

Technical Guidance Note 2021/6(C)

2020/21 Independent Auditor's Report for
Colleges



 AUDIT SCOTLAND

Prepared for appointed auditors in the college sector

21 July 2021

Contents

Introduction	3
1. Overview	5
2. Reporting on the audit of the financial statements	10
3. Reporting on regularity of expenditure and income	15
4. Opinion on Remuneration and Staff Report	17
5. Reporting on Statutory Other Information	19
6. Matters reported by exception	22
7. Emphasis of Matter/Other Matter paragraphs	24
8. Report on summary financial statements in separate annual report	26
Appendix 1 – college only	28
Appendix 2 – consolidated	33
Appendix 3 – auditor action	38
Appendix 4 – summary statements	41

Introduction

Purpose and use of Technical Guidance Note

1. The purpose of this Technical Guidance Note (TGN) from Audit Scotland's Professional Support is to provide external auditors appointed by the Auditor General for Scotland with model Independent Auditor's Reports (IAR) for the 2020/21 annual report and accounts of colleges.
2. Appointed auditors are required by the Code of Audit Practice to prepare their IARs in accordance with this TGN.
3. The model IARs set out at Appendices 1 and 2 of this TGN comply with [ISA \(UK\) 700 Forming an Opinion and Reporting on Financial Statements](#). The models are consistent with illustrative examples issued by the Financial Reporting Council but tailored to reflect college sector legislation and augmented by the reporting requirements of the Auditor General.
4. This TGN also provides guidance on the amendments that require to, or may, be made to the wording in the model IARs in the form of auditor actions. Auditors should complete for each IAR the checklist at Appendix 3 which provides a list of those auditor actions. It is important that auditors discuss any modifications or additions to the model IAR with Professional Support.
5. In addition, the TGN also provides an assurance statement for any summary financial statements at Appendix 4.

Changes in 2020/21

6. A revised version of ISA (UK) 700, as well as [570](#) and [720](#), apply in 2020/21. There are the following consequent changes in the model IARs:
 - The assurance on the going concern basis of accounting is now in the form of a positive statement (rather than a matter reported by exception).
 - The explanation of the extent to which the audit is considered capable of detecting irregularities has been revised to focus on non-compliance with laws and regulations.
 - The opinions on the Remuneration and Staff Report and Statutory Other Information are now in separate parts of the model IARs, with the description of the auditor's responsibilities for Statutory Other information clarified and moved to the latter part.

7. There are also changes in the guidance to:

- highlight the requirement to discuss any modifications or additions to the model IAR with Professional Support, including any Emphasis of Matter paragraph
- specify the wording to be used where auditors judge an Emphasis of Matter paragraph is appropriate where the declaration of a 'material valuation uncertainty' has been disclosed'.

Enquiries

8. Auditors should contact Professional Support with any enquiries or requests for advice by sending an email to TechnicalQueries@audit-scotland.gov.uk.

1. Overview

Parts of model IARs

9. The parts that comprise the model IARs, and where guidance is provided on each part, are summarised in the following table:

Part of model IAR	Guidance
Title	ISA (UK) 700 requires the auditor's report to have a title that clearly indicates that it is the report of an independent auditor. The title 'Independent Auditor's Report' is used as this complies with that requirement and also clearly distinguishes it from other required reports, such as the Annual Audit Report.
Addressees	ISA (UK) 700 also requires the IAR to be addressed based on the circumstances of the audit appointment. The model IARs are therefore addressed to the college's board of management, the Auditor General for Scotland and the Scottish Parliament.
Reporting on the audit of the financial statements	<p>This part of the model IARs sets out the financial statements that have been audited and the opinion on them. This part also has paragraphs on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the basis for that opinion, including information on the audit appointment and any non-audit work • conclusions relating to the going concern basis of accounting • risks of material misstatement • responsibilities of the board of management and auditors for the financial statements, including an explanation of the extent to which the audit is considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud. <p>Guidance is provided in section 2 of this Technical Guidance Note.</p>
Reporting on regularity of expenditure and income	<p>This part sets out the opinion on the regularity of expenditure and income.</p> <p>Guidance is provided in section 3 of this Technical Guidance Note.</p>
Reporting on other requirements - Remuneration and Staff Report	<p>This part sets out the opinion on the audited part of the Remuneration and Staff Report.</p> <p>Guidance is provided in section 4 of this Technical Guidance Note.</p>

Part of model IAR	Guidance
Reporting on other requirements – Statutory Other Information	This part sets out reporting on Statutory Other Information including the opinions on the Performance Report and Governance Statement. Guidance is provided in section 5 of this Technical Guidance Note.
Reporting on other requirements - matters reported by exception	This part sets out the conclusions on matters reported by exception, such as the adequacy of accounting records. Guidance is provided in section 6 of this Technical Guidance Note.
Reporting on other requirements - wider scope responsibilities	This part highlights that auditors report conclusions on their wider scope responsibilities in the Annual Audit Report.
Use of report	The model reports contain a paragraph to recognise the case of Royal Bank of Scotland v Bannerman Johnstone Maclay, which highlighted potential exposure where auditors have not expressly disclaimed responsibility to third parties.

Model IAR options

Auditor action 1

Auditors should use the correct model IAR that applies to the college's circumstances.

10. Separate model IARs have been provided to be used depending on whether a college has prepared consolidated accounts:

Appendix	Use for
1	College-only accounts
2	Consolidated accounts

Tailoring to local circumstances

Auditor action 2

Auditors should follow the wording in the relevant model IAR other than where changes are required to reflect local circumstances (eg, adding the name of the college, reflecting whether the auditor is a firm or an individual).

11. Auditors should tailor the model wording (as indicated by the square brackets) as summarised in the following table:

Reason for change	Change to model IAR wording
Name of college	Auditors should insert the name of the college. This should be consistent with what it calls itself in the annual report and accounts.
To reflect whether appointed auditor is an individual or firm	Where the appointed auditor is a member of Audit Scotland staff, the reports should be presented in the first person singular (eg, 'I am'). Firms should present the report in the first person plural (eg, 'We are').
Regional board	References to charities legislation should be removed.
Other amendments	If auditors consider that any other amendments are required to reflect local circumstances, they should contact Professional Support.

