



### ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය

தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம் NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE



මගේ අංකය எனது இல. My No. පීඑල්/ජී/එස්එල්එස්පීසී /012272726



2025 ජූලි 🛮 🖇 දින

සභාපති

ශී ලංකා රාජා වැවිලි සංස්ථාව

ශුී ලංකා රාජා වැවිලි සංස්ථාවේ 2024 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූලා පුකාශන සහ වෙනත් තෛතික හා නියාමන අවශානා පිළිබඳව 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 වන වගන්තිය පුකාරව විගණකාධිපති වාර්තාව

යරෝක්ත වාර්තාව මේ සමහ ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇත.

08 JUL 2025

පිටපත් : - (1) ලේකම් - රාජා වැවිලි වාවෙසාය පුතිසංස්කරණ අමාතාහාංශය

(2) ලේකම් - මුදල්, ආර්ථික ස්ථායිකරණ සහ ජාතික පුතිපත්ති අමාතාහංශය









### ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය

### தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம் NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE



මගේ අංකය බණු මුහ. My No.

පීඵ්චල්/ජී/එස්එල්එස්පීසී/01/**7(174)** ි වි



2025 ජුලි 08 දින

සභාපති ශූී ලංකා රාජා වැවිලි සංස්ථාව

ශී ලංකා රාජා වැවිලි සංස්ථාවේ 2024 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූලා පුකාශන සහ වෙනත් නෛතික හා නියාමන අවශාකා පිළිබඳව 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 වන වගන්තිය පුකාරව විගණකාධිපති වාර්තාව

### 1. මූලා පුකාශන

### 1.1. තත්ත්වාගණනය කළ මතය

ශී ලංකා රාජා වැවිලි සංස්ථාවේ 2024 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට මූලා තත්ත්ව පුකාශනය සහ එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සදහා වූ ආදායම් පුකාශනය, හිමිකම් වෙනස්වීමේ පුකාශනය සහ එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සදහා මුදල් පුවාහ පුකාශනය සහ පුමාණාත්මක ගිණුම්කරණ පුතිපත්තිවලට අදාළ තොරතුරු ද ඇතුළත් මූලා පුකාශන වලට අදාළ සටහන්වලින් සමන්විත 2024 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සදහා වූ මූලා පුකාශන ශී ලංකා පුජාතාන්තික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ ආණ්ඩුකුම වාවස්ථාවේ 154(1) වාවස්ථාව සමහ සංයෝජිතව කියවිය යුතු 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ සහ 1971 අංක 38 දරන මුදල් පනතේ සහ 1958 අංක 04 දරන ශී ලංකා රාජා වැවිලි සංස්ථා පනතේ 14 වගන්තියේ විධිවිධාන පුකාර මාගේ විධානය යටතේ විගණනය කරන ලදී. ආණ්ඩුකුම වාවස්ථාවේ 154 (6) වාවස්ථාව පුකාරව මාගේ වාර්තාව යථා කාලයේදී පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ සභාගත කරනු ලැබේ.

මාගේ වාර්තාවේ තත්ත්වාගණනය කළ මතය සදහා පදනම කොටසේ විස්තර කර ඇති කරුණු වලින් වන බලපෑම හැර, සංස්ථාවේ මූලා පුකාශන තුළින් 2024 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට මූලා තත්ත්වය සහ එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සදහා එහි මූලා කියාකාරිත්වය හා මුදල් පුවාහ ශී ලංකා ගිණුම්කරණ පුමිතවලට අනුකූලව සතා හා සාධාරණ තත්ත්වයක් පිළිබිඹු කරන බව මා දරන්නා වූ මතය වේ.

### 1.2. තත්ත්වාගණනය කළ මතය සඳහා පදනම

(අ) ශ්‍රි ලංකා මුලා වාර්තාකරණ ප්‍රමිත 13 හි 27 ඡේදය ප්‍රකාරව මූලා නොවන වත්කම් සාධාරණ අගයකට ගිණුම්ගත කළ යුතු වුවත් සංස්ථාව සතු වතු 16 ත් වතු 15කට අයත් හෙක්ටයාර් 9,960 ක් වූ ඉඩම් වටිනාකම ගණනය කර වත්කම් ලෙස ගිණුම්ගතකර නොතිබුණි.

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- (ආ) ශී ලංකා ගිණුම්කරණ පුමිත 16 හි 55 ජේදය පුකාරව වත්කමක් භාවිතයට ගත හැකි අවස්ථාවේ සිට ක්ෂය කිරීම් සිදුකළ යුතු වුවත් ගෝමර තේ කුර්මාත්තශාලාව සදහා මිලදීගෙන තිබූ වර්ණ විභේදන යන්තුය (Color Separate) 2023 මාර්තු 28 දින සිට නිෂ්පාදන කටයුතු සඳහා භාවිතා කර තිබුණද යන්තුය සදහා 2023 දෙසැම්බර් මාසයට පමණක් ක්ෂය වෙන්කිරීම් සිදුකර තිබුණි. ඒ අනුව 2023 වර්ෂයට අදාළව රු. 2,169,966 ක් අඩුවෙන් ක්ෂය ගිණුම්ගත කර තිබුණි.
- (ඇ) ශි් ලංකා ගිණුම්කරණ පුමිත 19 හි 57 ඡේදය පුකාරව අස්ථිත්වයේ සේවා පුතිලාහ බැදීම ගණනයේදී ආයුගණන කුමය යොදාගැනීම සිදුකළ යුතු නමුත්, ආයුගණන කුමය භාවිතා කර නොතිබූ බැවිත් මූලාා තත්ත්ව පුකාශනයේ දක්වා තිබූ රු. 763,932,645ක් වූ සේවක පුතිලාහ බැදීම් ශේෂයන්හි නිර්වදාභාවය විගණනයේදී තහවුරු නොවීය.
- (ඈ) ශ්‍රී ලංකා ගිණුමකරණ පුමිත 21 හි 28 ජේදය අනුව මූලාම අයිතම පියවීමේදී පැන නහින විනිමය වෙනස්කම් ඒවා පැන නගින කාලපරිච්ඡේදයේ ලාභය හෝ අලාභය තුළ හඳුනාගත යුතු වුවත් වර්ණ විභේදන යන්තුය (Color Separate) මිලදී ගැනීමට අදාළව පැන නැහුන හුවමාරු අගයේ වෙනස්කම මත වූ ලාභය 2023 වර්ෂයේදී රු. 137,618 ක් හා 2024 වර්ෂයේදී රු. 3,405,805 ක් මූලාා පුකාශන තුළ හඳුනාගෙන නොතිබුණි.
- (ඉ) ශී ලංකා ගිණුම්කරණ පුමිත 41 හි 12 හා 30 ඡෙදයන්ට හා ගිණුම්කරණ පුතිපත්ති අංක 3.1.4.2 අනුව පාරිභෝජා ජීව විදාහත්මක වත්කම් මූලික හඳුනාගැනීමේදී සහ සෑම වාර්තාකරණ කාලපරිව්ජේදයක් අවසානයේදීම විකුණුම් සඳහා වියදම් අඩුකළ පසු සාධාරණ වටිනාකමට මැතිය යුතු බව දක්වා ඇතත්, සංස්ථාවේ වතු 14 ක් පුරා විහිදුනු දැව අස්වනු නෙළිය හැකි ගස් 104,691 ක් ඇතුළුව ශාත්සීස්, ඇල්බිසීයා, තේක්ක, යුකැලිප්ටස් යනාදී වනවගාවත් සමාලෝවිත වර්ෂය අවසානයටද නිසි තක්සේරු කිරීමකින් තොරව හෝ සාධාරණ අගයකට අගය කිරීමකින් තොරව මූලා තත්ත්ව පුකාශනයේ රු. 3,362,969,544 ක් ලෙස හිණුම්ගතකර තිබුණි. එසේම පුම්තයේ 43 ජේදය පුකාරව පාරිභෝජා ජීව විදාහත්මක වත්කම පරිණත හා පරිණත නොවූ වගාවත් ලෙස වෙන වෙනම ඉදිරිපත් කල යුතු වුවද 2020 සිට 2024 දක්වා කාලය තුල සිටුවා තිබූ විවිධ දැවමය ශාක 32,820 ක් පරිණත හා පරිණත නොවූ ලෙස දක්වා නොතිබුණි.
- (ඊ) මූලා පුකාශන අනුව වතුයායන්හි දේපළ පිරියත හා උපකරණ වර්ග 06ක පිරිවැය රු.504,307,691 ක් වුවද පුධාන කාර්යාලය විසින් පවත්වාගෙන යනු ලබන උපලේඛනය අනුව එහි අගය රු.380,289,813 ක් වූයෙන් රු.124,017,878 ක වෙනසක් නිරීක්ෂණය විය. සංස්ථාව විසින් ස්ථාවර වත්කම් ලේඛනයක් ද නඩත්තු කර නොතිබුණි.

