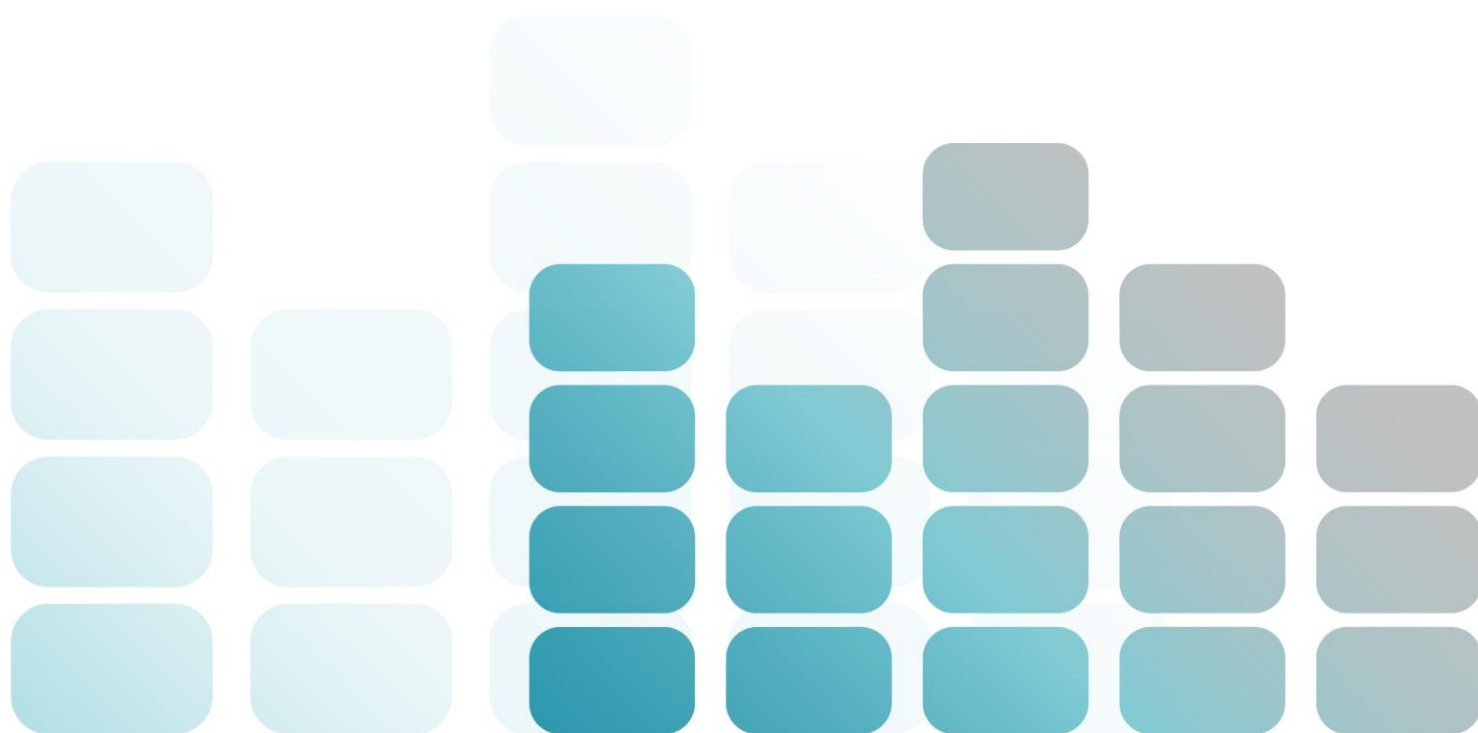


Glasgow Kelvin College

Annual Audit Plan 2025/26



Prepared for Glasgow Kelvin College
May 2026

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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 2025/26 audit of Glasgow Kelvin College's (GKC) annual report and financial statements. 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. Stuart Nugent, of Audit Scotland, has been appointed by the Auditor General for Scotland as external auditor of GKC, for the period from 2022/23 until 2026/27. The 2025/26 financial year is therefore the fourth of the five-year audit appointment.

