



# ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය

## தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்

### NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE



මගේ අංකය  
எனது இல.  
My No.

CAE/D/CECB/02/FS/2024/02

ඔබේ අංකය  
உமது இல.  
Your No.

දිනය  
திகதி  
Date

2025 ජූනි 30 දින

සභාපති

ඉංජිනේරුමය කාර්යයන් පිළිබඳ මධ්‍යම උපදේශක කාර්යාංශය

ඉංජිනේරුමය කාර්යයන් පිළිබඳ මධ්‍යම උපදේශක කාර්යාංශයේ සහ එහි පරිපාලනයේ 2024 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 තත්ත්වගණනය කළ මතය

ඉංජිනේරුමය කාර්යයන් පිළිබඳ මධ්‍යම උපදේශක කාර්යාංශයේ (“කාර්යාංශය”) සහ එහි පරිපාලනයේ (“සමූහය”) 2024 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට මූල්‍ය තත්ත්ව ප්‍රකාශනය සහ එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ ලාභ හා අලාභ සහ අනෙකුත් විස්තීර්ණ ආදායම් ප්‍රකාශනය, හිමිකම් වෙනස්වීමේ ප්‍රකාශනය සහ එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ප්‍රකාශනය සහ ප්‍රමාණාත්මක ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රතිපත්තිවලට අදාළ තොරතුරු ද ඇතුළත් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවලට අදාළ සටහන්වලින් සමන්විත 2024 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ ඒකාබද්ධ 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 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 විස්තරකර ඇති කරුණු වලින් වන බලපෑම හැර, කාර්යාංශයේ සහ සමූහයේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන තුළින් 2024 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට මූල්‍ය තත්ත්වය සහ එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා ඒවායේ මූල්‍ය ක්‍රියාකාරිත්වය හා මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ශ්‍රී ලංකා ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රමිතිවලට අනුකූලව සත්‍ය හා සාධාරණ තත්ත්වයක් පිළිබිඹු කරන බව මා දරන්නා වූ මතය වේ.



## 1.2 තත්ත්වගණනය කළ මතය සඳහා පදනම

### 1.2.1 මධ්‍යම ඉංජිනේරු සේවා (පුද්ගලික) සමාගම

පහත නිරීක්ෂණ මත පදනම්ව 2024 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා මධ්‍යම ඉංජිනේරු සේවා පුද්ගලික සමාගමේ (පරිපාලිතයේ) මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳව මා විසින් තත්ත්වගණනය කළ මතයක් ප්‍රකාශ කරන ලදී.

- (අ) ශ්‍රී ලංකා ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රමිති අංක 16 හි 51 ඡේදය ප්‍රකාරව දේපල, පිරිසිදු සහ උපකරණවල ඇස්තමේන්තුගත ප්‍රයෝජනවත් ආයු කාලය වාර්ෂිකව සමාලෝචනය කළ යුතු අතර සමාගමේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල සටහන් අංක 2.3.6 අනුව ද සමාගම විසින් වාර්ෂිකව දේපල පිරිසිදු සහ උපකරණවල ප්‍රයෝජනවත් ආයු කාලය සමාලෝචනය කරන බව සඳහන් වුවද, 2024 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම ක්ෂය කරන ලද පිරිවැය රු.මිලියන 883.88ක් වූ දේපල පිරිසිදු හා උපකරණවල ප්‍රයෝජනවත් ආර්ථික ආයු කාලය නැවත තක්සේරු කිරීමකින් තොරව සහ ශ්‍රී ලංකා ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රමිති අංක 08ට අනුකූලව ඇස්තමේන්තු වෙනස්කම් නිවැරදි කරමින් හා නිවැරදි ධාරණ අගය මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇතුළත් කිරීමකින් තොරව සමාගම විසින් එම වත්කම් අඛණ්ඩව භාවිතා කරමින් පැවතුණි.
- (ආ) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ වෙනත් ආදායම් යටතේ දක්වා තිබුණු රු.මිලියන 2.74ක වත්කම් අපහරණ ලාභය තුළ පෙර වර්ෂවල අපහරණයන්ට අදාළ අධි ක්ෂය ගැලපීම් (Adjustment of Over-depreciated amount in disposal from previous years) රු.මිලියන 1.69ක් ඇතුළත් කර තිබීමෙන් වර්ෂයේ වෙනත් ආදායම් එම ප්‍රමාණයෙන් අධිගණනය වී තිබුණි.
- (ඇ) සමාගම විසින් සමාගමේ මව් ආයතනයට පිළිවෙලින් රු.මිලියන 62.16ක් හා රු.මිලියන 2,242.95ක් ගෙවිය යුතු වෙළඳ ණයහිමියන් හා ගෙවිය යුතු වැඩ ආරම්භ කිරීමේ අත්තිකාරම් ලෙස හඳුනාගෙන තිබුණි. මව් ආයතනය විසින් ඔවුන්ගේ ගිණුම්වල ලැබිය යුතු වෙළඳ ණයගැතියෝ හා ලැබිය යුතු වැඩ ආරම්භ කිරීමේ අත්තිකාරම් ලෙස පිළිවෙලින් රු.මිලියන 53.20ක් සහ රු.මිලියන 2,239.57ක් හඳුනාගෙන තිබුණි. ඒ අනුව සමාගමේ හා මව් ආයතනයේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන්හි වෙළඳ ණයගැති/ ණයහිමි සහ ලැබිය යුතු/ ගෙවිය යුතු වැඩ ආරම්භ කිරීමේ අත්තිකාරම් ශේෂයන්හි පිළිවෙලින් රු.මිලියන 8.96ක සහ රු.මිලියන 3.37ක වෙනසක් පැවතුණි.
- (ඈ) 2024 ජනවාරි මාසයේ පැවති වාර්ෂික තොග සහ වත්කම් සත්‍යාපනයේදී දකුණු පළාතේ ගාල්ල හා මාතර යන ව්‍යාපෘති ඒකක 03ට අයත් තොග සහ වත්කම් අයිතම රාශියක අනිරීක්ෂනයක් ඇති බවත් වෙන්දේසි කිරීම් හා වෙනත් කාර්යයන් මගින් ඉවත් කළ ස්ථාවර වත්කම් ව්‍යවසාය සම්පත් සැලසුම් (ERP) පද්ධතිය තුළ තවදුරටත් පවතින බවත්, වත්කම් අයිතම කිහිපයක ඌණතා



පවතින බවත් අනාවරණය වී තිබුණි. කෙසේ වෙතත් එම අතිරික්තතා හා ඌණතාවල මූල්‍යමය වටිනාකම වාර්තා කරන දිනය වන විටත් එම පද්ධතිය තුළ ගැලපුම් කර මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවලට ඇතුළත් කර නොතිබුණි.

- (ඉ) සමාගමේ වෙළඳ ගෙවිය යුතු දෑ, ගෙවිය යුතු රඳවාගැනීම් සහ වෙළඳ ලැබිය යුතු දෑ පිළිබඳ විස්තරාත්මක උපලේඛන අනුව පිළිවෙලින් රු.මිලියන 64.85ක්, රු.මිලියන 28.42ක් සහ රු.මිලියන 26.54ක් සමාගම නමින්ම ඇතුළත් කර තිබුණි. ඒ අනුව ආයතනයේ අභ්‍යන්තර ඒකක අතර සිදුවන ගනුදෙනු අවසාන මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීමේ දී සැසඳීමකර හා නිවැරදිකර මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සාධාරණ ලෙස ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම සඳහා කළමනාකාරිත්වය විසින් අවධානය යොමුකර නොතිබුණි.
- (ඊ) මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීමේ දී සමාගමේ මූලික කාර්යාල අතර සිදුවූ අභ්‍යන්තර ගනුදෙනු ඉවත් කිරීම සිදුකල යුතු වුවත් රු.මිලියන 27.71ක අභ්‍යන්තර ගනුදෙනු වෙනත් ආදායම් යටතේ ගිණුම්ගත කිරීමෙන් ආදායම එම ප්‍රමාණයෙන් අධි ගණනය වී තිබුණි.
- (උ) 2023 පෙබරවාරි 28 දින ශ්‍රී ලංකා හඳබ්ම අධිකාරිය සමඟ ඒකාබද්ධව කුකුල් අභිජනන ව්‍යාපෘතියක් සඳහා අවබෝධතා ගිවිසුමක් අත්සන්කර 2025 අප්‍රේල් මස 09 දින ඒකාබද්ධ ව්‍යාපාර ගිවිසුමකට (Joint venture agreement) එළඹ තිබුණි. ගිවිසුම අනුව පළමු වසර 06 තුළ අදාළ කොන්දේසි යටතේ ශුද්ධ ලාභයෙන් සියයට 70ක් සමාගමට හා සියයට 30ක් අධිකාරියට ලෙස ලාභ බෙදාගැනීමට එකඟ වී තිබුණි. හඳබ්ම අධිකාරියේ 2024 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂයේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන අනුව රු.මිලියන 3.56ක ශුද්ධ ලාභයක් උපයා තිබුණද ගිවිසුම් ප්‍රකාරව සමාගම වෙත ලාභ බෙදීමක් සිදුව නොතිබුණි. තවද සමාගම වෙත ලැබිය යුතු ලාභ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන තුළ හඳුනාගෙන නොතිබුණු අතර මේ දක්වා සමාගම විසින් මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය සඳහා දරන ලද පිරිවැය එකතුව රු.මිලියන 87.39ක් පමණක් කෙරිගෙන යන වැඩ ලෙස සමාගමේ ජංගම වත්කම් යටතේ දක්වා තිබුණි. මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල හෙළිදරව් කිරීමටද කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.

**1.2.2 ඉංජිනේරුමය කාර්යයන් පිළිබඳ මධ්‍යම උපදේශක කාර්යාංශය**

- (අ) ශ්‍රී ලංකා ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රමිති අංක 16 හි 51 ඡේදය ප්‍රකාරව දේපල, පිරියත සහ උපකරණවල ඇස්තමේන්තුගත ප්‍රයෝජනවත් ආයු කාලය වාර්ෂිකව සමාලෝචනය කළ යුතු අතර කාර්යාංශයේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල සටහන් අංක 3.8 අනුව ද සමාගම විසින් වාර්ෂිකව දේපල පිරියත සහ උපකරණවල ප්‍රයෝජනවත් ආයුකාලය සමාලෝචනය කරන බව සඳහන් වුවද, 2024 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම ක්ෂය කරන ලද පිරිවැය රු.මිලියන 419.92ක් වූ දේපල

පිරියත හා උපකරණවල ප්‍රයෝජනවත් ආර්ථික ආයු කාලය නැවත තක්සේරු කිරීමකින් තොරව සහ ශ්‍රී ලංකා ගිණුම්කරන ප්‍රමිත අංක 08ට අනුකූලව ඇස්තමේන්තු වෙනස්කම් නිවැරදි කරමින් හා නිවැරදි ධාරණ අගය මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇතුළත් කිරීමකින් තොරව කාර්යාංශය විසින් එම වත්කම් අඛණ්ඩව භාවිතා කරමින් පැවතුණි.

- (ආ) ව්‍යාපෘති 10 ක් වෙනුවෙන් රාජ්‍ය ආයතන 8 කින් කාර්යාංශයට ලැබිය යුතු එකතුව රු. මිලියන 14.85 ක පැරණි ශේෂයක් වැරදි නිවැරදි කිරීම් ලෙස සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ ලාභයෙන් කපා හැරීමට කටයුතු කර තිබුණු බැවින් සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ ලාභය එම ප්‍රමාණයෙන් අවප්‍රමාණය වී තිබුණි.
- (ඇ) පරිපාලිත සමාගම් විසින් රු.මිලියන 62.16ක් හා රු.මිලියන 2,242.95ක මුදලක් පිළිවෙලින් කාර්යාංශයට ගෙවිය යුතු වෙළඳ ණයහිමියන් සහ ගෙවිය යුතු වැඩ ආරම්භ කිරීමේ අත්තිකාරම් ලෙස හඳුනාගෙන තිබුණු අතර කාර්යාංශය විසින් ඔවුන්ගේ ගිණුම්වල පිළිවෙලින් ලැබිය යුතු වෙළඳ ණයගැතියෝ සහ ලැබිය යුතු වැඩ ආරම්භ කිරීමේ අත්තිකාරම් ලෙස රු.මිලියන 53.20ක් සහ රු.මිලියන 2,239.57ක මුදලක් පමණක් හඳුනාගෙන තිබුණි. ඒ අනුව කාර්යාංශයේ සහ පරිපාලිත සමාගමේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන්හි මෙම ලැබිය යුතු හා ගෙවිය යුතු ශේෂයන්වල පිළිවෙලින් රු.මිලියන 8.96 ක් සහ රු.මිලියන 3.38ක වෙනසක් පැවතුණි.
- (ඈ) නියැදි පරීක්ෂාවකට අනුව කාර්යාංශයේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයේ ශ්‍රී ලංකා සබරගමුව විශ්ව විද්‍යාලය, තහනම් උත්තේජක නිවාරණ නියෝජිත ආයතනය සහ ක්‍රීඩා හා තරුණ කටයුතු අමාත්‍යාංශය යන ආයතනයන්හි ඉදිකිරීම් ව්‍යාපෘති 12කට අදාළව ණයගැති ශේෂය රු.මිලියන 140.29ක් වුවද, එම ආයතන 03හි විගණිත මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන අනුව කාර්යාංශය වෙත ගෙවිය යුතු ණයහිමි ශේෂ එකතුව රු.මිලියන 42.14ක් ලෙස දක්වා තිබීම හේතුවෙන් ශේෂ අතර රු.මිලියන 98.15ක වෙනසක් නිරීක්ෂණය විය. එසේම සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය අවසානයට ක්‍රීඩා සංවර්ධන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව සහ ක්‍රීඩා හා තරුණ කටයුතු අමාත්‍යාංශය යන ආයතනයන්හි උපදේශන සේවා ව්‍යාපෘති 40කට අදාළව එකතුව රු.මිලියන 64.87ක ලැබිය යුතු ශේෂයක් කාර්යාංශයේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල දක්වා තිබුණද, එම ආයතන 02හි මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල කාර්යාංශය වෙත ගෙවිය යුතු ණයහිමි ශේෂයක් ඇතුළත්ව නොතිබුණි. මේ අනුව අදාළ ආයතන සමග සැසඳීමේදී ඉදිකිරීම් හා උපදේශන සේවා ණයගැති ශේෂයේ රු.මිලියන 163.01ක සමස්ත වෙනසක් නිරීක්ෂණය විය. තවද, මෙම ණයගැති ශේෂ තහවුරු කිරීම සඳහා ශේෂ සනාථන විගණනයට ඉදිරිපත් කර නොතිබුණි.



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 සමූහයේ 2024 වාර්ෂික වාර්තාවේ ඇතුළත් අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු

මෙම විගණන වාර්තාවේ දිනට පෙර මා ලබාගත් සමූහයේ 2024 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 නොගැලපෙනවාද යන්න සලකා බැලීමයි.

