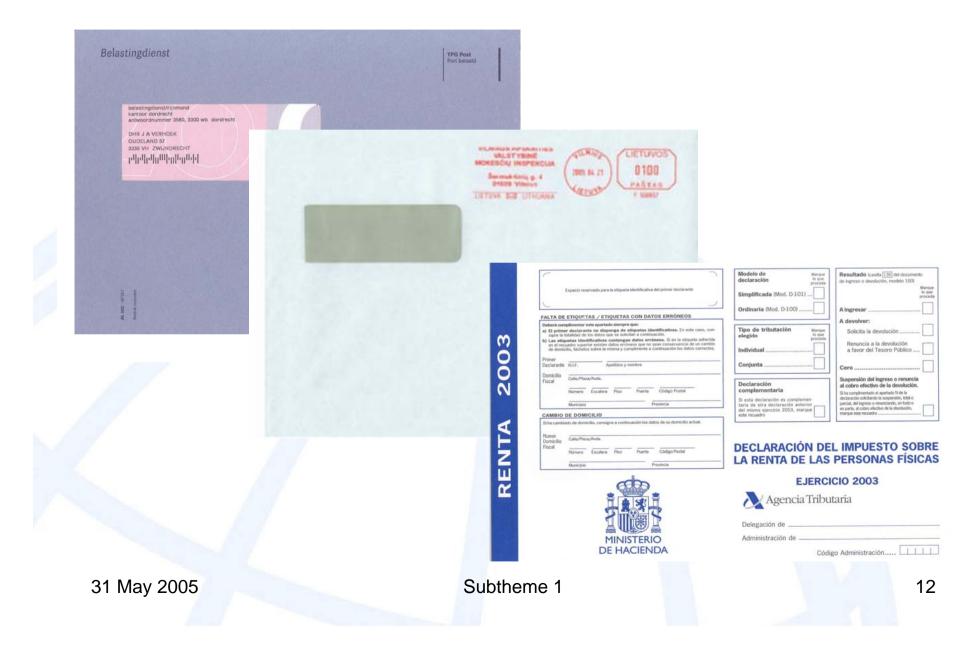


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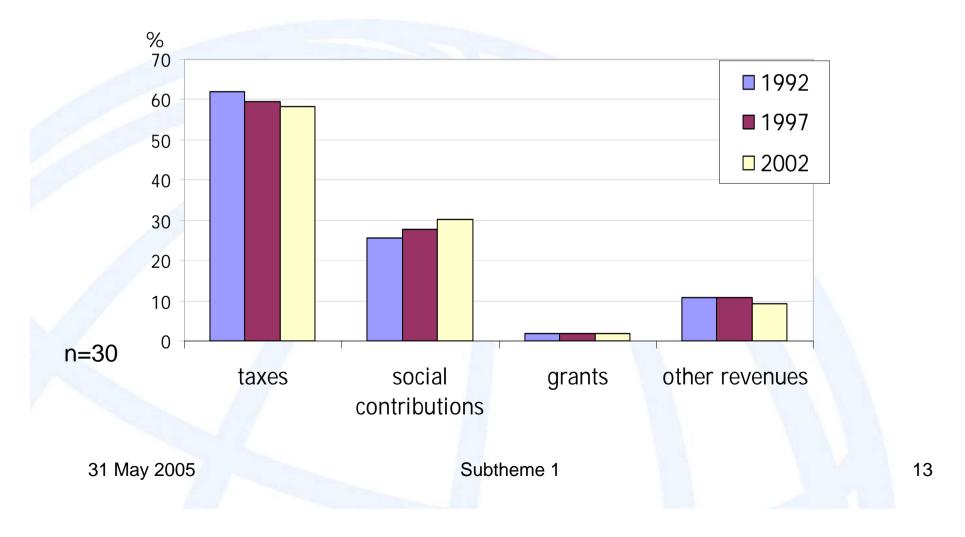