- (උ) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයට අදාළ ක්ෂය ගණනය කිරීම් අනුව ගොඩනැහිලි සදහා රු. 218,769 ක් ක්ෂය වැඩියෙන් ද උපකරණ, ගෘහ භාණ්ඩ, මෝටර් රථ, පරිගණක හා යන්නු සදහා රු.1,038,206ක් ක්ෂය අඩුවෙන්ද ගිණුම්ගත කර තිබුණි.
- (ඌ) ගෝමර තේ කර්මාන්තශාලාවේ 2024 ජූලි 15 දින තේ වියලන යන්තුයට හා ගොඩනැහිල්ලට හානි වී තිබුණු අතර එම හානියේ වටිනාකම රු. 2,652,300 ක් ලෙස ඇස්තමේන්තු කර තිබූ අතර හානියට අදාළව රක්ෂණයෙන් රු. 2,200,630 ක් ලැබී තිබුණි. ඒ අනුව වත්කම් හානියෙන් රු. 451,670 ක අලාභයක් හදුනාගෙන තිබුණි. වත්කම් ඉවත් කිරීමට අදාළ මුළු අලාභය රු. 45,386 ක් වුවත් වත්කම් ඉවත් කිරීමේ අලාභය රු. 451,670 ක් ලෙස දැක්වීමෙන් සංස්ථාවේ ලාභය රු. 406,284 කින් ඌණගණනය වී තිබුණි.
- (එ) 2024 වර්ෂය තුළදී වලහන්දුව වතුයායේ රබර් ගස් 1007 ක් ටෙන්ඩර් කැඳවමින් රු. 3,791,359ක මිලකට අලෙවිකර තිබුණද එහි පිරිවැය ධාරක ජීව විදාහත්මක ශේෂයෙන් අඩුකර නොතිබුණ නිසා වත්කම් අධිගණනය වී තිබුණි.
- (ඒ) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේදී ගස් විකිණීමෙන් රු. 141,951,100ක ආදායමක් උපයා තිබුණද එහි පිරිවැය හඳුනාගෙන වර්ෂයේ පාරිභෝජා ජීව විදාහත්මක වත්කම් ශේෂයෙන් අඩුකර නොතිබුණු බැවින් පාරිභෝජා ජීව විදහාත්මක වත්කම් ශේෂය අධි ගණනය වී තිබුණි.
- (ඔ) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේදී සංස්ථාවේ පාරිතෝෂික වෙන්කිරීම ශේෂය සහ වර්ෂය තුල ගෙවන ලද පාරිතෝෂික වියදමද මුදල් පුවාහ පුකාශනය තුල වෙනම ගලපා තිබුණු අතර ගෙවිය යුතු පාරිතෝෂික වටිනාකමෙන් පසුගිය වර්ෂයේ ශේෂය සමහ වෙනස වූ රු. 41,025,510 ක වෙනස කාරක පුාග්ධන වෙනස්වීම තුලින් ගලපා තිබුණි.
- (ඕ) සංස්ථාවේ 2024 වර්ෂයේ බදු කුලී ආදායම රු.1,252,504 ක් අඩුවෙන් ගිණුමගත කිරීම නිසා එම පුමාණයෙන් සංස්ථාවේ ලාභය අඩු වී තිබුණු අතර ලැබිය යුතු බදු කුලී ආදායම ද එම පුමාණයෙන් අඩු වී තිබුණි.
- (ක) 2024 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට වතුයායන්හි වෙළඳ හා ණයගැති ශේෂය තුල පුධාන කාර්යාලය සහ වතු අතර, පුාදේශීය කාර්යාලය සහ වතු අතර හා වතුයායන් අතර භාණ්ඩ හුවමාරු කරගැනීම සඳහා පවත්වාගෙන යනු ලබන ජංගම ගිණුම් තුල එකිනෙකට හිලව නොවූ රු. 166,412,556 ක ශේෂයක් පැවතුනි. ඒ තුල වර්ෂයකට වැඩි රු. 7,963,019,263 ක් වූ හර ශේෂයක් හා රු. 7,525,771,264 ක් වූ බැර ශේෂයක් විය. වතු ජංගම ගිණුමේ (Estate C/A Balance) හර ශේෂය තුල 2019 හා 2020 වර්ෂ වලට අදාලව වතුයායන් අතර පවතින ගනුදෙනු සටහන් කිරීමේදී අවශා ජනල් සටහන් ඇතුලත් නොකිරීම හේතුවෙන් ඉතිරි වූ රු. 1,681,780,263 ක ශේෂයක් පැවතිනි. එය මෙතෙක් නිවැරදි කිරීමට කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.

(ග) පුධාන කාර්යාලයේ ගෙවිය යුතු ශේෂ තුල ආපසු ගෙවිය යුතු තැන්පතු (Refundable Deposit) ලෙස රු.28,571,363 ක දීර්ඝ කාලයක සිට නිරවුල් නොවූ ශේෂයන් වූ අතර එම ශේෂයන්හි නිවැරදිතාවය තහවුරු කිරීමට අවශා සාක්ෂි විගණනයට ඉදිරිපත් නොවුනි.

ශී ලංකා විගණන පුමිතිවලට (ශී.ලං.වි.පු) අනුකූලව මා විගණනය සිදු කරන ලදී. මෙම විගණන පුමිති යටතේ වූ මාගේ වගකීම, මෙම චාර්තාවේ මූලාා පුකාශන විගණනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් විගණකගේ වගකීම යන කොටසේ තවදුරටත් විස්තර කර ඇත. මාගේ මතය සඳහා පදනමක් සැපයීම උදෙසා මා විසින් ලබාගෙන ඇති විගණන සාක්ෂි පුමාණවත් සහ උචිත බව මාගේ විශ්වාසයයි.

### 1.3. සංස්ථාවේ 2024 වාර්ෂික වාර්තාවේ ඇතුළත් අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු.

මෙම විගණන චාර්තාවේ දිනට පසුව මට ලබා දීමට බලාපොරොත්තු වන සංස්ථාවේ 2024 චාර්ෂික චාර්තාවේ ඇතුළත් කර ඇති නමුත් මූලා පුකාශන සහ ඒ පිළිබඳව වූ මගේ විගණන චාර්තාවේ ඇතුළත් නොවන තොරතුරු, අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු යන්නෙන් අදහස් වේ. මෙම අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු සඳහා කළමනාකරණය වගකිව යුතුය.

මූලා පුකාශන සම්බන්ධයෙන් වූ මගේ මතයෙන් අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු ආවරණය නොකරන අතර මම ඒ පිළිබඳ කිසිදු ආකාරයක සහතිකවීමක් හෝ මතයක් පුකාශ නොකරමි.

මූලා පුකාශන පිළිබඳ මගේ විගණනයට අදාළව, මගේ වගකීම වන්නේ ඉහත හඳුනාගත් අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු ලබා ගත හැකි වූ විට කියවීම සහ එසේ කිරීමේදී අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු මූලා පුකාශන සමහ හෝ විගණනයේදී හෝ වෙනත් ආකාරයකින් ලබාගත් මගේ දැනුම අනුව පුමාණාත්මක වශයෙන් නොගැලපෙනවාද යන්න සලකා බැලීමයි.

සංස්ථාවේ 2024 වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව කියවන විට, එහි පුමාණාත්මක වරදවා දැක්වීම් ඇති බව මම තිගමනය කළහොත්, නිවැරදි කිරීම සදහා පාලනය කරන පාර්ශවයන් වෙත එම කරුණු සත්තිවේදනය කළ යුතුය. තව දුරටත් නිවැරදි නොකළ වරදවා දැක්වීම තිබේ නම්, ඒවා ආණ්ඩුකුම වාවෙස්ථාවේ 154 (6) වාවෙස්ථාව පුකාරව මා විසිත් යථා කාලයේදී පාර්ලිමේත්තුවේ සභාගත කරනු ලබන වාර්තාවට ඇතුළත් කරනු ඇත.

### 1.4. මූලා පුකාශන පිළිබඳ කළමනාකරණයේ සහ පාලනය කරන පාර්ශවයන්ගේ වගකීම

මෙම මූලා පුකාශන ශී ලංකා ගිණුම්කරණ පුමිතිවලට අනුකූලව පිළියෙල කිරීම හා සාධාරණ ලෙස ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම සහ වංචා හෝ වැරදි හේතුවෙන් ඇතිවිය හැකි පුමාණාත්මක සාවදා පුකාශයන්ගෙන් තොරව මූලා පුකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීමට හැකිවනු පිණිස අවශා වන අභාාන්තර පාලනයන් තීරණය කිරීම කළමනාකරණයේ වගකීම වේ.

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

සංස්ථාවේ මූලා වාර්තාකරණ කුියාවලිය සම්බන්ධව පරික්ෂා කිරීමේ වගකීම, පාලනය කරන පාර්ශවයන් විසින් දරනු ලබයි.

2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 16 (1) උප වගන්තිය පුකාරව, සංස්ථාවේ වාර්ෂික සහ කාලීන මූලා පුකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීමට හැකිවන පරිදි ස්වකීය ආදායම්, වියදම්, වත්කම් හා බැරකම් පිළිබද නිසි පරිදි පොත්පත් හා වාර්තා පවත්වාගෙන යා යුතුය.

### 1.5. මූලා පුකාශන විගණනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් විගණකගේ වගකීම

සමස්ථයක් ලෙස මූලා පුකාශන, වංචා සහ වැරදි නිසා ඇතිවන පුමාණාත්මක සාවදා පුකාශනයන්ගෙන් 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 පුමිති පුකාරව විගණනය සිදු කිරීමේදී එය සැමවිටම පුමාණාත්මක සාවදා පුකාශනයන් අනාවරණය කරගන්නා බවට වන තහවුරු කිරීමක් නොවනු ඇත. වංචා සහ වැරදි තනි හෝ සාමූහික ලෙස බලපෑම නිසා පුමාණාත්මක සාවදා පුකාශනයන් ඇතිවිය හැකි අතර, එහි පුමාණාත්මක භාවය මෙම මූලා පුකාශන පදනම් කරගනිමින් පරිශීලකයන් විසින් ගනු ලබන ආර්ථික තීරණ කෙරෙහි වන බලපෑම මත රදා පවතී.

ශී ලංකා විගණන පුමිති පුකාරව විගණනයේ කොටසක් ලෙස මා විසින් විගණනයේදී වෘත්තීය විනිශ්චය සහ වෘත්තීය සැකමුසුබවින් යුතුව කුියා කරන ලදී. මා විසින් තවදුරටත්,

• පුකාශ කරන ලද විගණන මතයට පදනමක් සපයා ගැනීමේදී වංචා හෝ වැරදි හේතුවෙන් මූලා පුකාශනවල ඇති විය හැකි පුමාණාත්මක සාවදා පුකාශනයන් ඇතිවීමේ අවදානම් හඳුනාගැනීම හා තක්සේරු කිරීම සදහා අවස්ථාවෝචිතව උචිත විගණන පරිපාටි සැලැසුම් කර කියාත්මක කරන ලදී. වරදවා දැක්වීම හේතුවෙන් සිදුවන පුමාණාත්මක සාවදා පුකාශයන්ගෙන් සිදුවන බලපෑමට වඩා වංචාවකින් සිදුවන්නා වූ බලපෑම පුබල වන්නේ ඒවා දුස්සන්ධානයෙන්, වාහජ ලේඛන සැකසීමෙන්, චේතනාන්විත මහහැරීමෙන්, වරදවා දැක්වීමෙන් හෝ අභාන්තර පාලනයන් මහ හැරීමෙන් වැනි හේතු නිසා වන බැවිනි.

