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இலங்கை கைப்பணிகள் சபை  
Sri Lanka Handicrafts Board



**2018**

වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව  
ஆண்டு அறிக்கை  
**Annual Report**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

CORPORATE INFORMATION	1
LAKSALA SHOWROOMS NETWORK	2
VISION & MISSION	3
REVIEW OF THE PERFORMAMANCE	4 – 7
OPERATIONAL REVIEW	8 – 11
MANAGEMENT	12-13
BOARD OF DIRECTORS	14
SENIOR MANAGEMENT TEAM	15

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	18
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	19
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	20
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	21
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	22 -37
AUDIT GENERAL'S REPORT	38 - 43

## **CORPORATE INFORMATION**

### **NAME OF THE BOARD**

SRI LANKA HANDICRAFTS BOARD - LAKSALA

### **LEGAL FORM**

STATUTORY BOARD INCORPORATED BY THE NATIONAL CRAFTS COUNCIL & AFFILIATED  
INSTITUTIONS ACT NO. 35 OF 1982

### **HEAD OFFICE**

NO : 215, BAUDHALOKA MAWATHA, COLOMBO 7

PHONE : 011 2055717 / 011 2055501

FAX : 011 2594872

E-MAIL : [info@laksala.gov.lk](mailto:info@laksala.gov.lk)

WEBSITE : [www.laksala.gov.lk](http://www.laksala.gov.lk)

### **SALES INQUIRIES**

PHONE : 011 2680925

E-MAIL : [info@laksala.gov.lk](mailto:info@laksala.gov.lk)

### **AUDITORS**

AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

### **BANKERS**

BANK OF CEYLON

PEOPLES' BANK



## LAKSALA SHOWROOMS NETWORK

01.Fort	No. 60, York Street, Colombo 01.	0112323514
02.Thummulla	No.215, Bauddhaloka Mawatha,Thummulla, Colombo 07.	0112580579
03.Kandy	No.05, Sangaraja Mawatha, Kandy.	0812222087
04.Katubedda	No.282, Galle Road, Katubedda, Moratuwa.	0112605600
05.National Museum	Laksala Museum Premises, Colombo 07.	0112698263
06.Battaramulla	Ape Gama, Pelawatta, Battaramulla. .	0112786026
07.Welipenna I	Southern Expressway,Stopover, "A" BranchA4 & A5, Welipenna.	0342241607/8
08. Galle	No.74/1, Samudra Mawatha, Galle.	0912222783
09.Pinnawala	Elephant Orphanage, Pinnawala .	0352265015
10.Peradeniya	No.14, Botanical Gardens, Peradeniya.	0812389253/63
11.Katunayake	54 D, Departure Transit Area, Bandaranaike International Airport, Katunayake.	0112260167



## **Our Vision**

To be the leader in the gift and souvenir items market in Sri Lanka.

## **Our Mission**

To be a commercially viable institution of social responsibility expanding the growth potential in the sphere of gifts and souvenir items and opening up large scale marketing opportunities to rural manufacturers with high value added contribution to the tourism industry.

## **Our Core Values**

- Quality, credibility and value for money.
- Affording opportunities for the best consumer choice through a diversified dimension.
- Value creation and exchange of values among rural community.
- Making the consumer extremely delightful.

## **Sustainable Development Goals**

- Promote the local creations by doubling the number of products purchased from local suppliers by 2030.
- To strengthen the women entrepreneurship to Increase the total number of female suppliers by 50% and match the gender equality by 2030
- Increase the number of suppliers who are identified as “peoples with special needs” by 25% in 2030







Laksala was established in the year 1964 with the objective of opening up local as well as overseas market opportunities for the local handicraft manufacturers and it has been incorporated as the Sri Lanka Handicrafts Board under the National Crafts Council and Affiliated Institutions Act No. 35 of 1982. Laksala has by now become the oldest and largest sales network owned by the government in this sphere of activity.





## Developing positive attitudes within the members of the staff in such a manner as to deliver a pleasantly entertaining customer service

As Laksala was in a dire need of personnel to go hand in hand with the modern market trends action was taken to maintain a competent staff strength at a composition of 40% and 60% respectively on a fixed and contract basis with the enhancement of their efficiency by means of proper necessary training and through motivation. The entire process of new recruitments required for an excellent customer care was undertaken on the basis of contract appointments. These measures have therefore immensely contributed to further accomplish the primary objectives of the institution by way of linking the salaries and allowances they draw onto their increased efficiency and productivity levels.

## Network of Supplies

The network of Laksala supplies through its showrooms encompasses the purchase of gifts and souvenir items meant to be sold, planning of its production line, quality control as well as provision of modern designs. Local handicraft manufacturers registered as 700 towards the end of the year 2017 have been increased further during this year and new marketing opportunities for new manufacturers to gain access into these fields were also widely made available.

## Gaining access into online sales facilities via internet

During the year 2018 too, Laksala implemented its marketing methods more extensively in such a manner as to enable its customers world over to gain access into online internet trading facilities to purchase the range of Laksala items of their choice from anywhere in the world.

## Significant Training Programs conducted during the year

- Training programme on Procurement
- Training programme on the Office Management and Financial Regulations
- Training programme on the Management of Fixed Assets
- Training programme on Labor Productivity
- Training programme on the Document Management and Preservation

## Engaging with Stakeholders

Stakeholder Group	Channels of Engagement	Key areas of interest for organization
Employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employee Satisfaction Survey</li> <li>• Internal Circulars</li> <li>• Intranet</li> <li>• Grievance handling procedures</li> <li>• Small group meeting with Chief Executive Officer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Occupational health and safety</li> <li>• Remuneration and benefits</li> <li>• Career progression</li> <li>• Skills and knowledge development</li> <li>• Human rights at the work place</li> <li>• Work life balance</li> </ul>
Customers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Customer Satisfaction Survey</li> <li>• Direct Contact</li> <li>• Customer Service and Support Points of Contact</li> <li>• Websites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality and Reliability of products</li> <li>• Ethical Productions</li> <li>• Value for given price</li> <li>• Innovation of products to meet new markets and customer needs</li> </ul>
Governments and other regulators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Circulars</li> <li>• Financial and other reporting</li> <li>• Meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ethical Conduct</li> <li>• Environmental and Social Governance</li> <li>• Sustainable Profitability</li> </ul>
Suppliers and Service Providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct Contact</li> <li>• Supplier Appraisal</li> <li>• Direct Dialogue</li> <li>• Meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect and encourage Craftsmen and entrepreneurs</li> <li>• Ethical Conduct</li> <li>• Efficiency and effectiveness of operations</li> <li>• Competitive advantage</li> </ul>



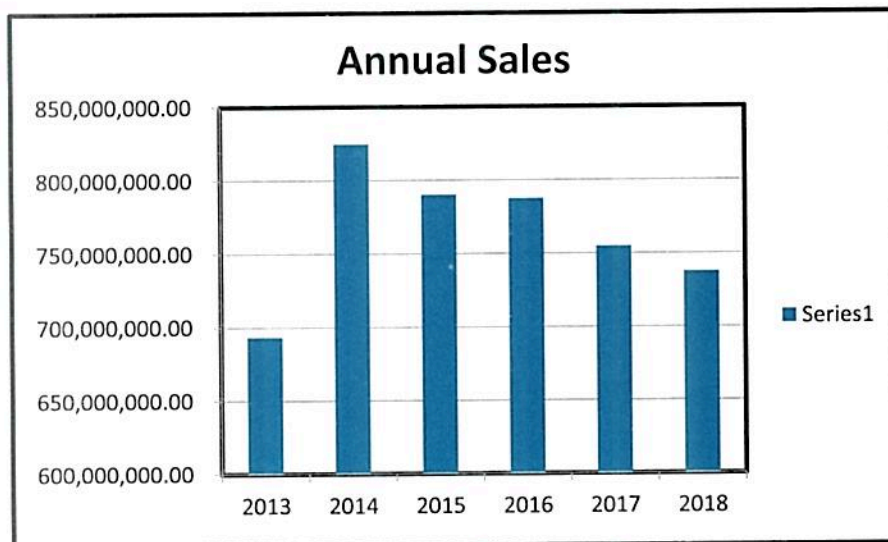
# Operational Review



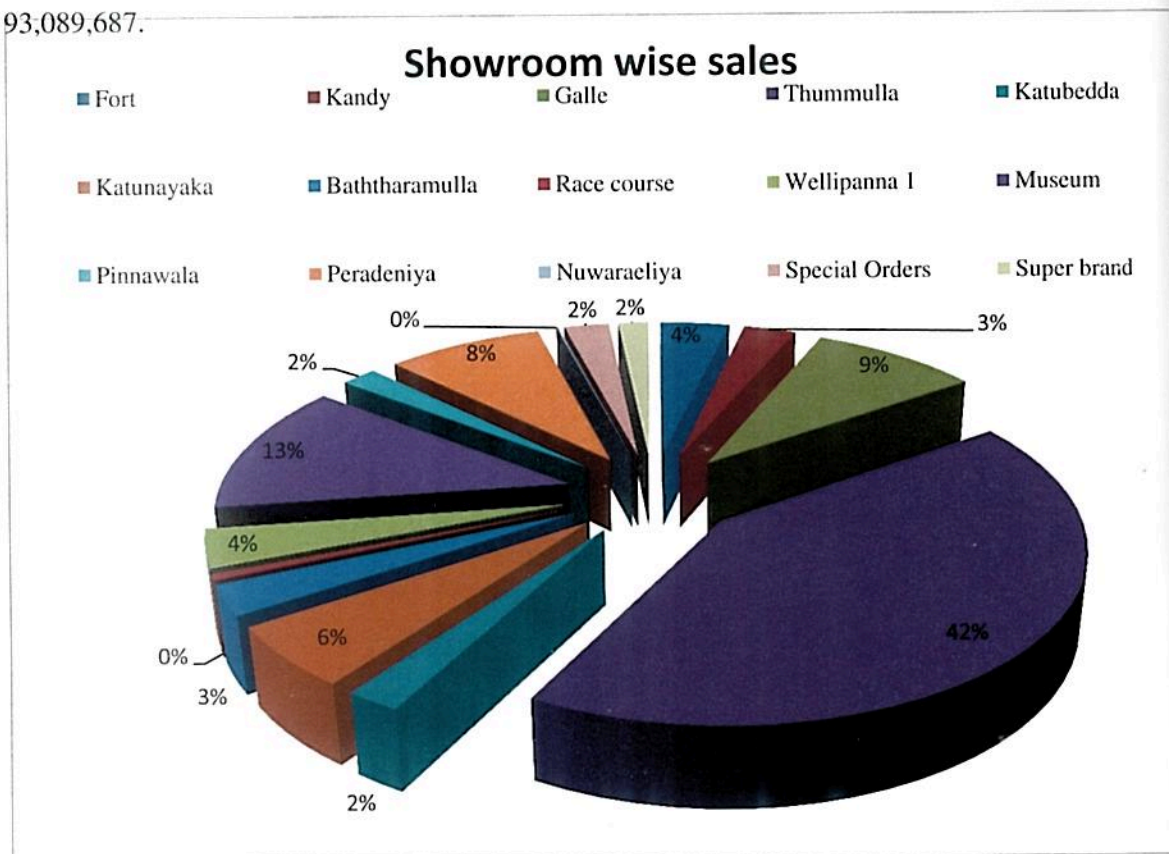


## Financial Performance Summary

During the year under review 2018, Laksala recorded a total turnover of Rs.737,283,033 whereas the respective cost of sales was Rs. 306,324,003. The graph below shows the operational summary of the Laksala over the past five years.



