

Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation

**Annual Report & Accounts
for the year 2020**

Ministry of Urban Development & Housing

VISION

To be the leader in creating and managing flood free eco friendly environment and pollution free water bodies.

MISSION

Providing engineering and management services for;

- ✓ Flood management works in drainage improvement & management, drainage consultancy works and low land management*
- ✓ Achieving self-sustainability through infrastructure development, reclamation works and deriving maximum economic benefit from existing assets and new avenues of businesses*

by excellence in performance through a highly motivated workforce.

CONTENTS

	Page No
Chairman's Message	01
General Manager's Message	02
Corporate Information	03
Board of Directors	04
Senior Management Team	05
Organization Structure	06
Operational Review	07
Financial Review	81
Report of the Directors	82
Auditor General's Report 2020	83
Statement of Comprehensive Income	94
Statement of Financial Position	95
Statement of Changes in Equity	96
Cash Flow Statement	97
Significant Accounting Policies	98
Notes to the Financial Statements	102
Financial Highlights of the Corporation	114

Chairman's Message

It gives me great pleasure to present the annual report and audited accounts of Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation for the financial year 2020. This is indeed a happy occasion as I have the pleasure of announcing a very successful year for SLLDC even with the pandemic situation in the country. The Corporation has been resilient in the face of adverse external conditions and improved in many aspects, under the guidance and strategic leadership given by Hon. Minister Mahinda Rajapakse. I believe that the Corporation's operations during the year under review was well aligned with the vision of "Vistas of prosperity and splendour", the President's Manifesto to achieve Sustainable urban life, ensuring economic and spiritual wellbeing of the people and gracious living in harmony with nature. I am pleased to note that the financial year 2020 has been a successful year for the Corporation, and I congratulate the senior management team of SLLDC for a job well done with the COVID 19 situation.

We closed the year, with a total turnover of Rs. 7,366 Mn and a profit after tax Rs. 2,496 Mn. and the total assets increased upto Rs 20,675 Mn. This financial growth is largely due to far-sighted management and solid financial discipline. During the year, the Corporation faced significant challenges that had to be carefully managed to achieve current progress.

The largest revenue contribution was recorded from sale of offshore sand with a total turnover of Rs. 871 Mn.

The Werar Ganga Storm Water Drainage and Environment Improvement Project which was commenced in year 2013 in order to create a flood resilient environment in the respective basin, mainly in Nugegoda, Raththanapitiya and Boralessgamuwa areas with added environmental related services such as water front recreational activities, restoration of Attidiya Bird Sanctuary, prevention of water born diseases, protection of Bellanwila Marsh, etc. made a financial progress of Rs. 1,030 Mn for the year 2020.

The Corporation carried out canal maintenance in and around Colombo region and environment improvement in many parts of the country to fulfill the responsibilities of the Act, for a work done value of Rs.2,790.39 Mn under a grant by the General Treasury.

Implementation of the construction of North lock pumping station Ambathale pumping station, south lock pumping station Torrington Tunnel and completion of tunnelling works of Mutwal Tunnel

were a notable achievement by the Corporation which is carried out under Metro Colombo Urban Development Project, in order to enhance flood resilience in the commercial capital of the country.

Further, SLLDC has successfully completed remarkable client projects during 2020 especially.

1. Urban Agriculture & Environmental Improvement project at Madiwela West – Stage I & II.
2. Galle Face Surrounding Green Infrastructure Network Plan – Phase III.
3. Pedestrian Facility Centre at Baladaksha Mawatha – Stage I.

Furthermore, following projects have been commenced in 2020 and to be continued.

1. Rectification works of Rehabilitation of Moragoda Ela Main Canal and Temple Bypass in Galle – Phase I.
2. Pilot Ponds Embankments Preservation and Desilting of ponds in Jaffna.
3. Construction of Memorial Park (Sandun uyana) - Kotte.
4. Construction of Wetland Park at Peralanda, Ragama.
5. Wetland Development Project at Kotagala.
6. Proposed Linear Park at Athurugiriya.
7. Rehabilitation of Ranakka villa at Kotugoda, Jaela.
8. Proposed Eco Agro Park at Holuwagoda Galle - Stage I.

I would like to conclude by thanking the Board and the management for their valuable guidance and contribution during the year. I also thank our employees and various government and non-government stakeholders, as the current performance would not have been possible without their commitment. As always, I am grateful to our customers and I look forward to serving their needs better in the upcoming financial year.

**Maj General M W De Zoysa USP psc MSc (Defence)
Chairman
March 31, 2021**

General Manager's Message

During the dynamic journey of Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation for over five decades it has navigated a variety of economic headwinds. However, operating amidst a global pandemic, the Corporation remained on a strong footing by the end of 2020 despite the turbulent economy that affected our country. Against this backdrop, it is my pleasure and privilege to present to you the Annual Report of Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation for 2020.

Total turnover of the Corporation during the year 2020 was Rs.7,366 Mn (inclusive of the Treasury Grant received for Canal Maintenance & Special Flood Mitigation worth Rs.1,349 Mn and the Treasury Grant received for Weras Ganga Project worth Rs.1,030Mn). This includes income generated from the sale of Lands, Reclamation and Dredging projects, Construction projects and sale of Offshore Sand.

The Weras Ganga Storm Water Drainage & Environment Improvement project, initiated in 2013 at a cost of Rs.14,227 Mn, continues its work in mitigating flooding, by increasing the conveyance capacity of canals, enhancing the flood retention capacity and preventing unauthorized construction within the Weras Ganga basin. The financial progress made for the year 2020 is Rs.1,030 Mn.

Under the program initiated for flood mitigation in and around Colombo, the Corporation initiated Kolonnawa Storm Water Drainage & Environment Improvement Project (KSWD&EIP) by the end of 2018 with the approval of the Department of National Planning and the Cabinet. Kolonnawa is situated within the unprotected area of the flood plain of Kelani River. This area has undergone Overland Flooding due to Kelani River and Inland Flooding due to inadequate capacity of retention, conveyance and outfall, in the drainage basin. During the year 2019 improvements to culverts such as Boaptha, Mahabuthgamuwa, Weeramal Mawatha, Malgama, Manikkamulla have been carried out. Canal network in Kolonnawa basin consist of three main outfalls namely Kittampahuwa canal, Salalihini Mawatha Canal and Danduthota canal. The Kittampahuwa canal consists of two main canals namely Passanna canal and Dahamwela canal. Improvement of the Kittampahuwa canal has been done under the Metro Colombo Urban Development Project. Improvement of remaining canals has to be done under the KSWD&EIP.

The construction and completion of tunneling work of Mutwal Tunnel Project by the Metro Colombo Urban

Development Project under the supervision of the Corporation is a major success for flood resilience. The construction of pumping stations at North Lock, South Lock and Ambathale are being carried out.

The Corporation has carried out several other client projects successfully and requires to undertake new projects to mitigate flooding. Unauthorized structures and land filling that obstruct the natural water flows resulting in disastrous floods in the recent past will be removed and no unauthorized structures will be allowed in the future.

Corporation has significantly contributed to the economy of the country as a strategic partner in sustainable, eco-friendly infrastructure development using engineering excellence and resources within the ethical frame work of this organization.

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to the Hon Minister, Ministry of Urban Development & Housing and the State Minister for Urban Development, Coast Conservation, Waste Disposal and Community Cleanliness & the Secretary to the Ministry & State Ministry for their guidance and leadership given to achieve the work we had planned for the year 2020. As Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation gears up for 2021, I wish to thank the Board of Directors for their valuable counsel and continued support. I also take this opportunity to thank the Senior Management and all employees of the Corporation for delivering the results set out before them in a challenging year. I wish to extend my gratitude to the officials of other organizations under the purview of the Ministry and State Ministry, our suppliers, contractors and all other stakeholders who helped us in numerous ways to make the year under review a success.

Eng Srimathi Senadheera
General Manager

Date: 05.07.2021

Corporate Information

Legal Status

Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation (formerly known as the Colombo District (Low Lying Areas) Reclamation and Development Board and subsequently Sri Lanka Land Reclamation & Development Corporation) is incorporated by Act of Parliament No.15 of 1968. By amendment Act No.27 of 1976 the objects of the Corporation were widened. By amendment Act No.52 of 1982 the name of the Board has changed as Sri Lanka Land Reclamation and Development Corporation and widened its area of authority as to cover-up the entire country. The Act was again amended by Act No.35 of 2006 empowering the Corporation to take legal action against unauthorized filling and pollution of water bodies. Further, by amendment Act No.11 of 2019, the Corporation was renamed as Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation.

Head Office

No. 3, Sri Jayawardenapura Mawatha
Welikada
Rajagiriya.
Tel. No. 2867369
E-mail : mail@slrldc.lk
Website : www.landdevelopment.lk

Regional Offices

- **Colombo North**
Regional Engineer Office
Avisawella Road
Orugodawaththa
Wellampitiya
Tel. No. 2532600
- **Colombo East**
Regional Engineer Office
No. 28/10A Kirimandala Mawatha
Nawala
Rajagiriya
Tel. No. 2863205
- **Colombo South**
Regional Engineer Office
No 19 Stafford Road
Colombo 06
Tel. No. 2589862
- **Muthurajawela**
Regional Engineer Office
No. 123 Kerawalapitiya
Handala
Wattala
Tel. No. 3193130

Subsidiaries

- Land Reclamation & Development Company Limited (REDECO)
No. 28/10A, Kirimandala Mawatha
Nawala
Rajagiriya
Tel. No. 2876608
E-mail : lrcltd1@gmail.com
- L.R.D.C Services (Pvt) Ltd
No. 28/10, Kirimandala Mawatha
Nawala
Rajagiriya
Tel. No. 2861948
E-mail : info@lrdcservices.com

Auditors

Auditor General
National Audit Office
306/72, Polduwa Road
Battaramulla.

Bankers

Bank of Ceylon
People's Bank

Legal Advisor

Attorney General
Attorney General's Department
Hulftsdorp,
Colombo 12.

Board of Directors

Name	Position	Period
Major General (Rtd) MRW De Zoysa USP psc MSc (Defence)	Chairman Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation	w.e.f. 05.12.2019
Archd. Harshan De Silva	Director Chairman Urban Development Authority	23.01.2020 - todate
Mr. U N Mallawarachchi	Treasury Representative Director Department of National Planning General Treasury	13.01.2020 - todate
Mr. N H N L Nawarathne	Director Senior Manager – Welfare NSB Head Office	07.01.2020 - todate
Mr. Dinesh Jayaweera	Director Attorney-at-Law	07.01.2020 - todate
Mr. H G C J Jayasinghe	Director Optometrist	07.01.2020 - todate
Mr. G W G Abeygunawardene	Ex-Officio Actg. Director General	25.11.2020 - todate
Eng. Nihal Siriwardene	Ex-Officio Director General Department of Irrigation	18.05.2020 - todate

Directors Retired during the year 2020

Mr. Madhawa Waidyaratne	Ex-Officio Actg. Director General	10.02.2020 – 29.02.2020
Eng. W M K P S R Fernando	Ex-Officio Actg. Director General	02.03.2020 – 02.11.2020
Mr. S. Mohanrajah	Ex-Officio Director General Department of Irrigation	02.11.2017 - 15.05.2020

Senior Management Team

01. Eng. (Mrs.) M. A. S. M. K. Senadheera - General Manager
02. Eng. W. R. C. Fernando - Additional General Manager (Planning & Design)
03. Eng. C. B. Amarasinghe - Additional General Manager (Implementation)
04. Mr. T. B. Chandrasekara - Deputy General Manager (Human Resources Development)
(Retired from 12/03/2020)
05. Eng. W. H. Keerthirathna - Deputy General Manager (Research & Design)
06. Mr. J. A. P. K. Jayasinghe - Deputy General Manager (Finance)
07. Eng. S. P. Muthumala - Deputy General Manager (Drainage & Reclamation)
08. Eng. R. M. N. D. Rathnayaka - Deputy General Manager (Special Project)
09. Eng. Y. P. C. De Silva - Deputy General Manager (Construction)
10. Dr. N. S. Wijerathna - Deputy General Manager (Wetland Management)
11. Dr. S. D. Dharmarathna - Deputy General Manager (Supplies & Stores)
12. Eng. R. M. S. C. Rathnayaka - Deputy General Manager (Plant & Equipment)
13. Eng. S. R. M. Prasad - Acting Deputy General Manager (Plant & Equipment) *(w.e.f 02/10/2020)*
14. Eng. O. V. W. R. Gunathilaka - Deputy General Manager (Planning & Business Development)
15. Mr. Hemantha Kamalasinghe - Deputy General Manager (Lands & Marketing)
16. Mr. A. L. A. S. K. Ambeygoda - Deputy General Manager (Internal Audit) - Acting
17. Major General (Rtd) E. K. J. K. Wijayasiri - Deputy General Manager (Human Resources Development)
Lsc, MPA (PIM – USJ) *(w.e.f. 12/10/2020)*
18. Mrs. H. K. K. W. Ekanayake - Chief Legal Officer
19. Eng. (Mrs.) P. M. P. Wijerathna - Assistant General Manager (R&D)
20. Eng. (Mrs.) S. N. Gamage - Assistant General Manager (R&D)
21. Mrs. A. B. N. Sahabandu - Assistant General Manager (Finance)
22. Eng. K. M. N. K. Ranasinghe - Assistant General Manager (Construction)
23. Eng. M. M. M. Moufer - Assistant General Manager (Special Projects)
24. Eng. S. M. P. D. Siriwardhana - Acting Assistant General Manager (Drainage & Reclamation)
25. Eng. (Ms.) N. A. A. S. V. Nissanka - Assistant General Manager (Wetland Management)
26. Eng. N. P. S. De Silva - Assistant General Manager (Research & Designs)
27. Mr. L. Thrimavithana - Assistant General Manager (Human Resources Development)
28. Eng. (Mrs.) P. P. Vineetha - Assistant General Manager (Research & Design)
29. Mr. N. A. Wickramanayake - Acting Assistant General Manager (Lands & Marketing)

Operational Review

Drainage & Reclamation Division

Treasury Funded Projects

1. Maintenance of Canals, Lakes and Walkways

As our Mission implies SLLDC is involved in regular canal maintenance activities to ensure flood free habitat and to maintain pollution free inland water bodies. Accordingly, for the year 2020 SLLDC allocated Rs. 451.06 Mn for Maintenance of Canals, Lakes and Walkways and Rs. 319.55 Mn for Drainage Improvement works and flood mitigation activities in Colombo and suburbs.

Drainage Improvement work includes;

- Implementation of Master Drainage Plan
- Dredging the silted Canals and Lakes
- Canal Bank Improvement in Colombo and Suburbs
- Creating Retention Ponds
- Execution of flood mitigation projects within the western province
- Taking remedial measures for flood related issues

Maintenance of Canals

The Main canal system in Colombo basin is a natural drainage system. The sea outfalls of the system are located at Dehiwala, Wellawatta and one small outfall diverted through Mutwal tunnel. In addition, there are two outfalls to the Kelani River, at Nagalagam Street and in Ambatale. Surrounding storm water is also discharged through the Beira Lake into the sea through its outfall.

The main canal system of Colombo city which was maintained by Irrigation Department was handed over to the Corporation in 1979 and rehabilitated under the Greater Colombo Flood Control & Environmental Improvement Project. In the year

2001 the maintenance of identified minor canals within the Colombo city were also entrusted to the Corporation.

Accordingly, SLLDC is currently involved in maintenance work of the canal system containing 44km length of Main Canals and 52km length of Secondary Canals.

Maintenance of Lakes

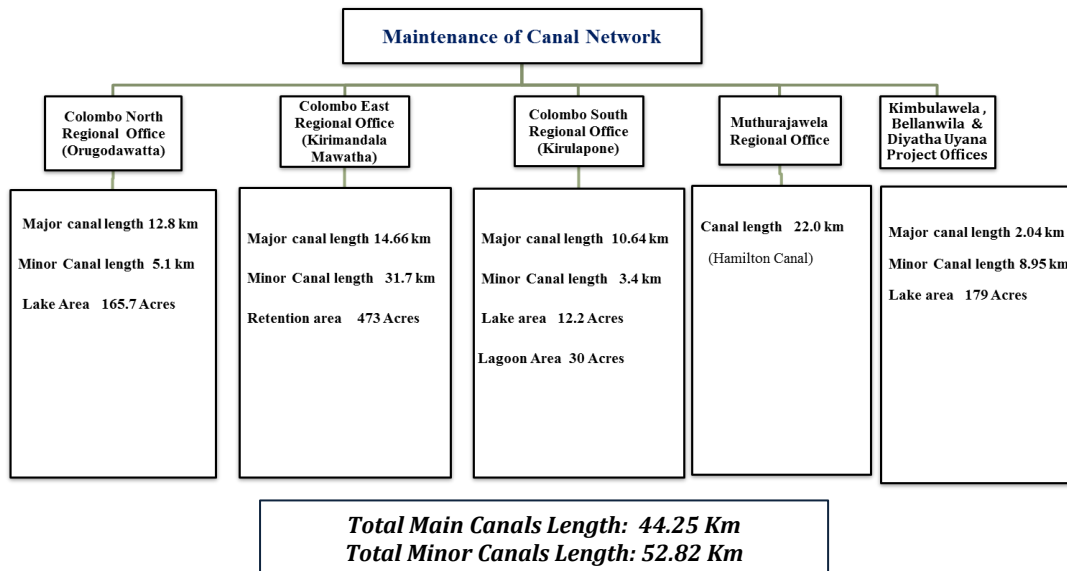
SLLDC is engaged in regular maintenance of aforementioned lakes in order to enhance flood retention capacity and to ensure pollution free water bodies.

- Diyawanna (Diyatha Uyana) Lake
- Parliament Lake
- Beira Lake
- Bellanwila Lake
- Thalawathugoda Lake
- Rampalawatte Retention pond

Maintenance of Walkways

SLLDC executes regular maintenance work in order to keep pleasure environment in walkways and popular public gathering locations; under purview of SLLDC.

- Diyatha Uyana
- Japan friendship Road
- Kimbulawela
- Malambe
- Bellanwila
- Katubedda
- Pagoda Wetland Park
- Boralesgamuwa "Kelimadala"



1.1. Maintenance of major canals, minor Canals, Secondary canals in and around Colombo city

Regular maintenance of canal network in and around Colombo is executed with the involvement of the Colombo Municipal Council and other relevant stake holders' agencies in order to prevent floods and to maintain eco-friendly unpolluted water bodies.

Maintenance work in the canals includes,

- Surface clearing by removing garbage and water weeds.
- Canal bank maintenance and jungle cleaning
- Canal dredging work and transporting of dredged materials
- Canal bank protection introducing gabion walls, sheet piling, RRM walls etc.
- Cleaning of catch pits & cleaning of side drains, etc.

In addition to manual cleaning, Corporation deploys heavy mechanical equipment such as dredgers, excavators, back-hoe loaders, tractors and trucks to dredge and clean the canal embankments and its surrounding areas.

1.1.a Colombo North

Under the purview of Colombo North Regional office, the regular maintenance activities are implemented mainly for afore mentioned canals.

▪ Major Canals

Mahawatta Canal
Dematagoda Canal
St. Sebastian South Canal
St. Sebastian East Canal
Main Drain
St. Sebastian North Canal
Kolonnawa North Canal

▪ Minor Canals

Applewatta Canal 1
Applewatta Canal 2
Serpentine Canal
Obesekarapura Canal
Salamulla Canal
Maligawatta Canal 1
Maligawatta Canal 2
Aramaya Canal
Madinnagoda Peripheral Canal

With the execution of canal maintenance activities in this region, we are facing severe difficulty with the high accumulation of solid waste in water bodies. This is mainly due to the high residential population adjacent to the canals; which is more significant in the Colombo North regions rather than the other regions. Most of this community is less educated and less awareness regarding the canal's aesthetic value.

Further, Local Authorities which are responsible for the solid waste manage have not been implemented proper collecting method of garbage from these areas. Therefore, they are used to dump solid waste and waste line to the canal for their convenience.

With this situation, SLLDC has to deploy our resources allocated for canal maintenance activities, mainly for the removal of solid waste from canal water bodies, in order to ensure pollution free pleasant environment.

▪ Kolonnawa North Canal



Before cleaning the canal



After cleaning the canal

▪ Obesekarapura Canal



Before cleaning the canal



After cleaning the canal

▪ Serpentine Canal



Before cleaning the canal



After cleaning the canal

▪ St. Sebastian South Canal



Before cleaning the canal



After cleaning the canal

1.1.b Colombo East

Colombo East regional office of SLLDC is involved in regular maintenance work of for afore mentioned canals.

- Major Canal
 - Kotte Ela
 - Kirulapone Canal
 - Kolonnawa Canal
 - Heen Ela
 - Heen Ela Connection Canal
 - Torrington Canal
 - Torrington North Canal
- Secondary Canals
 - Pagoda Canal
 - Kiri Ela
 - Oasis Canal
 - Beddegana Canal
 - Evergreen Canal
 - Peripheral canal at Cooray Mw
 - Peripheral canal at Madinnagoda - Ambagahahandiya
 - Peripheral canal at Gothatuwa (IDH Peripheral Canal)
 - Peripheral canal at 9th lane to Ananda Balika Mw
 - Peripheral canal at School lane
 - Peripheral canal at Royal Park
 - Peripheral canal at behind the Redeco
 - Peripheral canal at Morauyana
 - Peripheral canal near 5th lane Nawala
 - Sarana Mawatha Canal
 - Pichchamal kotuwa
 - 9th lane Epitamulla Canal
 - Jayaweera Mawatha
 - Mission Road Canal (9th Lane Angampitiya)
 - Lake Drive
 - Peripheral canal near Medawelikada Road
 - Buthgamuwa Canal
 - Colabage Mawatha Canal
 - Heen Ela Peripheral Canal (Marsh area)
 - Salamulla Peripheral canal
 - 16 th lane Kotte
 - Nawala 3rd lane
 - Pagoda 6 th lane Peripheral Canal
 - Kotte pipe line Peripheral Canal
 - Nawala Temple road Peripheral Canal
 - Nawala pipe line Peripheral Canal
 - Wimala Vihara
 - Pagoda Park Peripheral Canal
 - Peripheral Canal at Diyawanna Ground
 - Galpoththa Canal
 - Rohitha Bogollagama Canal
 - Galpoththa Lake - 20m wide
 - Peripheral Canal at Gamagewatte
 - Lake at Sirisudharshanarama Temple
 - 9th lane Canal

- Torrington Canal



Before cleaning the canal



During cleaning of the canal

- Heen Ela Canal



Before cleaning the canal



After cleaning the canal

- Pichchamalkotuwa Canal



During cleaning of the canal



After cleaning the canal

- Kotte 16th Lane



During cleaning of the canal



After cleaning the canal

1.1.c Colombo South

Under the purview of Colombo South Regional office, the regular maintenance activities are implemented mainly for afore mentioned canals.

Major Canal

- Dehiwala Canal
- Wellawatta Canal
- Bolgoda Canal
- Kirulapone Canal
- K 14 Bridge to K 15 Bridge
- K15 to Werasinga

Major Canals - Lunawa Lagoon

- N1 Canal
- N1-iii Canal (CGR Workshop)
- S1 Canal
- S2 Canal

Minor Canals

- Badawita canal
- Farm Ela
- Kirigedara Ela

- Bolgoda Canal



During cleaning of the canal



Cleaning the canal on progress

- Dehiwala Canal



Before cleaning the canal



During cleaning of the canal

During the year 2020 SLLDC total cost incurred for the maintenance of the Colombo canal network is Rs. 260.39 million.