Signature and date

12. ISA (UK) 700 requires IARs to be signed and dated, and name the location of where the auditor practices:

Auditor action 3

Auditors should:

- sign and date the IARs on or after the authorised for issue date
- sign the IAR for and on behalf of the firm (firms only)
- give the full date and postal address.

Signing

13. The IAR is required to include the signature of the appointment lead. Auditors are encouraged to use a qualified electronic signature as explained in the [guidance on planning 2020/21 audits](#). Appointment leads should sign the IAR as set out in the following table:

Appointed auditor	Guidance on signing
Audit Scotland staff	The appointment lead (ie, individual appointed as auditor) should sign the IAR in their own personal name.
Firm	<p>The appointment lead (ie, the partner or other individual who is responsible for issuing the report) should sign the IAR 'for and on behalf of the firm' in their own personal name.</p> <p>The individual should not sign themselves as 'senior statutory auditor' as that is a Companies Act requirement that has not been applied to college audits.</p>

Dating

14. The date given in the IAR should be the date on which the appointment lead actually signs the report. The appointment lead should aim to sign the report on the date the annual report and accounts are signed by the Principal (ie, the authorised for issue date). Auditors should ensure they give the correct day, month and year of their signature, eg 30 November 2021.

15. There may be circumstances where the appointment lead cannot sign the IAR on the authorised for issue date. Where that is the case, auditors should note the following:

- The appointment lead should not sign the IAR earlier than the authorised for issue date.
- Where the appointment lead signs the IAR on a date later than the authorised for issue date, auditors should:
 - obtain assurance that those charged with governance would have approved the financial statements on that later date (eg, by obtaining confirmation from the Principal)
 - ensure that audit procedures for reviewing subsequent events cover the period up to that date.

Address

16. Auditors should state in the IAR the full postal address of their office.

Positioning of the IAR

Auditor action 4

Auditors should satisfy themselves that the IAR is appropriately positioned in the annual accounts.

17. Paragraph 6.5.25 of the Government Financial Reporting Manual (FReM) states that the Accountability Report should include the certificate and report of the Comptroller and Auditor General. This is the equivalent of the IAR used in Scotland, and therefore the requirement applies in principle.

18. However, auditors should encourage colleges to locate the IAR in such a way that it is clear to users of the accounts that it is not covered by the Principal's signature on the Accountability Report.

2. Reporting on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion on financial statements

Auditors' responsibilities

19. The 'Reporting on the audit of the financial statements' part of the model IAR is where auditors list the names of financial statements they have audited and express an opinion on whether those financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the affairs of the college (and its group) as at 31 July 2021 and of the surplus or deficit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the financial reporting framework.

Titles of financial statements

Auditor action 5

Auditors should list the financial statements they have audited, using the precise titles used by the college.

20. Auditors are required by ISA (UK) 700 to identify the title of each statement that comprises the financial statements. The financial statements listed in the models are based on the requirements of, and titles used by, the [Statement of Recommended Practice – Accounting for Further and Higher Education 2019](#) (the SORP).

21. In the event that a college uses different titles or includes other statements, auditors should amend the titles of the statements so they precisely match the statements and titles actually used by the college. In previous years, there were a number of instances where the titles used by auditors did not precisely match those used by the college, which makes it difficult for a user of the accounts to clearly understand the statements that have been audited.

Modified opinion on financial statements

Auditor action 6

When auditors are considering modifying their opinion on the financial statements, they should discuss the proposed modified opinion with Professional Support.

If auditors conclude that a modified opinion is appropriate, they should:

- amend the headings and wording in the opinion and basis for opinion paragraphs
- include a description of the matter giving rise to the modification.

22. Auditors should evaluate whether there are any material misstatements in the financial statements in accordance with the guidance provided in [Technical Guidance Note 2021/1](#).

23. If auditors conclude that there is (or could be) an uncorrected material misstatement in the financial statements, they should express a modified opinion in accordance with [ISA \(UK\) 705 Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor's Report](#). ISA (UK) 705 establishes three types of modified opinions, ie a qualified opinion, an adverse opinion, and a disclaimer of opinion.

24. There are two forms of qualified opinion. The following table summarises the circumstances in which each form would be appropriate, and the amendments which auditors should make to the model report in each case:

Form of qualified opinion	Appropriate when	Nature of amendments to model IARs	
		Unqualified	Qualified
Material misstatement	Auditors conclude that misstatements are material (but not pervasive) to the financial statements	Heading 'Opinion on financial statements'	Amend to 'Qualified opinion on financial statements'
		Phrase in second paragraph under above heading 'In [my/our] opinion the accompanying financial statements'	Amend to 'In [my/our] opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the basis for qualified opinion paragraph, the accompanying financial statements'
		Heading 'Basis for opinion'	Amend to 'Basis for qualified opinion'
		Last sentence in the paragraph under the 'Basis for (qualified) opinion' heading	Add 'qualified' before 'opinion'
		Basis for (qualified) opinion	Add a new paragraph under the heading giving a description of the matter giving rise to the qualified opinion (see below)

Form of qualified opinion	Appropriate when	Nature of amendments to model IARs	
		Unqualified	Qualified
Inability to obtain evidence	Auditors are unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence on which to base the opinion, but conclude that the possible effects on the financial statements of undetected misstatements could be material but not pervasive	The changes are the same as for a 'material misstatement' qualified opinion, with the following additions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add 'possible' before 'effects' in the statement added to the 'Qualified opinion on financial statements' paragraph • Include in the 'Basis for qualified opinion' paragraph the reasons for the inability to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence 	

25. Where there is a material misstatement, the description of the matter in the added 'Basis for qualified opinion' paragraph should include the information set out in the following table depending on whether it relates to amounts, narrative or non-disclosure:

Qualified opinion relates to	Required information
Specific amounts in the financial statements	Quantification of the financial effects of the misstatement (or a statement that quantification is impracticable)
Narrative disclosures in the notes	Explanation of how the notes are misstated
Non-disclosure of required information,	Nature of the omitted information and (unless impracticable) the omitted disclosures

26. The other types of modified opinion are not expected in practice but are briefly summarised in the following table for completeness:

Type	Appropriate when
Adverse opinion	Auditors conclude that material misstatements have a pervasive effect on the financial statements
Disclaimer of opinion	Auditors are unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence on which to base the opinion, and they conclude that the possible effects on the financial statements of undetected misstatements could be both material and pervasive

27. Pervasive effects are those that:

- are not confined to specific items
- represent a substantial proportion of the financial statements; or
- are fundamental to users' understanding.