සමූහයේ 2024 වාර්ෂික වාර්තාවන් කියවන විට, එහි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක වරදවා දැක්වීම් ඇති බව මම නිගමනය කළහොත්, නිවැරදි කිරීම සඳහා පාලනය කරන පාර්ශවයන් වෙත එම කරුණු සන්නිවේදනය කළ යුතුය. තවදුරටත් 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 වගකීම්

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, සමූහය අඛණ්ඩව පවත්වාගෙන යාමේ හැකියාව තීරණය කිරීම කළමනාකරණයේ වගකීමක් වන අතර, කළමනාකාරිත්වය සමූහය ඇවර කිරීමට අදහස්

කරන්නේ නම් හෝ වෙනත් විකල්පයක් නොමැති විටදී මෙහෙයුම් නැවැත්වීමට කටයුතු කරන්නේ නම් හැර අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්මේ පදනම මත ගිණුම් තැබීම හා සමූහයේ අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්මට අදාළ කරුණු අනාවරණය කිරීමද කළමනාකරණයේ වගකීමකි.

සමූහයේ 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, කාර්යාංශයේ සහ සමූහයේ 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

සමස්ථයක් 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 සෑමවිටම 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 සැකවුසුබවින් යුතුව ක්‍රියා කරන ලදී. මා විසින් තවදුරටත්,

- ප්‍රකාශ කරනු ලබන 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 මහභූරීමෙන්, වරදවා දැක්වීමෙන් හෝ අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයන් මත හැරීමෙන් වැනි හේතු නිසා වන බැවිනි.



- කාර්යාලයේ හා සමූහයේ අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයේ සඵලදායීත්වය පිළිබඳව මතයක් ප්‍රකාශ කිරීමේ අදහසින් නොවුවද, අවස්ථාවෝචිතව උචිත විගණන පරිපාටි සැලසුම් කිරීම පිණිස අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනය පිළිබඳව අවබෝධයක් ලබාගන්නා ලදී.
- භාවිතා කරන ලද ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රතිපත්තිවල උචිතභාවය, ගිණුම්කරන ඇස්තමේන්තුවල සාධාරණත්වය සහ කළමනාකරණය විසින් කරන ලද සම්බන්ධිත හෙළිදරව් කිරීම් අගයන ලදී.
- සිද්ධීන් හෝ තත්ත්වයන් හේතුවෙන් සමූහයේ අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්ම පිළිබඳ ප්‍රමාණාත්මක අවිනිශ්චිතතාවයක් තිබේද යන්න සම්බන්ධයෙන් ලබාගත් විගණන සාක්ෂි මත පදනම්ව ගිණුම්කරණය සඳහා සමූහයේ අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්ම පිළිබඳ පදනම යොදා ගැනීමේ අදාලත්වය තීරණය කරන ලදී. ප්‍රමාණවත් අවිනිශ්චිතතාවයක් ඇති බවට මා නිගමනය කරන්නේ නම් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් වූ හෙළිදරව්කිරීම්වලට මාගේ විගණන වාර්තාවේ අවධානය යොමු කළ යුතු අතර, එම හෙළිදරව්කිරීම් ප්‍රමාණවත් නොවන්නේ නම් මාගේ මතය විකරණය කළ යුතුය. කෙසේ වුවද, සමූහයේ 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 සමස්ථ ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම අගයන ලදී.
- ඒකාබද්ධ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳ මතයක් ප්‍රකාශ කිරීම සඳහා සමූහය තුළ ඇති ආයතන හෝ ව්‍යාපාර ක්‍රියාකාරකම්වල මූල්‍ය තොරතුරු සම්බන්ධයෙන් ප්‍රමාණවත් සුදුසු විගණන සාක්ෂි ලබා ගන්නා ලදී. සමූහ 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 කරමි.

2. වෙනත් තෛතික හා නියාමන අවශ්‍යතා පිළිබඳ වාර්තාව
- 2.1 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ පහත සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවයන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් විශේෂ ප්‍රතිපාදන ඇතුළත් වේ.
  - 2.1.1 මාගේ වාර්තාවේ තත්ත්වවගණනය කළ මතය සඳහා පදනම කොටසේ විස්තර කර ඇති කරුණුවලින් වන බලපෑම හැර, 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 සමූහය පවත්වාගෙන ගොස් තිබුණි.

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

2.1.3 2018 අංක 19 දරණ ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 6 (i) (ඇ) (iv) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව මාගේ වාර්තාවේ තත්ත්වගණනය කළ මතය සඳහා පදනම කොටසේ 1.2.2 (අ), (ඇ) 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 තුල, පහත සඳහන් ප්‍රකාශ කිරීමට තරම් කිසිවක් මාගේ අවධානයට ලක් නොවීය.

2.2.1 2018 අංක 19 දරණ ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 (ඇ) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව කාර්යාංශයේ පාලක මණ්ඩලයේ යම් සාමාජිකයෙකුට කාර්යාංශය සම්බන්ධවී යම් ගිවිසුමක් සම්බන්ධයෙන් සෘජුව හෝ අන්‍යාකාරයකින් සාමාන්‍ය ව්‍යාපාරික තත්ත්වයෙන් බැහැරව සම්බන්ධයක් ඇති බව.

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

නීතිරීති / විධානයට යොමුව	අනුකූල නොවීම
(අ) 2017 අංක 24 දරන දේශීය ආදායම් පනතේ 83 වගන්තිය, 2006 අංක 10 ද දරන දේශීය ආදායම් පනතේ 114 වගන්තිය හා 2002 අංක 14 දරන එකතු කල අගය මත බදු පනතේ 26 (1) වගන්තිය	2009 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට එකතු කල අගය මත බදු (VAT) හා උපයන විට ගෙවීම් බදු (PAYE) යනාදී වශයෙන් එකතුව රු. මිලියන 24.94 ක හිඟ බදු මුදලක් හා ඒ මත අයකරන ලද එකතුව රු. මිලියන 33.89 ක දඩ මුදලක් ලෙස මුළු එකතුව රු.මිලියන 58.83ක් කාර්යාංශය විසින් ගෙවීම් පැහැර හරින ලද බදු ලෙස පවතින බව දේශීය ආදායම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් 2024 සැප්තැම්බර් 18 දින තහවුරු කර තිබුණි. කෙසේ වෙතත් 2025 මැයි 31 දිනට විගණනය වෙත ඉදිරිපත්



කරන ලද තොරතුරු අනුව ඉහත බදු මුදලින් හිඟ බදු හා දඩ මුදල් එකතුව රු. මිලියන 42.07ක ශේෂයක් තවදුරටත් දේශීය ආදායම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව වෙත ගෙවිය යුතුව පැවතුණි.

(ආ) 2021 නොවැම්බර් 16 දිනැති  
 අංක 01/2021 දරන රාජ්‍ය  
 ව්‍යාපාර චක්‍රලේඛය මගින්  
 හඳුන්වා දෙන ලද රජය සතු  
 ව්‍යාපාර සඳහා වන මෙහෙයුම්  
 අත්පොත

(i) 3.2 හා 3.4 ඡේද කාර්යාංශයේ මධ්‍යම කළමනාකරණ මට්ටම හා ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ කළමනාකරණ මට්ටම් සඳහා අනුමත බඳවා ගැනීම් පරිපාටියක් සහ බඳවා ගැනීමේ හා උසස් කිරීමේ සැලැස්මක් 2025 මාර්තු 31 දින වන විටත් සකස් කර අනුමත කරවා ගෙන නොතිබුණි.

(ii) 6.8 ඡේදය අමාත්‍යාංශ සහ අනෙකුත් ආයතන තම කාර්යයන් ඉටු කිරීම සඳහා රාජ්‍ය ව්‍යාපාරවල සම්පත් භාවිතා නොකළ යුතු වුවත් කාර්යාංශය විසින් 1990 වර්ෂයේදී රු.මිලියන 3කට මිලදී ගෙන තිබූ කොළඹ ටී.බී. ජයා මාවතේ (ඩාලි පාරේ) පිහිටි රු.ඩි 02 පර්චස් 24.5ක ඉඩම වාරිමාර්ග අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ප්‍රධාන කාර්යාලයේ රථගාල සඳහා කිසිදු අයකිරීමකින් තොරව භාවිතා කරමින් පවතී.

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

2.2.4 2018 අංක 19 දරණ ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 (ඌ) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව කාර්යාංශයේ සම්පත් සකසුරුවම් ලෙස, කාර්යක්ෂම ලෙස සහ ඵලදායී ලෙස කාලසීමාවන් තුළ අදාළ නීතිරීතිවලට අනුකූලව ප්‍රසම්පාදනය කර භාවිතා කර නොමැති බව.

### 2.3 වෙනත් කරුණු

- (අ) මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන අනුව 2023 සහ 2024 වර්ෂවල ඉංජිනේරු ප්‍රසම්පාදන ඉදිකිරීම් (EPC) අංශයේ මෙහෙයුම් ලාභය පිළිවෙලින් රු.මිලියන 74.73ක් සහ රු.මිලියන 86.49ක් වුවද, එහි ඇති අංශ 13න් 7ක සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය සඳහා එකතුව රු.මිලියන 34.34ක මෙහෙයුම් අලාභයක් තිබුණි.
- (ආ) ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද උපදේශන අංශයේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයට අනුව සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය සඳහා රු.මිලියන 72.50ක මෙහෙයුම් ලාභයක් වාර්තා කර තිබුණද, එහි ඇති අංශ 20න් 8ක එකතුව රු.මිලියන 130.47ක මෙහෙයුම් අලාභයක් තිබුණි.
- (ඇ) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය අවසාන වන විට පරිපාලිත සමාගමෙන් රු.මිලියන 1,569.4ක් කාර්යාංශයට ලැබිය යුතුව පවතින අතර මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් දෙපාර්ශවය අතර නිසි සහ යාවත්කාලීන ගිවිසුම් පවත්වා ගෙන ගොස් නොතිබුණි. තවද මෙම ශේෂය නිරවුල් කිරීමට හෝ ආයතනයන්හි ඉදිරි ගනුදෙනු මෙහෙයවීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් කිසිදු ඵලදායී ක්‍රියාමාර්ගයක් ගෙන නොතිබුණු අතර 2017 වසරේ සිට අඛණ්ඩව මෙම ශේෂය ඉහළ ගොස් තිබුණි.
- (ඈ) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය අවසානයේ කාර්යාංශය වෙත අයවිය යුතු මුළු ණයගැති ශේෂය රු.මිලියන 5,188.58ක් වූ අතර එහි ඇතුළත් ඉංජිනේරු ප්‍රසම්පාදන ඉදිකිරීම් (EPC) අංශයේ වර්ෂ 3-5 අතර ණයගැති ශේෂයන් සහ වර්ෂ 5 ඉක්මවූ ණයගැති ශේෂයන් පිළිවෙලින් රු.මිලියන 200.29 ක් සහ රු.මිලියන 1342.39ක් ද උපදේශන අංශයේ වර්ෂ 3-5 අතර සහ වර්ෂ 5 ඉක්මවූ ණයගැති ශේෂයන් පිළිවෙලින් රු. මිලියන 658.45ක් සහ රු.මිලියන 130.94ක් ද විය. ඒ අනුව කාර්යාංශයට ලැබිය යුතු ණයගැති මුදල් කාලීනව එකතු කර ගැනීමට විධිමත්ව කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණු අතර, එමෙන්ම ණයගැති ශේෂ සනාථන ලියවිලි විගණනය වෙත ඉදිරිපත් නොකළ බැවින් ණයගැති ශේෂයන්හි පැවැත්ම සහ වටිනාකම සතුටුදායක ලෙස පරීක්ෂා කිරීමට ද නොහැකි විය.
- (ඉ) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේදී රාජ්‍ය ආයතන 3 කින් ලැබිය යුතු රු. මිලියන 40.99 ක ශේෂයක් අයකර ගැනීමට විධිමත් පියවරක් නොගෙන හානිකරණ අලාභ ලෙස වෙන්කර තිබුණි.
- (ඊ) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය අවසානයේ මුළු ණයහිමි ශේෂය රු.මිලියන 2,103.68ක් වූ අතර එහි ඇතුළත් ඉංජිනේරු ප්‍රසම්පාදන ඉදිකිරීම් (EPC) අංශයේ වර්ෂ 3-5 අතර ණයහිමි ශේෂයන් සහ වර්ෂ 5 ඉක්මවූ ණයහිමි ශේෂයන් පිළිවෙලින් රු.මිලියන 162.76ක් සහ රු.මිලියන 696.83ක් ද උපදේශන අංශයේ වර්ෂ 3-5 අතර ණයහිමි ශේෂයන් සහ වර්ෂ 5 ඉක්මවූ ණයහිමි ශේෂයන් පිළිවෙලින්

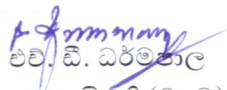


රු.මිලියන 3.89ක් සහ රු.මිලියන 40.08ක් ද විය. ඒ අනුව කාර්යාංශය විසින් ණයහිමි ශේෂ කාලීනව පියවීමට කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණු බව නිරීක්ෂණය විය.

- (උ) කාර්යාංශයට අයත් පරිපාලිත සමාගමේ අනුරාධපුර මෙහෙයුම් කාර්යාලයේ 2016 ජනවාරි 01 සිට 2020 ජුනි 22 දක්වා සිදුව ඇතැයි සැලකෙන විෂමාවාරයන් හේතුවෙන් පරිපාලිතයේ විධායක නිලධාරියෙකු 2021 ජනවාරි 11 දින සිට වැඩ තහනමකට ලක් කර තිබුණු අතර කාර්යාංශයේ සභාපතිවරයා විසින් 2021 මැයි 24 දිනැති ලිපියෙන් අදාළ නිලධාරියා වැඩ තහනමට ලක් කළ දිනය වූ 2021 ජනවාරි 11 දින සිට බලපැවැත්වෙන පරිදි කාර්යාංශයේ සේවකයකු ලෙස නැවත සේවයේ පිහිටුවා තිබුණි. ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් කාර්යාංශය හෝ පරිපාලිත සමාගම කිසිදු විමර්ශනයක් සිදු නොකිරීම, තවදුරටත් මූල්‍ය අක්‍රමිකතා හා අවහැරවීම් සඳහා හේතුවන බව විගණනයේදී නිරීක්ෂණය විය.
- (ඌ) කාර්යාංශය විසින් කාලානුරූපව ව්‍යාපෘති පසු විපරම් කර රඳවාගැනීම් මුදල් නිදහස් කර ගැනීමට නිසි ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ගෙන නොතිබූ බැවින් සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය අවසානයට පැවති රු.මිලියන 2,712.45ක ලැබිය යුතු රඳවා ගැනීම් ශේෂය තුළ වසර 3 සිට 5 දක්වා රු.මිලියන 691.21ක් ද, වසර 05ට වැඩි රු.මිලියන 944ක්ද පැවතුණි.
- (එ) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය අවසානයට ජංගම වගකීම් යටතේ පෙන්වනු ලබන ගෙවිය යුතු රඳවා ගැනීම් (Retention Payable) ශේෂය රු.මිලියන 2,392.75ක් වූ අතර විගණනයට ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද කාල විශ්ලේෂණයට අනුව මෙම ගෙවිය යුතු රඳවා ගැනීම් ශේෂය තුළ වසර 3 සිට 5 දක්වා වූ රු.මිලියන 756.86ක් ද, වසර 05ට වැඩි රු.මිලියන 574.52ක්ද නිරවුල් කර නොතිබුණි.
- (ඒ) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය අවසානයට ලැබිය යුතු හා ගෙවිය යුතු වැඩ ආරම්භ කිරීමේ අත්තිකාරම් (Mobilization Advance) පිළිවෙලින් රු.මිලියන 2,245.99 ක් හා රු.මිලියන 2,643.84ක් වූ අතර එහි ඇතුළත් වසර 05ට වැඩි ලැබිය යුතු හා ගෙවිය යුතු වැඩ ආරම්භ කිරීමේ අත්තිකාරම් පිළිවෙලින් රු.මිලියන 643.07ක් හා රු.මිලියන 718.53ක් මේ දක්වා නිරවුල් කර නොතිබුණි.
- (ඔ) කාර්යාංශය සතු වාහන 43 ක් භාවිතයට නොගෙන විවිධ ස්ථානවල ගාල් කර ඇති අතර ඒවා අලුත්වැඩියා කර භාවිතයට ගැනීම හෝ අපහරණය කිරීමට මේ දක්වා කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.
- (ඕ) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය තුළ කාර්යාංශයේ සේවයේ නියුතු වෘත්තිකයින් 186 දෙනෙකු සඳහා තම පෞද්ගලික වාහන භාවිතා කර තම වාසස්ථානයේ සිට කාර්යාලය වෙත යෑම සහ ඒම වෙනුවෙන් භාණ්ඩාගාර අනුමැතිය රහිතව 2011 දෙසැම්බර් 22 දිනැති අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩල අනුමැතිය මත එකතුව රු.මිලියන 29.90ක් ප්‍රවාහන දීමනා ලෙස ගෙවීම් කර තිබුණි.