1.2. Maintenance of Hamilton Canal

During year 2020 we attended regular maintenance work of canals & canal banks, O&M Roads of the Hamilton canal from Kelani Ganga end to Negombo lagoon (Length of 14.3Km) & Maha Oya end (Length of 7.7 km) where necessary expending a total cost of Rs. 21.92 million.

- Hamilton Canal- Mutturajawela





Before cleaning



Near Poruthota Area



After cleaning

- Hamilton Canal- Negombo



Dredging work near Isso wadiya area

1.3. Maintenance of Lakes / ponds surrounding Parliament and its related catchment

With the occurrence of unprecedented flood in November 11th 2010, where even the Parliament was inundated, SLLDC implemented several drainage proposals to prevent inundation of the parliament and the surrounding area during floods. Based on the above drainage proposals, SLLDC has executed several urgent short term measures to mitigate floods in and around parliament area by creating lakes/ponds such as Waters' Edge, Diyawanna Garden, Rampala watta, Thalawathugoda to increase the water retention capacity.

These projects included cleaning of existing canal system, dredging of flood retention areas, creating water retention ponds and controlling illegal filling of low lying lands and convert to agriculture lands at Kimbulawela etc.

In addition to the main purpose of flood mitigation; improving of the water quality of the water bodies, conservation of wetlands by adopting Green City concept. Prevention of unauthorized encroachments and establishment of eco-friendly Green Environment with urban landscaping are expected from the execution of these drainage proposals.

During year 2020 the total cost incurred is Rs. 68.36 million for maintenance works of the lakes/pond surrounding parliament and its related catchment.





Waters Edge – Diyawanna Lake

- Surface Cleaning of water body
- Maintenance of Walkways and Bicycle track
- Maintenance of landscaped areas including public gathering locations
- Maintaining turf areas and planted trees to create a greenery view
- Creating and Maintaining Entertainment locations
- Regular maintenance of net metering lighting system



Angoda Lake- Before cleaning



Bellanwila Walkway



Angoda Lake- After cleaning

Benefits of this development work included,

1.4. Maintenance of Lakes/Ponds, walkways and parking areas including solar light system in Bellanwila area

Bellanwila area; located within the southern part of the Colombo city is a rapidly developing area which is frequently inundated during the rainy season. Under the Weris Ganga Storm Water Development Project a long term flood mitigation proposals were implemented for this area; with creating and improving lakes & canal systems. Also; leisure areas with urban landscaping have been developed to enhance the social & cultural background of this area.

- Prevent un-authorized encroachments from existing walkways
- Improve health of people by cleaning water bodies, parking areas and work path by motivating people for exercise around that area.
- Improve the water quality of the water bodies.
- Prevention of soil erosion of the road in flood seasons.
- Cost minimization by using solar light system

Therefore the work has been carried out and the total cost of maintenance works done for the year 2020 is Rs. 44.81 million.

With the execution of above projects, Bellanwila Walkways and bicycle track, Boraesgamuwa Leisure park and several public areas were developed and SLLDC currently involves in the regular maintenance of those Lakes/Ponds, walkways and parking areas including solar light system within Bellanwila area.

The Maintenance work in the canals involved,

1.4.a Maintenance of Lakes & water bodies



Bellanwila Canal Maintenance Work

1.4. b Walk path and urban landscaping works



Bellanwila Walk path Maintenance Work

1.5. Maintenance of walkways & parking areas including solar light system

With the purpose of creating and enhancing an eco-friendly green environment in commercial capital and its suburbs several projects have been executed under the Metro Colombo Urban Development Project such as Diyatha Uyana Park, Nawala Wetland Park, Development of Japan Sri Lanka Friendship Road, walkway along Chandrika Kumarathunga Mawatha, Malambe, Rampala watta Lake and Kimbulawela etc.

SLLDC is involved in regular maintenance of these developed areas by Cleaning and Maintaining water bodies, Maintaining the greenery view and landscaped areas, Creating and Maintaining public gathering locations.

1.5.a Waters Edge





Waters Edge

Walk way along Japan Friendship Road

1.5.b Kimbulawela

1.5.c Colombo East



Kimbulawela Walkways



Pagoda Wetland Park

The total cost of work done for Maintenance of walkways & parking areas including solar light system in above areas for year 2020 is Rs.55.47 million.

2. Development, urban landscaping and improvement to existing secondary canals and maintain offices in Metro Colombo area (The canals are not being maintained by any institution)

With the purpose of establishing proper drainage system in and around Colombo city SLLDC is involved in maintenance of secondary canals which are not being maintained by any organization. Since the local authorities are not taking the responsibility of cleaning these canals, public has to face severe issues with flooding problems caused by reduction of canal section and the blockages in canal links and due to unpleasant environment with the polluted water bodies.

Hence, SLLDC involves in maintenance of some of those canals in order to prevent public inconvenience due to the floods, to Create better connection of the entire canal system and to keep entire environment clean and beautiful.

Maintenance activities in above canals include,

- Prevent encroachments in to the canals and there reservations
- Provide access roads where necessary for maintenance work
- Control of solid waste disposal, discharge of sewerage

Accordingly, in year 2020 SLLDC is involved in maintenance of;

- Weerasinghe mawatha canal at Peliyagoda
- Canals around KTU site at Peliyagoda
- Maning Market Canal
- Fish Market Canal
- Inflow canals to the Pumping Station at Peliyagoda
- Mudun Ela Canal at Peliyagoda.

expending a total cost of Rs. 15.99 million.



Mudun Ela Canal –before cleaning



Mudun Ela Canal –after cleaning



Maning Market Canal

3. Drainage improvements & taking remedial measures for the flood related issues in public places on request of disaster situation

In terms of both loss of life and property damage, flooding is the most destructive form of natural hazards in Sri Lanka. Colombo city and most of the adjacent areas get inundated frequently with the existing geography and due to the absence of proper drainage system. Accordingly, SLLDC adopts necessary actions for regular monitoring of the water levels and taking prior actions to minimize the risk of flooding during heavy rains.

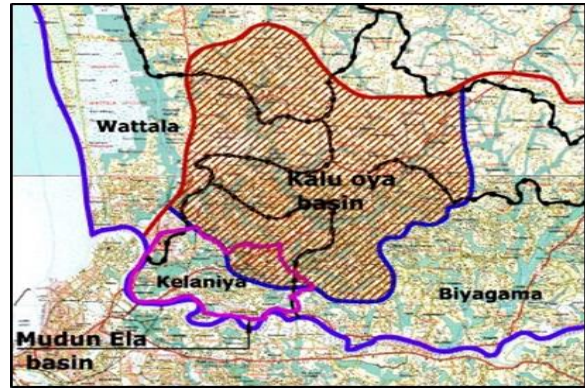
During the year 2020, we have expended 0.78 Million for adopting remedial measures for flood mitigation.



Remedial activities taken by Colombo East Regional office during the high flood at Parliament premises

4. Kalu Oya Basin Maintenance of Canals

Kalu Ela starts from 5 Minor tank which is located in Gampaha District and it covers 5 divisional secretariats Divisions; Kelaniya, Biyagama, Wattala, Ja-Ela, Mahara and finally ended up in Kelani River (Nearly 12km including both Major and Minor Canals).



Kalu Oya Basin

The Kalu Oya basin has experienced steady growth in residential & industrial sector. It has attracted new residents due to the lower property values. It is now targeted as a priority area for future urban expansion as the population of Colombo grows. With this rapid development it needs more attention on urban infrastructure, including storm water drainage to reduce vulnerability the natural hazards.

SLLDc is carrying out canal improvement & maintenance works by dredging of canals, desilting and canal Bank Protection works where necessary in both major and minor canal.

The objectives of the project were set up as follows,

- Decrease flood damage by improvement of the storm water drainage system
- Raise the standard of living by reducing (or managing) the flood risk
- Improved safety and security for community
- Reduced disruption to social and commercial activities
- Reduced health risks to residents
- More attractive urban environment

Total value of Work done for maintenance work in Kalu oya basin for year 2020 is Rs. 7.71 million.





Kalu oya near Hekitta Log gate- Before and after cleaning



Canal Bank Improvement near Wallawaththa Outfall

5. New & rectification Canal Bank protection Work along the canals (Gabion Work, Sheet piling, RRM walls, RCC walls etc. Under this provision of tertiary fund, allocated to rehabilitate and improve canal banks to serve the drainage needs of the Colombo Main Canal System.

Colombo Main Canal System has been developed and necessary canal bank improvements have been adopted in 90's decade in order to facilitate proper drainage facility to serve the drainage requirement of the Greater Colombo area. With the purpose of flood mitigation and improving health and sanitation conditions of the urban community, several improvements have been introduced to the drainage system time to time. However, due to the soil erosion and other natural disasters and human activities/development work adjacent to the canals, canal banks are getting eroded and damaged, hence necessary maintenance and rehabilitation of canals need to be introduced.



Gabion rectification works -Badowita Canal

Accordingly, with the treasury funds of year 2020, canal bank development works have been carried out for following areas, expending a total cost of Rs.35.22 Mn.

- Canal Bank improvement and construction of Boat Jetty at Wellawatte
- Canal Bank Improvement near to Wallawaththa Outfall
- Proposed canal bank development for Badowita - Bellanwila canal (CH 0+600 - CH 0+640)
- Canal Bank Improvement project near Sri Subodhi Viharaya , Arunodhaya Mw
- Canal bank Improvement near to Diyawanna Lake

6. Rehabilitation of Maintenance Road along the canals & Lake

SLDC involves in regular maintenance and rehabilitation of the Maintenance Roads along canal network in Colombo Metropolitan region; in order to provide easy access for heavy vehicular movement required for canal maintenance activities. Further, with these improvements it is expected to prevent encroachments into the canals and their reservations and dumping waste to the Canals.

During the year 2020, with the Treasury Funds allocated for Rehabilitation of Maintenance Road along the canals & Lake, Maintenance Road at Lake Drive has been rehabilitated by expending a total cost of Rs. 7.49 million.



Boat Jetty at Wellawatte





Gabion work at Lake Drive

7. Dredging, rehabilitation and maintenance of N1, N1 - iii, S1 and S2 Canals in Lunawa Canal network and urban landscaping of Lunawa Lake and its surroundings

Lunawa Environment Improvement and Community Development Project has been implemented by government in year 2000, with international funding, when the lagoon was heading for disaster.

In the proposed project area, the Lunawa Ela is the main canal, which runs through the low-lying area extending from North to South and flows into the Lunawa Lake. The basin is composed of many minor basins which drains storm water directly into the lake in the Western and Southern parts of the lake. The Lunawa Lake is connected to the sea under the railway bridge located to the south of the Angulana Railway Station.



Lunawa Area

Annually SLLDC is maintaining the part of the main canal system. Dredging and some of rehabilitation works to be done in and around the Lagoon area and part of the Main Canal System, as well. Accordingly SLLDC has been attended cleaning and dredging works in Main Canal System in order to create a pleasant environment to the public, as social responsibility.

The outputs of this project were,

- Creating a hygienic environment in urban area for people’s healthy life and for keeping dignity of the city at a high level through improvement of the storm water drainage system.
- Preventing floods in the project area where the economic and cultural activities, including education have been often disrupted.

- Improving the water quality of the canals and the sea that receives storm water from urban area.
- Create a pleasant environment by dredging, cleaning and maintaining part of the Main Canal System.
- Increasing of water carrying capacity of the canal by siltation
- Controlling the solid waste comes into the Lake and canal system.
- Preventing encroachments and illegal activities within the canal and lagoon reservations.

Therefore the total cost of works done for the year 2020 is Rs. 13.92 million.



Lunawa Lake 2: Before Cleaning



Lunawa Lake 2: After Cleaning



S 1 Canal



S2 Canal



Garbage loading near N1 Canal



Old Dutch canal

8. Maintenance of Old Dutch canal and connected water bodies along the Colombo- Katunayake express way

During Construction of Colombo- Katunayake Express Way the nearby area has been severely flooded due to inland water. Later on the Old Dutch canals and connected water bodies have been improved to facilitate the free flow of draining the rain water in order to minimize the flood risk. Accordingly, SLLDC is regularly attended to the maintenance of the Old Dutch canals and connected water bodies.

During the year 2020, SLLDC attended for the said work achieving a total value of work done of Rs. 21.53 million.



Flood Mitigation Activities

9. Improvement of Existing pumping station at Peliyagoda (PSP) and Annual maintenance works

The Existing pump house at Peliyagoda which is developed for pumping storm water in Peliyagoda area during High Flood level in the Kelani River. It consists of 2No.of Vertical Axial Pump (Electrical Driven) currently maintained by the SLLDC.

Under 2020 Treasury funds allocation, SLLDC has attended for rectification and maintenance of existing Peliyagoda Pump House achieving total value of work done of Rs. 4.998 million.

10. Drainage Improvement and Urban Landscaping Development Project in Katubedda

Katubedda Walk way has been developed by SLLDC with Treasury Funds and opened for general public on 20th May 2018. Main objectives of this project are increasing the water retention capacity of Katubedda Lake, protecting the surrounding area from further

encroachment, beautification work in the vicinity of water bodies to enhance recreational activities and improving the existing canal systems and lakes.

Thereafter SLLDC attended for regular maintenance of Katubedda Lake & canals, Parking area and Walkway in order to keep the environment clean and create a better connection of the canal system.

The maintenance work includes;

- Maintaining the walkway & parking area including solar light system.
- Maintaining turf area to create a greenery view
- Maintaining urban landscaping
- Improving and maintaining existing drainage system to facilitate free flow of the canals.

Accordingly SLLDC has carried out maintenance work of Katubedda Walkway during the year 2020 is Rs. 8.59 million.



Katubedda Walkway

11. Drainage Improvement related to Flood mitigation projects within the Western Province

With the objective of flood mitigation, several Drainage improvement projects were carried out during year 2020, by SLLDC. Details of implemented projects are as follows.

Project	Completed Work-done (Rs)
Dredging of Bolgoda Canal at Attidiya	2,889,654.50
Improvement of Stormwater Disposal system at Sangaraja Mw	12,099,158.00
Dredging of Madiwela East Diversion Canal - Malabe	416,103.48
Drainage improvemet works in Koswatta area	5,717,472.97
Cutting formed Sand Bar at Dehiwala Canal Outfall	1,750,490.00
Cleaning of Ihalagama Tank at Ragama	1,023,652.94
Canal Cleaning in Maharagama	288,612.38

Accordingly total value of work done for year 2020 for the above is Rs. 24.19 million.



Storm water disposal system-Sangaraja Mw



Dehiwala Canal Outfall



Ihalagama Tank at Ragama Mw

12. Drainage improvement & urban landscaping projects in Outside Colombo

During Year 2020, several Drainage improvement & urban landscaping projects were implemented Outside of Colombo, for a total value of work done Rs. 75.18 Mn. Details of implemented projects are as follows.

Project Name	Achieved Work done (Rs.)
Dredging and Cleaing of Modi Ela with the recent Flood event at Galle	1,213,801.88
Drainage Improvement & Urban Beautification of Village tank at Rukmalgama, Pannipitiya	9,857,347.00
Developmentof Polgahawewa Tank including Jogging track	6,760,417.40
Proposed Land Development Works at Mudun Ela, Excavation of Periphery Drain along the land Boundary	13,262,626.00
Dredging of Lakes at Lunawa network	8,325,032.55

Proposed Urban Enhancement of Athurugiriya to Kothalawala Outelr Circular Highway -Stage I	9,838,627.20
Desilting of Rannaka Wewa at Kotugoda (Stage I)	25,924,050.00



Dredging and Cleaing of Modi Ela , Galle



Dredging of Lakes at Lunawa Network



Proposed Urban Enhancement of Athurugiriya to Kothalawala Outelr Circular Highway -Stage I





Desilting of Rannaka Wewa at Kotugoda (Stage I)



Proposed Land Development Works at Mudun Ela



Drainage Improvement Work Robert Gunawardane Mawatha

13. Drainage & Environmental Improvement works in Parliament Upper Catchment of Battaramulla and its surrounding area

Drainage & environmental improvement works in Parliament Upper Catchment of Battaramulla and its surrounding area is carried out with the purpose of flood mitigation in and around parliament area and for conservation of wetland in upper catchment in order to create eco-friendly Green Environment.

Accordingly, with the Treasury allocation for 2020 following projects were carried out;

- Dredging of Ponds & Canals near Defense Head Quarters - Akuregoda
- Drainage & environmental improvement works at Robert Gunawardane mawatha.
- Dredging works in Aruppitiya lake

The total work done for the year 2020 is Rs. 7.70 million



Surface Clearing Works of Akuregoda Peripheral Canal

14. Kolonnawa Strom Water Drainage and Environment Improvement Project

With the Treasury Funds allocation 2020, SLLDC has carried out following development work expending a total work done of

- Maintenance & Rehabilitation of canal network in Kolonnawa area – Kiththampahuwa Canal
- Cleaning of Canal at Salamulla





Kiththampahuwa Canal before and after the surface cleaning work

15. Maintenance and Rehabilitation of newly identified canals in Colombo North Area

In addition to the regular canal maintenance work, SLLDC has involved in Maintenance and rehabilitation of following maintenance works in Colombo North Area allocating Rs. 4.85 Mn for year 2020.

- Maintenance and Rehabilitation of canal Network in Kolonnawa Area
- Cleaning of Canals in Colombo North Area
- Cleaning of Aramaya Canal



Maintenance work at Crow Island



Maintenance work at Aramaya road canal

16. Restoration of Water Quality of Beira Lake - Infrastructure Development -Infrastructure Development (162-02-03-45-2560-11)

Beira Lake is situated at the center of the Colombo city which is a highly urbanized area. Since, the lake is surrounded by several commercial industries, hotels etc water body is being polluted with several illegal discharges. Siltation can also be identified as a major issue and Flushing gates have also been constructed recently. With this situation it is highly essential to execute regular maintenance work in order to keep the pollution free water body in Beira Lake.

Accordingly, with the treasury allocation for 2020 following works were carried out under the above project;

- Dredging of South West Beira Lake
- Maintenance work in Beira Lake water body and its surrounding
- Reinstatement of Interlocking Walkway at Uttarananda Mw.
- Proposed Dredging of South West Beira Lake near to Critical Inlets
- Proposed Silt Traps for Beira Lake inlets at Beira Lake Gangaramaya near critical Inlets



Maintenance work at Beira Lake



Client Projects

Client : Strategic Cities Development Project (SCDP)

1. Rectification works of Rehabilitation of Moragoda Ela Main Canal & Temple Bypass in Galle. Phase I

Starting Date : 20.06.2019
Intended Completion Date: 20.06.2021
Estimated Cost : Rs. 669 Mn (Without Contingencies & VAT)
Work done up to 31.12.2020: Rs. 208.8 Mn

Work Scope

- Rectification of Gabion Wall
- Construction of New Gabion Wall & Reno Mattress
- Construction of Concrete Road on Canal Left Bank
- Dredging of the Canal
- Construction of Chain-link Fence and safety hand rail





Construction work at Moragoda Ela



2. Contract for Pilot Ponds Embankments Preservation and De-Silting of Two Ponds in Jaffna

Starting Date : 10.08.2020
 Intended Completion Date: 10.06.2021
 Estimated Cost : Rs. 102.7 Mn (Without Contingencies & VAT)
 Work done up to 31.12.2020: Rs. 24 Mn

Main work Items

Pulleyar Kovil Kulam Pond (0.6192 Hec./6192m²)

- Dredging & Developments related to the Embankments
- Construction of Foot Path, walking path and Solar powered light post
- Lands capping works and construction of floating wetlands
- Rectification works at retaining wall

Thevari Kulam Pond (1.120 Hec/11200 m²)

- Dredging & Developments related to the Embankments
- Construction of Foot Path, walking path and Solar powered light post
- Construction of Culvert and Boundary wall
- Lands capping works and construction of floating wetlands



Construction work at Jaffna

Client : Urban Development Authority

3. Construction of Memorial Park Sadun Uyana) at the Land Adjacent to the Ape Gama and Japan Friendship Road, Kotte - Phase I

Starting Date : 09.07.2020
 Intended Completion Date : 31.01.2021
 Estimated Cost : Rs. 140.3 Mn (Without Contingencies & VAT)
 Work done up to 31.12.2020: Rs. 63.8 Mn

Main work Items

- Construction of Podium, Water Tanks and Cascade walls
- Construction of Storm Water Drainage System
- Landscaping works
- Electrical Installations



Construction work at Sandun Uyana Phase I

4. Construction of Memorial Park Sadun Uyana) at the Land Adjacent to the Ape Gama and Japan Friendship Road, Kotte - Phase II

Starting Date : 28.11.2020
Intended Completion Date : 28.03.2021

Estimated Cost : Rs. 162.4 Mn (Without Contingencies & VAT)

Work done up to 31.12.2020: Rs. 1.2 Mn

Main work Items

- Construction of Car Parking area
- Installation of Sprinkler system
- Landscaping works
- Electrical Installations



Construction work at Sandun Uyana Phase II

Weras Ganga Storm Water Drainage and Improvement Project

1. Introduction

As a result of the rapid urbanization in and around Colombo city, unplanned land filling and canal encroachments have been increased. The massive floods in Nugegoda, Raththanapitiya, Boralesgamuwa, Piliyandala & Werahera areas during rainy season is experiencing almost every year. Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation (SLLDC) with the assistance of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has prepared a comprehensive Master Drainage Plan for Colombo Metropolitan Region. As per the recommendations of the study Weras Ganga Storm Water Drainage & Environment Improvement Project was launched in 2011.

The cabinet approval has been obtained for the aforementioned project on 30th August 2013 to commence construction work by SLLDC, since the SLLDC is the only organization who has the capacity to carry out major flood control projects, it compelled to do the entire designing work and the implementation & construction of the project. The revised cost of the project is Rs.11, 050 million.

2. Objectives

Main objective of this project is to mitigate flood by further widening of existing canal network, bank protection of canal banks, preserve flood retention areas and create lakes, improvement of existing culvert and bridges, construction of new structures, enhancing re-cultivation of abandoned paddy fields, water front recreational activities and restoration of Attidiya Bird Sanctuary. Since this project has mainly targeted for flood mitigation, the whole island and the residents of the area are benefited by minimizing flood damage and mosquito borne deceases and leptospirosis. After the project commenced the land value of the area has been increased considerably.

Weras Ganga Storm Water Drainage & Environment Improvement Project is an investment for the nation which uses the local engineering technical capacity to build flood free canal system under gravity by local contractors of the Sri Lanka.

Currently cumulative value of work done up to the end of December 2020 is Rs.8,574 million.

The project activities are continuing and the public is getting the maximum benefit from the completed sections of the project.

3. Effective Catchment of the Project

The catchment size of the Weras Ganga Storm Water Drainage & Environment Improvement Project is about 55.5 km².

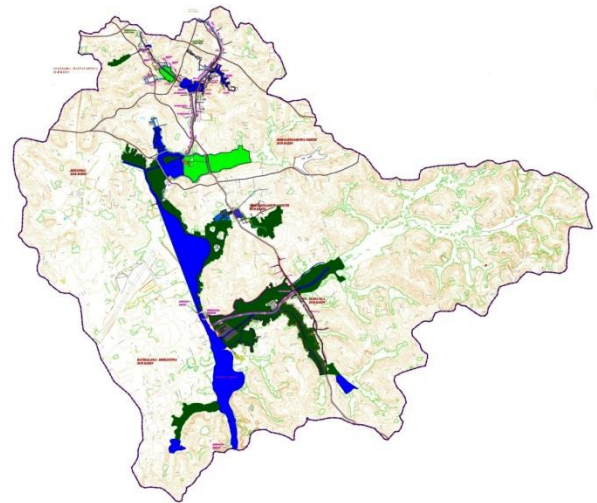


Figure 1: Effective Catchment Area

The whole catchment was divided in to six zones & constructions are currently ongoing.

