

Appropriation Account 2024

Vote 9

Office of the Revenue Commissioners

Introduction

As Accounting Officer for Vote 9, I am required each year to prepare the appropriation account for the Vote, and to submit the account to the Comptroller and Auditor General for audit.

In accordance with this requirement, I have prepared the attached account of the amount expended in the year ended 31 December 2024 for the salaries and expenses of the Office of the Revenue Commissioners, including certain services administered by that Office.

The expenditure outturn is compared with the sums granted by Dáil Éireann under the Appropriation Act 2024, including the amount that could be used as appropriations-in-aid of expenditure for the year.

A surplus of €15.769 million is liable for surrender to the Exchequer.

The statement of accounting policies and principles and notes 1 to 6 form part of the account.

Statement of accounting policies and principles

The standard accounting policies and principles for the production of appropriation accounts, as set out by the Department of Public Expenditure, Infrastructure, Public Service Reform and Digitalisation in circular 20 of 2024 have been applied in the preparation of the account. This includes the application of a number of Central Government Accounting Standards (CGAS) brought into effect from 1 January 2024.

Depreciation of capital assets

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortisation of intangible assets are calculated and charged in accordance with CGAS 17 and CGAS 31 respectively.

The useful lives and associated rates of depreciation/amortisation for major classes of capital assets are as follows.

<i>Asset class</i>	<i>Useful life</i>	<i>Rate of depreciation/ amortisation</i>
Revenue cutter	20 years	5%
Developed software	10 years	10%
Furniture and fittings	10 years	10%
Acquired software	5 years	20%
Office and IT equipment	5 years	20%
Vehicles and equipment	5 years	20%

Statement on internal financial control

Responsibility for system of internal financial control

As Accounting Officer, I acknowledge my responsibility for ensuring that an effective system of internal financial control is maintained and operated by the Office.

This responsibility is exercised in the context of the resources available to me and my other obligations as Head of Office.

Also, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable and not absolute assurance that assets are safeguarded, transactions authorised and properly recorded, and that material errors or irregularities are either prevented or would be detected in a timely manner. Maintaining the system of internal financial controls is a continuous process and the system and its effectiveness are kept under ongoing review.

The position in regard to the financial control environment, the framework of administrative procedures, management report and internal audit is as follows:

Shared services

I have fulfilled my responsibilities in relation to the requirements of the service management agreement between this Office and the National Shared Services Office for the provision of human resources and payroll shared services.

I rely on a letter of assurance from the Accounting Officer of the National Shared Services Office that the appropriate controls are exercised in the provision of shared services to this Office.

Financial control environment

A control environment comprising the following elements is in place.

- Financial responsibilities have been assigned at management level with corresponding accountability.
- Reporting arrangements have been established at all levels where responsibility for financial management has been assigned.
- Formal procedures have been established for reporting significant control failures and ensuring appropriate corrective action.
- There is an Audit Committee to advise me in discharging my responsibilities for the internal financial control system.
- There are systems in place to safeguard the assets.
- Procedures for all key business processes have been documented.

Administrative controls and management reporting

I confirm that a framework of administrative procedures and regular management reporting is in place, including segregation of duties and a system of delegation and accountability.

- There is an appropriate budgeting system with an annual budget which is kept under review by senior management.
- There are regular reviews by senior management of periodic and annual financial reports which indicate financial performance against forecasts.

- A risk management system operates within the Office to identify potential risks and ensure an appropriate mitigation strategy is in place. Mitigations used to manage risk include
 - Revenue's governance structures
 - environmental scanning to ensure Revenue is aware of influences that affect risk
 - integrated strategic/business planning and risk management framework that includes an assessment of risk at organisational, Divisional and Branch level
 - implementation of a strong and integrated project management framework for all significant projects.
- There are systems aimed at ensuring the security of the ICT applications, particularly in relation to cyber threats and malicious attacks.
- There are appropriate capital investment control guidelines and formal project management disciplines.

Internal audit and Audit Committee

I confirm that the Office has an internal audit function with appropriately trained personnel, which operates in accordance with a written Internal Audit charter which I have approved. Its work is informed by analysis of the financial, operational and corporate risks to which the Office is exposed and its internal audit plans, approved by me, are based on this analysis. These plans aim to cover the key controls on a rolling basis over a reasonable period. The internal audit function is reviewed periodically by me and by the Audit Committee. I have put procedures in place to ensure that the reports of the internal audit function are followed up.

Procurement

The Office ensures that there is an appropriate focus on good procurement practice in the award of all contracts and that procedures are in place to ensure compliance with all relevant guidelines.

The Office has provided details of 61 non-competitive contracts in excess of €25,000 in the annual return in respect of circular 40/2002 to the Department of Public Expenditure, Infrastructure, Public Service Reform and Digitalisation.

Non-compliance with procurement rules

The Department complied with the guidelines with the exception of five contracts in excess of €25,000 (exclusive of VAT) totalling €642,761 (exclusive of VAT) as set out below.

