



ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය

தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்

NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE



මගේ අංකය
எனது இல.
My No. }

ඔබේ අංකය
உமது இல.
Your No. }

දිනය
திகதி
Date }

2023 දෙසැම්බර් 08 දින

සභාපති

සීමා සහිත කොළඹ කොමර්ෂල් පොහොර සමාගම

සීමා සහිත කොළඹ කොමර්ෂල් පොහොර සමාගමේ 2023 මාර්තු 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සහ වෙනත් තෛතික හා නියාමන අවශ්‍යතා පිළිබඳව 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 වන වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව විගණකාධිපති වාර්තාව.

යථෝක්ත වාර්තාව මේ සමඟ එවා ඇත.



ඩබ්ලිව්.පී.සී. වික්‍රමරත්න

විගණකාධිපති

පිටපත් :-

01.ලේකම්, කෘෂිකර්ම හා වැවිලි කර්මාන්ත අමාත්‍යාංශය

02.ලේකම්, මුදල්, ආර්ථික ස්ථායීකරණ සහ ජාතික ප්‍රතිපත්ති අමාත්‍යාංශය



ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය

தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்

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මගේ අංකය
எனது இல.
My No. }

ඒ ආර් අයි/ජී/සීසීඑල්/2023/10

ඔබේ අංකය
உமது இல.
Your No. }

දිනය
திகதி
Date }

2023 දෙසැම්බර් 08 දින

සභාපති

සීමා සහිත කොළඹ කොමර්ෂල් පොහොර සමාගම

සීමා සහිත කොළඹ කොමර්ෂල් පොහොර සමාගමේ 2023 මාර්තු 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සහ වෙනත් තෛතික හා නියාමන අවශ්‍යතා පිළිබඳව 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 වන වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව විගණකාධිපති වාර්තාව

1. මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන

1.1 තත්ත්වගණනය කළ මතය

සීමා සහිත කොළඹ කොමර්ෂල් පොහොර “සමාගම” 2023 මාර්තු 31 දිනට මූල්‍ය තත්ත්ව ප්‍රකාශනය සහ එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ විස්තීර්ණ ආදායම් ප්‍රකාශනය, හිමිකම් වෙනස්වීමේ ප්‍රකාශනය සහ එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ප්‍රකාශනය සහ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන වලට අදාළ සටහන්, සාරාංශගත වැදගත් ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රතිපත්තිවලින් සමන්විත 2023 මාර්තු 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 154(1) ව්‍යවස්ථාව සමඟ සංයෝජිතව කියවිය යුතු 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ විධිවිධාන ප්‍රකාර මාගේ විධානය යටතේ විගණනය කරන ලදී. ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 154 (6) ව්‍යවස්ථාව ප්‍රකාරව මාගේ වාර්තාව යථා කාලයේදී පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ සභාගත කරනු ලැබේ.

මාගේ වාර්තාවේ තත්ත්වගණනය කළ මතය සඳහා පදනම කොටසේ විස්තර කර ඇති කරුණු වලින් වන බලපෑම හැර, සමාගමේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන තුළින් 2023 මාර්තු 31 දිනට මූල්‍ය තත්ත්වය සහ එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා ඒවායේ මූල්‍ය ක්‍රියාකාරිත්වය හා මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ශ්‍රී ලංකා ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රතිපත්තිවලට අනුකූලව සත්‍ය හා සාධාරණ තත්ත්වයක් පිළිබිඹු කරන බව මා දරන්නා වූ මතය වේ.

1.2 තත්ත්වගණනය කළ මතය සඳහා පදනම

(අ) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයට අදාළ විකුණුම් පිරිවැය ගණනය කිරීමේදී විකුණුම් පිරිවැය ලෙස සැලකිය නොහැකි ප්‍රාදේශීය පොහොර ගබඩා සහ ගොවිජන සේවා මධ්‍යස්ථාන වෙත පොහොර බෙදාහැරීම වෙනුවෙන් දරන ලද ප්‍රවාහන ගාස්තු වියදම වූ රු.453,863,594 ක්, පොහොර විකිණීමේ හා බෙදාහැරීමේ ක්‍රියාවලියට අයත් ප්‍රධාන කාර්යාලයේ පැටවීමේ ගාස්තු රු.9,646,304 ක්, ප්‍රාදේශීය ගබඩා තුළදී දරන ලද පැටවීමේ හා බැමීමේ ගාස්තු රු.339,744 ක්, ප්‍රාදේශීය ගබඩාවන්හි සුළු මුදල් වියදම් රු.29,850 ක්, සේවක වැටුප්, සේවක අර්ථසාධක සහ සේවක භාරකාර අරමුදල් ආයතනය, අතිකාල දීමනා, 1/20 දීමනා, දිරි දීමනා, ප්‍රසාද දීමනා, සංයුක්ත දීමනා වශයෙන් ගෙවූ එකතුව රු.7,122,689 ක් ඇතුළත් කර තිබීම හේතුවෙන් මෙහෙයුම් ලාභය රු.471,002,181කින් අඩුවී තිබුණි.

- (ආ) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය අවසාන දිනට තොග සත්‍යාපන වාර්තාව අනුව පොහොර තොගයේ වටිනාකම රු.29,771,585 ක් වුවද මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීමේදී අවසාන තොගයේ වටිනාකම ලෙස තොග ගිණුමේ වටිනාකම වූ රු.30,472,835 දක්වා තිබුණි.
- (ඇ) භාණ්ඩ ලැබීම් පත්‍ර 39 කට අදාළ රු.19,371,441 ක් වටිනා ගනුදෙනු අංක 2000 දරන තොග ගිණුම තුළ ගිණුම් ගත කර පසුව අංක J/MAY/0028 දරන ජර්නල් සටහන මගින් දේශීය සහ විදේශීය වෙළඳ ණයහිමි ගිණුම් වලට හරකර තිබුණි. නමුත් එම භාණ්ඩ ඉවත් කිරීමට හේතුව ජර්නල් සටහන් සමඟ ඉදිරිපත්කර නොතිබුණි.
- (ඈ) මූල්‍ය වර්ෂය තුළදී ඉන්දීය ණය පහසුකම් හා ආධාර යටතේ ලැබී තිබුණු ටී.එස්.පී. යූරියා සහ එම්.ඕ.පී යන පොහොර මෙට්‍රික් ටොන් 111,077 ක් වරායේ සිට හුණුපිටිය ප්‍රධාන ගබඩාව සහ ප්‍රාදේශීය ගබඩා වෙත රැගෙනයාම දක්වා නිෂ්කාශන, ප්‍රවාහන, බැමේ පැටවීමේ කුලී සහ පරිපාලන වියදම් වශයෙන් දරන ලද බව දැක්වෙන එකතුව රු.1,346,652,978 ක මුදල භාණ්ඩාගාරයෙන් ප්‍රතිපූරණය කරගත හැකි වියදම් ලෙස ගැනුම් පිරිවැයෙන් අඩු කර දක්වා තිබුණි. එසේ අඩුකරන ලද වටිනාකම සමාගමේ සාමාන්‍ය මෙහෙයුම් කටයුතු යටතේ පොහොර ගැනුම් වෙනුවෙන් දරන ලද වියදම් සහ ණය සහ ආධාර යටතේ ආනයනය කරන ලද පොහොර වෙනුවෙන් දරන ලද වියදම් වල එකතුව ඉක්මවා ගොස් තිබුණු අතර ඒ හේතුවෙන් සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ ගැනුම් පිරිවැය රු.505,074,049 ක බැර අගයක් බවට පත්ව තිබුණි. මෙය අසාමාන්‍ය කරුණක් ලෙස නිරීක්ෂණය කරන අතර ගැනුම් පිරිවැය බැර අගයක් බවට පත්වූ ආකාරය පිළිබඳව පිළිගතහැකි පැහැදිලි කිරීමක් ලබා දීමට සමාගම අපොහොසත්ව සිටී.
- (ඉ) 2021 ඔක්තෝබර් 18 දින නැනෝ නයිට්‍රජන් දියර පොහොර බෝතල් 100,224 ක් ආනයනයට සැපයුම්කරු වෙත බෝතලයකට ඇ.ඩො.12.45 බැගින් රු.253,301,126 ක් ගෙවීම් කර ඇතත් පසුව බෝතලයක මිල ඇ.ඩො. 10 දක්වා අඩු කර, වැඩියෙන් ගෙවූ රු.49,846,406 ක මුදල හිලවී කිරීමට සැපයුම්කරු එකඟවී තිබුණද විගණන දින වන විටත් එම මුදල හිලවීකර ගැනීමට සමාගම විසින් කටයුතුකර නොතිබුණු අතර එය අවසන් ගිණුම් වලින් හෙළිදරව්කර නොතිබුණි.
- (ඊ) 2023 සැප්තැම්බර් 30 දින වන විටත් ගොවීන් වෙත බෙදාහැරීම සිදුනොකළ වටිනාකම රු.3,672,270 ක නැනෝ නයිට්‍රජන් දියර පොහොර මි.ලීටර් 500 බෝතල් 1,809 ක් මෙම සමාගමේ ගබඩාවල සහ වටිනාකම රු.1,423,030 ක් වන දියර පොහොර බෝතල් 701 ක් සීමා සහිත ලංකා පොහොර සමාගමෙහි ගබඩාවල පවතින බවත් එම සියලු පොහොර 2023 දෙසැම්බර් මාසය වන විට කල් ඉකුත්වීමට නියමිත බවත් විගණනයේදී නිරීක්ෂණය විය. දියර පොහොර ආනයනයේදී හානිවී සහ කාන්දුවී ඇති බෝතල් ප්‍රමාණය 11 ක් වන අතර ආනයනයේදී ඇති වී ඇති උෂ්ණත්වය බෝතල් 7 කි. එහි වටිනාකම රු.36,540 ක් විය.
- (උ) පරිගණකගත ගිණුම්කරණ පද්ධතිය මගින් පිළියෙලකර තිබුණු ලෙජර් ගිණුම්වල ආරම්භක ශේෂ ස්වයංක්‍රීයව ජනනය නොවීම හේතුවෙන් එම පද්ධතිය තුළින් ලබා ගන්නා ලද ශේෂ පිරික්සුමේ ශේෂ හා මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇතුළත් ශේෂ අතර වෙනස්කම් නිරීක්ෂණය විය.
- (ඌ) 2022 පෙබරවාරි 01 දිනැති අංක අමප/22/0077/323/003 දරන අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල තීරණය ප්‍රකාරව සීමා සහිත ලංකා පොහොර සමාගම හා සීමා සහිත කොළඹ කොමර්ෂල් පොහොර සමාගම ඒකාබද්ධ කර තනි සමාගමක් ලෙස පවත්වාගෙන යාමට අවශ්‍ය සාකච්ඡා හා නියමිත කටයුතු සිදුවෙමින් පවතින බව නිරීක්ෂණය වන අතර ඒ අනුව කොළඹ කොමර්ෂල් පොහොර සමාගමේ අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්ම අවිනිශ්චිත බව නිරීක්ෂණය වන අතර සමාගම්

ඒකාබද්ධ කිරීමේ තීරණය සම්බන්ධයෙන් ගිණුම්කරණ සටහනක් මගින් හෝ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල හෙළිදරව් කිරීමක් සිදුකර නොතිබුණි.

- (ඵ) 2023 මාර්තු 31 දිනට මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇතුළත් රු.15,904,111 ක් වටිනා ඇසුරුම් මළ භෞතිකව සත්‍යාපනය කර වාර්ෂික තොග සත්‍යාපන වාර්තාවේ ඇතුළත් කර නොතිබුණි.
- (ඒ) සමාගමේ ලැබීම් ගිණුම් තැබීමේ දුර්වලතා හේතුවෙන් බැංකු ගිණුමට සෘජු තැන්පතු ලෙස ලැබුණු රු.942,719 ක්ද ඇතුළත්ව සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ අවසාන දිනයට ලැබී තිබුණු රු.5,029,353 ක් හඳුනා ගෙන ගිණුම් ගතකර නොතිබුණි. ඒ අනුව හඳුනාගොත් ලැබීම් හඳුනාගෙන අදාළ ගිණුම්වලට බැර නොකිරීම හේතුවෙන් වෙළඳ ණයගැති ශේෂය අධිගණනය වී තිබුණි.
- (ඔ) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ මූල්‍ය තත්ත්ව ප්‍රකාශනයෙහි ඇතුළත් වෙළඳ ණයගැති ශේෂය වූ රු.1,053,306,348 ක් වෙනුවෙන් ශේෂ තහවුරු කිරීම් ලිපි හා එම කේවල ණයගැති උපලේඛනය විගණනයට ඉදිරිපත්කර නොතිබුණි.
- (ඕ) මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇතුළත් පාරිභෝගික තැන්පතු හා අධි ලැබීම් ශේෂය වූ රු.178,913,393 ක් සම්බන්ධයෙන් ශේෂ තහවුරු ලිපි හා ලේඛන විගණනයට ඉදිරිපත්කර නොතිබුණි. එම ශේෂය තුළ වූ ගොවිජන සේවා සංවර්ධන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් ලැබී තිබුණු රු.169,958,034 ක මුදල අදාළ ගොවිජන සේවා මධ්‍යස්ථාන හඳුනාගෙන ලැබිය යුතු ණය ශේෂයන්ගෙන් අඩුකිරීම වෙනුවට පාරිභෝගික තැන්පතු හා අධි ලැබීම් ගිණුමෙහි ඇතුළත් කර තිබුණි. ඒ හේතුවෙන් අවසාන දිනට පවතින ණයගැති ශේෂය නිවැරදි නොවන බව විගණනයේදී නිරීක්ෂණය විය.
- (ක) 2016 වර්ෂයේ සහනාධාර පොහොර නිකුත් කිරීම නතර කර ගොවීන්ට මුදල් ලබාදීමේ ක්‍රමයට සහනාධාර ප්‍රතිපත්තිය වෙනස් කිරීම හේතුවෙන් 2016 පෙබරවාරි 29 දිනට සමාගම සතුව තිබුණු පොහොර මෙට්‍රික් ටොන් 55,809 කට අදාළ සහනාධාර වටිනාකම වන රු.2,112,468,040 ක් භාණ්ඩාගාරයට ප්‍රේෂණය නොකර ගෙවිය යුතු වටිනාකමක් ලෙස ගිණුම් ගතකර තිබුණු අතර සමාගමේ කෙටි කාලීන ණය සඳහා වූ පොලී වියදම් සහ මුද්දර හා ලිපිද්‍රව්‍ය ගාස්තු ලෙස රු.1,009,667,181 ක් එම මුදලින් දරා තිබුණි. අදාළ වටිනාකම භාණ්ඩාගාරයට ප්‍රේෂණය කරන මෙන් පෙර වර්ෂයේ විගණන වාර්තාව මගින් නිර්දේශකර තිබුණද සමාගම විසින් එම නිර්දේශ ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමකින් තොරව සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය අවසාන දිනය වන විට භාණ්ඩාගාරයට ගෙවිය යුතු වටිනාකම රු.1,102,800,859 ක් ලෙස මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන තුළ ජංගම වගකීම් යටතේ හෙළිදරව් කර තිබුණි.
- (ග) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය තුළදී ඉන්දීය ණය ක්‍රමය මත ලැබුණු පොහොර මෙට්‍රික් ටොන් 28,100 ක පොහොර තොග ගොවිජන සේවා මධ්‍යස්ථාන මගින් අලෙවි කිරීමෙන් ලැබී තිබුණු රු.2,416,052,756 ක මුදලින් රු.833,338,893 ක් පමණක් භාණ්ඩාගාරයට ප්‍රේෂණය කර රු.1,582,713,863 ක මුදලක් වර්ෂය අවසාන දින වන විටත් සමාගමේ බැංකු ගිණුම් තුළ නිෂ්ක්‍රීය ලෙස රඳවා ගෙන තිබුණි.
- (ව) සමාගම වෙත නීත්‍යානුකූලව පවරාගෙන නොමැති සමාගමේ ප්‍රධාන කාර්යාලය පිහිටි වත්තල හුණුපිටිය ඉඩම රු.90,000,000 කට අගයකර ජංගම නොවන වත්කම් තුළ ඇතුළත් කිරීම හේතුවෙන් ජංගම නොවන වත්කම් එම ප්‍රමාණයෙන් අධිගණනය වී තිබුණි.