4. Completed Construction Works at the End of Year 2020

4.1. Storm Water Drainage Improvement Canal Improvements



Kattiya Junction to Edirisinghe Mw

Approximately 6km of total length of Concrete, Gabion & Sheet Pile Bank protections canal improvements have completed with motorable asphalt or gravel maintenance road. Approximately 10 km total lengths

of earthen periphery canals have excavated to connect lateral flow to main canal

4.2 Structure Improvements



Maha Ela Bridge (40m Span)

Under the project there are 25 Nos of Structures were constructed to match with the level of newly constructed Canals & Roads.

4.3 Retention Area Improvements

Under the project approximately 55 Hectares extents of retention areas are being developed as Ponds, Lakes & Marshes to enhance water retention capacity.



Rubber Waththa Lake



Sooriyamal Mawatha Lake



Field Avenue Lake



Wela Road Lake

4.4 Delkanda Car Park





Car Park has been established on top of the closed concrete channel section to facilitate the people visit to Delkanda Market.

Research and Designs Division

Consultancy Services

The Corporation undertakes consultancy on Storm Water Drainage designs, Reclamation project, Architectural Designs & Structural Designs for buildings and bridges for the public and private sector institutions.

Engineering Materials Testing Laboratory

The Engineering Materials Testing Laboratory functions under the Research and Design Division of SLLDC. The EMT Laboratory is capable of carrying out various tests for materials ranging from soil, concrete, aggregate and water.

Also, borehole investigations are carried out by EMT Laboratory using rotary (wash boring), percussion or hand augering techniques. The EMT Laboratory consists of YWE D45 rotary drilling machine and DANDO 2000 percussion drilling machine.

The EMT Laboratory has recorded 22.9 Mn income in 2020 even though the covid-19 pandemic heavily affected the day to day activities at EMT Laboratory. It has supported numerous projects which were undertaken by SLLDC in 2020 and some are mentioned below.

- GCFC & EI Project
- Surveying of chloride content in the stock pile A and B at Kerawalapitiya
- Development of Land at Muthurajawela (LNG Project)
- Proposed Bridges and Culvert across Wanawasala Road and Meegahawatta Road
- Proposed Memorial Park at Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte
- Urban Agriculture Development and Improvement Project, Madiwela
- Town Development Project – Piliyandala
- Water quality monitoring of Diywana Lake
- Proposed Development of Ranakkawewa, Kotugoda, Minuwangoda
- Water quality Monitoring of Beira Lake
- Water quality monitoring Hamilton Canal and Surrounding Canals

Further, the EMT Laboratory plays a major role in monitoring the quality of off shore sand by monitoring particle size distribution, water soluble chloride content and acid soluble shell content as per SLS 1397:2010.

Proposed Land Development Project at Muthurajawela for CEB to Install LNG Power Plant

Estimated Project Cost

Cost for the EIA study	: Rs. 11.17 Million	
Cost for the Land Development Work	} Rs. 6,000Mn (Tentative)	
Including Drainage Improvement Works		
Value of work done of year 2020		: Rs.6.25 Mn.

Introduction

The country is facing an energy crisis and there is a need to establish more power plants to meet the current demand therefore it is decided to construct a LNG powered power plant by CEB, since it is more ecofriendly than other sources like coal or diesel. Also it is decided to convert the existing oil fired combined cycle power plants at Kelanitissa and Kerawalapitiya to run on LNG. The LNG, which is in gaseous form at room temperature, has to be converted to liquid form to transport by ship. Once the LNG is unloaded it is stored in gaseous form and transported via pipeline to the required power plants. This storage unit is known as Floating Storage Regasification Unit (FSRU) and is generally constructed on a barge. An EIA process is already underway for the construction of an FSRU near Colombo port. Therefore, the CEB was in search of a land of 100 Acrs. in extent to establish the two LNG fired power plants in close proximity to the Colombo port to facilitate the use of this same FSRU for the proposed power plant and to Kelanithissa and Kerawalapitiya, since the cost of construction of a FSRU is very high. Hence the 100 Acres of land was allocated from Muthurajawela since it would be ideal for locating these two LNG fired power plants which have been identified as priority by CEB. The part of the allocated land plot is belongs to SLLDC and other part is for Waththala Divisional Secretariat

Hence CEB assigned SLLDC the task of developing this land and make it available to the CEB for the establishment of the two power plants. The objective of work includes

- Carrying out the Environmental Impact Assessment and obtaining approval from relevant organizations
 - Developing the land by filling sand
 - Carrying out required drainage improvements, relocation of effected flora and addressing social issues which are identified in the EIA process
- EIA report expenses bearing CEB & SLLDC pro-rata basis.

During the year 2020 the completed EIA report was submitted to CEA and currently it is been evaluated.



Beautification of two ponds in Jaffna

Client : Strategic Cities Development Project (SCDP)
 Design & Construction : SLLDC
 Project cost : LKR. 102 million (Without Contingencies & VAT)
 Total Consultancy fee : 6.2 million
 Value of the work done for year 2020 : Rs 2.32 million
 Date of commencement : Aug 2020
 Date of completion : Jun 2021

This project is designed and built of the surrounding beautification and de-silting of two pilot ponds in Jaffna.

The main purpose is to improve the storage capacity and sustain the ground water by dredging the minor ponds in Jaffna district. Pullaiyar kovil pond and Theverir kulam pond are the selected two pilot ponds within the Jaffna town area. The design work is completed and the construction work of Pullaiyar kovil pond completed upto 85 %. The balance works are now under temporary suspension till March, 2021 due to the adverse whether condition. The water level is too high due to the continuous heavy rain and it is difficult to do the bank improvement works. The balance work will be continuing after the rainy season.

Pullaiyar kovil pond

- Date of Commencement – 10.07.2020
- Estimated Dredging Quantity – 4504 m³
- Embankment Quantity - 1100 m³
- Physical Progress – 85 %
- Financial Progress – 35 %



In addition to the storage capacity improvement, these ponds renovation helps to create recreational area for leisure time

Theverir kulam pond

- Dredging Quantity – 11200 m³
- Embankment Quantity - 6110 m³
- Physical Progress – 5 %



Drain Improvement work for Airport Access Road - BIA

Client : Airport Aviation Services (SL) Limited
 Design & Construction : SLLDC
 Project cost : LKR. 252.52 Mn (Without Contingencies & VAT)
 Total Consultancy fee : Rs. 7.5 Mn
 Value of the work done for 2020 : Rs. 5.63 Mn
 Date of commencement : June 2020
 Date of completion : May 2021

Road Development Authority (RDA) has planned to widen Minuwangoda – Katunayaka road as four lane road at airport premises. The objective of the above road improvement is to provide dedicated access to the airport aiming future airport expansion project.

The existing road bordering to the existing natural canal which is located within the proposed road widening area.

Therefore, widen of road require either to relocate said canal or improve as an underground drain in the proposed widening area.

On the request made by Airport Aviation Services (Sri Lanka) Limited, several site inspections were carried out by Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation (SLLDC) together with the officials of Airport Aviation Services and entrusted to design & built the said canal.

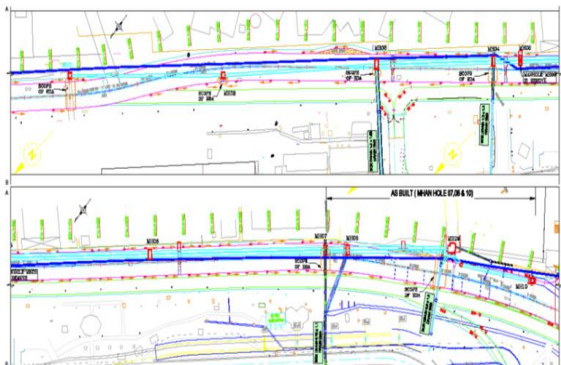
Objectives

To developed main canal with most cost effective manner while ensuring flood minimize environment in the airport premises and make available more space for road improvement.

Scope of Work

- Site recognizance survey
- Hydrological and hydraulic studies
- To prepare the conceptual drainage improvement plan
- To prepare of cost estimate for selected drainage improvement proposal
- To prepare the drainage report.

Project Proposal :



Proposed “Sandun Uyana” National Memorial Park at Japan Friendship Road, Kotte - Stage -I & II

STAGE - I

Plan has been prepared for underground drainage system, Ponds, sprinkler system for landscape work and water fountain for stage I of the project.

Client - UDA
 Total Project Cost - Rs. 132.33 Mn

Consultancy fee - Rs. 3.97 Mn
 Date of commencement - April 2020
 Date of completion - June 2021
 Value of work done for year 2020 - Rs. 3.5 Mn
 Progress of work - 88%

STAGE - II

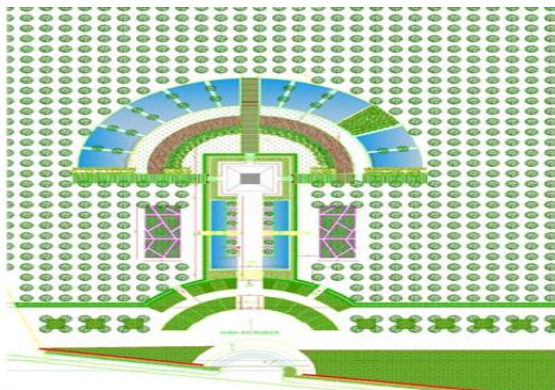
Plan has been prepared for underground drainage system for car park area, Electrical lightening, sprinkler system for landscape work and Toilet facilities for stage II of the project.

Client - UDA
 Total Project Cost - Rs. 162.4 Mn
 Consultancy fee - Rs. 4.87 Mn
 Date of commencement - June 2020
 Date of completion - March 2021
 Value of work done fee year 2020 - Rs. 3.5 Mn
 Progress of work - 67%

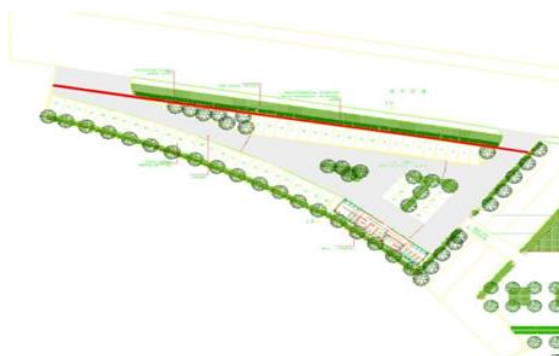
Layout plan of Sandun Uyana area

The Storm Water Drainage designs and preparation of Storm Water Drainage master plans & Structural Designs for buildings and bridges for following projects. Project 100% Completed.

Layout Plan



Layout for Car park area

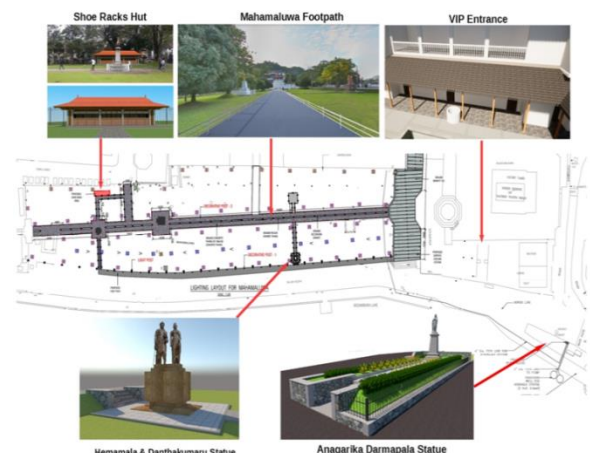


Dalada Maliagawa Development Project - Stage I

SLDLC have completed proposed development project (Phase V) for Sri Dalada Maliagawa and have also taken the approval from archeological department under this project as well. Projects SLLDC have completed architectural drawings as follows.

1. Proposed light fittings layout and fence detail at Mahamaluwa.
2. Proposed tile layout plan and details and VIP entrance.
3. Proposed landscape Development at surrounding area of Anagarika Dharmapala statue.
4. Proposed landscape Development at surrounding area of Hemamala Dhanthakumaru statue.
5. Proposed shoes rack huts at Dalada Maligawa.

Hon Diyawadana Nilame of Sri Dalada Maligawa has instructed hand over the all the completed architectural drawings to UDA at the meeting held on 2020-02-10, as UDA is the funding agency for this project. Therefore SLLDC have officially submitted all the completed approved architectural drawings on the date 2020-02-19 to the UDA.



Proposed Galle face Infrastructure Facilities Development Project Phase -III

Phase - III

Plan has been prepared for underground drainage system, walking paths, sprinkler system for landscape work and water fountain for stage III of the project.

Client - UDA
 Total Project Cost - Rs. 106.8 Mn
 Consultancy fee - Rs. 3.2 Mn
 Date of commencement - Feb. 2019
 Date of completion - Nov. 2020
 Value of work done for year 2020 - Rs. 3.2 Mn

Linear Park Project from Athurugiriya to Kothalawala Interchange

Client }
 Engineer :- } SLLDC design & built project
 Architect }
 Project Cost :- Stage I : 440 Million (Including VAT & Contingencies)
 Stage II :- 339 Million (Including VAT & Contingencies)

SLLDC plan to develop a linear park project in Athurugiriya area from Bakmeegaha road to Kothalawala interchange running parallel to the outer circular expressway.

To achieve the relevant target of healthy family under the “Suwa Divimaga” programme of the policy statement identified that incorporate physical exercise as a routine life habit will enhance the healthiness of the community.

During the last 10 years, SLLDC develop several jogging tracks together with many other facilities to improve the both physical and mental health condition. The public use all the jogging tracks and healthy young generation proves the benefit of the country. Accordingly in order to facilitate the infrastructure facilities to do the physical exercise blend with nature.

This linear park creates using the abandoned marshy area (state land) under the OCH road. In this project includes following activities.

1. 3.2 km long jogging path and bicycle track
2. Viewing points
3. Open gym area
4. Recreation area
5. Vehicle park

SLLDC priority concern given to improvement of drainage infrastructure of the area. In addition to that flood mitigation project for this area identified and is in progress.



TREASURY GRANT PROJECTS

Drainage design for all the Treasury funded work handled by the Drainage & Reclamation Division has been prepared by the Research & Design Division. The Research & Designs division was entrusted for preparation of, Architectural & Structural Design of the following projects.

Water Level & Discharge Measurements

Treasury allocation for year 2020 – Rs. 7.88 Mn
 Value of work done year 2020 – Rs. 6.18 Mn

One of the major objectives of Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation is to carry out the Master drainage study to mitigate the flood damage for future scenarios. The result of Master drainage studies is based on the existing condition, behavior of water bodies, lakes and major channels. Water level and discharge measurement are very important to get high accuracy of the study. Presently, Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation identified 134 locations within 7 basins named as shown in table 01. Sixty no of locations are being processed. 74 no of locations are to be developed in future with modern technology. Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation has data base using manual gauge reading system with the assistance of people living very close to the gauge station. It takes time to gather data and continuing data records are not available in some locations. To avoid the delaying of Data collection and missing data, Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation is planning to improve this system by introducing Automatic Water Level Gauges & Computer Model System. Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation will be able to provide more reliable data base for drainage studies as well as other relevant agencies.

Code	Basin	No of Locations	Now Processing	2018	2019	2020	2021
B - 1	Bolgoda Basin	53	29	-	✓	✓	✓
J - 2	Jaela Basin	22	19	✓	✓	-	✓
M - 3	Mudun Ela Basin	23	18	✓	-	-	✓
K - 4	Kalu Oya Basin	16	11	-	-	-	✓
G - 5	Greater Colombo Basin	39	32	-	-	✓	✓
Ko-6	Kolonnawa	20	17	✓	✓	-	✓
Be- 7	Barawa Basin	06	0	-	-	-	✓
	Outside Colombo	03	03			✓	✓
Total		182	129				

The Corporation will plan to develop this system (period of 2018 – 2021) as per the table 1 and convert manual reading method to Automatic update reading method.

In December, 2017, the agreement was signed between the SLLDC and the expertise team from JICA to review the Storm Water Drainage Plan for the Colombo Metropolitan Region which was done in year 2003.

Therefore, our priority given for the collected the more data with high accuracy. Therefore, R&D Division decided to purchased several instrument and Automatic water level data loggers and spend total amount around 6 Mn.

SLLDC follow the procurement procedures to purchases automatic water level gauges but it could not success due to the Covid pandemic.

The repair works of the damaged gauge station were carried out and continue the data collection.

Upto 2021 Summary of the progress

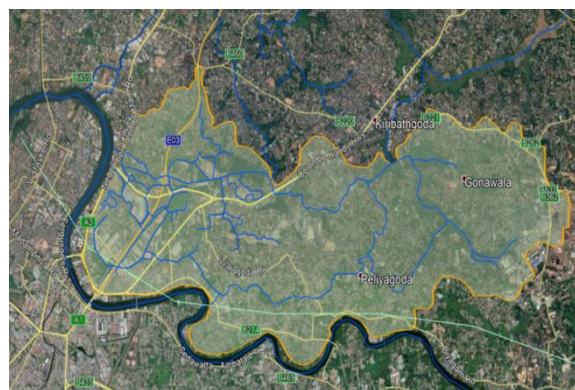
Code	Basin	No. of Location	Now Processing	Damaged	2019 New	2019 Repair	2019 Auto Level	2020 New	2020 Repair	2020 Auto Level
B-1	BOLGODA BASIN	53	29	5	5	4	4	10	9	0
1-2	JA-ELA BASIN	22	19	10	7	4	2			0
M-3	MUDUNELA BASIN	23	18	12	0	5	2	2	8	0
K-4	KALUOYA BASIN	16	11	8	0	4	3		3	0
G-5	GREATER COLOMBO	39	32	7	1	9	1	5	6	
KO-6	KOLONNAWA BASIN	20	7	8	0	2	0			
BR-7	BARAWA BASIN	6	0	0	0	0	0			
	OUT SIDE COLOMBO	3	3					3		0
	TOTAL LOCATION	182	119	50	13	28	12	20	26	0

Detail Drainage Study in Peliyagoda Mudun Ela Sub Basin

Commencement Date : 01.01.2017
 Estimated Design Fee : Rs. 50 Mn
 Treasury Allocation for Year 2020: Rs. 5 Mn
 Value of work done of year 2020 : Rs.4.6 Mn
 Cumulative work done up to year 2020: Rs. 22.6 Mn

Mudun Ela basin is very flat and low lying watershed falls within Kelaniya and Biyagama Divisional Secretariat. Due to its low lying nature it undergoes flooding quite frequently. This is a highly urbanized area immediate outskirts of the capital city, Colombo. There are thousands living in, have livelihoods there or travelling across the flooded areas. Mudun Ela drains into Kalu Oya on the North and into Kelani Ganga on the South and west. The flood bund on the right bank of Kelani river protects the area from Kelani floods but hinders local drainage as blocked by the gate closure to prevent the ingress of Kelani flood water. Flooding occurs throughout the low-lying areas during heavy rains even when the Kelani water levels are well below the overbank levels. That is an indication of how insufficient is the existing drainage system. The existing pumping station at Peliyagoda can drain only a small area due to its limited capacity. SLLDC has therefore planned to mitigate the flooding so that it will no longer be an inconvenience to the public. At present a pumping station is being constructed at Oliyamulla with an installed capacity of 30 m³/s which is expected to benefit the whole Mudun Ela drainage system. However, the drainage connectivity to this pumping station is not yet been assessed and the feasibility of the other flood mitigation measures have not been evaluated. This study therefore emphasis on these gaps and aims at finding the improvements that should be done to the existing canal system for a better connectivity to the pump under construction and to test the feasibility of other flood mitigation interventions, which can effectively reduce the load on the pump. The design return period considered in this study is 25

years. A MIKE 11 based flood model was developed and used as the main tool in testing different flood mitigation scenarios.



Project Area

Scope of Work:-

- Site inspection, identification of flood prone areas, Data Collection (Rainfall, Land Use etc.)
- Surveying of Canal Network
- Hydrology Study
- Preparation of Conceptual Master Drainage Plan
- Preparation of tentative cost estimate
- Carrying out socio economic study
- Preparation of pre-feasibility study report
- Obtaining cabinet approval for the project
- Detail design and implementation

During the year 2020, hydrology study was carried out and the hydrology study report is currently been prepared.

Drainage Improvement Work at Piliyandala Town Development Area

Treasury allocation for the year 2020- Rs.10.0 Mn.
 Value of work done for year 2020 – Rs. 7.5 Mn.

The Piliyandala town is one of the towns located within the suburb of Colombo administrative area. Therefore, it receives high pressure for development. The existing town is already congested. Therefore, UDA has proposed expansion of the town by developing an abandoned paddy land and relocating the bus stand, market etc. A bypass road extending from Jaliyagoda to Kesbewa junction is already constructed to avoid traffic congestion along Colombo/ Horana road and easy access to Southern highway.

At present, the extent of the land filled area is approximately 40 Acres including bypass road plus Piliyandala town ship. It is proposed to dredge a 10 m canal and retention area to compensate for above land filling and drainage improvement work to mitigate the local flood and prevent the illegal land filling besides the bypass road.

National Planning Department approval received for the total cost of Rs. 993 M. for the period 2019 – 2021.

Detail design works completed 90% and coordinate with RDA & UDA for construction two numbers of culverts to mitigate the flood. Cleaning and dredging work completed at the downstream section of the existing canal. Downstream land acquisition work is

completed. Utility services identified and informed relevant agencies. Implementation work could not continue due to Covid-19 pandemic.

Preparation of Master Drainage Plans for Colombo and Outside Area

Treasury allocation for year 2020 – Rs. 18 Mn
Value work done for year 2020 – Rs. 18 Mn

Collection of data, Survey Work and preparation of Master Drainage Plans for Colombo & Outside area, have been done to mitigate floods. 4 Nos. Master drainage proposals have been completed. Another ten proposals are in progress. List of above 14 projects are mentioned below.

No	Project	Remarks
1	Drainage Improvement Work at Nugegoda Town	completed
2	Drainage Issue at Pepiliyana.	completed
3	Canal Bank Improvement Project at Havlock City – Sugathadakshinaramaya Temple	completed
4	Review the Drainage Study of Polduwa Road & Subuthipura Battaramulla – Stage - I	completed
5	Preparing of Master drainage plan for solving flooding issue at Kolinjadiya area, Wennapuwa.	Conceptual design completed
6	Proposed Drainage Improvement Plan for Waskaduwa- Psase I.	Conceptual design completed
7	Bindunu Ela Rehabilitation Project.	Conceptual design completed. Forward for NPD approval.
8	Proposal for Drainage Issue in Seeduwa – Ganemulla.	Conceptual design completed. Forward for NPD approval.
9	“City Sewerage Master Plan” for Koswatta. (JICA)	Conceptual design completed. EIA processing.
10	Drainage Improvement Work at Rajagiriya.	Work is in progress
11	Drainage improvement Project at Narahenpita Economic Center.	Work is in progress
12	Hydrology Study for Polgasowita Area.	Work is in progress
13	Storm Water Drainage Design for Madampe Central School in Ambalangoda.	Work is in progress
14	Flood Mitigation Study in Gall MC Area in Moragoda Ela Sub Basin.	Work is in progress

Proposed Storm Water Drainage Improvement Plan for Bindunu Ela – Kalutara

Client : District Secretariat - Kalutara
Design : SLLDC
Project cost : LKR. 771 million
Consultancy fee for conceptual design: Rs. 7.5 Mn
Value of the work done for 2020 : Rs. 5.63 Mn

Upon the request made by District Secretariat of Kalutara, SLLDC has undertaken to formulate a flood mitigation proposal for Kalutara district. Unplanned development and urbanization around Bindunu ela have caused frequent flooding in the surrounding area during monsoon period. Main objective of the project is to rehabilitate Bindunu Ela to reduce flooding and restoring paddy cultivation thereby uplifting the socio-economic condition of the area.