3. Stuart Nugent and the audit team are independent of GKC 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 GKC 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 the regularity of income and expenditure.
- An opinion on statutory other information published with the financial statements in the annual report and financial statements, namely the Performance Report and the Governance Statement.
- An opinion on the audited part of the Remuneration and Staff Report.
- Conclusions on GKC's arrangements in relation to the wider scope areas: Financial Management, Financial Sustainability, Vision, Leadership, and Governance, and Use of Resources to Improve Outcomes.
- Reporting on GKC's arrangements for securing Best Value.
- Provision of an Annual Audit Report setting out significant matters identified from the audit of the annual report and financial statements 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 GKC 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 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 financial statements, and concluding on GKC's arrangements in place for the wider scope areas.

GKC's responsibilities

8. GKC 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 financial statements, comprising financial statements that give a true and fair view and other information.
- 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 financial statements

Introduction

9. The audit of the annual report and financial statements 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 financial statements.

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 GKC are outlined in [Exhibit 1](#).

Exhibit 1

2025/26 Materiality levels for GKC

Materiality	GKC
Materiality – based on an assessment of the needs of users of the financial statements and the nature of GKC operations, the benchmark used to determine materiality is gross expenditure based on the audited 2024/25 financial statements. Materiality has been set at 2% of the benchmark.	£0.65 million
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.	£0.42 million

Materiality**GKC**

Using professional judgement, performance materiality has been set at 65% of planning materiality.

Reporting threshold – all misstatements greater than the reporting threshold will be reported.	£32,000
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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 GKC, 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 GKC 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>1) Fraud caused by management override of controls</p> <p>As stated in ISA (UK) 240, 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"> • Evaluate the design and implementation of controls over journal entry processing. • Make inquiries of individuals involved in the financial reporting process about inappropriate or unusual activity relating to the processing of journal entries. • Test journals entries, focusing on those that are assessed as higher risk, such as those affecting revenue and expenditure recognition around the year-end.

Risk of material misstatement	Planned audit response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>2) Valuation of property, plant and equipment</p> <p>GKC held £51.167 million of property, plant, and equipment (PPE) at 31 July 2025, of which £50.359 million was land and building assets.</p> <p>GKC is required to value land and building assets at existing use value where an active market exists for these assets. Where there is no active market, these assets are valued on a depreciated cost replacement (DRC) basis. As a result, 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>In addition, there is a known issue at Springburn campus which has resulted in a material impairment in previous years. This will be subject to further adjustments in future years, providing additional risk.</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 2025/26 valuation process, and challenge these where required. • Review the indices applied by management to assets not subject to valuation in 2025/26 and assess if these are reasonable and have been correctly applied. • Review the results from any impairment exercises, including updates on reparation works required for Springburn campus.
<p>3) Estimation of the pension balance</p> <p>GKC recognised an unfunded pension liability of £1.756 million at 31 July 2025. The funded position was reported as nil in July 2025 due to applying an asset ceiling as required by accounting standards.</p> <p>GKC is a member of Strathclyde Pension Fund (SPF), which is a defined benefit pension scheme. SPF is subject to formal valuation every three years,</p>	<p>The audit team will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate the design and implementation of controls over the pension balance estimation process. • Review the information provided to the actuary and assess this for completeness and accuracy. • Evaluate the competence, capabilities, and objectivity of the actuary.

Risk of material misstatement	Planned audit response
<p>and this sets out each member's share of the scheme's overall pension balance and contributions for the next three years. The last formal valuation was carried out at 31 March 2023. The next valuation will be at 31 March 2026. The results from this may be known before the audit of the 2025/26 annual report and financial statements is completed and may require adjustments.</p> <p>An estimation of GKC's share of the overall pension balance is required in each intervening year between formal valuations, and these are carried out by Hymans Robertson. There is a significant degree of subjectivity in the estimation of the pension balance as the estimation is based on specialist assumptions, and changes in the assumptions can result in material changes to the estimation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain an understanding of the management's involvement in the estimation process to assess if appropriate oversight has occurred. • Review the appropriateness of the key data and assumptions used by management for the estimation of the pension balance, and challenge these where required. • Audit Scotland uses an auditor's expert to inform the planned audit procedures outlined above. The audit team will also review the information provided by auditor's expert and reflect this in the planned audit procedures where required.

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.