- (ඡ) මුළු පිරිවැය රු.4,979,818 ක් වූ මෘදුකාංග පද්ධතියේ ගිණුම් ගතකර තිබුණු රු.3,894,518 ක වටිනාකම පමණක් 2022 සැප්තැම්බර් 01 වන දින නොනිමි වැඩ ප්‍රාග්ධන ගිණුමෙන් ඉවත්කර දේපළ පිරිසත උපකරණ යටතේ වූ පරිගණක හා මුද්‍රණ යන්ත්‍ර ගිණුමට හර කර තිබුණි. සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය තුළ ඒ සඳහා දරන ලද රු.1,085,300 ක වටිනාකම එම ගිණුමට හර නොකිරීම හේතුවෙන් ජංගම නොවන වත්කම් එම ප්‍රමාණයෙන් අවතක්සේරු වී තිබුණි.
- (උ) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේදී පෙර වර්ෂ වෙනුවෙන් හිඟ හිටි දුරකථන ගාස්තු වෙනුවෙන් ගෙවූ රු.172,030 ක් දුරකථන ගාස්තු ගිණුමට හර කර තිබීම හේතුවෙන් සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ ලාභය එම ප්‍රමාණයෙන් අඩුවී තිබුණි.
- (ඩ) සමාගම විසින් අඩමාණ ණය වෙන් කිරීම් ලෙස රු.37,384,363 ක් ණයගැති ශේෂයෙන් අඩුකර දක්වා තිබුණද මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන තුළ ගිණුම්කරණ සටහන් අංක 3.8 හි දැක්වෙන පරිදි සිදු කරන ලද ණයගැති කාල විශ්ලේෂණ වාර්තාවක් විගණනයට ඉදිරිපත්කර නොතිබුණි. තවද ණයගැති ශේෂයන්ට අදාළ කාල විශ්ලේෂණයන් සිදුකිරීමකින් තොරව වසර ගණනාවක සිට එකම අගයක් අඩමාණ ණය වෙන් කිරීම් ලෙස ණයගැති ශේෂයෙන් අඩුකර දක්වා ඇති බවට නිරීක්ෂණය විය.
- (න) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ප්‍රකාශයන් සකස් කිරීමේදී පහත දුර්වලතා සිදුව තිබුණි.
- (i) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ ආදායම් ප්‍රකාශනයෙහි ඇතුළත්කර ඇති වාර්ෂික ක්ෂය වටිනාකම වන රු.40,324,267 වෙනුවට සඳොස් ලෙස මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ප්‍රකාශය තුළ රු.40,058,378 ක් ලෙස ඇතුළත්කර තිබීම හේතුවෙන් මෙහෙයුම් ක්‍රියාකාරකම් යටතේ වන මුදල් ප්‍රවාහයෙහි මුදල් ගලා ඒම් රු.265,889 ක් අඩුවෙන් දක්වා තිබුණි.
 - (ii) මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ප්‍රකාශනයේ බදුපෙර ලාභයට ජංගම නොවන වත්කම් ඉවත් කිරීමේ ලාභය ගැළපිය යුතු වුවද සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ රු.194,329 ක් වන වත්කම් ඉවත් කිරීමේ වටිනාකම ගළපා නොතිබුණි. ඒ අනුව මෙහෙයුම් මුදල් ප්‍රවාහය එම ප්‍රමාණයෙන් අධිගණනය වී තිබුණි.
 - (iii) දේපළ පිරිසත උපකරණ විකිණීමට අදාළ සත්‍ය මුදල් ගලාඒම් වටිනාකම වන රු.287,340ක් මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ප්‍රකාශයේ ආයෝජන ක්‍රියාකාරකම් යටතේ ගිණුම්ගත කිරීම වෙනුවට ඉවත් කරන ලද දේපළ පිරිසත උපකරණවල පිරිවැය වන රු.358,900 ක වටිනාකම දක්වා තිබීම හේතුවෙන් රු.71,560 ක ප්‍රමාණයකින් ආයෝජන ක්‍රියාකාරකම් යටතේ වන මුදල් ප්‍රවාහය වැඩියෙන් දක්වා තිබුණි.
 - (iv) වත්කම් ගිණුමට ගිණුම්ගත කළයුතු පරිගණක හා මුද්‍රණ යන්ත්‍ර පිරිවැය වන රු.1,085,300 ක් කෙරිගෙනයන වැඩ ගිණුමේ දක්වා තිබීම හේතුවෙන් ඊට අදාළ වාර්ෂික ක්ෂය රු.158,273 ක් අඩුවෙන් ගිණුම්ගත කර තිබුණි. ඒ අනුව වර්ෂයේ ලාභය හා ජංගම නොවන වත්කම් එම වටිනාකමෙන් අධිතක්සේරු වී ඇති අතර මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ප්‍රකාශනය තුළ මෙහෙයුම් ක්‍රියාකාරකම් යටතේ වන මුදල් ප්‍රවාහයෙහි මුදල් ගලාඒම් එම ප්‍රමාණයෙන් අඩුවෙන් දක්වා තිබුණි.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිතිවලට (ශ්‍රී.ලං.වි.ප්‍ර) අනුකූලව මා විගණනය සිදු කරන ලදී. මෙම විගණන ප්‍රමිති යටතේ වූ මාගේ වගකීම, මෙම වාර්තාවේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන විගණනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් විගණකගේ වගකීම යන කොටසේ තවදුරටත් විස්තර කර ඇත. මාගේ තත්ත්වවිගණනය කළ මතය සඳහා පදනමක් සැපයීම උදෙසා මා විසින් ලබාගෙන ඇති විගණන සාක්ෂි ප්‍රමාණවත් සහ උචිත බව මාගේ විශ්වාසයයි.

1.3 සමාගමේ 2022 වාර්ෂික වාර්තාවේ ඇතුළත් අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු

මෙම විගණන වාර්තාවේ දිනට පසුව මට ලබා දීමට බලාපොරොත්තු වන සමාගමේ 2023 වාර්ෂික වාර්තාවේ ඇතුළත් කර ඇති නමුත් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සහ ඒ පිළිබඳව වූ මගේ විගණන වාර්තාවේ ඇතුළත් නොවන තොරතුරු, අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු යන්නෙන් අදහස් වේ. මෙම අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු සඳහා කළමනාකරණය වගකිව යුතුය.

මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සම්බන්ධයෙන් වූ මගේ මතයෙන් අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු ආවරණය නොකරන අතර මම ඒ පිළිබඳ කිසිදු ආකාරයක සහතිකවීමක් හෝ මතයක් ප්‍රකාශ නොකරමි.

මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳ මගේ විගණනයට අදාළව, මගේ වගකීම වන්නේ ඉහත හඳුනාගත් අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු ලබා ගත හැකි වූ විට කියවීම සහ එසේ කිරීමේදී අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සමඟ හෝ විගණනයේදී හෝ වෙනත් ආකාරයකින් ලබාගත් මගේ දැනුම අනුව ප්‍රමාණාත්මක වශයෙන් නොගැළපෙනවාද යන්න සලකා බැලීමයි.

සමාගමේ 2023 වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව කියවන විට, එහි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක වරදවා දැක්වීම් ඇති බව මම නිගමනය කළහොත්, නිවැරදි කිරීම සඳහා පාලනය කරන පාර්ශවයන් වෙත එම කරුණු සන්නිවේදනය කළ යුතුය. තව දුරටත් නිවැරදි නොකළ වරදවා දැක්වීම් තිබේ නම්, ඒවා ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 154 (6) ව්‍යවස්ථාව ප්‍රකාරව මා විසින් යථා කාලයේදී පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ සභාගත කරනු ලබන වාර්තාවට ඇතුළත් කරනු ඇත.

1.4 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳ කළමනාකරණයේ සහ පාලනය කරන පාර්ශවයන්ගේ වගකීම

මෙම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන ශ්‍රී ලංකා ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රමිතිවලට අනුකූලව පිළියෙල කිරීම හා සාධාරණ ලෙස ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම සහ වංචා හෝ වැරදි හේතුවෙන් ඇතිවිය හැකි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන්ගෙන් තොරව මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීමට හැකිවනු පිණිස අවශ්‍ය වන අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයන් තීරණය කිරීම කළමනාකරණයේ වගකීම වේ.

මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීමේදී, සමාගම අඛණ්ඩව පවත්වාගෙන යාමේ හැකියාව තීරණය කිරීම කළමනාකරණයේ වගකීමක් වන අතර, කළමනාකාරිත්වය සමාගම ඇවර කිරීමට අදහස් කරන්නේ නම් හෝ වෙනත් විකල්පයක් නොමැති විටදී මෙහෙයුම් නැවැත්වීමට කටයුතු කරන්නේ නම් හැර අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්මේ පදනම මත ගිණුම් තැබීම හා සමාගමේ අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්මට අදාළ කරුණු අනාවරණය කිරීමද කළමනාකරණයේ වගකීමකි.

සමාගමේ මූල්‍ය වාර්තාකරණ ක්‍රියාවලිය සම්බන්ධව පරීක්ෂා කිරීමේ වගකීම, පාලනය කරන පාර්ශවයන් විසින් දරනු ලබයි.

2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 16 (1) උප වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව, සමාගමේ වාර්ෂික සහ කාලීන මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීමට හැකිවන පරිදි ස්වකීය ආදායම්, වියදම්, වත්කම් හා බැරකම් පිළිබඳ නිසි පරිදි පොත්පත් හා වාර්තා පවත්වාගෙන යා යුතුය.

1.5 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන විගණනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් විගණකගේ වගකීම

සමස්තයක් ලෙස මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන, වංචා සහ වැරදි නිසා ඇතිවන ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන්ගෙන් තොර බවට සාධාරණ තහවුරුවක් ලබාදීම සහ මාගේ මතය ඇතුළත් විගණන වාර්තාව නිකුත් කිරීම මාගේ අරමුණ වේ. සාධාරණ සහතිකවීම උසස් මට්ටමේ සහතිකවීමක් වන නමුත්, ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිති ප්‍රකාරව විගණනය සිදු කිරීමේදී එය සැමවිටම ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන් අනාවරණය කරගන්නා බවට වන තහවුරු කිරීමක් නොවනු ඇත. වංචා සහ වැරදි තනි හෝ සාමූහික ලෙස බලපෑම නිසා ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන් ඇතිවිය හැකි අතර, එහි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක භාවය මෙම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පදනම් කරගනිමින් පරිශීලකයන් විසින් ගනු ලබන ආර්ථික තීරණ කෙරෙහි වන බලපෑම මත රඳා පවතී.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිති ප්‍රකාරව විගණනයේ කොටසක් ලෙස මා විසින් විගණනයේදී වෘත්තීය විනිශ්චය සහ වෘත්තීය සැකමුසුබවින් යුතුව ක්‍රියා කරන ලදී. මා විසින් තවදුරටත්,

- ප්‍රකාශ කරන ලද විගණන මතයට පදනමක් සපයා ගැනීමේදී වංචා හෝ වැරදි හේතුවෙන් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇති විය හැකි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන් ඇතිවීමේ අවදානම් හඳුනාගැනීම හා තක්සේරු කිරීම සඳහා අවස්ථාවෝචිතව උචිත විගණන පරිපාටි සැලසුම් කර ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ලදී. වරදවා දැක්වීම හේතුවෙන් සිදුවන ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන්ගෙන් සිදුවන බලපෑමට වඩා වංචාවකින් සිදුවන්නා වූ බලපෑම ප්‍රබල වන්නේ ඒවා දුස්සන්ධානයෙන්, ව්‍යාජ ලේඛන සැකසීමෙන්, වේතනාන්විත මහභරීමෙන්, වරදවා දැක්වීමෙන් හෝ අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයන් මග හැරීමෙන් වැනි හේතු නිසා වන බැවිනි.
- අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයේ සඵලදායීත්වය පිළිබඳව මතයක් ප්‍රකාශ කිරීමේ අදහසින් නොවූවද, අවස්ථාවෝචිතව උචිත විගණන පරිපාටි සැලසුම් කිරීම පිණිස අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනය පිළිබඳව අවබෝධයක් ලබාගන්නා ලදී.
- භාවිතා කරන ලද ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රතිපත්තිවල උචිතභාවය, ගිණුම්කරණ ඇස්තමේන්තුවල සාධාරණත්වය සහ කළමනාකරණය විසින් කරන ලද සම්බන්ධිත හෙළිදරව් කිරීම් අගයන ලදී.
- සිද්ධීන් හෝ තත්ත්වයන් හේතුවෙන් සමාගමේ අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්ම පිළිබඳ ප්‍රමාණාත්මක අවිනිශ්චිතතාවයක් තිබේද යන්න සම්බන්ධයෙන් ලබාගත් විගණන සාක්ෂි මත පදනම්ව ගිණුම්කරණය සඳහා සහ සමාගමේ අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්ම පිළිබඳ පදනම යොදා ගැනීමේ අදාලත්වය තීරණය කරන ලදී. ප්‍රමාණවත් අවිනිශ්චිතතාවයක් ඇති බවට මා නිගමනය කරන්නේ නම් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් වූ හෙළිදරව්කිරීම් වලට මාගේ විගණන වාර්තාවේ අවධානය යොමු කළ යුතු අතර, එම හෙළිදරව්කිරීම් ප්‍රමාණවත් නොවන්නේ නම් මාගේ මතය විකරණය කළ යුතුය. කෙසේ වුවද, අනාගත සිද්ධීන් හෝ තත්ත්වයන් මත අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්ම අවසන් වීමට හැකිය.
- මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ව්‍යුහය හා අන්තර්ගතය සඳහා පාදක වූ ගනුදෙනු හා සිද්ධීන් උචිත හා සාධාරණව ඇතුළත් වී ඇති බව සහ හෙළිදරව් කිරීම් ඇතුළත් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල සමස්ත ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම අගයන ලදී.
- මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳ මතයක් ප්‍රකාශ කිරීම සඳහා සමාගම තුළ ඇති ආයතන හෝ ව්‍යාපාර ක්‍රියාකාරකම්වල මූල්‍ය තොරතුරු සම්බන්ධයෙන් ප්‍රමාණවත් සුදුසු විගණන සාක්ෂි ලබා ගන්නා ලදී. විගණනයේ මෙහෙයවීම, අධීක්ෂණය සහ කාර්ය සාධනය සඳහා මා වගකිව යුතුය. මාගේ විගණන මතය සඳහා මම සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම වගකිව යුතුය.