Several site visits has been made and collected information on existing site conditions. Through the hydraulic study and the analysis, we planned to clear the bottle necks by rehabilitating culverts crossings for 10 year return period. The channel alignment is to set along the existing channel causes to minimize the relocation of houses and properties. The channel profile is to be set so as to keep the present channel profile as much as possible considering stability of channel bed.

This project is divided into two phases and with the implementation of first phase, we forecast to minimize the flood damage and to protect the wet lands with the implementation of phase - II. The expected time frame for the project implementation is four years. We forwarded the project proposal for the NPD approval and coordinating with Kalutara DS.

Project Proposal:



Phase I & II



Drainage Improvement Plan for Kuda and Maha Waskaduwa Area – Phase I

Client : District Secretariat – Kalutara
Design & Construction: SLLDC

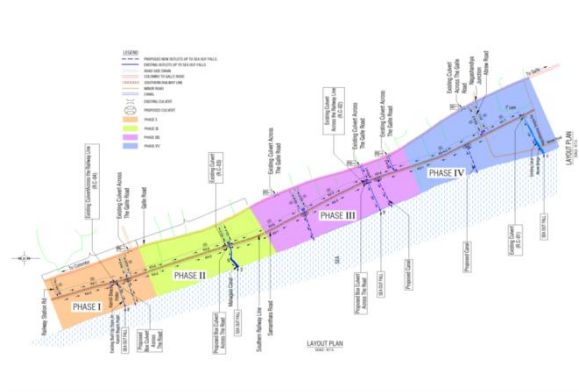
Project cost : LKR. 238.5 million
Consultancy fee for conceptual design for Phase I : Rs. 1.0 Mn
Value of the work done for 2020 : Rs. 1.0 Mn

This project was initiated upon the request made by Kalutara District Secretariat to address the flood issue in Waskaduwa area. The area under consideration for the project was about 1.15 km² in extent and bounded by Galle road in east and sea in west from railway station No 1 to Abrew road. This area was affected by severe flood every year during the monsoon season.

After the several site visits to identify the root course of flooding and prepared a project proposal after carrying out hydrological and hydraulic study. This report basically explains present situation of the site in terms of flood, details of hydrological and hydraulic studies carried out for a project and the proposal for the drainage improvements to be carried out and detail BOQ.

The total project area is divided into four phases and the design of phase I has been completed. This is submitted to the NPD approval and currently we are in discussion with railway department and costal conservation department about the cross culverts and sea outfall design.

Project Proposal



Conceptual Drainage Proposal for Kapuwatta, Ganemulla

Estimated Project Cost : Rs. 346 Mn.
Consultancy Fee for Conceptual Design : Rs. 3.46 Mn.
Value of work done for year 2020 : Rs. 3.46 Mn.

Introduction

General public who lives in Kapuwatta, Ganemulla in Sedduwa area face periodic flooding condition during recent past and it had been complained to Hon. State minister Urban Development, Coast Conservation, Waste Disposal and Community Cleanliness Dr. Nalaka Godahewa through a letter on 20.09.2020. In order to find the technical solution for that flooding issue it was forwarded to Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation (SLLDC).

As per the instruction given by General Manager of SLLDC, research and design division had attended the task and Engineers of the R&D division inspected the vulnerable area with the participation of flood affected parties on 29.09.2020.

Objective of the work

By inspecting the area, propose a suitable technical solution for minimize the flooding issue in vulnerable area.

Scope of Work

- Carryout the site inspection.
- Study the existing drainage pattern of the area
- Identify the flooding locations and source of flooding
- Setup the hydrological and hydrodynamic analysis method
- Analysis the scenarios and find the feasible solution
- Prepare the conceptual drainage management plan
- Prepare of cost estimate for selected drainage improvement proposal
- Inform the responsible authorities to implement the solution

Consultancy fee for conceptual design was claimed under treasury allocation of Preparation of Master Drainage plan for Colombo, Kaluthara and Outside area

Development of Storm Water Drainage Management Plan for Kolojyadiya Area in Wennappuwa

Client : Divisional Secretariat Wennappuwa
Project cost : Rs. 425 Mn
Consultancy fee : Rs. 4.25 Mn
Value of work done for year 2020 : Rs. 4.25 Mn

The Kolinjadiya is semi urbanized town located in west coast line of Puttlam district and it belongs to the Wennappuwa divisional secretariat. Upon the request made by Puttlam district secretariat, SLLDC attended to provide the Engineering solution for frequent flooding situation around the area. The subjected land runs parallel to the coast line and near coast its elevation is higher than the elevation of the upstream terrain. Due to this nature surface drainage system is not possible to drain out the storm water to coast.



Strom water stagnated area

Based on the site inspection and available terrain data, drainage network with underground drains was proposed and design was carried out considering lower return period rainfall event of once in five year. Accordingly preliminary cost estimate amounting to Rs. 408 million and conceptual storm water drainage management plan was prepared and submitted to Puttlam district secretariat to allocated the funds and initiate the implementation process. The consultancy

fee of that study was Rs.4.25 and it was claimed under treasury allocation of preparation of Master Drainage plan for Colombo, Kaluthara & Outside area.



Conceptual Storm Water Drainage Management Plan

OWN PROJECTS

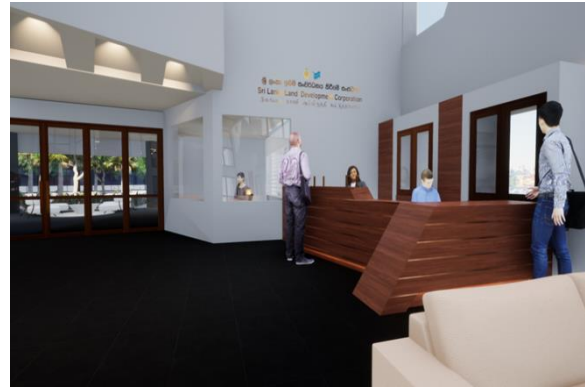
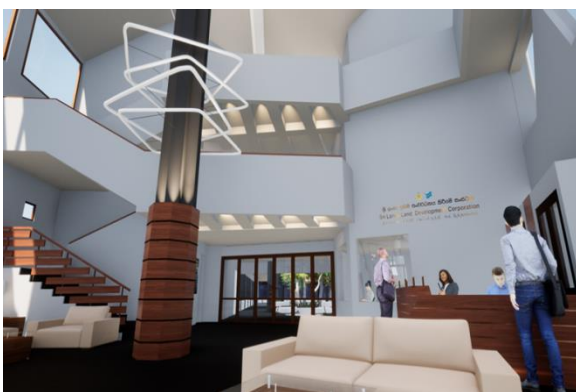
Refurbishment of the Lobby area at Head Office building Block A

Description

The main objective of the project is to add more glamour and quality to the existing lobby area and to have more privacy within the spaces.

According to that the refurbishments have been proposed including the changes of the entrance door, windows, and the staircase. New sliding door is introduced inside the lobby to separate the main lobby space from the corridors. And also new reception table and new seating arrangements have been proposed to add more value to the space and create intimate spaces. New lighting layout has been designed to add more attraction to the space.

Total project cost : 9.7 million
 Started date : June, 2020



QUANTITY SURVEYING SECTION

This section is established under Research & Designs division in SLLDC. It is very important and covers vast area of quantity surveying activities. This section is involving pre contract & post contract activities in projects such as

1. Taking off quantities of all construction of building & civil engineering projects
2. Preparation of estimates for projects carried out by SLLDC
3. Attend bidding process for open tendering in order to get construction, reclamation and drainage related jobs to the corporation
4. Preparation of Interim valuations & Final evaluation of projects carried out by SLLDC
5. Preparation of Variation orders
6. Preparation of Claims
7. Preparation of material requirements
8. Preparation of Tender documents
9. Evaluation of bidder's pre-qualification
10. Tender evaluation
11. Preparing, negotiating and analyzing cost of tenderers and Contractors
12. Participation for pre-bid meetings & bid opening meetings
13. Regular site visits
14. Checking and certifying Contractor's Interim & final payment certificates
15. Checking and certifying Contractor's Variations and Claims
16. Rate negotiation with clients, consultants and contractors.
17. Participation for project related meetings
18. Preparation of Contract documents

Our quantity surveying section provided service to the major projects under taken by SLLDC in 2020. Some of the projects which were provided Quantity Surveying services listed as follows.

Item No	Description
1	Rectification Works Contract For Rehabilitation of Moragoda Ela Main Canal & Temple By pass in Galle
2	Weras Ganga Storm Water, Drainage & Environment Improvement project
3	Kolonnawa Storm water, Drainage & Environment Improvement project
4	Olyamulla Storm water, Drainage & Environment Improvement project
5	Rehabilitation of Moragoda Ela Main Canal (Stage 2) - Pending

Item No	Description
6	Proposed de-silting works of Thevari Kulam Pond and Pilleyar Kovil Kulam Pond
7	De-silting of the Ditch around Fort in Mannar
8	Infrastructure Facilities for Sri Dalada Maligawa Stage V
9	Mawanalla Town Development Project (Proposed wetland park, Playground, car park, town hall, children park, Court complex)
10	Construction of Improvement to Kithudanapubuduwa National Centre Ragama
11	Proposed Children's Orphanage at Attidiya- Stage II
12	Drainage Improvement Project for Design, Construction & Finance of 600 Housing Units at Peliyagoda
13	Urban agricultural & environmental Development project at Madiwela - west (Stage I & II)
14	Proposed Pedestrian Facility Centre Baladaksha mawatha
15	Proposed Memorial Park at Sadun uyana Stage 1&2
16	Proposed Linear Park at Athrugiriya- stage 1
17	Proposed Eco Agri Park at Holuwagoda Galle- Stage I
18	Development of Village Tanks under "Wari Saubhagya" project
19	Proposed Jogging Track at Makevita, Ja-Ela
20	Proposed Drainage Improvements to for Land near Shangrila Hotel at Baladaksha mawatha - phase I
21	Rehabilitation of Oluvil Port - stage 1
22	Boralasgamuwa Wewa Surrounding Area Stage 3
23	Boralasgamuwa Wewa Surrounding Area Stage 4
24	Deniyaya Town development Project Stage 1
25	Wetland Development Project at Kotagala- Stage 1
26	Restoration of Peralanda Tank Ragama Stage 1
27	Bank protection work for Upper Kotmale power station
28	Drainage improvement project for Piliyandala town development and bypass road development - Stage I
29	Storm water drainage system for Kolinjadiya area - Puththalama
30	De silting of treaed waste water pond at Horana export processing zone
31	Improvements to storm water disposal system of Sangaraja Mawatha - Colombo 10
32	Embankment protection Stage 4 - Rehabilitation of Attanagalu oya ganal bank of botenical garden Gampaha

Item No	Description
33	Drainage system at adjoining to the economic centre
34	Drainage Improvement work at Katunayaka
35	Rectification work retaining wall around parliament premises
36	Proposed Storm water drainage work for Bindunu Ela , Kaluthara - Stage II
37	Proposed Storm water drainage system for Maha and Kuda Waskaduwa area , Kaluthara - Pahse I
38	Storm water drainage proposal for flooding issues in Kapuwatta , Ganemulla
39	Peripheral drain for the land development work stretch from Dippitigoda road to Manelgama road phase I - Mudun ela project
40	Development of the land for CPST at Kerawalapitiya
41	Renovation work of Kubichchamkulama Wewa at Anuradhapura
42	Development of 5 Acres and 2 Acres land at Muthurajawela
43	Dredging and maintenance of canals in colombo city area (Owned by CMC)
44	Clearance of canal at Wattala Pradeshiya Sabha
45	Cleaning, dredging and maintenance (For 12 months) of canals in Kolonnawa area
46	Drainage management plan near ganegoda station
47	Proposed new building for compost production plant at Kerawalapitiya
48	Desilting work Katukithul oya Thalawakale resovoir Upper kotmale power station
49	Proposed development works of Maning market at Colombo
50	Canal clearance at Muthurajawela

Further we have provided Quantity Surveying services for dredging, reclamation, drainage and construction activities in following divisions.

- Construction
- Drainage & Reclamation
- Plant & Equipment
- Wetland Management
- Planning & Business Development

Total amount of project values we have handled in last year was Rs 10,757 Million with this Pandemic situation. Our value of for quantity surveying services provided for externally and internally was Rs. 45 Million.

Wetland Management Division

Diyasaru Park-Thalawathugoda

Introduction

Wetland Management Division emphasized the sustainable way of development in the country which not only addresses current environmental challenges but also ensures a secure society well into the future. Extending across 60 acres, Diyasaru Park is a dreamy opportunity for the visitors in Sri Lanka who need to get closer to the nature forgetting about the heavy traffic jam, busy noises and sweltering heat in the busy city around them. Diyasaru Park is located in highly urbanized area of Sri Jayewardenepura, the administrative capital of Sri Lanka with close proximity to the parliament. This is one of the two wetland parks in Colombo which showcases a range of wetland habitats such as marshes, flooded woodland, lakes and ponds. We are carrying the vision of “Releasing the Stress of Urbanization”.

Achievements

Diyasaru Park is one of the great places in Colombo to study regarding wetland biodiversity. The park is already popularized amongst various groups especially school children, university students, wildlife photographers and other naturalist. Therefore, Diyasaru Park is landmark as a knowledge dissemination centre on wetland biodiversity. The park is already popularized amongst various groups especially school children, university students as well as other amusements such as outdoor get-to-gathers, bird watching, wedding photography etc. Diyasaru Uyana has become an institution that is not a burden to SLLDC as well as the country. Despite the COVID 19 epidemic situation, the income Rs. 9.6 Mn earned during the last year is a testament to that.



Maintenance of Bio Diversity Study Park at Thalawathugoda

Although maintaining a park with such a large area of land is a bit of a challenge, our staff successfully copes with the challenge and does a great job of presenting the park beautifully to the public.

The park is being maintained properly by doing maintenance of buildings, removal of invasive plants, monitoring of plant nursery, canal maintenance, tree planting etc throughout the year and Rs. 20.8 Mn is being spent for this maintenance works in the year 2020.

Reconstructing buildings



Landscaping works



**“Let’s Clean our Wetlands” Program
World Wetlands Day 2020 Commemorations**

World Wetlands Day occurs annually on February 2nd with a worldwide emphasis at raising public awareness of wetland values and benefits. The theme of the World Wetlands Day for 2020 is “Wetlands and biodiversity”. Wetlands including Colombo urban wetlands are rich with biodiversity and are a habitat for a dense variety of plant and animal species. This year’s theme was a unique opportunity to highlight wetland biodiversity, its status, why it matters and promote actions to reverse its loss.

Despite all the benefits that the wetlands provide, wetlands continue to be completely lost or progressively degraded. The current rate of wetland loss in the Colombo Metropolitan Region is approximately 1.2% per annum. Improper disposal of solid waste and waste water to the wetlands and associated canal network is among key reasons for degradation. Pollution from solid waste cause a severe and irreversible damage to wetland ecosystem, make alternations to the habitats, biodiversity, ecological functions and alter entire wetland ecosystem. Most importantly this has negative impacts on the living condition of the general public. Therefore, it was decided to implement a clean-up program to clean all the wetlands in Colombo wetland city.

Accordingly, “Let’s Clean our Wetlands” Program was conducted to clean selected 18 wetlands in Colombo catchment. Parallel to the cleanup programs conducted in selected wetland patches, awareness sessions on importance of wetland biodiversity, ecosystem services, conservation and wise use were conducted targeting the participants. The program was conducted successfully with the effective participation of local community, Sri Lanka Navy, Sri Lanka Army, all government, non-government organizations, nature groups, universities, private companies, and funding agencies surrounding selected wetland areas. All the garbage in the selected wetland areas were collected and disposed in a proper manner.

A machine which can be used in removing aquatic invasive plants developed by Sri Lanka Navy was also handed over to Diyasaru Park on the same day with the participation of Commander of Navy, Chairman, General Manager and senior management of SLLDC.



Cleaning of Pinniyara canal by community and university students



Cleaning of wetlands in Pelawatte with the support of surrounding institutes



Cleaning of Heen Ela marsh



Cleaning of Urban Park, Nawala



Everyone was helping to keep our wetlands clean



Handing over of aquatic invasive removal machine to SLLDC chairman by Commander of Navy

Inland Water Transport Project Beira Lake (IW-2)

Fort to Union Place Line across Beira Lake (IW2)

The pilot project of the Inland Water Transport Project was initiated at Beira Lake, using two comfortable, unsinkable, 50 passenger, air conditioned boats and two open lagoon crafts with the corporation of Sri Lanka Navy. The operation of the project initiated on 22nd August 2019 as a pilot project also with the support from Sri Lanka Navy for boat navigation and rescue facilities.

With the mix developments in the area, currently this system is mostly used for recreational activities such as public scenic tours, private tours targeting locals and foreigners generating revenue for the system.



Questions & Answers

- Name of the Project:
Inland Water Transportation Project (IWT)
- Scope of the project:

Operation of passenger crafts along Beira Lake linking other transport modes to mitigate traffic congestion and wise use of water body while generating revenue through recreational activities

- Start Date: 22nd August 2019
- Project Value: 100Mn

Plans Beyond 2021:

- Construction of permanent jetties at Beira Lake
- Introduce water fountains and aesthetically pleasant items at Beira Lake
- Using e-card systems and smart operation facilities
- Prospects, problems and issues:
 - Bad water quality at Beira Lake
 - Lack of lands to facility services
 - Beira Lake ownership issues

Health Issues due to Covid-19 pandemic

Storm Water Drainage and Environment Improvement Project for Kalu Oya Basin

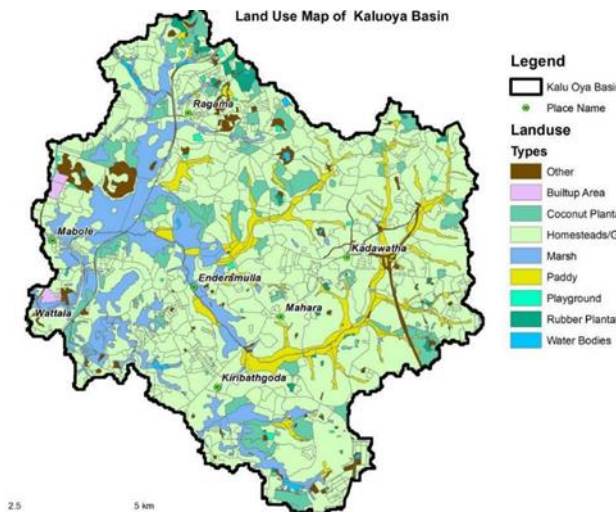
The Kalu Oya basin, which is in Gampaha District, has been identified as a priority area for future urban development. Urbanization within the Kalu Oya basin has already begun to gain momentum with recent developments of Colombo-Katunayake expressway, Outer Circular highway (OCH), Rehabilitation of Negombo-Colombo Road (A3), Central Fish Market Complex and other urbanizing activities which have contributed to increase the land value and attract more investors within income generating ventures. However, it was also noted that unauthorized constructions, invasion of water retention areas by unauthorized filling and the blockage of canals and drains by dumping solid waste caused immeasurable damages to the people during floods. It has been observed that such impacts are on increasing trend.

Being a small coastal basin in Western Province, certain parts of the basin are very low-lying, with ground surface not much above sea level. Hence flooding occurs not only from local runoff after heavy storm rainfall in the basin, but also from high tide levels, storm surge and backwater from floods in the Kelani River. The flooding problems are periodic which; adversely hamper the future development activities in this area. Hence, preparation of a storm water management plan and implementation of key storm water management measures are essential prerequisites for well-planned future urban development.

In the above context, a Feasibility Study on Storm Water Drainage and Environment Improvement Project for Kalu Oya Basin was completed on year 2018 supervised by the Wetlands Management Division of Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation (SLLDC) and SMEC International Pty Ltd was selected as the consultant for the feasibility study.

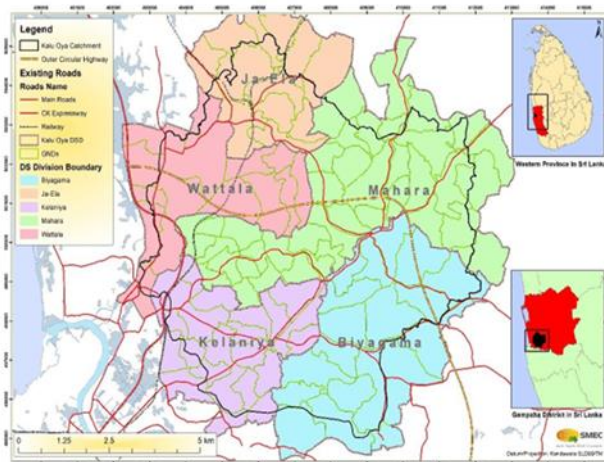
The main objectives of the Storm Water Drainage and Environment Improvement Project for Kalu Oya Basin were,

- To decrease the flood damage in the Kalu Oya basin, through the improvement of the storm water drainage system
- To raise the standard of living of the residents by creating a flood reduced environment



Field investigation and data collection was conducted to obtain relevant topographical data, land use maps, rainfall data, water levels and cross section details of the canals and tidal data, etc. Assistance of several government institutions such as Survey Department, Department of Irrigation, Sri Lanka Ports Authority, etc were obtained in getting the required data. Field collection of socio-economic data using household questionnaires, focus group discussions and key informant interviews were also completed. All above data were used as inputs for hydraulic model analysis and for purposes of socio-economic and environmental assessments of proposing measures.

A large range of conceivable measures like retarding basins in the upper catchment, the removal of the hydraulic bottlenecks in the main channel network, channel improvement of the lower channel branches towards the outfall at Kelani river, channel improvement of the Old Dutch canal from Kalu Oya junction towards Muthurajawela marsh, diversion channel from the lower Kalu Oya wetlands and Old Dutch canal to divert flood water to Muthurajawela marsh and the construction of a pump station and flood gate at outfall to Kelani river were investigated and simulated to observe the effect on the flood water levels in the catchment. In order to find the appropriate mitigation options for the Kalu Oya basin, above individual mitigation options were combined and simulated to predict the cumulative effects of mitigation options for reducing the flood levels.



Administration Boundaries of Kalu Oya Basin

Following CM 5 option proposed by the Feasibility study and designing works were commencement on 2020. It will be continued up to 2021 and implementation works will commencement on 2022 to 2024.

CM5 = Basic Improvements (JICA- 2003 Proposed Improvements and Other Improvements) + Optional Improvements

Basic Improvements

A- JICA- 2003 Improvements (with different canal cross sections)

1. Kalu Oya Channel Improvement (5 km);
2. Old Negambo Canal Improvement (5 km);
3. Diversion to Muthurajawela;
4. Use of all retention areas for storage;
5. Raising the spill levels of small tanks;
6. Selected tributary improvement.