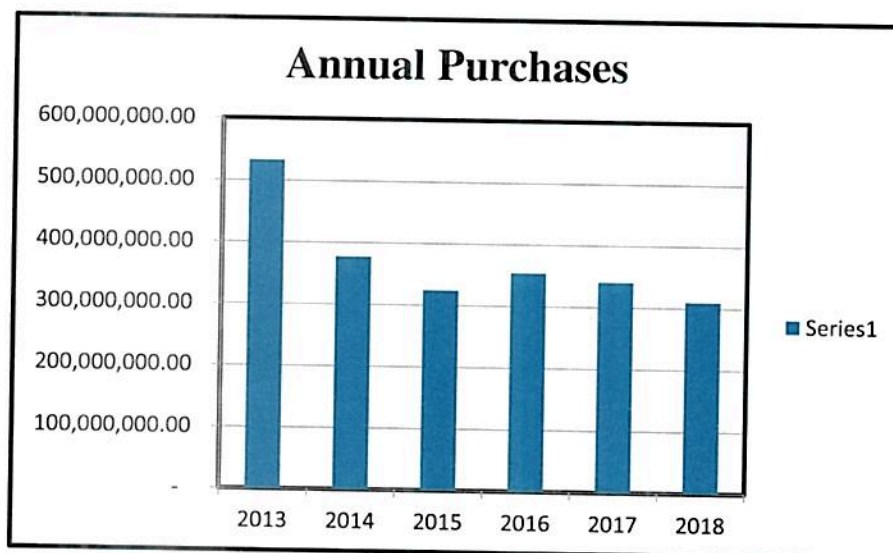
In the analysis of sales occurred during the year 2018 at Thummulla Showroom secured the place of major contributor in showroom sales amounting to Rs.314,092,034 whilst the Museum Showroom was the next main contributor of showroom sales accounting for a turnover of Rs. 93,089,687.



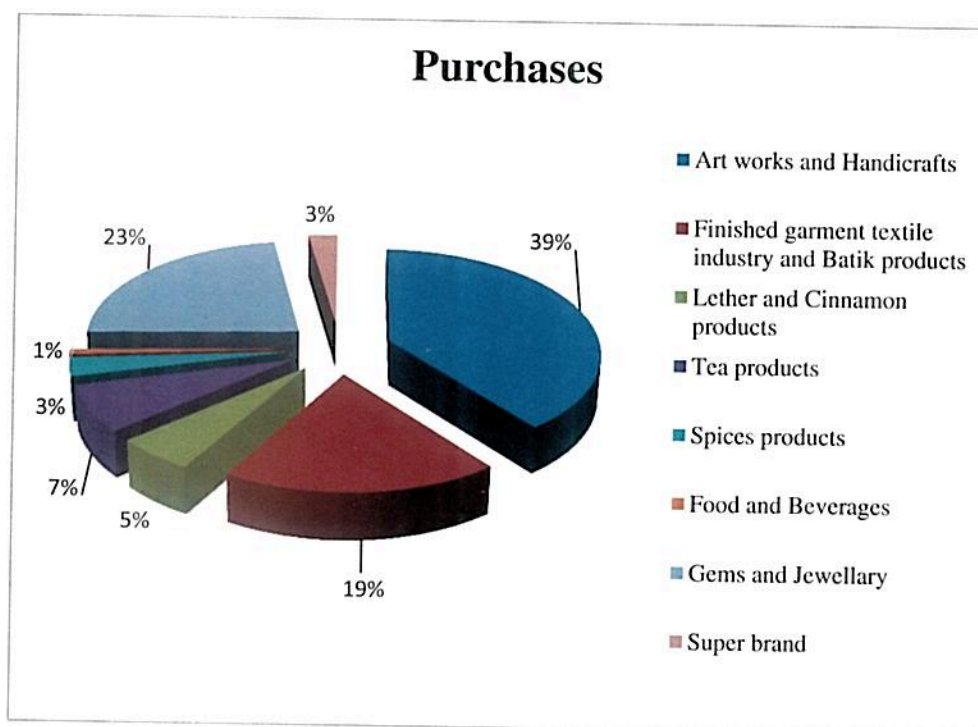
## Analysis of Purchases

During the year 2018, Laksala has made purchases to the value amounting to Rs. 309,685,841.

The graph below shows how Laksala made its purchases over the past five years.



The following graph further depicts the purchases involving the year 2018 according to the classifications of items. In the consideration of the purchases in 2018, the representation of the high percentage attributes to art work items and handicraft items.

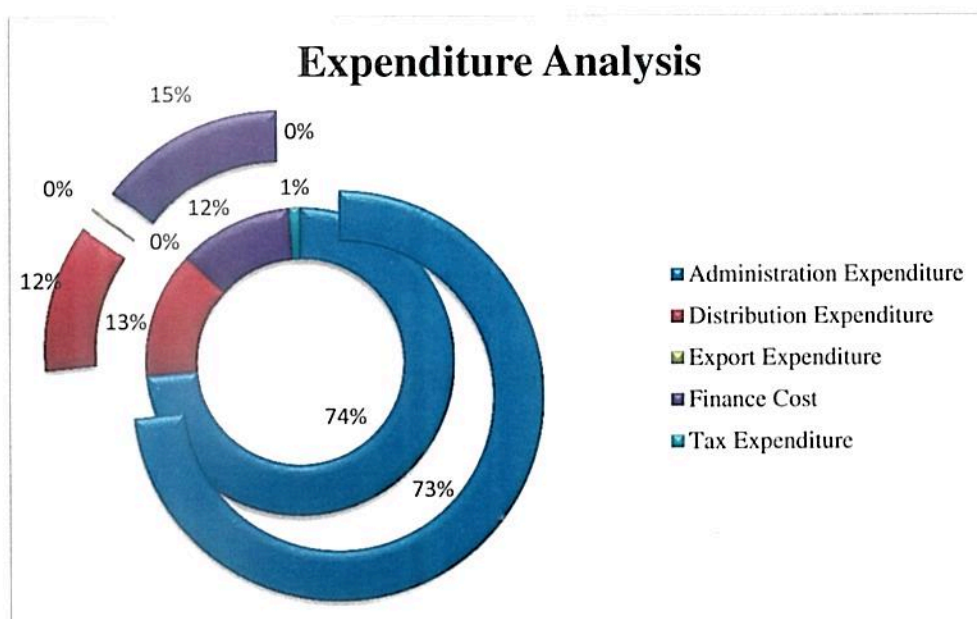


## Expenditure Analysis

As a cost reduction measure during the year 2018, total expenditure has been curtailed up to Rs. 477,158,666 which was a **10.64%** achievement when it is compared with the previous year.

	2018	2017
Administration Expenditure	313,643,115	349,774,444
Distribution Expenditure	56,287,682	55,789,513
Export Expenditure	-	1,173,468
Finance Cost	51,289,163	70,421,241
Tax Expenditure	5,149,100	-
	<b>426,369,060</b>	<b>477,158,666</b>

The graphs below show the composition of the total expenditure in comparison with the previous year.





# Management



Sri Lanka Handicrafts Board – Laksala has carried out its functions in accordance with the Acts, Government Circulars and other financial and administrative instructions relating to overall operational functions and ensured the implementation as per guidelines of Good Governance and Procurement. The Administration and Human Resource Division played a substantial role in the management towards achieving goals and objectives of the organization as well as for the provision of the other support services. During the year under review the staff constituted 135 personnel, details of which are as follows:

<b>Overall Staff as at 31.12.2018</b>		
Senior Level	08	
Secondary Level	08	
Tertiary Level	57	
Preliminary Level	<u>10</u>	<b>83</b>
Staff on Contract Basis	<u>52</u>	
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>135</u></b>	

The staff strength during the year under review in comparison to the previous year has been decreased to 135 from 158. Building up of a well-trained, committed and efficient work force has become a very vital aspect for the implementation of a properly drawn out short term, medium term and long term business plan in an environment of competitive trading. Therefore, measures have been taken to improve the quality and the productivity of the employees by implementing training and development programs for the sales staff as well as the support staff and also by introducing an attractive incentive payment scheme for them. Apart from this, the new organizational structure with overall cadre strength of 201 personnel has been met with the approval of the Department of Management Services. In addition, further instructions have been issued for maintaining the overall staff strength comprising 40% of fixed employees and 60% of contract employees. As such, it is commendable that the institution was able to maintain a suitably qualified new staff for its Sales Division as well as for the other divisions with less commitment and responsibility towards the entity.



## Sri Lanka Handicrafts Board - Laksala

### Board of Directors

No.	Name	Designation
01	Mr.M.Hamza	Chairman
02	Mr. K.P.H. Wijewardena	Board Member
03	Mr.M.Nayanachandra	Board Member
04	Mr.G.D.S.P.Kumara	Board Member
05	Mr.A.A.A.Ruwaiz	Board Member
06	Mr.H.M.M.Ruwaith	Board Member
07	Dr. M.H.M Wazeer	Board Member
08	Dr.S.M.M.Ismail	Chairman (up to 2018/04/26)
09	Mr.R.A.L.Udaya Kumara	Board Member (up to 2018/05/11)
10	Mr.G.W.Somarathne	Board Member (up to 2018/05/11)
11	Mr.H.G.Dandeniya	Board Member (up to 2018/05/11)
12	Mr.I.Riyaz	Board Member (up to 2018/09/18)



## **Sri Lanka Handicrafts Board - Laksala**

### **Senior Management Team**

Mr. M.N.M.A. Ahlam	Director General / Chief Executive
Mr. C.N. Dahanayaka	Director(Human Resources / Administration)
Mr. K.C. Jayawardena	Director (Sales)
Mr. E. Alan Delilkan	Acting Director (Finance)
Mr. K.P.P.S.K. Pathirana	Chief Internal Auditor
Mrs. Devika Kumari Athukorala	Deputy Director (Distribution)
Mrs. Vajira Samararatna	Deputy Director (Procurement)
Mr. Sampath Seneviratna	Assistant Director (Human Resources / Administration)
Mr. Dinesh Abeykoon	Head of Information Technology

## Our Gratitude

On behalf of Laksala, I first of all profusely thank His Excellency the President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, the Hon. Prime Minister, the Hon. Minister of Industry and Commerce, Resettlement of Protected Displaced Persons, Co-operative Development & Vocational Training & Skills Development and the Hon. Deputy Minister. And I also wish to extend my gratitude to the members of the Board of Directors for making judgements and decisions that are incessantly required to elevate the institution into a higher pedestal.

Furthermore, I owe a debt of gratitude to the Secretary of the Ministry and other Ministry officials for extending us support for the progression of the institution when and where necessary.

I also thank the Heads of Divisions who marshalled their members of the staff fluently for better administration, finance and marketing activities of the institution as well all other members of the entire staff whose contribution was instrumental in keeping up the business of the institution more efficiently and effectively.

My special thanks go to the manufacturers supplying handicraft and souvenir items including traditional and innovative products bringing forth new creations after identifying consumer needs having joined hands with us and our amiable and valued local as well as foreign clientele who reposed trust in our institution at all times.

I, in conclusion, whilst stating that our institution will in future resort to all necessary measures to strengthen the Sri Lankan rural economy and uplift the living standard of the rural community, do also expect to achieve the mark of sales income up to Rs. 1000 million in the years that lie ahead.

I do expect to expand the sales of the institution accordingly garnering the expert services required towards achieving further increase in marketing and sales of the institution during the year 2018.

Moreover, plans have been drawn out to keep the profit percentage of the institution on the increase during the year 2019 by way of curtailing overhead expenditure of the institution by a considerable margin according to a planned out strategy to obtain the effective and efficient contribution of the entire staff through the systematic management of the material and human resources of the institution.

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**Chairman**

**Sri Lanka Handicrafts Board-Laksala**



# Financial Statement

**SRI LANKA HANDICRAFTS BOARD**  
**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2018**

		2018	2017
	Notes	LKR	LKR
<b>Revenue</b>	<b>3</b>	737,283,033	755,425,556
Cost of sales		(306,324,003)	(315,568,451)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>430,959,030</b>	<b>439,857,105</b>
Grants received		-	50,340,000
Other income	<b>4</b>	11,851,544	10,650,257
Administrative expenses		(313,643,115)	(349,774,444)
Distribution expenses		(56,287,682)	(55,789,513)
<b>Results from operating activities</b>		<b>72,879,777</b>	<b>95,283,405</b>
Finance cost	<b>5</b>	(51,289,163)	(70,421,241)
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>21,590,614</b>	<b>24,862,164</b>
Tax	<b>7</b>	(5,149,100)	-
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>16,441,514</b>	<b>24,862,164</b>

Notes from pages 9 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements. Figures in brackets indicate deductions.



