

PREFACE TO THE SRI LANKA QUALITY CONTROL, AUDITING, REVIEW, OTHER ASSURANCE, AND RELATED SERVICES PRONOUNCEMENTS

CONTENTS

	Paragraph
Introduction	1–2
The CA Sri Lanka Pronouncements	3–4
CA Sri Lanka Authoritative Pronouncements	3–4
The Authority Attaching to Sri Lanka Standards Issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka	5–17
Sri Lanka Standards on Auditing	11
Sri Lanka Standard on Quality Control	12
Other Sri Lanka Standards.....	13–16
Professional Judgment.....	17
Applicability of the Sri Lanka Standards.....	18–19
Non-Authoritative Material	20–22
Sri Lanka Auditing Practice Notes	21–22
Practice Notes Relating to Other Sri Lanka Standards	23
Staff Publications	24
Language	25

Introduction

1. This preface to the *Sri Lanka Quality Control, Auditing, Review, Other Assurance, and Related Services Pronouncements* is issued to facilitate understanding of the scope and authority of the pronouncements the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka (CA Sri Lanka) issues, as set forth in the CA Sri Lanka's Terms of Reference.
2. The CA Sri Lanka is committed to the goal of developing a set of Sri Lanka Standards and other pronouncements which are generally accepted worldwide. CA Sri Lanka members act in the common interest of the public at large and the worldwide accountancy profession. This could result in their taking a position on a matter that is not in accordance with current practice in their country or firm or not in accordance with the position taken by those who put them forward for membership of the CA Sri Lanka.

The CA Sri Lanka's Pronouncements

CA Sri Lanka Authoritative Pronouncements

3. The CA Sri Lanka's pronouncements govern audit, review, other assurance, and related services engagements that are conducted in accordance with Sri Lanka Standards. They do not override the local laws or regulations that govern the audit of historical financial statements or assurance engagements on other information in a particular country required to be followed in accordance with that country's national standards. In the event that local laws or regulations differ from, or conflict with, the CA Sri Lanka's Standards on a particular subject, an engagement conducted in accordance with local laws or regulations will not automatically comply with the CA Sri Lanka's Standards. A professional accountant should not represent compliance with the CA Sri Lanka's Standards unless the professional accountant has complied fully with all standards relevant to the engagement.
4. The authoritative pronouncements of the CA Sri Lanka are the Sri Lanka Standards, which are issued following the CA Sri Lanka's stated due process.

The Authority Attaching to Sri Lanka Standards Issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka

5. Sri Lanka Auditing Standards (SLAuSs) are to be applied in the audit of historical financial information.
6. Sri Lanka Standards on Review Engagements (SLSREs) are to be applied in the review of historical financial information.
7. Sri Lanka Standards on Assurance Engagements (SLSAEs) are to be applied in assurance engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information.

8. Sri Lanka Standards on Related Services (SLSRSs) are to be applied to compilation engagements, engagements to apply agreed upon procedures to information and other related services engagements as specified by the CA Sri Lanka.
9. SLAuSs, SLSREs, SLSAEs, and SLSRSs are collectively referred to as the CA Sri Lanka's Engagement Standards.
10. Sri Lanka Standard on Quality Control (SLSQCs) are to be applied for all services falling under the CA Sri Lanka's Engagement Standards.

Sri Lanka Auditing Standards

11. SLAuSs are written in the context of an audit of financial statements¹ by an independent auditor. They are to be adapted as necessary in the circumstances when applied to audits of other historical financial information. The authority of SLAuSs is set out in SLAuS 200.²

Sri Lanka Standard on Quality Control

12. SLSQCs are written to apply to firms in respect of all their services falling under the CA Sri Lanka's Engagement Standards. The authority of SLSQCs is set out in the introduction to the SLSQCs.