B- Other Improvements

1. Provide foot path along the selected marsh boundaries.

C- Optional Improvements

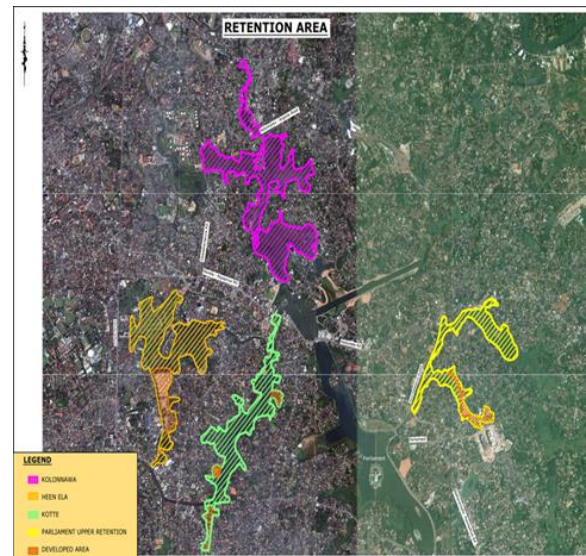
1. Mudun Ela diversion
2. Peralanda tank diversion

SLLDC waiting for grant approval from National Planning Department to continue the schedule works regarding the Design and construction works.

Wetland Encroachment Prevention Project - Stage I - Gothatuwa Area

Preparation of a walkway around the acquired land boundary in Kolonnawa marsh

Introduction

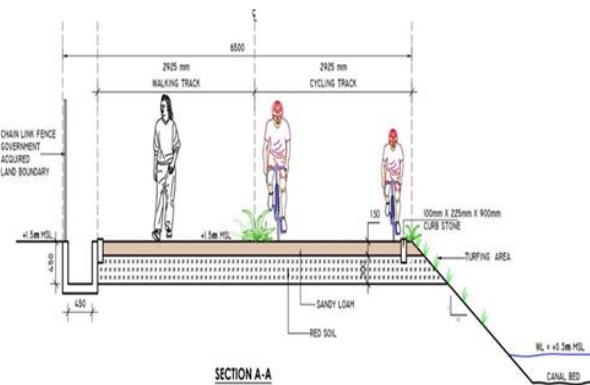


After the project of Re-Opening of acquired land boundaries in main four marshes within the Colombo catchment, it could be identified, the extent of acquired land are losing very rapidly because of the

unauthorized encroachments by the people around the periphery of the marsh. As a solution for this problem, we decided to prepare a walkway along the acquired land boundary to protect the water retention area.

As the 1st stage of this, the marsh depicted in Preliminary Plan no. PP CO 7415 in Kolonnawa marsh was selected.

The total length of periphery is 4000 m.



Progress in 2020

As this project was commenced in April 2019, the following items were finished at the end of the year.

	Scope of work	Progress up to December 2020	Work Done (Rs.)
1	Hydrological study , designing of periphery drain & other structures and preparation of relevant drawings	75% completed	17,484,680.52
2	Excavating the marsh and preparation of walk path using excavated material by an amphibious machine	Completed (1150 m) except several locations having boundary problems	
3	Preparation of walk path using imported debris	The work is ongoing (completed 76 m length)	
4	Placing of pre-cast 450 x 450 mm U drain along the boundary line	-	

5	Construction of catch pits in 100 m intervals and place Hume pipes to discharge water to the canal	-	
6	Fixing of chain link fence to separate the private lands and the government acquired lands	-	

Provincial Office

The Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation was established under Act No.15 of 1968 and has been subsequently amended by law No.27 of 1976, of the retention areas, Low-lying, marshy, waste and swampy lands and canal reservations declared under the SLLDC Act.

In connection to the above all low-lying marshy, waste and swampy lands within following provinces have been declared under section 2 or 2(b)(1) of the Act, by gazette notifications are mentioned below.

1. Western Province - Gazette No. 1545/10 /17.04.2008
2. Central Province - Gazette No. 1809/11 /08.05.2013
3. Southern Province - Gazette No. 1738/43 /30.12.2011
4. Uva Province -Gazette No. 1877/53 /29.08.2014
5. Sabaragamuwa Province -Gazette No. 2026/32 /06.07.2017
6. North Central Province- Gazette No. 2115/23 /19.03.2019

Reclamation of low lying lands including abandoned paddy (with consent of the Agrarian Development Department) lands are regulated by the planning committee comprised of following government agencies and chaired by CEO of the SLLDC.

1. Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation
2. Department Of Agrarian Services
3. Central Environment Authority
4. Urban Development Authority

Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation regulates the infrastructure developments in national level and in local level with empowered legal authorized by SLLDC Act No 35 of 2006 through Planning Committee by giving approvals for storm water drainage proposals to mitigate adverse impacts on natural processes such as infiltration, evaporation, runoff, surface storage, etc. within land phase of water cycle (hydrology) caused by changing land use pattern with development works in the community. SLLDC is empowered to act against unauthorized land fillings, unauthorized constructions of canal reservations and canal pollutions within the area declared under the SLLDC Act.

With the expansion of urban areas, land use pattern changes from agricultural purpose to commercial and residential purposes. In this process, low-lying lands, abandoned paddy lands, etc. are reclaimed facilitated for construction of infrastructures, commercial buildings, industrial buildings and houses. In this context, hydrology of the area gets changed and increased vulnerability for urban floods.

Inception of above the SLLDC shall establish provincial office headed by an engineer with Knowledge of Hydraulics and hydrology is vital. Accordingly in areas

declared by SLLDC propose these provincial offices to establish in following structure.

As a result of several discussions, SLLDC granted National Planning Department approval to established two provincial offices in Central and Southern Provinces. Finally two provincial office establishments scheduled to complete in 2021 at Dambulla and Mathara.

Colombo Water Quality Management Program

City of Colombo faces increasing pressure from expanding populations, limited resources and growing impacts of climate change. Water pollution is one of major challenge which should be addressed sooner in order for city to provide healthy and sustainable living environment.

The SLLDC has jurisdiction over the canals and is responsible for their routine maintenance, primarily for conveyance of storm water, and also maintain pollution free waterways. Despite all the efforts by SLLDC to maintain pollution free waterways, canal network in Colombo has been polluted. The Wetland Management Strategy (WMS) study conducted in 2016 concluded that more than 65% of the drainage catchment of the CMR contains bad to very bad water quality.

While historical water quality issues have existed for decades, water quality degradation has become acute over the last five years given the urban expansion. The poor water quality in Colombo's extensive canal network hampers any good use of the water and severely limits potential uses such as recreation and transport. Currently the canal uses are limited to drainage only.

Therefore, to minimize the increasing pollution and associated impacts, the need of implementing a long-term sustainable water quality management program for CMR has identified.

Accordingly, CWQM Program has planned and implemented in six steps i.e (1) build partnerships, (2) Characterize Colombo Catchment to identify problems, (3) set goals and identify issues, (4) Design of an Implementation Program, (5) Implement the Plan and, (6) Progress review and make adjustments.

The pollution sources in CMR are either both point sources and non-point sources and the causes of pollution and associated impacts could be varied from minimal to severe, as well as acute to chronic. Therefore, this plan will be able to provide a sustainable framework to restore water quality in impaired water as well as to protect water quality in other waters.

As the initial step of the Project, intensive field surveys along the canal network have made to identify the pollution sources and water quality of each of inlet to the canals was tested. Pollution source maps were developed for each canal which is being used to finalize water quality improvement program.

As identified during field surveys, about 1525 No. of point sources (domestic, industrial and storm water outlets) accounts to pollution of these waterways. Waterways in Western part of the catchment are highly polluted with high COD values while waterways in Eastern part of the catchment are less polluted.

However, as new apartments and high rise buildings are becoming concentrated in this catchment, the quality of waterways in this area also being degraded due to discharging of treated wastewater. At present discharging of treated wastewater from wastewater treatment plants are allowed with certain conditions. This process was streamlined to maximize treatment process, thereby maintaining water quality of canals and establish a proper mechanism to cover the cost incurred by SLLDC for approval, water quality testing and environmental cost.



Field water quality testing



Distribution of point sources in CMR (Source: Field survey data-SLLDC, 2019)

Environmentally Sustainable Canal Bank Restoration for Colombo

Bank erosion is a natural process in stable canals; however, it can become accelerated and improved by direct and indirect human activities. Canal bank failures occur due to removal of riparian vegetation, channel incision, boat-induced loads, waves by winds etc. Most of the canal bank protection approaches are designed to address such kind of failures. In Colombo sheet piles, gabion walls and rubble walls have been used for decades to protect canal banks.

Kotte canal flows through Kotte Marsh is one of the significant wetland landscape within Colombo wetland city. It provides number of benefits including environmental, social and economic. Recently, Diyatha - Wellawatte passenger boat service has implemented to reduce the travel time of the people and made them feel the aesthetic beauty of the surroundings. However, the banks of this canal have been eroded over time mainly due to lack of soil stability and wave load from boats operating in this canal.

A few stretches of the banks in Kotte canal had been protected earlier either by gabion walls or sheet pile walls, however the rest of earthen banks have not been protected. However, using gabion or sheet piles is costly and cause negative impacts on wetland environment. In addition, it allows polluted urban runoff to directly flow into canal without any treatment. Hence the importance of restoring these eroded canal banks with a low cost and environmental friendly method in order to improve bank stability and as a way of filtering and trapping of sediments and pollutants was identified.

Accordingly, an eco-friendly soft banking system is proposed to rehabilitate these canal banks.

As the first step, this project is aimed to restore highly eroded 100m canal bank in Kotte canal using coir logs and coir geo-textile. Coir geo-textiles and coir logs will initially control bank erosion until plants are stabilized. These fiber products will persist for 3 to 5 years while the plants establish themselves and eventually roots in to the bank. When these products biodegrade, the plants and roots will remain to stabilize the bank with an intensive native root structure substrate. This will create a favorable habitat for wetland creatures as it will allow reptiles, amphibians and birds to enter waterways easily. Furthermore, the project expected to find suitable plants that can be planted with bank protective fiber products and it will improve water quality by trapping sediments and absorbing heavy metals in urban runoff before entering to the waterways. As well, it will help to restore the natural vegetation in canal banks.

The project will have immense benefits to community as well. It will results in increased property values, increased eco-tourism opportunities, pleasing canal banks, Improved healthy life and enhanced self-satisfaction of working and living in a magnificent environment. The benefits would be to local and ultimately to the all citizens in the country. The project planning and designing was completed in 2020.



Eroded banks in Kotte Canal



Canal bank restored with soft engineering techniques

Floating Treatment Wetlands at South west Beira Lake

The Beira Lake is a man-made shallow water body connected to the Colombo Harbor via the McCallum lock gates, to the Kelani Ganga via the St. Sebastian canal, and to the Indian Ocean by a semi-circular spillway. It is a significant water body to the Colombo city with both historical and hydrological importance, located within the main commercial hub of Sri Lanka. It comprises of four main basins; the East Lake, the Galle Face Lake, the West Lake and the Southwest Lake. This is once an economic and esthetic asset. By present, the Beira Lake has been a highly polluted stagnant water body due to accumulation of pollution loads from decades. The lake has contaminated with fecal contaminations, heavy metals, excess amount of phosphates and nitrates that lead to dense bloom of toxic cyano bacteria causing eutrophication, or depletion of oxygen in lake water, and killing of aquatic organisms. Pollution caused by the incoming waste water is higher than the pollution caused due to the bouncing back of pollutants trapped in the sediment.

Main six out falls opening into South West Beira Lake (SWBL), releases urban waste from different land use types in the catchment, ranging from laundries, service stations, garages, shopping complex, hotels, hospitals and low income settlements. The impaired water quality of the lake diminishes the environmental value of the area. Therefore, water quality improvement at Beira Lake near the Gangarama temple has been identified as a priority project for 2021. This project is being implemented to reduce water pollution in the lake using variety of approaches. Bioremediation by using Floating Treatment Wetland (FTW) system is used to treat the contaminated water in the SWBL.

In FTWs, plants are vegetated on a floating mat while their roots are extended down to the contaminated water hence acting as biological filters. Nutrients and potentially toxic metal(s) element(s) are taken up from the wastewater by plants through their roots whereas organic matter is degraded by the microorganisms forming biofilms on the roots and mat surface; additionally, organic contaminants which are already taken up by the plants. Durability, functionality, weight, environmental sensitivity, anchoring, flexibility, and cost are the principal factors in designing buoyant mats.

Four types of macrophytes, namely Vetiver grass (*Vetiveria zizanioides*), Cannas (*Canna iridiflora*), Boru pan (*Eleocharis dulcis*) and Heliconia (*Heliconia psittacorum*) will be used for water purification. FTWs

offer an innovative “natural infrastructure” alternative to conventional in-lake remediation strategies. Ultimately, FTWs are more effective in combination with other lake treatment and watershed nutrient reduction strategies targeting both internal and external nutrient loading sources and will make most effective and additional positive contribution to the health of the aquatic environment. As a consequence, habitable, aesthetically appealing and environmentally friendly lake will be created in middle of the Colombo city.



Identified Polluted areas in SWBL



Samples of floating treatment wetlands

Kerawalapitiya Composting Facility managed by Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation

SLDLC started a 100 MT/day capacity composting project for the degradable waste generated at the vegetable market on 1st June 2017 with minimum facilities. The main intention had been to reduce the environmental damage taking place at that time. With the initiation of this project and the continuous law enforcement and through awareness, the operation could achieve 100% source segregation in the CMC area with around 10–15% impurities.

At present, Kerawalapitiya Composting Facility receives approximately 550 MT/day of MSW, of which biodegradable waste is composted while stockpiling 250 MT/day of non-degradable waste. The available facilities were only sufficient to cater to 100 MT of biodegradable waste. It produces around 20 MT/day of compost, which is released to the retail market. Kerawalapitiya Composting Facility has signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Colombo Commercial Fertilizer Ltd. to provide 5000 MT of compost per year.

Kerawalapitiya Composting Facility is equipped with a weighbridge, windrow turner, two compost sieving machines, two long-arm excavators, two short arm excavators, front end loader, skid steer loader, four-wheel tractors, and two six-wheel tippers. The Sri Lankan first windrow turner is now in operation at the facility, and it has contributed to improving the quality and yield of the compost through improving the sieving efficiency.

Periodic compost testing is practiced to ensure the quality of compost with the accredited labs. These reports confirmed the suitability of the Mihijaya compost for agricultural purposes. This compost does not contain Mercury and Lead; other heavy metals are far below the levels recommended under the SLS compost standard. Mihijaya had been used by plantation companies for their estates, thus giving the product an endorsement of quality.



Urban Agriculture & Environmental Improvement Project (UA&EIP)- Madiwela West

The construction work of this project was carried out by the Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation of with the intervention of Urban Development Authority. The total investment of the project is 390 Mn Rupees and the first stage of the construction was commenced on June 2020. At the mid December the construction work was completed and the Prime Minister of Sri Lankan Government grandly gifted the facility to public.



The 23 Acre Development project includes agricultural system development, construction of a jogging lane and cycling lane, a children’s park, an outdoor gymnasium, renovation at old bus stop and two parking slots as well

as two small reservoirs which will supply water to the paddy cultivation area. There are 44 land slots allocated for the cultivation activities which include organic paddy cultivation using organic manures. The irrigation canal which connect the two small reservoirs at upstream and the downstream of the development fulfill the water requirement of the cultivation lands throughout the year.



As the Madiwela Located in the heart of the capital city in Sri Lanka, this agricultural project targets to increase the popularity of domestic cultivation among city dwellers while introducing the idea of using organic composts. Jogging tracks and green places have been introduced in many parts of greater Colombo and surrounding suburban areas providing city dwellers with recreational spaces to relax and exercise for an early morning or late afternoon workout, a spot to hangout or to take a bicycle ride in the busy city. A gravel trail winds along the length of the walking track and early in the morning if the season is right while exercising people can take a peep into how paddy cultivation is done in the country with farmers starting their daily toil.



Special Projects Division

Special Projects division undertakes the projects to carryout storm water drainage designs, to prepare drawings. Cost estimates, bidding documents and to manage/supervise the implementation, mostly of hydrological/hydraulic works. The works undertook in year 2020 could be categorized as follows;

- Foreign funded projects
 1. Metro Colombo Urban Development Project (World Bank funded)
- Treasury funded projects
 2. Madiwela South Diversion Project
 3. Proposed Urban Drainage Improvement Project at Moratuwa Rathmalana
 4. Installation of Gate Mounted Pumps at Kalu Palama

1. Metro Colombo Urban Development Project (MCUDP)

Flooding in and around the Colombo City has been occurring for many years and causes considerable economic disruption and social hardship to a large segment of population.

MCUDP aims to improve the flood control, infrastructure and drainage management system of the Colombo water basin as well as enhance the competence of central and local governmental authorities to deliver and manage infrastructure and services in Colombo Metropolitan area.

There are two main components of MCUDP;
Component 1: Flood and Drainage Management.
Component 2: Institutional Strengthening for Sustainable Metropolitan & Local Infrastructure and Service Provision and Implementation Support.

The main component, which is implemented under Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation (SLLDC), is Flood and Drainage Management. This will support rehabilitation and improvement of priority flood and drainage management infrastructure identified as critical to improve the drainage network in the Colombo metropolitan region. This will mainly focus on improving the outfall capacities of the existing drainage network, introduction of new diversion channels and storm water pumping stations.

The project is managed by the Project Management Unit and the main implementing agency of Flood & Drainage Management Component is SLLDC.

The list of sub projects carried out under MCUDP by SLLDC are listed below.

Completed Sub Projects (before year 2020)

- **Construction of Canal Bank Protection Works of Dehiwala Canal**

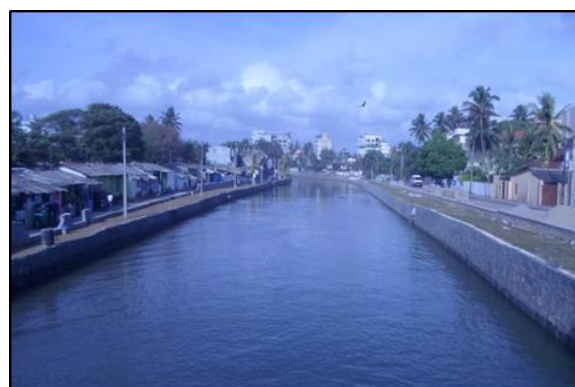
Project Value : Rs. 128,205,449.45
Date of Commencement : 20.05.2013

Date of completion : 27.02.2015

Main scope of this sub project includes;

No.	Sub-project
Completed	
1	Dehiwala Canal
2	Main Drain & Mutwal Tunnel
3	St. Sebastian South Canal
4	Dredging of Thalangama Tank
5	Wellawatte Canal
6	Improvements to MED - II
7	Improvements to MED - I
8	St. Sebastian North Canal
9	Kolonnawa Canal Diversion – Scheme II
10	Kolonnawa Canal Diversion – Scheme III
11	Design and installation of flushing gates for water quality improvement
Ongoing	
12	Improvements to MED - III
13	Design and building of St-Sebastian North lock Gates & Pumping Station
14	New Mutwal & Torrington tunnel
15	Construction of St. Sebastian South Pumping Station
16	Ambathale Pumping Station
17	Supply & Installation of Real Time Integrated Flood Management (RTC) System
18	Kolonnawa Canal Diversion – Scheme I
19	Kolonnawa Canal Diversion – Scheme IV

- Canal bank protection.
- Rehabilitation of Operation & Maintenance (O & M) Road and side drains.
- Removal of rock outcrops from the canal bed.





- **Construction of Aluth Mawatha Culvert, Mutwal Box Drain, Mutwal Tunnel Manholes, Canal Bank Improvements at Mutwal Sea Out-Fall and Canal Bank Protection Works of Main Drain**

Project Value : Rs. 342,438,294.31
 Date of Commencement : 27.11.2012
 Date of completion : 31.10.2014

Main scope of this sub project includes;

- Bank protection works.
- Re construction of Aluth Mawatha culvert.
- Rehabilitation of tunnel inlet.
- Rehabilitation of sea outlet.
- Cleaning of box drain.
- Dredging of canal.



- **Construction of Canal Bank Protection Works of St. Sebastian South Canal.**

Project Value : Rs. 194,965,674.59
 Date of Commencement : 27.10.2014
 Date of Completion : 20.06.2016

Main scope of this sub project includes;

- Bank protection works.
- Construction of O & M Road and side drains.
- Dredging of canal.





• **Conveyance Improvements to Wellawatta Canal at Galle Road Bridge**

Project Value : Rs. 111,570,072.22
 Date of Commencement : 21.07.2016
 Date of Completion : 27.11.2017

Main scope of this sub project includes;

- Sheet pile and capping beam.
- Removal of the earthen berm.
- Dredging of canal.



• **Dredging of Thalangama Tank**

Project Value : Rs. 107,283,697.70
 Date of Commencement : September 2016
 Date of Completion : 31.08.2017

Main scope of this sub project includes;

- Removal of Wel Atha trees.
- Removal of roots of Wel Atha trees.
- Underwater dredging.
- Disposal of removed and dredged material.

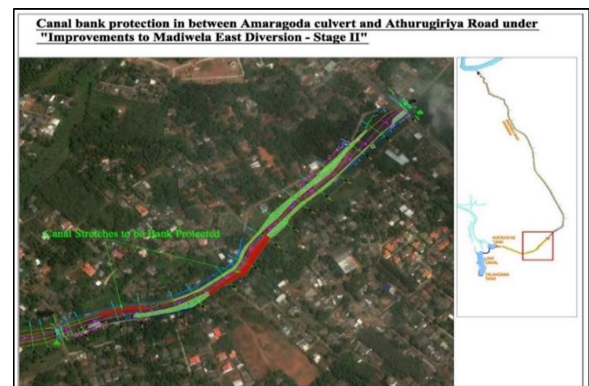


• **Improvements to Madiwela East Diversion Scheme : Stage -II**

Project Value : Rs. 106,798,220.87
 Date of Commencement : 16.12.2016
 Date of Completion : 04.12.2018

Main scope of this sub project includes;

- Bank protection with Gabion and Renometress.
- Rehabilitation of O & M Road and side drains.
- Construction of cascade type drop structures for lateral drains.
- Canal dredging.





• **Construction of Canal Bank Protection Works of St. Sebastian North canal.**

Project Value : Rs. 322,500,102.88
 Date of Commencement : 22.05.2017
 Date of Completion : 29.01.2019
 Main scope of this sub project includes;

- Bank protection of canal using Gabion and sheet pile.
- Construction of O & M Road, foot path and side drains.
- Dredging of canal.

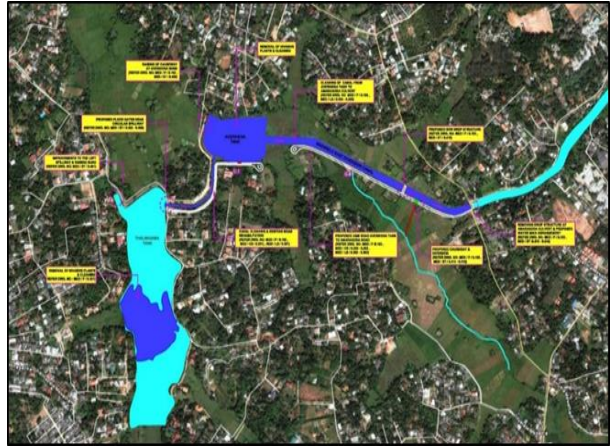
• **Improvements to Madiwela East Diversion Scheme : Stage -I**

Project Value : Rs. 167,873,795.03
 Date of Commencement : 10.10.2016
 Date of Completion : 31.01.2019
 Main scope of this sub project includes;

- Bank protection works.
- Construction of O & M Road and side drains.
- Construction of new culvert with gate system.
- Raising of causeway.
- Construction of new drop structure.

- Removal of existing drop structure which acts as a bottleneck.
- Dredging of canal.