Tax envelopes



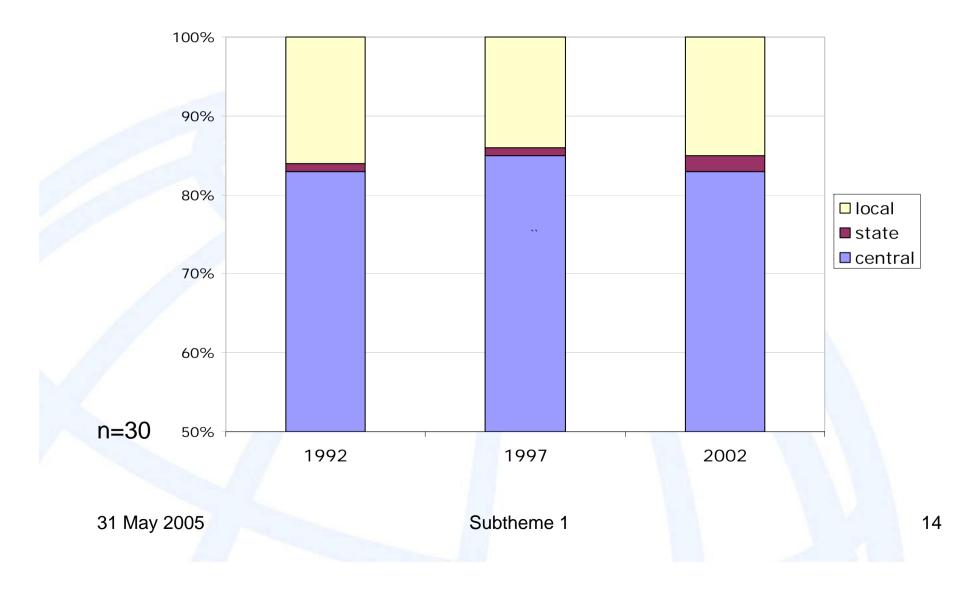


Public Revenues - Product Division of Public Revenues





Public Revenues - Product Division of Public Revenues





"We serviced your car. Do you need anything else?"

"Yes, an invoice"

With an invoice, your money goes to where it should.





Public Revenues - Product GDP and Public Revenues

% 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 SWEDEN CYPRUS CZECH SPAIN LATVIA PORTUGAL SLOVAK POLAND SWITZERLAND UKRAINE ITALY BELARUS NETHERLANDS SLOVENIA ESTONIA UNITED AUSTRIA CROATIA GERMANY DENMARK BELGIUM RUSSIA KAZAKHSTAN TURKEY CELAND RELAND -ITHUANIA

n=28



Public Revenues - Product Observations

- Taxes and social contributions most important categories of public revenues
- Central government responsible for 85% of total public revenues.
- Little change over the years



Public Revenues - Process

- Automation (electronic filing)
- Reorganisations
- Transparancy
- Tax allowances
- Observations