28. Auditors should discuss the subject matter of the qualified opinion, and share the proposed amendments to the model report, with Professional Support.

Information on appointments and non-audit services

Auditor action 7

Auditors should in the basis for opinion paragraph:

**add the date of their appointment letter and the total period of appointment
report any non-audit services not disclosed elsewhere**

29. Where indicated in the basis for opinion paragraph, auditors should:

- add the date of their appointment letter and the total period of appointment to date
- report any non-audit services which were provided to the college that have not been disclosed elsewhere in the annual report and accounts.

30. The above is based on the requirements in ISA (UK) 700 for public interest entities (PIE). For the avoidance of doubt, although they do not meet the legislative definition for a PIE, the Auditor General has applied these requirements to the audit of all colleges.

Conclusions relating to going concern basis of accounting

Auditors' responsibilities

31. ISA (UK) 700 requires auditors to report in accordance with ISA (UK) 570 in respect of going concern. A revised ISA (UK) 570 applies in 2020/21 and requires auditors to conclude:

- on the appropriateness of the college's use of the going concern basis of accounting
- whether a material uncertainty exists about the college's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting.

Matter to be reported

Auditor action 8

When auditors are considering whether there may be a matter to report in respect of the use of the going concern basis of accounting, auditors should discuss the matter with Professional Support.

32. Guidance on using the going concern basis of accounting is provided in Module 14 of [Technical Guidance Note 2021/1](#). While a college may face financial sustainability issues, it is highly unlikely that there will be a material uncertainty regarding the use of the going concern basis of accounting or that it would not be considered appropriate.

33. In the rare event of a going concern matter requiring to be reported, after discussion with Professional Support instead of the model wording the auditor's reporting options are summarised in the following table:

Matter to be reported	Reporting
Going concern basis of accounting inappropriate	Adverse opinion on financial statements
Material uncertainty exists and adequately disclosed	No modification to opinion Change the heading to 'Material uncertainty related to going concern' and draw attention to the disclosure
Material uncertainty exists but not adequately disclosed	Qualified or possibly adverse opinion on financial statements

Responsibilities of auditors

Explaining capability of detecting irregularities

34. The model IARs contain a paragraph that explains the extent to which the audit is considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud. Although the guidance in ISA (UK) 700 advises against the wording for this explanation being standardised, this is in a private sector context. Professional Support's view is that the standardised wording in the models is appropriate in the public sector.

35. The model wording in the paragraph has been revised in 2020/21 in light of new application guidance in ISA (UK) 700. It has been amended to give greater focus to non-compliance with laws and regulations.

3. Reporting on regularity of expenditure and income

Auditors' responsibilities

36. The 'Reporting on regularity of expenditure and income' part of the IAR is where auditors express an opinion on whether in all material respects, expenditure was incurred and income applied in accordance with applicable enactments and guidance issued by the Scottish Ministers.

Qualified opinion on regularity

Auditor action 9

When auditors are considering qualifying their opinion on regularity, they should discuss the proposed qualified opinion with Professional Support.

If auditors conclude that a qualified opinion is appropriate, auditors should:

- amend the heading and wording of the opinion paragraph
- add a basis for qualified opinion paragraph
- provide a description of the matter giving rise to the qualified opinion.

37. Auditors should evaluate whether there are any material irregularities in the financial statements in accordance with the guidance provided in Module 9 of [Technical Guidance Note 2021/1](#).

38. If auditors conclude that there is an uncorrected material irregularity in the financial statements, they should express a qualified opinion. Auditors should amend the model IAR as set out in the following table:

Action	Nature of amendment
Amend 'Opinion on regularity' heading	Amend to 'Qualified opinion on regularity'
Amend 'In [my/our] opinion in all material respects' in the 'Opinion on regularity' paragraph	Amend to 'In [my/our] opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the basis for qualified opinion on regularity paragraph, in all material respects'
Add new heading	Add a 'Basis for qualified opinion on regularity' heading under 'Opinion on regularity' paragraph

Action	Nature of amendment
Add a paragraph describing the matter	Provide a concise description of the matter giving rise to the qualified opinion in a paragraph under the basis for qualified opinion heading

39. Auditors should discuss the subject matter of the qualified opinion, and share the proposed amendments to the model IAR, with Professional Support.

4. Opinion on Remuneration and Staff Report

Auditors' responsibilities

40. Auditors are required by the Auditor General to express an opinion on whether the audited part of Remuneration and Staff Report has been properly prepared. The model IAR has been revised in 2020/21 so that auditors express this opinion separate from Statutory Other Information (see section 5).

Titles of report

Auditor action 10

Auditors should use the precise title of the report used by the college.

41. The title of the report (ie, Remuneration and Staff Report) used in the model IARs reflect the titles used by the 2020/21 FReM. In the event that a college uses a different title, auditors should amend the references in the IAR to be consistent.

Qualified opinion on Remuneration and Staff Report

Auditor action 11

When auditors are considering qualifying their opinion on the Remuneration and Staff Report, they should discuss the proposed qualified opinion with Professional Support.