මාගේ විගණනය තුළදී හඳුනාගත් වැදගත් විගණන සොයාගැනීම්, ප්‍රධාන අභ්‍යන්තර පාලන දුර්වලතා හා අනෙකුත් කරුණු පිළිබඳව පාලනය කරනු ලබන පාර්ශ්වයන් දැනුවත් කරන ලදී.

2. වෙනත් නෛතික හා නියාමන අවශ්‍යතා පිළිබඳ වාර්තාව

2.1 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ සහ 2007 අංක 7 දරන සමාගම් පනතේ පහත සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවයන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් විශේෂ ප්‍රතිපාදන ඇතුළත් වේ .

2.1.1 මාගේ වාර්තාවේ තත්ත්වගණනය කළ මතය සඳහා පදනම් කොටසේ විස්තර කර ඇති කරුණු වලින් වන බලපෑම හැර, 2007 අංක 7 දරන සමාගම් පනතේ 163 (2) වගන්තියේ සහ 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 (අ) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවන් අනුව, විගණනය සඳහා අවශ්‍ය සියලු තොරතුරු සහ පැහැදිලි කිරීම් මා විසින් ලබාගන්නා ලද අතර, මාගේ පරීක්ෂණයෙන් පෙනී යන ආකාරයට නිසි මූල්‍ය වාර්තා සමාගම පවත්වාගෙන ගොස් තිබුණි.

2.1.2 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 6 (1) (ඇ) (iii) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව සමාගමේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන ඉකුත් වර්ෂය සමඟ අනුරූප වේ.

2.1.3 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 6 (1) (ඇ) (iv) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව මාගේ වාර්තාවේ තත්ත්වගණනය කළ මතය සඳහා පදනම කොටසේ (ඊ), (උ), (ඵ), (ඵ) සහ (ඹ) යටතේ දක්වා ඇති නිරීක්ෂණ හැර ඉකුත් වර්ෂයේදී මා විසින් සිදුකරන ලද නිර්දේශයන් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇතුළත්ව ඇත.

2.2 අනුගමනය කරන ලද ක්‍රියාමාර්ග සහ ලබා ගන්නා ලද සාක්ෂි මත හා ප්‍රමාණාත්මක කරුණුවලට සීමා කිරීම තුළ, පහත සඳහන් ප්‍රකාශ කිරීමට තරම් කිසිවක් මාගේ අවධානයට ලක් නොවීය.

2.2.1 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 (ඇ) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව සමාගමේ පාලක මණ්ඩලයේ යම් සාමාජිකයෙකුට සමාගම සම්බන්ධවී යම් ගිවිසුමක් සම්බන්ධයෙන් සෘජුව හෝ අන්‍යාකාරයකින් සාමාන්‍ය ව්‍යාපාරික තත්වයෙන් බැහැරව සම්බන්ධයක් ඇති බව,

2.2.2 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 (ඊ) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව පහත සඳහන් නිරීක්ෂණ හැර යම් අදාල ලිඛිත නීතියකට හෝ සමාගමේ පාලක මණ්ඩලය විසින් නිකුත් කරන ලද වෙනත් පොදු හෝ විශේෂ විධානවලට අනුකූල නොවන ලෙස ක්‍රියා කර ඇති බව,

නීති රීති හා රෙගුලාසිවලට යොමුව

අනුකූල නොවීම

(අ) ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ මුදල් රෙගුලාසි

(i) මු.රෙ.137 (5)

සැපයීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් වන අවස්ථාවේදී ඒවා පරීක්ෂා කොට නිවැරදි ලෙස භාරගෙන තිබෙන බව නැතහොත් රජයේ රෙගුලාසි හා උපදෙස් අනුව අන්‍යාකාරයකින් ඒ ද්‍රව්‍ය පිළිබඳ ගණන් පෙන්වා තිබෙන බව සඳහන් වුවද සමාගම විසින් පිවිසි වයර්, ඔක්සිජන්, ටයර් සහ ඩීසල් මාරු කිරීමේ බට යනාදී භාණ්ඩ ලැබීමට පෙර

අත්තිකාරම් ලෙස ඉන්වොයිස් වටිනාකම වූ රු.517,641 ක මුදලක් පෞද්ගලික සැපයුම්කරුවන් 05 දෙනෙකු වෙත සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම ගෙවා තිබුණි.

(ii) මු. රෙ. 371(2)

(i) නියමිත කාර්යයන් අවසන් කළ වහාම ලබාගත් අත්තිකාරම් පියවීම සිදුකළ යුතු වුවත් නිලධාරීන් 13 දෙනෙකු විසින් ලබාගෙන තිබුණු එකතුව රු.1,460,999 ක අතුරු අග්‍රිම නියමිත කාර්යයන් අවසන් කළ වහාම පියවා නොතිබුණි.

(ii) නියමිත කාර්යයන් අවසන් කළ වහාම ලබාගත් අත්තිකාරම් පියවා නොතිබියදී සමාගමෙහි සහකාර පරිපාලන කළමනාකාරිණිය වෙත නැවත තත්කාර්යය අතුරු අග්‍රිම ලබා දී තිබුණු අවස්ථා නිරීක්ෂණය විය.

(ආ) රාජ්‍ය ව්‍යාපාර වක්‍රලේඛ

(i) භාණ්ඩාගාර ලේකම්ගේ 2021 නොවැම්බර් 16 දිනැති අංක 01/2021 දරන රාජ්‍ය ව්‍යාපාර වක්‍රලේඛය සමඟ නිකුත් කරන ලද මෙහෙයුම් අත් පොතෙහි 6.6 වගන්තිය

ගිණුම් වර්ෂය අවසන් වී දින 60 ක් ඇතුළත සෑම රාජ්‍ය සමාගමක්ම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කොට විගණකාධිපති වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතු වුවත්, 2022/2023 වර්ෂයේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන ගිණුම් වර්ෂය අවසන් වී දින 126 ක් ගතවීමෙන් පසුව විගණකාධිපති වෙත ඉදිරිපත්කර තිබුණි.

(ii) 2022 දෙසැම්බර් 21 දිනැති අංක PED 08/2022 දරන රාජ්‍ය ව්‍යාපාර වක්‍රලේඛය

සමාගම්වල සේවකයින් සඳහා ඉතිරිකර ගත් නිවාඩු මත දීමනා ගෙවීමේදී එම ගෙවීම් සඳහා සලකා බලන වර්ෂයට පෙර වර්ෂයට අදාළව භාණ්ඩාගාරයට ගෙවියයුතු ලාභාංශ/ අයබදු ගෙවා තිබිය යුතු වුවත් සමාගම් විසින් 2019/2020, 2020/2021 හා 2021/2022 වර්ෂවලට අදාළව ගෙවියයුතු ලාභාංශ ගෙවීම් නොකර සමාගමේ සේවකයින් විසින් ඉතිරිකර ගත් කෙටි නිවාඩු හා වෛද්‍ය නිවාඩු සඳහා එකතු වටිනාකම රු.4,113,280 ක නිවාඩු දීමනා හා විධායක ශ්‍රේණියේ නිලධාරීන් ඉතිරිකර ගත් වෛද්‍ය නිවාඩු සඳහා එකතු වටිනාකම රු.1,708,981 ක දීමනා ගෙවා තිබුණි.

(ඇ) 2021 දෙසැම්බර් 15 දිනැති රාජ්‍ය ව්‍යාපාර වක්‍රලේඛ 03/2021

2022 වර්ෂයේ ප්‍රසාද දීමනා ගෙවීමේදී විගණන මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන මත පදනම්ව ගෙවිය යුතු වුවද 2020/2021 වර්ෂයේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන මත විගණකාධිපති වාර්තාව නිකුත් කර තිබුණේ 2022 දෙසැම්බර් 14 දින වුවත් ඊට පෙර ප්‍රසාද දීමනා ලෙස රු. 1,660,500 ක මුදලක් ගෙවා තිබුණි.

2.2.3 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 (උ) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව පහත සඳහන් නිරීක්ෂණ හැර සමාගමේ බලතල , කර්තව්‍ය සහ කාර්යයන්ට අනුකූල නොවන ලෙස කටයුතු කර ඇති බව.

- (අ) පරිගණක පද්ධතියට පර්නල් සටහන් ඇතුළත් කිරීමේදී ඒ සඳහා විධිමත් අනුමැතියක් ලබා ගැනීමේ අභ්‍යන්තර පාලන ක්‍රමවේදයක් අනුගමනය කර නොතිබුණි. පර්නල් සටහනට අදාළ ආධාරක ලියවිලි පර්නල් සටහන සමඟ ඉදිරිපත්කර නොකිබිම හේතුවෙන් අදාළ පර්නල් සටහන් අසම්පූර්ණ බව වැඩිදුරටත් නිරීක්ෂණය විය.
- (ආ) රාජ්‍ය ව්‍යාපාර දෙපාර්තමේන්තු අධ්‍යක්ෂ ජනරාල්ගේ අංක PED/P/04/24(1) හා 2021 අප්‍රේල් 06 දිනැති ලිපිය අනුව සමාගම විසින් වාර්ෂිකව ලබාගන්නා නැව් භාණ්ඩ බැම කඩිනම් කිරීමේ ආදායමෙන් සියයට 50 ක ප්‍රමාණයක් පමණක් සේවකයන්ගේ කාර්යසාධන මත පදනම්ව මාස 03 ක මූලික වැටුපකට සමාන මුදලකට අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලයේ අනුමැතිය යටතේ ගෙවිය යුතු වුවත් සමාගම විසින් සේවකයින්ගේ මූලික වැටුප හා ජීවන වියදම් දීමනා යන දෙකෙහි එකතුව පදනම වශයෙන් ගෙන ගෙවීම් කර තිබුණි. ඒ අනුව ගෙවා තිබුණු මුදල රු.16,269,635 වන අතර මූලික වැටුපට ගණනය කිරීමේදී ගෙවිය යුතු මුදල රු.13,949,760 කි. ඒ අනුව රු.2,319,875 මුදලක් උක්ත ලිපියෙන් කොන්දේසි උල්ලංඝනය කරමින් ගෙවා තිබුණි.
- (ඇ) 2022 දෙසැම්බර් 21 දිනැති අංක PED 08/2022 දරන රාජ්‍ය ව්‍යාපාර චක්‍රලේඛය ප්‍රකාරව දිරිදීමනා ගෙවීමේදී පෙර වර්ෂයන්ට අදාළව මහා භාණ්ඩාගාරයට ගෙවියයුතු ලාභාංශ ගෙවා තිබිය යුතු වුවද සමාගම විසින් 2019/2020, 2020/2021 හා 2021/2022 වර්ෂවලට අදාළව ගෙවියයුතු ලාභාංශ නොගෙවා 2022 දෙසැම්බර් 07 දින දිරිදීමනා ගෙවා තිබුණි.

2.2.4 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 (ඌ) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව පහත සඳහන් නිරීක්ෂණ හැර සමාගමේ සම්පත් සකසුරුවම් ලෙස, කාර්යක්ෂම ලෙස සහ ඵලදායී ලෙස කාලසීමාවන් තුළ අදාළ නීතිරීති වලට අනුකූලව ප්‍රසම්පාදනය කර භාවිතා කර නොමැති බව.


- (අ) ලංකා බැංකු ජංගම ගිණුමෙන් 2022 නොවැම්බර් 10 දින රු.100,000,000 ක ස්ථාවර තැන්පතුවක් ආරම්භක කිරීම සඳහා මුදල් ලබාගෙන තිබුණි. ඒ අනුව එම ජංගම ගිණුම අයිරා ශේෂයක් බවට පරිවර්තනය වීම හේතුවෙන් එම ස්ථාවර තැන්පතු සඳහා ගෙවන පොලියට වඩා සියයට 2.5 ක වැඩි පොලියක් ගෙවීමට සිදු වී තිබුණු බව විගණනයේදී නිරීක්ෂණය විය.
- (ආ) මහවැලි අධිකාරියට අයත් හම්බන්තොට බදු ඉඩමේ ගබඩාවක් ඉදිකිරීමට සමාගම විසින් 2018/2019 වර්ෂය තුළදී දරා ඇති ප්‍රාරම්භක වියදම්වල එකතුව රු.3,732,901 ක් වුවද සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය වන විටද එහි ඉදිකිරීම් කටයුතු ආරම්භකර හෝ වෙනත් ඵලදායී කටයුත්තක් සඳහා භාවිතාකර නොතිබුණි. ඒ අනුව උක්ත වියදම නිෂ්කාර්ය වියදමක් බවට පත්ව ඇති බව විගණනයේදී නිරීක්ෂණය විය.

