

## **Cess Fund of the Securities and Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka - 2021**

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### **1.1 Opinion**

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The audit of the financial statements of the Cess Fund of the Securities and Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka, (“the Fund”) for the year ended 31 December 2021 comprising the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2021 and the Statement of Financial Performance, Statement of Changes in Cess Fund and 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(1) 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 and Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971. My comments and observations which I consider should be report to parliament appear in this report. In my opinion, the financial statements of the Fund give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 31 December 2021, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards.

### **1.2 Basis for Opinion**

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I conducted my audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards (SLAuSs). My responsibilities, under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of my report. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

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

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Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determine 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, management is responsible for assessing the Fund’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 intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

As per Section 16(1) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018, the Fund 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 Fund.

### **1.4 Auditor’s responsibilities for Audit of the Financial Statements**

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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 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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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 Fund'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 Fund'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 Fund 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 the 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 Fund, and whether such systems, procedures, books, records and other documents are in effective operation;
- Whether the Fund has complied with applicable written law, or other general or special directions issued by the governing body of the Fund;
- Whether the Fund has performed according to its powers, functions and duties; and
- Whether the resources of the Fund had been procured and utilized economically, efficiently and effectively within the time frames and in compliance with the applicable laws.

## **2. Financial Review**

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### **2.1 Financial Results**

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According to the financial statements presented, the operations of the Fund for the year ended 31 December 2021 had resulted in a surplus of Rs.1,084.1 million as compared with the corresponding surplus of Rs.322.8 million for the preceding year thus indicating an increase in the surplus of Rs. 761.3 million. Increase of Cess received during the year by Rs. 1,026.1 million as compared with previous year, was the main reason attributed for this improvement.

### **2.2 Functions of the Fund**

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According to the Section 14B(2) of the Securities and Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka Act No. 36 of 1987 as amended (Old Act), there shall be paid out of the Cess Fund such sums as may be authorized by the Securities and Exchange Commission for the purpose of developing the securities market, enhancing monies lying to the credit of the Compensation Fund established under Section 38 of the Act and exercising, performing and discharging the powers, duties and functions of the Commission for the purpose of achieving its objects. Further, in terms of Section 156(2) of the Securities and Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka Act, No. 19 of 2021 (New Act), the monies lying to the credit of the Fund shall only be utilized for the purpose of developing the securities market; enhancing monies lying to the credit of the Compensation Fund or the Fund of the Commission established under this Part; meeting all expenditure incurred by the Commission in the management, administration, and operation of the Commission in the exercise, performance and discharge of its duties and functions; granting loans for housing, educational, health and transport purposes to the staff of the Commission as the Commission deems appropriate; to make contributions to pension and provident funds and other schemes established for the benefit of the Director General and its officers and servants and their dependents and nominees; and to defray the costs of study, in Sri Lanka or abroad of the officers and servants of the Commission who are of proven merit as determined by the Commission. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 363.8 million had been transferred to the Commission for operational expenses during the year under review.