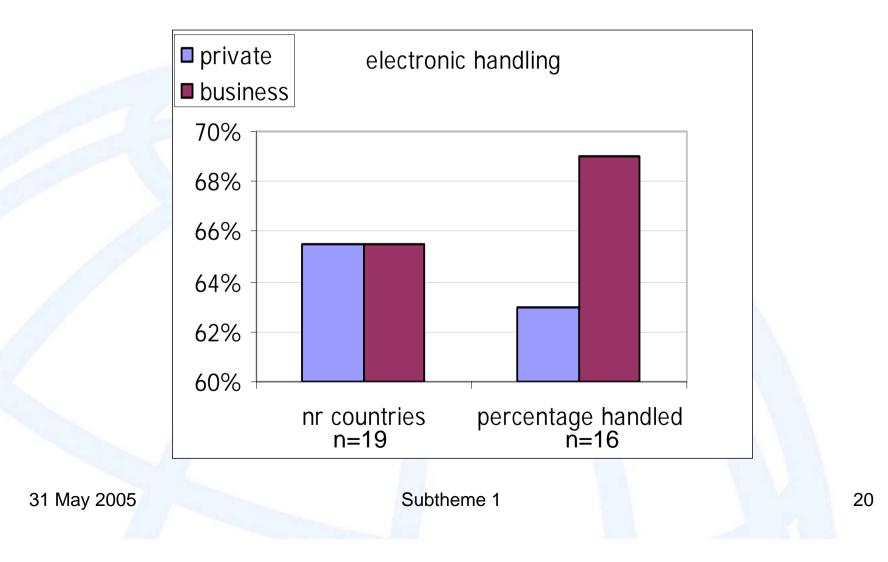


"This tax-update is great!"

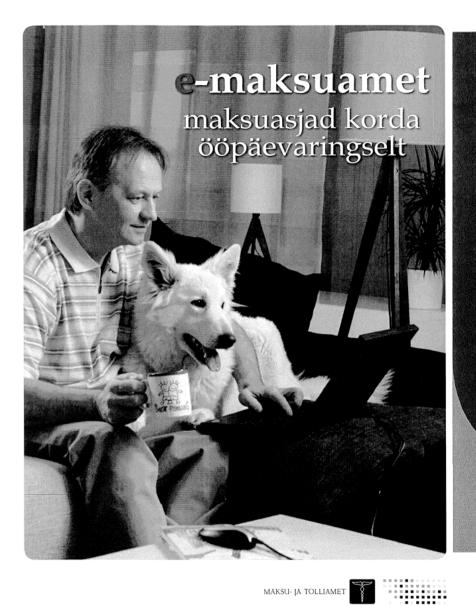




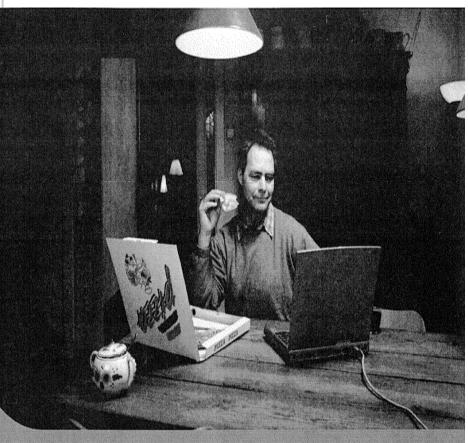
Public Revenues - Process Automation







ESTONIA



Do it the easy way, file your tax return over the internet.