- අහාන්තර පාලනයේ සඵලදායිත්වය පිළිබඳව මතයක් පුකාශ කිරීමේ අදහසින් නොවුවද, අවස්ථාවෝචිතව උචිත විගණන පරිපාටි සැලසුම් කිරීම පිණිස අභාන්තර පාලනය පිළිබඳව අවබෝධයක් ලබාගන්නා ලදී.
- භාවිතා කරන ලද ගිණුම්කරණ පුතිපත්තිවල උචිතභාවය, ගිණුම්කරන ඇස්තමේන්තුවල සාධාරණත්වය සහ කළමනාකරණය විසින් කරන ලද සම්බන්ධිත හෙළිදරව් කිරීම් අගයන ලදී.
- සිද්ධීන් හෝ තත්ත්වයන් හේතුවෙන් සංස්ථාවේ අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්ම පිළිබඳ පුමාණාත්මක අවිතිශ්විතතාවයක් තිබේද යන්න සම්බන්ධයෙන් ලබාගත් විගණන සාක්ෂි මත පදනම්ව ගිණුම්කරණය සදහා ආයතනයේ අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්ම පිළිබඳ පදනම යොදා ගැනීමේ අදාලත්වය තීරණය කරන ලදී. පුමාණවත් අවිතිශ්විතතාවයක් ඇති බවට මා නිගමනය කරන්නේ නම් මූලා පුකාශනවල ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් වූ හෙළිදරවිකිරීම් වලට මාගේ විගණන වාර්තාවේ අවධානය යොමු කළ යුතු අතර, එම හෙළිදරවිකිරීම් පුමාණවත් නොවන්නේ නම් මාගේ මතය විකරණය කළ යුතුය. කෙසේ වුවද, අනාගත සිද්ධීන් හෝ තත්ත්වයන් මත අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්ම අවසන් වීමට හැකිය.
- මූලා පුකාශනවල වාෘුහය හා අන්තර්ගතය සදහා පාදක වූ ගනුදෙනු හා සිද්ධීන් උචිත හා සාධාරණව ඇතුළත් වී ඇති බව සහ හෙළිදරව් කිරීම් ඇතුලත් මූලා පුකාශනවල සමස්ථ ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම අගයන ලදී.

මාගේ විගණනය තුළදී හදුනාගත් වැදගත් විගණන සොයාගැනීම්, පුධාන අභාන්තර පාලන දුර්වලතා හා අනෙකුත් කරුණු පිළිබදව පාලනය කරනු ලබන පාර්ශවයන් දැනුවත් කරමි.

- 2. වෙනත් තෛතික හා නියාමන අවශානා පිළිබඳ වාර්තාව
- 2.1 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ පහත සඳහන් අවශානාවයන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් විශේෂ පුතිපාදන ඇතුලත් වේ.
- 2.1.1 මාගේ වාර්තාවේ තත්ත්වාගණනය කළ මතය සඳහා පදනම කොටසේ විස්තර කර ඇති කරුණු ලපෑම හැර, 2018 අංක 19 දරණ ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 (අ) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශාතාවන් අනුව, විගණනය සඳහා අවශා සියලු තොරතුරු සහ පැහැදිලි කිරීම මා විසින් ලබාගන්නා ලද අතර, මාගේ පරීක්ෂණයෙන් පෙනී යන ආකාරයට නිසි මූලා වාර්තා සංස්ථාව පවත්වාගෙන ගොස් තිබුණි.
- 2.1.2 2018 අංක 19 දරණ ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 6 (1) (ඇ) (iii) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශානාවය අනුව සංස්ථාවේ මූලා පුකාශන ඉකුත් වර්ෂය සමහ අනුරූප වේ.

- 2.1.3 2018 අංක 19 දරණ ජාතික වීගණන පනතේ 6 (i) (ඇ) (iv) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශානාවය අනුව ඉකුත් වර්ෂයේදී මා විසින් සිදුකරන ලද නිර්දේශයන් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද මූලා පුකාශනවල ඇතුළත්ව ඇත.
- 2.2 අනුගමනය කරන ලද කියාමාර්ග සහ ලබා ගන්නා ලද සාක්ෂි මත හා පුමාණාත්මක කරුණුවලට සීමා කිරීම තුල, පහත සදහන් පුකාශ කිරීමට තරම් කිසිවක් මාගේ අවධානයට ලක් නොවීය.
- 2.2.1 2018 අංක 19 දරණ ජාතික වීගණන පනතේ 12 (ඇ) වගන්තියේ සදහන් අවශානාවය අනුව සංස්ථාවේ පාලක මණ්ඩලයේ යම් සාමාජිකයෙකුට සංස්ථාව සම්බන්ධවී යම් ගිවිසුමක් සම්බන්ධයෙන් සෘජුව හෝ අනාාකාරයකින් සාමානා වාාාපාරික තත්වයෙන් බැහැරව සම්බන්ධයක් ඇති බව.
- 2.2.2 2018 අංක 19 දරණ ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 (ඊ) වගන්තියේ සදහන් අවශානාවය අනුව පහත සදහන් නිරීක්ෂණ හැර යම් අදාල ලිඛිත නීතියකට හෝ සංස්ථාවේ පාලක මණ්ඩලය විසින් නිකුත් කරන ලද වෙනත් පොදු හෝ විශේෂ විධානවලට අනුකූල නොවන ලෙස කියා කර ඇති බව.

### නීතිරීති / විධානයට යොමුව

### අනුකූල නොවීම

(අ) 1958 අංක 15 දරන සේවක අර්ථසාධක 2000 සිට 2024 වර්ෂය දක්වා ගෙවිය යුතු අරමුදලේ 15 හා 16 වන වගන්තිය රු.695,690,845ක සේවක අර්ථසාධක

2000 සිට 2024 වර්ෂය දක්වා ගෙවිය යුතු රු.695,690,845ක සේවක අර්ථසාධක මුදලක් සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය අවසාන වන විටත් ගෙවීමට කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණු අතර ඒ මත ගෙවිය යුතු අධිභාරය 2024 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට රු.85,854,420ක් විය. ඉහත අරමුදලට දායක නොවන වතු සේවකයින් වතු කාර්යමණ්ඩලයේ අර්ථසාධක අරමුදල (ESPS) වෙත ගෙවිය යුතු දායක මුදල රු.89,799,721ක්ද, වතු කළමනාකරුවන් ලංකා වැවිලිකරුවන්ගේ අර්ථසාධක සංගමය (CPPS) වෙත ද ගෙවිය යුතු මුදල රු. 21,984,422 ක්ද විය.

1980 අංක 46 දුරන සේවා නියුක්තිකයන්ගේ 2000 සිට 2024 වර්ෂය දක්වා (cp) භාරකාර අරමුදල් පනතේ 02 වන කොටසේ නියුක්තිකයන්ගේ භාරකාර අරමුදල සඳහා 16(1) මේදය

ගෙවිය යුතු දායක මුදල රු.47,537,485 ක් වන අතර ඒ මත ගෙවිය යුතු අධිභාර මුදල රු. 10,425,561 ක් විය.

1983 අංක 12 දරන පාරිතෝෂික ගෙවීම් පනතේ (27) II වන කොටසේ 5(1) වගන්තිය

2010 සිට 2024 වර්ෂය දක්වා වතු සේවකයින් සඳහා රු.583,316,046 ක් ද කාර්යාලයේ සේවකයින්ට පුධාන රු.4,911,149 ක්ද වශයෙන් සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ අවසන් දිනට ගෙවිය යුතු මුළු පාරිතෝෂික මුදල රු. 588,227,195 ක් වූ අතර ඒ මත ගෙවිය යුතු අධිභාර මුදල රු. 27,777,163 ක් විය.

2018 අංක 19 දරණ ජාතික විගණන පතතේ (27) 18(1) වගත්තිය හා 1971 අංක 38 දරණ මුදල් පතතේ 13(2) වගන්තිය

පනත පුකාරව 2018 සිට ඉන්වොයිස් පනු ඉදිරිපත් කල වර්ෂ 6 ක විගණන ගාස්තු රු.6,585,858 ක් ද, 1998 සිට 2017 වර්ෂ සදහා වූ විගණන ගාස්තු රු.6,393,289 ක් ද ගෙවා නොතිබුණි.

2018 මාර්තු 19 දිනැති අංක 01/2018 දරන (9) වත්කම් කළමණාකරන චකුලේඛයේ 2 (අ) ඡේදය සහ 2015 ජුලි 10 දිනැති අංක 02/2015 නොමැති අතර ඒවායින් වැඩි පුමාණයක් දරන රාජා මුදල් චකුලේඛයේ 02 ඡේදය

ආයතනය සතු වාහන 122 න් 74 ක් ම එනම් සියයට 61 ක්ම ධාවන තත්ත්වයේ වර්ෂ 8 – 14 කට පෙර සිටම ධාවන තත්ත්වයේ තොතිබුණු වාහන විය. 2024 පැවති පොදු වාහපාර කමිටුව මහින් ද වාහන අපහරණය කිරීමට කඩිනම් කියාමාර්ග ගන්නා ලෙස දන්වා තිබුණ ද 2025 මැයි 31 වන විටත් එම වාහන අපහරණය කර තොතිබුණි.