2.3 වෙනත් කරුණු

- (අ) සීමා සහිත කොළඹ කොමර්ෂල් පොහොර සමාගමේ අනුරාධපුර දිස්ත්‍රික් තොග බෙදුම්කරුවෙකු වශයෙන් කටයුතු කරන ලද කෘෂිකාර්මික බෝග වගා කරුවන්ගේ සංවිධානයට ගොවිජන සේවා මධ්‍යස්ථාන වෙත බෙදාහැරීමට ලබා දී තිබුණු පොහොර ප්‍රමාණයෙන් 2006 අප්‍රේල් 26 වන දින සිට 2009 මැයි 25 යන කාල සීමාව තුළදී සහනාධාර පොහොර මෙ.ටොන් 7,508.45 ක ඌනතාවයක් නිරීක්ෂණය වී ඇති අතර එම තොග

උනතාවයේ වෙළඳපල වටිනාකම වූ රු.848,003,961 ක අලාභය මේ වන විටත් එම සංවිධානයෙන් අයකර ගැනීමට කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.

- (ආ) කොළඹ කොමර්ෂල් පොහොර සමාගම පෞද්ගලිකරණය කරන ලද 1994 ජූලි 29 දින සිට නැවත සමාගම රජය විසින් අත්පත්කර ගන්නා දින වන 1997 ජනවාරි 20 යන කාල සීමාව තුළදී විවිධ පෞද්ගලික ආයතන 15 ක් සඳහා ණය පදනම මත පොහොර නිකුත් කිරීම වෙනුවෙන් විගණන දිනය වූ 2023 සැප්තැම්බර් 22 වන විටත් තව දුරටත් අය විය යුතු මුදල රු.22,053,338 ක් විය. මෙම ණය ශේෂය සනාථ කිරීම සඳහා අදාළ ලියවිලි සමාගම සතුව නොපවතින අතර ඒ හේතුවෙන් නීතිමය ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ගැනීමට සමාගම අපොහොසත් වී ඇත.
- (ඇ) මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන වල ලැබිය යුතු ශේෂ තුළ ඇතුළත් දැනට සේවයෙන් ඉවත් වී ඇති සේවකයන් 06 දෙනෙකු වෙත 2012 වර්ෂයට පෙර සේවක ණය හා අත්තිකාරම් ලෙස ලබා දෙන ලද ණය මුදලේ රු.65,000 ක ණය ශේෂය හා වෙනත් ලැබිය යුතු ශේෂයන් යටතේ දක්වා ඇති සුභසාධන සංගමයේ රු.20,000 ක ණය මුදල අයකර ගන්නා බවට පෙර වර්ෂයේදී සමාගම විසින් විගණනය වෙත දන්වා තිබුණද, එය අයකර ගැනීමට කටයුතු කිරීමකින් තොරව තවදුරටත් ලැබිය යුතු ශේෂ තුළ ඇතුළත්කර ඇති බව නිරීක්ෂණය විය.
- (ඈ) පසුගිය වර්ෂ 04 හි සමාගමේ විකුණුම් වලට සාපේක්ෂව විකුණුම් පිරිවැය සියයට 73 ක් සියයට 89 ක් අතර ප්‍රතිශතයක පැවති නමුත් සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේදී එම ප්‍රතිශතය සියයට 14 ක අගයක් ගෙන තිබුණි.


 ඩබ්ලිව්.පී.සී. වික්‍රමරත්න
 විගණකාධිපති



Financial Statements

FOR

THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31.2023

COLOMBO COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS LTD.
HUNUPITIYA
WATTALA

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Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The Directors are responsible under Sections 150 (1), & 151 of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007, to ensure compliance with the requirements set out therein to prepare Financial Statements for each financial year giving a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at the end of the financial year and of the profit & loss of the Company for the financial year.

The Directors are also responsible, under Section 148, for ensuring that proper accounting records are kept to enable for determination of financial position with reasonable accuracy, preparation of Financial Statements and audit of such statements to be carried out readily and properly.

The Board accepts responsibility for the integrity and objectivity of the Financial Statements presented. The Directors confirm that in preparing the Financial Statements, appropriate accounting policies have been selected and applied consistently while reasonable and prudent judgments have been made so that the form and substance of transactions are properly reflected.

They also confirm that the Financial Statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards- SLFRS and Companies Act No. 07 of 2007.

Further, the Financial Statements provide the information required by the Companies Act.

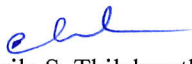
The Directors are of the opinion, based on their knowledge of the Company, key operations and specific inquiries, that adequate resources exist to support the Company on a going concern basis over the next year. These Financial Statements have been prepared on that basis.

The Directors have taken reasonable measures to safeguard the assets of the Group and, in that context, have instituted appropriate systems of internal control with a view to preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities. As required by Section 56 (2) of the Companies Act, the Board of Directors has authorised distribution of the dividend now proposed, being satisfied based on information available to it that the Company would satisfy the solvency test after such distribution in accordance with Section 57 of the Companies Act, and have sought in respect of the dividend now proposed, a certificate of solvency from the Auditors.

The Auditor General who were appointed by the Constitution of Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka was provided with every opportunity to undertake the inspections they considered appropriate to enable them to form their opinion on the Financial Statements.

Compliance Report

The Directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge, all statutory payments relating to employees and the Government that were due in respect of the Company as at the Balance Sheet date have been paid or where relevant, provided for.


Chamila S. Thilakarathna
By order of the Board
Colombo Commercial Fertilizers Ltd
Secretaries

A.M. Chamila Swarnamali Thilakarathne
COMPANY SECRETARY
(SEC/1/(b)/(1) 2005/3266)

Chairman's and Financial Manager's Responsibility Statement

The Financial Statements of Colombo Commercial Fertilizers Ltd as at 31st March 2023 are prepared and presented in compliance with the requirements of the following,

- Sri Lanka Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka;
- Companies Act No. 07 of 2007;
- Code of Best Practice on Corporate Governance issued by General Treasury

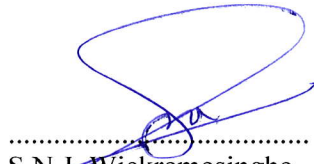
We confirm that the significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the Financial Statements are appropriate and are consistently applied, as described in the Notes to the Financial Statements. The prescribed Accounting Standards have been adopted without any deviations. The significant accounting policies and estimates that involved a high degree of judgment and complexity were discussed our External Auditors.

We have also taken proper and sufficient care in installing systems of internal control and accounting records, to safeguard assets, and to prevent and detect frauds as well as other irregularities. These have been reviewed, evaluated and updated on an ongoing basis. Reasonable assurances that the established policies and procedures of the Company have been consistently followed were provided by periodic audits conducted by company's internal auditors. However, there are inherent limitations that should be recognised in weighing the assurances provided by any system of internal controls and accounting.

The Financial Statements were audited by the Auditor General of Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.



Dr. B.K. Jagath Perera
Chairman



S.N.L. Wickremesinghe
Finance Manager

COLOMBO COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS LTD

(Expressed in Sri Lankan Rupees)

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH		2023	2022
	NOTE		
Revenue	12	207,177,447	770,422,986
Cost of Sale	13	(29,395,165)	(561,386,808)
Gross Profit (Loss)		<u>177,782,282</u>	<u>209,036,178</u>
Other Income	14	83,011,716	36,752,312
		<u>260,793,998</u>	<u>245,788,490</u>
Administrative Expenses	15	(128,074,102)	(114,171,605)
Selling and Distribution Cost	16	(751,203)	(2,973,754)
Other Expenses	17	(692,404)	(156,408)
Profit (Loss) from Operation		<u>131,276,289</u>	<u>128,486,722</u>
Net Finance Income	18	369,867,507	105,668,100
Finance Income	18.a	(397,375,941)	(124,749,394)
Finance Expenses	18.b	27,508,434	19,081,294
Profit (Loss) before Tax		501,143,796	234,154,823
Income Tax Expenses	19	(139,948,197)	(73,327,093)
Net Profit for the year		<u>361,195,599</u>	<u>160,827,729</u>
Basic Earnings per Share	20	36.12	16.08
Other Comprehensive Income (Expenses)		7,959,181	(1,293,656)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		<u>369,154,780</u>	<u>159,534,073</u>

Figures in brackets indicates deductions.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2023

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31ST MARCH 2023

	NOTE	2022/2023 Rs.	2021/2022 Rs.
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Property Plant and Equipments	21	525,838,827	561,602,670
Right of Use Assets	22	16,842,313	20,928,297
Intangible Assets	23	1,833,333	196,920
Capital Work in Progress	24	4,837,791	10,397,009
		<u>549,352,264</u>	<u>593,124,896</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories and other consumables	25	54,581,256	45,417,233
Trade and Other Debtors	26	17,935,343,439	19,385,590,802
Employees Loans and Advances	27	17,056,510	15,066,064
Deposits and Advances	28	4,968,626	5,522,914
Other Financial Assets	29	2,520,635,971	2,209,998,928
Cash at Bank	30	42,983,959	37,931,867
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		<u>20,575,569,760</u>	<u>21,699,527,807</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>21,124,922,024</u>	<u>22,292,652,703</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Stated Capital	31	100,000,000	100,000,000
Capital Reserve	32	1,683,685	1,683,685
Reconstruction and Revalue Reserve	33	712,721,831	712,721,831
Retained Earnings		<u>2,617,873,151</u>	<u>2,261,344,137</u>
		<u>3,432,278,667</u>	<u>3,075,749,653</u>
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Retirement Benefit Obligation	34	17,046,187	24,774,540
Deferred Taxation	35	134,666,957	113,343,381
Interest Bearing Borrowings	36	5,555,353,975	14,330,338,918
Long Term Lease Liabilities	37	1,351,816	4,775,801
		<u>5,708,418,936</u>	<u>14,473,232,640</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Interest Bearing Borrowings	36	8,622,758,030	1,628,540,000
Short Term Lease Liabilities	37	3,423,985	3,423,985
Trade and Other Payables	38	2,836,730,396	2,875,942,204
Deposits and Advances Received	39	185,112,237	14,715,440
Statutory Payable	40	170,422,583	104,341,733
Accrued Expenses	41	100,929,457	6,526,164
Bank Overdraft	30	64,847,733	110,180,883
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>11,984,224,421</u>	<u>4,743,670,410</u>
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES		<u>21,124,922,024</u>	<u>22,292,652,703</u>

I certify that these Financial Statements of the Company comply with the requirements of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007.

FINANCE MANAGER

S.M.J. Wickremesinghe

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these Financial Statements. These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and Signed on their behalf.

CHAIRMAN

Dr.B.K.Jagath Perera

DIRECTOR

K.A.W. Fernando

COLOMBO COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS LTD.

(Expressed in Sri Lankan Rupees)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2023

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	SHARE CAPITAL	CAPITAL RESERVE	REVALUATION RESERVE	RETAINED EARNINGS	TOTAL
RETAINED BALANCE AT 31-03-2021	100,000,000	1,683,685	712,721,831	2,196,038,356	3,010,371,552
Net Profit/Loss for the Period	-	-	-	159,534,072	159,534,072
Dividend	-	-	-	-	-
Prior Year Adjustments	-	-	-	(94,228,292)	(94,228,292)
RETAINED BALANCE AT 31-03-2022	100,000,000	1,683,685	712,721,831	2,261,344,137	3,075,677,332
Net Profit/Loss for the Period	-	-	-	369,154,780	369,154,780
Dividend	-	-	-	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)
Prior Year Adjustments	-	-	-	(2,625,766)	(2,625,766)
RETAINED BALANCE AT 31-03-2023	100,000,000	1,683,685	712,721,831	2,617,873,151	3,432,206,346

Figures in brackets indicates deductions.

COLOMBO COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS LTD.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2023

(Expressed in Sri Lankan Rupees)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH	2023	2022
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Profit Before Taxation	501,143,796	234,154,823
<i>Adjustments for;</i>		
Depreciation	40,058,378	41,824,555
Amortization of Intangible Assets	1,113,587	196,920
Depreciation of right of use of leased assets	4,085,984	4,085,984
Gratuity Charge for the Year	4,349,441	3,202,232
Interest Income	(397,375,941)	(124,749,394)
Interest Expenses for lease	886,499	1,311,271
Prior Year Adjustments	(2,625,766)	(94,228,292)
Operating Profit Before Changes in Working Capital	151,635,977	65,798,099
Changes in Working Capital		
Inventories	(9,164,023)	199,219,156
Trade and Other Receivables	1,450,247,363	(2,096,314,064)
Deposits and Advances	554,288	2,930,349
Employees Loans and Advances	(1,990,446)	826,826
Trade and Other Payables	(39,211,808)	(1,777,871,559)
Deposits and Advances Received	170,396,797	(8,134,913)
Accrued Expenses and Provision	94,403,293	(3,238,836)
Cash Generated from Operations	1,816,871,441	(3,616,784,942)
Gratuity Paid	(4,118,613)	(2,248,555)
Interest Paid	(886,499)	(1,311,271)
Taxes Paid	(52,543,771)	(59,906,480)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	1,759,322,559	(3,680,251,248)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment	(4,653,435)	(173,230)
Increasing the investment on working capital	5,559,218	-
Acquisition of Intangible Assets	(2,750,000)	-
Proceeds from Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	358,900	-
Net Investments in Other Financial Assets	(310,637,043)	(32,656,534)
Interest Received	397,375,941	124,749,394
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	85,253,581	91,919,630
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Dividends Paid During the Year	(10,000,000)	-
Repayment of Lease Liabilities	(3,423,985)	(2,999,213)
Borrowings During the Year	8,311,911,443	5,111,366,454
Settlements of Borrowings During the Year	(10,092,678,355)	(1,628,540,000)
Net Cash used in Financing Activities	(1,794,190,897)	3,479,827,241
Net Changes in Cash and Cash Equivalents During the Year	50,385,243	(108,504,378)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of the Year	(72,249,016)	36,255,361
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of the Year	(21,863,774)	(72,249,016)
Figures in brackets indicates deductions.		

(Note) 30

COLOMBO COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Corporate Information

1.1 Reporting entity

The Colombo Commercial Fertilizers Limited (the "Company") is a Limited Liability company incorporated on 04 10 1989 under act No. 17 of 1982 and reregistered on 15.07.2011 under the companies Act No. 7 of 2007, and domiciled in Sri Lanka and is fully owned by the Government of Sri Lanka.

The registered office and principle place of business of the company is located at Dalupitiya Road, Hunupitiya, Wattala.

1.2 Company

The company primarily involved in importing, blending and marketing fertilizer required for paddy, tea, coconut, rubber and other crops.

1.3 Financial year

The Company's financial reporting period ends on 31st March.

1.4 Date of authorization for issue

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements. The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2023 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors dated 31st July 2023.