Project Area



Work is in progress



• **Kolonnawa Canal Diversion Scheme – Stage II**

Contractor : Edward & Christie
Contract Value : Rs. 282,740,936.50
Date of Commencement : 27.12.2017
Date of completion : 15.10.2019
Main scope of this sub project includes;

- Bank protection works with O & M Road and side drains.
- Construction of crossing box culverts and hume pipe culverts
- Dredging of canal.



Completed Sub Projects (during year 2020)

• **Kolonnawa Canal Diversion Scheme - Stage III**

Contractor : E & C – RR JV
Contract value : Rs. 1004 Mn
Date of Commencement : 23.10.2018
Date of Completion : 13.02.2020

Main scope of this sub project includes;

- Bank protection works with O & M Road and side drains.
- Construction of crossing box culverts and hume pipe culverts
- Dredging of canal.



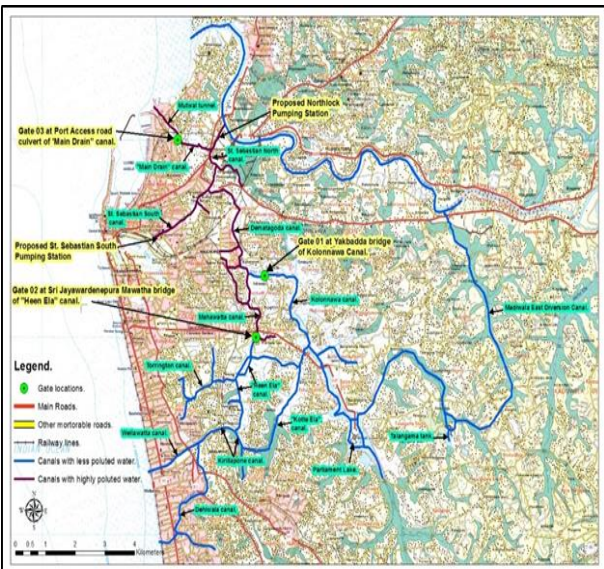


• **Construction of Flushing Gates**

Contractor : DGES-RR-INDOEAST JV
 Contract Value : LKR 609,618,238.99
 Date of Commencement : 01.03.2019
 Date of Completion : 20.11.2020

Main scope of this sub project includes;

- Construction of three gate structures across the main canal system at;
 - o Yakbedda Bridge (Kolonnawa Canal)
 - o Sri Jayawardanepura Mawatha Bridge (Heen Ela Canal)
 - o Port Access Road Culvert (Main Drain)
- Installation of vertical gates at each location.
- Bank protection works adjoining to gate structures.



Ongoing Sub Projects

• **Improvements to Madiwela East Diversion Scheme : Stage -III**

Contractor : E & C Komuthi JV
 Contract Value : Rs. 344,577,482.70
 Date of Commencement : 11.01.2017
 Expected Date of Completion : March 2021

Main scope of this sub project includes;

- Rehabilitation of the flap gates of the existing main flood gate structure.
- New flood gate structure, and installation of new gates for secondary canal.
- Bank protection works with O & M Road and side drains.
- Raising of water mains owned by NWS&DB and construction of new pipe supporting structure.
- Removal of gated structure owned by Irrigation Department, which acts as a major bottleneck to flow.
- Opening of an additional bay of Low Level Road Bridge.



- Design & Building of St. Sebastian North Lock Gate and Pumping Station.

Contractor : China Geo Engineering Corporation

Contract Value : USD 9,766,653.08 +
LKR 473,212,403.68

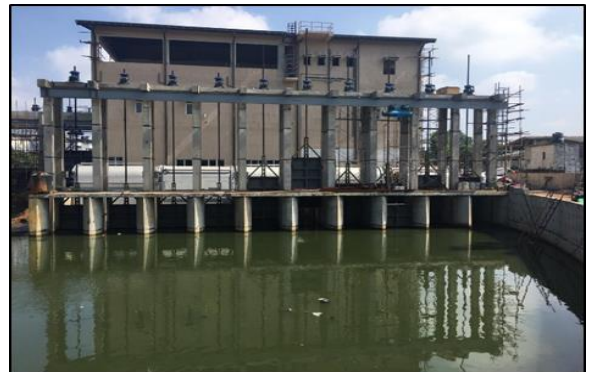
Date of Commencement : 01.06.2017

Expected Date of Completion : May 2021

Pumping Capacity : 30 m³/s, which comprises of 5
Nos. of 6m³/s pumps

Main scope of this sub project includes;

- Construction of gate structure and fixing of new vertical gates.
- Removal of existing gate structure which acts as a major bottle neck to flow.
- Construction of new pumping station and installation of pumps with screens and other necessary equipment.
- Bank protection works.
- Dredging of canal.





• **Design and Building of Torrington Tunnel and New Mutwal Tunnel**

Contractor : China Petroleum Pipeline Engineering Company Ltd
 Contract value : USD 32,098,189 + LKR 246,060,603.00
 Date of Commencement : 30.05.2018
 Expected Date of Completion : August .2021
 New Mutwal Tunnel : 3 m diameter, 700 m long, capacity is 15 m3/s.
 Torrington Tunnel : Diameter of Main Tunnel is 3 m (1100 m long), and there is a network of spine and lateral tunnels (1.2 m – 2.0 m diameter; 2500 m long), capacity is 32 m3/s.



New Mutwal Tunnel

Main scope of this sub project includes,

- Construction of inlet channel
- Construction of receiving shaft
- Construction of outlet channel
- Tunnel boring
- Construction of man holes





Torrington Tunnel

• **Design and Building of Ambatale Pumping Station**

Contractor : Salcon Engineering Berhad
 Contract value : USD 5.85 Mn + LKR 1,181.53 Mn
 Date of Commencement : 03.09.2018
 Expected Date of Completion: May 2021
 Pumping capacity : 20 m³/s, comprising of 5 Nos. of 4m³/s pumps.

Main scope of this sub project includes;

- Fixing of new vertical gates to the existing gate structure.
- Construction of new pumping station and installation of pumps with screens and other electro-mechanical equipment.
- Bank protection works.

• **Construction of St. Sebastian South Pumping Station**

Contractor : China Geo-Engineering Corporation
 Contract Value : USD 5,934,884.90 + LKR 165,833,566.49
 Date of Commencement : 01.02.2019
 Expected Date of Completion : August 2021
 Pumping capacity : 10 m³/s, comprising of 2 Nos. of 5m³/s pumps.
 Main scope of this sub project includes;

- Rehabilitation of existing gates.
- Construction of new pumping station and installation of pumps with screens and other necessary equipment.
- Bank protection works.
- Dredging of canal.



- Construction of 15 m wide box culvert across Gothatuwa bund and underneath the existing Kolonnawa-Gothatuwa Main Road.
- Installation of three vertical gates, each of 5.0m wide x 3.5m high.
- Bank protection works with O & M Road and side drains.
- Dredging of canal.



• **Kolonnawa Canal Diversion Scheme I**

Contractor : E&C - RR JV
 Contract Value : Rs. 859,487,036.93
 Date of Commencement : 01.02.2019
 Expected Date of Completion : January 2021

Main scope of this sub project includes;

• **Kolonnawa Canal Diversion Scheme IV**

Contractor : E&C - RR JV
 Contract Value : Rs. 1,431,682,105.43
 Date of Commencement : 01.02.2019
 Expected Date of Completion : May 2021

Main scope of this sub project includes;

- Construction of gate structure across the Kittampahuwa canal near Kalu palama and Installation of three vertical gates, each of 6.0m wide x 4.5m high.
- Replacing the existing bridge along Sedawatta-Ambatale Road, near Kalu Palama, with an 18 m wide single span bridge.
- Demolition of CPC owned gate structure and construction of Foot Bridge.
- Canal bed lining near CPC premises.
- Bank protection works with O & M Road and side drains.
- Dredging of canal.



• **Real Time Control System (RTC)**

Engineers Estimate : Rs. 414 Mn
 Date of Commencement : July 2017
 Expected Date of Completion : September 2021

Objectives

1. Develop an integrated flood control and water management information system
2. Provide early warning support for the Metro Colombo area
3. Develop optimal operational rules for the flood control facilities such as pumps and storage facilities considering also the potential storage and use water to make a pleasant urban environment.
4. Assess current and evolving future water related risks to Megapolis from urban development as well as climate change.

The Scope and activities

1. Development of a rainfall data integration system, using existing sources such as satellite rainfall observations, numerical weather forecasts and observations from rain gauges
2. Setting up rainfall monitoring stations for the metro Colombo area
3. Setting up water level monitoring gauges in canals/rivers/ponds and establishment of canal flow measurement system
4. Establishing communication links from the monitoring devices to the flood control and water management center
5. Developing a flood forecasting system comprising of rainfall integration, hydrological forecast model, hydro-dynamic model for inundation forecasting.
6. Developing a decision support system using all inputs to calculate the best operation of gates and pumps and setting up a Scada control system for real time operation
7. Establishment of a center for data integration, information dissemination and providing water management services for Metro Colombo
8. Setting up a system for continuous research and development to assess evolving risks due to urbanization and climate change and propose remedial measures.



2. Madiwela South Diversion Project

General

Madiwala South Diversion is considered as a trans-basin diversion which diverts the floodwater from the upstream part of the Metro Colombo basin to the Weras Ganga basin. As per the study carried out under Metro Colombo Urban Development Project, Madiwala South Diversion is no.01 rank intervention for the flood mitigation in the Metro Colombo basin. Following optional studies have been conducted to prevent the runoff to the parliament lake for 20, 40 and 50-year rain.

- Storing the water within the storage area within the catchment.
- Diverting to the Weras Ganga basin by a gravity channel.
- Diverting to the Weras Ganga basin by pumping.

When considering the above options and the feasibility studies carry out in year 2020, it was revealed that diverting to the Weras Ganga basin by pumping is the most feasible option to be implemented under low environmental, social and economic constraints.

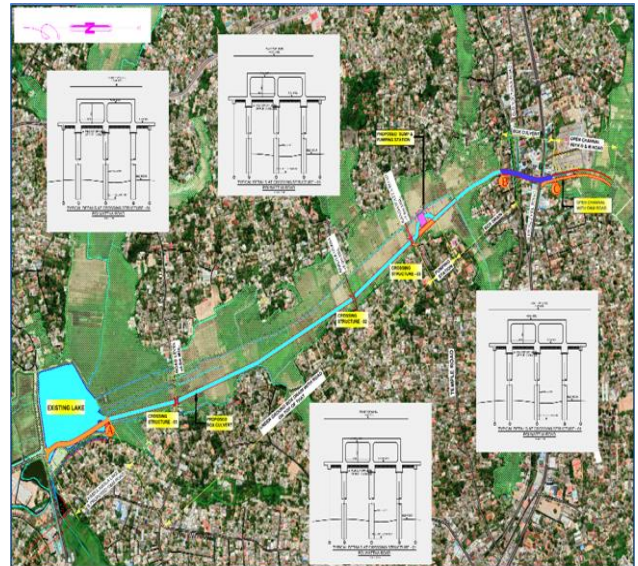
Objective

The objective of this proposal is to mitigate the flood burden in the Metro Colombo basin.

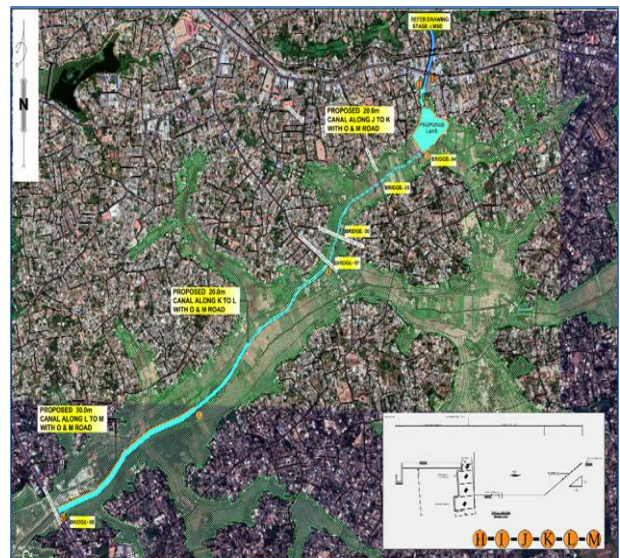
Scope of work

Thus, the scope of the proposed Madiwala South Diversion can be summarized as follows.

- Improvements at the Kimbulawala Lake.
- New diversion underground box drain from Kimbulawala Lake up to High-Level Road (8m width, 2.5km length).
- Proposed Pumping Station (20m³/s).
- Underground box drain culvert across High-Level Road (8m width, 300m length)
- Improvements to existing Canal from High-Level road up to Weras Ganga (8m width, 3700m length).
- With the collaboration of the Road Development Authority, a new road is proposed to be constructed along the diversion path of the above project (on top of the box drain & by the side of the open canal.).



Proposed Diversion Canal from Kimbulawala Lake to High level Road



Proposed Diversion Canal from High level Road to Weras Ganga

3. Proposed Urban Drainage Improvement Project at Moratuwa Rathmalana

Moratuwa Rathmalana sub basin which is located southwards of Sri Lanka's Commercial Capital Colombo, is comparatively low land area. This sub basin is frequently subjected to local minor flooding mostly due to lack of proper drainage system for draining storm water runoff to the main stream, Weras Ganga.

To mitigate the public inconvenience in the area, we are carrying out a drainage study and detail design considering the Moratuwa Rathmalana sub catchment.

Scope of work

- Improvements of existing Canal System
- Improvements of existing Road Side drains
- Replacement of Culverts
- Replacement of Bridge
- Construction of new culvert
- Introducing & Construction of Pumping Station



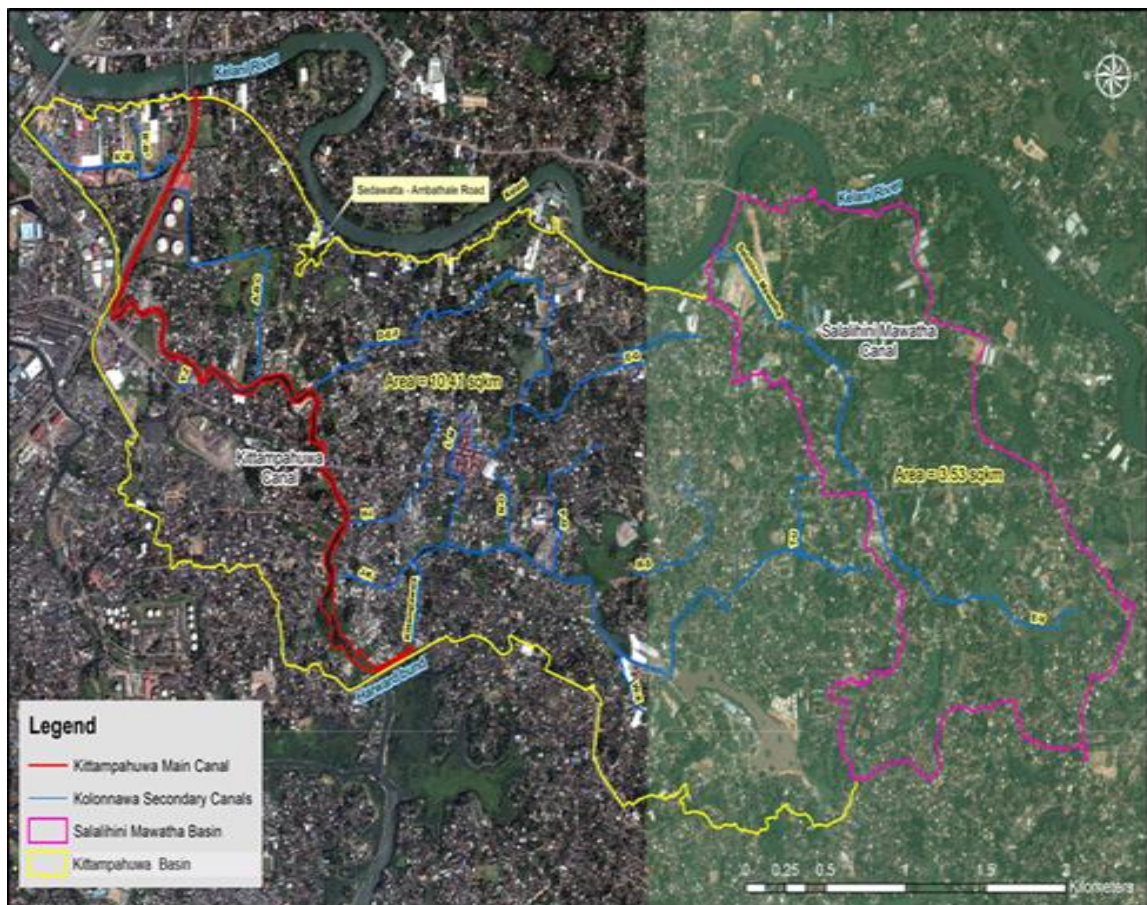
4. Installation of Gate Mounted Pumps at Kalu Palama

Kolonnawa, which is located just outside Sri Lanka’s commercial capital Colombo, is an area significantly linked to the capital socially and economically. Stormwater runoff caused by the rainfall on almost the entire area flows into Kelani River, forming Kolonnawa catchment, which has an area of approximately 14 km². Kittampahuwa Canal is the most prominent waterway

in this catchment, and has a set of flap gates at its confluence with Kelani River (near “Kalu Palama” railway bridge), which automatically close during periods of high water levels in Kelani River (high Kelani condition), thus preventing back flow from the river entering the canal.

Being a low-lying area, it has long been considered as part of the flood plain of Kelani River, and had been left as an “unprotected area” during the design of Colombo flood protection bund during the early part of the twentieth century. As a result, the area is getting frequently inundated during high Kelani condition, due to the rainfall in upper reaches of the river basin, regardless of the actual local rainfall. However, due to the rapid urbanization and population growth, the area has now become vastly populated, and hence, this frequent flooding has become a significant disturbance to the people’s lives and economic activities in the area.

Under Climate Resilience Improvement Project (CRIP) implemented by Irrigation Department, the river banks will be raised, to provide protection against major floods of the river. In such situations, if there is heavy rainfall in Kolonnawa catchment, pumping is required to drain out water from the catchment into the river. For this purpose, it is proposed to install gate mounted pumps at the vertical gate structure, which is currently under construction as part of Metro Colombo Urban Development Project (MCUDP). Based on the hydrological studies, 20m³/s has been determined as the maximum pumping capacity required at Kalu Palama.



Kolonnawa Catchment and Kittampahuwa Canal

Construction Division

STATE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, COAST CONSERVATION, WASTE DISPOSAL AND COMMUNITY CLEANLINESS

1. Construction of Real Time Flood Control and Water Management Centre at Kirimandala Mawatha.

The project was awarded by Ministry of Mega polis & Western Development. The revised estimated value of the project is Rs. 752.00 Mn excluding VAT.

The project consists of Construction of five storied building (3250 Sqm) associated with all civil, mechanical, electrical works and 02 Nos. of passenger elevators.

The project was commenced on 20th December 2017 and the work was temporarily suspended in two stages due to first and second waves of Covid 19 pandemic in Sri Lanka which was from 16th March 2020 to 11st May 2020 and from 25th October to 01st December 2020. Hence it is scheduled to be completed by end of August 2021.

The value of work done during the year 2020 was Rs. 104.40 Mn and the cumulative value of work done was Rs. 327.90 Mn.



2. Ragama-Peralandha Wetland area Recreational Development Project- Stage I

The above project was awarded by State Ministry of Urban Development, Coast Conservation, Waste Disposal and Community Cleanliness. The estimated value of the project is Rs. 20.89 Mn excluding

Contingencies and VAT. The project was commenced on 09th December 2020 and Stage I is scheduled to be completed by April 2021.

The project consists of dredging work for construction of Wetland park at Peralanda – Ragama.

The value of work done during the year 2020 was Rs. 11.53 Mn and the cumulative value of work done was Rs. 11.53 Mn.



3. Wetland Development Project at Kottagala- Stage I

The above project was awarded by State Ministry of Urban Development, Coast Conservation, Waste Disposal and Community Cleanliness. The estimated value of the project is Rs.10.99 Mn excluding Contingencies and VAT. The project was commenced on 19th December 2020 and Stage I is scheduled to be completed by March 2021.

The project consists of dredging work for creation of Wetland development project at Kotagala.

The value of work done during the year 2020 was Rs. 1.08 Mn and the cumulative value of work done was Rs. 1.08 Mn.



PROJECTS UNDER UDA

4. Proposed Land Development Work at Homagama

The above project was awarded under the Town Development Program by Urban Development Authority. Total estimated value of the project phase is Rs. 90.79 Mn excluding contingencies and VAT which includes Land improvement work (1.5 Acres), 75m long Gabion work, 62m long canal construction and 75m long construction of Concrete drain.

The project was commenced on 07th November 2018 and has been completed on July 2020.

Value of work done during 2020 was Rs. 10.36 Mn and cumulative value of the work done was Rs. 75.86 Mn.



5. Beire Lake Linear Park Development Project

Construction of Hand Rail, Concrete Drain, Electrical Works, Construction of Catch Pits and Sluice ways - Package 02 and Construction of Bank Protection wall along Western Bank of East Beira

Total estimated value of the project is 24.87 Mn which include Construction of Hand Rail, Concrete Drain, Construction of Catch Pits and Sluice Ways and Bank Protection wall along Western Bank of East Beire.(Approx. 86m).

The project was commenced on October 2019 and has been completed on January 2020.

Value of work done during 2020 was Rs. 10.55 Mn and cumulative value of the work done was Rs. 20.63 Mn.



6. Galle Face Surrounding Green Infrastructure Network Plan - Phase III

This project is located very close to Galle Face Green and facing to Baladaksha Mawatha, Colombo 01. The total estimated cost is Rs. 109 Mn.

This project was commenced on 14th May 2020 and has been completed by end of November 2020. The architectural drawings prepared by Urban Development Authority and Structural works designed by Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation. This state of an art landscaping project will add a new city beautification to the main city.

Value of work done during 2020 was Rs. 108.00 Mn and cumulative value of the work done was Rs. 108 Mn.



7. Pedesrian Facility Centre at Baladaksha Mawatha Stage - I

This project is located facing to Baladaksha Mawatha, Colombo 01. The total estimated cost is Rs. 55 Mn.

This project was commenced on 15th June 2020 and has been completed by end of November 2020. The architectural drawings prepared by Urban Development Authority and Structural works designed by Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation.

This project was consisted of no of food courts which are to be used for the public those who gather to the Galle Face Green.

Value of work done during 2020 was Rs. 54.38 Mn and cumulative value of the work done was Rs. 48.56 Mn.



8. Construction of Gabion Walls and Land Filling for the Proposed 600 Housing Units at Peliyagoda

The above project was awarded under the Town Development Programme by Urban Development Authority. The total cost of the project is Rs. 217.34 Mn excluding 10% contingencies and VAT which includes land filling (2 Acres) Construction of Gabion Walls (600m), Canal Improvement work & Construction of Culverts.

The project was commenced on September 2019 and the works was temporarily suspended in two stages due to first and second wave of Covid 19 pandemic in Sri Lanka which was from 16th March 2020 to 11st May 2020 and from 21st October to 04th January 2021. Hence it is scheduled to be completed by end of February 2021.

Value of work done during 2020 was Rs. 118.74 Mn and cumulative value of the work done was Rs. 126.95 Mn.





PROJECTS UNDER AIRPORT AND AVIATION SERVICES (SRI LANKA) LIMITED

9. Drainage Improvement Project for dedicated Access Road to Passenger Terminal of Bandaranayke International Airport, Katunayake

The above project was awarded by Airport Aviation Sri Lanka. The total estimate of the project is Rs. 252.52 Mn excluding Contingencies VAT which includes Construction of Pre Cast Hume Pipe drains with associated intermediate Manholes and filling works.