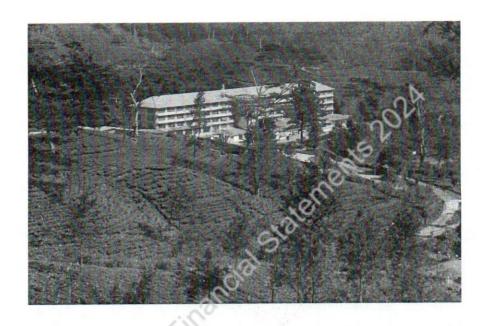
- 2.2.3 2018 අංක 19 දරණ ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 (උ) වගන්තියේ සදහන් අවශානාවය අනුව සංස්ථාවේ බලතල , කර්තවා සහ කාර්යයන්ට අනුකූල නොවන ලෙස කටයුතු කර ඇති බව.
- 2.2.4 2018 අංක 19 දරණ ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 (ඌ) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශානාවය අනුව සංස්ථාවේ සම්පත් සකසුරුවම් ලෙස, කාර්යක්ෂම ලෙස සහ එලදායී ලෙස කාලසීමාවන් තුළ අදාළ නීතිරීති වලට අනුකූලව පුසම්පාදනය කර භාවිතා කර නොමැති බව.

### 2.3 වෙනත් කරුණු

- (අ) 2020 සිට 2021 වර්ෂය දක්වා කාලය තුල නැවත දැවමය ගස් වගා කරන ලද රංගල කල්දූරියා කොටසේ ගම්පැල 2,600 ක්, යුකැලිප්ටස් 1,732 ක්, කැසීයා 250 ක් හා කුඹුක් පැල 10 ක් සිටුවීමට රු. 1,065,150 ක මුදලක් වැයකර තිබුණද එම පැල සිටුවා නොතිබූ බව විගණනයේදී තහවුරු විය.
- (ආ) සංස්ථාව සතු වතුයායන් මැනුම් කටයුතු සිදුකිරීමේදී වතුයායන් 06 ක ගැසට මහින් ලද ඉඩම පුමාණයට වඩා හෙක්ටයාර් 1,112 ක් අඩුවෙන්ද එක් වතුයායක හෙක්ටයාර් 3.19 ක් වැඩියෙන්ද තිබුණු බව විගණනයේදී නිරීක්ෂණය විය.
- (ඇ) 2024 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට සංස්ථාවේ කාරක පුාග්ධනය රු.මිලියන 1,655.78ක සෘණ අගයක් ගෙන තිබුණි. එසේම රු.මිලියන 2,181.12 ක්වූ ජංගම වගකීම තුළ එකතුව රු.මිලියන 1,443.24ක දිගුකාලීනව ගෙවිය යුතු වාවස්ථාපිත ගෙවීම ශේෂයක්ද රු.මිලියන 221.98 ක බැංකු ණයක් හා රු. මිලියන 2.45 ක බැංකු අයිරාවක්ද වූ අතර සංස්ථාව ඌන කාරක පුාග්ධන ගැටළුවකට මුහුණපා ඇති බව නිරීක්ෂණය විය.
- (ඇ) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට පුධාන කාර්යාලයේ වෙළඳ හා වෙනත් ගෙවිය යුතු, ශේෂය වූ රු. 479,620,080 න් වර්ෂ 05 කට වඩා පැරණි රු. 253,147,140 ක ශේෂයක් වූ අතර ඒ තුල වර්ෂ 12 කට පෙර සිට පවතින රු. 219,546,538 ක ශේෂයක් විය. එය ගෙවිය යුතු ණයහිමි ශේෂයෙන් සියයට 46ක් විය.
- (ඉ) පුධාන කාර්යාලයේ සහ වතුවල රු. 348,085,497 ක් වූ වෙළඳ සහ අනෙකුත් ලැබිය යුතු ශේෂයෙන් වසර 05 ඉක්මවා තිබුණු රු.58,872,707 ක ශේෂය අයකර ගැනීමට සංස්ථාව අපාහොසත් වී ඇති බව තිරීක්ෂණය විය.

ජී.එච්.ඩ්\ ධර්ම්පාල / වගණකාධිපති (චැ.බ)

### SRI LANKA STATE PLANTATIONS CORPORATION



### **ANNUAL ACCOUNTS 2024**

Head office Address: No. 257, Siri Dhamma Mawatha, Colombo 10

Telephone : 011 4194877 Fax : 011 2438635 e-mail : slspc@sltnet.lk

Date: 12th March 2025

### Annual Accounts 2024

### **Contents**

Statement of financial
position2
Statement of
<i>Income</i> 3
Statement of Changes in
Equity4
Statement of Cash
flows5
Notes to the financial
Statements (Accounting
<i>Policies</i> )6-12
Notes to the financial
<i>Statements</i>

### Our Vision

To be the Government Owned Strongest Commercial Enterprise in the Plantation Sector

### Our Mission

To contribute a maximum to the Gross Domestic Product of the Country as well as to the wellbeing of the Plantation Worker families and neighboring villages by the proper management of the assets of Sri Lanka State Plantations Corporation through worker participation

### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

In LKR.

As at 31st December	Note	Page No.	2024	2023
ASSETS				
Non-Current Assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment	8	13	1,443,900,323	1,362,996,754
Biological Assets - Consumable	9	15	3,362,969,544	3,361,498,115
Investment Property	10	16	1,611,520,641	1,611,520,641
Deferred Assets	26	21	307,111	350,984
Total Non-current Assets			6,418,697,619	6,336,366,494
Current Assets				
Inventories	11	17	114,432,691	86,221,740
Trade and Other Receivables	12	17	348,085,497	309,421,777
Cash and Cash Equivalents	13	18	62,822,063	5,088,843
Total Current Assets			525,340,252	400,732,360
Total Assets			6,944,037,871	6,737,098,854
EOUITY AND LIABILITIES			20	SV
Capital and Reserves			1	
Contributed Capital	14	18	6,314,881,284	6,136,392,851
Retained Earnings			(2,587,033,547)	(2,355,053,627)
Total equity			3,727,847,737	3,781,339,224
Non-current liabilities			" OL	
Bank Loan	17.1	19	221,977,368	2
Deferred Income	16	18	49,159,332	
Employee Benefit Obligations	15	18	763,931,645	584,181,197
Total Non-current liabilities		.50.	1,035,068,344	584,181,197
Current liabilities	~	10,		
Trade and Other Payables	120	19	2,178,669,294	2,156,877,357
Bank Loan	17.1	19	-,110,007,=7	79,310,000
Bank Overdraft	13	18	2,452,494	135,391,076
Total Current liabilities	-0		2,181,121,788	2,371,578,433
Total liabilities	9		3,216,190,132	2,955,759,630
Total equity and liabilities			-11	6,737,098,854

The accounting policies and notes on pages 5 through 21 form an integral part of the financial statements.

The undersigned certify that these financial statements are prepared in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

Mr. S.I.M.Hassan

Deputy General Manager - Finance

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 of Directors of Sri Lanka State Plantations Corporation by,

Dr.R.R.M.S.K.Ranathunga

March 12, 2025 Colombo.

Chairman

Mr. R.M.S.P.S.Bandara

**Board Member** 

Mr. G.D.T.S.Perera

**Board Member** 

G.D.T.S. Perera

Chief Accountant I

Ministry of Plantation and Community Infrastructure 8th Floor, Sethsiripaya Stage II Battaramulla.

2

### STATEMENT OF INCOME

In LKR. Year ended 31st December	Notes	Page No.	2024	2023
Revenue	18	20	991,042,009	1,012,615,844
Cost of Sales			(969,188,394)	(915,210,110)
Gross Profit / (Loss)			21,853,615	97,405,733
Other Income	19	20	192,172,214	134,729,318
Administrative Expenses	20	20	(222,934,082)	(252,774,948)
Operating Profit / (Loss)			(8,908,253)	(20,639,897)
Finance Income	19	20	144,277	1,014,565
Finance Expenses	21	20	(59,876,479)	(73,048,571)
Profit/ (Loss) for the Period			(68,640,456)	(92,673,903)

The accounting policies and notes on pages 5 through 21 form an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

In LKR.

	Capital Rs.	Land Contribution Rs.	Accumulated Profit/(Loss) Rs.	Total Rs.
Balance as at 01 January 2023	3,851,890,925	2,220,601,926	(2,258,965,172)	3,813,527,679
Grants Received from Treasury	63,900,000	-	-	63,900,000
Profit for the year	-	-	(92,673,903)	(92,673,903)
Prior year adjustments (Note 26)	-		(3,414,552)	(3,414,552)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	3,915,790,925	2,220,601,926	(2,355,053,627)	3,781,339,224
Balance as at 01 January 2024	3,915,790,925	2,220,601,926	(2,355,053,627)	3,781,339,224
Grants Received from Treasury	178,488,434	1/2		178,488,434
Profit for the year		C.	(68,640,456)	(68,640,456)
Prior year adjustments (Note 26)	-	×0/1	(163,339,464)	(163,339,464)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	4,094,279,359	2,220,601,926	(2,587,033,547)	3,727,847,738

The accounting policies and notes on pages 5 through 21 form an integral part of the financial statements.