(ක) වැටුප් රහිත නිවාඩු මත විදේශගතවීම් වෙනුවෙන් කාර්යාංශය සමඟ නිලධාරීන් 13 දෙනෙකු එකතුව රු.මිලියන 17.08ක බැඳුම්කර ගිවිසුම් ඇතිකර ගෙන තිබුණු අතර බැඳුම්කර ගිවිසුම් කඩකල නිලධාරීන් 08 දෙනෙකුගෙන් සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය අවසානයට එකතුව රු.මිලියන 6.56ක් අයකර ගැනීමට කාර්යාංශයට නොහැකි වී තිබුණි.

(බ) කාර්යාංශයේ ඉංජිනේරු ප්‍රසම්පාදන ඉදිකිරීම් අංශයට (EPC) අයත් මූලික කාර්යාල 12 ක් විසින් පරිපාලිත සමාගමේ මූලික කාර්යාල වෙත අවස්ථා 15 කදී තාවකාලික ණය (Temporary loans) ලබා දී තිබුණු අතර සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය අවසන් වන විට පැවති රු.මිලියන 766.34ක මුළු ණය මුදල තුළ එකතුව රු.මිලියන 526.80ක් වසර 2 සිට 4 දක්වා ද එකතුව රු.මිලියන 260.14ක් වසර 5 ක් ඉක්මවාද අයවිය යුතුව පැවතුණි. මෙම ණය මුදල් සම්බන්ධයෙන් පොලී මුදලක් අයකර ගැනීමට හෝ කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණු අතර ණය ආපසු අයකර ගැනීමේ සැලැස්මක්ද සකස් කර නොතිබුණි.

  
පී. එච්. ඩී. ධර්මසාල  
විගණකාධිපති (වැ.බ)



# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2024



**CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU**

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Lands & Irrigation  
No 415, Bauddhaloka Mawatha, Colombo 07, Sri Lanka

[www.cecb.lk](http://www.cecb.lk)

**CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU**  
**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024**

		GROUP		CECB	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Note					
<b>Revenue</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12,330,515,017</b>	9,890,496,483	<b>8,933,921,313</b>	5,503,254,616
Cost of Sales	<b>10</b>	<b>(10,570,751,795)</b>	(9,041,339,729)	<b>(8,330,420,386)</b>	(5,279,523,650)
<b>Gross Profit</b>		<b>1,759,763,222</b>	849,156,754	<b>603,500,927</b>	223,730,966
Other Income	<b>11</b>	<b>150,536,834</b>	112,617,905	<b>183,450,324</b>	209,100,877
Administration Expenses		<b>(1,492,948,950)</b>	(1,475,078,166)	<b>(562,154,068)</b>	(577,795,010)
Selling and Distribution Expenses		<b>(58,563,559)</b>	(15,566,671)	<b>(56,571,033)</b>	(606,845)
<b>Results from Operating Activities</b>		<b>358,787,547</b>	(528,870,178)	<b>168,226,150</b>	(145,570,011)
Finance Income		<b>924,480,893</b>	1,598,124,215	<b>443,189,620</b>	896,766,120
Finance Cost		<b>(11,672,644)</b>	(19,009,910)	<b>(3,911,517)</b>	(3,650,202)
<b>Net Finance Income</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>912,808,249</b>	1,579,114,305	<b>439,278,103</b>	893,115,918
<b>Profit Before Tax</b>		<b>1,271,595,796</b>	1,050,244,127	<b>607,504,253</b>	747,545,907
Income Tax Expense	<b>14</b>	<b>(236,140,443)</b>	(351,112,951)	<b>(97,170,702)</b>	(232,682,618)
<b>Profit/(Loss) for the Year</b>		<b>1,035,455,353</b>	699,131,176	<b>510,333,551</b>	514,863,289
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>					
<b>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>					
Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Liability	<b>24</b>	<b>(32,958,627)</b>	(136,607,436)	<b>(27,472,352)</b>	(121,778,932)
Revaluation of Non Current Assets	<b>28</b>	-	-	-	-
Related Tax	<b>25</b>	-	(15,498,549)	-	(15,498,549)
Net Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Operation		<b>1,205,016</b>			
<b>Other Comprehensive Income for the Year, Net of Tax</b>		<b>(31,753,611)</b>	(152,105,985)	<b>(27,472,352)</b>	(137,277,481)
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the Year, Net of Tax</b>		<b>1,003,701,742</b>	<b>547,025,191</b>	<b>482,861,199</b>	377,585,808

Figures in brackets indicates deductions.

The Notes to the Financial Statements set out on pages 5 to 37 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

**CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2024		GROUP		CECB	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>Assets</b>	<b>Note</b>				
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>					
Property, Plant and Equipment	15	3,127,869,181	3,229,655,305	2,690,040,579	2,778,447,375
Right-of-use Assets	16	63,219,684	66,481,983	50,614,634	53,362,757
Intangible Assets	17	3,112,933	4,298,802	3,112,933	4,298,802
Investments	18	374,271,053	707,732,402	232,676,606	572,409,484
Deffered Tax	25	21,915,191	-	10,130,222	-
Amount Due from Related Parties	21	0	-	1,569,400,938	1,545,964,905
Biological Assets	15A	27,867,390	20,283,662		
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>3,618,255,432</b>	<b>4,028,452,154</b>	<b>4,555,975,912</b>	<b>4,954,483,324</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>					
Inventories	19	873,069,114	834,134,941	7,320,677	25,200,147
Work in progress	19	133,953,904	116,073,806	-	-
Trade and Other Receivables	20	9,624,331,944	8,999,583,397	8,307,816,496	8,780,923,851
Short term Investments	18	8,912,058,934	7,458,978,011	4,181,882,587	3,495,296,737
Cash and Cash Equivalents	22	1,707,522,993	2,810,811,208	309,280,061	571,683,245
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>21,250,936,889</b>	<b>20,219,581,362</b>	<b>12,806,299,821</b>	<b>12,873,103,980</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>24,869,192,321</b>	<b>24,248,033,519</b>	<b>17,362,275,733</b>	<b>17,827,587,307</b>
<b>Equity and Liabilities</b>					
Contributed Capital		500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Capital Reserve	28	197,939,233	197,939,233	197,939,233	197,939,233
Revaluation Reserve		666,888,864	666,888,864	516,618,300	516,618,300
Retained Earnings		8,482,227,716	7,478,525,975	6,753,924,257	6,271,063,057
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>9,347,555,813</b>	<b>8,343,854,072</b>	<b>7,468,981,790</b>	<b>6,986,120,590</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>					
Lease Creditors	23	1,734,463	2,980,115	1,734,463	2,980,115
Employee Benefit Liabilities	24	366,493,715	309,402,590	312,717,955	267,510,804
Deferred Tax	25	-	55,536,475	-	22,919,800
Discount Received	18	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>		<b>368,228,178</b>	<b>367,919,179</b>	<b>314,452,418</b>	<b>293,410,719</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>					
Trade and Other Payables	26	14,399,262,560	14,766,312,372	8,962,638,405	9,823,370,664
Income Tax Payables	27	753,884,496	769,575,620	615,941,846	724,313,059
Lease Creditors	23	261,274	372,276	261,274	372,276
Inter base current accounts					
Bank Overdraft	22				
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>15,153,408,330</b>	<b>15,536,260,268</b>	<b>9,578,841,525</b>	<b>10,548,055,999</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>15,521,636,508</b>	<b>15,904,179,448</b>	<b>9,893,293,943</b>	<b>10,841,466,718</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>24,869,192,321</b>	<b>24,248,033,519</b>	<b>17,362,275,733</b>	<b>17,827,587,307</b>

Figures in brackets indicates deductions.

The Notes to the Financial Statements set out on pages 5 to 37 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

It is certified that the Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (LKAS s and SLFRS s) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka.

G.V.A.R.M. De Silva  
**A/DEPUTY GENERAL MANAGER (FINANCE)**

Eng. S.A.U.D.C.Siriwardhana  
**GENERAL MANAGER**

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these Financial Statements.  
Approved and signed for and on behalf of the Board ;

Eng A.P. Jayathissa  
**CHAIRMAN**

Eng A.M.D.B.Atapattu  
**DIRECTOR**



## CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY - CECB

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024

	CECB				
	Contributed Capital Rs.	Capital Reserve Rs.	Revaluation Reserve Rs.	Retained Earnings Rs.	Total Rs.
<b>Balance as at 01st January 2023</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>92,439,233</b>	<b>516,618,300</b>	<b>5,896,505,522</b>	<b>6,506,063,054</b>
Net Profit For the Year	-	-	-	514,863,289	514,863,289
Correction between revaluation reserves and retained earnings	-	-	-	(137,277,481)	(137,277,481)
Prior Year Adjustment Note 1	-	105,500,000	-	(3,028,274)	102,471,726
<b>Balance as at 31st December 2023</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>197,939,233</b>	<b>516,618,300</b>	<b>6,271,063,056</b>	<b>6,986,120,589</b>
<b>Balance as at 01st January 2024</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>197,939,233</b>	<b>516,618,300</b>	<b>6,271,063,056</b>	<b>6,986,120,589</b>
Net Profit For the Year	-	-	-	510,333,552	510,333,552
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	(27,472,352)	(27,472,352)
<b>Balance as at 31st December 2024</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>197,939,233</b>	<b>516,618,300</b>	<b>6,753,924,256</b>	<b>7,468,981,789</b>

	GROUP				
	Contributed Capital Rs.	Capital Reserve Rs.	Revaluation Reserve Rs.	Retained Earnings Rs.	Total Rs.
<b>Balance as at 01st January 2023</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>92,439,233</b>	<b>711,168,864</b>	<b>6,918,150,698</b>	<b>7,722,258,795</b>
Net Profit For the Year	-	-	-	699,131,178	699,131,178
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	(152,105,985)	(152,105,985)
Prior Year Adjustment Note 1	-	105,500,000	-	(3,028,274)	102,471,726
Prior Year Adjustment Note 2	-	-	-	(27,901,643)	(27,901,643)
Prior Year Adjustment Note 3	-	-	(44,280,000)	44,280,000	-
<b>Balance as at 31st December 2023</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>197,939,233</b>	<b>666,888,864</b>	<b>7,478,525,975</b>	<b>8,343,854,072</b>
<b>Balance as at 01st January 2024</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>197,939,233</b>	<b>666,888,864</b>	<b>7,478,525,975</b>	<b>8,343,854,072</b>
Net Profit For the Year	-	-	-	1,035,455,353	1,035,455,353
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	(31,753,611)	(31,753,611)
<b>Balance as at 31st December 2024</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>197,939,233</b>	<b>666,888,864</b>	<b>8,482,227,716</b>	<b>9,347,555,814</b>

**CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU**  
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024	GROUP		CECB	
	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>				
Profit Before Tax	1,271,595,796	1,050,244,127	607,504,253	747,545,907
<b>Adjustments for:</b>				
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipments	208,945,749	305,082,146	87,062,093	164,213,346
Amortisation of Leased Hold Property	2,503,534	2,730,989	1,989,358	2,216,813
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	1,185,868	2,339,173	1,185,868	2,339,173
Depreciation on Biological Assets	10,294,296			
Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts	-	236,489	-	236,489
Reversal of Bad and Doubtful Debts	(36,066,461)	(69,256,678)	(36,066,461)	(69,256,678)
Provision / (Reversal) for Gratuity	69,059,990	45,031,075	56,001,023	36,115,039
Net Finance Income	(912,808,249)	(1,579,114,305)	(439,278,103)	(893,115,918)
(Profit) / Loss on disposal of Property, Plant and Equipments	1,795,703	33,895,979	4,540,221	-
Exchange Gain/(Loss)	1,205,016			
<b>Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes</b>	<b>617,711,242</b>	<b>(208,811,005)</b>	<b>282,938,253</b>	<b>(9,705,830)</b>
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	(38,934,172)	169,001,708	17,879,471	(3,627,027)
(Increase)/Decrease in Work In Progress	(17,880,098)	(51,398,284)	-	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade and Other Receivables	(588,682,086)	2,030,080,424	509,173,816	733,782,270
(Increase)/Decrease in Amounts Due from Related Companies			(23,436,033)	(7,898,230)
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade and Other Payables	(367,049,811)	968,026,982	(860,732,259)	(247,123,529)
<b>Cash Generated from Operating Activities</b>	<b>(394,834,928)</b>	<b>2,906,899,828</b>	<b>(74,176,752)</b>	<b>465,427,653</b>
Interest paid	(11,672,644)	(19,009,910)	(3,911,517)	(3,650,202)
Tax paid	(329,283,233)	(370,401,054)	(238,591,936)	(264,170,758)
Gratuity paid	(44,927,492)	(42,025,355)	(38,266,224)	(32,036,117)
<b>Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>	<b>(780,718,296)</b>	<b>2,475,463,510</b>	<b>(354,946,429)</b>	<b>165,570,576</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>				
Investment in Property Plant and Equipment	(91,229,279)	(48,679,274)	(2,287,022)	(619,791)
Acquisition of Biological Assets	(17,878,023)			
Investment in Capital Work in Progress	(38,364,777)	(20,456,854)	-	-
Investment in Leased Hold Property	758,765	-	758,765	-
Sales Proceed on Disposal of Property Plant and Equipment	20,638,730	6,006,693	(908,491)	
Investment / Disposal of Long Term Deposit	333,461,349	(411,536,254)	339,732,878	(266,213,316)
Investment / Disposal of Short Term Deposit	(1,453,080,923)	(1,704,536,402)	(686,585,850)	(487,039,894)
Interest Income	924,480,893	1,598,124,215	443,189,620	896,766,120
Discount received of Investment on long term treasury bond	-	(11,907,048)	-	(11,907,048)
<b>Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>	<b>(321,213,264)</b>	<b>(592,984,924)</b>	<b>93,899,899</b>	<b>130,986,071</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</b>				
Payment of Finance Lease Liabilities	(1,356,654)	155,271	(1,356,654)	155,271
<b>Net Cash from Financing Activities</b>	<b>(1,356,654)</b>	<b>155,271</b>	<b>(1,356,654)</b>	<b>155,271</b>
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(1,103,288,215)	1,882,633,857	(262,403,184)	296,711,920
Cash and Cash Equivalent at the beginning	2,810,811,208	928,177,351	571,683,245	274,971,325
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalent at the end (Note 22)</b>	<b>1,707,522,993</b>	<b>2,810,811,208</b>	<b>309,280,061</b>	<b>571,683,245</b>

Figures in brackets indicates deductions.

