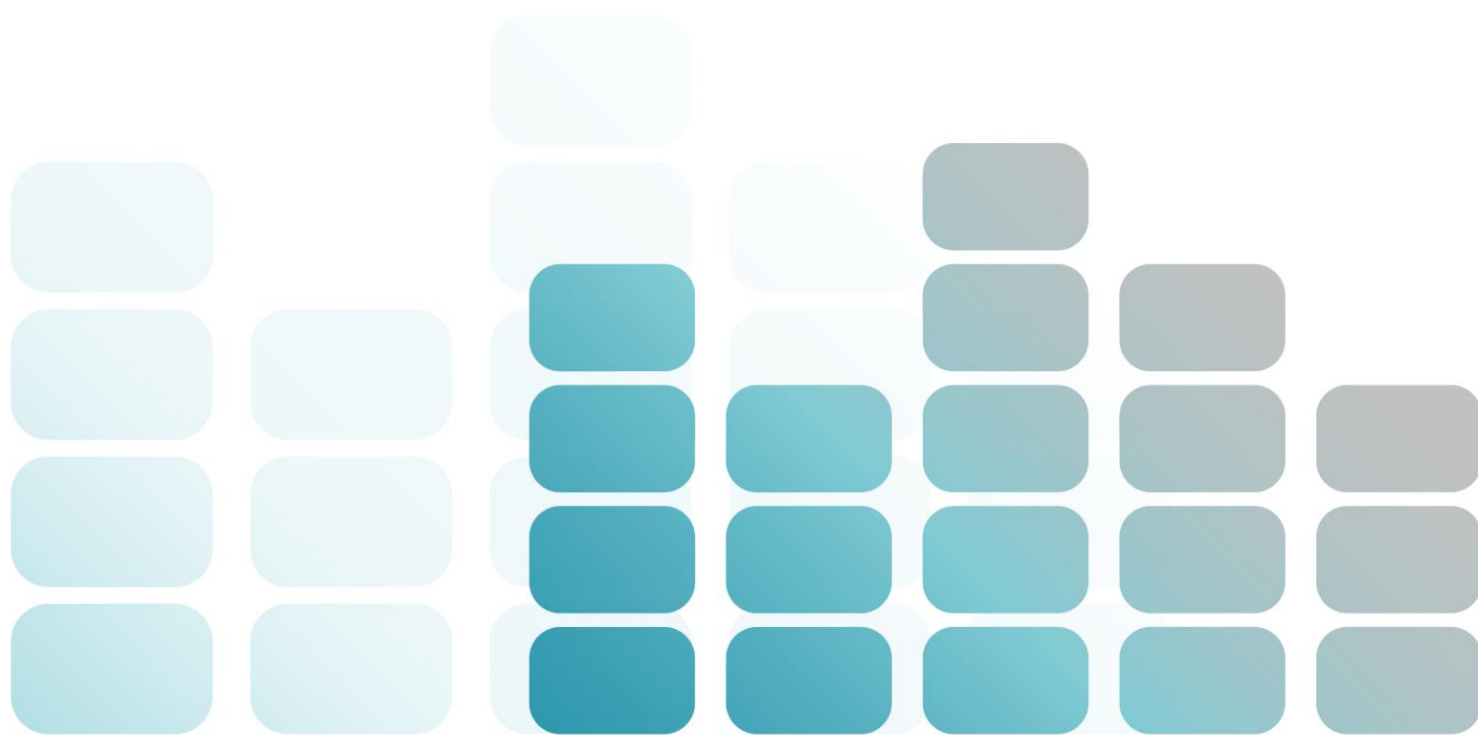


# Glasgow Colleges Regional Board

Annual Audit Plan 2024/25



Prepared for Glasgow Colleges Regional Board  
May 2025

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## Accessibility

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# Introduction

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## 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 Glasgow Colleges Regional Board (GCRB)'s 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. Mark Laird, of Audit Scotland, has been appointed by the Auditor General for Scotland as external auditor of GCRB for the period from 2022/23 until 2026/27. The 2024/25 financial year is therefore the third of the five-year audit appointment. However, due to the intention to dissolve GCRB on 30 July 2025, this will also be the final year.

3. Mark Laird and the audit team are independent of GCRB 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 GCRB to communicate.

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# Audit scope and responsibilities

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## 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 within the annual report and accounts, including the Performance Report, the Governance Statement, and an opinion on the audited part of the Remuneration and Staff Report
- Concluding on wider scope areas relevant to GCRB and a review of the Governance Statement
- 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 auditor and GCRB. 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 GCRB's arrangements in place for the wider scope areas.