If auditors conclude that a qualified opinion is appropriate, auditors should:

- amend the heading and wording of the opinion paragraph
 - add a basis for qualified opinion paragraph
 - provide a description of the matter giving rise to the qualified opinion.
-

42. Auditors should evaluate whether there are any material misstatements in the Remuneration and Staff Report in accordance with the guidance provided in Modules 10 and 14 of [Technical Guidance Note 2021/1](#). If auditors conclude that there is an uncorrected material misstatement, they should express a qualified opinion. Auditors should amend the model IAR as set out in the following table:

Action	Nature of amendment
Amend heading 'Opinion prescribed by the Auditor General for Scotland on audited part of the Remuneration and Staff Report' heading	Amend to 'Qualified opinion prescribed by the Auditor General for Scotland on audited part of the Remuneration and Staff Report'
Amend 'In [my/our] opinion, the audited part of the Remuneration and Staff Report'	Amend to 'In [my/our] opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the basis for qualified opinion paragraph, the Remuneration and Staff Report'
Add new heading	Add a 'Basis for qualified opinion on the Remuneration and Staff Report' heading under the opinion paragraph
Add a paragraph describing the matter	Provide a concise description of the matter giving rise to the qualified opinion in a paragraph under the basis for qualified opinion heading

43. Auditors should discuss the subject matter of the qualified opinion, and share the proposed amendments to the model IAR, with Professional Support.

5. Reporting on Statutory Other Information

Auditors' responsibilities

44. ISA (UK) 700 requires auditors to report in accordance with ISA (UK) 720 in respect of Statutory Other Information in the annual report and accounts. In a college, Statutory Other Information comprises the Performance Report and the Accountability Report (excluding the audited part of the Remuneration and Staff Report).

45. ISA (UK) 720 requires auditors to report:

- either a description of any material misstatements in the Statutory Other Information or a statement that there is nothing to report
- a conclusion where there is a specific requirement to report on any Statutory Other Information. In a college, this applies to the opinions prescribed by the Auditor General as to whether the Performance Report and Governance Statement are consistent with the financial statements and have been properly prepared

Titles of reports

Auditor action 12

Auditors should use the precise titles of the reports used by the college.

46. The titles of the reports (ie, Performance Report, Accountability Report and Governance Statement) used in the model IARs reflect the titles used by the FReM. In the event that a college uses different titles, auditors should amend the references in the IAR to be consistent.

Material misstatement to report

Auditor action 13

When auditors are considering whether there is a material misstatement in the Statutory Other Information, they should discuss the matter with Professional Support.

If auditors conclude that there is an uncorrected material misstatement in the Statutory Other Information, they should describe the misstatement in the Independent Auditor's Report.

47. Auditors should evaluate whether there are any material misstatements in the Statutory Other Information in accordance with the guidance provided in modules 11 and 14 of [Technical Guidance Note 2021/1](#).

48. Where auditors conclude that there is an uncorrected material misstatement in the Statutory Other Information, they should replace the phrase '[I/We] have nothing to report in this regard' with a description of the material misstatement.

49. Auditors should discuss the subject matter of the misstatement, and share the proposed amendments to the model IAR, with Professional Support.

Qualified opinion on Performance Report or Governance Statement

Auditor action 14

When auditors are considering qualifying their opinion on the Performance Report or Governance Statement, they should discuss the proposed qualified opinion with Professional Support.

If auditors conclude that a qualified opinion is appropriate, auditors should:

- amend the heading and wording of the opinion paragraph
- add a basis for qualified opinion paragraph
- provide a description of the matter giving rise to the qualified opinion.

50. Auditors should evaluate whether a qualified opinion in respect of the Performance Report or Governance Statement is appropriate in accordance with the guidance provided in modules 11 and 14 of [Technical Guidance Note 2021/1](#).

51. Where auditors conclude that a qualified opinion is appropriate, they should amend the model IAR as set out in the following table:

Action	Nature of amendment
Amend heading 'Opinion prescribed by the Auditor General for Scotland on Performance Report and Governance Statement'	Amend to 'Qualified opinion prescribed by the Auditor General for Scotland on Performance Report and Governance Statement'
Amend 'In [my/our] opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit' in the opinion paragraph	Amend to 'In [my/our] opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the basis for qualified opinion paragraph, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit'
Add new heading	Add a 'Basis for qualified opinion on the Performance Report [or Governance Statement]' heading under the opinion paragraph

Action	Nature of amendment
Add a paragraph describing the matter	Provide a concise description of the matter giving rise to the qualified opinion in a paragraph under the basis for qualified opinion heading

52. Auditors should discuss the subject matter of the qualified opinion, and share the proposed amendments to the model IAR, with Professional Support.

53. Colleges are not required to report compliance with the UK Corporate Governance Code. If a college makes a reference in the Governance Statement to that code, auditors should contact Professional Support as this would trigger additional reporting requirements under ISAs (UK) 701 and 720.

6. Matters reported by exception

Auditors' responsibilities

54. The Auditor General requires auditors of colleges to report by exception if:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept
- the financial statements or the audited part of the Remuneration and Staff Report are not in agreement with the accounting records
- they have not received all the information and explanations required for the audit.

55. Where auditors are required to report on certain matters but positive assurance is not required, ISA (UK) 700 treats them as matters reported by exception. Auditors are required to describe their responsibilities for such matters, and incorporate a suitable conclusion (rather than opinion).

56. Auditors report on these matters in the 'Matters reported on by exception' part of the IAR.

Accounting records

Auditor action 15

Auditors should evaluate and conclude on whether:

- **the college has kept adequate accounting records throughout the year**
- **the financial statements and the audited part of the Remuneration and Staff Report are in agreement with the accounting records.**

57. Accounting records are the records of initial accounting entries and supporting records, such as checks and records of electronic fund transfers; invoices; contracts; the general and subsidiary ledgers, journal entries and other adjustments to the financial statements that are not reflected in formal journal entries; and records such as work sheets and spreadsheets supporting cost allocations, computations, reconciliations and disclosures

58. The accounting records should comprise an orderly, classified collection of information capable of timely retrieval, containing details of the college's transactions, assets and liabilities. The information should be organised so as to enable a trial balance to be constructed. Auditors should consider accounting records to be adequate if they are sufficient to:

- show and explain the college's transactions

- disclose with reasonable accuracy, at any time during the year, the financial position of the college
- enable the board of management to ensure that any accounts required to be prepared comply with statutory requirements.

59. There is a distinction between the accounting records and the accounting control system. If auditors find weaknesses relating to the accounting control system rather than the accounting records, they can still conclude that adequate accounting records have been kept. The weaknesses in the accounting control system, where significant, would be reported in the Governance Statement.