- One contract for the storage of seized goods with a value of €241,116 awarded under a compliant process in 2022 was extended again while Revenue went to market for the safe disposal of the goods. A contract for the disposal of the goods was awarded during March 2025.
- One contract for the provision of security services with a value of €187,142 previously reported as non-compliant. A contract with an incumbent supplier was extended while revised arrangements were being put in place. The non-compliant expenditure was incurred in December 2023 and the payment was made in January 2024. A new contract was entered into in January 2024.
- One contract for the provision of stenography services with a value of €97,085, previously awarded under a compliant competitive process, was deemed non-compliant. A contract with an incumbent supplier was extended while revised arrangements were being put in place. A new contract was entered into in July 2024.

- One contract for the provision of mobile voice and data services with a value of €86,578 previously awarded under a compliant competitive process, was deemed non-compliant due to transitional delays in migrating to a new service provider. The contract with the supplier was extended while revised arrangements were being put in place. A new contract was entered into in February 2025.
- One contract for the provision of training services with a value of €30,840, was deemed non-compliant due to aggregated spend being above the threshold for more formal procurement processes. Requirements will be reviewed with a view to implementing compliant procurement processes during 2025.

The above contracts have been included in the 40/2002 annual return referenced above.

Risk and control framework

This Office operates a corporate risk management system which identifies and reports key risks and the actions being taken to address and, to the extent possible, to mitigate those risks. A Corporate Risk Register is in place which documents the identified key risks facing this Office. These risks are described, evaluated, and graded according to their likelihood and impact. The risk register details the actions needed to mitigate risks. These actions are integrated into Revenue's strategic and business planning process, with Divisional level mitigations verified as being in place by internal audit as part of its audit engagements.

There is a quarterly review process for the Corporate Risk Register. Divisions report on the effectiveness of risk mitigating controls and residual risk levels following mitigation. Revisions to the register, including whether there should be any changes to the priority or ranking of individual risks, are then considered as part of a formal review by the Risk Management Committee (RMC). The Chair of the RMC then presents the updated register for note to the Management Advisory Committee (MAC). This process provides that risk escalation is recognised, reviewed, reported, and included in the Corporate Risk Register. The RMC Chair presents a Corporate Risk Management Annual Report to the Board of the Revenue Commissioners which outlines the activities of the RMC throughout the preceding year and provides assurance of adherence to Revenue's risk management policies.

There is a Data Protection Officer (DPO), supported by a Data Protection Unit, to ensure that Revenue processes the personal data of its staff, customers, providers or any other individuals in compliance with the Data Protection Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 and Data Protection Act 2018.

Ongoing monitoring and review

Formal procedures have been established for monitoring control processes and control deficiencies are communicated to those responsible for taking corrective action and to management and the MAC, where relevant, in a timely way. I confirm that key risks and related controls have been identified and processes have been put in place to monitor the operation of those key controls and report any identified deficiencies.

Review of effectiveness

I confirm that this Office has procedures to monitor the effectiveness of its risk management and control procedures. The Office's monitoring and review of the effectiveness of the system of internal financial control is informed by the work of the internal and external auditors and the senior management within the Office responsible for the development and maintenance of the internal financial control framework.

Internal financial control issues

During 2024, there was an attempted invoice redirect fraud involving a supplier of goods to the Office of the Revenue Commissioners and this is disclosed in Note 6.5 of the account. The amount involved was to the sum of €343,000. The attempt was unsuccessful, and the money was successfully recovered by the Office of the Revenue Commissioners. The Office of the Revenue Commissioners reported the relevant details to An Garda Síochána.

Since this attempted fraud occurred, the Office of the Revenue Commissioners has strengthened controls around supplier set-ups and changes of supplier bank account details. The Office of the Revenue Commissioners has introduced a process to independently verify the existence of new suppliers and all requests to change supplier bank account details. This process uses a combination of existing Revenue systems and direct contact with the supplier to confirm details.

No other weaknesses in internal financial control that resulted in, or may result in, a material loss, were identified in relation to 2024 that require disclosure in the appropriation account.

Niall Cody

Accounting Officer

Office of the Revenue Commissioners

3 September 2025

Comptroller and Auditor General

Report for presentation to Dáil Éireann

Vote 9 Office of the Revenue Commissioners

Opinion on the appropriation account

I have audited the appropriation account for Vote 9 Office of the Revenue Commissioners for the year ended 31 December 2024 under section 3 of the Comptroller and Auditor General (Amendment) Act 1993.

In my opinion, the appropriation account

- properly presents the receipts and expenditure of Vote 9 Office of the Revenue Commissioners for the year ended 31 December 2024, and
- has been prepared in the form prescribed by the Minister for Public Expenditure, Infrastructure, Public Service Reform and Digitalisation.