### GCRB's responsibilities

**8.** GCRB 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 GCRB are outlined in [Exhibit 1](#).

## Exhibit 1

### 2024/25 Materiality levels for GCRB

Materiality	GCRB
<b>Planning Materiality</b> – based on an assessment of the needs of users of the financial statements and the nature of GCRB's operations, the benchmark used to determine materiality is gross expenditure based on the audited 2023/24 financial statements. Materiality has been set at 2% of the benchmark.	£17,000

Materiality	GCRB
<b>Performance materiality</b> – 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 75% of planning materiality.	£13,000
<b>Reporting threshold</b> – all misstatements greater than the reporting threshold will be reported.	£1,000

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 GCRB, 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, page 8](#). 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.** Risk assessment 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 GCRB 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><b>1. Fraud caused by management override of controls</b></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"> <li>• Assess the design and implementation of controls over journal entry processing.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Test journals throughout the year and post-closing entries and focus on significant risk areas.</li> <li>• Evaluate any significant transactions outside the normal course of business.</li> <li>• Assess the adequacy of controls in place for identifying and disclosing related party relationships and transactions in the financial statements.</li> <li>• Review accounting estimates for management bias.</li> <li>• Substantively test income and expenditure transactions around the year-end to confirm they have been correctly included in the financial statements.</li> <li>• Test accounting accruals and prepayments.</li> </ul>
<p><b>2. Estimation in the valuation of the pension balance</b></p> <p>The actuarial valuation depends on a range of financial and demographic estimations about the future. The subjectivity around these estimates gives rise to a significant risk of material misstatement.</p>	<p>The audit team will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider the accuracy and completeness of information provided to the actuary.</li> <li>• Evaluate the professional competence of the actuary.</li> <li>• Consider the appropriateness of assumptions used by the actuary.</li> <li>• Consider the reasonableness of actuarial estimates on material elements of the valuation.</li> </ul>

Source: Audit Scotland

**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.

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# Wider scope

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## 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 and size of GCRB and its limited financial activity, it is considered a less complex body for the wider scope audit. Where the application of the full wider scope is judged by auditors not to be appropriate to an audited body, the audit work can usually focus on the appropriateness of the disclosures in the governance statement and the financial sustainability of the body and its services. Given the intention to dissolve GCRB on 30 July 2025, our wider scope work will focus on the appropriateness of the disclosures in the governance statement and consideration of the transition planning arrangements.

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# Reporting arrangements, timetable and audit fee

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## Audit outputs

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

- This Annual Audit Plan.
- An Independent Auditor's Report to GCRB, the Auditor General for Scotland, and the Scottish Parliament setting out opinions on the annual report and accounts.
- An Annual Audit Report to GCRB and the Auditor General for Scotland setting out significant matters identified from the audit of the annual report and accounts, conclusions from the wider scope audit, and recommendations, where required.

**22.** The matters to be reported in the outputs will be discussed with the GCRB 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.

**23.** Target dates for the audit outputs are set by the Auditor General for Scotland. In setting the target dates, consideration is given to the target date for approving the annual report and, which is 31 December 2025 for colleges.

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

## Audit timetable

**25.** 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 GCRB. Agreed target dates will be kept under review as the audit progresses, and any changes required, and their potential impact, will be discussed with GCRB and reported to those charged with governance, where required.

**Exhibit 3****2024/25 audit timetable**

Audit activity	Target date
Issue of Annual Audit Plan	27 May 2025
<b>Annual report and accounts:</b>	
• Submission of unaudited annual report and accounts and all working papers to audit team	By 27 October 2025
• Latest date for audit clearance meeting	TBC
• Issue of draft Letter of Representation, proposed Independent Auditor's Report, and proposed Annual Audit Report	TBC
• Approval by those charged with governance and signing of audited annual report and accounts	TBC
• Signing of Independent Auditor's Report and issue of Annual Audit Report	TBC

Source: Audit Scotland

**Audit fee**

**26.** GCRB's audit fee is determined in line with Audit Scotland's fee setting arrangements. The audit fee for the 2024/25 audit is £38,420.

**27.** In setting the audit fee, it is assumed that GCRB 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.

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# Other matters

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## Internal audit

**28.** GCRB 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.

**29.** 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. Given there is no formal internal audit plan for 2024/25, the audit team concluded it will not rely on internal audit's work. However, the audit team will review any internal audit reports and assess if there is any impact on the audit.

## Audit quality

**30.** 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](#).

**31.** 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.

**32.** 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.

**33.** 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.

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

# Glasgow Colleges Regional Board

Annual Audit Plan 2024/25



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