Required information and explanations

Auditor action 16

Auditors should evaluate and conclude on whether they have received all the information and explanations required for the audit.

Modified conclusion

Auditor action 17

When auditors are considering modifying their conclusion on a matter reported by exception, they should discuss the proposed modified conclusion with Professional Support.

Where a modified conclusion is appropriate, auditors should:

- **amend the conclusion wording in the model IAR**
 - **provide a description of the matter giving rise to the modification.**
-

60. Where auditors conclude that a modified conclusion is appropriate, they should:

- modify the conclusion to 'I/We have the following to report in respect of these matters'
- provide a concise description of the matter being reported
- finish with the sentence 'I/We have nothing to report in respect of the other matters'.

61. Where auditors express a modified conclusion in respect of a matter reported by exception, this may also give rise to a modification of the auditor's opinion on the financial statements, eg if adequate accounting records have not been maintained and as a result it proves impracticable for the auditor to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence concerning material matters in the financial statements.

62. Auditors should discuss the subject matter of the modified conclusion, and share the proposed amendments to the model IAR, with Professional Support.

7. Emphasis of Matter/Other Matter paragraphs

Auditors' responsibilities

63. [ISA \(UK\) 706](#) deals with Emphasis of Matter and Other Matter paragraphs in the IAR. These may need to be added to the model IARs when auditors consider it necessary to draw users' attention to matters that are either fundamental to understanding the financial statements or relevant to understanding the audit.

Matter to be reported

Auditor action 18

When auditors are considering whether it is necessary to draw attention to certain matters under ISA (UK) 706, they should discuss the matter with Professional Support.

If auditors conclude that they should draw attention to such matters, they should include an Emphasis of Matter or Other Matter paragraph in accordance with ISA (UK) 706.

64. The following table summarises the criteria which must be met for an Emphasis of Matter paragraph (along with examples of where one could be appropriate) and the amendments that should be made to the model report:

Criteria	Examples	Amendments to model IAR
Appropriately presented or disclosed in the financial statements; and	An uncertainty relating to the future outcome of exceptional litigation or regulatory action.	Include the paragraph within a separate section of the IAR with an appropriate heading that includes the term 'Emphasis of Matter'.
Of such importance that it is fundamental to users' understanding of the financial statements; but	A significant subsequent event that occurs between the date of the financial statements and the date of the auditor's report.	Include in the paragraph a clear reference to the matter being emphasised and to where relevant disclosures that fully describe the matter can be found in the financial statements.
A modified opinion is not required	Early application (where permitted) of a new accounting standard that has a material effect on the financial statements.	

Criteria	Examples	Amendments to model IAR
	<p>A major catastrophe that has had, or continues to have, a significant effect on the college's financial position.</p> <p>A material valuation uncertainty declared by a valuer in their report in respect of a significant element of operational assets</p>	<p>Indicate that the auditor's opinion on the financial statements is not modified in respect of the matter emphasised.</p>

65. Auditors included a number of Emphasis of Matter paragraphs in their 2019/20 IARs in respect of material valuation uncertainties declared by valuers. Guidance is provided in Module 14 of [Technical Guidance Note 2021/1](#). If a valuer has declared a material valuation uncertainty in 2020/21, auditors should consider whether:

- the material valuation uncertainty is explicitly disclosed in the estimation uncertainty note
- the disclosure is fundamental to understanding the financial statements. Auditors could reasonably conclude that the disclosure is fundamental where the college has an extensive estate used in the delivery of services and the material valuation uncertainty is in respect of the valuation of a significant part of that estate. Where the college's overall estate is small, or the affected part is limited to a relatively small part, it is unlikely that the disclosure would be considered fundamental to understanding the financial statements.

66. Where auditors conclude that an Emphasis of Matter paragraph is appropriate, they should position it after the basis for opinion paragraph and use the following wording:

Emphasis of matter: Material valuation uncertainty

[I/We] draw attention to Note x in the financial statements which discloses a material valuation uncertainty caused by COVID-19 declared in the valuation report for property. [My/Our] opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

67. An Other Matter paragraph is used to refer to a matter other than those presented or disclosed in the financial statements that are relevant to users' understanding of the audit, the auditor's responsibilities or the auditor's report. The use of such a paragraph in the public sector is extremely rare.

68. Auditors should discuss the subject matter of the paragraph, and share the proposed amendments to the model IAR, with Professional Support. This is an important quality check that sits above checking carried out by individual auditors. However, not all Emphasis of Matter paragraphs in 2019/20 were discussed with Professional Support.

8. Report on summary financial statements in separate annual report

Auditors' responsibilities

69. In cases where a college chooses to produce a separate annual report that includes summary financial statements, auditors are responsible for expressing an opinion on the consistency with the audited financial statements.

70. The test and reporting procedures set out in the following paragraphs are based on the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board's ISA 810 Appointments to Report on Summary Financial Statements.

Procedures

Test procedures

Auditors should examine the summary financial statements and conclude whether they are consistent with the audited financial statements.

71. Auditors should evaluate:

- the college's processes and controls for the preparation of the summary financial statements
- whether the information in the summary financial statements agrees with, or can be recalculated from, the related information in the audited financial statements
- whether the summary financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the criteria set by the college
- whether the summary financial statements contain the information necessary, and at an appropriate level of aggregation, so as not to be misleading.

Reporting procedures

Auditors should complete the auditor's report on the summary financial statements and provide it to the college for inclusion in the separate annual report.

72. Auditors should express an opinion, based on the procedures carried out, as to whether the summary financial statements are consistent, in all material respects, with the audited financial statements.

Unmodified opinion on summary financial statements

73. Where auditors do not modify their opinion on consistency with the audited financial statements, the model wording at Appendix 4 should be used unchanged.

Modified opinion on summary financial statements

74. Where the summary financial statements are not consistent, in all material respects, with the audited financial statements, and the body does not agree to make the necessary changes, auditors should express an adverse opinion on the summary financial statements.

