

1. Financial Statements

1.1 Opinion

The audit of the financial statements of the Geological Institute of Sri Lanka for the year ended 31 December 2024 comprising the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024 and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in funds & reserves and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a material accounting police information 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 Sub-section 10(3) of the Geological Institute of Sri Lanka (Incorporation) Act No. 03 of 2014 and the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018. My comments and observations which I consider should be reported to Parliament appear in this report.

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Institute as at 31 December 2024, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards.

1.2 Basis for Opinion

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

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 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, management is responsible for assessing the Institute'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 Institute or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Institute's financial reporting process.

As per Sub-section 16(1) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018, the Institute 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 Institute.

1.4 Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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 audit 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 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 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 Institute's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my audit 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 audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Institute 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 Institute and whether such systems, procedures, books, records and other documents are in effective operation;

- Whether the Institute has complied with applicable written law, or other general or special directions issued by the governing body of the Institute;
- Whether the Institute has performed according to its powers, functions and duties; and
- Whether the resources of the Institute had been procured and utilized economically, efficiently and effectively within the time frames and in compliance with the applicable laws.

1.5 Non-compliance with Laws, Rules, Regulations and Management Decisions etc.

	Reference to Laws, Rules, Regulations etc.	Non-compliance	Comments of the Management	Recommendation
(a)	Financial Regulations 395(b),(c) of the Financial Regulations of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka	Although every institute having a bank account shall prepare a bank reconciliation statement regarding the transaction status at the end of each month before the 15th day of the following month, a bank reconciliation statement had not been prepared for a long period of time regarding the current account maintained by the Institute.	Since there were very limited number of transactions with the bank, it was not thought necessary to prepare a bank reconciliation statement and the necessary arrangements will be made in future after your recommendation.	Arrangements should be made to prepare bank reconciliation statements according to the Financial Regulations.
(b)	Paragraph 2 of the Special Gazette dated 21 March 2016 and 2(xi) of Paragraph 22 thereof, which published the rules adopted in terms of Section 7 of the Geology Act of Sri Lanka No. 3 of 2014.	Although the need to establish, control and maintain the registered office of the Institute had been mentioned, an office with a permanent address had not been maintained for the Sri Lanka Institute of Geology from its inception until the year under review.	The members and the executive committee are discussing the establishment of the registered office of the Institute.	It should act in accordance with the Establish Act of the Institute.
(c)	Section 11(1) of the Sri	An annual report on the affairs of the corporation	The necessary action for this will	It should act in accordance with the

Lanka Geological Institute Act No. 3 of 2014	shall be prepared for each financial year and although the said report should be submitted to the Secretary of the Ministry of Environment and to the Registrar of Voluntary Social Service Organizations before the end of six months with the audited financial statements, the annual reports for the years 2022 and 2023 had not been submitted until end of March 2025.	be done in future.	Establish Act of the Institute.
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2. Financial Review

2.1 Financial Results

The operating result for the year under review was a surplus of Rs.1,371,072 and corresponding surplus was Rs.1,327,238 in the previous year. Accordingly, an improvement of Rs.43,834 of the financial results was observed. The improvement was mainly due to the increase in annual membership fees.

2.2 Trend analysis of major income and expenditure items

The total income of the Institute of Geology shows an increase of Rs. 570,312 that is 27 per cent over the previous year and the increase in the total expenditure was Rs. 526,478. Accordingly, the expenditure had increased by 67 per cent. Although the sponsorship income for the Annual General Meeting had increased in the year under review, this situation arose due to the increase in the expenditure for the Annual General Meeting also in comparison to it.

2.3 Ratio Analysis

The current ratio and the quick ratio in the year under review were 84 : 1 and 83:1 respectively and those ratios in the previous year were 101 : 1 and 100:1 respectively.

3. Operational Review

3.1 Management Inefficiencies

Audit Observation	Comments of the Management	Recommendation
Although an average amount of Rs. 1,918,195 was held in a savings account in a private bank during the year under review, the attention of the management had not been drawn to invest the excess money in short-term investments.	Arrangements have been made to place a fixed deposit of Rs.1.5 million out of said amount.	The excess money should be invested.