Basis of opinion

I conducted my audit of the appropriation account in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as promulgated by the International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions. My responsibilities under those standards are described in the appendix to this report. I am independent of the Office of the Revenue Commissioners and have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the standards.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Report on the statement on internal financial control, and on other matters

The Accounting Officer has presented a statement on internal financial control together with the appropriation account. My responsibilities to report in relation to the information in the statement, and on certain other matters upon which I report by exception, are described in the appendix to this report.

Non-compliant procurement

The Accounting Officer has disclosed in the statement on internal financial control that a material level of non-compliance with national procurement rules occurred in respect of contracts that operated in 2024, and the steps being taken to reduce this.

Payment redirection fraud

The Accounting Officer has also disclosed in the statement on internal financial control an attempted invoice payment redirection fraud that occurred in 2024. The payment of €343,000 made by the Office of the Revenue Commissioners was recovered in full, and steps have been taken to improve the controls around verification of supplier details.

Seamus McCarthy
Comptroller and Auditor General

17 September 2025

Appendix to the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General

Responsibilities of the Accounting Officer

The Accounting Officer is responsible for

- the preparation of the appropriation account in accordance with section 22 of the Exchequer and Audit Departments Act 1866
- ensuring the appropriation account complies with the requirements of the Department of Public Expenditure, Infrastructure, Public Service Reform and Digitalisation's *Public Financial Procedures*, and with other directions of the Minister for Public Expenditure, Infrastructure, Public Service Reform and Digitalisation
- ensuring the regularity of transactions, and
- implementing such internal control as the Accounting Officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the appropriation account free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Responsibilities of the Comptroller and Auditor General

I am required under section 3 of the Comptroller and Auditor General (Amendment) Act 1993 to audit the appropriation account and to report thereon to Dáil Éireann stating whether, in my opinion, the account properly presents the receipts and expenditure related to the vote.

My objective in carrying out the audit is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the appropriation account is free from material misstatement due to fraud or error. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the appropriation account.

As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. In doing so,

- I identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the appropriation account whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- I obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal controls.
- I assess whether the accounting provisions of the Department of Public Expenditure, Infrastructure, Public Service Reform and Digitalisation's *Public Financial Procedures* have been complied with.

I communicate with the Accounting Officer regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

I report by exception if, in my opinion,

- I have not received all the information and explanations I required for my audit, or
- the accounting records were not sufficient to permit the appropriation account to be readily and properly audited, or
- the appropriation account is not in agreement with the accounting records.

Appendix to the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General (continued)**Reporting on the statement on internal financial control**

My opinion on the appropriation account does not cover the Accounting Officer's statement on internal financial control, and I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with my audit of the appropriation account, I am required under the ISAs to read the statement on internal financial control and, in doing so, consider whether the information contained therein is materially inconsistent with the appropriation account or with knowledge obtained during the audit, or if it otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement, I am required to report that fact.

Reporting on other matters

I seek to obtain evidence about the regularity of financial transactions in the course of audit. I am required to report under section 3 of the Comptroller and Auditor General (Amendment) Act 1993 if I identify any material instance where public money has not been applied for the purposes intended or where transactions did not conform to the authorities governing them.

I am also required under the 1993 Act to prepare, in each year, a report on such matters arising from my audits of the appropriation accounts as I consider appropriate. In such cases, the audit reports on the relevant appropriation accounts refer to the relevant chapter(s) in my annual *Report on the Accounts of the Public Services*.

Vote 9 Office of the Revenue Commissioners

Appropriation Account 2024

		2024		2023
		Estimate provision	Outturn	Outturn
		€000	€000	€000
Programme expenditure				
A	Administration and collection of taxes and duties, and frontier management			
	<i>Original</i>	573,452		
	<i>Supplementary</i>	<u>22,184</u>		
		595,636	581,081	585,127
	Gross expenditure	595,636	581,081	585,127
	<i>Deduct</i>			
B	Appropriations-in-aid			
	<i>Original</i>	61,200		
	<i>Supplementary</i>	<u>2,300</u>		
		63,500	64,714	62,468
	Net expenditure			
	<i>Original</i>	512,252		
	<i>Supplementary</i>	<u>19,884</u>		
		532,136	516,367	522,659

Surplus

The surplus of the amount provided over the net amount applied is liable for surrender to the Exchequer.

	2024	2023
	€	€
Surplus to be surrendered	<u>15,769,429</u>	<u>3,545,686</u>

Niall Cody

Accounting Officer

Office of the Revenue Commissioners

28 March 2025

Notes to the Appropriation Account

Note 1 Operating Cost Statement 2024

	2024	2023
	€000	€000
Pay	394,131	374,191
Non pay	186,950	210,936
Gross expenditure	581,081	585,127
<i>Deduct</i>		
Appropriations-in-aid	64,714	62,468
Net expenditure	516,367	522,659
Changes in capital assets		
<i>Property, plant and equipment (note 2.1)</i>		
Purchases	(4,942)	
Depreciation	4,731	
Disposals cash	4	
Profit on disposals	(86)	
<i>Intangible assets (note 2.2)</i>		
Purchases	(8,514)	
Amortisation	13,889	
Total changes in capital assets	5,082	2,025
Changes in net current assets		
Increase in inventories	(293)	
Increase in prepayments	(1,824)	
Increase in accrued income	(1,620)	
Increase in accrued expenses	14,612	
Increase in provisions	1,437	
Increase in deferred income	696	
	13,008	501
Direct expenditure	534,457	525,185
Expenditure borne elsewhere		
Net allied services expenditure (note 1.1)	178,416	171,953
Notional rents	12,043	12,043
Net programme cost	724,916	709,181