In LKR.			
Year ended 31st December	Notes	2024	2023
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Net Profit /(Loss) Before Taxation		(68,640,456)	(92,673,903
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of Biological Assets	8.1	4,289,928	4,723,618
Depreciation of Assets	8	17,051,852	14,197,209
Amortization of deferred Assets	27	43,873	43,873
Finance Expenses	21	59,876,479	73,048,571
Finance Income	19	(144,277)	(1,014,565
Gratuity Provision	15	38,927,520	32,279,972
Loss on disposal of PPE		(451,670)	-
Audit fee Provisions		510,356	580,599
Insurance Provisions		894,846	1,490,093
Government Grants & Subsidy	19	353,835	(2,655,167
Prior year adjustments		12,461,458	(3,414,552
Profit before Working Capital Changes		65,173,744	26,605,748
Changes in Working Capital			200
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	11	(28,210,951)	(18,822,482
(Increase) / Decrease in Trade and Other Receivables	12	(38,663,720)	(7,979,242
Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities	17	22,753,215	149,505,740
Cash generated from operations	=	(44,121,457)	122,704,016
Gratuity Paid		(26,260,370)	(22,738,709
Finance Income	19	144,277	1,014,565
Finance cost Paid	21	(58,276,479)	(51,394,143
Net cash generated from operating Activities		(63,340,286)	76,191,478
Cash flows from investing activities	.0		
Additions to Property, Plant and Equipment	8	(112,543,152)	(187,693,245
Additions to Consumable Biological Assets	9	(1,471,429)	(932,819
Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	8	(2,652,300)	
Net cash flow from Investing Activities	_	(116,666,881)	(188,626,064
Cash flows from Financing Activities			
Treasury Grants Received	14	178,488,434	63,900,000
Government Grants & Subsidy	19	353,835	2,655,167
Deferred Income	16	49,159,332	-
Withdrawal of Fixed Deposits		-	9,785,400
Bank loan		237,100,000	-
Repayment of Bank Loan - Peoples Bank		(15,122,632)	(20,690,000)
Settlement of Permanent over draft facility		-	(35,480,000)
Settlement of Bank Loan	17.1	(79,300,000)	-
Net cash flow from Financing Activities		370,678,968	20,170,567
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		190,671,802	(92,264,019)
Movement in cash and cash equivalents		(120 202 222)	(38,038,213
	13	(130.302.233)	
At the beginning of the period	13	(130,302,233) 190,671,802	
At the beginning of the period Increase/(Decrease) for the year	13	190,671,802 60,369,569	(92,264,019) (130,302,233)
At the beginning of the period Increase/(Decrease) for the year  Cash & Cash Equivalents at end of the year		190,671,802	(92,264,019
At the beginning of the period Increase/(Decrease) for the year Cash & Cash Equivalents at end of the year Cash & Cash Equivalents at end of the year (Note 13)		190,671,802	(92,264,019
At the beginning of the period Increase/(Decrease) for the year Cash & Cash Equivalents at end of the year Cash & Cash Equivalents at end of the year (Note 13) Cash in hand and at bank		190,671,802 60,369,569	(92,264,019 (130,302,233
Movement in cash and cash equivalents At the beginning of the period Increase/(Decrease) for the year  Cash & Cash Equivalents at end of the year  Cash & Cash Equivalents at end of the year (Note 13)  Cash in hand and at bank  - Head Office  - Estates		190,671,802	(92,264,019 (130,302,233) 3,125,608
At the beginning of the period Increase/(Decrease) for the year  Cash & Cash Equivalents at end of the year  Cash & Cash Equivalents at end of the year (Note 13)  Cash in hand and at bank  - Head Office		190,671,802 60,369,569 54,669,912	(92,264,019)

### Notes to the Financial Statements Accounting Policies

Year ended 31 December 2024

### 1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

### General

Sri Lanka State Plantations Corporation (Corporation) is a Government Corporation incorporated in 1958 under the Act No. 4 of 1958 and domiciled in Sri Lanka. It is a Government Corporation located at No 257, Siri Dhamma Mawatha, Colombo 10.

The Corporation prepares financial statements for the twelve month's period ended 31st December and these financial statements are authorized/approved by the board of directors.

### **Principal Activities**

Manufacture and marketing of made tea through tea auction, selling latex and minor or export crops (Cloves, Pepper, Cardamom, Cinnamon etc.) and planting and selling commercial timber of the Corporation.

### 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards comprising SLFRS and LKAS as issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis other than the biological assets which are at fair value.

The financial statements are presented in Sri Lankan Rupees.

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 3.1.1 Significant Accounting Policies

The following are the significant accounting policies used by the Corporation in preparing these financial statements.

### 3.1.2 Property Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment is stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing component parts of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Corporation derecognizes the replaced part, and recognizes the new part with its own associated useful life and depreciation. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the income statement as incurred.

### 3.1.3 Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on the Property, Plant and Equipment acquired and disposed during the year from date of purchase to the date of disposal.

The estimated useful lives and rates of depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment are as follows.

Item	Useful Life	Rate
Buildings	20 years	5%
Motor Vehicles	4 years	25%
Furniture and Fittings	8 years	12.5%
Office Equipment	8 years	12.5%
Machinery	8 years	12.5%
Computer and Printers	3 years	33.33%

### Notes to the Financial Statements Accounting Policies Year ended 31 December 2024

### 3.1.4 Biological Assets

Biological assets relate to a living animal or a plant. According to LKAS 41, certain common features exist for biological assets, i.e. (a) Capability to change (capability for biological transformation) (b) Management of change (Management facilitates biological transformation by enhancing the conditions necessary for the process to take place. Such management distinguishes agricultural activity from other activities. For example, harvesting from unmanaged sources) and (c) Measurement of change (The change in or brought about by biological transformation or harvest is measured and monitored as a routine management function.)

Biological assets are two types namely, bearer biological assets and consumable biological assets.

### 3.1.4.1 Bearer Biological Assets

Bearer Biological Assets are the assets other than consumable biological assets and would include the major plantations such as Tea bushes, Rubber Trees and any field crops for the corporation. These would be carried at Cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses as per the option given by CA Sri Lanka and shown with Property, Plant and Equipment from the year 2024.

The Bearer Biological Assets of the Corporation are categorized as Mature Bearer Biological Assets and Immature Bearer Biological Assets and presented under Notes to the Financial Statements. Mature Bearer Biological Assets are those able to sustain regular harvests. The Corporation's policy is to transfer Immature Bearer Biological Assets to Mature Bearer Biological Assets at the time their commercial harvesting commences.

The estimated useful lives of the bearer biological assets are as follows.

Coconut	25 years	Cocoa	20 years
Pepper	15 years	Cinnamon	25 years
Rubber	35 years	Nutmeg	30 years
Cloves	50 years	Ginger	01 year
	25 years	Tea	100 years
Coffee			
Arecanut	40 years		
Cardamom	20 years		

### 3.1.4.2 Consumable Biological Assets

Consumable biological assets are those that are to be harvested as agricultural produce or sold as biological assets and comprises of timber. Agricultural produce is valued as fair value less estimated point of sale costs and costs necessary to get them to the market. A gain or loss on valuation is recognised under the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

### 3.1.4.3 Deferred Assets

Deferred Assets are amortized at 10 % per annum.

### 3.1.5 Investment property

Investment property includes properties held for capital appreciation and / or to earn rental income. They are initially measured at cost, including related transaction costs and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service a property. Subsequent measurement is also at cost less accumulated depreciation.

### Notes to the Financial Statements Accounting Policies Year ended 31 December 2024

### 3.1.6 Capital work in progress

Capital expenses incurred during the year, which are not capitalized as at the balance sheet date are shown as Capital work in progress, whilst the capital assets which have been capitalized during the year and put to use have been transferred to Property Plant & Equipment.

### 3.1.7 Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is a lease, or it contains a lease, is based on the substance of the arrangement, and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

### Finance leases

Agreements which transfer to counterparties substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of assets, but not necessarily legal title, are classified as finance leases.

When the Corporation is a lessee under finance leases, the leased assets are capitalised and included in 'Property, plant and equipment' and the corresponding liability to the lessor is included in lease creditors. A finance lease and its corresponding liability are recognised initially at the fair value of the asset or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Finance charges payable are recognised in 'Net interest income' over the period of the lease based on the interest rate implicit in the lease so as to give a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

### Operating leases

All other leases are classified as operating leases. When the Corporation is the lessee, leased assets are not recognised on the balance sheet. Rentals payable and receivable under operating leases are accounted for on a straight-line basis over the periods of the leases and are included in 'Administrative expenses' and 'Other operating income', respectively.

### 3.2.1 Inventories

Inventories are recognized at cost and net realizable value, whichever is lower after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items which are valued at 'First in first out' basis.

### Measurement of inventories

### 3.2.2 Cost of Inventories

### Raw Materials

Cost of purchases together with any incidental expenses.

### Work in progress

Raw material cost and variable manufacturing expenses in full.

### **Finished Goods**

Raw material cost and variable manufacturing expenses in full.

### 3.2.3 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and bank, fixed deposit investments, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of six months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

### Notes to the Financial Statements Accounting Policies Year ended 31 December 2024

### 3.2.4 Research costs

Expenditure on research activities, undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding, is recognized in profit or loss when incurred.

### 4. LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS

### 4.1 Retirement Benefit Obligations

### 4.1.1 Defined benefit plan - Retirement Gratuity

The Corporation is liable to pay Gratuity in terms of the Payment of Gratuity Act No.12 of 1983. The liability for gratuity to an employee arises only on completion of five years of continued service with the Corporation. In order to meet this liability, a provision is carried forward in the Balance Sheet. The resulting difference between the brought forward provision at the beginning of a year and the carried forward provision at the end of the year is recognised in the Income Statement.

The liability is not externally funded. The item is grouped under Non-Current Liabilities in the Balance Sheet

### 4.1.2 Defined Contribution Plans- Employee Provident Fund & Employee Trust Fund

The Corporation contributes to Employees' Provident Fund and Employees' Trust Fund. These contributions are covered by relevant contribution funds in line with respective regulation. Obligations for contributions to the plans covering the employees are recognized as an expense in the income statement.

**Employees' Provident Fund** 

The Corporation and Employees contribute to provident fund at 12% and 10% respectively on the basic salary.

### **Employees' Trust Fund**

The Corporation contributes 3% on the basic salary to the Employees' Trust Fund.

### 5. INCOME STATEMENT

For the purpose of presentation of the Income Statement, the function of expenses method is adopted as it represents fairly the elements of corporation performance.

### 5.1.1 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized on to the extent that is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Corporation and the revenue can be reliably measured regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

### Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods.

### Rendering of services

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered or performed.

### Other Income

Other income is recognised on an accrual basis. This mainly includes management income, registration fee, tree tender proceeds and lease rent income.

### Notes to the Financial Statements Accounting Policies Year ended 31 December 2024

### 5.1.2 Expenses

All expenditures incurred in the running of the business have been charged to income in arriving at the profit for the year. Repairs and renewals are charged to profit and loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

### 5.1.3 Financial Expenses

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. The corporation's finance expenses comprise of overdraft interest, commission on cash, loan interest (bank & others) and broker's interest.

### 6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS- INITIAL RECOGNITION AND SUBSEQUENT MEASUREMENT

### 6.1 Financial Assets

### 6.1.1 Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets within the scope of LKAS 39 are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, and available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate and determine the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of assets not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

The Corporation's financial Assets include cash and short-term fixed deposits, trade and other receivables and other deposits. The above financial assets are shown under current assets.