1.5 Number of employees

The number of employees of the Company

31st March 2023

31st March 2022

• Executive Staff - 17	• Executive Staff - 19
• Clerical & Allied - 97	• Clerical & Allied - 98
• Labour - 8	• Labour - 9
122	126

2. Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (referred to as SLFRS), issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka (CASL) and the requirements of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007 and Sri Lanka Accounting and Auditing Standards Act No. 15 of 1995.

2.2 Basis of Measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the following material items in the statement of financial position

- Buildings and other non-current assets except for land, are stated at fair value based on the valuation done by an independent valuer as at 31.03.2019
- Financial instrument at fair value through profit and loss are measured at fair value
- Defined benefit obligation is measured after actuarially valuing the present value of the defined benefit obligation is recorded

2.3 Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements are presented in Sri Lankan Rupees,(LKR) which is the functional currency of the Company and used in primary economic environment of in which the entity operates. All financial information presented in Sri Lankan Rupees which has been rounded to the nearest rupees unless stated otherwise

2.4 Use of Estimates and Judgments and Assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRS/LKAS) requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

2.4.1 Revaluation of Property, Plant & Equipment

The Company carries its land at the value determined by the committee appointed for valuation by the general treasury when acquiring the same to the government on 1997. Further details of the land are explained in Note 18. Other non-current Assets were revalued by an independent valuer as at 31.03.2019 and the fair value is presented in financial statements.

2.4.2 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash-generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions in arm's length transactions of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model.

2.4.3 Retirement Benefits

The cost of defined benefit plan is determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexity of the valuation and the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

2.4.4 Fair Value of Financial Instruments

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Statement of Financial Position cannot be derived from active markets, their fair value is determined using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. The judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been consistently applied to all periods presented in these Financial Statements.

3.1. Foreign Currency

3.1.1 Foreign Currency Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at functional currency spot rate at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in Property, plant and equipment are tangible items that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others or for administrative purposes and are expected foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange at the reporting date. All differences of gains and losses arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Translation differences related to changes in amortized cost are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

3.2. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible items that are held for use in the production or supply of goods and services, for rental to others for administrative purposes and are expected to be used during more than one period. Items of Property, plant and equipment are measured at fair value, except for the land.

3.2.1 Basis of Recognition

Property, plant and equipment are recognized if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the assets will flow to the Company and cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

3.2.2. Initial Recognition and Measurement

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognized at cost including any costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended.

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located.

3.2.3 Subsequent Costs

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it is improbable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company. Ongoing repairs and maintenance are expended as incurred.

3.2.4 Revaluation Model

The Company applies the revaluation model to the entire class of PPE except for Land. Property plant and equipment were carried at fair valued amount, as at 31.03.2019 which was revalued by an independent Valuer.

Property, plant and equipment of the Company were carried at revalued amount in the Statement of Financial Position prepared in accordance with SLAS prior to 31 March 2012.

3.2.5 Election of Cost Model

Company's Land is measured at cost (Pls refer 9.3 - Changes in Significant Accounting Policies) .

3.2.6. Derecognition

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the de-recognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in Statement of Income when the item is derecognized. When replacement costs are recognized in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, the remaining carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized.

3.2.8. Depreciation

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use, i.e. when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale or the date that the asset is derecognized. Depreciation does not cease when the assets become idle or is retired from active use unless the asset is fully depreciated.

Land is not depreciated; depreciation on other assets is calculated at the following rates on a straight line method over the periods appropriate to the estimated useful lives based on the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the Company.

Their estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date: The estimated useful lives of the current and comparative periods are as follows

Buildings	20 Years
Plant and Machinery	10 Years
Motor Vehicles	08 Years
Office Equipment	05 Years
Furniture and Fittings	05 Years
Computer Accessories	04 Years
Printers/Fax Machines	04 Years
Air Conditioners	05 Years

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

3.2.9. Intangible Assets

Acquired Computer software and operating system are capitalized on the basis of the cost incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software and systems. Intangible assets acquired are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. These costs are amortized over their estimated useful lives, as follows.

Computer Software	03 Years
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Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmers are recognized as an expenses as incurred.

3.2.10 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The carrying value of the company's non-financial assets other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its Cash Generating Unit (CGU) exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGU.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

In respect of other assets except goodwill, impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decrease or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

3.3 Capital work-in-progress

Capital expenses incurred during the year which are not completed as at the balance sheet date are shown as capital work-in-progress, whilst the capital assets which have been completed during the year and in use have been transferred to property, plant & equipment.

3.4 Current Assets

Assets classified as current in the Statement of financial position are cash and bank balances and those which are expected to be realized in cash during the normal operating cycle or within one year from the Statement of financial position date whichever is shorter.

3.4.1 Inventories - Direct and Mixed Fertilizers

Inventories (Direct and Mixed Fertilizers) are stated at cost minus subsidy. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. The cost of mixed fertilizer comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads. Inventories purchased locally are stated at cost. Net realizable value is the subsidized value in the ordinary course of business, less applicable selling expenses.

Packing material and Consumable items are stated at cost

3.5. Financial Instruments

3.5.1 Non Derivative Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial Assets are recognized when and only when, the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instruments. The company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. When financial assets are recognized they are measured at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs, however in the case of financial assets classified at fair value through profit and loss, directly attributable transaction costs are not considered

Classification and Subsequent measurement

At inception a financial asset is classified in one of the following categories.

- a. Held-to- Maturity Investment
- b. Loans and receivable
- c. At fair value through profit or loss.
- d. Available- for- sale

3.5.1.1 Held-to- Maturity Investment (HTM)

HTM investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity other than loans and receivables. Investments are classified as HTM if the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold them until maturity and which were not designated as at fair value through profit or loss or as available-for-sale. HTM investments are recorded under current assets.

3.5.1.2 Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and the Company does not intend to sell immediately or in the near term. Loans and receivables are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than

12 months after the end of the reporting period, which are classified as non-current assets. The Company's loans and receivables comprise subsidy receivables, trade and other receivables, repurchase government securities, fixed deposits, prepayments, advances, deposits, loans to employees and cash and cash equivalents in end of the reporting period.

During the financial year there were no assets classified as Fair value through profit and loss and Available for sale.

3.5.2. Subsequent Measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as described below:

3.5.2.1. Held-to- Maturity Investment (HTM)

HTM investments are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is computed taking into account the discount or premium on acquisition and transaction costs.

3.5.2.2. Loans and receivables

Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less allowances for impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the (Effective Interest Rate) EIR. The EIR amortization is included in profit or loss as finance income.

3.5.2.3 Derecognition

The Company derecognizes financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expires, or when it transfers the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially.

all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. Any interest in transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the Company is recognized as a separate asset or liability in the Statement of Financial Position. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset transferred), and consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognized in profit or loss. Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired.

3.5.3 Impairment of Financial Assets

Assets carried at amortized cost

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there are objective evidences exist individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant If the Company determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment.

A financial asset is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset that can be reliably estimated. the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments carried at amortized cost, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the financial assets is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the reversal of the previously recognized impairment loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

The Company considers evidence of impairment for receivables at both specific asset and collective level. All individually significant receivables are assessed for specific impairment. Loans and receivables that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together receivables with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment the company - uses historical trends of the probability of default, the timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgments as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical trends.

Losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against loans and receivables. When a subsequent event (e.g. repayment by a debtor) causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

3.6 Collaterals

Company has pledged its' following Fixed Deposits to the People's bank Corporate division against the LC facilities obtained on behalf of import of fertilizers and O/D facilities.

FD No.	Amount	LC No.
222-60-01-00009791-2	50,000,000.00	Assigned as an insurance fund
222-60-01-00012080-6	150,000,000.00	Assigned as an insurance fund
81942328	200,000,000.00	Overdraft facility
81994288	300,000,000.00	Overdraft facility

3.7 Financial Liabilities

3.7.1. Non derivative financial liabilities

3.7.1.1 Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of SLFRS/LKAS are recognized when and only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value plus in case of financial liabilities which can be classified in to two categories as financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss and other financial liabilities. Company has classified its financial liabilities in to other financial liability category.

3.7.2 Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to set off the recognized amounts and it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under LKASs/SLFRSs, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions such as in the Company's trading activity.

3.8 Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for sale of goods in the ordinary course of business. Collection is expected in the normal operating cycle of the business and they are classified as current assets. Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value, which is the invoice value.

Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value, which is the invoice value and subsequently measured at the original invoice value less impairment.

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that trade receivables are impaired. Objective evidences of impairment for trade receivables could include the Company's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments past the maximum credit period of 90 days. Trade receivables are impaired and impairment losses are incurred, only if there is objective evidence of impairment. All trade receivables are assessed individually for impairment.

The model and basis used to assess the trade receivables for impairment is as follows:

Individual Evaluation Model: Following types of trade receivables are reviewed individually to measure the impairment loss.

- i. Multi Purpose Co-operative Societies
- ii. Agrarian Service Centers
- iii. Authorized Dealers
- iv. Government Institutions and Departments

3.9 Cash and Cash Equivalents

In the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

3.10 Stated Capital

Ordinary shares issued to the General Treasury, General Treasury Government of Sri Lanka are classified as equity.

3.11 Trade and Other Payables

The Company's other financial liabilities include borrowings, trade and other payables and bank overdraft. Trade and other payables are recognized initially at fair value, which is the transaction price and subsequently measured at the original invoice value as they are expected to be paid within a short period, such that the time value of money is not significant.

Trade and other payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade and other payables are classified as current liabilities as in the normal operating cycle of the business.

3.12 Borrowings

3.12.1. Initial recognition

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

3.12.2. Subsequent measurement and recognition

The Company classifies on derivative financial liability into the other financial liabilities category. Such financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities including interest bearing loans and borrowings are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized.

3.13 Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they are incurred.

3.14 Government Grants and subsidy

Grants from the government are recognized at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions.

Fertilizer subsidies relating to import costs are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate. Fertilizer subsidies to compensate for import costs already incurred are recognized as subsidy receivable where there is a reasonable assurance that the subsidy will be received.

Government grants relating to property, plant and equipment are included in noncurrent liabilities as deferred government grants and are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of the related assets.

3.15 Corporate tax and differed Taxes

The Company is subjected to income taxes. The Company recognizes liabilities for anticipated taxes based on estimates of taxable income where the final tax outcome may be different from amount that were initially recorded them. This different will be affected to its current and differed income tax. Such difference will impact the current and differed income tax assets and liabilities in the period in which determination is made.

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income.

3.15.1 Current

The current income tax charge is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year calculated on the basis of the tax rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting period end applicable for the Company and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in profit or loss.

Management evaluates periodically where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. With respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations subjected to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate

3.15.2 Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of the taxable temporary differences arising between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes or the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements except for;

- (a). the initial recognition of goodwill; or
- (b). the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which:
 - i. is not a business combination; and
 - ii. at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit.

Deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit nor loss. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted at the reporting period end date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized.

3.16 Employee Benefits

The Company has both defined contribution plans and defined benefit plan

3.16.1 Defined Contribution plan

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in the income statement in the periods during which services are rendered by employees

3.16.2 Employees' Provident Fund

The company and employees contribute 12% and 10% respectively of the salary of each employee to the Employees Provident Fund. Managed by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka.

3.16.3. Employees' Trust Fund

The company contributes 3% of the salary of each employee to the Employees' Trust Fund managed by Central Bank of Sri Lanka.

3.16.4 Defined benefit plan

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The company is liable to pay retirement benefits under the Payment of Gratuity Act, No 12 of 1983. The liability recognized in the financial statements in respect of defined benefit plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation as at the reporting date. The defined benefit obligation is calculated using the formula method. The company has hired a qualified actuary to perform actuarial valuation to determine the obligation for previous year. However, as per the provisions made in section 57 and appendix D of LKAS 19 we have used the formula method to calculate the gratuity provision of the company.

In respect of any gains and losses arising from the gratuity calculation, is recognized in other comprehensive income statement and the related staff cost and other cost are recognized in the comprehensive Income statement. The company's liability arising on employees retirement benefits are not funded externally.

3.16 5. Short-term employee benefit

Short-term employee benefits obligations are measured on an undiscounted amount expected to be paid for related services provided by the employee.

3.17 Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions for operating expenses are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required from the Company to settle the obligation and amounts can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation.

3.18 Capital commitments & contingencies

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence uncertain future events or present obligations where the transfer of economic benefits is not probable or cannot be reliably measured. Capital commitment and contingent liabilities of the Company are disclosed in the respective notes to the Financial Statements.

3.19 Events after the balance sheet date

The materiality of the events after the balance sheet date has been considered and appropriate adjustments and provisions have been made in the financial statements wherever necessary.

All contingent liabilities are disclosed as a note to the financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of resources is remote.

3.19 Financial Liabilities - Disclosure of Contingent Liabilities

Provisions for operating expenses are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required from the Company and amounts can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation.

All contingent liabilities are disclosed as a note to the financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of resources is remote.

- During the previous year, a fertilizer stock shortage of 87.985 metric tons (approximate cost value rupees 1.5 million) were detected. However, this matter is currently under investigation by the internal audit on a directive issued by the Chairman and since the matter has not been fully established no provision has been made in the books of accounts.

4. Cash Flow Statement

The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared using the "Direct Method" of preparing Cash Flows in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standard (LKAS 7) "Statement of Cash Flows". Cash and cash equivalents comprise short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to

COLOMBO COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. The cash and cash equivalent include cash in hand, balances with banks, placements with banks, money at call and short notice

5. Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the subsidized value received or receivable, and represents amounts receivable for sales of goods, stated net of Nation Building Tax (NBT). The Company recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, when it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and when the cost incurred or to be incurred in relation to the transaction can be measured reliably.

The following specific criteria are used by the Company for the purpose of recognition of revenue.

5.1 Sale of Fertilizer

The Company import and sells direct fertilizers to state agencies designated by government and mixed fertilizers in the wholesale and retail markets. Sales of goods are recognized at the point that the risks and rewards of the goods have passed to the customer. It is the point of dispatch from the store to buyer's vehicles.

5.2 Interest Income

Interest income is recognized as it accrues in the income statement using effective interest method.

5.3 Rent Income

Rent income is recognized on an accrual basis over the term of lease.

5.4 Gain and Losses on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount, revaluation reserve and are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

5.5 Other Income

Other income is recognized on accrual basis.

6. Expenditure

All expenditure incurred in running of the business and in maintaining the property, plant & equipment in a state of efficiency has been charged to revenue in arriving at the profit for the year. For the purpose of presentation of income statement, the Directors are of the opinion that function of expense method present fairly the elements of the company's performance, hence such presentation method is adopted.