**SRI LANKA HANDICRAFTS BOARD**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
 As at 31 December 2018

		2018	2017
	Notes	LKR	LKR
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, Plant & Equipment	8	993,113,357	1,040,666,126
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>993,113,357</b>	<b>1,040,666,126</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories	9	463,384,277	578,948,995
Trade and other receivables	10	108,718,915	196,464,192
Cash and cash equivalents	11	24,451,300	9,470,676
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>596,554,492</b>	<b>784,883,863</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>1,589,667,849</b>	<b>1,825,549,989</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Stated capital		73,628,878	73,628,878
Capital reserves		510,806	510,806
Revaluation reserves		454,366,157	454,366,157
Capital grants		103,951,172	103,951,172
Other components in revenue reserve	12	(178,017,763)	(38,180,995)
Retained earnings		5,766,701	(10,674,813)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>460,205,951</b>	<b>583,601,205</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Retirement benefit obligations	13	44,191,479	38,062,261
Deferred income	14	100,184,713	125,524,713
Long term borrowings	15	164,610,344	197,828,391
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>308,986,536</b>	<b>361,415,365</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	16	524,046,871	552,865,918
Income tax payable	7	5,149,100	-
Short term borrowings	17	275,388,387	298,600,257
Bank overdrafts	18	15,891,004	29,067,244
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>820,475,362</b>	<b>880,533,419</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>1,129,461,898</b>	<b>1,241,948,784</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>1,589,667,849</b>	<b>1,825,549,989</b>

  
 A. A. Demkan  
 Director Finance(Acting)

The Accounting policies and Notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements. The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these Financial Statements. The Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on their behalf on 30 April 2019 at the Board meeting held in Laksala Thummulla.

  
 Madhura De Silva  
 Chief Executive Officer

  
 Pradeep Kumara  
 Board Member

  
 Muhammad Hamza  
 Chairman

Notes from pages 9 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements. Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

# **SRI LANKA HANDICRAFTS BOARD** **STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

For the year ended 31 December 2018

	Stated capital	Capital reserves	Revaluation reserves	Capital grants	Retained earnings	Total equity
	LKR	LKR	LKR	LKR	LKR	LKR
Balance as at 1 January 2017	73,628,878	510,806	454,366,157	103,951,172	(35,536,977)	596,920,036
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	24,862,164	24,862,164
Prior year errors op balance					(35,648,094)	(35,648,094)
Adjustments to prior year errors	-	-	-	-	(2,532,901)	(2,532,901)
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2017</b>	<b>73,628,878</b>	<b>510,806</b>	<b>454,366,157</b>	<b>103,951,172</b>	<b>(48,855,808)</b>	<b>583,601,205</b>
Adjustments to prior year errors					(139,836,768)	(139,836,768)
Profit for the year					16,441,514	16,441,514
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2018</b>	<b>73,628,878</b>	<b>510,806</b>	<b>454,366,157</b>	<b>103,951,172</b>	<b>(172,251,062)</b>	<b>460,205,951</b>

Notes from pages 9 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements. Figures in brackets indicate deductions.



**SRI LANKA HANDICRAFTS BOARD**  
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2018**

	Notes	2018 LKR	2017 LKR
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>			
Profit before tax		21,590,614	24,862,164
<b>Adjustments for:</b>			
VRS amortization charge		3,278,092	999,909
Retirement benefit obligations		6,704,212	6,467,126
Interest expenses		51,289,163	70,421,241
Depreciation		24,329,921	28,398,039
Amortization of capital expenditure costs		25,340,000	22,960,906
Grants amortised		(25,340,000)	(25,340,000)
		<b>107,192,002</b>	<b>128,769,385</b>
<b>Changes in working capital</b>			
Inventories		(16,718,542)	(23,047,843)
Trade and other receivables		84,467,185	(34,396,884)
Trade and other payables		(36,372,557)	36,574,985
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>		<b>138,568,088</b>	<b>107,899,643</b>
VRS paid		-	(336,725)
Gratuity paid		(574,994)	(2,392,846)
Interest paid		(51,289,163)	(70,879,660)
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>		<b>86,703,931</b>	<b>34,290,412</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchases of property, plant & equipment		(2,117,152)	(5,218,310)
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>(2,117,152)</b>	<b>(5,218,310)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Long term loans obtained		15,824,872	68,208,925
Loan repayments		(72,254,789)	(116,408,626)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>		<b>(56,429,917)</b>	<b>(48,199,701)</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>28,156,862</b>	<b>(19,127,599)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		(19,596,566)	(468,967)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>		<b>8,560,296</b>	<b>(19,596,566)</b>
Bank overdrafts	18	(15,891,004)	(29,067,244)
Cash in hand and at bank	11	24,451,300	9,470,678
		<b>8,560,296</b>	<b>(19,596,566)</b>

Notes from pages 9 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements. Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

## **SRI LANKA HANDICRAFTS BOARD NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

### **1. CORPORATE INFORMATION**

#### **1.0 Company**

Sri Lanka Handicrafts Board ("SLHB" or "Laksala") popularly known and operating under the trade name "LAKSALA" is the only state owned organization marketing handicrafts that are produced throughout Sri Lanka.

#### **1.1 Principal Activities and Nature of Operations**

Principal activities of SLHB are marketing and selling of gift and souvenir items to the local and foreign market

### **2. GENERAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

#### **2.0 Basis of Measurement**

The Statement of financial position, statements of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows, together with accounting policies and notes (Financial Statement) of the Board as at 31 December 2018 and for the year ended, have been prepared in accordance with Sri Lanka Financial Reporting Standards (SLFRSs) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka.

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with SLFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. All values are presented in Sri Lankan Rupees.

#### **2.1 Use of Accounting Estimates, Assumptions and Judgments**

The preparation of Financial Statements are in conformity with LKAS (Sri Lanka Accounting Standards) and SLFRS which requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgments on the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### **2.2 Going Concern**

When preparing the Financial Statements, we have made an assessment of the liability of the organization to continue as a going concern in the foreseeable future. We do not foresee a need for liquidation or cessation of trading, taking into account all available information about the future.

#### **2.3 Comparative Information**

The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the company and are consistent with those used in the previous year and reclassified for fair presentation where required.



## 2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial Statements, and have been applied consistently by the Board.

### 2.4.1 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or accounted as receivable net of trade discounts and applicable taxes.

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the time of transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the Balance Sheet date are converted to Sri Lankan Rupees at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date.

### 2.4.2 Property, Plant and Equipment

#### a) Recognition and Measurement

Basis of recognition of property, plant & equipment are recognized if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the company & the cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

Property Plant and Equipment other than land are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Such cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self -constructed assets includes the cost materials, direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Where an item of property, plant and equipment comprise major components having different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property, plant and equipment.

The carrying values of property, plant & equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Any gains and losses upon disposal of items of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognized in statement of comprehensive income.

#### b) Depreciation

The provision for depreciation is calculated using a straight line method on the cost of all property, plant and equipment other than freehold land, in order to write off such amounts over the estimated useful lives.

The principal rates used are as follows.

1. Building	2.5%
2. Machinery Equipment	10%
3. Inventory Articles	10%
4. Furniture & Fittings	10%
6. Computer Hardware & Software	20%

**c) Profit / Loss from Sales of Property, Plant and Equipment.**

Any gains or losses on retirement or disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the period in which the sale occurs and is classified as other operating Income.

**2.4.3 Capital Work in Progress**

Capital expenses incurred during the year, which are not completed as at the date of the financial statements are shown as advance payments, whilst the capital assets which have been completed during the year end put to use have been transferred to property, plant and equipment.

**2.4.4 Intangible Assets**

Intangible assets that are acquired by SLHB, which have finite useful lives, are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

**a) Basis of Recognition**

An intangible asset is recognized if it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the assets will flow to the entity and cost can be measured reliably and carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

**b) Subsequent Expenditure**

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific assets to which it relate. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognized in the income Statement as incurred.

**c) Retirement and Disposal**

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use and subsequent disposal.

**d) Amortization**

Amortization is recognized in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, from the date that they are available for use.

**2.4.5 Impairment**

The carrying amounts of SLHB's assets are reviewed at each of the financial statements balance sheet date to determine where there is any indication of impairments. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the income statement.

**2.4.6 Trade and Other Receivables**

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.



#### **2.4.7 Inventories**

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value, after making provision for obsolete and repairable items. Cost is determined using the Weighted Average Cost (WAC) method. Net realizable value is the price at which inventories can be sold in the ordinary course of business.

#### **2.4.8 Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash in hand and short term highly liquid investments, readily convertible to known amounts of cash for the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and net of outstanding bank overdrafts, short term borrowings and short term investments.

#### **2.4.9 Cash Flow Statement**

The cash flow statements have been prepared using the indirect method in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standard No. LKAS 07 – Cash flow statement.

#### **2.4.10 Employee Benefits**

##### **a) Defined Benefit Plan – Retirement Gratuity**

The liability for Retirement benefit obligation under the payment of Gratuity Act. No. 12 of 1983 is a defined benefit plan covering 135 employees of the organization in the period of 2018. In order to meet this liability a provision is carried forward as at the date of the financial statements equivalent to an amount calculated based on a half month salary of the last month of the financial year of all employees for each completed year of service commencing from the first year of service. The resulting difference between the brought forward provision at the beginning of a year and the carried forward provision at the end of a year is dealt with in the statement of comprehensive income.

##### **b) Define Contribution Plan - Employee's provident fund & employee's trust Fund.**

Employees are eligible for Employees Provident Fund contribution and employee's trust fund contributions in line with respective statutes and regulation. SLHB contributes 12% and 3% on gross employments of employees to employee's provident fund and employee's trust fund respectively.

#### **2.4.11 Borrowings**

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method; any difference between proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings.

#### **2.4.12 Liabilities and Provisions**

Liabilities and provisions are recognized in the financial statements when there is a present legal /constructive obligation as a result of the past events, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits. Obligations payable at the demand of the creditor or within one year from the financial statements date are treated as current liabilities in the financial statements. Liabilities payable after one year from the financial statements date are treated as non-current liabilities in the comprehensive statement of financial position.

#### **a) Trade and Other Payables**

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Laksala had been following the policy of recording liabilities in the books of accounts at the time of raising goods received notes for all purchases including consignment stocks. However, payments are made to consignment creditors only when the respective consignment stocks are being sold.

#### **2.4.13 Income Tax**

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date in the country where SLHB operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

#### **2.4.14 Revenue Recognition**

Revenue is recognized to the extent that at the fair value of the consideration received for the sale of goods and that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to SLHB, and the revenue and associated costs incurred or to be incurred can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured considering the received or receivable, net of trade discounts, returns, rebates and applicable taxes. The following specific criteria are also must be met for recognition of revenue:

##### **Sale of Goods**

Revenue from the sales of goods is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated cost and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably and there is no continuing management involvement with goods. Transfer of risks and rewards vary depending on the individual terms of the contract of sales.

##### **Other Operating Income**

**a) Profit and loss from sale of property, plant and equipment.**

**b) Any gains or losses on retirement or disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the period in which the sales occur and are classified as other operating income.**

##### **Grants Received**

If the Government grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income over the period necessary to match to the costs, that it is intended to compensate. Where the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is credited to a deferred income account and is released to the income statement over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual installments.



## **Capital Grants Received**

Capital grants received have been recognized as deferred income and amortized over a period of 10 years.

## **Recurrent Grants Received**

Grants relating to income may be reported separately as 'other income' or deducted from the related expense.