### 6.1.2 Subsequent Measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows.

### 6.1.2.1 Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. The Corporation did not have any financial assets at fair value through profit or loss during the year ended 31 December 2024.

### 6.1.2.2 Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method (EIR), less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the income statement. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the income statement in finance cost.

### Notes to the Financial Statements Accounting Policies Year ended 31 December 2024

### 6.1.2.3 Held-to-Maturity Investments

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as held to- maturity when the Corporation has the positive intention and ability to hold it to maturity. After initial measurement, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the income statement. The losses arising from impairment are recognised as finance cost in the income statement in finance cost. The Corporation does not have any held to maturity investments during the year ended 31 December 2024.

### 6.1.2.4 Available-for-Sale Financial Investments

Available-for-sale financial investments include equity and debt securities. Equity investments classified as available for- sale are those, which are neither classified as held for trading nor designated at fair value through profit or loss. Debt securities in this category are those which are intended to be held for an indefinite period of time and which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or in response to changes in the market conditions.

The Corporation did not have any available-for-sale financial investments during the year ended 31 December 2024.

### 6.1.2.5 Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when,

i). The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.

ii). The Corporation has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either.

(a) The Corporation has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

(b) The Corporation has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

### 6.1.2.6 Impairment of Financial Assets

The Corporation assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults. Currently the Corporation identifies a specific provision for trade receivables.

### Notes to the Financial Statements Accounting Policies Year ended 31 December 2024

### 6.1.2.7 Financial Assets Carried at Amortized Cost

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the Corporation first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Corporation determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the assets carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

### 6.2 Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of LKAS 39 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Corporation determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, carried at amortised cost. This includes directly attributable transaction costs. The Corporation's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and bank overdrafts.

### Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities is at the amortised cost.

### Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

### 7. FIRST-TIME ADOPTION OF SLAS (SLFRS/LKAS)

The financial statements, for the year ended 31 December 2012 are the first the Corporation prepared in accordance with SLAS comprising SLFRS/LKAS effective as of 1<sup>st</sup> January 2012. For the periods up to and including year ended 31 December 2011, the Corporation prepared its financial statements in accordance with previous Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

Unaudited Financial Statements 202A

# Sri Lanka State Plantations Corporation NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# 8 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Cost or Valuation As at 1st January 2024 Additions Disposals Transfer As at 31st December 2024 Accumulated Depreciation As at 1st January 2024 Depreciation Charge for the year Previous Year Adjustment Disposals As at 31st December 2024 Net book value As at 31st December 2024 Estates Lan	4,031,845							THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COL	Control of the last of the las	
year		4,959,427	14,277,369	9,510,126 255,180	<b>6,720,151</b> 549,650	67,511,974				107,010,892 1,498,858
year	1 1				х 1					
	4,031,845	5,161,847	14,768,977	9,765,306	7,269,801	67,511,974				108,509,750
	Ŋ.,	4,959,384 4,959	11,343,300 581,053	<b>4,763,804</b> 892,850 5,201	5,149,778	66,217,469				92,433,735 2,078,481 5,201
		4,964,342	11,924,352	5,661,856	5,749,397	66,217,469				94,517,417
Valuation	4,031,845	197,505	2,844,625	4,103,451	1,520,404	1,294,505				13,992,334
Cout on Valuation	Lands	Buildings	Equipment	Furniture & Fittings	Computer	Motor	Machinery	Other Vested Assets	Biological Assets (Note 8.1)	Total
Cost of valuation										
January 2024	645,345,972	201,566,842	28,921,275	8,291,133	1,176,722	84,200,574	175,229,683	6,672,973	927,347,638	2,078,752,811
Additions	,	5,026,452	2,642,568	290,230	291,340	590,255	2,212,880		895,066,66	111,044,293
Previous Year Adjustment				-			(3,479,963)	,	1 .	(3,479,963)
Transfers	,				S	,	1		(4,963,475)	(4,963,475)
		(770,700)			- 000	- 000 000 10	(1,881,600)		1 023 274 721	2 178 701 366
As at 31st December 2024 645,54	045,345,972	702,877,594	31,563,843	8,581,363	1,408,062	84,790,829	1/7,081,000	0,0/7/9/3	1,022,374,731	7,170,701,300
Accumulated Depreciation As at 1st January 2024		124 882 097	20.599.351	990,455	997.348	73,406,988	116.240.882	6,672,972	386,541,844	730,333,213
Depreciation Charge for the Year		5.013.828	1,484,042	525,741	113,842	745,982	7,089,937	. '	4,289,928	19,263,300
Previous Year Adjustment	,	(20,062)	(2,410)			0	(319,625)		(461,039)	(803,136)
Disposals	,				1	l				
As at 31st December 2024		129,875,863	22,080,982	1,516,196	1,111,190	74,152,970	123,011,193	6,672,972	390,370,733	748,793,377
Net book value										
As at 31st December 2024 645,3.	645,345,972	75,946,730	9,482,861	7,065,167	356,872	10,637,859	49,069,807	-	632,003,998	1,429,907,990
Net book value Head office and Estate as at 31st December 2024 649,3' (Total)	649,377,816	76,144,235	12,327,486	11,168,618	1,877,276	11,932,364	49,069,807	-	632,003,998	1,443,900,323

## Plantations Corporation

# 8.1 Bearer Biological Assets

Bearer biological assets would be carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation.

Bearer Biological Assets	Tea	1	Other Crop	Coconut	Pepper	Rubber	Coffee	Other	Total
	Mature Plantation	Immature Plantation	Immature Plantation (8.2)						
Cost or valuation									
As at 1st January 2024	508,654,524	357,059,545	16,527,314	3,870,374	3,709,621	15,270,484	1,565,492	20,690,284	927,347,638
Additions	6,927,929	77,064,731	15,935,431		,			62,476	895'066'66
Transfer/Correction		(4,979,598)						16,123	(4,963,475)
Disposals		- 17						,	1
As at 31st December 2024	515,582,454	429,144,679	32,462,745	3,870,374	3,709,621	15,270,484	1,565,492	20,768,884	1,022,374,731
Accumulated Depreciation	Tea	e	Other Crop	Coconut	Pepper	Rubber	Coffee	Other	Total
		Immature	Immature						
	Mature Plantation	Plantation	Plantation (8.2)						
As at 1st January 2024	370,322,825		- 0	3,358,935	2,647,942	6,463,241	1,442,998	2,305,901	386,541,844
Depreciation Charge for the Year	2,412,423	1		56,447	122,103	1,138,500	7,703	552,752	4,289,928
Previous Year Adjustment		i	0.	(461,039)		1		1	(461,039)
As at 31st December 2024	372,735,248	1	13	2,954,344	2,770,046	7,601,742	1,450,701	2,858,654	390,370,733
			0	11					
Net book value				0.					
As at 31st December 2024	142,847,206	429,144,679	32,462,745	916,031	939,575	7,668,742	114,791	17,910,230	632,003,998
				3					
Net book value as at 31st December 2024				, e					632,003,998

8.2 Immature Plantation - Other Crop

Bearer Biological Assets	Cinnamon	Cloves	Coconut	Coffee	Arecanut	Total
Cost or valuation					0.	
As at 1st January 2024	5,001,336		11,525,977		and the same of th	16,527,314
Additions	5,542,577	69,863	4,671,018	4,906,215	745,758	15,935,431
As at 31st December 2024	10,543,913	69,863	16,196,995	4,906,215		32,462,745

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 9 BIOLOGICAL ASSETS - CONSUMABLE

	As at	As at
Consumable Biological Assets	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
	Rs.	Rs.
Biological Assets	3,361,498,115	3,360,565,296
Additions during the year	1,471,429	932,819
Total Consumable Biological Assets	3,362,969,544	3,361,498,115

The valuation of the Consumable Biological Assets (Trees with commercial values) in SLSPC's Plantations was started in 2024 by appointing a committee of three members within the staff of SLSPC. Currently they have nearly completed the valuation of Biological Assets of one plantation and once the valuations for all the plantations are completed by the team, we will update the entries in the books accordingly.

Following table depicts the Trees available at each of the SLSPC's plantations as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2023. The trees harvestable as per approved forestry management plans for 2018-2023 are shown separately on the second column.

Name of the Plantation	Total No. of Trees as per physical verification (Excluding the trees in the Forestry Management Plan) as at 31/12/2023	Balance No. of harvestable Trees as at 31/12/2023. (as per approved Forestry Management Plan)	Total No. of Trees available in the plantations of SLSPC as at 31/12/2023
Allakolla State Plantation	3,042	209	3,251
Cottaganga State Plantation	4,070	1,093	5,163
Galphille State Plantation	10,338	-	10,338
Goomera State Plantation	7,232	303	7,535
Hagalla State Plantation	7,517	-	7,517
Harepark State Plantation	3,182	-	3,182
Hunnasgiriya State Plantation	5,691	-	5,691
Kallebokka State Plantation	7,544	7,177	14,721
Midlands State Plantation	10,471	782	11,253
Nicholoya State Plantation	2,320	-	2,320
Opalgala State Plantation	10,523	964	11,487
Rangalla State Plantation	5,544	45	5,589
Waithalawa State Plantation	6,959	109	7,068
Wiharagala State Plantation	791	-	791
Woodside State Plantation	3,299	4,435	7,734
Walahanduwa State Plantation	1,051	-	1,051
Total Number of Trees	89,574	15,117	104,691

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### | As at As at 31.12.2023 | 31.12.2023 | Rs. | Rs. | Land Contribution from Government | 1,600,601,926 | 1,600,601,926 | 1,918,715 | 10,918,715 | 10,918,715 | 1,611,520,641 | 1,611,520,641 | 1,611,520,641 | 1,611,520,641 | 1,611,520,641 | 1,611,520,641 |

### Lands owned by the Sri Lanka State Plantations Corporation (SLSPC) and Lands handed over to the Regional Plantation Companies (RPCs).