NETHERLANDS



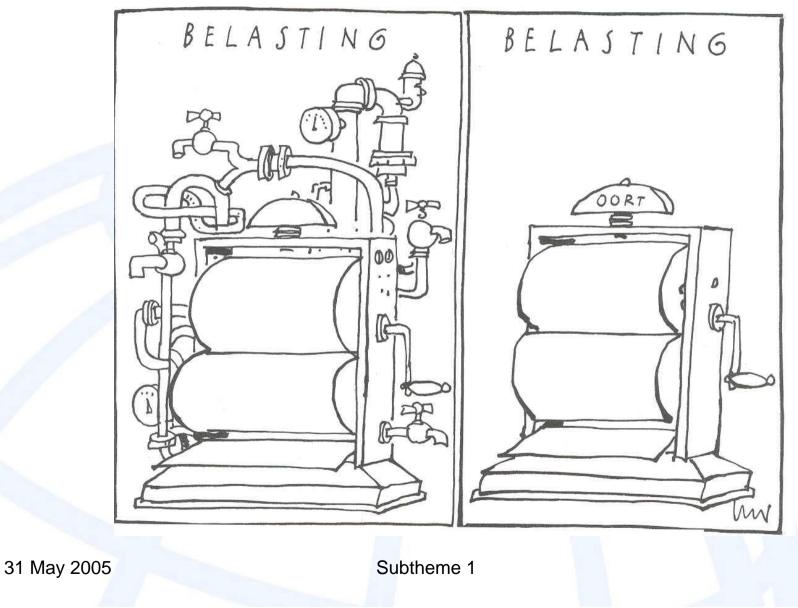
Public Revenues - Process Automation

Electronic filing of tax returns increasing rapidly

Computerised tax audits not yet widespread



Reorganisations

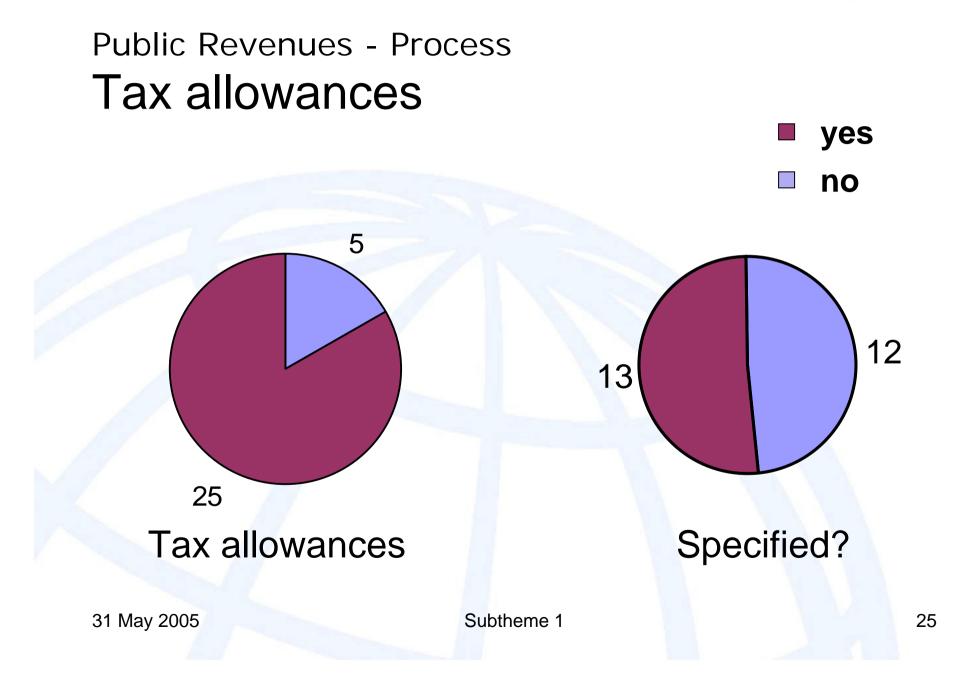




Public Revenues - Process Transparency

- -Non-financial information rare
- -Optimising tax revenues
- -Almost no "in control" statements







Public Revenues - Process Observations

- Electronic filing an increasing trend, IT tax audits lagging behind
- Widespread reorganisations
- Reporting on non-financial issues rare
- Tax allowances important instrument, but there is little information available



Public Revenues - Audit Aspects

- Parliament has no (direct) influence on tax authority's audit policy.
- Only half countries have policies on periodicity of tax audits.
- Nature of public revenues, level of automation and level of internal control important considerations when planning an audit.
- Importance of a sound risk analysis



Issue area 2

– Is there a need for SAIs to shift focus on the audit of public revenues?

– In what fields should they strengthen their audit capacities?

- Specialised taxes, e.g. VAT?
- Tax allowances having the nature of subsidies?
- Tax administration?
- Other?



Summary

Product

taxes and social contribution most important (appr 85%) Composition of public revenues stable over time Slight tendency for increase in social contributions

Process

e-tax increasingly important transparancy can be improved widespread reorganisations of tax administrations

Audit

strategy necessary

Tax culture

under the surface, but not to be underestimated

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Tax culture

-Context for our work as SAIs

- Language
- -Political satire
- -Tax museums
- Taboos
- Tax authority campaigns

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