### **2.4.15 Expense Recognition**

Expenses are recognized in the income statement on the basis of a direct association between the cost incurred and the earning of specific items of income. All expenditure incurred in the running of the business and in maintaining the property, plant and equipment in a state of efficiency has been charged to the income statement.

For the purpose of presentation of the income statement, the "function of expenses" method has been adopted, on the basis that it presents fairly the elements of the Company's and Group's performance.

#### **a) Recurrent Expenditure**

The profit earned by the board as shown in the income statement is after providing for all known liabilities and for depreciation of property, plant and equipment.

#### **b) Capital Expenditure**

Expenditure incurred for the purposes of extending or improving assets of a permanent nature by means to carry on the business or for the purposes of increasing the earning capacity of the business has been treated as capital expenditure.

Gains or losses of revenue nature on the disposal of property, plant and equipment have been accounted for in the Income statement.

#### **c) Deferred Expenditure**

As part of the re-structuring process, 20 employees opted for Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) offered under the Public Enterprise Department Circular (PED) no.10 and Rs. 10,432,332.25 has been incurred. In order to spread the cost over the balance service period an accounting policy was adopted. Accordingly the cost incurred on each employee is spread over the balance period of service on even basis.

### **2.4.16 Borrowing Costs**

Borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the year in which they are incurred.

### **2.4.17 Commitments and Contingencies**

Contingencies are possible assets or obligations that arise from a past event and would be confirmed only on the occurrences or non- occurrence of uncertain future events, which are beyond the board's control.

### **2.4.18 Events Occurring After the Balance Sheet Date**

All material post balance sheet events have been considered disclosed and adjusted where applicable.



# SRI LANKA HANDICRAFTS BOARD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. Revenue	2018 LKR	2017 LKR
<b>Showroom sales</b>		
Thummulla	314,092,034	326,117,671
Museum	93,089,687	77,726,202
Galle	67,105,575	59,482,530
Peradeniya	62,476,801	69,474,446
Katunayaka	42,980,562	54,935,264
Fort	27,723,597	25,334,213
Welipenna - 1	26,942,621	20,923,586
Battaramulla	21,321,945	22,398,837
Kandy	20,912,924	21,032,749
Katubadda	16,061,827	17,418,404
Pinnawala	14,247,433	13,665,475
Super brand	11,993,455	6,453,803
Race course	3,859,365	10,502,420
Nuwara Eliya	847,604	-
<b>Total showroom sales</b>	<b>723,655,430</b>	<b>725,465,600</b>
Direct/custom made orders	17,855,513	36,137,275
	<b>741,510,943</b>	<b>761,602,875</b>
Nation building tax (NBT)	(4,227,910)	(6,177,319)
	<b>737,283,033</b>	<b>755,425,556</b>
Operations of the Race course showroom was ceased in September 2018 due to continuous losses incurred by the branch.		
<b>4. Other income</b>		
Rental income	11,786,674	10,048,825
Interest on saving account	50,318	-
Circuit bungalow reservation	2,500	151,500
Foreign exchange gain	12,052	449,932
	<b>11,851,544</b>	<b>10,650,257</b>
<b>5. Finance costs</b>		
Bank charges	378,449	388,862
Overdraft interest	95,374	1,422,599
Loan interest	50,815,340	68,609,780
	<b>51,289,163</b>	<b>70,421,241</b>

## SRI LANKA HANDICRAFTS BOARD NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 6. Profit before tax

Profit before tax is stated after charging all expenses including the following:

	2018 LKR	2017 LKR
Directors fees and board meeting expenses	1,273,960	1,469,870
Audit fees	1,568,720	300,000
Non-audit services- others	-	1,487,863
Depreciation on property, plant & equipment	24,329,922	28,398,039
Staff costs-		
Defined contribution plan costs	9,818,356	9,701,142
Defined benefit plan costs	6,704,212	6,467,126
Salaries and allowance	115,989,192	114,157,341
Staff training and development costs	201,500	279,000
Legal fees	1,328,213	672,342
Operating lease rentals	44,555,559	52,124,454
Sponsorships and donations	268,778	780,493

### 7. Tax

Sri Lanka Handicrafts Board's tax position should be assessed through a formal consultation with the Inland Revenue Department due to the legal nature of the entity, complexities and unique nature of the operations. However, the board decided to provide a tax provision of Rs 5,149,400 for the current year due to profits incurred during the year.

**SRI LANKA HANDICRAFTS BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

### 8. Property, plant and equipment

Notes	LRK	LRK	LRK	LRK	LRK	LRK	LRK	LRK	LRK
Freehold assets	8.1	746,074,570	768,287,339						
Building development costs	8.2	247,038,787	272,378,787						
		993,113,357	1,040,666,126						
8.1 Freehold assets									
	Land	Buildings	Plant & machinery	Furniture fittings & office equipment	Computer equipment	Articles	Capital work in progress	Total	
	LRK	LRK	LRK	LRK	LRK	LRK	LRK	LRK	
Cost or valuation									
Balance at 1 January 2017	395,520,000	248,686,043	97,920,287	58,733,049	30,162,658	28,743,527	45,451,390	905,218,954	
Additions	-	101,717	2,647,183	242,316	461,445	1,765,648	-	5,218,309	
Disposals									
Balance at 31 December 2017	395,520,000	248,787,760	100,567,470	58,975,365	30,624,103	30,511,175	45,451,390	910,437,263	
Additions	517,214	10,000	34,250	694,808	262,305	598,575	-	2,117,152	
Balance at 31 December 2018	396,037,214	248,797,760	100,601,720	59,670,173	30,886,408	31,109,750	45,451,390	912,551,415	
Depreciation									
Balance at 1 January 2017	-	22,652,373	34,627,445	22,680,172	23,121,906	10,669,989	-	113,751,885	
Charge for the year	-	4,992,742	8,440,660	5,891,284	6,041,194	3,030,159	-	28,398,039	
Balance at 31 December 2017	-	27,645,115	43,068,105	28,571,456	29,163,100	13,700,148	-	142,149,924	
Charge for the year	-	4,995,281	10,058,905	5,905,043	309,602	3,061,090	-	24,329,921	
Balance at 31 December 2018	-	32,640,396	53,127,010	34,478,499	29,472,702	16,761,238	-	166,479,845	
Carrying amounts									
At 31 December 2017	395,520,000	221,142,645	57,499,365	30,401,909	1,461,003	16,811,027	45,451,390	768,287,339	
At 31 December 2018	396,037,214	216,157,364	47,474,710	25,191,674	1,413,706	14,348,512	45,451,390	746,074,570	

Building development cost amortisation charge was increased by Rs 2,379,096 to accelerate the amortisation of the building development cost and to align with the capital grant deferred revenue charge for the year of Rs 25,340,000 (2017: Rs 25,340,000)



SRI LANKA HANDICRAFTS BOARD  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 8.2 Building development costs (contd.)

Amortisation Site	Year	Cost incurred	Rate	Cumulative amortisation balance at 01 January 2018	Amortised during 2018	Cumulative amortisation balance at 31 Dec 2018	Carrying amounts of building development cost at 31 Dec 2018
Museum	2013	172,847,765					
Museum	2014	1,881,295					
Museum	2015	389,177					
Total		<u>175,118,237</u>	6%	43,646,555	10,101,214	53,747,769	121,370,468
Battaramulla	2013	117,704,905					
Battaramulla	2014	7,119,771					
Battaramulla	2015	9,744,207					
Total		<u>134,568,883</u>	6%	32,311,811	7,762,237	40,074,048	94,494,835
Pinnawala	2013	10,086,000	10%	5,043,000	1,008,600	6,051,600	4,034,400
Wagolla	2014	810,487	10%	324,193	81,049	405,242	405,245
Peradeniya	2013	31,657,966					
Peradeniya	2014	8,968,353					
Peradeniya	2015	677,220					
Total		<u>41,303,539</u>	10%	19,619,490	4,130,354	23,749,844	17,553,695
Welipanna	2013	10,269,019	10%	5,134,511	1,026,902	6,161,413	4,107,606
Race course	2013	1,113,613	10%	556,804	111,361	668,165	445,448
Katunayake	2013	1,060,000	10%	530,000	106,000	636,000	424,000
Unawatuna	2013	1,000,000	10%	500,000	100,000	600,000	400,000
K-Zone	2013	8,353,071	10%	4,176,535	835,306	5,011,841	3,341,230
Thunmulla		769,781	10%	230,944	76,977	307,921	461,860
Grand total		<u>384,452,630</u>		<u>112,073,843</u>	<u>25,340,000</u>	<u>137,413,843</u>	<u>247,038,787</u>

# SRI LANKA HANDICRAFTS BOARD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

		2018	2017
	Notes	LKR	LKR
<b>9. Inventories</b>			
Showroom trading first quality finished goods		443,175,876	570,105,686
Second quality finished goods		14,810,411	5,839,706
Raw materials and work in progress	9.1	5,397,990	3,003,603
		<b>463,384,277</b>	<b>578,948,995</b>

### 9.1 Raw materials and work in progress

Raw materials and work in progress consist of items manufactured for custom made direct orders.

		2018	2017
	Notes	LKR	LKR
<b>10. Trade and other receivables</b>			
Trade receivables		38,689,773	45,383,910
Other receivables	10.1	6,367,938	4,477,411
Deposits and prepayments	10.2	38,000,723	82,456,827
Receivable from related companies	10.3	25,660,481	64,146,044
		<b>108,718,915</b>	<b>196,464,192</b>

### 10.1 Other receivables

Staff loans	113,750	161,250
Rent receivable	315,000	1,988,169
ESC receivable	5,939,188	2,252,357
VAT receivable	-	64,765
Receivables from voucher sales	-	10,870
	<b>6,367,938</b>	<b>4,477,411</b>

### 10.2 Deposits and prepayments

Security deposits	1,849,424	1,925,446
Prepayments	8,993,600	16,531,699
Advances paid	11,932,359	13,150,649
Damage stocks control account	-	19,851,106
Retention money	500,000	12,502,564
Refundable deposit	14,715,340	17,834,049
Widower orphanage pension scheme	-	77,993
Guarantee receivables	10,000	583,321
	<b>38,000,723</b>	<b>82,456,827</b>

### 10.3 Receivable from related companies

Amount due from project	-	38,485,563
Amount due from Ape Gama	25,660,481	25,660,481
	<b>25,660,481</b>	<b>64,146,044</b>

# SRI LANKA HANDICRAFTS BOARD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2018	2017
	LKR	LKR
<b>11. Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Cash at bank	22,832,694	4,622,369
Cash in hand	1,618,606	4,848,307
	<b>24,451,300</b>	<b>9,470,676</b>

<b>12. Other components in revenue reserve</b>		
Opening balance	38,180,995	35,648,094
Salary arrears	-	2,644,485
Previous year revision	139,836,768	(111,584)
	<b>178,017,763</b>	<b>38,180,995</b>

Other components in revenue reserve includes amendments related to prior periods which were retrospectively incorporated through the cumulative revenue reserves.

	2018	2017
	LKR	LKR
<b>13. Retirement benefit obligations</b>		
Opening balance	38,062,261	33,987,980
Gratuity provision for the year	6,704,212	6,467,126
Gratuity paid during the year	(574,994)	(2,392,845)
Closing balance	<b>44,191,479</b>	<b>38,062,261</b>

The liability for retirement benefit obligation under the payment of Gratuity Act. No. 12 of 1983 is a defined benefit plan covering 135 employees of the organization.