75. When auditors express an adverse opinion, they should:

- amend the heading 'Opinion' to 'Adverse opinion'
- in the second paragraph under the 'Adverse opinion' heading, add the phrase 'because of the significance of matter described in the Basis for adverse opinion paragraph' and change 'are consistent' to 'are not consistent'
- add a 'Basis for adverse opinion' paragraph and describe the matter giving rise to the adverse opinion'

Modified opinion on audited financial statements

76. Auditors should make reference in their report on the summary financial statements to the modification of any opinion on the audited financial statements, or any 'emphasis of matter' or 'other matter' paragraph.

Appendix 1 – college only

Model independent auditor's report

Independent auditor's report to the Board of Management of [insert name of college], the Auditor General for Scotland and the Scottish Parliament

Reporting on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion on financial statements

[I/We] have audited the financial statements in the annual report and accounts of [insert name of college] for the year ended 31 July 2021 under the Further and Higher Education (Scotland) Act 1992 and section 44(1)(c) of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005. The financial statements comprise the [specify precisely the titles of the primary statements used by the college such as the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Reserves, Balance Sheet, and Statement of Cash Flow] and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In [my/our] opinion the accompanying financial statements:

- give a true and fair view in accordance with the Further and Higher Education (Scotland) Act 1992 and directions made thereunder by the Scottish Funding Council of the state of the college's affairs as at 31 July 2021 and of its surplus [deficit] for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Further and Higher Education (Scotland) Act 1992 and directions made thereunder by the Scottish Funding Council, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005, and regulation 14 of The Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended).

Basis for opinion

[I/We] conducted [my/our] audit in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)), as required by the Code of Audit Practice approved by the Auditor General for Scotland. [My/Our] responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of [my/our]

report. [I was/We were] appointed by the Auditor General on [insert date of appointment letter]. The period of total uninterrupted appointment is [insert number] years. [I am/We are] independent of the college in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to [my/our] audit of the financial statements in the UK including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and [I/we] have fulfilled [my/our] other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. Non-audit services prohibited by the Ethical Standard were not provided to the college. [List any non-audit services not disclosed elsewhere]. [I/We] believe that the audit evidence [I/we] have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for [my/our] opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern basis of accounting

[I/We] have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work [I/we] have performed, [I/we] have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the college's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Risks of material misstatement

[I/We] report in a separate Annual Audit Report, available from the Audit Scotland website, the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement that [I/we] identified and [my/our] judgements thereon.

Responsibilities of the Board of Management for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Board of Management's Responsibilities, the Board of Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the financial reporting framework, and for such internal control as the Board of Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Management is responsible for assessing the college's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless deemed inappropriate.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

[My/Our] objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes [my/our] opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) 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 these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. [I/We] design procedures in line with [my/our] responsibilities outlined above to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. Procedures include:

- obtaining an understanding of the applicable legal and regulatory framework and how the college is complying with that framework;
- identifying which laws and regulations are significant in the context of the college;
- assessing the susceptibility of the financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur; and
- considering whether the audit team collectively has the appropriate competence and capabilities to identify or recognise non-compliance with laws and regulations.

The extent to which [my/our] procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is affected by the inherent difficulty in detecting irregularities, the effectiveness of the college's controls, and the nature, timing and extent of the audit procedures performed.

Irregularities that result from fraud are inherently more difficult to detect than irregularities that result from error as fraud may involve collusion, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. The capability of the audit to detect fraud and other irregularities depends on factors such as the skilfulness of the perpetrator, the frequency and extent of manipulation, the degree of collusion involved, the relative size of individual amounts manipulated, and the seniority of those individuals involved.

A further description of the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of [my/our] auditor's report.

Reporting on regularity of expenditure and income

Opinion on regularity

In [my/our] opinion in all material respects the expenditure and income in the financial statements were incurred or applied in accordance with any applicable enactments and guidance issued by the Scottish Ministers.

Responsibilities for regularity

The Board of Management is responsible for ensuring the regularity of expenditure and income. In addition to [my/our] responsibilities to detect material misstatements in the financial statements in respect of irregularities, [I am/we are] responsible for expressing an opinion on the regularity of

expenditure and income in accordance with the Public Finance and Accountability (Scotland) Act 2000.

Reporting on other requirements

Opinion prescribed by the Auditor General for Scotland on audited part of the Remuneration and Staff Report

[I/We] have audited the parts of the Remuneration and Staff Report described as audited. In [my/our] opinion, the audited part of the Remuneration and Staff Report has been properly prepared in accordance with the Further and Higher Education (Scotland) Act 1992 and directions made thereunder by the Scottish Funding Council.

Statutory other information

The Board of Management is responsible for the statutory other information in the annual report and accounts. The statutory other information comprises the Performance Report and the Accountability Report excluding the audited part of the Remuneration and Staff Report.

[My/our] responsibility is to read all the statutory other information and, in doing so, consider whether the statutory other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or [my/our] knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If [I/we] identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, [I am/we are] required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work [I/we] have performed, [I/we] conclude that there is a material misstatement of this statutory other information, [I am/we are] required to report that fact. [I/We] have nothing to report in this regard.

[My/Our] opinion on the financial statements does not cover the statutory other information and [I/we] do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon except on the Performance Report and Governance Statement to the extent explicitly stated in the following opinions prescribed by the Auditor General for Scotland.

Opinions prescribed by the Auditor General for Scotland on Performance Report and Governance Statement

In [my/our] opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Performance Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements and that report has been prepared in accordance with the Further and Higher Education (Scotland) Act 1992 and directions made thereunder by the Scottish Funding Council; and
- the information given in the Governance Statement for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements and that report has been prepared in accordance with the Further and Higher Education (Scotland) Act 1992 and directions made thereunder by the Scottish Funding Council.

Matters on which [I am/we are] required to report by exception

[I am/We are] required by the Auditor General for Scotland to report to you if, in [my/our] opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements and the audited part of the Remuneration and Staff Report are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
- [I/we] have not received all the information and explanations [I/we] require for [my/our] audit.