Expenditure incurred for the purpose of acquiring, expanding or improving assets of a permanent nature by means of which to carry on the business or for the purpose of increasing the earning capacity of the business has been treated as capital expenditure.

Repairs and renewals are charged to the income statement in the year in which the expenditure is incurred. The profit earned by the company is before income tax expense and after making provision for all known liabilities, impairments and depreciation of property, plant & equipment.

7 Withholding tax on dividends (WHT)

Dividends distributed out of taxable profit of the subsidiaries are subject to 10% deduction at source.

8 Basic earnings per share (EPS)

The financial statements present basic earnings per share (EPS) for its ordinary shareholders. The basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

9. Related party transactions

Disclosure has been made in respect of the transactions in which one party has the ability to control or exercise significant influence over the financial and operating policies/decisions of the other, irrespective of whether a price is charged.

10. New accounting standards issued not yet adopted

Standards issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are listed below. This listing is of standards and interpretations issued, which the Company reasonably expects to be applicable at a future date. The Company intends to adopt those standards when they become effective.

10.1 SLFRS 13-Fair Value Measurement

This SLFRS defines fair value, set out in a single SLFRS a framework for measuring fair value; and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. This SLFRS will become effective for the Company from 1 April 2014. Earlier application is permitted. This SLFRS shall be applied prospectively as of the beginning of the annual period in which it is initially applied. The disclosure requirements of this SLFRS need not be applied in comparative information provided for periods before initial application of this SLFRS.

10.2 SLFRS 9- Financial instruments

The objective of this SLFRS is to establish principles for the financial reporting of financial assets and financial liabilities that will present relevant and useful information to

users of financial statements for their assessment of the amounts, timing and uncertainty of an entity's future cash flows. An entity shall apply this SLFRS to all items within the scope of LKAS 39 financial instruments - recognition & measurement. The effective date of this standard has been deferred.

In addition to above below listed standards are also been changed, however the application of these standards do not have any impact on the financial statements of the company.

10.3 LKAS 8 – Changes in Significant Accounting Policies

1. SLFRS 16

SLFRS 16 Supersedes LKAS 17 Leases, evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognize most leases on the balance sheet.

The company has purchased three vehicles on finance lease basis during the financial year 2019/2020. Since, there were no leasing transactions for prior periods no adjustment is needed to record the same.

The Company also elected to use the recognition exemptions for lease contracts that, at the commencement date, have a lease term of 12 months or less and do not contain a purchase option (short-term leases), and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low value (low-value assets). Upon adoption of SLFRS 16, the Company applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases for which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets. The Company recognized lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets. Policy Applicable After 01st April 2019 At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset representing the right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date.

Right-of-Use Asset

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost. This comprises of the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. After the commencement date, Company measures the right-of-use asset on cost model. Depreciation Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful life of the underlying asset. If the ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term, or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects the exercise a purchase option, the asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

Lease Liability

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, on initial application the Company used the incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate to determine the lease liability. The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate using the interest rate mentioned at the lease agreement. The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. After the commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability by increasing the carrying

amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-Term Leases and Leases of Low-Value Assets

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease or any other basis more representative of the time pattern of the benefits derived from the lease.

Presentation in the Statement of Financial Position

The Company presents right-of-use assets separately from other assets and lease liabilities separately from other liabilities in its 'statement of financial position. Policy Applicable Before 01st April 2019 Accounting policies under LKAS 17 – “Leases” and IFRIC 4 - “Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease”.

Finance Leases

Leases in terms of which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership were classified as finance leases. On initial recognition, the leased assets under property, plant and equipment, were measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset was accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset. Minimum lease payments under finance leases were apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expense was allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

11 Leased Land

According to the cabinet decision made on 05/09/2018 against the cabinet paper CP/18/1740/820, company has obtained a land in Mayurapura, Hambanthota on lease basis from the Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka (Walawe special Area) for a period of 30 years. Land extent is 0.0894 hectares and the assessed value of the land is Rs. 11,515,000.00. Lease amount per annum is Rs. 230,300/-.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH

2023

2022

12 REVENUE

Fertilizer Sale (Cash)	82,425,885	179,354,673
Fertilizer Sale (Credit)	65,675,082	591,068,313
Sales of Compost Bags	59,076,480	-
	207,177,447	770,422,986

Sales of Compost Bags

Company has come in to agreement with registered organic fertilizer suppliers to purchase organic fertilizers from them and to distribute the same among the ASC centers allocated by NFS. Packing material for the said process were provided by CCFL, invoiced at a rate of Rs.240/- per bag. Since the main revenue generating operations of CCFL was halted during the financial year and the bags which were sold to the organic fertilizer suppliers form a part of company's cost of sales (since the bags were on company's packing material stock), the income derived was recognized as a revenue of CCFL.

13 Purchases	(Note 13.1)	(505,074,049)	194,393,988
Direct Expenses	(Note 13.2)	461,016,134	70,739,115
Cost of Production		(44,057,915)	265,133,103
Finish Goods as at 01 April		13,426,240	229,408,441
Finish Goods as at 31 March		(30,472,835)	(13,426,240)
		(61,104,510)	481,115,304
General Overheads	(Note 13.3)	90,499,675	80,271,504
		29,395,165	561,386,808

Inventories are measured at the cost and net realizable value. The cost of the finished goods is computed based on the FIFO cost method. Net realizable value represent the difference between the cost per MT and the subsidiary entitle for a metric ton.

13.1 Purchases

Fertilizer Value	354,816,118	2,260,736,806
Contract labour wages	43,076,016	23,355,306
Transport Charges	289,731,469	29,114,136
Loading & Unloading Charges-RS	339,744	6,328,743
Fertilizer Testing Charges	537,045	256,248
Packing Materials	153,054,739	9,974,023
Exchange Loss	23,799	67,131,983
Exchange Profit	-	(65,421,347)
Treasury Grant on Cost of Sales	(1,346,652,978)	(2,137,081,911)
	(505,074,049)	194,393,988

13.2 Direct Expenses

Labour Charges	Note 13.2.1	7,122,689	7,241,639
Regional Stores Expenditure		29,850	-
Transport Charges to District Fertilizer Stores		453,863,594	63,497,476
		461,016,134	70,739,115

13.2.1 Labour Charges

Wages	4,063,708	4,433,467
Employees Provident Fund	487,645	532,016
Employees Trust Fund	121,911	133,004
Over Time & 1/20th Allowance	1,062,322	511,954
Unutilized Staff Leave & Incentive	20,233	25,210
Unutilized Medical Leave	174,197	321,753
Welfare & Medical	85,722	22,645
Meal Money & Combine Allowance	32,880	19,980
Incentive Payment	894,070	1,106,610
Bonus	180,000	135,000
	7,122,689	7,241,639

13.3 General Overheads

General Stores Items	2,054,598	561,207
Factory Overheads	88,445,077	79,710,296
	90,499,675	80,271,504

Figures in brackets indicates deductions.

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH

2023

2022

14 OTHER INCOME

Rent Received	115,418	50,100
Registration of Suppliers	399,500	409,000
Miscellaneous Income	826,322	19,015,846
Sale of Disposable Items	985,125	1,173,143
Dispatch Money Received	-	16,104,222
Sale of Fixed Assets	194,329	-
Commission from Eco Suppliers	80,491,022	-
	83,011,716	36,752,312

Commission from Eco Friendly Suppliers

As per the agreements had with organic fertilizer suppliers our company earns a commission from the operation of purchasing compost fertilizers from registered suppliers and distributing the same among the ASC centers allocated by NFS. The commission earned is Rs. 2/- per 01Kg of compost fertilizer.

15 ADMINISTRATION AND ESTABLISHMENT

Executive Staff Remuneration	Note	15.1	23,031,247	22,961,546
Clerical Staff Remuneration	Note	15.1	48,675,674	44,134,523
Gratuity			4,349,441	3,202,232
Building Maintenance			17,130	6,257
Electricity			102,806	83,815
Water Bill			158,413	133,965
Telephone Charges			1,080,135	1,346,113
Security Charges			8,029,028	7,704,977
Stationery			2,572,034	2,120,037
Postage & Telegram			165,332	94,251
Legal Charges			6,128	22,840
Motor Vehicle Maintenance			5,699,232	4,529,260
Fuel			5,870,188	2,090,938
Rates & Taxes			69,098	836,291
Office Equipment Maintenance			610,572	177,529
Travelling			272,970	186,419
Audit Fees			1,020,510	825,000
Other Administrative Expenses			180,093	109,228
Refreshment on Official Meetings			561,200	147,761
Building Depreciation			2,682,209	2,682,209
Office Equipment Depreciation			898,319	858,270
Furniture & Fittings Depreciation			1,702,912	1,702,912
Directors Allowance			1,463,033	1,333,475
Staff Skills Development Expenses			1,067,451	59,000
Insurance for Vehicle			1,209,523	1,253,970
Fertilizer License			59,444	20,000
Staff Welfare			3,388,187	2,656,850
TEC Allowance			342,000	189,600
Licence Fees			110,295	97,410
Directors Travelling Allowance			215,000	225,000
Professional charges			586,725	1,262,977
Audit & Management Committee Meeting Allowance A/C			119,000	187,000
Audit & Management Committee Meeting Travelling Allowance A/C			60,000	110,000
Semi Luxury Vehicle Tax			24,000	38,333
Amortization of Intangible Assets			1,113,587	196,920
Hambanthota New Warehouse Exp			378,076	-
Home Garden Expenses			46,470	33,171
Air Conditioners Depreciation			945,168	945,168
Computer Accessories Depreciation			1,842,093	3,403,863
Web Site Expenditure			702,845	266,621
Computers, Printers and Fax Machines Maintenance			1,575,298	900,405
A/C Maintenance			590,557	351,407
Depreciation of right of use of leased assets			4,085,984	4,085,984
Subsistence			338,238	395,571
Accommodate Expenses For Out Visit			56,457	167,508
Technical Evaluation Committee Travelling Allowance			-	35,000
			128,074,102	114,171,605

Figures in brackets indicates deductions.

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH

15.1 Staff salaries and Remuneration for the year ended 31.03.2022

	EXECUTIVE STAFF	CLERICAL & ALLIED STAFF	CASUAL / TRAINEES	TOTAL
Salaries	12,236,862	26,249,837	-	38,486,699
Employees Provident Fund	1,465,998	3,117,010	-	4,583,008
Employees Trust Fund	366,499	779,253	-	1,145,752
Unutilized Short Leave & Incentive	-	193,033	-	193,033
Over Time & 1/20th Allowance	4,155,569	7,820,569	-	11,976,139
Unutilized Medical Leave	1,198,817	2,218,478	-	3,417,295
Welfare & Medical	171,566	579,037	-	750,603
Combine Allowance & Meal Money	11,025	308,730	-	319,755
Incentive Payment	3,144,910	6,309,727	-	9,454,637
Bonus	280,000	1,100,000	-	1,380,000
Total	23,031,247	48,675,674	-	71,706,921

16 SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION COST

	2023	2022
Sales Promotion & Advertising	751,203	1,457,354
Rent Expenses for Stores	-	1,516,400
	751,203	2,973,754

17 OTHER EXPENSES

General Expenses	692,404	156,408
	692,404	156,408

18 NET FINANCE COST

18.a FINANCE INCOME

Interest on Fixed Deposits	395,590,511	122,647,659
REPO Investments	1,121,618	1,480,115
Interest from Employees Loans	663,811	621,620
	397,375,941	124,749,394

18.b FINANCE COST

Bank Charges	212,670	131,188
Penalty Charges	344,644	-
Bank Commission Charges	252,750	13,162
Interest on Non Payment of Bill	-	821,075
Interest On Overdraft	25,811,872	16,804,597
Interest for lease	886,499	1,311,271
	27,508,434	19,081,294
	(369,867,507)	(105,668,100)

19 Income Tax Expenses

Current Tax Expense	118,624,621	60,790,805
Deferred Tax Charge	21,323,576	12,536,288
	139,948,197	73,327,093

20 Amount used as the Numerator

Net Profit Attributable to Ordinary Shareholders (Rs.)	369,154,780	159,534,073
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Number of Ordinary Shares used as the Denominator

Weighted Average number of Ordinary Shares in issue	10,000,000.000	10,000,000.000
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Basic Earnings per Share

36.92	15.95
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Figures in brackets indicates deductions.

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

21 *Property Plant and Equipments*

Freehold Cost	Land	Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Motor Vehicles	Furniture and Fittings	Office Equipment	Computers, Printers & Fax Machines	Air Conditioners	Total
Balance as at 31 March 2021	90,000,000	536,441,867	21,979,174	47,125,000	8,514,558	4,264,885	13,600,333	4,725,842	726,651,659
Additions	-	-	116,000	-	-	26,990	30,240	-	173,230
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	90,000,000	536,441,867	22,095,174	47,125,000	8,514,558	4,291,875	13,630,573	4,725,842	726,824,889
Additions	-	-	242,375	-	-	490,542	3,920,518	-	4,653,435
Disposals	-	-	-	(200,000)	(99,200)	(59,700)	-	-	(358,900)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	90,000,000	536,441,867	22,337,549	46,925,000	8,415,358	4,722,717	17,551,091	4,725,842	731,119,424
Depreciation									
Balance as at 31 March 2021	-	80,165,770	6,512,586	17,623,698	4,621,231	2,245,189	8,920,492	2,786,229	122,875,194
Charge for the Year	-	26,822,093	2,201,623	5,890,625	1,702,912	858,270	3,403,863	945,168	41,824,555
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	-	106,987,863	8,714,209	23,514,323	6,324,143	3,103,459	12,324,355	3,731,397	164,699,748
Charge for the Year	-	26,822,093	2,223,057	5,890,625	1,702,912	898,319	1,842,093	945,168	40,324,267
Disposals	-	-	-	(125,000)	(99,200)	(41,689)	-	-	(265,889)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	-	133,809,957	10,937,266	29,279,948	7,927,854	3,960,089	14,166,448	4,676,565	204,758,126
Net Carrying Values									
	Economic Life Span / Years	Percentage						2023	2022
Land	-	-						90,000,000	90,000,000
Buildings	20	5%						402,631,910	429,454,004
Plant and Machinery	10	10%						11,400,283.74	13,380,966
Motor Vehicles	8	12.5%						17,645,052.08	23,610,677
Furniture and Fittings	5	20%						487,504.03	2,190,416
Office Equipment	5	20%						762,628	1,188,416
Computers, Printers & Fax Machines	4	25%						3,384,643	1,306,217
Air Conditioners	5	20%						49,277	994,445
Provison for Impairment of Fixed Assets								526,361,298	562,125,141
								(522,471)	(522,471)
								525,838,827	561,602,670

Figures in brackets indicates deductions.
Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

21 Property, Plant and Equipment Contd...

Land and property situated at Hunupitiya has not yet been vested to CCF. Under the shares of company were re-vested to the General Treasury, under Rehabilitation of Public Enterprises Act. No. 29 of 1996, from private management on 20th January 1997, the ownership of the said land was vested to Provincial Secretary Kalaniya. The process of obtaining the title of land which is originally belong to CCF is in progress.