**SRI LANKA HANDICRAFTS BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

14. Deferred income						
Description of the grant	Year	Amortisation rate	Original grant received	Unamortised balance as at 31 December 2017	Amortised amount during 2018	Unamortised balance as at 31 December 2018
Economic Development	2012	10%	100,000,000	40,000,000	10,000,000	30,000,000
Ministry of Trade and Commerce	2013	10%	36,000,000	18,000,000	3,600,000	14,400,000
Budget allocation	2013	10%	10,224,643	5,112,321	1,022,464	4,089,857
Budget allocation	2013	10%	42,109,637	25,265,782	4,210,964	21,054,818
Budget allocation	2013	10%	11,099,920	5,549,960	1,109,992	4,439,968
Budget allocation	2013	10%	7,828,426	3,914,216	782,843	3,131,373
Economic Development	2014	10%	35,000,000	21,000,000	3,500,000	17,500,000
Budget allocation	2014	10%	11,137,374	6,682,434	1,113,737	5,568,697
<b>Total</b>			<b>253,400,000</b>	<b>125,524,713</b>	<b>25,340,000</b>	<b>100,184,713</b>

## SRI LANKA HANDICRAFTS BOARD

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Notes	2018 LKR	2017 LKR
<b>15. Long term borrowings</b>			
Opening balance		364,484,161	442,592,787
Loan obtained during the year		11,700,000	38,300,000
Loan paid during the year		(72,254,789)	(116,408,626)
Closing balance		303,929,372	364,484,161
(Less) Payable within one year	17	(139,319,028)	(166,655,770)
<b>Long term loan obligations</b>		<b>164,610,344</b>	<b>197,828,391</b>

#### 15.1 Bank of Ceylon – Rs. 950 Mn

A loan facility of Rs.150 Mn was arranged from Bank of Ceylon to meet the supplier payments on a revolving credit basis and subsequently reduced the facility in the year 2018 to Rs.125 Mn. Another loan of Rs.300 Mn was taken to finance the working capital requirements to meet construction expenditure which also was obtained from the Bank of Ceylon by mortgaging the Fort building which had been valued at value of Rs.497 Mn.

#### 15.2 Bank of Ceylon – Rs.50 Mn (additional loan request)

A loan of Rs.50 Mn was applied from BOC in 2017 and was approved by the Board of Directors to cover up the working capital and operational requirements but only Rs.38.3 Mn was received. Balance Rs.11.7 Mn was received in the year 2018.

#### 15.3 Regional Development Bank- Rs. 200 Mn

Rs. 200 M facility was obtained from the Rural Development Bank Kelaniya branch to meet urgent working capital requirements. No security was offered by Laksala as the General Treasury has arranged the loan facility.

#### 15.4 Treasury loan – 15 Mn Rs.

15 Mn facility was obtained from government treasury to settle the supplier payments at the rate of 0%.

**SRI LANKA HANDICRAFTS BOARD**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Notes	2018 LKR	2017 LKR
<b>16. Trade and other payables</b>			
Trade payables		392,544,616	374,200,441
Other payables		101,510,827	150,171,130
Accrued expenses		29,991,428	28,494,347
		<b>524,046,871</b>	<b>552,865,918</b>
<b>17. Short term borrowings</b>			
Current portion of the long term loan obligations		139,319,028	166,655,770
Short term loan		136,069,359	131,944,487
		<b>275,388,387</b>	<b>298,600,257</b>
<b>18. Bank overdrafts</b>			
Bank overdrafts		<b>15,891,004</b>	<b>29,067,244</b>

The bank overdraft amounting to Rs.15,891,004 (2017: Rs.29,067,244) is the balance appearing in the cash book as of the year end. Laksala does not have bank overdrafts other than the existing revolving loan of Rs. 125 Mn taken from Bank of Ceylon (Please refer note 15).



## SRI LANKA HANDICRAFTS BOARD NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 19. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

Pending litigations against the board:

Court No.	Case filed on:	Case filed by	Nature of the case	Current status
DMR/0280/13	13-Jul-15	Kotte Municipal Council	Litigation filed in the District Court by the Kotte Municipal Council against Laksala for breaching of contract for fixing of solar panels.	Decision was given to pay Rs.4,020,000 along with interest to Kotte Municipal Council. However, Laksala has filed an appeal on this case. As the court decision was given, a similar amount was provided as a payable as of 31 December 2018.
DMR/2255/16	9-May-16	Dimo Pvt Ltd	Litigation filed on District court by Dimo against Laksala for breaching of contract due to non payment of balance dues.	Decision still pending and no probable commitment prevails as at 31st December 2018
138/2018/MR	8-Mar-18	JAT Holdings Pvt Ltd	Litigation filed in Colombo commercial High Court with regard to a contract taken by Laksala from Tourist Board and sub contracted to JAT Holdings & a payment pending of Rs.8,184,683.49	Attorney general Department has submitted objections on behalf of Laksala (SLHB).
139/2018/MR	10-Apr-18	JAT Holdings Pvt Ltd	Laksala has signed an agreement with the Ministry of Justice to renovate the Arbitration centre in the 22nd floor of the World Trade Centre. Laksala had sub contracted this to JAT Holding and the job has been completed. But Ministry of justice had not settled the balance amounts to pay to JAT Holdings. Therefore JAT Holdings have filed a case in the Colombo High Court against Laksala for not settling a sum of Rs.32,256,980	Attorney general Department has submitted objections on behalf of Laksala (SLHB).

### Internal inquiries

Internal inquiries are being held against two senior officers of Sri Lanka Handicrafts Board who have been interdicted in the year 2015.

Chairman,

Sri Lanka Handicrafts Board

**Report of the Auditor General on the affairs of the Sri Lanka Handicrafts Board including the Financial Statements and other Legal and Regulatory Requirements for the year ended 31 December 2018 in terms of Section 12 of the National Audit Act No 19 of 2018.**

## **1. Financial Statements**

### **1.1. Adverse Opinion**

The audit of the financial statements of the Sri Lanka Handicrafts Board for the year ended 31 December 2018 comprising the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018 and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, was carried out under my direction in pursuance of provisions in Article 154(1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka read in conjunction with provisions of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018 and Finance Act No. 38 of 1971. My report to Parliament in pursuance of provisions in Article 154 (6) of the Constitution will be tabled in due course.

In my opinion, due to the importance of the matters described in the basis for adverse opinion section in my report, the financial position as at 31 December 2018, financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended do not give true and fair view in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards

### **1.2. Basis for adverse opinion**

(a) During the year under review, the Board has accounted transaction in the cash register, which was maintained in the SAP computerized accounting system using journal entries. Accordingly, transactions to the total value of Rs.7, 155,350, which are either credit or debit entries, have been accounted using 24 journal entries of the cash register maintained for the current account No 7264 and further transactions to the total value of Rs.32, 221,464, which are either credit or debit entries, have been accounted using 40 journal entries of the cash register maintained for the current account No 6526.

(b) Even though the value of the total allocations for gratuities is Rs. 43,633,230 according to the schedule for allocations for gratuities, which was submitted along with the Financial Statements as at 31 December 2018, the value of the allocations for gratuities as at the above date is Rs. 43,319,441. Therefore the value of allocations for gratuities has been under stated by Rs. 313,789 as per the ledger.

(c) The value of Rs. 5,508,020, which is the total cost of items sold on the special orders as at 31 December 2018, has also been debited to the sales account on special orders as a result of an erroneous command given to the SAP computer software. Further an amount of Rs. 5,508,020, which is to be credited to the cost account of the sales items, has been accounted to the stock account of special orders as a result of an erroneous journal entry, which has been made to rectify the above error. Due to this erroneous entry, the cost account of sales items has been under stated by Rs. 5,508,020 as at 31 December 2018 and Financial Statements have been prepared by way of overstating that amount in stock account of special orders.

(d) Even though the balance of VAT, which is to be settled, as per the Report on the taxes in arrears of the Department of Inland Revenue, is Rs. 716,749 as at 31 December 2018, the value of the taxes to be paid in Financial Statements has been entered as Rs.5, 664,297. Therefore the balance of the VAT account to be paid has been overstated by Rs. 4,947,548. Further the total of the fine to be paid for the



VAT in arrears as per the above mentioned Report on the taxes in arrears of the Department of Inland Revenue, which is Rs. 1,877,463, has not been accounted during the year under review.

(e) Even though the Nation Building Tax to be paid as at 31 December 2018 as per the Report on the taxes in arrears of the Department of Inland Revenue is Rs. 5,383,496, that tax amount has been entered in financial statements as Rs. 28,562,386. As a result of this entry, the value of Nation Building Tax has been overstated in financial statements by Rs. 23,178,890. Further the total of the fine to be paid for the arrears in the Nation Building Tax, which is Rs. 5,365,512 as per Report on the taxes in arrears of the Department of Inland Revenue, has not been accounted during the year under review.

(f) Even though the Economic Service Charge (ESC) to be paid as at 31 December 2018 as per the Report on the taxes in arrears of the Department of Inland Revenue is Rs. 2,926,736, that tax amount has been entered in financial statements as Rs. 23,332,443. As a result of this entry, the value of Economic Service Charge has been overstated in financial statements by Rs. 20,405,707. Further the total of the fine to be paid for the arrears in the Economic Service Charge, which is Rs. 1,546,935 as per Report on the taxes in arrears of the Department of Inland Revenue, has not been accounted during the year under review.

(g) The balance of the income tax in arrears, which is to be paid by the Board, is Rs. 22,387,108 as at 31 December 2018 as per Report on the taxes in arrears of the Department of Inland Revenue, and the surcharge on the income tax in arrears is Rs. 590,768. However the Board has not calculated and accounted the income tax and surcharges in previous years and the fine to be paid for the income taxes and surcharges to be paid is Rs. 2,481,404. This amount has also not been accounted as expenses to be paid.

(h) When the depreciation is calculated in year 2018, the depreciation has not been made for the total value of lands and buildings, which is Rs. 48,984,819, and therefore the depreciation has been calculated and understated in accounts by Rs. 1,224,620 during the year under review.

(i) When the balances of the ledger accounts are checked with accounts schedules and financial statements as at 31 December 2018, it is found that a total amount of Rs. 718,258 pertaining to 02 ledger accounts has been overstated in financial statements.

(j) The total value of unsettled advance of Rs. 2,225,750 as at 31 December 2018, which has been granted to 05 purchasing center's for the payment of suppliers, has been deducted from total value of creditors in the preparation of financial statements. As a result of this entry, the value of creditors has been understated in financial statements by the aforesaid value.

(k) It has become impossible to issue invoices for the audit fees as the concurrence has not been granted to the Board to issue them to National Audit Office for year 2015, 2016 and 2017 and therefore allocation has not been made for Rs. 1,568,717, which is the audit fee of year 2017.

(l) Even though the total of the value of stocks pertaining to 14 showrooms and stores as at 31 December 2018 is Rs. 434,008,464, the total value of such stocks is Rs. 433,284,445 as per the reports of the Board of Survey made after physical verification of stocks at the stores and showrooms. Therefore the value of stocks in financial statements has been overstated by Rs. 724,019.

(m) Rs. 14,810,411 has been noted under No 09 of the notes in financial statements as the total value of finished items of second quality. However the value of such stocks as per the reports of the Board of Survey on physical verification is Rs. 7,543,723. Therefore the reports of the Board of Survey, of which the total value is Rs. 7,266,688, have not been submitted for the audit.



(n) Since the excesses, deficits, losses in stocks and damaged stocks, which have been revealed annually by the reports of the Boards of Surveys, have been entered in a suspense account without identifying and rectifying, the suspense account shows a debit balance of Rs. 93,841,464 as at 31 December 2018. Since that debit balance has been written off against the credit balance of the adjustment account of previous years, debit balance of the suspense account and credit balance of the adjustment account of previous years have been understated in the financial statements by Rs. 93,841,464.

(o) Total balance of stocks of Rs. 38,441,797, which is the total of 12 ledger accounts connecting to the stocks of the Board as at 31 December 2018, has been written off by way of crediting it to the adjustment account of previous years using a journal entry without obtaining approval. Therefore financial statements as at 31 December 2018 have been prepared by way of understating the balance of stock account and credit balance of the adjustment account of previous years.

(p) Even though it has been prescribed in para 32 of the standards in Sri Lanka Accounting Standards that an entity shall offset assets and liabilities or income and expenses unless required or permitted by a standard, the Board has prepared financial statements offsetting Rs. 32,208,102, which is the total value of 08 accounts receivables and Rs. 32,208,102, which is the total value of 05 accounts payable, using the ledger account for settlement of long term loan balances No 70401-00-00 but without obtaining the approval of the General Treasury for the purpose.