The scheduled date of the commencement is 20th March 2020 as per the agreement. But it was delayed due to first Covid 19 Wave in Sri Lanka. The actual commencement date was 01st June 2020 and also the works was temporarily suspended due to second wave of Covid 19 pandemic in Sri Lanka which was from 7th October 2020 to 11st November 2020. Hence it is scheduled to be completed by end of February 2021.

Value of work done during 2020 was Rs. 104.82 Mn and cumulative value of the work done was Rs. 104.82 Mn.



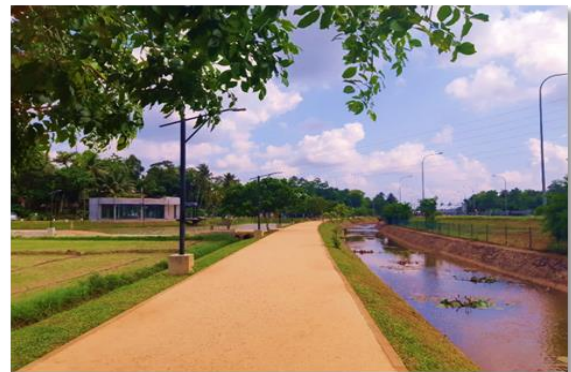
PROJECTS UNDER TREASURY

10. Maintenance work at “Suwatha Uyana” at Kadawatha

The total allocation for the above project for year 2020 was Rs. 20.00 Mn excluding VAT from treasury and the maintenance work is carried out throughout the year.

The project consists of Canal Surface Clearing, Canal Banks Clearing, Canal Inspection, Turf Cutting, Maintenance of Internal Roads, and Temporary Soil Transportation including loading, transporting and spreading and paying electricity bills.

The value of work done during the year 2020 Rs. 9.35 Million and cumulative value of work done was Rs. 9.35 Mn up to year 2020.



11. Construction of Anicuts & Retaining wall of Jogging path

The total allocation for the above project for year 2020 was Rs. 20.00 Mn excluding VAT from treasury.

The project consists of construction of Anicuts and retaining wall of the Jogging path at the Suwatha Uyana, Kadawatha.

The above works has been commenced on September 2020 and completed at the end of December 2020.

The value of work done during the year 2020 Rs. 20.00 Million and cumulative value of work done was Rs. 20.00 Mn up to year 2020.



PROJECTS UNDER OWN FUNDS

12. Proposed Cupboards, VIP Room Modification, Furniture arrangement for Circuit Bungalow at Anuradhapura

The total estimated value for construction of Cupboards, VIP Room modification and arrangement of furniture is Rs.17.90Mn for Circuit bungalow at Anuradhapura.

The above works have been commenced on August 2020 and scheduled to be completed by end of March 2021.

The total work done relevant to the above work is Rs.5.00Mn and the cumulative value of work done was Rs. 5.00 Mn up to year 2019.



13. Construction of Proposed Relocation of SLLDC Workshop at Muthurajawela

The total estimated cost of the project was Rs. 239.67 Mn excluding VAT. The project commenced on July 2017 and scheduled to be completed by end of October 2020.

The project consists of Construction of two storied buildings (Block K) associated with all civil, mechanical, electrical work.

The value of work done during the year 2020 Rs. 18.02 Million and cumulative value of work done was Rs. 162.85 Mn by the end of 2020.



14. PROJECTS UNDER WERAS GANGA STORM WATER AND DRAINAGE SYSTEM

The construction works under Werar Ganga Storm Water and Drainage System has been commenced on 10th January 2020 and the following work carried out throughout the year.

- i. Renovation Works of J.H.P.Malani's House at Delkanda
- ii. Finishing works to allow Public use of Sooriyamal Mawatha Wewa.
- iii. Finishing works to allow Public use of Wela Road Wewa.
- iv. Gabion Work at the Earthen Canal Bed Adjacent to Wela Road Wewa .
- v. Finishing works to allow Public use of Manel Mawatha Wewa.
- vi. Road Finishing Work at the Approach of Delkanda Junction.
- vii. Construction of Culverts in Edirisinghe Road at Location 03.

Annual Report 2020

- viii. Hume Pipe Culvert and Rubble Pitching at Location 01 and Culvert A,B & C between location 1-4.
- ix. Construction of Catch Pits along Drain at Location 03-05
- x. Ranasinghe Mawatha Canal Improvement Works(Zone 01- Package 40)
- xi. Construction of Outer Structure of Rubberwatta Wewa.
- xii. Construction of 02 No.of culverts at Upstream of Pangiriwaththa Road
- xiii. Grating Work for Access Road at Araliya Mawatha

The value of work done during the year 2020 is Rs. 98.10 Million.



Outlet Structure at Rubber watta Wewa



Ranasinghe Mawatha Canal Improvement Works



Gabion Work at the Earthen Canal Bed



Hume Pipe Culvert and Rubble Pitching



Finishing works to allow Public use of Manel Mawatha Wewa

Lands & Marketing Division

Lands and Marketing Division

Lands & Marketing Division is one of the main functional arms of this Corporation which support to achieve its objectives through the following Functions.

- Acquisition of lands suitable for development purposes
- Acquisition of lands for water retention purposes
- Management of water retention lands acquired for Greater Colombo Flood Control and Environment Improvement Project (GCFC&EIP) as the custodian of such land
- Disposal of lands as per the guidelines on land alienation
- Declaration of wetlands as per the amendment Act No. 35 of 2006
- Relocation and issuing deeds to unauthorized occupants who are affected in such developments

Accordingly acquisition of lands at Uswetakeiyawa, Muthurajawela area have been carried out for conservation of wetlands in Muthurajawela in order to prevent encroachments to Conservation Zone and improving the drainage system around the area.

The Corporation has taken initiatives to acquire lands at Ragama, Kolonnawa and Oliyamulla areas for canal developments in order to facilitate flood mitigation and drainage improvements in the respective areas.

And also land in Athurugiriya area is expected to be acquired for the development of walking path & retention ponds.

In addition to the above, acquisition of lands under Weras Ganga Storm Water Drainage and Environment Improvement Project (WGSWD&EIP) has been entrusted to the Lands & Marketing Division in year 2020 in order to expedite and complete the acquisition.

Muthurajawela area has been identified as a part of the logistic zone in Western Region by considering the proximity to main commercial hub of Colombo. Also with the development of Kerawalapitiya Outer Circular Highway Project, demand for lands at Muthurajawela area for logistics related projects were drastically increased. Accordingly, the Corporation has initiated many Logistics Development Projects in Muthurajawela area.

Several Land lots containing approximately 34 Acres were allocated to Hemas Logistics (Pvt) Ltd, Pyramid Lanka (Pvt) Ltd, East West Clearing and Forwarding Ltd, Dart Global Logistics (Pvt) Ltd and John Keells Logistics (Pvt) Ltd to set up multipurpose integrated logistics activities after obtaining competitive price through bidding process.

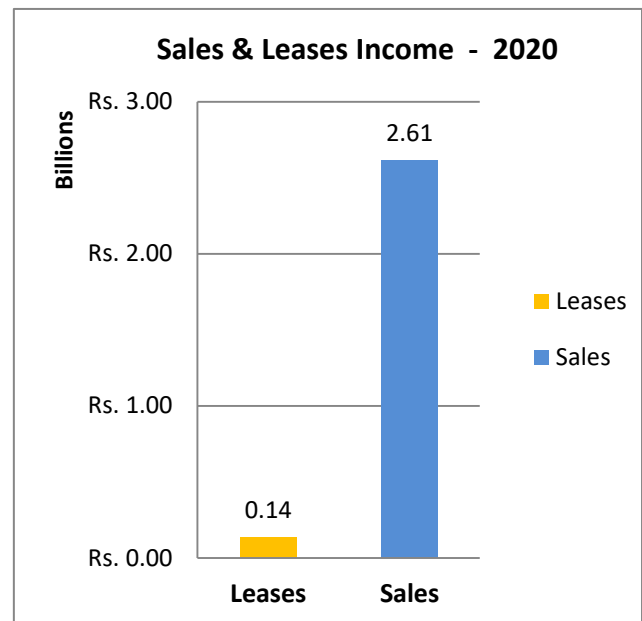
Most of the lands in Muthurajawela Industrial Zone has been disposed for many industries and for nationally important projects during past few year. Some of the important projects located within the zone are Petroleum Tank Farm, Litro Gas and CEB power plant etc.

During the year 2020, several land lots have been identified as suitable locations for expansion projects of

Litro Gas Terminal Lanka (Pvt) Ltd, Ceylon Petroleum Storage Terminals and Ceylon Petroleum Corporation.

In order to resolve the Garbage issue in Colombo, the Corporation has allocated 10 Acres of land at Muthurajawela to Western Power Company (Pvt.) Ltd. This Waste to Energy Projects is expected to generate 10-20 Mw to the National Grid.

Lands and Marketing Division involves in disposal of lands through long term leases, short term leases, direct sales and sales for individual housing. Accordingly the Division has achieved a cash flow of approximately Rs. 2.7 Bn from sales/leases during the year 2020.



Also with new dimensions of development in the recent past, the scope of the Corporation has been changed towards more development oriented and conservation of environment. More attention towards flood control, conservation of Wetlands, beautification of canal banks and creation of walkways along canal banks.

In order to support the above works, Lands and Marketing Division involves in declaration of wetlands in the Country by stages. Also gazetting of Canal Reservation areas has been done in consultation with other respective divisions.

Under the declaration works Western, Southern, Uva, Central, Sabaragamuwa and North Central Provinces have already been gazetted. Declaration of Eastern, North, and North Western Provinces are being carried out.

The Canal Reservation in Western Province has already been declared and the declaration of canal reservation in Southern Province is under way.

The Corporation also maintains marshy lands acquired for GCFC&EI Project for water retention purposes. Currently these lands are managed by the Lands &

Marketing Division with the assistance of Legal Division and Security Unit of the Corporation.

Management of unauthorized filling & developments in declared areas is also entrusted to the Lands & Marketing Division in year 2020.

The Lands and Marketing Division has made arrangements to relocate the unauthorized occupants in marshy lands acquired by the Corporation. Such projects are located in Muthurajawela, Wedamulla,

Pokuna Road, Dehiwala areas. Arrangements have been made to issue transfer deeds to such families.

Lands & Marketing division was able to De-gazette 55 Acres from Buffer Zone in Muthurajawela for the proposed Liquidified Natural Gas (LNG) Project by Ceylon Electricity Board (CEB). The estimated revenue from sales and leases for the year 2021 would be Rs.1372 million.

Planning & Business Development Division

1. Mining Off-Shore Sand for Construction Industry

Construction material supply industry plays a key role in construction industry where supply of cement, sand and the aggregate remains a major concern as there are the most essential elements in concrete production. With the boom of the construction industry in the recent past, the demand for sand has been increased enormously and to ensure continuous supply of sand has been a major issue. Though the main source of sand supply was through mining of river sand, government has imposed rules and regulations considering the adverse impacts of over extraction of river sands.



Considering these long term negative environmental impacts, government not only imposed heavy restrictions on river sand mining but also started to find an alternative solution for the same. Further river sand prices have sky rocketed due to the scarcity and it was a great need to find a feasible low cost option.

Off - shore sand is one of the best substitutes for the river sand which can be obtained in sufficient quantities at a very reasonable rate and can be obtained in the most environmentally friendly way.

Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation (SLLDC) engages in mining and pumping off-shore sand since 1993. At the beginning the off-shore sand was pumped for reclamation purposes and SLLDC have been solely supplying off-shore sand to the construction industry since 2013 in order to bridge the demand gap for sand.

Year	Contractor	Quantity Pumped
1994/1995	Boskalis International, Netherlands	5 Million m ³
2005/2007	Rohde Nielsen A/S, Denmark	3 Million m ³
2011/2013	Dredging International, Belgium	3.8 Million m ³

SLLDC owns a borrow site reserved at Kerawalapitiya. The sand is mined from the borrow site approximately 15 km distance from the shore and pumped to a specific stockpile at Kerawalapitiya. Recently, mining and dredging project is complete to supply approximately 3 million m³ of sand to the construction industry.

- Scope of the project
 - Mining & Pumping of Off-shore sand for reclamations of lands – 1.5 million m³

- Mining & Pumping of Off-shore sand for supply sand to construction industry
 - million m³ As per original contract
 - 0.5 million m³ As per Addendum Agreement

- Contract Value - USD 19.975 million
- Contractor – Rohde Nielsen A/S (Pvt) Ltd
- Progress

Sand dredged project was completed

- Stockpiling - 3,000,000m³ (Final measurement)
- Reclamation - 465,154 m³ (Hopper volume)

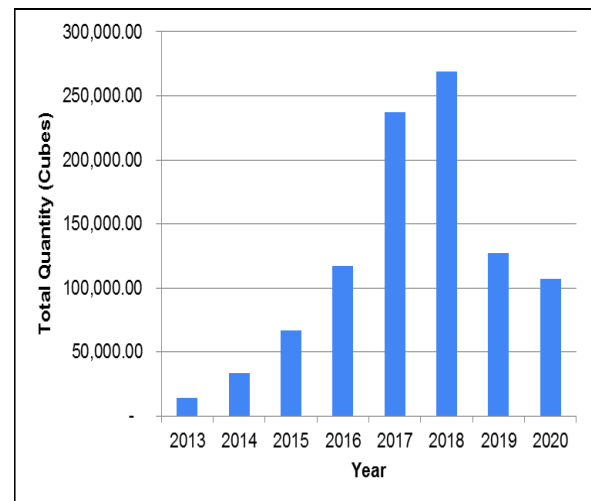
The off-shore sand obtained from the Kerawalapitiya is washed and sieved at the Washing & Sieving plant which is situated at Kerawalapitiya. Currently the washing and sieving plant supplies around 600 cubes per day. This off-shore sand is sold under the brand name “Sanstha Weli”.

The demand for off-shore sand has been tremendously increased in past few years due to its price and the change in the perception amongst the public regarding the suitability of sand for construction work.

However, there was a decline in sand sales in year 2020 due to COVID – 19 pandemic in 2020.

Following graph depicts the annual off-shore sand sales quantities from 2013 onwards.

Off-shore sand sale quantities over the period 2013 – 2020



In order to ensure a continuous supply and to increase the geographic availability of “Sanstha Weli”, the following steps have been taken by SLLDC which will be executed in the upcoming years.

- Installation of new sieving and washing plants

In order to improve the quality controlling mechanism and value proposition of the product, sieving & washing process was introduced.

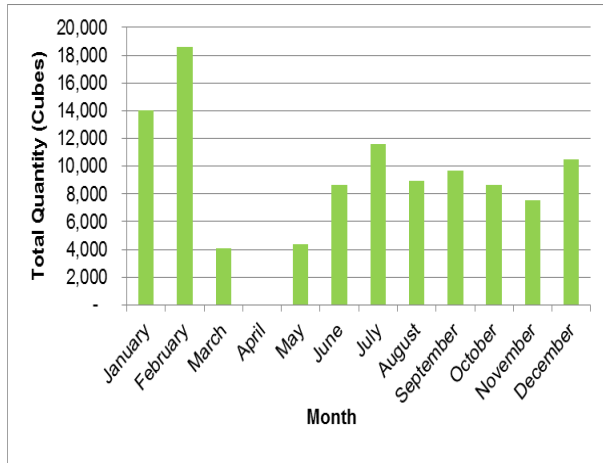
A plant having a capacity of 500 cubes per day operated by Asset Engineering was commissioned in June 2017 and a capacity of 275 cubes per day REDECO was commissioned in May 2019.

Off-shore sand sales

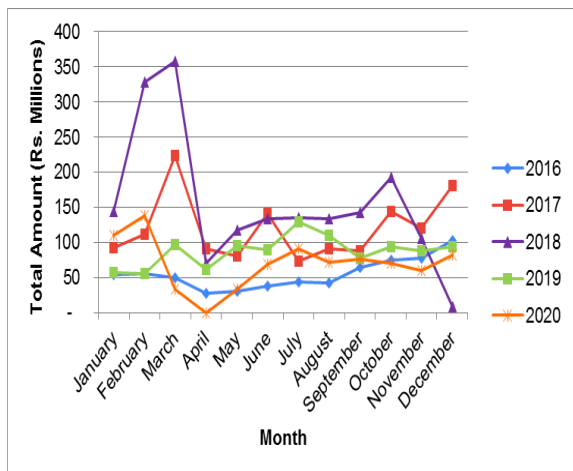
The highest revenue contribution to the corporation derives from off shore sand sales. In 2020, the corporation was able to achieve a sales volume of 180,077.15 cubes compared to last couple of years and in terms of revenue it is LKR 849,649,406.95.

Total Income (2020) : Rs. 8,496.49 Mn

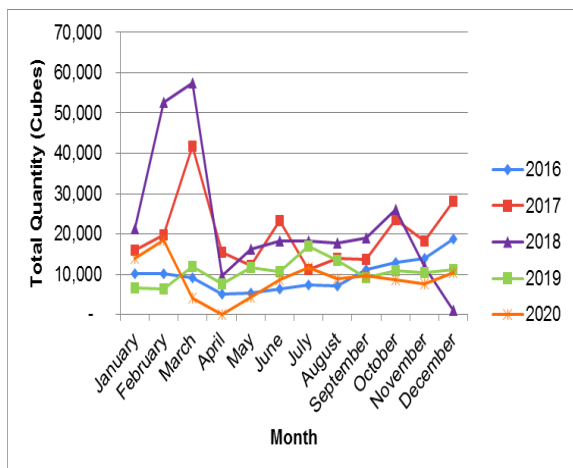
Monthly Off-shore sand sold quantities in 2020



The following graphs depict the sales pattern in last consecutive four years.



Graph 01 – Monthly Off Shore Sand Sales



Graph 02 – Monthly Off Shore Sand Sold Quantities

➤ **Revenue Generation Activities**

1. Diyatha Uyana

The Diyatha Uyana Park built in the banks of the Diyawanna Oya was opened in September 2012. Since its inception it has succeeded in attracting people from all walks of life from all over the country apart from those living in the vicinity. Built in a marsh land the park can be easily reached from the commercial capital. It is an ideal place for families to spend some quality time away from the hustle and bustle of the city.

The shooting colorful jets of water of the musical water fountain add much vibrancy to the whole setting.

The lush greenery and the peaceful environment as the waters of the Diyawanna Oya flow placidly, in addition to the water fountain close by, have provided the public with an ideal place in which to unwind, whatever time of day.



As one passes the Diyawanna Oya one cannot help but notice the green garden chairs placed in strategic locations for the public to relax in, take the weight off their feet, and enjoy the surroundings.

Food outlets are also available to cater to the needs of the visitors. The visitors can refresh themselves with a snack and drink in a healthy and relaxed atmosphere.

The aquarium at Diyatha Uyana attracts many kids and during the evenings crowds gather around the circular aquarium as it offers a moment of tranquility to the city dwellers' lives.



Main features in the area are ;

- beautiful flower plant shops located on the banks of the Diyawanna oya waters

- walk along the riverside.
- take a river-boat ride or Sail boats and paddle crafts
- leaf shaped bus stop
- cement seats and tables
- central water fountain
- fountain with changing colors
- children's play areas.
- relaxing environment – students can even study
- Food outlets – refresh with a snack and drink with local and international varieties
- walking, jogging and cycling along paved pathways.
- circular aquarium

Suitable vendors have been selected through National Competitive Bidding process and awarded on monthly rental basis, for one year period which will be renewed on annually up to five years.

However, there was a decline in the revenue generation from food stalls in year 2020 due to COVID – 19 pandemic in 2020.

Total Income (2020) : Rs. 37.09 Mn

2. Bellanwila

Locals in Colombo know about this place very well. And hundreds or thousands come here to for running, jogging and cycling every day. Visiting this very place is an interesting thing to do in Colombo at night.



Bellanwila Park, which is situated in Boralesgamuwa, Colombo, is little different than the other parks we have talked about up to now in Sri Lanka.

The Bellanwila Park has been built as the first step of the "Weras Ganga" project in 2014 with the objective of controlling the flood threat. The main features of this park are the walking track, bicycle track and food court. It is really a nice place to spend the evening with family or friends.

However, there was a decline in the revenue generation from food stalls in year 2020 due to COVID – 19 pandemic in 2020.

Total Income (2020) : Rs. 5.82 Mn



3. Kimbulawala

The gym activities were opened with a membership of 103 members on 12.01.2015 and it has been increased up to 396 by now where it that gives an added value to healthy life style of general public.



This is accomplished by designing exercise programs which are effective, efficient and motivational. Our trainers are well qualified and keep up with new trends of the industry.

More importantly, they are very caring and supportive to the newly joined inexperienced members.

However, there was a decline in Member attendance & Income 2020 due to COVID – 19 pandemic in 2020.



Total Income (2020) : Rs. 6.12 Mn

4. Kelimadala

"Boralesgamuwa – Kelimadala Children Park" is situated in Colombo - Horana road. The Kelimadala Park has been built under the "Weras Ganga" project in 2018. This is the first children's park in Sri Lanka for children with special needs. The main features of this

park are the walking track, food courts and children park .It is really a nice place to spend the evening with family or friends.

There are 21 different type of activities designed for the disabled children. Children who have special needs can participate in collective activities to the maximum extent possible under special security.

However, there was a decline in the revenue generation from food stalls in year 2020 due to COVID – 19 pandemic in 2020.

Total Income (2020) : Rs. 0.78 Mn



5. Advertising Boards at Canal Reservation

Total Income (2020) : Rs. 1.34 Mn

Company’s outdoor sign is often the first thing a potential customer sees. Company logo should be sufficiently bright and conspicuous to attract attention (without being garish) and sufficiently informative to let prospective customers know what's sold there. We have given the spaces in canal banks and other areas under the control of SLLDC to private parties to advertise their product, service or company with the permission of the municipal council of the area.



6. Garton’s Ark Restaurant

Garton’s Ark is the largest sailing restaurant in Sri Lanka operating on the tranquil waters of the Diyawanna Oya, adjacent to the Urban Wetland Park in Nawala. It was launched in November 2014.

Total Income (2020) – Rs. 0.57 Mn



7. Ferry Boat Service

Transport facility is provided for students to overcome time loss due to traffic congestion down parliament road, with the assistance of the Sri Lanka Navy. SLLDC has initiated a ferry service from Diyatha Uyana to the Gateway College in Rajagiriya. According to the MoU, SLLDC and the SL Navy, will manage and operate the boat service for a fee. This unique initiative has been made possible due to the beautiful waterway that is bordering Gateway College Rajagiriya which connects to the Water’s Edge.



This service will not only provide an additional income to the organization but will also help to provide a good solution to a national problem of reducing traffic congestion during the rush hours and it will reduce the canal maintenance cost. Total Income (2020): Rs. 0.41 Mn



8. Swan Boat Service

Leisure and serenity are the promises of the Diyawanna Oya. Swan Paddle boats offer a splash of jollity while a boat ride along its marshland banks will help the city dweller get back in touch with nature. We have led a private party to operate this facility to public.

Total Income (2020) : Rs.0.17 Mn



Supplies Division

Supplies & Stores Division, bringing Professionalism to continuously improve the process.