The Land Reform Commission (LRC) and Other Government Institution have vested the ownership of two hundred and seventy four (274) lands to the Sri Lanka State Plantations Corporation by Gazette notifications and out of which two hundred and forty (240) lands have been handed over to twenty (20) Regional Plantation Companies and the details are as follows.

-	Gazette No.	Gazette Date	Vested by	Number of Lands vested to SLSPC	Lands handed over to RPCs	Lands with SLSPC
1	150/12	24.07.1981	LRC	38	38	-
2	569/14	02.08.1989	LRC	3	3	
3	571/14	18.08.1989	LRC	1	1	-
4	157/13	03.04.1975	Other Govt. Ins.	5	5	-
5	181/12	27.02.1982	LRC	80	54	26
6	195/6	31.05.1982	LRC	14 💥	9	5
7	206/15	20.08.1982	LRC	1	-	1
8	230/12	02.02.1983	LRC	T	1	-
9	439/18	06.02.1987	Other Govt. Ins.	0.1	-	1
10	937/2	19.08.1996	LRC	7	7	-
11	815/10	21.04.1994	LRC	123	122	1
otal Lands	A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR		. 0	274	240	34

### 10.2 Other Lands owned by the Sri Lanka State Plantations Corporation and lands handed over to the Regional Plantation Companies.

Thirty (30) Lands have been purchased by the SLSPC and eleven (11) plantations which have been received from the Government Institution without Gazette Notifications. Out of forty one (41) lands forty (40) lands have been handed over to the RPCs and the details are as follows.

	Source of Land Received	Received Year	Number of Lands	Lands handed over to RPCs	Lands with SLSPC	Remarks
1	Commissioner General of Inland Revenue	1960	4	4	-	-
2	Commissioner of Lands	1968	1	-	-	Handed over to Mahaweli Project
3	Janatha Estate Development Board	1977	6	6	-	-
4	Purchased by SLSPC	1972, 1973, 1974, 1975	30	30		-
otal I	ands		41	40	-	

Accordingly, two hundred and eighty (280) lands have been handed over to twenty (20) RPCs in 1992 on lease basis for fifty three (53) years. The lease period will be ended in 2045.

In terms of the lease agreements, Elkaduwa Plantations Ltd, Udupussellawa Plantations Ltd and Agarapathana Plantations Ltd pay the lease rentals to the SLSPC and the lease rentals from other RPCs are paid to the General Treasury.

As per LKAS 40, an investment property shall be measured initially (at the point of transfer) at its cost and subsequently using either the fair value model or the cost model. At the time of converting to SLFRS the Management was not in a position to get the monitory values as at the date of transfer and instead the values as at handing over the lands to RPCs were considered to be the fair value of the estates. Therefore the land value was extracted proportionately from the balance sheets of RPCs as at 1992. Management is of the view that the cost of such land as of the date that these lands were handed over to the RPCs reflects reasonably the cost of land and such amounts are carried forward in the books.

We have taken steps for the valuation of lands belonging to SLSPC during the year 2023 and written to the Department of Valuation requesting them to value the lands belongs to us and to inform us the total cost for the valuation. In reply they have informed us their formula to calculate their fees/charges to value our lands. According to the formula given for valuation of these lands we expect a large sum is required to complete these valuations. Due to the present financial difficulties faced by us, we are not in a position to accommodate a huge expenditure of this nature at this time. However as the initial step we are in the process of surveying the lands belongs to SLSPC from the funds allocated to the Ministry and already we have completed surveying six plantations in the 2023, while surveying started in the current year for seven more plantations is in progress. In the year balance three plantations will be surveyed in the year 2025. In addition to above we are also in the process of getting approval from the Board of Directors to get the assistance of our line Ministry to obtain these valuation reports by using the budget allocations after the survey process is completed.

As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023
Rs.	Rs.
70,779,796	51,878,540
43,652,895	34,343,200
114,432,691	86,221,740
	31.12.2024 Rs. 70,779,796 43,652,895

 $Finished\ product\ Inventories\ are\ \ valued\ at\ lower\ of\ Cost\ and\ the\ Net\ Realizable\ Value\ (NRV).$ 

	Trade Debtors - Head office (a)	Rs.	
	Trade Debtors - Head office (a)		Rs.
	Trade Debiois Tread office (a)	47,273,044	43,124,085
	Less: Provision for Head office debtors	(19,879,268)	(19,879,268)
	Trade Debtors - All Estates (b)	244,388,992	251,813,385
	Less: Provision for estate debtors	(49,128,420)	(59,652,474)
	Other Receivables - Head office	89,985,927	61,465,342
	Less: Prov. Doubt Debt-Lease land rent	(15,780,848)	(15,780,848)
	Other Receivables - All Estates	51,226,071	48,331,554
	Gratuity Suspense (2012 Bal.)	85,257,147	85,257,147
	Less: Provision for Gratuity Suspense	(85,257,147)	(85,257,147)
		348,085,497	309,421,777
		20)	
		As at	As at
a).	Trade Debtors - Head office includes the following	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
	B.C.C. Company	15,404,568	15,404,568
	Less : Specific Impairment of Head office debtors	(15,404,568)	(15,404,568)
		1,916,092	1,916,092
	Elkaduwa Plantation Woodside Estate Less: Prov. Doubtful Debtors- Woodside	992,125	992,125
	Less: Prov. Doubtful Debtors- Woodside	(992,125)	(992, 125)
	Dukwarie	2,500,000	2,500,000
	Less: Prov. Doubtful Debtors-Duckwari	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)
	Trade Debtors	880,434	880,434
	Less: Prov. Doubtful Debt-Trade Debtor	(880,434)	(880,434)
	G G. Mahendrarathna	102,140	102,140
	Less: Pro Doubt Deb-GG Mahendrarathna	(102,140)	(102,140)
	Accounts Receivables - Green Leaf Buyers	25,301,927	21,031,488
	Sundry and Other Debtors	175,757	297,237
	•	27,393,776	23,244,817
b).	Trade Debtors - Estates includes the following		
	Sundry Debtors	31,921,586	38,390,538
	Consumer debtors	41,071,407	41,071,407
	Sundry Income Debtors	2,588,530	2,588,530
	J.E.D.B	1,668,269	1,668,269
	Debtors for Produce	726,644	726,644
	Less : Prov. Unidentified Nursery Balances *	-	(10,524,054)
	Less : Specific Impairment of estate debtors	(47,537,070)	(47,537,070)
	Less : Provision for Bad Debts	(1,591,349)	(1,591,349)
	Other Debtors - Current account balances	166,412,556	167,367,998
	Citizen Desirent accounts outside	195,260,572	192,160,912

<sup>\*</sup> Nursery stock as at 31/12/2024 are shown under Consumable stocks on Note Number 11 above.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

13	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALANTS	As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023
(a).	Favourable Balances:	Rs.	Rs.
	Cash in hand and at bank - Head Office & Regional Office - All Plantations	54,669,912 8,152,152 62,822,063	3,125,608 1,963,235 <b>5,088,843</b>
(b).	Negative Balances - Peoples Bank Current Accounts	(2,452,494)	(135,391,076)
	Cash & Cash Equivalents at end of the year	60,369,569	(130,302,233)

(c). The permanent over draft (POD) facilities for Rs. 130.0 Million obtained from peoples bank was converted to a Long Term Loan with a repayment period of five years commencing from 22/02/2024, Please refer note number 16.1 for more details.

As at 31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Rs.	Rs.
3,698,291,381	3,519,802,947
2,616,589,903	2,616,589,903
6,314,881,284	6,136,392,850
	31.12.2024 Rs. 3,698,291,381 2,616,589,903

Total Government contribution consists of grants received from government (Treasury) or Through Ministries and the lands transferred/vested to Sri Lanka State Plantations Corporation by the government through gazette notifications. During the year under review Rs. 170.4 Million was received from the General Treasury to SLSPC towards settlements of Legal cases which are coming for hearing every week against outstanding statutory dues. In addition above we have also received Grants through Ministry of Irrigation towards the implementation of GCF Knuckles Project and we have utilized Rs.8.09 Million this year for Capital works.

### 15 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

Opening Balance Gratuity Under/(Over) provision Provision for the Year Transferred to Gratuity Payable Other Transaction/Transfers

Total	<b>Employee</b>	Benefit	Obligations
-------	-----------------	---------	-------------

Head office 2024	Plantations 2024	As at 31.12.2024	As at 31.12.2023
		Rs.	Rs.
25,103,255	559,077,942	584,181,197	643,919,338
4,542,560	183,576,324	188,118,884	2,665,080
1,425,485	37,502,035	38,927,520	32,279,972
(2,244,478)	(43,616,315)	(45,860,793)	(93,919,517)
926,841	(2,362,004)	(1,435,163)	(766,675)
29,753,663	734,177,982	763,931,645	584,181,197

Gratuity under provision of Rs. 183.57 million is mainly due to the labour wage increase of 35% during the year. Labour wage per day was increased from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,350 during the year under review.

### 16 DEFERRED INCOME

During the year we have initiated GCF (Green Climate Fund) Knuckles project activities at our Plantations and funded through Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Lands and Irrigation. Summary details of Grants received and utilized are given below.