(q) As per para 110 of Sri Lanka Accounting Standards No 01 on presentation of Financial Statements, adjustments should be made to the opening balance of the account of retained earnings when accounting errors are rectified retrospectively as per LKAS No 08. When the Board prepared the statement of the change in equity as at 31 December 2018, total value of revenue reserve of Rs. 178,017,763 has not been adjusted with the opening balance of the account of retained earnings and it has been adjusted as a reserve of income in a separate column of the statement of the change in equity.

(r) In terms of the para 110 of the aforesaid standard of Sri Lanka Accounting Standard No 08, it requires disclosure in the statements of changes in the equity of the total adjustments to each component of equity resulting from changes in accounting policies and separately from corrections of errors. However it has not adhered to the above and the statement of the Change in equity has been prepared indicating Rs. 139,836,768 as the adjustments of revenue reserve as at 31 December 2018.

(s) The loss of Rs. 93,841,464 identified on stocks as per para 34 of Sri Lanka Accounting Standard No 02 has not been revealed in the financial statements as per section 36 (f) of the standard.

(t) The value of sale on Credit Cards of the Board as at 31 December 2018 is Rs. 27,659,287. Since the particulars of the sales on credit cards and the recoveries by credit cards have not been submitted for auditing separately for each showroom, it has become impossible to check the accuracy of recoveries.

(u) Evidences pertaining to Rs. 10,672,111 of unsettled advances out of the total value of the unsettled advances of Rs. 11,932,359 have not been submitted to the audit for confirmation of the amount.

(v) An amount of Rs. 5,149,100, which is equivalent to 25% on the net profit of the Board for year 2018, has been accounted as an income tax liability but reports on the calculation of taxes, tax payment files and written evidences pertaining to this matter have not been submitted for the audit.

(w) The evidences for audit such as letters of confirmation on creditors' balances, creditors' files, creditors' schedules and time analysis of creditor balances have not been submitted as at 31 December 2018 for the audit in order to confirm the accuracy of 04 accounts to the value of Rs. 41,217,749, which has to be paid.



(x) Even though the total value of 03 bank accounts of the Board at state banks is Rs. 3,428,033 as per the ledger as at 31 December of the year under review, the value is Rs. 5,138,010 as per the confirmation of balances issued by the banks. Therefore there is an unreconciled balance of Rs. 1,709,977.

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

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

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Board's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intend to liquidate the Board or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

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

My objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Board's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Board to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

## 2. Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018 include specific provisions for following requirements.

- Except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, I have obtained all the information and explanation that required for the audit and as far as appears from my examination, proper accounting records have not been kept by the Board as per the requirement of section 12 (a) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.
- The financial statements presented is consistent with the preceding year as per the requirement of section 6 (1) (d) (iii) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.
- The financial statements presented includes all the recommendations made by me in the previous years as per the requirement of section 6 (1) (d) (iv) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018 except observations in (d), (e), (f),(g), (k), (l), (m), (n), (t), (u), (w) and observations in (a), (b), (II) and 3 (d) under rules and regulations.

Based on the procedures performed and evidence obtained were limited to matters that are material, nothing has come to my attention;

- to state that any member of the governing body of the Board has any direct or indirect interest in any contract entered into by the Board which are out of the normal cause of business as per the requirement of section 12 (d) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018
- to state that action has been taken not conforming to any common or specific provision issued by the Governing Body or any relevant written law except following observations as per the requirement mentioned in section 12 (f) of the National Audit Act No 19 of 2018.



Reference to rule, regulation/ order	Description
(a) Section 21 (I), Chapter III of Value Added Tax Act No 14 of 2002	Even though the reports on value added taxes should be submitted to the Department of Inland Revenue for each term of tax, action has not been taken to remit Rs. 465,750, which is recovered on the land rental for Super Brand during year 2018 and to submit tax reports to the Department of Inland Revenue.
(b) Public Enterprises Circular No PED/12 dated 02 June 2003 (I) Section 5.1.3.	Even though the copies of corporate plan approved by the Board of Directors should be sent to the Line Ministry, State Ministry, and Auditor General before 15 days from the commencement of the year, the corporate plan for 2018-2022 has been submitted for the audit on 18 September 2018 granting approval of the Board of Directors.
(II) Section 4.2.6.	Performance reports have not been prepared and submitted to the relevant institutions before 30 days from end of the quarter.
(c) Public Enterprises Circular No PED 03/2018 dated 07 December 2018- section 2.2. And 2.3.	Action has not been taken to submit the draft of the annual report and financial statements within 60 days to the Auditor General and a total of Rs. 2,160,000 has been accounted as the Bonus.

- to state that Board has not performed according to its powers, functions and duties as per the requirement of section 12 (g) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018
- to state that the resources of the Board had not been procured and utilized economically, efficiently and effectively within the time frames and in compliance with the applicable laws as per the requirement of section 12 (h) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018



# ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය

## தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்

### NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE



මගේ අංකය  
எனது இல.  
My No.

විසිඑම/එස්එල්එච්/125/2018/එස්එ  
உமது இல.  
Your No.

දිනය  
திகதி  
Date

2019 අගෝස්තු 13 දින

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ශ්‍රී ලංකා හස්ත කර්මාන්ත මණ්ඩලය

ශ්‍රී ලංකා හස්ත කර්මාන්ත මණ්ඩලයේ 2018 දෙසැම්බර් 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 අභිතකර මතය

ශ්‍රී ලංකා හස්ත කර්මාන්ත මණ්ඩලයේ 2018 දෙසැම්බර් 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 2018 දෙසැම්බර් 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 සහ 1971 අංක 38 දරන මුදල් පනතේ මාගේ විධානය යටතේ විගණනය කරන ලදී. ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 154 (6) ව්‍යවස්ථාව ප්‍රකාරව මාගේ වාර්තාව යථා කාලයේදී පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ සභාගත කරනු ලැබේ.

මාගේ වාර්තාවේ අභිතකර මතය සඳහා පදනම කොටසේ සාකච්ඡා කර ඇති කරුණුවල වැදගත් බව හේතුවෙන් මණ්ඩලයේ 2018 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට මූල්‍ය තත්ත්වය සහ එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා එහි මූල්‍ය ක්‍රියාකාරිත්වය හා මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ශ්‍රී ලංකා ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රමිතීන්ට අනුකූලව සත්‍ය හා සාධාරණ තත්ත්වයක් පිළිබිඹු නොකරන බව මා දරන්නා වූ මතය වේ.

## 1.2 අභිනකර මතය සඳහා පදනම

- (අ) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය තුළ මණ්ඩලය විසින් SAP පරිගණකගත ගිණුම් ක්‍රමය තුළ පවත්වාගෙන ගිය මුදල් පොතට ජර්නල් සටහන් භාවිතා කර ගනුදෙනු ගිණුම්ගත කර තිබුණි. ඒ අනුව අංක 7264 ජංගම ගිණුම සඳහා පවත්වාගෙන ගිය මුදල් පොතේ ජර්නල් සටහන් 24 ක් භාවිතා කර හර හෝ බැර එකතු වටිනාකම රු.7,155,350 ක ගනුදෙනු ගිණුම්ගත කර තිබූ අතර, අංක 6526 දරන ජංගම ගිණුමට අදාළ මුදල් පොතේ ජර්නල් සටහන් 40 ක් භාවිතා කර හර හෝ බැර එකතු වටිනාකම රු.32,221,464 ක ගනුදෙනු ගිණුම්ගත කර තිබුණි.
- (ආ) 2018 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සමඟ වූ පාරිතෝෂික වෙන් කිරීම් උපලේඛනය අනුව මුළු පාරිතෝෂික වෙන් කිරීම් වටිනාකම රු.43,633,230 ක් වුවත්, එදිනට ලෙජරය අනුව පාරිතෝෂික වෙන් කිරීම් වටිනාකම රු.43,319,441 ක් වීම නිසා ලෙජරය අනුව පාරිතෝෂික වෙන් කිරීම රු.313,789 ක් අඩුවෙන් සටහන් කර තිබුණි.
- (ඇ) 2018 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට විශේෂ ඇණවුම් මත විකුණන ලද භාණ්ඩ වල පිරිවැය එකතුව වටිනාකම රු.5,508,020 ක වටිනාකමත්, SAP පරිගණක මෘදුකාංගයට ලබාදී තිබූ දෝෂ සහිත විධානයක් නිසා එම වටිනාකම විශේෂ ඇණවුම් මත විකුණුම් ගිණුමට හර කර තිබුණි. එම වරද නිවැරදි කිරීමට යොදන ලද ජර්නල් සටහන දෝෂ සහිත වීම නිසා විකුණුම් බඩුවල පිරිවැය ගිණුමට හර විය යුතු රු.5,508,020 ක් විශේෂ ඇණවුම් ගබඩා තොග ගිණුම හර කර තිබුණි. මෙම දෝෂ සහිත ජර්නල් සටහන නිසා 2018 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට රු.5,508,020 කින් විකුණුම් බඩුවල පිරිවැය ගිණුම අඩුවෙන් සටහන් වී තිබූ අතර, විශේෂ ඇණවුම් ගබඩා තොග ගිණුම එම වටිනාකමින් වැඩියෙන් සටහන් කර මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සකස් කර තිබුණි.
- (ඈ) 2018 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට දේශීය ආදායම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ හිඟ බදු වාර්තාව අනුව ගෙවිය යුතු වැට් බදු ශේෂය රු.716,749 ක් වුවත්, මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ගෙවිය යුතු බදු වටිනාකම රු.5,664,297 ක් ලෙස සටහන් කිරීම නිසා ගෙවිය යුතු වැට් බදු ගිණුමේ ශේෂය රු.4,947,548 ක් වැඩියෙන් සටහන් කර තිබුණි. උක්ත හිඟ බදු වාර්තාව ප්‍රකාරව හිඟ වැට් බදු වෙනුවෙන් ගෙවිය යුතු දඩ මුදල වූ එකතුව රු.1,877,463 ක් සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය තුළ ගිණුම්ගත කර නොතිබුණි.



- (ඉ) 2018 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට දේශීය ආදායම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ හිඟ බදු වාර්තාව අනුව ගෙවිය යුතු ජාතිය ගොඩනැගීමේ බදු වටිනාකම රු.5,383,496 ක් වුවත්, මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල එම බදු වටිනාකම රු.28,562,386 ක් ලෙස සටහන් කිරීම නිසා ගෙවිය යුතු ජාතිය ගොඩනැගීමේ බදු වටිනාකම රු.23,178,890 ක් වැඩියෙන් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල සටහන් කර තිබුණි. උක්ත හිඟ බදු වාර්තාව ප්‍රකාරව හිඟ ජාතිය ගොඩනැගීමේ බදු වෙනුවෙන් ගෙවිය යුතු දඩ මුදල් එකතුව රු.5,365,512 ක් සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය තුළ ගිණුම්ගත කර නොතිබුණි.
- (ඊ) 2018 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට දේශීය ආදායම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ හිඟ බදු වාර්තාව අනුව ගෙවිය යුතු ආර්ථික සේවා බදු (ESC) ශේෂය රු.2,926,736 ක් වුවත්, මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ගෙවිය යුතු එම බදු වටිනාකම රු.23,332,443 ක් ලෙස සටහන් කිරීම නිසා ගෙවිය යුතු ආර්ථික සේවා බදු වටිනාකම රු.20,405,707 ක් වැඩියෙන් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල සටහන් කර තිබුණි. උක්ත හිඟ බදු වාර්තාව ප්‍රකාරව ගෙවිය යුතු ආර්ථික සේවා බදු වෙනුවෙන් ගෙවිය යුතු දඩ මුදල් එකතුව රු.1,546,935 ක් සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය තුළ ගිණුම්ගත කර නොතිබුණි.
- (උ) 2018 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට දේශීය ආදායම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ හිඟ බදු වාර්තාව අනුව මණ්ඩලය විසින් ගෙවිය යුතු හිඟ ආදායම් බදු ශේෂය රු.22,387,108 ක් වූ අතර, හිඟ ආදායම් බදු අධිකාරය රු.590,768 ක් විය. මණ්ඩලය විසින් පූර්ව වර්ෂ වලදී ආදායම් බදු සහ අධිකාර මුදල් ගණනය කර ගිණුම්ගත කර නොතිබූ අතර, මෙම ගෙවිය යුතු ආදායම් බදු සහ අධිකාර මුදල් වෙනුවෙන් ගෙවිය යුතු දඩ මුදල රු.2,481,404 ක් වූ අතර, එම වටිනාකමද ගෙවිය යුතු වියදම් ලෙස ගිණුම්ගත කර නොතිබුණි.
- (ඌ) 2018 වර්ෂයේ ක්ෂය ගණනය කිරීමේදී එකතු වටිනාකම රු.48,984,819 ක් වූ ඉඩම් හා ගොඩනැගිලි සඳහා ක්ෂය ගණනය නොකිරීම නිසා, එකතුව රු.1,224,620 ක් අඩුවෙන් සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ ක්ෂය ගණනය කර ගිණුම්ගත කර තිබුණි.
- (එ) 2018 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට ලෙජර් ගිණුම් ශේෂ, ගිණුම් උපලේඛන සහ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සමඟ පරීක්ෂා කිරීමේදී ලෙජර් ගිණුම් 02 කට අදාළව එකතුව රු.718,258 ක් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල වැඩියෙන් සටහන් කර තිබුණි.