[I/We] have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Conclusions on wider scope responsibilities

In addition to [my/our] responsibilities for the annual report and accounts, [my/our] conclusions on the wider scope responsibilities specified in the Code of Audit Practice are set out in [my/our] Annual Audit Report.

Use of [my/our] report

This report is made solely to the parties to whom it is addressed in accordance with the Public Finance and Accountability (Scotland) Act 2000 and for no other purpose. In accordance with paragraph 120 of the Code of Audit Practice, [I/we] do not undertake to have responsibilities to members or officers, in their individual capacities, or to third parties.

[Signature]

[Name of individual auditor], (for and on behalf of [name of firm] - firms only)

[Full postal address]

[Full date]

[Name of appointment lead] is eligible to act as an auditor in terms of section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006 (for firms)/section 21 of the Public Finance and Accountability (Scotland) Act 2000 (inhouse and any firm where the auditor is not eligible under the Companies Act).

Appendix 2 – consolidated

Model independent auditor's report

Independent auditor's report to the Board of Management of [insert name of college], the Auditor General for Scotland and the Scottish Parliament

Reporting on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion on financial statements

[I/We] have audited the financial statements in the annual report and accounts of [insert name of college] and its group for the year ended 31 July 2021 under the Further and Higher Education (Scotland) Act 1992 and section 44(1)(c) of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005. The financial statements comprise the [specify precisely the titles of the primary statements used by the college such as the Consolidated and College Statement of Comprehensive Income, Consolidated and College Statement of Changes in Reserves, Consolidated and College Balance Sheet, and the Consolidated and College Statement of Cash Flow] and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In [my/our] opinion the accompanying financial statements:

- give a true and fair view in accordance with the Further and Higher Education (Scotland) Act 1992 and directions made thereunder by the Scottish Funding Council of the state of the affairs of the college and its group as at 31 July 2021 and of its surplus [deficit] for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Further and Higher Education (Scotland) Act 1992 and directions made thereunder by the Scottish Funding Council, the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005, and regulation 14 of The Charities Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended).

Basis for opinion

[I/We] conducted [my/our] audit in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)), as required by the Code of Audit Practice approved by the Auditor General for Scotland. [My/Our]

responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of [my/our] report. [I was/We were] appointed by the Auditor General on [insert date of appointment letter]. The period of total uninterrupted appointment is [insert number] years. [I am/We are] independent of the college and its group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to [my/our] audit of the financial statements in the UK including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and [I/we] have fulfilled [my/our] other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. Non-audit services prohibited by the Ethical Standard were not provided to the college. [List any non-audit services not disclosed elsewhere]. [I/We] believe that the audit evidence [I/we] have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for [my/our] opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern basis of accounting

[I/We] have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work [I/we] have performed, [I/we] have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the college's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Risks of material misstatement

[I/We] report in a separate Annual Audit Report, available from the Audit Scotland website, the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement that [I/we] identified and [my/our] judgements thereon.

Responsibilities of the Board of Management for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Board of Management's Responsibilities, the Board of Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the financial reporting framework, and for such internal control as the Board of Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Management is responsible for assessing the college's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless deemed inappropriate.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

[My/Our] objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes [my/our] opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) 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 these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. [I/We] design procedures in line with [my/our] responsibilities outlined above to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. Procedures include:

- obtaining an understanding of the applicable legal and regulatory framework and how the college is complying with that framework;
- identifying which laws and regulations are significant in the context of the college;
- assessing the susceptibility of the financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur; and
- considering whether the audit team collectively has the appropriate competence and capabilities to identify or recognise non-compliance with laws and regulations.

The extent to which [my/our] procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is affected by the inherent difficulty in detecting irregularities, the effectiveness of the college's controls, and the nature, timing and extent of the audit procedures performed.

Irregularities that result from fraud are inherently more difficult to detect than irregularities that result from error as fraud may involve collusion, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. The capability of the audit to detect fraud and other irregularities depends on factors such as the skilfulness of the perpetrator, the frequency and extent of manipulation, the degree of collusion involved, the relative size of individual amounts manipulated, and the seniority of those individuals involved.

A further description of the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of [my/our] auditor's report.

Reporting on regularity of expenditure and income

Opinion on regularity

In [my/our] opinion in all material respects the expenditure and income in the financial statements were incurred or applied in accordance with any applicable enactments and guidance issued by the Scottish Ministers.

Responsibilities for regularity

The Board of Management is responsible for ensuring the regularity of expenditure and income. In addition to [my/our] responsibilities to detect material misstatements in the financial statements in respect of irregularities, [I am/we are] responsible for expressing an opinion on the regularity of

expenditure and income in accordance with the Public Finance and Accountability (Scotland) Act 2000.

Reporting on other requirements

Opinion prescribed by the Auditor General for Scotland on audited part of the Remuneration and Staff Report

[I/We] have audited the parts of the Remuneration and Staff Report described as audited. In [my/our] opinion, the audited part of the Remuneration and Staff Report has been properly prepared in accordance with the Further and Higher Education (Scotland) Act 1992 and directions made thereunder by the Scottish Funding Council.

Statutory other information

The Board of Management is responsible for the statutory other information in the annual report and accounts. The statutory other information comprises the Performance Report and the Accountability Report excluding the audited part of the Remuneration and Staff Report.

[My/our] responsibility is to read all the statutory other information and, in doing so, consider whether the statutory other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or [my/our] knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If [I/we] identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, [I am/we are] required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work [I/we] have performed, [I/we] conclude that there is a material misstatement of this statutory other information, [I am/we are] required to report that fact. [I/We] have nothing to report in this regard.

[My/Our] opinion on the financial statements does not cover the statutory other information and [I/we] do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon except on the Performance Report and Governance Statement to the extent explicitly stated in the following opinions prescribed by the Auditor General for Scotland.

Opinions prescribed by the Auditor General for Scotland on Performance Report and Governance Statement

In [my/our] opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Performance Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements and that report has been prepared in accordance with the Further and Higher Education (Scotland) Act 1992 and directions made thereunder by the Scottish Funding Council; and
- the information given in the Governance Statement for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements and that report has been prepared in accordance with the Further and Higher Education (Scotland) Act 1992 and directions made thereunder by the Scottish Funding Council.