DEFERRED INCOME/CAPITAL GRANTS	As at 31.12.2024	31.12.2023	
	Rs.	Rs.	
Grants/Subsidy received for GCF Project activities	75,911,396	-	
Less: Revenue Expenditures	(18,663,630)	-	
Capital Expenditures	(8,088,434)	-	
Closing balance - Deferred Income	49,159,332	-	

Sri I	anka	State	Plantations	Corporation

	Lanka State Plantations Corporation		
NOTE	S TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	As at	As at
17	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
		Rs.	Rs.
	Head office (a)	479,620,080	442,622,983
	Estates (b)	1,699,049,214	1,714,254,373
	Listates	2,178,669,294	2,156,877,357
		As at	As at
a).	Trade and other payables for Head office includes the following	ng 31.12.2024	31.12.2023
	Perth Estate	6,610,411	6,610,411
	Janatha Estates Development Board (JEDB)	97,709,342	97,709,342
	Advance Received Made Tea Brokers	49,946,484	48,316,765
	Advance Received - Green Leaf Buyers	393,201	1,449,988
	Advance payments - Tender Customers	5,158,992	1,139,492
	Rent Advance - EAM Maliban Textiles (Pvt) Ltd	34,525,000	-
	Rent Advance - D R Leisure (Pvt) Ltd.	20,746,301	-
	Refundable Deposit - D R Leisure (Pvt) Ltd.	4,400,000	-
	Sanstha Tea Customers - Over Payments	1,375	6,872
	State Resources Management Corporation	28,709,029	28,709,029
	Fertilizer Corporation	35,931,679	35,931,679
	Chilaw Plantation	42,810,959	41,210,959
	Loan - Lanka Mineral Sands	25,000,000	25,000,000
	Accrued Expenses	18,232,048	23,306,903
	EPF - Payable	24,628,938	22,926,897
	ESPS - Payable	12,043,028	11,692,077
	CPPS - Payable	21,959,468	18,135,315
	E.T.F Payable	168,768 28,571,363	293,615 41,402,978
	Refundable deposits	4,911,149	3,253,946
	Gratuity Payable	4,911,149	6,666,672
	Sri Lanka Tea Board -Fertilize	905,717	20,054,428
	Interest payable - PB Loan Other Payables	16,256,830	8,805,616
	Total	479,620,080	442,622,983
		As at	As at
b).	Trade and other payables for Estates includes the following	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
	Sundry Creditors	7 007 204	6,838,664
	Holiday Pay Provision	-0	993,725
	Holiday Pay	20,181,207	20,773,747
	Elkaduwa Plantation	7,887,384 - 20,181,207 172,137 85,149,589 9,604,956	172,137
	Other Liabilities	85,149,589	102,183,652
	Trade Unions	9,604,956	9,557,646
	Staff and Workers Payables Prov. for Audit Fees & Insurance E. P. F. Payable E.S.P.S Payable C.P.P.S. Payable E.T.F. Payable Gratuity Payable Accrued Expenses	49,868,157	34,188,575
	Prov. for Audit Fees & Insurance	8,175,351	7,700,651
	E. P. F. Payable	671,061,907	666,314,285
	E.S.P.S Payable	77,756,693	61,620,943
	C.P.P.S. Payable	24,954	24,954
	E.T.F. Payable	47,368,717	49,438,814
	Gratuity Payable	583,316,046	625,998,758
		14,313,389	13,920,970
	Attendance Bonus Provision	117,583	1,009,067
	E.P.F Surcharges Payable	85,854,420	78,378,572
	E.T.F Surcharges Payable	10,425,561	9,295,631
	Gratuity Surcharges Payable Total	27,771,163 1,699,049,214	25,843,582 1,714,254,373
17.1	Bank Loan - (People's Bank) Loan No. : PB Loan 0468001000001837	74,501,778	79,310,000
	Loan No.: PB Loan 0468001000001857	17,198,451	-
	Loan No. : PB Loan 0468001000001864	125,000,871	
	Loan No. : PB Loan 0468001000001846	5,276,268	-
	Total	221,977,368	79,310,000

During the year the unsettled permanent over draft balance and the unpaid bank loan along with their unpaid interest balances were converted to four long term loans as above. The repayment period for the Loan and Over draft will be five years and for the Unpaid Interest component the settlement period will be three years. We have obtained the Board approval, the Treasury consent and guarantee for this purpose. These loans were secured against the Treasury Guarantee and against the Property situated at Dematagoda owned by us. All installments due for the year 2024 were paid.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

18	REVENUE	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
		Rs.	Rs.
	Tea	601,078,318	530,705,781
	Green Leaf	377,713,655	462,446,492
	Minor Crops	8,909,811	18,048,754
	Rubber	3,340,226	1,414,816
	Total Revenue	991,042,009	1,012,615,844
	I Otal Revenue		

Revenue from Tea Sales Includes Income received from Sale of Made tea at Colombo tea auction, Local sales -Sanstha tea and Sale of Refuse tea by tender.

63,104,361

73.048.571

58,495,431

59,876,479

19	OTHER INCOME	31.12.2024 Rs.	31.12.2023 Rs.
	Tree Tender	141,951,100	86,053,385
	Lease Rentals	26,746,165	18,189,536
	Management Fee	9,877,975	10,612,085
	Finance Income	144,277	1,014,565
	Income from Hunnas Water Falls	3,493,242	1,369,773
	Government Grants & Subsidy	353,835	2,655,167
	Nursery Plants - Sale Income	100,000	1,289,152
	Ticketing Income	1,952,500	2,205,250
	Sale Income - Redundant items	5,030,380	4,369,360
		609,200	399,900
	Guest Bungalow Income	2,057,817	7,585,711
	Other Income - Estates & Head Office Total Other Income	192,316,490	135,743,884
20	ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
20	ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES	Rs.	Rs.
	Personnel Cost - (Head office)	54,741,858	49,200,419
	Defined Contributions - EPF, CPPS & ESPS (Head office)	5,613,465	4,852,131
	Defined Contributions - ETF (Head office)	1,403,681	1,202,980
	Depreciation (Head Office)	2,078,481	1,697,455
	Gratuity Expense (Head office)	1,425,485	1,330,301
	Other Administration & Sales Expenses - Head Office	61,673,645	65,819,110
	Gratuity Expense ( Plantations)	37,502,035	30,949,671

	Other Administration Expenses- Plantations	58,495,431	63,104,361
	Total Administration Expenses	222,934,082	218,156,428
21	FINANCE EXPENSES	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
		Rs.	Rs.
	Commissions on Cash	6,039,928	6,808,618
	Interest on Tea Brokers' Advances & Charges	13,987,222	8,050,274
	Bank Charges	427,153	1,258,547
	Bank Overdraft Interest	5,581,044	36,729,279
	Bank Loan Interest - (People's Bank)	32,241,132	18,601,853
	Other Loan Interest - Chilaw Plantation	1,600,000	1,600,000
	OHIVE DOME MILLER		Control Control Control Control

### 22 INCOME TAX

**Total Finance Expenses** 

Gratuity Expense (Plantations)

As in the past years, Income Tax computations are not presented in the Annual Accounts of SLSPC for the financial year under review. Since SLSPC has incurred losses continuously in the past years (except for five years during the period 1995 to 2023 where SLSPC had generated profits), it is presumed that taxable profits may not be available in the future. However, we are currently working on submitting Income Tax Returns to the Department of Inland Revenue and at the present we have written to our Line Ministry to get an approval from the Department of Inland Revenue, allowing us to submit Income tax returns based on the annual accounts prepared as per our annual financial year which ends 31st December and not on 31st March each year. From the beginning SLSPC is preparing Annual Financial statements for the period 01st January to 31st December and the Annual Accounts up to the year 2023 are audited by National Audit office. Await the approval to proceed

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 23 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

### Transactions with State and State Controlled Entities

In the normal course of its operations, the Corporation enters into transactions with related parties. Related parties include the Government of Sri Lanka (State as the ultimate owner of the Corporation), various government departments, and State controlled entities. Particulars of transactions, and arrangements entered into by the Corporation with the State and State controlled entities which are individually significant and for other transactions that are collectively, but not individually significant are as follows:

	2024	2023
	Rs.	Rs.
Outstanding Balances:		
Payable to		
State Resources Management Corporation	28,709,029	28,709,029
Fertilizer Corporation	35,931,679	35,931,679
Chilaw Plantations	42,810,959	41,210,959
Lanka Mineral Sands Limited	25,000,000	25,000,000
Elkaduwa Plantation	172,137	172,137
Janatha Estates Development Board (JEDB)	97,709,342	97,709,342
Perth Estate	6,610,411	6,610,411
Term Estate	236,943,557	235,343,557
Receivable from	CV.	
Elkaduwa Plantation	1,916,092	1,916,092
Janatha Estates Development Board (JEDB)	41,071,407	41,071,407
Janatha Estates Development Board (JEDB)	1,668,269	1,668,269
Janania Litares Development Board (JDBB)	44,655,768	44,655,768

### 24 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

At the beginning of the financial year, there were 784 legal cases filed against the Management of SLSPC at Panwila, Teldeniya and Matale Magistrate Courts for non-payment of Statutory Liabilities, namely, EPF, ETF and Gratuity.

During the year, 229 legal cases were settled in full although 230 new cases were filed against SLSPC. Accordingly, 785 cases were pending as at 31st December 2024. SLSPC has been advised by its lawyers that it is only possible, but not probable, that the action will succeed in favour of SLSPC. Accordingly, no provision for any contingent liability has been made in the Financial Statements.

From September 2023, SLSPC receives Rs. 21.3 Million monthly from the General Treasury for the payment of Court cases and other long outstanding employee statutory payments. During the year 2024, SLSPC has received Rs. 170.4 Million and out of these funds, we have paid Rs.167 million for court cases and long outstanding employee statutory payments. However, we have not been able to pay for the monthly employee statutory liabilities relevant for this financial year due to cash-flow shortages. During the year, SLSPC was confronted with cash flow issues mainly due to decrease in income generated from sale of tea due to drop in green leaves harvested as a result of unfavourable weather conditions and difficulties in fertilizing our plantations at the right time due to cash flow shortages, increase in labour wages by around 35%, etc.

### 25 EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

All the material events after the balance sheet date have been considered and appropriate adjustments and disclosures have been made in to the financial statements, where necessary.

### 26 PRIOR YEAR ADJUSMENTS

Prior year adjustments includes the following transactions relating to the previous financial years and these adjustments were made during this year by the plantations and Head office.

Details	2024	2023
Details	Rs.	Rs.
Gratuity Payable / Provision (Under/Over Provision)	127,693,467	6,022,343
Gratuity Surcharges	2,902,909	227,010
EPF Surcharges	10,452,233	3,854,975
ETF Surcharges	2,642,549	521,454
Under/Over stated depreciation Provisions	(761,685)	(141,578)
Other Expenditures/Adjustments	20,409,991	(7,069,652)
Total	163,339,464	3,414,552

### 27 DEFERRED ASSETS

During the year Deferred Assets were amortized by 10% as per the accounting policy number 3.1.4.3 and debited to the expenditure - Roads under General Charges, in the profit & loss account.