- (ඒ) 2018 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට භාණ්ඩ සැපයුම්කරුවන් වෙත ගෙවීම සඳහා මිලදී ගැනුම් මධ්‍යස්ථාන 05 ක් වෙත ලබාදී තිබූ එකතු වටිනාකම රු.2,225,750 ක නිරවුල් නොකළ අත්තිකාරම් වටිනාකම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සකස් කිරීමේදී මුළු ණයහිමි වටිනාකමින් අඩු කර පෙන්වීම නිසා ණයහිමියන් එම වටිනාකමින් අඩුවෙන් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන වල සටහන් කර තිබුණි.
- (ඔ) මණ්ඩලය වෙත 2015, 2016 සහ 2017 ගිණුම් වර්ෂ සඳහා වන විගණන ගාස්තු ඉන්වොයිස් පත්‍ර නිකුත් කිරීමට ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය වෙත එකඟතාවය එල නොකිරීම නිසා විගණන ගාස්තු සඳහා වන ඉන්වොයිස් පත්‍ර නිකුත් කිරීමට නොහැකි වී තිබූ අතර, 2017 වර්ෂයේ විගණන ගාස්තුව වන රු.1,568,717 ක විගණන ගාස්තු සඳහා ප්‍රතිපාදනය සලසා නොතිබුණි.
- (ඔ) 2018 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට ප්‍රදර්ශනාගාර සහ තොග ගබඩා 14 කට අදාළව මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන අනුව තොග වටිනාකම් එකතුව රු.434,008,464 ක් වුවත්, එම ප්‍රදර්ශනාගාර සහ තොග ගබඩාවල භෞතික තොග සමීක්ෂණ මණ්ඩල වාර්තා අනුව තොග එකතු වටිනාකම රු.433,284,445 ක් වීම නිසා මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල තොගය රු.724,019 ක් වැඩියෙන් සටහන් කර තිබුණි.
- (ක) මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල සටහන අංක 09 යටතේ දෙවන තත්ත්වයේ නිම භාණ්ඩ ලෙස එකතු වටිනාකම රු.14,810,411 ක් සටහන් කර තිබුණි. එම භාණ්ඩ වල භෞතික තොග සමීක්ෂණ මණ්ඩල වාර්තා අනුව තොග වටිනාකම රු.7,543,723 ක් විය. ඒ අනුව එකතුව රු.7,266,688 ක් සඳහා සමීක්ෂණ මණ්ඩල වාර්තා විගණනයට ඉදිරිපත් නොකරන ලදී.
- (ග) සමීක්ෂණ මණ්ඩල වාර්තා මගින් වාර්ෂිකව හෙළිදරව් වූ තොග අතිරික්තතා, ඌනතා, අලාභ හානි සහ විනාශ වූ භාණ්ඩ තොග හඳුනාගෙන ගිණුම් නිවැරදි නොකර අවිනිශ්චිත ගිණුමක ගනුදෙනු සටහන් කිරීම නිසා එම ගිණුමේ 2018 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට රු.93,841,464 ක හර ශේෂයක් විය. එම හර ශේෂය පූර්ව වර්ෂ ගැලපුම් ගිණුමේ බැර ශේෂයට එරෙහිව කපා හැරීම නිසා අවිනිශ්චිත ගිණුමේ හර ශේෂය සහ පූර්ව වර්ෂ ගැලපුම් ගිණුමේ බැර ශේෂය මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන වල රු.93,841,464 ක් අඩුවෙන් සටහන් කර තිබුණි.

- (ව) 2018 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට මණ්ඩලයේ තොග සම්බන්ධ ලෙජර් ගිණුම් 12 ක එකතු වටිනාකම වූ රු.38,441,797 ක තොග ශේෂයක් ලිඛිත අනුමැතියක් රහිතව ජර්නල් සටහනක් භාවිතා කර පූර්ව වර්ෂ ගැලපුම් ගිණුම හර කරමින් කපා හැර තිබුණි. එම නිසා 2018 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල තොග ගිණුමේ ශේෂය සහ පූර්ව වර්ෂ ගැලපුම් ගිණුමේ බැර ශේෂය එම වටිනාකමින් අඩුවෙන් සටහන් කර මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කර තිබුණි.
- (ජ) ශ්‍රී ලංකා ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රමිත අංක 01, මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම පිළිබඳ වූ ප්‍රමිතයේ 32 ඡේදය ප්‍රකාරව ආයතනයේ වත්කම් හා වගකීම් හෝ ආදායම් හා වියදම් එකිනෙකට හිලවූ කළ නොහැකි බව දක්වා තිබුණද, මණ්ඩලය විසින් 2018 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට ලැබිය යුතු ගිණුම් 08 ක එකතු වටිනාකම රු.32,208,102 ක් සහ ගෙවිය යුතු ගිණුම් 05 ක එකතු වටිනාකම වූ රු.32,208,102 ක අගයන් අංක 70401-00-00 දරන දිගුකල් ණය ශේෂ නිරවුල් කිරීමේ ලෙජර් ගිණුම භාවිතා කර භාණ්ඩාගාර අනුමැතිය ලබා ගැනීමෙන් තොරව එකිනෙකට හිලවූ කර මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කර තිබුණි.
- (උ) ශ්‍රී ලංකා ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රමිත අංක 01 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම පිළිබඳ ප්‍රමිතයේ 110 වන ඡේදය ප්‍රකාරව ශ්‍රී ලංකා ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රමිත අංක 08 අනුව ගිණුම්කරණ වැරදිම් අනිත්‍යානුයෝගීව ගැලපීමේදී රඳවාගත් ඉපයීමේ ගිණුමේ ආරම්භක ශේෂයට ගැලපීම් කළ යුතු වුවත්, මණ්ඩලය 2018 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට ස්කන්ධය වෙනස්වීමේ ප්‍රකාශය පිළියෙල කිරීමේදී රු.178,017,763 ක් වූ ආදායම් සංචිතයේ එකතු වටිනාකම, රඳවාගත් ඉපයීම් ගිණුමේ ආරම්භක ශේෂයට ගැලපීම් නොකර ආදායම් සංචිතයක් ලෙස ස්කන්ධය වෙනස්වීමේ ප්‍රකාශයේ වෙනම නිරූපක ගැලපීම් කර තිබුණි.
- (ඔ) උක්ත ප්‍රමිතයේ 110 වන ඡේදය ප්‍රකාරව ශ්‍රී ලංකා ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රමිත අංක 08 අනුව අනිත්‍යානුයෝගීව ගැලපීම් කිරීමේදී ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රතිපත්ති වෙනස්වීම් සහ වැරදි නිවැරදි කිරීම් මගින් ඇති වූ ප්‍රතිඵල ස්කන්ධය වෙනස්වීමේ ප්‍රකාශයේ වෙන වෙනම හෙළිදරව් කළ යුතු වුවත්, ඒ අනුව කටයුතු නොකර 2018 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට එකතුව රු.139,836,768 ක් ආදායම් සංචිත ගැලපීම් ලෙස සඳහන් කර ස්කන්ධය වෙනස්වීමේ ප්‍රකාශය පිළියෙල කර තිබුණි.
- (ඈ) ශ්‍රී ලංකා ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රමිත අංක 02 තොග සම්බන්ධ ප්‍රමිතයේ 34 වන ඡේදය අනුව තොග සම්බන්ධයෙන් හඳුනාගත් රු.93,841,464 ක් වූ පාඩුව ප්‍රමිතයේ 36 (ඊ) වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල හෙළිදරව් කර නොතිබුණි.





- (ක) 2018 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට මණ්ඩලයේ ණය කාඩ් පත්‍ර මත අලෙවි වටිනාකම රු.27,659,287 ක් විය. එකිනෙක ප්‍රදර්ශනාගාර පදනමින් ණය කාඩ් පත්‍ර අලෙවි වටිනාකම සහ ණයකාඩ් අලෙවිය මත මුදල් අයවීම් විස්තර විගණනයට ඉදිරිපත් නොකිරීම නිසා මෙම මුදල අයවීමේ නිරවද්‍යතාවය පරීක්ෂා කිරීමට නොහැකි විය.
- (ඳ) 2018 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇති එකතුව රු.11,932,359 ක් වූ නොපියවූ අත්තිකාරම් ශේෂයෙන්, එකතුව වටිනාකම රු.10,672,111 ක නොපියවූ අත්තිකාරම් වටිනාකමක් තහවුරු කර ගැනීම සඳහා සාක්ෂි විගණනයට ඉදිරිපත් නොකරන ලදී.
- (න) 2018 වර්ෂයට අදාළව මණ්ඩලයේ ශුද්ධ ලාභය මත සියයට 25 ක් වූ රු.5,149,100 ක් ආදායම් බදු වගකීමක් ලෙස ගිණුම්ගත කර තිබූ අතර, ඊට අදාළ බදු ගණනය කිරීම් වාර්තා සහ බදු ගෙවීම් ලිපිගොණු හා ලිඛිත සාක්ෂි විගණන පරීක්ෂාවන් සඳහා ඉදිරිපත් නොකරන ලදී.
- (ආ) 2018 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට එකතු වටිනාකම රු.41,217,749 ක් වූ ගෙවිය යුතු ගිණුම් 04 කට අදාළව නිරවද්‍යතාවය තහවුරු කර ගැනීම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය ණයගිම් ශේෂ සනාථන ලිපි, ණයගිම් ලිපිගොණු, ණයගිම් උපලේඛන සහ ණයගිම් ශේෂ කාල විශ්ලේෂණ යන විගණන සාක්ෂි කිසිවක් විගණනයට ඉදිරිපත් නොකරන ලදී.
- (ම) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට මණ්ඩලයේ රජයේ බැංකු ගිණුම් 03 ලෙජරය අනුව එකතු වටිනාකම රු.3,428,033 ක් වුවද, බැංකු ශේෂ සනාථන ලිපි අනුව එකතු වටිනාකම රු.5,138,010 ක් වූයෙන් රු.1,709,977 ක නොසැසඳූ ශේෂයක් විය.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිතීන්ට (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 මතය සඳහා පදනමක් සැපයීම උදෙසා මා විසින් ලබාගෙන ඇති විගණන සාක්ෂි ප්‍රමාණවත් සහ උචිත බව මාගේ විශ්වාසයයි.

