

Sri Lanka Equestrian Association -2019

1. Financial Statements

1.1 Qualified Opinion

The audit of the financial statements of the Sri Lanka Equestrian Association (“the association”) for the year ended 31 December 2019 comprising the balance sheet as at 31 December 2019 and the revenue and expenditure account, cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, was carried out under my direction in pursuance of provisions in Article 154(3) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka read in conjunction with provisions of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018. My Comments and observations which I consider should be report to parliament appear in this report. To carry out this audit I was assisted by a firm of Chartered Accountants in public practice.

In my opinion, except for the effects of the matters described in paragraph 1.5 of this report, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Association as at 31 December 2019, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

1.2 Basis for Qualified Opinion

My opinion is qualified based on the matters described in paragraph 1.5 of this report. I conducted my audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards (SLAuSs). My responsibilities, under those standards are further described in the Scope of Audit section of my report. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my qualified opinion.

1.3 Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, and for such internal control as management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements management is responsible for assessing the Association’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 management either intend to liquidate the Association or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Association’s financial reporting process.

As per Section 16(1) of the National Audit Act No.19 of 2018, the Association is required to maintain proper books and records of all its income, expenditure, assets and liabilities to enable annual and periodic financial statements to be prepared of the Association.

1.4 Scope of Audit

My objective is 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 opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but it is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards, I exercise professional Judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit; I also;

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Association's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Association's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Association to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

The scope of audit also extended to examine as far as possible, and as far as necessary the following;

- Whether the organization, systems, procedures, books, records and other documents have been properly and adequately designed from the point of view of the presentation of information to enable a continuous evaluation of the activities of the Association, and whether such systems, procedures, books, records and other documents are in effective operation;
- Whether the Association has complied with applicable written law, or other general or special directions issued by the governing body of the Association;
- Whether the Association has performed according to its powers, functions and duties; and
- Whether the resources of the Association had been procured and utilized economically, efficiently and effectively within the time frames and in compliance with the applicable laws.

1.5 Audit Observation on the preparation of Financial Statements

Accounting Deficiencies

Audit Issue	Management Comment	Recommendation
(a) A horse purchased for Rs.300,000 during the year under review had been charged to the revenue and expenditure account as expenditure without being accounted for as biological assets.	Association's comments had not been submitted.	Biological assets should be accounted as fixed assets.
(b) The provision for depreciation for containers had been overstated by Rs.42,840 and the provision for depreciation for computers amounting to Rs.23,000 had not been made.	Association's comments had not been submitted.	Depreciation for property plant and equipment should be accounted accurately in financial statements as association's depreciation policy.

2. Financial Review

2.1 Financial Results

The operating result of the year under review amounted to a surplus of Rs.342,793 and the corresponding surplus in the preceding year amounted to Rs.346,251. Therefore a deterioration amounting to Rs.3,458 of the financial result was observed. The reasons for the deterioration are increase the income by Rs.1,006,768 and increase in the expenditure by Rs.1,010,226..