22 Right of Use Assets

At Cost	As at 31 March 2022	Increases	(Decreases)	As at 31 March 2023
Motor Vehicles	32,687,873	-	-	32,687,873
	<u>32,687,873</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>32,687,873</u>
Depreciation		As at 31 March 2022	Charge for the year	As at 31 March 2023
Motor Vehicles		11,759,577	4,085,984	15,845,561
		<u>11,759,577</u>	<u>4,085,984</u>	<u>15,845,561</u>
Net Book Value				<u>16,842,313</u>

Details of Right of Use Assets under finance lease

Nature of the Activity	Lease Capital	Initial Payments	Discount Rate used	No. of years remaining
Lease of two double cabs	9,950,000.00	937,496.70	13.50%	1
Lease of Honda CRV Jeep	5,900,000.00	224,229.69	13.00%	1.4

23 Intangible Assets

At Cost	As at 31 March 2022	Additions	(Disposals)	As at 31 March 2023
Computer Software	916,185	2,750,000	-	3,666,185
	<u>916,185</u>	<u>2,750,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,666,185</u>
Depreciation		As at 31 March 2022	Charge for the year	As at 31 March 2023
Computer Software		719,265	1,113,587	1,832,852
		<u>719,265</u>	<u>1,113,587</u>	<u>1,832,852</u>
Net Carrying Value				<u>1,833,333</u>

24 Capital Work in Progress

	31 March 2022	Expenditure	Amount	31 March 2023
Work Stations	19,590	-	-	19,590.19
Hambanthota Warehouse	3,732,901	-	-	3,732,900.90
Server & Net Work	3,894,518	1,085,300	(3,894,518)	1,085,299.98
Computer software ERP system	2,750,000	-	(2,750,000)	-
	<u>10,397,009</u>	<u>1,085,300</u>	<u>(6,644,518)</u>	<u>4,837,791</u>

Figures in brackets indicates deductions.

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

COLOMBO COMMERCIAL FERTILIZES LTD

(Expressed in Sri Lankan Rupees)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED	2023	2022
25 Inventories and other consumables		
25 A Inventories		
Fertilizers	30,472,835	13,426,240
Packing Materials	15,904,111	24,876,002
	<u>46,376,946</u>	<u>38,302,242</u>
25 B Other consumables		
General Stores Items	5,387,048	4,610,346
Stationery	2,817,262	2,504,645
	<u>8,204,310</u>	<u>7,114,991</u>
Stok at NLDB Milk Bar	-	-
	<u>54,581,256</u>	<u>45,417,233</u>
26 TRADE DEBTORS AND OTHER REVEIVABLES		
Trade Receivable	1,053,306,348	923,709,181
Less: Impairment of Trade receivable	37,384,363	37,384,363
	<u>1,015,921,985</u>	<u>886,324,818</u>
Net Trade Receivable	1,015,921,985	886,324,818
Other Receivables (Note 26.1)	16,919,421,454	18,499,265,984
	<u>17,935,343,439</u>	<u>19,385,590,802</u>

Trade receivables have been tested for impairment. Certain trade receivables which balances are uncollectible are treated as impaired and adjustments have been made in financial statement on the basis as stated in note 3.8

26.1 Other Receivables		
Treasury Grant	14,651,058,381	16,677,211,670
From General Treasury - Interest	185,830,554	160,447,581
Ceylon Shipping Corporation Ltd	4,142,366	4,142,366
CCF Welfare Society - Loan	20,000	20,000
Fixed Deposit Interest Receivable	169,995,877	46,636,075
Treasury Investment Interest Receivable	70,667	70,667
Sundry Debtors	4,848,633	5,048,633
WHT Receivable	8,446,844	-
Ceylon Fertilizer Co. Ltd	960,000	960,000
Recoverable Claim	2,273,324	2,273,324
Receivable from Impots	635,250	635,250
Rent Receivable	47,318	-
Treasury Grant Receivable for Import of Organic Fertilizer	513,375,707	1,321,384,716
Treasury Grant Receivable for Organic Suppliers	516,058,286	273,751,399
Treasury Grant Receivable for ERP Fertilizer	1,137,235	6,684,303
Treasury Grant Receivable for World Bank Fund	356,359,265	-
Treasury Grant Receivable for Asian Development Ba	225,909,748	-
Treasury Grant Receivable for USAID	204,168,520	-
Treasury Grant Receivable for Indian Credit line	74,083,479	-
	<u>16,919,421,454</u>	<u>18,499,265,984</u>

Figures in brackets indicates deductions.

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

COLOMBO COMMERCIAL FERTILIZES LTD

(Expressed in Sri Lankan Rupees)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED	2023	2022
27 Employees Loans and Advances		
Distress Loans	16,875,810	14,885,364
Festival Advance	115,700	115,700
Special Loan	65,000	65,000
	<u>17,056,510</u>	<u>15,066,064</u>
	<u>17,056,510</u>	<u>15,066,064</u>
Letter No PE/CON/100/EST dated 01.05.2011 issued by the Director General of Department of Public Enterprises and in accordance with Para 3.8 in chapter XXVI in Establishment Code amended by public administration circular no 26/97 dated at 19.11.97 Personal loans are measured at fair value using the interest rate of 4.2% the rate at which the loans have been granted is considered as the market interest rate for employees working at Public sector entities.		
28 Deposits and Advances		
Deposits	1,769,938	3,412,938
Payment in Advance	446,443	103,880
Post Master General	59,957	47,038
Pre Payment	2,692,289	1,959,059
	<u>4,968,626</u>	<u>5,522,914</u>
29 Other Financial Assets		
Fixed Deposits	2,520,635,971	2,209,998,928
	<u>2,520,635,971</u>	<u>2,209,998,928</u>
30 CASH AT BANK		
Favorable Balances		
Cash in Hand	16,028	16,028
NLDB Milk Bar Imprest	50,000	50,000
Regional Stores Contingency Fund	1,885,724	1,663,618
Repo's	10,051,370	27,142,192
Cash at Bank	30,980,837	9,060,029
	<u>42,983,959</u>	<u>37,931,867</u>
Unfavorable Balances		
Bank balance overdraft	64,847,733	110,180,883
	<u>64,847,733</u>	<u>110,180,883</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents for the Purpose of Cash Flow Statement	<u>(21,863,774)</u>	<u>(72,249,017)</u>
Investments In Treasury Bills		

Figures in brackets indicates deductions.

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED

2023

2022

31 Issued and fully paid			
Number of Ordinary Shares		10,000,000	10,000,000
Value (Rs.)		100,000,000	100,000,000
32 Capital Reserve		1,683,685	1,683,685
33 Reconstruction and Revaluation Reserve			
Capital Reserve	33.1	122,262,785	122,262,785
Revaluation Reserve 2007	33.2	105,668,272	105,668,272
Revenue Reserve	33.3	61,016,519	61,016,519
Revaluation Reserve 2019	33.4	423,774,255	423,774,255
		712,721,831	712,721,831

33.1 Capital Reserve - Year 2000 Rs.122,262,785

Assets were re valued as at 14.02.2000 by chief value ,Valuation department for Rs. 140,000,000 The book Value of the assets as at 31.03.1993, according to Audited balance sheet was Rs. 17,737,215. Since then no any records to show the value of assets

33.2 Revaluation Reserve 2007 Rs. 105,893,272

Revaluation of fixed assets in March 2007 generated this revaluation reserve amounting to Rs. 105,893,272

33.3. Revenue Reserve 1997 Rs. 61,016,519

A unidentified difference of Rs. 237,451,804 between total assets and total liabilities were revealed In the reconstructing of the balance sheet as at 20.01.1997. After eliminating revaluation reserve of 122,262,785 the balance of Rs 115,189,019 has been transferred to a Revenue Reserve. Current liabilities and current assets relating to previous periods that are revealed and settled later also have been adjusted to this Revenue Reserve account. Thus suspense balance of Revenue Reserve has reduced to Rs. 61,016,519

33.4 Revaluation Reserve 2018 Rs. 423,774,254.74

Revaluation of fixed assets in March 2018 generated this revaluation reserve amounting to Rs. 423,774,254.74

The revaluation reserve relates to the revaluation surplus of property, plant and equipment, once the respective revalued assets have been disposed, portion of revalued surplus is transferred to retained earnings.

34 Retirement Benefits Obligation

Provision for PV-DBO as at 01-04-2022		24,774,540	22,527,207
Expenses Recognized in Income Statement	(Note 34.1)	(3,609,741)	4,495,888
Payments made during the year		(4,118,613)	(2,248,555)
Over Provision of the Previous Year		-	-
Balance as at 31 March		17,046,187	24,774,540

34.1 Expense Recognized in Income Statement

Gratuity Charge			
Current Service Cost		1,376,496	1,914,813
Interest Charge for the Year		2,972,945	1,287,419
(Gain) / Loss Arising From Changes in the Assumptions		(7,959,181)	1,293,656
		(3,609,741)	4,495,888

The company has adopted the projected Unit Credit Method to calculate the Retirement Benefit Obligation and the Gratuity Formula (Appendix E) is used for the same. Assumptions used for the calculations are based on the management's best estimates.

The principal assumptions used are as follows.

Mortality	As per A1967/70Morality table	
Discount Rate [%]	18	13
Future Salary escalation rate [%]	6	6
Staff Turnover Factor [%]	2	2
Retirement age [Yrs]	60	60

Sensitivity Analysis

A sensitivity analysis has been conducted to illustrate the significance of the Discount Rate assumed in the calculation as at 31.03.2023

The results are as follows.

Discount Rate	Present value of defind benefit obligation
One Percentage Point Increase (+1%)	23,310,394
One Percentage Point Decrease (-1%)	26,450,335

Figures in brackets indicates deductions.

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED

2023

2022

35 Deferred Taxation**Balance as at 01 April**

113,343,381

100,807,093

(Charge) / Reverse for the Year

21,323,576

12,536,288

Balance as at 31 March

134,666,957

113,343,381

35.1 The Analysis of Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities**Deferred Tax Liability**

From Accelerating Depreciation

141,960,984

119,289,271

141,960,984

119,289,271

Deferred Tax Assets

From Retirement Benefits Obligation

7,294,027

5,945,890

From Impairment Provisions - Trade Debtors

-

-

7,294,027

5,945,890

134,666,957

113,343,381

Deferred tax assets are recognized for provision for retirement benefits obligation, impairment provision for trade and other receivables and non-moving stocks to the extent that the realization of the related tax benefits through future taxable profits are probable and deferred tax liabilities are recognized for accelerating depreciation and revaluation surplus.

36 Interest Bearing Borrowings

2023

2022

Settlement Fall Due More than One Year

Long Term Loan

5,555,353,975

7,068,662,532

Short Term Loan

-

7,261,676,385

5,555,353,975

14,330,338,918

Settlement Fall Due Within One Year

Short Term Loan

32,438,030

-

Long Term Loan

8,590,320,000

1,628,540,000

8,622,758,030

1,628,540,000

14,178,112,005

15,958,878,918

36.1 Movement of the Loan**Balance as at 01 April**

15,958,878,918

12,476,052,464

Obtained During the Year

8,311,911,443

5,111,366,454

Settlements Made During the Year

(10,092,678,355)

(1,628,540,000)

Balance as at 31 March

14,178,112,005

15,958,878,918

37 Lease Liabilities

2023

2022

Long Term Lease Liabilities

Motor Vehicles

1,351,816

4,775,801

1,351,816

4,775,801

Short Term Lease Liabilities

Motor Vehicles

3,423,985

3,423,985

3,423,985

3,423,985

4,775,801

8,199,786

Figures in brackets indicates deductions.

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED

		2023	2022
38 Trade and Other Payable			
Trade Payable	Note 38.1	750,685,615	1,447,895,250
Other Payable	Note 38.2	<u>2,086,044,782</u>	<u>1,428,046,955</u>
		<u>2,836,730,396</u>	<u>2,875,942,204</u>
38.1 Trade Payables			
Fertilizer Suppliers (Imports)		366,424,241	1,158,661,966
Fertilizer Suppliers (Local)		-	5,850,000
Organic Fertilizer Suppliers		<u>384,261,374</u>	<u>283,383,284</u>
		<u>750,685,615</u>	<u>1,447,895,250</u>
38.2 Other Payable			
Audit Fees		2,041,020	2,463,000
Treasury Payable	Note 38.2.1	1,936,139,752	1,102,800,859
E.P.F. Payable		1,122,940	1,191,328
E.T.F. Payable		153,118	162,444
Stamp fees payable		17,900	19,425
Union Fees Payable		8,965	8,765
Third Party Deduction		15,159	15,159
Medical Insurance Claim		77,446	76,591
Salary Withholding		333,084	293,551
Welfare society & Death Donation		32,354	32,354
Medical Insurance Cover		370,563	371,763
Salaries Control		8,391	8,391
Retentions		135,002,907	292,596,028
Other Creditors		10,720,482	28,006,697
Welfare Payable		<u>700</u>	<u>600</u>
		<u>2,086,044,782</u>	<u>1,428,046,955</u>
38.2.1 Treasury Payable			
From 1st of March 2016, the New Subsidy Scheme was introduced by the Government to sell the Fertilizer at the Market Price and the prevailed Subsidy Scheme was removed from 29th February 2016. Accordingly the Company has to repay the Subsidy amount pertaining in the Closing Stock as at 29th February 2016 to the General Treasury.			
39 Deposits and Advances Received			
Employee Security Deposit		659,492	765,092
Refundable Deposits		510,000	10,000
Customer Deposits & Over		178,913,393	9,853,714
Deposits Prior to Clearance A/C		<u>5,029,353</u>	<u>4,086,634</u>
		<u>185,112,237</u>	<u>14,715,440</u>
40 Statutory Payable			
Current Taxation		170,462,400	104,469,935
Withholding Tax (WHT)		(1)	(1)
NBT		(162,897)	(162,897)
PAYE		<u>123,081</u>	<u>34,695</u>
		<u>170,422,583</u>	<u>104,341,733</u>
41 Accrued Expenses			
Accrued Expenses		<u>100,929,457</u>	<u>6,526,164</u>
		<u>100,929,457</u>	<u>6,526,164</u>
42 Capital and Other Commitments			
CCF has not entered into contracts with any parties for constructions for other capital committemnt.			