### 1.3 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳ කළමනාකරණයේ සහ පාලනය කරන පාර්ශවයන්ගේ වගකීම්

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

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

මණ්ඩලයේ මූල්‍ය වාර්තාකරණ ක්‍රියාවලිය සම්බන්ධ වගකීම, පාලනය කරන පාර්ශවයන් විසින් දරනු ලබයි.

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

#### 1.4. 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 විගණකගේ වාර්තාව නිකුත් කිරීම මාගේ අරමුණ වේ. සාධාරණ සහතිකවීම උසස් මට්ටමේ සහතිකවීමක් වන නමුත්, ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිති ප්‍රකාරව විගණනය සිදු කිරීමේදී එය සැමවිටම ප්‍රමාණාත්මක අවප්‍රකාශනයන් අනාවරණය කරගන්නා බවට වන තහවුරු කිරීමක් නොවනු ඇත. වංචා සහ වැරදි තනි හෝ සාමූහික ලෙස බලපෑම නිසා ප්‍රමාණාත්මක අවප්‍රකාශනයන් ඇතිවිය හැකි අතර, මෙම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පදනම් කරගනිමින් පරිශීලකයන් විසින් ගනු ලබන ආර්ථික තීරණ කෙරෙහි බලපෑමක් විය හැකි බවට අපේක්ෂා කෙරේ.

මා විසින් වෘත්තීය විනිශ්චය සහ වෘත්තීය සැකමුසුබවින් යුතුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිති ප්‍රකාරව විගණනය කරන ලදී. තවද,

- වංචා හෝ වැරදි හේතුවෙන් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇති විය හැකි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන්ගේ අවදානම් හඳුනාගැනීමේදී හා තක්සේරු කිරීමේදී අවස්ථාවෝචිතව උචිත විගණන පටිපාටි සැලසුම් කිරීමෙන් වංචා හෝ වැරදි හේතුවෙන් ඇතිවන්නා වූ අවදානම් මඟහරවා ගැනීමට, ප්‍රමාණවත් සහ සුදුසු විගණන සාක්ෂි ලබා ගැනීම මාගේ මතයට පදනම් වේ. ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන්ගෙන් සිදුවන බලපෑමට වඩා වංචාවකින් සිදු වන්නා වූ බලපෑම ප්‍රබල වන අතර, දුස්ස්‍රෝතය, ව්‍යාජ ලේඛන සැකසීම, වේතනාන්විත මඟහැරීම හෝ අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයන් මඟහැරීම වංචාවක් ඇතිවීමට හේතුවේ.



- අවස්ථාවෝචිතව උචිත විගණන පටිපාටි සැලසුම් කිරීම පිණිස මණ්ඩලයේ අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් අවබෝධයක් ලබා ගන්නා ලද නමුත්, අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයේ සම්ප්‍රදායිත්වය පිළිබඳ මතයක් ප්‍රකාශ කිරීමට අදහස් නොකරයි.
- භාවිතා කරන ලද ගිණුම්කරන ප්‍රතිපත්තිවල සහ ගිණුම්කරන ඇස්තමේන්තු වල සාධාරණත්වය සහ කළමනාකරණය විසින් කරන ලද සම්බන්ධිත හෙළිදරව් කිරීම්වල යෝග්‍යතාවය අගයන ලදී.
- සිද්ධීන් හෝ තත්ත්වයන් හේතුවෙන් මණ්ඩලයේ අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්ම පිළිබඳ ප්‍රමාණාත්මක අවිනිශ්චිතතාවයක් තිබේද යන්න සම්බන්ධයෙන් ලබාගත් විගණන සාක්ෂි මත පදනම්ව ගිණුම්කරණය සඳහා ආයතනයේ 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.
- හෙළිදරව් කිරීම් ඇතුළත් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම, ව්‍යුහය සහ අන්තර්ගතය ඇගයීමට ලක්කළ අතර ඒ සඳහා පාදක වූ ගනුදෙනු හා සිද්ධීන් උචිත හා සාධාරණ අයුරින් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇතුළත් බව අගයන ලදී.

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

## 2. වෙනත් තෛතික හා නියාමන අවශ්‍යතා පිළිබඳ වාර්තාව

2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ පහත සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවයන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් විශේෂ ප්‍රතිපාදන ඇතුළත් වේ .

- 2018 අංක 19 දරණ ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 (අ) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවන් අනුව, මාගේ වාර්තාවේ අභිතකර මතය සඳහා පදනම කොටසේ විස්තර කර ඇති කරුණු වලින් වන බලපෑම හැර, විගණනය සඳහා අවශ්‍ය සියලු තොරතුරු සහ පැහැදිලි කිරීම් මා විසින් ලබාගන්නා ලද අතර, මාගේ පරීක්ෂණයෙන් පෙනී යන ආකාරයට නිසි මූල්‍ය වාර්තා මණ්ඩලය පවත්වාගෙන ගොස් නැති බව.
- 2018 අංක 19 දරණ ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 6 (1) (ඇ) (III) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව මණ්ඩලයේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන ඉකුත් වර්ෂය සමඟ අනුරූප බව.



- 2018 අංක 19 දරණ ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 6 (i) (ඇ) (iv) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව මෙම වාර්තාවේ 1.2 යටතේ වූ (ඇ), (ඉ), (ඊ), (උ), (ඔ), (ඕ), (ක), (ග), (න), (ඳ), (ප) යන නිරීක්ෂණද, නීති රීති යටතේ වූ (අ), (ආ) (II) සහ 3 (ඇ) නිරීක්ෂණය හැර ඉකුත් වර්ෂයේදී මා විසින් සිදුකරන ලද නිර්දේශයන් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇතුළත් බව.

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

- 2018 අංක 19 දරණ ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 (ඇ) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව මණ්ඩලයේ පාලක මණ්ඩලයේ යම් සාමාජිකයෙකුට මණ්ඩලය සම්බන්ධව යම් ගිවිසුමක් සම්බන්ධයෙන් සෘජුව හෝ අන්‍යාකාරයකින් සාමාන්‍ය ව්‍යාපාරික තත්වයෙන් බැහැරව සම්බන්ධයක් නොමැති බව.
- 2018 අංක 19 දරණ ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 (ඊ) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව පහත සඳහන් නිරීක්ෂණ හැර යම් අදාල ලිඛිත නීතියකට හෝ සභාවේ පාලක මණ්ඩලය විසින් නිකුත් කරන ලද වෙනත් පොදු හෝ විශේෂ විධානවලට අනුකූල නොවන ලෙස ක්‍රියා කර ඇති බව.

නීති රීති/ විධානයට යොමුව

විස්තරය

(අ) 2002 අංක 14 දරන එකතු කළ අගය මත බදු පනතේ III පරිච්ඡේදයේ 21 (1) වගන්තිය

සෑම බදු කාල පරිච්ඡේදයක් සඳහාම එකතු කළ අගය මත බදු වාර්තා දේශීය ආදායම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතු වුවත්, 2018 වර්ෂය තුළ සුපර් බ්‍රැන්ඩ් බිම් කුළු ආදායම් මත අය කරන ලද එකතුව රු.465,750 ක බදු මුදල් ප්‍රේෂණය කිරීමට සහ බදු වාර්තා දේශීය ආදායම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව වෙත යැවීමට කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.

(ආ) 2003 ජුනි 02 දිනැති අංක පීඊඩී/12 දරන රාජ්‍ය ව්‍යාපාර වක්‍රලේඛය

(II) 5.1.3 වගන්තිය

අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලය අනුමත කළ සංයුක්ත සැලැස්මේ යාවත්කාලීන පිටපත් අයවැය ලේඛනය සමඟ ටේබිය අමාත්‍යාංශය, රාජ්‍ය

සහ විගණකාධිපති වෙත මුදල් වර්ෂය ආරම්භ වීමට දින 15 කට පෙර ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතු වුවත්, 2018 – 2022 සංයුක්ත සැලැස්ම 2018 සැප්තැම්බර් 18 දින අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලය අනුමත කර විගණනයට ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබුණි.

(II) 4.2.6 වගන්තිය

කාර්ය සාධන වාර්තා පිළියෙල කර කාර්තුව අවසන් වීමට දින 30 කට පෙර අදාළ ආයතන වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කර නොතිබුණි

(ඇ) 2018 දෙසැම්බර් 07 දිනැති පිට්ටි 03/2018

දරන රාජ්‍ය ව්‍යාපාර වක්‍රලේඛය

2.2 සහ 2.3 වගන්තිය

කෙටුම්පත් වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව සහ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන දින 60 ක් ඇතුළත විගණකාධිපති වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට කටයුතු නොකර, එකතුව රු.2,160,000 ක් ගෙවිය යුතු ප්‍රසාද දීමනා ලෙස ගිණුම්ගත කර තිබුණි.

- 2018 අංක 19 දරණ ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 (උ) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව මණ්ඩලයේ බලතල , කර්තව්‍ය සහ කාර්යයන්ට අනුකූල නොවන ලෙස කටයුතු කර ඇති බව.
- 2018 අංක 19 දරණ ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 (ඌ) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව මණ්ඩලයේ සම්පත් සකස්පූරුවම් ලෙස, කාර්යක්ෂම ලෙස සහ ඵලදායී ලෙස කාලසීමාවන් තුළ අදාළ නීතිරීති වලට අනුකූලව ප්‍රසම්පාදනය කර භාවිතා කර නොමැති බව

3. අනෙකුත් විගණන නිරීක්ෂණ

- (අ) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය තුළ අපේක්ෂිත සංස්ථාපිත විකුණුම් පිරිවැටුම රු.50,000,000 ක් වුවද, සත්‍ය විකුණුම් රු.14,960 ක් වූ නිසා එම විකුණුම් ඉලක්ක ලඟා කර ගැනීමේ ප්‍රගතිය සියයට 0.03 ක් විය.
- (ආ) විකුණුම් වැඩි කිරීම සඳහා නව සැපයුම්කරුවන් 250 දෙනෙකු ලියාපදිංචි කිරීමටද, හස්ත කර්මාන්ත නිෂ්පාදන සෘජුව මිලදී ගැනීම සඳහා ශිල්ප ගම්මාන 25 ක් ඇරඹීමටද ඉලක්ක කර තිබූ අතර, සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය තුළ සැපයුම්කරුවන් 97 දෙනෙකු ලියාපදිංචි කිරීමටත්, ශිල්පීය ගම්මාන 05 ක් ඇරඹීමත් සිදු කර තිබුණි. ඒ අනුව එම අරමුණු ලඟා කර ගැනීමේ භෞතික ප්‍රගතිය පිළිවෙලින් සියයට 39 ක් සහ සියයට 20 ක් විය.
- (ඇ) 2000 ජනවාරි මස සිට 2016 ජුනි මස දක්වා වූ හිඟ සේවක අර්ථ සාධක අරමුදල් සහ අධිභාර මුදල් වෙනුවෙන් සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය තුළ එකතුව රු.6,282,072 ක් සේවක අර්ථ සාධක අරමුදල වෙත, අධිභාර මුදල් ගෙවීම් කර තිබුණි.
- (ඈ) කටුබැද්ද වඩු කර්මාන්ත ව්‍යාපෘති අංශයේ ගොඩනැගිලි නිෂ්කාර්යව නිබියදී කොටුව ලක්සල ගොඩනැගිල්ලේ පවත්වාගෙන ගිය මණ්ඩලයේ ගිණුම් අංශය ඇතුළු අංශ කිහිපයක් පවත්වාගෙන යාම සඳහා පෞද්ගලික ආයතනයකින් කුළී පදනමට සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේදීද ගොඩනැගිලි ලබාගෙන තිබුණි. ඒ සඳහා සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය තුළ ගොඩනැගිලි කුළී ලෙස රු.9,300,000 ක් ගෙවීම් කර තිබුණි.

  
 ඩබ්ලිව්.පී.සී.චන්ද්‍රසේන  
 විගණකාධිපති