The Notes to the Financial Statements set out on pages 5 to 37 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

**CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024**

**1. CORPORATE INFORMATION**

**1.1 Domicile and Legal Form**

Central Engineering Consultancy Bureau is a State Corporation established under the provisions of the State Industrial Corporations Act no. 49 of 1957 and domiciled in Sri Lanka. The Bureau's registered office and the principal place of business are located at No.415, Baudhaloka Mawatha, Colombo 07.

The Consolidated Financial Statements of Central Engineering Consultancy Bureau as at and for the year ended 31st December 2024 comprises the Bureau and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group").

The Financial Statements of all Companies in the Bureau have a common financial year which ends on December 31st.

**1.2 Principal Activities and Nature of Operations**

Central Engineering Consultancy Bureau is primarily involved in the business of construction, consultancy and any engineering related activities.

Central Engineering Service (Private) Limited (CESL) is a fully owned subsidiary of CECB engage in the business of undertaking and executing Design-Build, Turnkey and other types of construction work in the field of civil, electrical and mechanical engineering and all aspects connected therewith or ancillary or incidental thereto on its own or as a member of joint venture or a member of a consortium in Sri Lanka or elsewhere.

**2 BASIS OF PREPARATION**

**2.1 Statement of Compliance**

The financial statements of the Bureau and the Group comprise the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement, together with the accounting policies and notes to the financial statements. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRSs and LKASs) as issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka (CA Sri Lanka).

Financial Statements of the subsidiary are prepared in compliance with the Accounting policies of the Bureau unless stated otherwise.

**2.2 Basis of Measurement**

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following material items in the statement of Financial Position.

- Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities that have been measured at fair value (LKAS -39)
- Property Plant and Equipment are stated at fair value. (LKAS -16)
- Employee benefit liability recognized based on actuarial valuation (LKAS-19)



**CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024**

**3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

The Bureau's Directors have made an assessment of the Bureau's ability to continue as a going concern in the foreseeable future and they do not foresee a need for liquidation or cessation of business.

**2.3 Functional and Presentation Currency**

The Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in Sri Lankan Rupees (LKR), which is the Bureau's functional and presentation currency.

**2.4 Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates & Assumptions**

The preparation of Financial Statements in conformity with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRS) requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that effect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses and disclosure of contingent liabilities. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The Estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstance, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from the other sources.

The 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 if the revision affects only that financial year or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future financial years.

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements is included in the following notes:

<b>Critical accounting estimate/ judgment</b>	<b>Note No</b>	<b>Page No</b>
Contract revenue, cost and percentage of completion	09	21

Information about assumptions and estimates uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the financial statements are included in the table below:

<b>Critical accounting estimate/ judgment</b>	<b>Note No</b>	<b>Page No</b>
Property, plant and equipment	15	23-24
Employee Benefits	24	27
Deferred Tax Liabilities	25	28

**CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024**

**3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**3.1 Basis of Consolidation**

**(a) Business Consolidation**

The group's financial statements comprise consolidation of the financial statements of the bureau, its subsidiaries in terms of the SriLanka Accounting Standards SLFRS 10- "Consolidated Financial Statements"

**(b) Subsidiaries**

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Financial Statements of Subsidiaries are included in the consolidated Financial Statements from the date that control commences, until the date that control ceases. The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed when necessary to align them with the policies adopted by the Group.

**(c) Transactions eliminated on consolidation**

Intra-Group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra Group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

**3.2 Current versus non-current classification**

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle.
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading.
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period;

Or

- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current. A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle.
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading.
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period;

Or

**CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024**

**3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**3.2 Basis of Consolidation (Continued)**

- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Group classifies all other liabilities including deferred tax liabilities as non-current.

**3.3 Foreign Currency Transactions**

All foreign exchange transactions are converted to functional currency, at the rates of exchange prevailing at the time the transactions are effected. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are retranslated to functional currency equivalents at the spot exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated using exchange rates that existed when the values were determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items is recognised in line with the gain or loss of the item that gave rise to the translation difference.

Foreign exchange differences arising on translation of foreign exchange transactions are recognized as a profit or loss in the statement of Comprehensive Income.

**3.3.1 Foreign Operation**

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Sri Lanka Rupees at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their Statements of Profit or Loss are translated at exchange rate prevailing at the dates of the transactions. The Exchange differences arising on transaction for consolidation are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income.

**3.4 Impairment of non-financial assets**

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, the Bureau estimates the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing 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. In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.



**CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024**  
**3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**3.4 Basis of Consolidation (Continued)**

Impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for a property previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case, the impairment is also recognised in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Bureau estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

**3.5 Statement of cash flows**

The Statement Cash Flow has been prepared using the "indirect method" in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standard LKAS 7 – "Statement of Cash Flows". Cash and cash equivalent

comprise cash in hand, cash at bank and short-term investments that are readily convertible to known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Interest received and dividends received are classified as investing cash flows, while dividend paid is classified as financing cash flow and interest paid is classified under the operating cash flows for the purpose of presentation of Statement of Cash Flows.

Cash and cash equivalent includes bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

**3.6 Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRSs/ LKASs) Issued But Not Yet Effective**

A number of new standards and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2025 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Group has not early adopted them in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

**CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024**  
**3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**3.7 Financial Instruments**

**3.7.1 Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities**

**(a) Initial Recognition and Measurement**

The Bureau recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in its statement of financial position when the entity become party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Bureau initially measures its financial assets at fair value. In case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset, are added to the cost if financial asset.

Bureau initially measures its financial liabilities at fair value. In case of a financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue of the financial liabilities, are deducted from carrying value.

Trade receivables are intially measured at transaction price as stated in SLFRS 15.

**(b) Classification of Financial Assets**

- (i) Financial assets are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost, Fair Value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss based on
- The company's business model for managing the financial assets and
  - The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets

- (ii) Financial Assets measured at Amortized cost

A Financial asset is measured at amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

- (iii) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through OCI if both of following conditions are met.

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

**CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024**

**3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**3.7 Financial Instruments (Continued)**

- (iv) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is measured at Fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or fair value through OCI in accordance with paragraph (ii) and (iii) above.

**(c) Classification of Financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost, except for,

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.
- Commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate.

**3.7.1 Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities**

**(d) Reclassification**

- (i) Financial assets are reclassified when and only when the company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

If the company reclassifies financial assets, Such reclassification is applied prospectively from the reclassification date and previously recognized gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) are not restated.

- (ii) Financial liabilities are not reclassified

**(e) Amortised cost Measurement**

Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method by applying effective interest rate to the gross carrying value of financial assets

**(f) Impairment**

The company recognizes a loss allowances for expected credit losses on a financial asset.

Where on the reporting date the credit risk on the financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognitions, loss allowances at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses is made.

Where on the reporting date the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognitions, loss allowances is measured for that financial instrument at an amount equivalent to 12 month expected credit losses.

**(g) Derecognition of Financial Assets**

The company derecognises a financial assets when:

- The contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or
- It transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition.



**CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024**

**3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**3.7 Financial Instruments (Continued)**

**(h) Derecognition of Financial Liabilities**

A financial liability is removed (or a part of a financial liability) from its statement the financial position when, and only when, it is extinguished—ie when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

**3.8 Property, Plant and Equipment**

**3.8.1 Recognition and Measurement**

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

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Where items of property, plant and equipment are subsequently revalued, the entire class of such assets is revalued at fair value.

The Group applies cost model to property, plant and equipment and records at cost of purchase or construction together with any incidental expenses thereon less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The carrying values of property plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

When an asset's carrying amount is increased as a result of a revaluation, the increase shall be recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the heading of revaluation surplus. However, the increase shall be recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss.

When an asset's carrying amount is decreased as a result of a revaluation, the decrease shall be recognised in profit or loss. However, the decrease shall be recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset. The decrease recognised in other comprehensive income reduces the amount accumulated in equity under the heading of revaluation surplus.

The revaluation surplus included in equity in respect of an item of property, plant and equipment may be transferred directly to retained earnings when the asset is de-recognised.

**3.8.2 Freehold Assets**

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprise of its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use. The cost of Self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labour, and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the working condition for it intended use. This also includes cost of dismantling and removing the items and restoring in the site on which they are located and borrowing costs on qualifying assets.

Property, plant and equipment transferred from customers are initially measured at fair value at the date on which control is obtained.

**CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024**

**3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**3.8 Property, Plant and Equipment (Continued)**

Purchased software that is integrated to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of equipment.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted as separate items (major component) of property, plant and equipment.

**i. Leasehold Assets**

Leases in terms of which the Group assumes substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Upon initial recognition the leased asset is measured and capitalized 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 is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

**ii. Subsequent Costs**

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day to day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

**iii. De-recognition**

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is de-recognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses on de-recognition are recognized in profit or loss.

**iv. Depreciation**

Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of item of Property, Plant and Equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use where as depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal Group that is classified as held for sale) and the date that the asset is derecognised. Depreciation is not charged on Freehold Land and Capital Work in Progress.

**CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024**

**3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**3.8 Property, Plant and Equipment (Continued)**

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

<b>Asset Category</b>	<b>Useful Lives(years)</b>
Freehold Building,Prefabricated Houses,Structures	30-50
Office Equipment and Furniture and Fittings	5-8
Construction Instruments and Equipment	4-5
Motor Vehicles	4-10
Plant & Machinery	5
Containers	5
Computers	5
Library Books	8

The residual value and the useful life of an asset shall be reviewed at least at each financial year end and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, the change(s) shall be accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate in accordance with LKAS 08 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

**3.8.7 Capital Work in Progress**

Capital expenses incurred during the year which are not completed as at the reporting date are shown as Capital Work-in-Progress, whilst the capital assets which have been completed during the year and available to use have been transferred to Property, Plant and Equipment.

**3.9 Leasehold Property**

Prepaid lease rentals paid to acquire land use rights are amortised over the lease term in accordance with the pattern of benefits provided. Leasehold property comprising of land use rights and stated at valuation, are amortised on a straight line basis over the remaining lease term. The impairment loss if any is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

**3.10 Intangible Assets**

An intangible asset is an identifiable non monetary asset without physical substance held for use in the production or supply of goods or other services, rental to others or for administrative purposes. An intangible asset is initially recognised at cost, if it is probable that future economic benefit will flow to the enterprise, and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.



**CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024**

**3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**3.10 Intangible Assets (Continued)**

**(i) Computer software**

Computer software costs incurred, licensed for use by the Group, which are not integrally related to associated hardware, which can be clearly identified, reliably measured and it's probable that they will lead to future economic benefits, are included in the Statement of Financial Position under the category intangible assets and carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any ac Amortisation

**(ii) Amortisation**

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the estimated useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. Intangible assets are amortised on a straight line basis in the Income Statement from the date on which the asset was available for use, over the best estimate of its useful life. The estimated useful life of software is 5 years. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year-end. cumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation shall cease at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale or the date that asset is de- recognised.

**(iii) De-recognition**

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

**3.11 Inventories**

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on the weighted average cost basis and includes expenses incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the normal course of business less estimated cost of realization and/or cost of conversion from their existing state to saleable condition. The Company follows the first in first out (FIFO) cost formula to issue and measure the inventories other than agricultural produce.

Inventory movement is reviewed at the end of the Reporting Period by an expert to assess the recoverability of inventory and the items that are identified as irrecoverable are written off during the year.

The cost incurred in bringing agricultural produce to its present location and condition is accounted as follows:

**CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024**

**3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**3.11 Inventories (Continued)**

**Broiler meat**

Broiler meat is valued at prime cost together with an appropriate proportion of overheads on weighted average basis, after making due allowance for weight losses

**Poultry feed, drugs and sundry inventories**

Poultry feed, drugs and sundry inventories are valued at actual cost on weighted average basis after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving items.

**3.11.1 Trading inventories**

Trading Inventories which include retail items for sale are valued at actual cost on weighted average basis.

**3.11.2 Sundry stocks**

Sundry stocks consist with packing materials and ingredients which are used for the production process. Stocks are valued at actual cost on weighted average basis after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving items.

**3.12 Biological assets & agricultural produce**

**3.12.1 Bearer Biological Plant**

The cost of land preparation, rehabilitation, new planting, replanting, crop diversification, inter-planting and fertilizing etc, incurred between the time of planting and harvesting (When the planted area attains maturity) are classified as immature plantations. These immature plantations are shown at direct costs plus attributable overheads, including interest (borrowing cost) attributable to long-term loans used for financing immature plantations. The expenditure incurred on bearer biological assets (Sugar cane roots, Passion fruit tree, Papaya tree, Mango tree, Sandriana tree & Coconut fields), which come into bearing during the year, has been transferred to mature bearer biological assets and depreciated over their useful life in accordance with the LKAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment.

**3.12.2. Immature and Mature Plantations**

The cost of replanting and new planting are classified as immature plantations up to the time of harvesting the crop. Further, the general charges incurred on the plantation can be apportioned based on the labour days spent on respective replanting and new planting and capitalized on the immature areas. The remaining portion of the general charges is expensed in the accounting period in which it is incurred. The cost of areas coming into bearing is transferred to mature plantations at end of the financial year.

**CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024**

**3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**3.12 Biological assets & agricultural produce (Continued)**

**3.12.3 Infilling Costs**

The land development costs incurred in the form of infilling have been capitalized to the relevant mature field, only if it increases the expected future benefits from that field, beyond its pre-infilling standard of performance assessment. Infilling costs so capitalized are depreciated over the newly

assessed remaining useful life of the relevant mature plantation or the unexpired lease period, whichever is lower.

Infilling cost that are not capitalized have been charged to the statement of Profit or loss for the year in which they are incurred.

**3.12.4 Growing Crop Nurseries**

Nursery cost includes the cost of direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of directly attributable overheads.

**3.12.5 Depreciation**

Depreciation commences when the bearer biological plants are considered mature, which is when they produce their first commercially viable crop. Depreciation is as follows;

Description	Useful Lifetime
Sugar cane roots	05 year
Passion fruit	05 year
Coconut	02 year
Mango	20 year
Sandriana	05 year

**3.12.6 Non-harvested Produce crop on Bearer Biological Plant**

The Company recognizes its agricultural produce prior to harvest separately from its bearer plant. It is measured at fair value less costs to sell. Changes in the fair value of such agricultural produce are recognized in profit or loss at the end of each reporting period.

**3.12.7 Bearer Animal**

Bearer animals are those other than consumable animals. Bearer animals are not agricultural produce but, rather, are self-regenerating. The Company has identified Parent birds as bearer biological animals.

Bearer animals are measured at fair value less costs to sell. The fair value of parent birds is determined using discounted cash flows model (specify any other method used) based on the internal rate of return, mortality rates of the parent birds, egg production rates, hatchability rates of eggs, estimated market selling price of day-old-chick and other estimated farming cost that will be incurred throughout the remaining life of the parent birds.

**CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024**

**3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**3.12 Biological assets & agricultural produce (Continued)**

**3.12.8 Consumable biological assets**

Consumable biological assets are those that are to be harvested as agricultural produce or sold as biological assets. Vegetable plants, Broiler birds and hatching eggs have been identified as consumable biological assets.

Consumable biological assets are measured at fair value less costs to sell. In management's opinion, cost is approximated as fair value of the broiler birds and hatching eggs mainly due to the associated short life cycle of those assets and the fact that a significant value addition on broiler birds arises from the manufacturing process and no or only little biological change was observed for hatching eggs as at the year end. Accordingly, the cost of consumable biological assets approximates its fair value.

**3.12.9 Joint Operation**

A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. The consolidated entity has recognized its share of jointly held assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of joint operations. These have been incorporated in the financial statements under the appropriate classifications.

Biological assets consist of perennial and annual crops relating to Agri Engineering Business which are measured at fair value less cost to sell, with any change therein recognized in profit or loss. In the instances where fair value cannot be measured reliably biological assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization.

Gain or loss arising in initial recognition of biological assets at fair value less cost to sell and from a change in fair value is included in profit or loss for the period in which it arises.

**3.13 Work in Progress**

Work in Progress represent the cost incurred in respect of unbilled work done as at the end of the year. It is measured at the amount of expenditure incurred from the last date of billing (or Valuation) upto the end of the financial year. Cost includes all expenditure related directly to specific projects and an allocation of fixed and variable overheads incurred in the Group's contract activities based on normal operating capacity.

**3.14 Trade receivables**

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services provided in the ordinary course of business. Most sales are made on the basis of normal credit terms, and the trade receivables do not bear interest. Where credit is extended beyond normal credit terms, trade receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Other receivables that are not financial assets measured at the cost.



**CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024**

**3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**3.14 Trade receivables (Continued)**

At the end of each reporting period, the carrying amounts of trade and other receivables are reviewed to determine whether there is any objective evidence that the amounts are not recoverable. If so, impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

The Company assesses at the reporting date whether there is objective evidence that trade receivables have been impaired. Impairment loss is calculated based on a review of the current status of existing receivables and historical collections experience. Such provisions are adjusted periodically to reflect the actual and anticipated impairment.

**3.15 Employee benefits**

**(a) Defined contribution plans**

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which contributions are made in to a separate fund and the entity will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plan are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

**Defined Contribution Plans - Employees Provident Fund and Employees Trust Fund**

All employees who are eligible for Employees Provident Fund contribution and Employees Trust Fund contribution are covered by relevant contribution funds in line with respective statutes and regulations. The Group contributes 12 % and 3% of gross emoluments of employees to Employees' Provident Fund and Employees' Trust Fund respectively

**(a) Defined Benefit Plan - Gratuity**

The liability recognized in the Statement of Financial Position in respect of defined benefit plan is the present value of defined benefit obligation at the reporting date. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using Projected Unit Credit (PUC) method as recommended by LKAS 19 - 'Employee

Benefits. Actuarial gains and losses for the defined benefit plans are recognized in full in the period in which they occur in Other Comprehensive Income.

The Group expects to carry out actuarial valuation atleast once in every three years.

The gratuity liability is valued using the Projected Unit Credit (PUC) method considering the assumptions required to arrive at the present value of defined benefit obligation.

However, according to the Payment of Gratuity Act No. 12 of 1983, the liability for gratuity payment to an employee arises only after the completion of 5 years of continued service.

**CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024**

**3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**3.15 Employee benefits (Continued)**

**3.16 Provisions**

Provisions are recognized if, as a result of a past event the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the Statement of Financial Position. Provisions are determined by discounting expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risk specific to the liability. Unwinding of discount is recognized as finance cost.

Capital commitments and contingencies

Capital commitments and contingent liabilities of group are disclosed in respective note 30 to the Financial Statements.

**3.17 Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income**

**3.17.1 Revenue**

**(a) Construction Revenue**

Construction revenue is recognized in the statement of profit or loss in proportion to the stage of completion of the contract (based on input method) in accordance with SLFRS 15-Revenue from contracts with customers.

Under input method, revenue is recognized on the basis of the group's input to the satisfaction of performance obligation relative to the total expected inputs (Estimated Cost) to the satisfaction of that performance obligation.

For projects pending STC approval, the contract revenue is recognized only to the extent of 90% of initial amount of revenue agreed in the contract plus any variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments, to the extent that it is probable that they

will result in revenue and can be measured reliably. Contract revenue is revised to the STC approved contract revenue approval once is received from STC. For other contracts the contract price includes initial amount agreed in the contract plus any variations in the contract work.

**(a) Consultancy Services**

Revenue from consultancy services is recognized according to nature, scope, value and duration of the consultancy contracts in the following manner.

- **Stage of Completion Method**

**CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024**

**3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**3.17 Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income (Continued)**

Revenue from consultancy services is recognized in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The stage of completion is assessed with reference to survey of work performed.

- **Invoice Method**

Revenue from consultancy services for which stage of completion of a contract cannot be reliably determined is recognized by invoice Method.

- **Collection Method**

Revenue from “Maintenance Requests” projects is recognized on Cash Collection Method

**3.17.2 Interest Income**

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and interest bearing financial assets classified as available for sale, interest income or expense is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. Interest income is included in finance income in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

**3.17.3 Dividend Income**

Dividend income is accounted when the shareholders’ right to receive payment is established.

**3.17.4 Other Income**

Profits or losses from disposal of property, plant and equipments recognized having deducted from proceeds on disposal, the carrying value of the assets and the related expenses.

Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

**3.17.5 Expenditure Recognition**

**(a) Construction and consultancy Cost**

Contract expenses are recognised as incurred unless they create an asset related to future Contract activity. Expected losses are recognized as an expense when it is probable that the total cost pertaining to construction contracts will exceed its revenue.

**(b) Other Expenses**

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 revenue in arriving at the profit for the year.

**CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024**

**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**3.17 Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income (Continued)**

**3.17.6 Taxation**

**(a) Current Taxes**

Current Income tax liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the Commissioner General of Inland Revenue. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The provision for income tax is based on the elements of income and expenditures reported in the Financial Statements and computed with in accordance with the provisions of the Inland Revenue Act.

The relevant details are disclosed in the respective notes to the Financial Statements.

**(b) Deferred Tax**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- Temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- Temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- Taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

**3.18 Right of use assets**

The Company is recognized right of use assets when the underlying asset is available for use. Right of use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right of use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognized right of use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life or the lease term. Right of use assets are subject to impairment.



**CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024**

**3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**3.18.1 Lease liabilities**

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the

commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

**4 ORDINARY SHARE CAPITAL**

Ordinary Shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognized as a deduction from equity net of any tax effects.

**5 GOING CONCERN**

The Management has made an assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the Management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the Financial Statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis.

**6 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 being charged. The relevant details are disclosed in the Note 29 to the Financial Statements.

**CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024**

**7 CASH FLOW STATEMENT**

The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared using the indirect method in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standard LKAS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows.

**8 EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD**

Events after the reporting period are those events favourable and unfavourable that occurs between the end of the reporting period and the date when the Financial Statements are authorized for issue.

The materiality of the events occurring after the reporting period is considered and appropriate adjustments to or disclosures are made in the Financial Statements, where necessary.

Unaudited Financial Statements 2024

**CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024**

	GROUP		CECB	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>9 Revenue</b>				
Construction Revenue	10,565,400,993	8,407,458,589	7,156,875,780	4,008,968,630
Consultancy Revenue	1,765,114,025	1,483,037,894	1,777,045,533	1,494,285,985
	<b>12,330,515,017</b>	<b>9,890,496,483</b>	<b>8,933,921,313</b>	<b>5,503,254,616</b>
<b>10 Cost of sales</b>				
Construction Cost	9,151,065,583	7,695,948,906	6,902,117,993	3,933,142,666
Consultancy Cost	1,419,686,213	1,345,390,824	1,428,302,393	1,346,380,984
	<b>10,570,751,795</b>	<b>9,041,339,730</b>	<b>8,330,420,386</b>	<b>5,279,523,650</b>
<b>11 Other Income</b>				
Miscellaneous Revenue	63,282,389	65,339,773	57,949,631	57,187,128
Hiring Income	18,460,608	29,336,429	61,216,172	55,038,500
Gain on Disposal of property plant & equipment	2,744,518	(33,895,979)	-	-
Reimbursable costs			28,218,060	27,618,571
Bad Debt Provision Reversal	36,066,461	69,256,678	36,066,461	69,256,678
Loss on Asphalt/Crusher Plant	(2,661,902)	(18,959,901)	-	-
Commission Income	32,644,759	1,540,908	-	-
	<b>150,536,834</b>	<b>112,617,905</b>	<b>183,450,324</b>	<b>209,100,877</b>
<b>12 Net Finance Income</b>				
<b>Finance Income</b>				
Interest Income	941,751,875	1,617,198,965	460,460,602	915,840,870
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	(17,270,982)	(19,074,750)	(17,270,982)	(19,074,750)
	<b>924,480,893</b>	<b>1,598,124,215</b>	<b>443,189,620</b>	<b>896,766,120</b>
<b>Finance Cost</b>				
Interest Expenses	(11,672,644)	(19,009,910)	(3,911,517)	(3,650,202)
	<b>(11,672,644)</b>	<b>(19,009,910)</b>	<b>(3,911,517)</b>	<b>(3,650,202)</b>
<b>Net Finance Income</b>	<b>912,808,249</b>	<b>1,579,114,305</b>	<b>439,278,103</b>	<b>893,115,918</b>

**CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024**

	GROUP		CECB	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>14 Income Tax</b>				
<b>14.1</b> Current Tax Expense	420,120,447	386,321,731	203,029,298	265,748,558
Deferred Tax Provision	(77,451,666)	(14,714,794)	(33,050,021)	(33,065,940)
Adjustment for Prior Years	(106,528,338)	(20,493,987)	(72,808,575)	-
	<b>236,140,443</b>	<b>351,112,951</b>	<b>97,170,702</b>	<b>232,682,618</b>
<b>14.2 Reconciliation of Accounting Profit to Taxable Profit</b>				
Income Tax Charge at				
Income Tax @ 24%	-	47,906,698	-	-
Income Tax @ 30%	420,120,447	313,886,006	203,029,298	265,748,558
Current Income Tax Expenses	<b>420,120,447</b>	<b>361,792,704</b>	<b>203,029,298</b>	<b>265,748,558</b>



**CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER**

**15 PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

**15 CECB**

	Land	Buildings	Furniture & Fittings	Construction Instrument & Equipment	Office Equipment	Plant & Machinery	Containers	Computers	Motor Vehicles	Library Books	Capital Work In Progress	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>Cost</b>												
<b>Balance as at 01.01.2024</b>	2,206,500,000	844,742,539	66,428,008	129,401,754	72,239,936	227,672,119	1,709,753	152,029,287	605,582,259	2,275,070	14,778,996	4,323,359,719
Additions during the year	-	-	26,870	1,303,900	588,342	-	-	365,210	-	2,700	-	2,287,022
Transfer from Other Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,100,000	-	-	4,100,000
Transfer to Other Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,100,000)	-	-	(4,100,000)
<b>Balance as at 31st December 2024</b>	<b>2,206,500,000</b>	<b>844,742,539</b>	<b>58,273,348</b>	<b>81,289,047</b>	<b>53,608,757</b>	<b>212,500,239</b>	<b>302,318</b>	<b>131,633,562</b>	<b>605,582,259</b>	<b>2,184,658</b>	<b>14,778,996</b>	<b>4,211,395,721</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>												
<b>Balance as at 01.01.2024</b>	-	719,392,646	56,926,969	122,413,791	65,059,073	214,364,266	1,709,752	138,047,056	225,090,667	1,908,160	-	1,544,912,381
Charge for the year	-	3,264,213	2,744,059	2,523,432	2,207,327	9,514,314	-	5,786,553	60,952,980	69,213	-	87,062,093
Transfer from Other Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,848,000	-	-	2,848,000
Transfer to Other Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,848,000)	-	-	(2,848,000)
<b>Balance as at 31st December 2024</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>722,656,859</b>	<b>51,690,952</b>	<b>76,552,648</b>	<b>49,015,615</b>	<b>210,009,145</b>	<b>302,317</b>	<b>123,199,707</b>	<b>286,043,647</b>	<b>1,884,261</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,521,355,153</b>
<b>Net Book Value</b>												
Balance as 31st December 2023	2,206,500,000	125,349,893	9,501,038	6,987,963	7,180,863	13,307,852	1	13,982,230	380,491,591	366,910	14,778,996	2,778,447,338
<b>Balance as at 31st December 2024</b>	<b>2,206,500,000</b>	<b>122,085,680</b>	<b>6,582,396</b>	<b>4,736,399</b>	<b>4,593,141</b>	<b>2,491,093</b>		<b>8,433,855</b>	<b>319,538,612</b>	<b>300,397</b>	<b>14,778,996</b>	<b>2,690,040,568</b>

\* Capital work in progress includes the cost of internally developed software & the improvement cost of leased hold land

The cost of fully depreciated assets which are still in use of the Bureau amounting to Rs. 419,921,179/- (Rs.417,588,196/- in 2023)												
<u>As at 31.12.2023</u>												
Fully depreciated		3,900,197	36,343,258	87,017,233	32,881,273	126,874,506	1,709,753	113,693,864	13,510,258	1,657,855		417,588,196
Depreciating		840,842,342	30,084,750	42,384,520	39,358,663	100,797,613		38,335,423	592,072,001	617,215	14,778,996	1,699,271,523
<u>As at 31.12.2024</u>												
Fully depreciated			34,212,758	76,205,357	32,521,614	153,257,453	302,317	105,743,210	16,054,258	1,624,212		419,921,179
Depreciating		844,742,539	24,060,590	5,083,689	21,087,143	59,242,786		25,890,351	589,528,001	560,445	14,778,996	1,584,974,542

**CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER**

**15 PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

Group												
	Land	Buildings	Furniture & Fittings	Construction Instrument & Equipment	Office Equipment	Plant & Machinery	Containers	Computers	Motor Vehicles	Library Books	Capital Work In Progress *	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>Cost</b>												
Balance as at 01.01.2024	2,214,915,147	942,942,833	107,410,382	773,452,471	132,605,079	621,329,242	56,672,629	239,173,881	754,895,426	2,954,063	79,490,221	5,925,841,374
Additions during the year	33,635,000	19,051,280	3,853,032	13,827,439	7,149,949	4,537,713	-	9,142,807	-	32,058	38,364,777	129,594,055
Disposals during the year	-	-	(9,293,735)	(58,545,130)	(21,722,973)	(19,710,249)	(1,407,435)	(25,111,141)	-	(93,112)	(19,051,280)	(154,935,055)
<b>Balance as at 31st December 2024</b>	<b>2,248,550,147</b>	<b>961,994,113</b>	<b>101,969,679</b>	<b>728,734,779</b>	<b>118,032,055</b>	<b>606,156,706</b>	<b>55,265,194</b>	<b>223,205,548</b>	<b>754,895,426</b>	<b>2,893,010</b>	<b>98,803,718</b>	<b>5,900,500,374</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>												
Balance as at 01.01.2024	-	774,261,814	87,227,744	642,816,829	109,754,567	557,288,912	45,642,292	211,757,356	265,132,967	2,303,624	-	2,696,186,105
Charge for the year	-	12,663,222	6,400,455	64,020,456	8,053,284	29,228,838	917,323	13,386,788	74,128,570	146,812	-	208,945,749
Disposals during the year	-	-	(9,250,343)	(57,813,533)	(20,609,767)	(18,341,630)	(1,407,435)	(24,984,827)	-	(93,112)	-	(132,500,647)
<b>Balance as at 31st December 2024</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>786,925,036</b>	<b>84,377,857</b>	<b>649,023,751</b>	<b>97,198,084</b>	<b>568,176,121</b>	<b>45,152,180</b>	<b>200,159,318</b>	<b>339,261,537</b>	<b>2,357,324</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,772,631,207</b>
<b>Net Book Value</b>												
Balance as 31st December 2023	2,214,915,147	168,681,020	20,182,637	130,635,642	22,850,511	64,040,330	11,030,337	27,416,525	489,762,459	650,440	79,490,221	3,229,655,270
<b>Balance as at 31st December 2024</b>	<b>2,248,550,147</b>	<b>175,069,077</b>	<b>17,591,822</b>	<b>79,711,028</b>	<b>20,833,970</b>	<b>37,980,585</b>	<b>10,113,014</b>	<b>23,046,230</b>	<b>415,633,889</b>	<b>535,686</b>	<b>98,803,718</b>	<b>3,127,869,167</b>

Capital work in progress includes the cost of internally developed software in the subsidiary (Central Engineering Services (Pvt) Ltd) .