Figures in brackets indicates deductions.

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

NOTS TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED

43 Events Occurring after Reporting Period

There were no events occurred, which required adjustments or disclosure in these financial statements between the 31 March reporting date and the date of authorization.

44 Contingent liabilities

- a** The Company has contingent liabilities in respect of legal claims arising in conducting its ordinary course of business. Management is of the opinion that these claims can be successfully defended thus possibility of an outflow of resources for their settlement is remote. This evaluation is consistent with legal advices of the years, no provision has been made for such legal claims
- b** Transport charges to transport from CCF stores to miscellaneous Agrarian Services Centers and outstation CCF stores for a total sum of Rs. 3,522,255.43 has not been claimed from the year 2009 up to 2013 for unforeseen reason. CCF Ltd believes that these transporters will not lodge their claim in future for the recovery of the said amount. Since they have not been lodged their claim so far or submitted their bills for the payment, CCF Ltd believe that this unaccounted amount shall not be paid.

45 Related Party Disclosures

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements (referred to as the 'reporting entity'. The Company's related parties includes Government of Sri Lanka, State-Owned Enterprises, their related entities and key management personnel.

Transactions with Key Management Personnel

According to the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards LKAS.24 "Related Party disclosures" Key Management Personnel are those having responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity directly or indirectly. Accordingly, the Board of Directors has been classified as Key Management Personnel.

Transactions with Key Management Personnel are given below.		2022 / 23	2021 / 22
Directors allowances		1,463,033	1,333,475
Name of the Related Party		Nature of Transactions	
Government of Sri Lanka	Subsidies Received	347,576,397	521,853,838
	Sales of Goods	207,177,447	770,422,986
State-Owned Enterprises	Loans borrowed	8,311,911,443	5,111,366,454
	Settlements of Loans	(10,092,678,355)	(1,628,540,000)
	Investments In Fixed Deposits		
	Investment during the year	1,513,000,000	85,000,000
	Interest Received	396,712,130	124,127,774
Other Government Related Entities	Current Accounts	30,980,837	(101,120,854)
	Recoveries of Trade Receivables	4,142,366	4,142,366

Figures in brackets indicates deductions.

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

TRIAL BALANCE AS AT 31ST MARCH 2023

	S.No	Debit	Credit
Land	1000	90,000,000.00	-
Building	1001	536,441,866.96	-
Machinery, Plants & Lab Equipments	1002	22,337,549.42	-
Motor Vehicles	1003	46,925,000.00	-
Office Equipments	1004	4,722,716.69	-
Furniture & Fittings	1005	8,415,358.20	-
Computers, printers and Fax Machines	1006	17,551,090.51	-
Air Conditioners	1007	4,725,842.20	-
Right of Use Assets	1008	32,687,873.49	-
Software (Web)	1016	325,425.00	-
Software	1100	3,340,760.00	-
WHT Receivable	1183	8,446,844.07	-
Recoverable Claim	1187	2,273,324.39	-
Capital Work in Progress	1200	4,837,791.07	-
Deferred Tax Liability A/C	1310	-	134,666,957.38
Medical Insurance Cover A/C	1327	-	370,562.93
Retirement Benefit Obligation A/C	1328	-	17,046,187.17
Medical Insurance Claim A/C	1329	-	77,446.42
Other Creditors A/C	1335	-	10,720,482.21
Fertilizer Suppliers - Import	1336	-	366,424,240.79
Treasury Grant Income	1440	-	1,346,652,977.65
Stock Fertilizer	2000	30,472,834.90	-
Stock Packing Materials	2001	15,904,111.47	-
Stock General Stores Items	2002	5,387,047.76	-
Stok Stationary	2003	2,817,261.84	-
Sales Control	2200	1,053,306,348.02	-
Fertilizer Funds Control	2201	-	0.00
Sundry Debtors	2300	4,848,633.48	-
Distress Loan Recievable A/C	2301	16,875,810.02	-
Festival Advance A/C	2302	115,700.00	-
Special Advance - Back Wages A/C	2303	65,000.00	-
Staff Welfare Society - Loan A/C	2307	20,000.00	-
Receivable from Imports	2308	635,250.00	-
Ceylon Fertilizer Co. Ltd A/C	2309	960,000.00	-
Ceylon Shipping Corporation Ltd	2311	4,142,365.69	-
Payment In Advance	2400	446,442.92	-
Pre Payment	2401	2,692,288.73	-
Treasury Grant Receivable A/C	2402	14,651,058,381.26	-
Treasury Grant Receivable for Import of Organic Fe	2403	513,375,707.46	-
Refundable Deposit Paid A/C	2406	1,769,937.61	-
Treasury Grant Receivable for Organic Suppliers	2408	516,058,286.37	-
Treasury Grant Receivable for ERP	2409	1,137,234.69	-
Treasury Grant Receivable for World Bank Fund	2410	356,359,264.56	-
Treasury Grant Receivable for Asian Development Ba	2411	225,909,747.86	-
Treasury Grant Receivable for USAID	2412	204,168,520.30	-
Treasury Grant Receivable for Indian Credit line	2413	74,083,478.59	-
Treasury Investment A/C	2500	10,051,369.86	-
Fixed / Call Deposit A/C	2501	2,520,635,970.68	-
Treasury Investment Interest Receivable A/C	2502	70,667.10	-
Fixed Deposits Interest Recievable A/C	2503	169,995,876.58	-
Regional Stores Contingency Fund A/C	2600	1,885,723.69	-
Post Master General A/C	2601	59,957.00	-
NLDB Milk Bar Imprest A/C	2602	50,000.00	-
Petty Cash A/C	2603	16,027.71	-
Peoples' Bank A/C No-222-1-001-6-0976544	2700	15,280,309.63	-
Bank Of Ceylon A/C No. 135670	2701	-	64,834,906.60
Peoples' Bank Corporate Branch A/C NO-004-1-001-7	2702	-	12,826.10
Peoples' Bank Corporate Branch A/C NO-004-1-001-6	2703	15,700,527.83	-
Rent Receivable	2805	47,317.50	-
Prior Year Adjustment (Asset)	2900	20,981,183.24	-
Share Of Capital A/C	3001	-	100,000,000.00
Retained Earnings A/C	3002	-	2,261,344,136.95
Capital Reserve A/C	3003	-	1,683,684.59
Reconstruction & Revalue Reserve A/C	3005	-	712,721,831.34
Long Term Loan A/C	4000	-	14,145,673,975.39
BOC Lessor	4001	-	4,775,800.91

Short term loan A/C	5000	-	32,438,029.90
Long Term Loan Interest Control A/C	5100	2,528,587.73	-
Short Term Loan Interest Control A/C	5101	183,301,966.11	-
Salaries Control A/C	5102	-	8,390.67
Provision for Impairment of Fixed Assets A/C	5150	-	522,471.00
Provision for Impairment of Debtors A/C	5151	-	37,384,363.12
Accumulated Depreciation A/C	5152	-	220,603,687.25
Accumulated Depreciation of Intangible Assets	5154	-	1,832,851.67
Income Tax Payable A/C	5201	-	170,462,399.88
National Building Tax Payable A/C	5202	162,896.66	-
PAYE Tax Payable A/C	5204	-	123,081.00
Treasury Payable A/C	5205	-	1,936,139,752.13
With Holding Tax Payable A/C	5206	0.93	-
Audit Fees Payable A/C	5301	-	2,041,020.00
Accrued Expenses A/C	5302	-	100,929,456.70
EPF Payable A/C	5400	-	1,122,939.65
ETF Payable A/C	5401	-	153,118.22
Stamp Fees Payable A/C	5402	-	17,900.00
Union Fees Payable A/C	5403	-	8,965.00
Welfare Society & Death Donation A/C	5404	-	32,354.00
Third Party Deduction A/C	5405	-	15,159.00
Welfare Payable	5406	-	700.00
Salary Withholding A/C	5407	-	333,084.40
Deposits Prior to Clearance A/C	5500	-	5,029,352.99
Employee Security Deposit A/C	5501	-	659,491.54
Refundable Deposit A/C	5502	-	510,000.00
Retention	5503	-	135,002,907.03
Customer Deposits & Over Received A/C	5504	-	178,913,392.70
Prior Year Adjustment (Liability)	5602	-	18,355,417.15
Organic Fertilizer Suppliers	5605	-	384,261,373.97
Head Office - Subsidy Cash Sales	6000	-	29,990,000.00
Head Office - Other Crops Cash Sales	6002	-	52,435,885.00
Head Office - Other Crops Credit Sales	6003	-	44,420,288.00
Regional Stores - Other Crops Credit Sales	6103	-	21,254,794.00
Sales of Compost Bags	6104	-	59,076,480.00
Other Comprehensive Income A/C	6300	-	7,959,181.35
Fixed Deposit Interest Received A/C	6400	-	395,590,511.41
Treasury Investment Interest Received A/C	6401	-	1,121,618.45
Distress Loan Interest Received A/C	6402	-	663,811.18
Registration of Suppliers	6500	-	399,500.00
Sale of Fixed Assets A/C	6501	-	194,329.00
Sale of Disposable Items A/C	6502	-	985,125.40
Other Income A/C	6503	-	826,321.82
Rent Income A/C	6505	-	115,417.50
Commission from Eco Suppliers	6507	-	80,491,022.00
Import of Fertilizer A/C	7000	337,769,522.70	-
Packing Materials A/C	7100	153,054,738.93	-
General Stores Items	7102	2,054,597.91	-
Printing & stationery	7103	3,429,378.39	-
Fertilizer Clearing & Transport charges A/C	7200	289,731,468.76	-
Transport Charges (Outward)	7201	453,863,594.46	-
Fertilizer Loading H/O	7202	9,646,304.00	-
Fertilizer Unloading_HO	7203	17,283,182.49	-
Fertilizer Loading _RS	7204	140,253.50	-
Fertilizer Unloading _RS	7205	199,490.31	-
Fertilizer Mixing and Handling	7206	248,466.45	-
Fertilizer Testing Charges	7209	537,045.25	-
Sales Promotions & Advertising A/C	7303	751,203.00	-
Salaries & Wages - Head Office A/C	7400	38,486,699.18	-
Salaries & Wages - Works Division A/C	7401	27,409,210.67	-
Contract Workers Salaries & Wages A/C	7402	15,898,062.93	-
EPF - Head Office	7403	4,583,007.94	-
EPF - Works Division	7404	3,288,961.88	-
ETF - Head Office	7405	1,145,751.99	-
ETF - Works Division	7406	822,240.46	-
Over Time -Head Office	7407	4,836,600.93	-
Over Time - Works Division	7408	4,852,559.51	-
Allowance -Head Office	7409	7,139,537.88	-
Allowance - Works Division	7410	3,988,546.76	-
Leave & Encashment - Head Office A/C	7411	3,417,294.96	-
Leave & Encashment - Works Division A/C	7412	2,037,688.32	-

Incentive & Coins -Head Office A/C	7413	193,033.42	-
Incentive & Coins - Works Division A/C	7414	174,244.52	-
Meal money /Combine Allowance -Head Office	7415	319,755.00	-
Meal money /Combine Allowance -Works Division	7416	173,400.00	-
Retirement Benefit	7417	4,349,440.59	-
Incentive Payment - Head Office	7418	9,454,637.00	-
Incentive Payment - Works Division	7419	6,911,487.00	-
Bonus Payment - Head Office	7420	1,380,000.00	-
Bonus Payment - Works Division	7421	1,060,000.00	-
Residential Telephone charges	7422	40,982.57	-
Staff Welfare A/C	7423	3,388,187.32	-
Staff Welfare -Head Office A/C	7424	315,324.00	-
Staff Welfare - Works Division A/C	7425	185,160.00	-
Tea Bill	7426	783,502.00	-
Differred Tax A/C	7501	21,323,576.17	-
Income Tax	7503	118,624,621.00	-
Semi Luxury Vehicle Tax A/C	7506	24,000.00	-
Rates & Taxes	7508	69,097.86	-
Dividend A/C	7512	10,000,000.00	-
Audit Fees	7513	1,020,510.00	-
Building Maintenance	7600	171,296.00	-
Motor Vehicles Maintenance	7601	5,507,839.34	-
Vehicles Insurance	7602	1,209,523.46	-
Office Equipment Maintenance	7603	610,572.31	-
Computers, Printers and Fax Machines Maintenance	7604	1,575,298.40	-
Web Site & Server Maintenance	7605	702,845.22	-
Machinery Maintenance	7607	795,145.65	-
Air Conditioners Maintenance	7608	590,557.00	-
Electricity charges	7700	4,112,229.31	-
Water bill	7701	365,970.28	-
Telephone charges	7702	1,399,197.69	-
Postage & telegram	7703	165,331.69	-
Staff Travelling Expenditure	7800	272,970.43	-
Directors' Travelling Allowance	7801	215,000.00	-
Audit & Management Committee Travelling Allowanc	7802	60,000.00	-
Directors' Allowance	7804	1,463,033.33	-
Audit & Management Committee Allowance	7805	119,000.00	-
Technical Evaluation Committee Allowance	7806	342,000.00	-
Regional Stores Expenditure	7901	29,850.00	-
Hambanthota New Warehouse Exp	7903	378,076.19	-
Security charges	7904	8,029,027.75	-
Legal charges	7905	6,128.00	-
Professional charges	7906	586,725.00	-
Other Administrative Expences	7907	180,093.14	-
Refreshment on Official Meetings	7908	561,199.50	-
Fuel charges	7909	11,740,375.53	-
Other Expenses	7911	692,403.61	-
Vehicle License Fees	7912	110,295.00	-
Fertilizer Licence A/C	7914	59,444.40	-
Subsistence	7915	338,238.00	-
Staff Training Expenses A/C	7916	1,067,450.74	-
Home Garden	7917	46,470.00	-
Accommodate Expenses For Out Visit	7918	56,457.00	-
Depreciation A/C	8000	44,410,251.27	-
Depreciation of Intangible Assets	8004	1,113,586.67	-
Bank charges	8100	212,669.79	-
Penalty Charges	8101	344,643.93	-
Bank Commission Charges	8102	252,750.00	-
Interest On Overdraft	8103	25,811,871.72	-
Exchange Loss A/C	8105	23,798.57	-
Interest for Lease	8106	886,498.78	-
Total		23,089,431,960.48	23,089,431,960.51