1.1 Net allied services expenditure

The net allied services expenditure amount is made up of the following amounts in relation to Vote 9 borne elsewhere, net of costs of shared services provided to other Votes.

		2024	2023
		€000	€000
Vote 12	Superannuation and Retired Allowances	164,489	156,569
Vote 13	Office of Public Works	17,092	19,012
Vote 18	National Shared Services Office	644	705
		<u>182,225</u>	<u>176,286</u>
	Costs of shared services provided to other voted services rendered by Revenue without charge	(3,809)	(4,333)
		<u>178,416</u>	<u>171,953</u>

Note ^a In addition to services rendered without charge to other Votes shown here (€3.809 million), services to the value of approximately €1.324 million were also provided without charge to other non-voted bodies. While the majority of the allied service costs are actual costs, approximated costs have been applied where actual costs are not available.

Note 2 Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2024

	Note	2024	2023
		€000	€000
Fixed assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2.1	13,808	29,913
Intangible assets	2.2	65,742	71,152
		79,550	101,065
Current assets			
Bank and cash	2.3	7,512	15,411
Inventories	2.4	1,373	1,080
Prepayments	2.5	18,789	16,966
Accrued income	2.6	2,590	970
Other debit balances	2.7	18,471	2,657
		48,735	37,084
<i>Less</i>			
Current liabilities			
Provisions	2.8	1,437	—
Accrued expenses	2.9	21,883	7,307
Deferred income	2.10	955	259
Other credit balances	2.11	16,129	17,484
Net Exchequer funding	2.12	9,854	584
		50,258	25,634
Net current (liabilities)/assets		(1,523)	11,450
Net assets		78,027	112,515
Represented by:			
State funding account	2.13	78,027	112,515

2.1 Property, plant and equipment

	Vehicles and equipment €000	Office and IT equipment €000	Furniture and fittings €000	Total €000
Cost or valuation ^a				
At 1 January 2024	20,710	53,958	84,318	158,986
Additions	481	3,754	922	5,157
Disposals	(65)	(4,228)	(1,610)	(5,903)
Adjustment: asset project ^b	—	(73)	(957)	(1,030)
Adjustment: Brexit infrastructure ^c	—	—	(23,590)	(23,590)
At 31 December 2024	21,126	53,411	59,083	133,620
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 January 2024	17,496	49,900	61,677	129,073
Depreciation for the year	1,231	2,054	1,446	4,731
Depreciation on disposals	(65)	(4,228)	(1,477)	(5,770)
Adjustment: asset project ^b	—	(73)	(957)	(1,030)
Adjustment: Brexit infrastructure ^c	—	—	(7,192)	(7,192)
At 31 December 2024	18,662	47,653	53,497	119,812
Net assets				
At 31 December 2024	2,464	5,758	5,586	13,808
At 31 December 2023	3,214	4,058	22,641	29,913

- Note ^a Cost or valuation includes some assets acquired for less than €10,000 prior to 1 January 2021.
- ^b Work commenced in 2024 on an asset verification project. An adjustment was required to remove low value assets from the register.
- ^c Revenue had previously capitalised a share of Brexit infrastructure costs at Dublin Port and Rosslare Port. An adjustment was required to remove the cost from the register.

2.2 Intangible assets

	Acquired and developed software €000	Intangible assets under development €000	Total €000
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2024	409,231	4,565	413,796
Additions	209	8,270	8,479
Brought into use	12,268	(12,268)	—
Disposals	(6,853)	—	(6,853)
At 31 December 2024	414,855	567	415,422
Accumulated amortisation			
At 1 January 2024	342,644	—	342,644
Amortisation for the year	13,889	—	13,889
Amortisation of disposals	(6,853)	—	(6,853)
At 31 December 2024	349,680	—	349,680
Net assets			
At 31 December 2024	65,175	567	65,742
At 31 December 2023	66,587	4,565	71,152

2.3 Bank and cash

at 31 December	2024 €000	2023 €000
PMG balances and cash	7,070	13,577
Commercial bank account balance	55	54
TWSS bank account balance	83	65
EWSS bank account balance	175	539
TBESS bank account balance	129	1,176
	7,512	15,411

2.4 Inventories

at 31 December	2024 €000	2023 €000
Stationery and small stores	53	61
Equipment/clothing/miscellaneous	1,320	1,019
	1,373	1,080