	Group		CECB	
	As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023	As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023
<u>Internal Developed Software</u>				
Balance at the beginning of the year	23,638,848	23,638,848	11,743,134	11,743,134
Cost incurred during the year	-	-	-	-
	<b>23,638,848</b>	<b>23,638,848</b>	<b>11,743,134</b>	<b>11,743,134</b>
<u>Land/Building Construction</u>				
Balance at the beginning of the year	55,851,373	35,394,519	3,035,862	3,035,861
Capitalized during the year	(19,051,280)	-	-	-
Cost incurred during the year	38,364,777	20,456,854	-	-
	<b>75,164,870</b>	<b>55,851,373</b>	<b>3,035,862</b>	<b>3,035,862</b>
	<b>98,803,718</b>	<b>79,490,221</b>	<b>14,778,996</b>	<b>14,778,995</b>

**CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2024

	GROUP		CECB	
	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
<b>16 Right-of-use Assets</b>				
Prepaid Lease rental paid to acquire land use right are amortized over the lease term in accordance with pattern benefits provided. Lease Hold Property Comprising of land use rights and stated at valuation are amortized on a Straight line basis over the remaining lease term. The impairment lose if any is recognized in the statement of Profit or Loss.				
At Beginning of the year	66,481,983	69,212,972	53,362,757	55,579,570
Acquisition during the year	-	-	-	-
Reversal of Valuation	(758,765)	-	(758,765)	-
Amortization	(2,503,534)	(2,730,989)	(1,989,358)	(2,216,813)
At end of the year	63,219,684	66,481,983	50,614,634	53,362,757

Lease hold property is the land which use to construct WP 01 base office. The Lease hold land on a 30 years long term lease agreement entered with the Urban Development Authority (UDA) Sri Lanka. Which Commenced from 4th September 2018 and is being amortized on a straight line basis over a period of 30 year which commence from 4th September 2018. (CECB)

The Lease hold lands situated in No 10, Sri Rathana Mawatha, Ampara and Priyantha Mawatha, Kanthale on a 30 years long term lease agreement entered with the Land Commissioner General's Department. Which Commenced from year 2009 and are being amortized on a straight line basis over a period of 30 years which commence from 2019. (CECB)

Lease hold property is the land which use to construct Sabaragamuwa base office. The Lease hold land on a 30 years long term lease agreement entered with the Urban Development Authority (UDA) Sri Lanka. Which Commenced from 08th July 2019 and is being amortised on a straight line basis over a period of 30 year which commence from 08th July 2019. (CESL)

**16.1 Details of Right-of-use Assets**

Property	Land Extent (in areas)	Lease Period				
Land at Parliament	0A-2R-20.00P	30 Years from	53,430,066	53,430,066	53,430,066	53,430,066
Road, Battaramulla		04.09.2018				
Plan No 582	(Lot nos 7,8 & 9)	30 Years	12,605,050	13,119,226		
New Town Ratnapura	60P	From 08.07.2019				
Ampara District Jayawardenapura Village Ha	.1012		1,773,759	1,773,759	1,773,759	1,773,759
Plan No 484	(Deed 280006)	30 Years				
Kanthale	(A:1,R:1,P:11.93)	30 years from 2008	375,745	375,745	375,745	375,745
			68,184,620	68,698,796	55,579,570	55,579,570

**17 Intangible Assets**

<b>Cost/ Revaluation</b>				
At 1st Janaury	13,125,028	13,125,028	13,125,028	13,125,028
Addition	-	-	-	-
At 31st December	13,125,028	13,125,028	13,125,028	13,125,028
<b>Amortization and Impairment</b>				
At 1st Janaury	(8,826,227)	(6,487,053)	(8,826,227)	(6,487,053)
Amortization	(1,185,868)	(2,339,173)	(1,185,868)	(2,339,173)
At 31st December	(10,012,095)	(8,826,227)	(10,012,095)	(8,826,227)
<b>Carrying Value</b>				
As at 31st December 2023	4,298,801	6,637,975	4,298,802	6,637,976
As at 31st December 2024	3,112,933	4,298,801	3,112,933	4,298,802

Intangible Asset mainly consist of Transport Modelling ,Air Quality software and Architecture Engineering Construction Collection IC Commercial (Auto Desk) Software purchased from DHI (India) Water & Environment (Pvt) Ltd,Lakes Environmental consultants INC and Bloomberg Solutions (Pvt) Ltd respectively.

**18 Investments**

Long term investment (Note 18.1)	374,271,053	707,732,402	232,676,606	572,409,484
Short term investment (Note 18.2)	8,912,058,934	7,458,978,011	4,181,882,587	3,495,296,737
	9,286,329,986	8,166,710,412	4,414,559,193	4,067,706,221

**18.1 Long term investment**

<b>Loans and receivable financial assets</b>				
Investment in Treasury Bonds/Fixed Deposit	372,271,053	705,732,402	220,676,586	560,409,464
<b>Available for sale financial assets</b>				
Investment in Shares	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
	374,271,053	707,732,402	222,676,586	562,409,464

CECB has been received a long term treasury bond against trade receivable amount of Rs 235,086,151.82 and Rs 52,333,695.07 from Ministry of Defence. The Bonds are to be matured on 15<sup>th</sup> January 2025 and 15th September 2027 and classified as long term investment in the financial statements.CESL has been received a long term treasury bond against trade receivable amount of Rs 148,015,856.66 from Ministry of Urban Development & Housing. The Bonds is to be matured on 15th September 2027.

The valuation of the bond has been calculated based on future cash flows and shown at amortised cost in financial statements.

**Investment in subsidiary (Unquoted)**

Central Engineering Services (Private) Limited	-	-	10,000,020	10,000,020
	-	-	10,000,020	10,000,020
	374,271,053	707,732,402	232,676,606	572,409,484

**18.2 Short term investment**

Repo	-	-	-	-
Short term investments	8,912,058,934	7,458,978,011	4,181,882,587	3,495,296,737
	8,912,058,934	7,458,978,011	4,181,882,587	3,495,296,737

**Fixed Deposits pledged as security**

Fixed deposit amounting to Rs. 25Mn held at Bank of Ceylon has been pledged against individual loan facilities granted to CECB employees by Bank of Ceylon under concessionary personal loan scheme . Out of total interest paid by employees 40% on interest cost is subsidized by CECB through the interest income earned on deposit pledged against the loan facilities and such expenses (Rs 326,439 in 2024 and Rs. 803,458 in 2023) have been charged in the income statement.)

As at reporting date Fixed Deposits amounting to Rs. 633 Mn & Rs1,709 Mn have been pledged by CECB and CESL respectively as securities against bank guarantee facilities obtained from banks.

**CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2024**

	GROUP		CECB	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>19 Inventories</b>				
Inventories	872,921,816	816,024,180	7,320,677	7,923,244
Biological Assets (Work in Progress-Agriculture)	147,298	18,110,762	-	17,276,904
	<b>873,069,114</b>	<b>834,134,941</b>	<b>7,320,677</b>	<b>25,200,147</b>
<b>19 Work in Progress</b>	<b>133,953,904</b>	<b>116,073,806</b>		
<b>20 Trade and Other Receivables</b>				
Trade Receivables (Note 20.1)	9,047,838,006	7,909,461,678	6,006,092,956	5,251,282,012
Other Receivables (Note 20.2)	85,075,682	73,565,376	42,204,569	44,675,949
Deposits, Prepayments and Advances (Note 20.3)	491,418,255	1,016,556,343	2,259,518,971	3,484,965,890
	<b>9,624,331,944</b>	<b>8,999,583,397</b>	<b>8,307,816,496</b>	<b>8,780,923,851</b>
<b>20.1 Trade Receivables</b>				
Debtors	6,593,244,988	5,591,918,175	5,188,581,999	4,549,283,929
Due from customers	1,338,205,525	1,365,171,810	500,405,682	489,786,190
Retention receivables	3,656,000,373	3,498,933,621	2,712,453,370	2,614,509,037
Less - Provision for Impairment (Note 20.1.1)	(2,539,612,880)	(2,546,561,929)	(2,395,348,094)	(2,402,297,144)
	<b>9,047,838,006</b>	<b>7,909,461,678</b>	<b>6,006,092,956</b>	<b>5,251,282,012</b>
<b>20.1.1 Provision for Impairment</b>				
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,925,579,311	1,988,759,322	1,783,721,248	1,846,901,259
Impairment loss recognized	40,991,898	-	40,991,898	-
Amounts written off	-	(188,216)	-	(188,216)
Reversal of bad debt provision	(33,915,148)	(63,228,284)	(33,915,148)	(63,228,284)
Provision for Bad Debt - Specific Provision	-	236,489	-	236,489
Balance at the end of the year	<b>1,932,656,061</b>	<b>1,925,579,311</b>	<b>1,790,797,999</b>	<b>1,783,721,248</b>
<b>20.1.1.2 Retention receivables</b>				
Balance at the beginning	620,982,617	627,011,012	618,575,894	624,604,289
Impairment loss recognized	4,487,131	-	4,487,131	-
Amounts written off	(18,512,930)	(6,028,395)	(18,512,930)	(6,028,395)
	<b>606,956,818</b>	<b>620,982,617</b>	<b>604,550,095</b>	<b>618,575,894</b>
<b>20.2 Other Receivables</b>				
Staff Loans	31,941,175	27,559,070	23,667,028	23,548,641
Prepaid Staff Cost	3,523,439	6,185,844	3,523,439	5,462,559
Sundry Debtors	41,985,005	34,284,397	8,717,408	12,598,607
WHT Receivable	7,626,063	5,536,064	6,296,694	3,066,141
	<b>85,075,682</b>	<b>73,565,376</b>	<b>42,204,569</b>	<b>44,675,949</b>
<b>20.3 Deposits, Prepayments and Advances</b>				
Deposits	143,892,139	85,824,123	7,845,121	8,395,641
Mobilization Advance paid	266,965,339	800,651,423	2,245,985,456	3,469,585,696
Advances	56,951,625	127,323,503	4,363,162	4,837,634
Prepayments	23,609,152	2,757,295	1,325,232	2,146,920
	<b>491,418,255</b>	<b>1,016,556,343</b>	<b>2,259,518,971</b>	<b>3,484,965,890</b>
<b>21 Amount Due from Related Party Companies</b>				
Central Engineering Services (Private) Limited			1,569,400,938	1,545,964,905
			<b>1,569,400,938</b>	<b>1,545,964,905</b>

The Group assesses whether there is any objective evidence that trade receivables have been impaired at the reporting date. Impairment loss is calculated based on a review of the current status of existing receivables and historical collections experience. Such provisions are adjusted periodically to reflect the actual and anticipated impairment.



**CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2024**

	GROUP		CECB	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>22 Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>				
<b>Favorable Balances</b>				
Cash in hand and at bank	1,494,574,279	2,806,692,674	305,725,445	567,564,712
Bank Imprest	269,607	269,607	269,607	269,607
Cheque in Transit	212,679,107	3,848,926	3,285,009	3,848,926
	<b>1,707,522,993</b>	<b>2,810,811,208</b>	<b>309,280,061</b>	<b>571,683,245</b>
Cash and Cash Equivalents for the Cash Flow Purpose	<b>1,707,522,993</b>	<b>2,810,811,208</b>	<b>309,280,061</b>	<b>571,683,244</b>
<b>23 Lease Creditors</b>				
Balance as at 1st January	3,362,402	3,197,121	3,352,391	3,197,121
Additions/(Reversal )	(758,765)	-	(758,765)	-
Interest Expense	(336,616)	383,009	(336,616)	383,009
Payments made during the year	(261,274)	(217,728)	(261,274)	(217,728)
Balance as at 31st December	<b>2,005,747</b>	<b>3,362,402</b>	<b>1,995,737</b>	<b>3,362,402</b>
Amount payable within one year	261,274	372,276	261,274	372,276
Amount payable after one year	1,734,463	2,980,115	1,734,463	2,980,115
	<b>1,995,737</b>	<b>3,352,391</b>	<b>1,995,737</b>	<b>3,352,391</b>
<b>24 Employee Benefits</b>				
Balance as at 1st January	309,402,590	169,789,433	267,510,804	141,652,950
Provision for the year	69,059,990	45,031,075	56,001,023	36,115,039
(Gain)/loss from changes in assumptions or due to (over)/under provision in the previous year	32,958,627	136,607,436	27,472,352	121,778,932
Payment made during the year	(44,927,492)	(42,025,355)	(38,266,224)	(32,036,117)
<b>Balance as at 31st December</b>	<b>366,493,715</b>	<b>309,402,590</b>	<b>312,717,955</b>	<b>267,510,804</b>
a) The Employee benefit obligation of CECB & Group as at 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2024 are based on the actuarial valuation carried out by professionally qualified firms of actuaries Messers. Actuarial and Management Consultants (Pvt) Limited. Accordingly, the unfunded present value of defined benefit obligations as at 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2024 of CECB Rs 312.7 Mn and Group is Rs.366.5 Mn including Abu Dabhi Provision End of Service Benefit for full time workers-Calculated based on the Federal Decree Law No. (33) of 2021, Article 51 amounting to Rs 2 Mn..				
b) Key assumptions used in the computation includes the following;				
Rate of Discount	11%	13%	11%	13%
Employee Turnover Factor	Avg 9%	7%	Avg 9%	7%
Retirement Age	60 Years	60 Years	60 Years	60 Years
c) Expenses recognised immediately in the statement of Comprehensive Income				
Interest Cost	40,222,337	30,562,098	34,776,405	25,497,531
Current Service Cost	28,837,653	14,468,977	21,224,618	10,617,508
Net Actuarial Gain/(Loss) recognised immediately	32,958,627	136,607,436	27,472,352	121,778,932
Provision for the year	<b>102,018,617</b>	<b>181,638,511</b>	<b>83,473,375</b>	<b>157,893,971</b>

**CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2024**

	GROUP		CECB	
	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
<b>25 Deferred Tax Assets/Liabilities</b>				
Balance at the beginning of the year	55,536,474	54,752,719	22,919,800	40,487,189
Expense for the year recognized in profit/lo	(77,451,666)	(14,714,794)	(33,050,021)	(33,065,940)
Expense for the year recognized in OCI	-	15,498,549	-	15,498,549
Balance at the end of the year	(21,915,191)	55,536,474	(10,130,222)	22,919,800
<b>26 Trade and Other Payables</b>				
Trade Payables (Note 26.1)	13,778,813,990	14,069,481,793	8,724,875,571	9,468,473,641
Other Payables (Note 26.2)	620,448,570	696,830,579	237,762,834	354,897,023
	14,399,262,560	14,766,312,372	8,962,638,405	9,823,370,664
<b>26.1 Trade Payables</b>				
Creditors	2,130,286,878	2,171,082,859	2,103,676,349	1,874,153,607
Due to Customers	7,124,535,294	5,690,807,253	1,584,612,531	1,501,895,088
Mobilization & Other Advances	3,363,520,359	5,251,566,214	2,643,839,863	3,824,580,539
Retention Payables to Contractors	1,160,471,460	956,005,467	2,392,746,828	2,267,844,406
	13,778,813,990	14,069,481,793	8,724,875,571	9,468,473,641
<b>26.2 Other Payables</b>				
Unpaid salaries	22,109,422	16,417,267	-	-
Sundry Creditors	116,870,827	197,075,781	67,421,641	172,690,509
Refundable Deposits	713,595	38,287	713,595	38,287
Accrued Expenses	123,058,240	109,734,408	96,091,845	88,684,314
PAYE Tax	3,142,479	11,477,669	1,014,487	7,416,906
Withholding Tax Provisions	1,290,481	1,325,943	-	-
Other Taxes	353,263,527	360,761,225	72,521,267	86,067,006
	620,448,570	696,830,579	237,762,834	354,897,023
<b>27 Income Tax Payables</b>				
Balance at the beginning of the year	769,575,620	774,148,929	724,313,059	722,735,259
Income tax for the year	420,120,447	386,321,731	203,029,298	265,748,558
Provision in respect of the last year	(106,528,338)	(20,493,987)	(72,808,575)	-
Payments made during the year	(287,279,939)	(317,886,328)	(219,404,594)	(239,273,088)
Withholding Tax	(42,003,294)	(52,514,726)	(19,187,342)	(24,897,670)
Balance at the end of the year	753,884,496	769,575,620	615,941,846	724,313,059

**28 Capital Reserve**

Vehicles were revalued in 1995 and the result of such revaluation was incorporated in the financial statements under the Capital Reserve.

Plant & Machinery were valued by M/s Upali Doranegama Associates (Pvt)Ltd,an independant Chartered Valuer as at 31.12.2018 and the book values were written up to corresponded with the valuation.

Motor vehicles were revalued by Professional Independant Chartered Valuers as at 31.12.2019 and the book values were written up to corresponded with the valuation.

PPE amounting to Rs. 4,162,233.00 were taken into books at current market value in the year 2020.

PPE amounting to Rs. 105,500,000.00 were taken into books at current market value in the year 2023.

**CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2024**

**29.0 Related Party Transactions**

**29.1 Transaction with Subsidiaries**

- a) Eng.B.A.S.S Perera was the Chairman of both parent (CECB) and subsidiary (CESL) up to 30.09.2024 and Eng A.P.J. Jayathilake is the Chairman of both parent (CECB) and subsidiary (CESL) from 18.12.2024 . The Company has carried out transactions with CECB during the year and the details were as follows

Further key management personnel of CECB and also Directors of CESL are as follows

Name	Designation	
	CECB	CESL
Eng. S.A.U.D.C.Siriwardana	General Manager	Director
Eng.Aravinda Kalugaldeniya	Coporate Addl General Manager Design	Director

b)

Nature of the Transactions	Amount	
	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
Sub Construction Costs	6,898,540,123	2,455,588,222
Hiring	61,793,672	48,239,295
Reimbursement of Salary over head	28,218,060	27,618,571
Consultancy services	22,146,528	16,916,334
Other Miscellaneous Services	15,989,520	12,664,139

**29.2 Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties**

The Income from related party and expenditure incurred or purchases from related parties are made at terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. This note should be read in conjunction with Note No. 19 to these Financial Statements.

**Transactions with Key Management Personnel**

LKAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures', Key Management Personnel are those having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity. Accordingly, the Board of Directors (including Executive and Non-Executive Directors) as key management personnel of the CECB/Group have been classified as Key Management Personnel.

	GROUP		CECB	
	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
<b>Compensation paid to Key Management Personnel</b>				
Salaries and other Employment Benefits	2,754,661	3,940,405	1,692,161	2,537,242

**CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2024**

**30.0 Commitments and contingencies**

There were no material Commitments and Contingent liabilities in CECB / Group as at the reporting date except below.

CECB has requested 150 Acres land from Ministry of Mahaweli to carry out Agricultural activities in Rambakanoya division in Ampara District on long term lease and this has not yet been finalised.

**30.1 Contingencies**

**a) Legal cases filed against CECB**

**MR 609/14 District Court of Nawalapitiya**

The District Court, Nawalapitiya Case No. MR 609/14, was dismissed on 2017.05.17 and case was appealed in Provincial Appellate High Court of the Central Province.

(Ms. A.D.K. Pitiyekumbura has filed to claim Rs. 3,000,000.00 against CECB and two others. But the works were done by CESL.)

Again case was referred to Nawalapitiya District Court to hear.

**M/15141/17 District Court Embilipitiya**

Ms. G. Chandima Sujeewani Abeywickrama (wife of Mr. H.M. Saman Indika Hennayake) & Rusadhu Vidunitha Hennayake (Minor – Son of Mr. H.M. Saman Indika Hennayake) claiming Rs. 11,000,000/- as damages for death of Mr. H.M. Saman Indika Hennayake.

**1/Add/19/2014 Labour Tribunal, Colombo**

Eng. W.K.P.I. Rodrigo filed against CECB challenging his termination, mainly claiming Rs. 60,000,000/-, 50% of salary retention from his service termination and gratuity.

The case was filed in 2014 and dismissed by the LT. Thereafter Eng. Rodrigo appealed to the High Court and the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has directed LT to rehear the case and the LT was noticed to hear on 18.08.2021.

**CA Writ Application No. 273/2019, Court of Appeal**

Super Neat Technology (Pvt) Ltd. has filed against CECB and 7 Others for obtain Writ of Certiorari, Writ of Prohibition and Writ of Mandamus. No specific claim prayed against CECB.

**CA Writ Application No. 153/2019 ,Court of Appeal**

Super Commercial Complex Traders & 10 Others have filed against CECB and 12 Others to obtain Writ of Certiorari and Writ of Prohibition, restraining outstanding rate of amended monthly rent for the stalls of Nawalapitiya Super Commercial Complex inter alia other claims. No specific claim prayed against CECB.

**27/Anu/2601/2021 ,Labour Tribunal ,Anuradhapura**

Mr. W.M.U.S.B. Wijesundara filed against CECB claiming compensation considering until his retirement or reinstatement with back wages.

**LT 03/92/2021 ,Labour Tribunal, Kandy**

R.M. Rasika Sandamali Kumari has filed the case against CECB & CESL claiming reinstatement and compensation.

**LT 08/51/2023,Labour Tribunal, Colombo**

Mr. R.A.M. Rajitha Ranaweera has filed the case against CECB claiming reinstatement with back wages and compensation.

**LT 08/52/2023 ,Labour Tribunal, Colombo**

Mr. K.N. Madhushanka de Silva has filed the case against CECB claiming reinstatement with back wages and compensation.

**LT 03/85/2023,Labour Tribunal, Kandy**

Mr. W.G.P. Aruna Jayawardhana has filed the case against CECB claiming reinstatement with back wages, compensation, gratuity and service certificate.

**LT 03/93/2023,Labour Tribunal, Kandy**

Ms. K.U.U.S.K. Chandrasiri has filed the case against CECB claiming compensation.

**LT 01/68/2023,Labour Tribunal, Colombo**

Mr. S.J.H.M. Eranga Lochana Bandara has filed the case against CECB claiming reinstatement, salary arrears and compensation.

**LT 01/69/2023,Labour Tribunal, Colombo**

Ms. H.H.S. Shashikala Jayathilake has filed the case against CECB claiming reinstatement, salary arrears and compensation.

**LT 01/70/2023,Labour Tribunal, Colombo**

Ms. R.G.U. Narmada Kumari has filed the case against CECB claiming reinstatement, salary arrears and compensation.

**LT 01/71/2023 Labour Tribunal, Colombo**

Ms. A.N. Anuradha Sirimewan has filed the case against CECB claiming reinstatement, salary arrears and compensation.

**LT 01/72/2023 Labour Tribunal, Colombo**

Ms. Menaka Wathsala Weerasekera has filed the case against CECB claiming reinstatement, salary arrears and compensation.

**LT 01/73/2023 Labour Tribunal, Colombo**

Ms. M.T. Chathurani Peiris has filed the case against CECB claiming reinstatement, salary arrears and compensation.

**LT 01/74/2023 Labour Tribunal, Colombo**

Mr. B.E. Priyankara Fernando has filed the case against CECB claiming reinstatement, salary arrears and compensation.

**LT 01/75/2023 Labour Tribunal, Colombo**

Mr. H. K.S. Pradeep Priyadarshana has filed the case against CECB claiming reinstatement, salary arrears and compensation.

**CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2024**

**30.1 Contingencies**

**b) Legal cases filed by CECB**

**Arbitration between CECB & Soar Technology**

The Bureau has referred Arbitration claiming sum of Rs. 3,485,343/22 for Generator from Soar Technology (Pvt) Ltd.,

The Arbitrator was resigned for the personnel grounds.

Settlement was entered between the parties for installment payments, total amounting to Rs.

1,178,288/36 with the approval of the Board of Directors. One installment of Rs. 235,000/00 paid on 11.07.2022

**DMR 2677/16 - District Court of Colombo**

Bureau has filed a case against Eng. (Ms.) K.G.S. Sandamali regards to fail to fulfill the obligation as per the Agreement signed with Bureau to claim sum of Rs. 257,326.67

**DMR 1719/18 - District Court of Colombo**

Bureau has filed a case against Eng. (Ms.) W.C.B. Wickramaratna regards to fail to fulfill the obligation as per the Agreement signed with Bureau to claim sum of Rs. 515,520/-.

**37505/M District Court of Rathnapura**

Bureau has filed a case against Mr. Munasinghe.Patabendige Ranjith and Ceylinco General Insurance Ltd. regards to claim accident damages of Rs. 800.000/- caused to the Bureau vehicle.

**CHC 494/2021 ARB Commercial High Court**

CECB has filed the case against Star Construction (Pvt) Ltd., to appoint Arbitrator to recover dues of Rupees 2,240,726/98 payable by Star Constructions (Pvt) Ltd., to CECB.

**DMR 4176/21 District Court of Colombo**

Bureau has filed the case against Mr. O.E.H. Fonseka regards to fail to fulfill the obligation as per the Agreement signed with Bureau to claim sum of Rs. 958,703/83.

**DMR 4377/21 District Court of Colombo**

Bureau has filed the case against Ms. A.V.G.S. Sandamini regards to fail to fulfill the obligation as per the Agreement signed with Bureau to claim sum of Rs. 781,953/-

**DMR (SC) 51/2023 Small Claim Court, Colombo**

Bureau has filed the case against Mr. W.A.Y.S. Fernando regards to fail to fulfill the obligation as per the Agreement signed with Bureau to claim sum of Rs. 665,714/64

**Details of Industrial Disputes (Arbitration as at 31.12.2024)**

**Arbitration Case No. A/74/2023**

Dispute mentioned is whether Mr. L.P. Jayasundara, DGM (HR & Administration) has been caused injustice by

- (1) The appointment date not being backdated
- (2) Not being appointed to the post of Additional General Manager
- (3) Non-payment of transport allowance
- (4) Non-payment of retaining allowance
- (5) Non-payment of professional allowance
- (6) Membership fee not being reimbursed
- (7) Non-payment of interview board allowance
- (8) Non-payment of communication allowance

Not being appointed as Human Resources Head and/ or a member of the Board of Directors of the Bureau replacement company

**Arbitration Case No. A/61/2024**

Dispute mentioned is whether 144 employees inclusive of Mr. A.M. Rohana Dissanayake working in the CECB have been caused injustice by their employment not being confirmed and if so, to what relief they entitled



**CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2024**

**31 Financial risk management**

**overview**

The group has exposure to the following risk arising from financial instruments

Credit risk

Liquidity risk

Market risk

The note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risk, the Group's risk management objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk and the Group's management of capital.

**Risk management Framework**

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The Board has established the Audit and Management Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Group's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the Board of Directors on its

The Audit and Management Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The Audit and Management Committee is assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and adhoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit and Management Committee.

**31.1 Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers .

**31.2 Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses .

**31.3 Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that fair value of future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market price. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Market risk comprise the following types of risks.

**31.4 Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

**31.5 Foreign exchange risk**

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities related to foreign operations.

# CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU

## REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED WITH ACCOUNTS IN TERMS OF SECTION 13 (6) OF THE FINANCE ACT NO: 38 OF 1971

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Any other short answer</u>
<b>1. Balance Sheet</b>				
<b>1.1 Verification of the existence of physical assets (Land, Buildings, Plant &amp; Machinery, Stores etc.)</b>				
1	Was a physical verification of all the physical assets carried out as at date of the Balance Sheet?	Yes	-	All Assets are verified
2	Where no physical verification was carried out as at the date of the Balance Sheet, were the assets verified on a staggered or continuous basis?	-	-	All Assets are verified
3	Are schedules showing book quantities, physically verified quantities, variations, action taken with regard to variation in respect of the verifications carried out available for audit examination?	Yes	-	Wherever, verifications were completed
4	Give a summary of the position with regard to physical verification as shown in Annex 1, which is duly completed and submitted herewith	-	-	Refer Annex 1
<b>1.2 Confirmation of money assets (bank balances, petty cash balances, debtors, advances, deposits, investments etc.)</b>				
1	Were custodians required to confirm the balances of the money assets as at the Balance Sheet date?	Yes	-	
2	If no confirmations were called for as at the Balance Sheet date, were confirmations called for as at any other date during the year?	-	-	Not Applicable
3	Are the confirmations received available for audit examination?	Yes	-	Requested confirmations to be directly forwarded to Auditors
<b>1.3 Confirmation of liabilities ( all liabilities including capital and current liabilities )</b>				
1	Were letters sent out calling for confirmation of liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date?	Yes	-	
2	If no confirmation were called for as at the Balance Sheet date, were confirmations called for as at any other date during the year?	-	-	Not Applicable
3	Are the confirmations received available for audit examination?	Yes	-	Requested confirmations to be directly forwarded to Auditors
<b>1.4 Legal position with regard to assets and liabilities</b>				
1	Are all the assets shown in the Balance Sheet owned by the Corporation?	Yes	-	
2	If the legal position with regard to the ownership of any assets shown on the Balance Sheet is not clear, give particulars of such assets in a separate schedule. A schedule is annexed.	-	-	Not Applicable
3	Does legal liability exist in respect of each liability shown in the Balance Sheet?	Yes	-	

# CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU

## REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED WITH ACCOUNTS IN TERMS OF SECTION 13 (6) OF THE FINANCE ACT NO: 38 OF 1971

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Any other short answer</u>
4	If the legal position with regard to any liability is not clear, give particulars of such liability in a separate schedule. A schedule is annexed.	-	-	Not Applicable
5	Are there any assets or liabilities legally determined but which have not been disclosed in the Balance Sheet? If so, give particulars of such assets and liabilities in a separate schedule. The schedule is annexed.		No	Not Applicable
<b>1.5 Valuation of Assets</b>				
1	Statements showing particulars of the valuation of fixed assets, stocks, etc, should be prepared in the form shown in Annex 2. The relevant statements are submitted herewith.	-	-	Schedules of Assets & Stocks are available. Details could be provided at the time of Audit.
2	Has there been any change in the basis of valuation of any type of asset during the year as compared to the basis adopted during the previous year?	-	No	
3	If there has been any such change in the basis of valuation of assets, particulars of such assets and changes should be given in the form shown in Annex 3. Annex 3 duly completed is annexed.	-	-	Not Applicable
4	In the valuation of any assets have the following charges been included? (a) Financing Charges; (b) FEECs	-	-	Not Applicable
5	In the valuation of any asset, has any indirect cost been charged on the basis of any apportionment?	-	No	
6	Where the value of any asset has been estimated, give particulars of such assets, the basis of estimating and the reasons there for in a separate schedule. Such schedule is annexed.	-	-	Not Applicable
7	Is the work in progress determined on the basis of works certified?	Yes	-	
8	Has any advance payment to contractors been treated as work in progress without work certificates?	-	No	
9	Are all the retention moneys due to contractors shown separately under liabilities?	Yes	-	
<b>1.6 Valuation and computations of liabilities and provisions</b>				
1	Has there been any change on the basis of computation or valuation of any liabilities or provisions including provisions for depreciation, bad debts, obsolescence, etc., during the year as compared to the basis adopted in the previous year?	-	No	
2	Give particulars of such liabilities, provisions and the changes in the basis of computation and valuation in the form shown in Annex 4. Annex 4 duly completed is submitted herewith.	-	-	Not Applicable

# CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU

## REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED WITH ACCOUNTS IN TERMS OF SECTION 13 (6) OF THE FINANCE ACT NO: 38 OF 1971

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Any other short answer</u>
<b>1.7 Trial Balance</b>				
1	If the Trial Balance has not been agreed, what is the difference?			Agreed
<b>1.8 Control Accounts</b>				
1	Give in the form shown in Annex 5 particulars of control accounts maintained and the difference, if any, between the control accounts balances and the detailed subsidiary ledger balances. The form duly completed is annexed.		No	
<b>1.9 Bank Reconciliation</b>				
1	Has the Bank Reconciliation as at the date of the Balance Sheet been prepared?	Yes		
2	Have all debits and credits made direct by the Bank been incorporated in the Cash Book in arriving at the Cash Book Balance shown in the reconciliation?	Yes		
3	Are there payments which are outstanding for six months or more awaiting debit by the Bank?		No	
4	Are there any credits outstanding more than one week recorded in the Cash Book but not credited by the Bank?		No	
5	Give particulars of the debits and credits referred to in 2 above in a separate schedule. The Schedule is submitted herewith.	-	-	Not Applicable
<b>1.10 Suspense Accounts</b>				
1	Are there any debit accounts or credit accounts appearing in the Balance Sheet which accommodate unidentified items and which await reconciliation and clearing?	No	-	
2	Give particulars of such accounts in the form shown in Annex 5. Annex 5 duly completed and submitted herewith.			Not Applicable
<b>2 Trading, Manufacturing, Profit and Loss Accounts</b>				
<b>2.1 Basis of Accounting</b>				
1	Are the revenues and incomes treated on accrual basis?	Yes	-	
2	Are all expenditures treated on an accrual basis?	Yes	-	
3	Where any item of income or expenditure is not accounted for on an accrual basis, give particulars of such items and reasons for such procedure in a separate schedule. The schedule is annexed.	-	-	Not Applicable
4	Where a change in the basis of accounting has occurred give particulars of such changes and the effect of such changes on the financial results of the year in the Form shown in Annex 8	-	-	Not Applicable

# CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU

## REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED WITH ACCOUNTS IN TERMS OF SECTION 13 (6) OF THE FINANCE ACT NO: 38 OF 1971

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Any other short answer</u>
<b>2.2</b>	<b>Matching the revenue with expenditure</b>			
1	Have all expenses incurred in the earning of revenue been charged against revenue?	Yes	-	
2	Has any item of expenditure been omitted?	-	No	
3	Has any item of revenue been omitted?	-	No	
4	If any item of revenue or expenditure had been omitted give particulars of such items and the reasons therefor in a separate schedule.	-	-	Not Applicable
<b>2.3</b>	<b>Exceptional Items</b>			
1	Are there any items of revenue of a non-recurring nature or which are unusual or exceptional?	-	No	
	What is the total of such items?			Not Applicable
2	Are there any items of expenditure of a non-recurring nature or which are unusual or exceptional?	-	No	
	What is the total of such items?			Not Applicable
3	What would be the profit or loss for the year under review exclusive of the exceptional items referred to above?	-	-	Not Applicable
<b>2.4</b>	<b>Estimates and Apportionments</b>			
1	Has any item of revenue or expenditure or any part thereof been brought into account on an estimated basis?	-	No	
2	Does any item of revenue or expenditure include transfers from other accounts on any basis of apportionment?	-	No	
3	Where any estimates or apportionments have arisen, give particulars of such estimates and apportionments, the reason for estimating and apportioning and the basis of estimating and apportioning in a separate schedule.	-	-	Not Applicable
<b>2.5</b>	<b>Capital and Revenue Expenditure</b>			
1	Does expenditure charged against income include any items, the benefit of which may extend beyond the period of the accounts?	-	No	
2	Has any expenditure which are directly associated with stocks, stores or fixed assets including financial charges, charged separately in the Profit and Loss Account without being included in the cost of the assets concerned?	-	No	
3	Has interest, rebates, discounts and financial charges relating to acquisition of fixed assets been brought to account in the Profit and Loss Account?	-	No	
<b>2.6</b>	<b>Variations in Profit and Loss Items</b>			
1	Give particulars of the variations in items shown in the Profit and Loss Accounts as compared to the previous year in the Form shown in Annex 9. Annex 9 duly completed is submitted herewith.	-	-	Schedule Annexed



# CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU

## REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED WITH ACCOUNTS IN TERMS OF SECTION 13 (6) OF THE FINANCE ACT NO: 38 OF 1971

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Any other short answer</u>
<b>2.7</b>	<b>Appropriations</b>			
1	Have the appropriations of profits up to the previous Balance Sheet date been approved in accordance with the provisions of the Finance Act. No. 38 of 1971?	-	-	Not Applicable
2	Are the proposed appropriations of the current year's profits approved in accordance with the provisions of the Finance Act No. 38 of 1971?	-	-	Not Applicable
3	Has Application been made to the Ministry in charge for the necessary approval of appropriations of surpluses in accordance with the provisions of the Finance Act. No. 38 of 1971?	-	-	Not Applicable
4	Have all compulsory contributions to the Consolidated Fund been charged in arriving at the net surplus available for appropriations?	Yes	-	
<b>2.8</b>	<b>Variations compared to Budget</b>			
1	Explain all the major variations between the items in the accounts for the current period with those of the budget in the form shown in Annex 10.			Our Organisation is undertaking Consultancy and Turn-Key Projects in the open market. Getting the work depends on the availability and competition in the market. As such, preparation of a realistic budget is not possible.
2	Explain the variations between budgeted output volume and actual output volume in the form shown in Annex 10.			
<b>3</b>	<b>Procedures</b>			
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Have written instructions or manuals been prepared in respect of the following subjects?</b>			
(a)	Purchasing	Yes		
(b)	Sales	-		Not Applicable
(c)	Receipts	Yes		
(d)	Payments	Yes		
(e)	Inventory Control	Yes		
(f)	Budgeting	Yes		
(g)	Capital Expenditure Control	Yes		
(h)	Security and Maintenance of Assets	Yes		
(I)	Pay-Rolls	Yes		
(j)	Foreign Exchange Allocations	-		Not Applicable
(k)	FEECs	-		Not Applicable

# CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU

## REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED WITH ACCOUNTS IN TERMS OF SECTION 13 (6) OF THE FINANCE ACT NO: 38 OF 1971

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Any other short answer</u>
<b>3.2</b>	<b>Have control accounts been maintained in the general ledger in respect of the following?</b>			
	(a) Fixed Assets	Yes		
	(b) Stocks	Yes		
	(c) Trade Debtors			Individual debtor accounts are maintained
	(d) Employee Debtors	Yes		
	(e) Trade Creditors			Individual debtor accounts are maintained
	(f) Deposits receivable	Yes		
	(g) Deposits payable	Yes		
	(h) Others (with details)	Yes		
<b>3.3</b>	<b>Has an internal audit been in operation?</b>	Yes	-	
<b>3.4</b>	<b>Is there numerical control on all important documents supporting original entries in the accounts such as purchase orders, payment vouchers, sales invoices, cash receipts, goods receipts, goods issue orders, etc.?</b>	Yes	-	
<b>4</b>	<b>Compliance with laws, regulations, etc.</b>			
1	Have all income tax returns required to be rendered been rendered?	Yes		
2	Is payment of Income tax in arrears?	Yes		
3	Have all amounts due in respect of Value Added Tax been paid promptly?	Yes		
4	Have any fines been imposed for non-payment of Inland Revenue taxes?		No	
5	Have provisions of the Shop and Office Employees' Act been complied with?	Yes	-	Wherever applicable
6	In entering into contracts involving foreign exchange, has the necessary approvals been obtained from the Central Bank, Exchange Control, Ministry of Planning and other authorities?	Yes	-	
7	Are there any Board decisions which have not been implemented?		No	
8	Are there any Directives from the Cabinet, the Ministry or the Treasury which have not been complied with?		No	
9	Are all the provisions in Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971, being complied with? Indicate the numbers of the sections.		-	
<b>5</b>	<b>Losses</b>			
1	Details of losses detected and experienced during the year should be given in the form shown in Annex 11.			Not Applicable

# CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU

## REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED WITH ACCOUNTS IN TERMS OF SECTION 13 (6) OF THE FINANCE ACT NO: 38 OF 1971

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Any other short answer</u>
<b>6</b>	<b>Idle Resources</b>			
1	Is there any plant, machinery or equipment which is ready for operation but not in operation?	-	No	
2	Is there any plant, machinery or equipment which is under utilized?	-	No	
3	Are there any surplus, redundant or obsolete assets awaiting disposal?	-	No	
4	Are there any item of plant, machinery, etc., awaiting installation?	-	No	
5	Particulars of idle resources should be given in the form shown in Annex 12. The form duly completed is submitted herewith.	-	-	Not Applicable
<b>7</b>	<b>Commitments and Contracts</b>			
1	Were contracts entered into in respect of which any Director or the Corporation had any interest? If so, did the Directors declare their interest?	-	No	Such contracts
1 A	Were there any related party transactions?			Bureau has been a subscriber (100,000 shares @ Rs 100/-and 02 Shares @ 10/-) to the Central Engineering Services (Pvt) Ltd., which is performed his business commencing the year 2011.
2	Were any contracts entered into with foreign suppliers or buyers?	-	No	
3	Were any contracts awarded to parties other than the lowest in case of a purchase or highest in case of a sale?	-	No	
4	In evaluating the contracts, were the following factors taken into consideration?			
	(a) Foreign Exchanges costs;			Not Applicable
	(b) Credit terms			Not Applicable
5	Were there any contracts for purchases or capital expenditure in respect of which the final cost of the work done exceeded the value of the original contract?	-	No	
6	Was any additional work awarded to any contractor or supplier after the award of the original contract without calling for tenders or quotations? If so, what is the value of the work awarded?	-	No	
7	Were there any contracts in respect of which the date of completion had to be extended beyond the originally agreed date?	-	No	
8	Were there any contracts which were abandoned by the contractor?	-	No	
9	Were there any contracts awarded to any party without calling for quotations or tenders?	-	No	
10	Were there any contractors or suppliers who defaulted the terms of the contract?	-	No	

# CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU

## REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED WITH ACCOUNTS IN TERMS OF SECTION 13 (6) OF THE FINANCE ACT NO: 38 OF 1971

		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Any other short answer</u>
11	Did any disputes arise with any contractor during the period under review?	-	No	
12	Were there any contracts awarded to any party without calling for quotations or tenders?	-	No	
13	Are there any penalties or fines recoverable from contractors, suppliers and buyer?	-	No	
14	Particulars of the contracts awarded during the year should be given in the form shown in Annex 13.	-	No	Submitted with Accounts
<b>8</b>	<b>Project in Progress</b>			
1	Particulars with regard to capital projects in progress should be given in the form shown in Annex 14.	-	No	
<b>9</b>	<b>Write - Offs</b>			
1	Are any amounts written off during the year in respect of the following?			
	(a) Debtors for sales	-	No	
	(b) Debts due from employees	-	No	
	(c) Debts due from contractors and Suppliers	-	No	
	(d) Debts due from other parties	-	No	
	Give particulars of amounts written-off in the form shown in Annex 15. The form duly completed is submitted herewith.			
<b>10</b>	<b>Information to Board</b>			
1	Is regular information submitted to the Board in respect of the following?			
	(a) Inventories of all classes on stocks	-	-	Yearly
	(b) Debtors	-	-	Quarterly
	(c) Capital projects	-	-	Not Applicable
	(d) Cost statements and Profit and Loss Accounts relating to manufacture, services and sales	-	-	Yearly
	(e) Variations of actuals against budget	-	-	Half Yearly
	(f) Cash Forecasts	-	-	Monthly
	What other information is submitted regularly to the Board?			
	Give particulars of the information regularly submitted to the Board in the form shown in Annex 16.	Yes		Schedule Annexed

Information to be shown in the Annexures should be tabulated under the following headings in columnar form:

# CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU

## REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED WITH ACCOUNTS IN TERMS OF SECTION 13 (6) OF THE FINANCE ACT NO: 38 OF 1971

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Any other short answer</u>
<b>ANNEX 1</b>			
<div>1. Class of asset</div> <div>2. Type of asset</div> <div>3. Type of verification</div> <div>4. Proportion of total assets verified</div> <div>5. Value of Shortages</div> <div>6. Value of Excesses</div> <div>7. Shortages adjusted in books</div> <div>8. Excesses adjusted in books</div> <div>9. Shortages awaiting adjustment Balance Sheet date</div> <div>10. Excesses awaiting adjustment Balance Sheet date</div>	It Could be given at the time of Audit		
<b>ANNEX 2</b>			
<div>1. Asset description</div> <div>2. Elements of cost distinguishing between direct costs and apportioned costs</div>	It Could be given at the time of Audit		
<b>ANNEX 3</b>			
<div>1. Description of liability and provision</div> <div>2. Description of original basis valuation or computation</div> <div>3. Value on original basis</div> <div>4. Description of new basis of valuation computation</div> <div>5. Value on new basis</div> <div>6. Effect of change on assets</div> <div>7. Effect of change on assets</div> <div>8. Effect of change on other liabilities and reserves</div>	Not Applicable		