Other Sri Lanka Standards

13. Some Sri Lanka Standards identified in paragraphs 6–8 contain: objectives, requirements, application and other explanatory material, introductory material and definitions. These terms are to be interpreted in a directly analogous way to how they are explained in the context of SLAuSs and financial statement audits in SLAuS 200.
14. Other Sri Lanka Standards identified in paragraphs 6–8 contain basic principles and essential procedures (identified in bold type lettering and by the word “should”) together with related guidance in the form of explanatory and other material, including appendices. The basic principles and essential procedures are to be understood and applied in the context of the explanatory and other material that provides guidance for their application. It is therefore necessary to consider the entire text of a Standard to understand and apply the basic principles and essential procedures.
15. The basic principles and essential procedures of a Standard are to be applied in all cases where they are relevant in the circumstances of the engagement. In

¹ Unless otherwise stated, “financial statements” mean financial statements comprising historical financial information.

² SLAuS 200, *Overall Objectives of the Independent Auditor and the Conduct of an Audit in Accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards*

exceptional circumstances, however, a professional accountant may judge it necessary to depart from a relevant essential procedure in order to achieve the purpose of that procedure. When such a situation arises, the professional accountant is required to document how alternative procedures performed achieve the purpose of the procedure and, unless otherwise clear, the reasons for the departure. The need for the professional accountant to depart from a relevant essential procedure is expected to arise only where, in the specific circumstances of the engagement, that procedure would be ineffective.

16. Appendices, which form part of the application material, are an integral part of a Standard. The purpose and intended use of an appendix are explained in the body of the related Standard or within the title and introduction of the appendix itself.

Professional Judgment

17. The nature of the Sri Lanka Standards requires the professional accountant to exercise professional judgment in applying them.

Applicability of the Sri Lanka Standards

18. The scope, effective date and any specific limitation of the applicability of a specific Sri Lanka Standard is made clear in the Standard. Unless otherwise stated in the Sri Lanka Standard, the professional accountant is permitted to apply a Sri Lanka Standard before the effective date specified therein.
19. Sri Lanka Standards are relevant to engagements in the public sector. When appropriate, additional considerations specific to public sector entities are included:
 - (a) Within the body of a Sri Lanka Standard in the case of SLAuSs and SLSQCs; or
 - (b) In a Public Sector Perspective (PSP) appearing at the end of other Sri Lanka Standards.

Non-Authoritative Material

20. Non-authoritative material includes Practice Notes issued by the CA Sri Lanka and staff publications. Non-authoritative material is not part of the CA Sri Lanka's Sri Lanka Standards.

Sri Lanka Auditing Practice Notes

21. Sri Lanka Auditing Practice Notes (SLAPNs) do not impose additional requirements on auditors beyond those included in the SLAuSs, nor do they change the auditor's responsibility to comply with all SLAuS relevant to the audit. SLAPNs provide practical assistance to auditors. They are intended to be disseminated by those responsible for national standards, or used in developing corresponding national material. They also provide material that firms can use in developing their training programs and internal guidance.
22. Depending on the nature of the topic(s) covered, an SLAPN may assist the auditor in:
 - Obtaining an understanding of the circumstances of the entity, and in making judgments about the identification and assessment of risks of material misstatement;
 - Making judgments about how to respond to assessed risks, including judgments about procedures that may be appropriate in the circumstances; or
 - Addressing reporting considerations, including forming an opinion on the financial statements and communicating with those charged with governance.

Practice Notes Relating to Other Sri Lanka Standards

23. The CA Sri Lanka may also issue Sri Lanka Review Engagement Practice Notes (SLREPNs), Sri Lanka Assurance Engagement Practice Notes (SLAEPNs), and Sri Lanka Related Services Practice Notes (SLRSPNs) to serve the same purpose for SLSREs, SLSAEs, and SLSRSs respectively.

Staff Publications

24. Staff publications are used to help raise practitioners' awareness of significant new or emerging issues by referring to existing requirements and application material, or to direct their attention to relevant provisions of CA Sri Lanka pronouncements.

Language

25. The sole official text of an CA Sri Lanka Sri Lanka Standard, Practice Note, exposure draft or other publication is that published by the CA Sri Lanka in the English language.