2.5 Prepayments

at 31 December	2024	2023
	€000	€000
ICT services and support	10,348	11,263
Other administration expenses	7,290	4,552
Postage	1,151	1,151
	18,789	16,966

2.6 Accrued income

at 31 December	2024	2023
	€000	€000
Administration income	2,590	970
	2,590	970

2.7 Other debit balances

at 31 December	2024	2023
	€000	€000
Shared building advances	329	498
Recoupable travel expenditure	102	44
Advances to OPW for building works, etc.	9,614	1,484
Vote 10 Tax Appeals Commission	342	280
Recoupable salaries	50	133
Recoupable travel pass scheme expenditure	100	114
Travel imprests	1	2
Other debit suspense items ^a	7,933	102
	18,471	2,657

Note ^a Other debit suspense items include €7.823 million funded before year-end to meet salary falling due on 2 and 3 January 2025.

2.8 Provisions

at 31 December	2024
	€000
Legal cases	1,437
Total	1,437
Current liabilities	1,437
Total	1,437

Movement for each class of provision as follows

	Legal cases	Total
	€000	€000
Opening balance	—	—
Additional provision made	1,437	1,437
Balance as at 31 December	1,437	1,437

2.9 Accrued expenses

at 31 December	2024	2023
	€000	€000
Payroll related accruals	17,933	—
ICT services and support	708	1,005
Training and development and other day-to-day expenses	31	1,530
Other administration expenses	3,211	4,772
	21,883	7,307

2.10 Deferred income

at 31 December	2024	2023
	€000	€000
EU funding for the procurement of specialised equipment	805	105
Fee income received in advance	150	154
	955	259

2.11 Other credit balances

at 31 December	2024	2023
	€000	€000
Amounts due to the State		
Income Tax	4,255	4,400
Universal Social Charge	841	928
Pay Related Social Insurance	3,609	3,621
Professional Services Withholding Tax	1,409	1,162
Value Added Tax	1,713	1,498
Pension contributions	1,188	1,220
Local Property Tax	32	37
Extra Exchequer receipts	13	3
	<u>13,060</u>	<u>12,869</u>
Suspense		
Payroll deductions held in suspense	2,459	2,528
Recoupable expenditure in advance	104	204
Due to DSP in respect of		
• TWSS ^a	83	65
• EWSS ^a	175	539
Due to the Account of the Receipt of Revenue of the State in respect of		
• TBESS ^b	129	1,176
Other credit suspense items	<u>119</u>	<u>103</u>
	<u>16,129</u>	<u>17,484</u>

- Note ^a In 2024, payments and recoveries administered under EWSS were as follows.
- EWSS payments €1.5 million
 - EWSS recoveries €35 million
- Recoveries of €35 million arose due to repayment of EWSS liabilities.
- In 2024, payments and recoveries administered under TWSS were as follows.
- TWSS payments €41,000
 - TWSS recoveries €12.6 million
- Recoveries of €12.6 million arose due to repayment of TWSS liabilities.
- ^b In 2024, payments (net of refunds and unpaid claims) administered under TBESS amounted to €97,000.

2.12 Net Exchequer funding

at 31 December	2024	2023
	€000	€000
Surplus to be surrendered	15,769	3,545
Exchequer grant undrawn	(5,915)	(2,961)
Net Exchequer funding	9,854	584
Represented by:		
Debtors		
Bank and cash	7,512	15,411
Debit balances: suspense	18,471	2,657
	25,983	18,068
Creditors		
Due to the State	(13,060)	(12,869)
Credit balances: suspense	(3,069)	(4,615)
	(16,129)	(17,484)
	9,854	584

2.13 State funding account

	Note	2024	2023
		€000	€000
Balance at 1 January		112,515	115,569
Disbursements from the Vote			
Estimate provision	Account	532,136	
Surplus to be surrendered	Account	(15,769)	
Net vote		516,367	522,659
Expenditure borne elsewhere	1.1	178,416	171,953
Non-cash expenditure: notional rent	1	12,043	12,043
Non-cash items: PPE adjustment	2.1	(16,398)	—
Non-cash items: write down	2.2	—	(528)
Net programme cost	1	(724,916)	(709,181)
Balance at 31 December		78,027	112,515

2.14 Commitments

at 31 December	2024	2023
	€000	€000
Procurement of goods and services	37,043	49,567
Capital projects and programmes	12,739	29,954
Total of legally enforceable commitments	49,782	79,521

b) Major capital projects where the project value exceeds €10 million

Programme/ project	Expenditure			Expected lifetime project cost	
	To 31 Dec 2023	In 2024	Committed	2024	2023
	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000
Terminal 7, Rosslare Europort	51,301	17,215	12,739	81,255	81,255

Note ^a Revenue is co-funding, through Vote 9, the construction of a new border facility (Terminal 7) at Rosslare Harbour. The Office of Public Works is delivering the project on an agency basis. Revenue's agreed share of the total project cost is 34.43%. The commitments figure represents the costs to be borne by Vote 9 until completion of the project (expected to be October 2025). The entire asset will be included in the statement of financial position for Vote 13 Office of Public Works.