Matters on which [I am/we are] required to report by exception

[I am/We are] required by the Auditor General for Scotland to report to you if, in [my/our] opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements and the audited part of the Remuneration and Staff Report are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
- [I/we] have not received all the information and explanations [I/we] require for [my/our] audit.

[I/We] have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Conclusions on wider scope responsibilities

In addition to [my/our] responsibilities for the annual report and accounts, [my/our] conclusions on the wider scope responsibilities specified in the Code of Audit Practice are set out in [my/our] Annual Audit Report.

Use of [my/our] report

This report is made solely to the parties to whom it is addressed in accordance with the Public Finance and Accountability (Scotland) Act 2000 and for no other purpose. In accordance with paragraph 120 of the Code of Audit Practice, [I/we] do not undertake to have responsibilities to members or officers, in their individual capacities, or to third parties.

[Signature]

[Name of individual auditor], (for and on behalf of [name of firm] - firms only)

[Full postal address]

[Full date]

[Name of appointment lead] is eligible to act as an auditor in terms of section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006 (for firms)/section 21 of the Public Finance and Accountability (Scotland) Act 2000 (inhouse and any firm where the auditor is not eligible under the Companies Act).

Appendix 3 – auditor action

Checklist

	Yes/No/N/A	Initials/date	W/P ref
1. Have you used the correct model IAR for the college's circumstances (ie, college-only or consolidated)?			
2. Have you followed the wording in the relevant model IAR other than where changes are required to reflect local circumstances, eg: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • name the college consistently with what it calls itself? • use the correct 'person' (ie, singular for Audit Scotland staff, plural for firms)? • consider whether any other amendments to the model IAR wording are appropriate and discussed proposals with Professional Support? 			
3. Have you ensured that the IAR has been signed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by the appointment lead? • on the authorised for issue date (or as close as possible thereafter)? • 'for and on behalf of the firm' (firms only)? 			
4. Have you satisfied yourself that the IAR is appropriately located within the annual report and accounts?			
5. Have you listed the audited financial statements using the precise titles used by the college?			
6. Have you: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discussed any proposed modifications to the audit opinion on the financial statements with Professional Support? • made the appropriate amendments? 			

	Yes/No/N/A	Initials/date	W/P ref
7. Have you in the basis for opinion paragraph:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • added the date of your appointment letter and the total period of appointment? • reported any non-audit services not disclosed elsewhere? 			
8. When considering whether there may be a matter to report on using the going concern basis of accounting, have you discussed the matter with Professional Support?			
9. Have you:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discussed a proposed qualified opinion on regularity with Professional Support • made the appropriate amendments? 			
10. Have you used the precise title of the Remuneration and Staff Report used by the college?			
11. Have you:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discussed a proposed qualified opinion on the audited part of the Remuneration and Staff Report with Professional Support • made the appropriate amendments? 			
12. Have you used the precise titles of the reports comprising Statutory Other Information used by the college?			
13. Have you:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discussed any proposed reporting of material misstatements in Statutory Other information with Professional Support • made the appropriate amendments? 			
14. Have you:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discussed a proposed qualified opinion on the Performance Report or Governance Statement with Professional Support • made the appropriate amendments? 			

	Yes/No/N/A	Initials/date	W/P ref
<p>15. Have you evaluated and concluded on whether:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the college has kept adequate accounting records throughout the year? the financial statements and the audited part of the Remuneration and Staff Report are in agreement with the accounting records? 			
<p>16. Have you evaluated and concluded on whether you have received all the information and explanations required for the audit?</p>			
<p>17. Have you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> discussed any proposed modifications to conclusions on a matter reported by exception with Professional Support made the appropriate amendments? 			
<p>18. Have you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> considered whether it is necessary to draw attention to certain matters under ISA (UK) 706 discussed any such matters with Professional Support made the appropriate amendments? 			

Appendix 4 – summary statements

Report on summary financial statements

Report by the auditors of [insert name of college] on summary financial statements for the financial year 2020/21

Opinion

The summary financial statements, which comprise the [specify names of summary financial statements] and related notes, are derived from the audited financial statements of [insert name of college] for the year ended 31 July 2021.

In [my/our] opinion the accompanying summary financial statements are consistent, in all material respects, with the audited financial statements.

Summary financial statements

The summary financial statements do not contain all the disclosures required by applicable law and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice. Reading the summary financial statements is not a substitute for reading the audited financial statements, and the auditor's report thereon. The summary financial statements and the audited financial statements do not reflect the effects of events that occurred subsequent to the date of [my/our] report on the audited financial statements.

The audited financial statements and [my/our] report thereon

[I/We] expressed an unmodified audit opinion on the audited financial statements in [my/our] report dated [insert date of independent auditor's report].

The Board of Management's responsibility for the summary financial statements

The Board of Management is responsible for the preparation of the summary financial statements.

Auditor's responsibility for the summary financial statements

[My/Our] responsibility is to express an opinion on whether the summary financial statements are consistent in all material respects with the audited financial statements based on [my/our] procedures which were conducted in accordance with the approach set out in Audit Scotland's Technical Guidance Note 2021/6(C).

Use of [my/our] report

This report is made solely to the parties to whom it is addressed in accordance with the Public Finance and Accountability (Scotland) Act 2000 and for no other purpose. In accordance with paragraph 120 of the Code of Audit Practice, [I/we] do not undertake to have responsibilities to members or officers, in their individual capacities, or to third parties.

[Signature]

[Name of auditor],

[Full postal address]

[Full date]

Technical Guidance Technical Guidance Note 2021/6(C)

2020/21 2020/21 Independent Auditor's Report for Colleges

Audit Scotland's published material is available for download on the website in a number of formats. For information on our accessibility principles, please visit:

www.audit-scotland.gov.uk/accessibility

For the latest news follow us on social media or [subscribe to our email alerts.](#)



Audit Scotland, 4th Floor, 102 West Port, Edinburgh EH3 9DN
Phone: 0131 625 1500 Email: info@audit-scotland.gov.uk
www.audit-scotland.gov.uk