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 financial statements to include consideration of additional aspects or risks in four wider scope areas, which are summarised below:

- **Financial Management** – this means having sound budgetary processes. Factors that can impact on GKC being able to secure sound financial management include the strength of the financial management culture, accountability, and arrangements to prevent and detect fraud, error and other irregularities, bribery and corruption.
- **Financial Sustainability** – this 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 GKC's medium to longer-term planning for service delivery, including how it plans to fund reparation works at Springburn campus.
- **Vision, Leadership and Governance** – this means having a clear vision and strategy, with set priorities within the vision and strategy. This is assessed by considering the clarity of plans in place to deliver the vision and strategy and the effectiveness of the governance arrangements to support delivery. As part of this we will review the impact of changes from GKC becoming a regional college in 2025.
- **Use of Resources to Improve Outcomes** – this means using resources to meet stated outcomes and improvement objectives through effective planning and working with partners and communities. This is assessed by considering GKC's arrangements for ensuring resources are deployed to improve strategic outcomes, meet the needs of service users, and deliver continuous improvement.

20. A conclusion on the effectiveness and appropriateness of arrangements GKC has in place for each of the wider scope areas will be reported in the Annual Audit Report.

Duty of Best Value

21. The [Scottish Public Finance Manual](#) (SPFM) explains that Accountable Officers have a specific responsibility to ensure that arrangements have been made to secure Best Value. [Best Value in public services: guidance for Accountable Officers](#) is issued by Scottish Ministers and sets out their duty to ensure that arrangements are in place to secure Best Value in public services.

22. Consideration of the arrangements GKC has in place to secure Best Value will be carried out alongside the wider scope audit. A conclusion on the arrangements GKC has in place will be reported in the Annual Audit Report.

23. Auditors may also carry out specific audit work covering the seven Best Value themes set out in the SPFM. The risk assessment process did not identify a need to carry out specific audit work on any of the themes. However, auditors are required to carry out a review of the 'fairness and equality' theme at least once during the audit appointment, and this was carried out as part of a prior year audit.

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 2025/26 audit include:

- This Annual Audit Plan.
- An Independent Auditor's Report to GKC, the Auditor General for Scotland, and the Scottish Parliament setting out opinions on the annual report and financial statements.
- An Annual Audit Report to GKC and the Auditor General for Scotland setting out significant matters identified from the audit of the annual report and financial statements, conclusions from the wider scope and Best Value audit, recommendations, where required, and any good practice identified.

26. The matters to be reported in the outputs will be discussed with GKC 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 financial statements.

27. Target dates for the audit outputs are set by the Auditor General for Scotland. In setting the target dates for the audit outputs, consideration is given to the target date for approving the annual report and financial statements, which is 31 December 2026 for colleges.

28. The Independent Auditor's Report and Annual Audit Report are planned to be issued by the target date of 31 December 2026.

Audit timetable

29. Achieving the timetable for production of the annual report and financial statements is critical to delivery of the audit to agreed target dates. The annual report and financial statements should also be supported by complete and accurate working papers. [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. Any changes required, and their potential impact, will be discussed with GKC and reported to those charged with governance, where relevant.

Exhibit 3**2025/26 audit timetable**

Audit activity	Agreed target date	Relevant committee date
Issue of Annual Audit Plan	1 May 2026	12 May 2026
Annual report and financial statements:		
• Submission of unaudited annual report and financial statements and all working papers to audit team	29 September 2026	
• Latest date for audit clearance meeting	13 November 2026	
• Issue of draft Letter of Representation, proposed Independent Auditor's Report, and proposed Annual Audit Report	TBC	TBC
• Agreement of audited and unsigned annual report and financial statements	TBC	
• Approval by those charged with governance and signing of audited annual report and financial statements		TBC
• Signing of Independent Auditor's Report and issue of Annual Audit Report	By 31 December 2026	

Source: Audit Scotland

Audit fee

30. GKC's audit fee is determined in line with Audit Scotland's fee setting arrangements. The proposed audit fee for the 2025/26 audit is £68,410 (2024/25: £65,580).

31. In setting the audit fee, it is assumed that GKC has effective governance arrangements in place and the complete annual report and financial statements 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. GKC 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.

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. A review of internal audit's 2025/26 audit plan was carried out to identify if there were any areas where the audit team could rely on its work. The audit team concluded it will not rely on internal audit's work. However, the audit team will review internal audit's reports and assess if there is any impact on the audit.

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 2025/26 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 GKC on the quality of audit services provided. The audit team would also welcome feedback at any time.

Glasgow Kelvin College

Annual Audit Plan 2025/26 - DRAFT



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