2.15 Contingent liabilities

Revenue has contingent liabilities estimated at €4.549 million (2023: €5.308 million) relating to possible legal and compensation costs.

2.16 First time adoption of CGAS in 2024

Nine new central government accounting standards (CGAS) were implemented with effect from 1 January 2024. The implementation had the following impact on the State funding balance

at 31 December	2024
	€000
Provisions ^a	(1,437)
Payroll accrual ^b	(10,157)
Holiday accrual ^b	(7,776)
	(19,370)

Note ^a CGAS 19 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
^b CGAS 39A Employee Benefits Part A

Note 3 Vote Expenditure

Analysis of administration expenditure

All expenditure is classified as administration expenditure.

		2024		2023 ^a
		Estimate provision	Outturn	Outturn
		€000	€000	€000
i	Salaries, wages and allowances			
	<i>Original</i>	400,993		
	<i>Supplementary</i>	(4,493)		
			396,500	394,131
ii	Travel and subsistence			374,191
	<i>Original</i>	3,700		
	<i>Supplementary</i>	1,200		
			4,900	4,374
iii	Training and development		3,300	3,951
iv	Operational services, supplies and sundry equipment		3,204	3,463
	<i>Original</i>	34,695		
	<i>Supplementary</i>	6,951		
			41,646	40,577
v	Digital capital investment and IT expenses			33,512
	<i>Original</i>	85,850		
	<i>Supplementary</i>	1,300		
			87,150	88,225
vi	Premises expenses			79,185
	<i>Original</i>	10,770		
	<i>Supplementary</i>	16,660		
			27,430	18,090
vii	Policy reviews, consultancy services and research			62,580
	<i>Original</i>	2,900		
	<i>Supplementary</i>	(1,170)		
			1,730	979
viii	Vehicles and frontier management expenses			4,125
	<i>Original</i>	17,594		
	<i>Supplementary</i>	1,086		
			18,680	16,628
ix	Law charges, fees and rewards			11,792
	<i>Original</i>	12,900		
	<i>Supplementary</i>	800		
			13,700	13,937
				11,693

		2024		2023 ^a
		Estimate provision	Outturn	Outturn
		€000	€000	€000
x	Compensation and losses			
	<i>Original</i>	750		
	<i>Supplementary</i>	(150)		
		600	936	635
		595,636	581,081	585,127

Note ^a The analysis of non-pay administration subheads has been changed as part of the process to modernise the administrative subheads across voted accounts. The 2023 comparative figures have been amended to reflect the new structure.

Significant variations

This note outlines the reasons for significant variations (+/- 25% and €100,000) in administration expenditure.

vi Premises expenses

Estimate provision €10.77 million; outturn €18.09 million

An overspend of €7.32 million arose due to port infrastructure expenditure in respect of Rosslare Europort. A supplementary estimate was required.

vii Policy reviews, consultancy services and research

Estimate provision €2.9 million; outturn €979,000

An underspend of €1.921 million arose due to lower than forecast expert opinion and consultancy expenditure in respect of high value tax appeal cases.

viii Vehicles and frontier management expenses

Estimate provision €17.594 million; outturn €16.628 million

An underspend arose in respect of frontier management expenses due to lower seizure expenses and detection equipment expenditure than initially projected. In 2024, expenditure of €6.626 million was incurred in respect of the continued detainment and maintenance of the seized vessel, the MV Matthew.

Note 4 Receipts

4.1 Appropriations-in-aid

		2024		2023
		Estimate provision	Realised	Realised
		€000	€000	€000
1	Receipts for services relating to the PRSI scheme	37,437	37,437	37,437
2	Fines, forfeitures, law costs recovered			
	Original	2,150		
	Supplementary	(15)		
		2,135	2,322	2,318
3	Cherished numbers			
	Original	213		
	Supplementary	65		
		278	367	344
4	Receipts in respect of Environmental Levy collection	400	426	416
5	Share of Single Authorisation for Simplified Procedures (SASP) collection costs			
	Original	9,400		
	Supplementary	350		
		9,750	10,004	10,327
6	Receipts from additional superannuation contributions on public service remuneration			
	Original	9,500		
	Supplementary	450		
		9,950	10,064	9,358
7	Miscellaneous			
	Original	2,100		
	Supplementary	1,450		
		3,550	4,094	2,268
		63,500	64,714	62,468

Significant variations

The following outlines the reasons for significant variations in appropriation-in-aid (+/- 5% and €100,000). Overall, appropriations-in-aid were €3.514 million higher than the original estimate.

2 Fines, forfeitures, law costs recovered

Estimate €2.150 million; realised €2.322 million

The increase on estimates arises due to a greater volume of fines in respect of diesel and excise offences.

3 Cherished numbers

Estimate €213,000; realised €367,000

The demand for cherished vehicle registrations can be difficult to forecast accurately as it relates to discretionary expenditure by purchasers of new vehicles. A conservative estimate is taken when preparing the estimate.

5 Share of SASP collection costs

Estimate €9.4 million; realised €10.004 million

An increase €604,000 in Customs collection costs receipts was received compared to the forecast.

6 Receipts from additional superannuation contributions on public service remuneration

Estimate €9.5 million; realised €10.064 million

The increase on estimates arises due to the pay increases generated by the Building Momentum Pay Agreement which in turn increased additional superannuation contribution receipts.

7 Miscellaneous

Estimate €2.1 million; realised €4.094 million

The increase is due to Vote receipt increases from a significant refund of liquidation fees and the removal of negative bank interest.

4.2 Extra receipts payable to the Exchequer

	2024	2023
	€000	€000
Balance at 1 January	3	—
Receipts from cash forfeited under Section 39 of the Criminal Justice Act 1994	3,589	708
Receipts from Ireland's share of the annual payments under an international anti-counterfeit/ anti-contraband agreement with global cigarette manufacturers	427	690
Transferred to the Exchequer	(4,006)	(1,395)
Balance at 31 December	13	3

Note 5 Staffing and Remuneration

5.1 Employee numbers

Full time equivalents	2024	2023
Number of staff at year end	<u>6,654</u>	<u>6,901</u>

5.2 Pay

	2024	2023
	€000	€000
Pay	348,747	332,134
Higher, special or additional duties allowances	9,820	9,322
Overtime	3,359	3,259
Employer's PRSI	<u>32,205</u>	<u>29,476</u>
Total pay	<u>394,131</u>	<u>374,191</u>

5.3 Allowances and overtime payments

	Number of recipients	Recipients of €10,000 or more	Highest individual payment	
			2024 €	2023 €
Department staff				
Higher, special or additional duties allowances	105	18	27,723	22,290
Overtime and extra attendance	1,385	156	32,884	39,353
Shift and roster allowances	809	324	29,965	28,992
Miscellaneous	74	9	30,320	37,069
Extra remuneration in more than one category	212	89	36,015	37,440

5.4 Office employee pay bands

The number of Revenue employees whose total employee benefits (including basic pay, allowances, overtime; excluding employer PRSI, employer pension costs) for the financial year fell between €20,000 and €59,999 and within each band of €10,000 from €60,000 upwards are as follows.

Pay bands (€)		Number of employees	
From	To	2024	2023
20,000	59,999	4,961	5,230
60,000	69,999	871	704
70,000	79,999	361	381
80,000	89,999	309	208
90,000	99,999	187	179
100,000	109,999	80	52
110,000	119,999	40	37
120,000	129,999	50	31
130,000	139,999	10	3
140,000	149,999	2	—
150,000	159,999	1	1
160,000	169,999	1	9
170,000	179,999	8	3
180,000	189,999	5	—
190,000	209,999	—	—
210,000	219,999	—	1
220,000	229,999	—	2
230,000	239,999	2	—

5.5 Performance awards

A total of €124,000 (2023: €120,000) was spent on staff recognition schemes. There were 2,361 (2023: 2,254) individual awards, ranging from €15 to €250.

5.6 Remuneration and benefits of Accounting Officer

The Accounting Officer's remuneration and taxable benefits for the financial year was as follows.

	2024	2023
	€000	€000
Basic pay	238	227

The value of retirement benefits earned in the period is not included above. The Accounting Officer is a member of the pre-1995 pension scheme and his entitlements to retirement benefits do not extend beyond the standard terms of that scheme.

5.7 Other remuneration arrangements

A total of €17,000 was paid to 19 retired civil servants by Revenue in 2024 in respect of committee member payments, interview board payments and witness expenses (2023: €44,000 was paid to 34 retired civil servants). These payments were made in accordance with the appropriate Department of Public Expenditure, National Development Plan Delivery and Reform rates.

This account includes expenditure of €1.07 million in respect of 18 officers who were serving outside Revenue for all or part of 2024 and whose salaries were paid by Revenue (2023: €877,000 in respect of 17 officers).

This account does not include expenditure in respect of 20 officers who were serving outside Revenue for all or part of 2024 in other Government departments/offices and whose salaries were not paid by the Office.

5.8 Payroll overpayments

at 31 December	Number of recipients	2024 €000	2023 €000
Overpayments	1,654	1,709	1,679
Recovery plans in place	784	1,574	815

16 overpayment recovery plans, in respect of 16 individuals to the value of €10,380 were transferred to 10 other departments/offices during the year.

Note 6 Miscellaneous

6.1 Write-offs

	2024	2023
	€000	€000
The following sums were written off in the year		
Shared buildings ^a	6	—
Obsolete inventory	1	2
Payroll overpayments	—	123
	<u>7</u>	<u>125</u>

Note ^a A review of shared locations with other Government departments/offices identified four locations shared with OPW with historic balances between April and December 2012 in respect of office cleaning, waste removal, landscaping, maintenance, and security. Given the time that has lapsed it was decided to write-off the balance.

6.2 Law charges, fees and rewards (subhead A (ix))

Legal costs paid during the year are categorised as follows.	2024	2023
	€000	€000
External solicitors	4,153	2,968
Counsel fees	6,798	5,662
Bankruptcy/liquidation costs	2,109	2,131
Miscellaneous costs and rewards	877	932
	<u>13,937</u>	<u>11,693</u>

6.3 Compensation and legal costs

Payments/costs paid by the Office in the year

	Claims by					Total 2024	Total 2023
	Employees		Members of the public				
	Personal injury ^a	Other ^b	Personal injury ^c	Loss or damage ^d	Other ^e		
Number of cases	8	3	6	6	18	41	55
	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000
Revenue's own legal costs	108	4	11	—	204	327	150
Payments by/on behalf of Revenue							
Compensation	203	—	—	9	—	212	348
Legal costs	73	—	60	—	478	611	254
Other costs	5	2	1	1	2	11	18
2024 Total	389	6	72	10	684	1,161	770
2023 Total	311	19	129	14	297	770	

- Note
- ^a Amounts paid in individual cases ranged from €120 to €100,000
 - ^b Amounts paid in individual cases ranged from €65 to €15,000
 - ^c Amounts paid in individual cases ranged from €60 to €36,000
 - ^d Amounts paid in individual cases ranged from €100 to €4,500
 - ^e Amounts paid in individual cases ranged from €110 to €285,000
 - ^f At 31 December 2024, the following claims are outstanding.
 - Personal injury claims: 22 – employees 13, members of the public 9 (2023: 23)
 - Loss or damage claims: 3 – employees 0, members of the public 3 (2023: 5)
 - Other claims: 33 – members of the public 33 (2023: 29)

Cumulative costs of cases completed in 2024

	Claims by		Total
	Employees	Members of the public	
Number of cases	4	9	13
	€000	€000	€000
Revenue's own legal costs	35	226	261
Payments by/on behalf of Revenue			
Compensation	140	10	150
Legal costs	73	193	266
Other costs	14	9	23
Total	262	438	700

6.4 Arbitration and conciliation costs

Expenditure in 2024 includes a payment of €6,150 (2023: €nil) made to a mediator to cover the costs as a result of conciliation and arbitration proceedings.

There was one case in 2024 (2023: nil). Figure includes VAT and mediator fees.

6.5 Fraud and suspected fraud

	Number of cases	2024 €000	2023 €000
Fraud	1	—	—
Suspected fraud	—	—	—

During 2024, there was one case of attempted invoice redirection fraud involving a supplier of goods to the Office of the Revenue Commissioners. The attempt was unsuccessful, and the relevant details were reported to An Garda Síochána. The amount involved was to the sum of €343,000.

6.6 EU funding

Under a grant agreement with OLAF, the Office of the Revenue Commissioners is entitled to a grant to a maximum of €1.84 million, or 40% of the eligible cost for the purchase of a Customs cutter which will be used by Investigation, Prosecution and Frontier Management Division (IPFMD) to detect prohibited goods and illicit excisable products in the maritime domain. The first instalment of €920,000 was received in June 2022 and the cutter was ordered in August 2023. Delivery of the cutter is scheduled for September 2025. The second grant instalment will be claimed by Revenue in Q4 2025.

Under a grant agreement with the Directorate-General Taxation and Customs Union (DG-TAXUD), the Office of the Revenue Commissioners is entitled to a grant to a maximum of €1.19 million, or 80% of the eligible cost for the purchase of various X-ray machines, trace detection systems, bore scopes and spectrometers which will be used by IPFMD to detect prohibited goods and illicit excisable products in ports, airports, and postal depots. The first instalment of €595,200 was received in October 2022 and equipment was ordered in 2022, 2023 and 2024. The second grant instalment will be claimed by Revenue in Q2 2025.

Under a grant agreement with the Directorate-General Taxation and Customs Union (DG-TAXUD), the Office of the Revenue Commissioners is entitled to a grant to a maximum of €1.33 million, or 80% of the eligible cost for the purchase of various detection equipment used by IPFMD to detect contraband. The first instalment of €664,800 was received in November 2024 and is included in category 7 'miscellaneous' in appropriations-in-aid. Equipment will be ordered in 2025 and 2026. The second grant instalment will be claimed by Revenue in Q1 2027.

Under a grant agreement with the EU Anti-fraud Programme (EUF), the Office of the Revenue Commissioners is entitled to a maximum of €281,000, or 80% of the eligible cost for the purchase of intelligence development software. The first instalment of €140,400 was received in December 2024 and is included in category 7 'miscellaneous' in appropriations-in-aid. Equipment will be ordered in 2025. The second grant instalment will be claimed by Revenue in Q1 2027.