Towards providing a professional service to our internal customers Supplies Division has come up with the Vision of **to be the most customers focused professional outfit of SLLDC** Its Mission being **“Procure Materials and Services to meet the requirements of the end user effectively, efficiently, economically, whilst adhering to the requirements of the environment following excellent Stores Management Practices through motivated, committed individuals”**. In lieu of this Mission the Supplies TEAM is structured. The Supplies Division of SLLDC has contributed immensely for the achievement of Corporation Objectives for year 2020. Procurement of products and services on time at optimum price has contributed towards completing most of the projects on time. Following improvements were done to the Procurement Process. The establishment of procurement data base is one such activity and it comprises of a comprehensive detail about each of the Purchase Requests done at all divisions. The data base contributed to reduce the lead time and to improve productivity most importantly visibility of the Procurement activities. Further this facility was

extended to Service and contracts areas and will be given the visibility to the Internal Customers as well. Proper communication channels were developed among other divisions of the corporation and mainly processes at Central Stores, Work Shop Stores, Transport Division and Supplies division were synchronized to make the process streamline. Subsequent to a Training Program regarding Procurement new method of Tender opening were introduced. Introduction of Management Information System (SAP) to Store Keepers and the Supplies staff, series of Training were done by SLLDC. All SKs were given Computers.

- **Some important records of the Supplies and Stores Division**

Number of Procurements files done by Supplies Division

Year

Procurement Files

2019

S - 720 H - 175 SUP - 728

2020

S - 735 H - 47 SUP - 322

Human Resources Development Division

CORE FUNCTIONS OF HRD DIVISION

1. HR Operations (Administration)

➤ For the smooth operation of main HR functions and ensure welfare of the employees

2. HR Developments

➤ for the proper planning & Development of human capital within the Corporation to achieve

individual as well as organizational objectives

3. HR Training & Development

➤ To achieve and improve the skills of employees for the purpose of improving organizational performance

HR Operations		HR Developments	HR Training
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual Transfers and Transfers on service requirement ▪ Annual Insurance handling with accidents and Claims in Manpower/ Property/ Vehicles/ Machinery & Equipment ▪ Disciplinary Administration ▪ Employee Welfare ▪ Termination Benefits ▪ Coordinate with Security Division, Transport & Medical Center ▪ Incoming & Outgoing mail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Salaries & wages Administration ▪ Annual/Salary Increments ▪ Performance Evaluation & Rewards ▪ Managing Trade Union Matters ▪ Employee Grievances ▪ Scheme of Recruitment and Scheme of Promotion ▪ Time Management ▪ Internal & External Circulars 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HR Planning ▪ Recruitment & Selection ▪ Promotions ▪ HR Policy Development, Implementation and Coordination ▪ Coordination & implementation of Board Decisions and Senior Management Decisions ▪ Corporate Plan & Annual Budget Preparations ▪ Monitoring & enhancing of processes, procedures and responsibilities for achieving quality policies and objectives with Quality Management Systems for the Corporation ▪ LRDC & REDECO Matters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducting Local & Foreign Training Programs ▪ Conducting Training need Assessment ▪ Preparation of Annual Training Plan ▪ Screening will be made through a Training Committee officials for the nominated Training Programs ▪ Collection of Feedback based on an Evaluation Criteria ▪ Providing of Financial Assistant for higher studies

RECRUITMENT & SELECTION

Number of recruitments made during the year 2020 is 02. Total number of staff as at 31st December 2020 is 1450.

HR PLANNING - (PROPOSED NEW CADRE FOR YEAR 2020)

Designation	Salary Code	Approved Cadre	Existing Cadre	No of Vacancies	Proposed Cadre
General Manager	HM 2-2	01	01	-	01
Additional General Manager	HM 2-1	02	02	-	02
Deputy General Manager	HM 1-3	12	11	01	12
Assistant General Manager	HM 1-1	16	14	02	16
Manager Category	MM 1-1	148	125	23	154
Junior Manager Category	JM 1-1	112	81	31	124
Enforcement Officer	MA 5-1	06	02	04	09
Operational/Instructional Category	MA 04	-	01	(01)	-
Associate Officer Category	MA 03	59	48	11	65

Designation	Salary Code	Approved Cadre	Existing Cadre	No of Vacancies	Proposed Cadre
Management Assistant -Technical Category	MA 2-2	213	153	60	251
Management Assistant Non - Technical Category	MA 1-2	210	177	33	210
Primary Level Category - Skilled	PL 03	325	317	08	419
Primary Level Category - Semi Skilled	PL 02	114	72	42	116
Primary Level Category - Un Skilled	PL 01	508	404	104	452
Proposed New Designations	-	-	-	-	25
GRAND TOTAL		1726	1408	318	1856

TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

While access to learning and skills development was maintained in some contexts through a rapid shift by maintaining health guidelines issued by the Medical Authorities by maintaining new solutions with the participation of minimum number of employees for an programme conducted whilst conducting training areas during COVID-19 spreading days.

All foreign trainings were annulled with the world wide spreading disaster and managed to conduct 11 No.s' of Local Training Programmes and with the participation of 113 employees were benefited from the same amounting to Rs. 528,728/=

Further, Financial Assistant for Higher studies has been granted for One (01) Executive within year 2020 amounting to Rs. 142,675/-

Accordingly, Total budget spend for the Training & Development in the year 2020 is Rs. 671,403/=

ISO QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND HEALTH & SAFETY

Quality Management System

Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation has been assessed and approved in accordance with the requirements of ISO 9001:2015 / SLS ISO 9001:2015

Certificate No. QSC 05194

This Certificate issued on 2020.04.06 is valid up to 2021.04.05

Date of First Certification in 06.04.2011

PROMOTION

The Promotion based on the recognition of meeting organizational objectives, the duties and functions of an employee. This may change in complexity and responsibility offered. Promotions therefore based on status changes that involve increasing responsibility levels. The added benefits of promotion serve as an incentive for better work performance, enhance morale and create a sense of individual achievement and recognition.

☞ Based on Employee qualifications and experience as per the approved scheme of Recruitment and Promotion were considered based on available vacancies in the approved cadre of the Corporation.

☞ Grade to grade promotions were given based as per the requirements stated in the approved Scheme of Promotion.

Accordingly, 55 Grade promotions and 18 promotional appointments offered following hierarchical posts in the approved cadre based on Designations throughout the year 2020.

Internal Audit Division

The Internal Audit Division functions directly under the Chairman and the division holds the responsibility to ensure the effectiveness of the System of Internal Controls related to financial and other operations of the Corporation. The Internal Audit Division involves in, carrying out random and independent surveys with the objective of appraising the financial and other operations, to ensure the soundness and the adequacy of internal check, which is adopted to prevent and detect errors and frauds.

The Division undertakes Cost-Benefit Analysis related to various operations and supports the Top Management to make effective decisions in order to retain the maximum benefit under the minimum cost. The main areas covered by the Internal Audit Division include the following;

- Monitoring the viability of the projects undertaken by the Corporation including Treasury funded projects, in terms of physical and financial performance.
- Monitoring the performance of “Wari Saubhagya” project which is implemented under the “Saubhagya Dekma” Policy Framework and monitoring the project functions of Metro Colombo Urban Development Project(MCUDP)
- Review the Procedures related to the processing of invoices and payment requests made through the payment system and, implementing and developing best practices or procedures to collect the revenue from various sources.
- Monitoring the effectiveness of procurement process by participating in the opening of sealed tenders, participating in Procurement Committee (PC) meetings as an observer, checking the procurement papers and technical evaluation reports and ensuring that the NPA guidelines have been properly followed.
- Determine compliance with procedures and evaluate the adequacy of implemented Internal Controls regarding the dredged material transportation.
- Regarding the newly implemented ERP System, evaluate the access control, User ID evaluation, evaluation of configurations relating to business processes, interfaces & privacy check the warehouse consumption etc.
- Monitor the deployment of heavy machinery (Corporation owned and Hired) to ensure the

performance, determine compliance with the procedures and evaluate the adequacy of implemented Internal Controls.

- Ensure that the Goals of the Corporation are linked to the Business Model and to the Strategy of the Corporation.
- Improve the controls to ensure accuracy and completeness of inventory records, assure the accountability of inventory transactions and safeguarding of inventory.
- Auditing of Weras Ganga Storm Water Drainage & Environmental Improvement Project.
- Ascertain whether the Waste Management Project will achieve the scope of objectives.
- Management of land stock by ensuring the compliance with policies and procedures, and appraise the records and data to verify the actual land stock.
- Review and appraise the operations related to sea sand project such as checking the relevant documents in connection with sea sand sales income, stock records and security records, physically measuring the bucket capacities of vehicles registered to supply sea sand etc.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of the Internal Control System, operational controls and the achievement of targets related to the repair and maintenance of Heavy Machinery & Light Vehicles.
- Convene Audit Committee Meetings in accordance with the statutory requirements.
- Coordinating with the Auditor General to assist in performing External Audit related functions.
- Carrying out special investigations assigned by the Top Management of the Corporation.

In addition to above works performed, the Division is also carrying out the internal audits of Subsidiary Companies; Land Reclamation and Development Company Limited (REDECO) and LRDC Services Private Limited.

Legal Division

The Legal Division functions under powers conferred on the Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation (SLLDC) by the Act No. 15 of 1968 and subsequent amendments.

Legal aspects of:

1. Draft Legal documents in relation to Land Development, Resettlement, Community Consultation and providing legal assistance to people living in Low Income Settlement areas.
2. Safe Guard the Corporation against the litigations in Court by the Corporation and against the Corporation.
3. Advise on all matters pertaining to day to day issues of the Corporation.
4. The Corporation is empowered to take legal action against all unauthorized fillings, violation of conditions given on drainage design, unauthorized occupants in the canal reservation and people who

are polluting the canals, within the areas declared under the SLLR&DC Act and the amendment Act No. 35 of 2006.

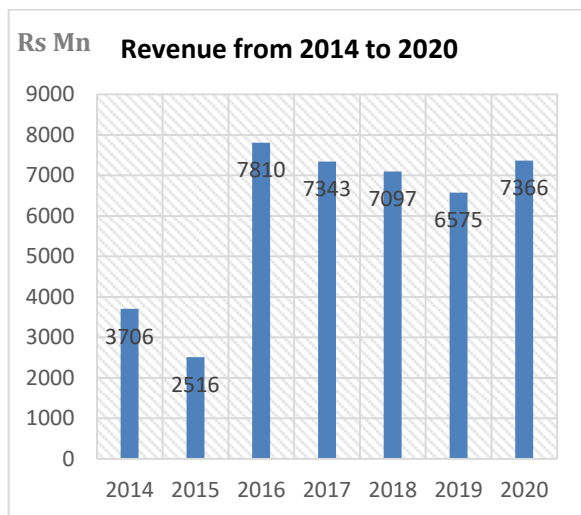
5. Prepare and attest all M.O.U, Sales Agreement, Contract/Consultancy Agreements, Long Term Lease, Annual Leases, Short-Term Leases, Transfer Deeds, related Legal Documents and Foreign Employment Bonds (No-pay/with pay), Car Loan Agreement, Power of Attorney and ownership of land titles for land clearance certificates.
6. The proposals for amendments have been approved by the Cabinet. In Accordance with the Cabinet approval, the draft final bill of the SLLDC Act has been prepared by the Legal Draftsman Department and the Attorney General's Department certificate has been issued.

At present the Draft of amendments to the SLLDC Act has finalized and forwarded to Department of Government Press publish the Gazette.

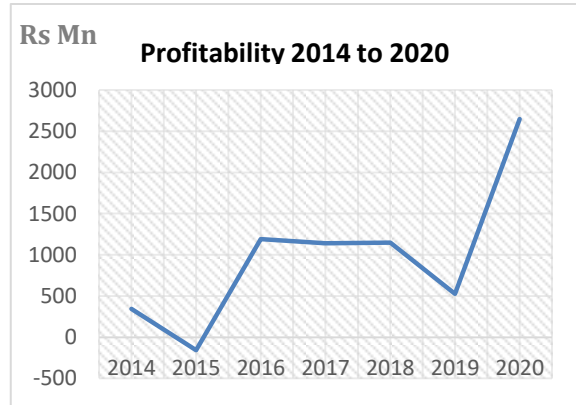
Financial Review

Financial Performance

The year 2020 was a challenging year for all the business ventures due to the spreading of unexpected pandemic COVID-19 all over the world. Among industries, construction industry is one of the industries which was badly affected by the pandemic. Besides the consequences of COVID-19 pandemic situation, the Corporation managed to record a turnover of Rs.7,366 million for the year 2020. This is a 12% increase over the last year reported amount of Rs.6,575 million. The Corporation also reported a profit before tax of Rs. 2,501 million for the year 2020 against the profit before tax amount of Rs.824 million in 2019. This positive financial results can be mainly attributable to sale of 26 acre land at Kerawalapitiya for Rs.2,500 million with a gain of around Rs.2,300 million. However, if financial results of the Corporation were evaluated without this single transaction of the sale of land, the achievements are below the targets in terms of the both Revenue and the Profit due to the delayed commencement of some main projects and disruption of operations owing to the pandemic situation prevailed throughout the year.



Compared to the year 2019, Overhead Expenses increased by 9% in the year 2020 mainly due to the provision for bad and doubtful debts of Rs. 141 million. The additional bad and doubtful debts provision is due to the poor payment pattern by some of the local government intuitions for accepting garbage of their territories at the Kerawalapitiya Waste Management Park. Even though a bad debts provision is made for financial reporting purposes all efforts are being made to recover the dues for the Corporation. Secondly the increased Depreciation as result of revaluing the Motor Vehicle in the previous year also affected to increase the Overheads Expenses of 2020. The results of revaluation have been incorporated to the Financial Statements from its effective date of 31st December 2019.



Financial Position

During the year 2020, the Corporation passed the landmark of 20 billion total assets base. This is praise worthy since almost half of it is represented by the equity. It is also remarkable to note that about 20% of total assets are invested in the Property, Plant and Equipment and the Investment Properties which secure the long term sustainability of the organization.

Group Performance

Land Reclamation and Development Company reported a Net Loss of Rs. 86 Million for the year 2020 also owing to low business operations of the Company. However LRDC Services (Private) Ltd reported a Net Profit of Rs. 27 Million. Ultimately the profit for the Group was settled at Rs.2,428 million which is Rs. 68 million less than Corporation's single performance.

Change of Accounting Policy

With effect from 1st January 2020, the Corporation changed its accounting policy on valuation of Inventories from FIFO to Weighted Average. Owing to this accounting policy change and corrections of the prior period errors, financial statements of 2019 were restated in order to comply Sri Lanka Accounting Standards. The effects due to change of Accounting Policy on the previously reported amounts are described in Note 26 and effects due to correction of prior period errors are described in Note 27 to accompanying financial statements.

Report of the Directors

The Directors are pleased to submit their report and the accounts of the Corporation for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the Corporation have been described in the Operations Review and Note 1 to the Financial Statements.

Operational review of the year

The Operations review provides a detailed review of activities of the Corporation during the year.

Turnover

The Turnover of the Corporation for the year 2020 was Rs. 7,366 million (2019: Rs. 6,576 million)

Profit

During the year under review the Corporation made a profit of Rs. 2,496 million compared to the profit of Rs. 678 million in 2019.

State of Affairs

The State of Affairs of the Corporation is as indicated in the Statement of Financial Position. (Page 95)

Property, Plant and Equipment

Movements in property, plant and equipment during the year is shown in the Note 9 to the Financial Statements.

Taxation

Provision for income tax is made based on the profit for the year as adjusted for taxation purposes in accordance with the provisions of the Inland Revenue Act No. 24 of 2017 and subsequent amendments thereto.

Directors' Interests in Contracts

Directors do not have direct or indirect interest in the contracts or proposed contracts with the Corporation, other than those disclosed in Note 22 to the financial statements.

Board Meeting

During the year 2020, 06 Board meetings were held. Number of Board Meetings attended by each Director is as follows.

Name of the Director	Date of Appointment	Meetings Eligible to Attend	Number of Meetings Attended
Maj. Gen. (Rtd) MRW De Zoysa USP psc MSC (Defence)	05.12.2019	06	06
Archt. Harshan De Silva	23.01.2020	06	06
Mr. UN Mallawarachchi	13.01.2020	06	06
Mr. NHNL Nawarathne	07.01.2020	06	06
Mr. Dinesh Jayaweera	07.01.2020	06	06
Mr. HGCJ Jayasinghe	07.01.2020	06	05
Mr. Madhawa Waidyaratne	10.02.2020	01	01
Eng. WMKPSR Fernando	02.03.2020	04	03
Mr. GWG Abeygunawardene	25.11.2020	01	01
Eng. S Mohanrajah	02.11.2017	01	00
Eng. Nihal Siriwardene	18.05.2020	05	04

Going Concern

The Directors are of the view that the Corporation has the ability to continue as a going concern.

Statutory Payments

The Directors, to the best of their knowledge and belief, are satisfied that statutory payments in relation to the Government and the employees have been made up to date.

Employees

As at 31st December 2020 the Corporation was providing employment to 1450 persons. (2019: 1408)

Post Balance Sheet Events

All material events occurring after the date of Statement of Financial Position have been considered and where necessary adjustments have been made in the accounts.

Extraordinary Items

Transactions of exceptional/extraordinary nature, which require separate disclosure, have been reported in the notes to the Financial Statements.

Auditors

The National Audit Office will audit the accounts of the Corporation for the year 2020.

By order of the Board



HKKW Ekanayake

Board Secretary

6th July 2021

Auditor General's Report

HUD/C/SLLDC//20/01

12 July 2022

Chairman

Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation

Report of the Auditor General on the Consolidated Financial Statements and Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of the Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation and its Subsidiary Companies for the year ended 31 December 2020 in terms of Section 12 of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.

1. Financial Statements

1.1 Qualified Opinion

The audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation and its Subsidiary Companies for the year ended 31 December 2020 comprising the statement of consolidated financial positions as at 31 December 2020 and the consolidated statement of financial performance, statement of changes in equity and consolidated cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, was carried out under my direction in pursuance of provisions in Article 154(1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka read in conjunction with provisions of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018 and Finance Act No. 38 of 1971. My report to Parliament in pursuance of provisions in Article 154 (6) of the Constitution will be tabled in due course.

In my opinion, except for the effects of the matters described in the basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Corporation and the Group as at 31 December 2020, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

1.2 Basis for Qualified Opinion

- (a) According to the Sri Lanka Accounting Standard – 01, (LKAS – 1), the assets, liabilities, income and expenditure should be presented in the financial statements on their fair values. However, except the motor vehicles, the value of property, plant and Equipment (PPE) cost of Rs.1,827.37 million had been shown in the financial statements without being ascertained the fair value of the PPE.
- (b) According to paragraph 36 of the LKAS – 16, if an item of PPE is revalued the entire class of the PPE to which those assets belong should be revalued. However, a Jeep cost of Rs.26.47 million belonged to the corporation as at end of the year under review had not been revalued.
- (c) Due to not reviewing of useful life of non-current assets in terms of paragraph 51 of the LKAS 16, estimation error of useful life of the fully depreciated assets which are still in use, the cost of Rs. 492.81 million, has not been rectified even in the year under review according to the LKAS – 8
- (d) According to paragraphs 24 and 25 of the LKAS 27, the parent company and subsidiary companies should apply similar accounting policies when preparing the consolidated financial statements. Although the Corporation had changed its stock valuation policy from First In First Out (FIFO) basis to Weighted Average

Cost method (WAC), the LRDC services private Ltd, the subsidiary company of the corporation, had applied FIFO method for stock valuation. However, without being made necessary adjustments, consolidated financial statements had been prepared.

- (e) Action had not been taken to ascertain the fair value of two investment properties, cost of Rs.158.28 million according to the LKAS 40, and shown in the financial statements even in the year under review.
- (f) Without having the external Engineer's certificate, the contract revenue amounting to Rs. 64.68 million relating to 2 contracts had been identified and accounted in the year 2020 based on the cost of work done which were included in bills forwarded to the clients. Further, although the Standard Technical Committee (STC) recommendations had been received in the year 2020 relating to a contract, it was failed to obtain the final work done certificate. As a result, the contract revenue amounting to Rs. 3.29 million had not been accounted in the year under review.
- (g) Due to not obtaining of Engineer's work done certificate for 3 contracts, the contract revenue amounting to Rs.33.09 million had not been accounted. As a result, the contract revenue of the year under review had been understated in the year under review.
- (h) The contract expenditure related to 3 contracts amounting to Rs.6.21 million which should have been identified as contract expenditure of the preceding year had been identified as a contract expenditure of the year under review. As a result, the contract profit of the year under review had been understated by that amount.
- (i) According to paragraph 28 and 29 of the LKAS – 38, the license renewal fees cannot be capitalized. However, due to capitalized of software renewal fees amounting to Rs.1.2 million in the year 2020 as work-in-progress, the capital work-in-progress and profit of the year under review had been overstated by that amount respectively.
- (j) Even though the Corporation had decided to write off receivable in arrears and terminate the charges collected from Wattala Mabola Urban Council on dispose of garbage to the Kerawalapitiya garbage disposing site since the year 2018, action had not been taken by the Corporation to write-off the receivables and provisions for doubtful debts thereon amounting to Rs. 13.04 million up to end of the year under review.
- (k) Even though sum of Rs.155,458 had been increased by the Corporation for 2 consultancy services during the year under review, the consultancy revenue thereon had not been identified and accounted. While, the consultancy service expenditure amounting to Rs. 19.90 million related to 9 consultancy services and consultancy revenue of Rs.27 million had not been identified according to each of the consultancy projects.
- (l) Due to not accounting of payable royalties on sand sale income from September to December of the year under review, the royalty payables had been understand by Rs.13.2 million. In turn, due to not adjusting of the royalty expenditure to the sand sale income, the sand sale income and profit for the year overstated by Rs.13.2 million
- (m) A subsidiary Company named Waste Wealth Pvt. Ltd. had been established by the Corporation on 04 November 2019 by investing a sum of Rs.5 million as initial investment. Subsequently, the operational activities of the Company had been suspended on 01 June of the year under review and when suspending the activities, the receivables to the corporation amounted to Rs.2.46 million. However, without having

possibility to recover the above receivables, it had been shown under the current assets as prepayment. As a result, the current assets had been overstated by that amount.

- (n) Even though the construction work of the compost production site (leachate collection pit for windrow pad of waste park Kerawalapitiya) had been completed incurring Rs. 16.24 million and compost production activities had been started in January 2020, the construction cost had been shown under work-in-progress up to end of the year under review.
- (o) The receivables from the Waters Edge Company for development of the Railway cafeteria at the Diayatha Uyana in 2017 amounting to Rs.88.42 million and the interest thereon amounting to Rs.33.64 million had not been recovered for over 3 years. An agreement thereof had not been signed between the Corporation and the Waters Edge Company up to January 2022. As a result, it was doubtful to recover the receivable interest amounting to Rs.22.39 million which was accounted as receivables since the year 2018.
- (p) The mobilization advances received related to the work-in-progress, temporally suspended works, 17 uncompleted abandoned projects and supplying of a consultancy service amounting to Rs.370.09 million were also included in the advance account balance shown in the financial statements amounting to Rs.4,032.85 million. Out of that mobilization advances, sums of Rs.111.5 million, Rs. 5.8 million and Rs. 52.10 million were remained as unsettled advances in the financial statements for over periods of 2-3 years, 3-4 years and over 5 years respectively, due to not accounting of advance settlements on due dates after being received the money for settlements of bills.
- (q) The Bairre Lake cleaning Project by removing of sediments, the allocated provision of the Treasury amounting to Rs.800 million had been scheduled to be completed in 2019. However, the progress of the Project as at end of the year under review as low as 21 per cent. Although in order to implement the project works, a sum of Rs.283.50 million had been allocated for purchase of machineries, a sum of Rs.398.25 million had been incurred exceeding the Treasury allocations to purchase of 4 machineries in the year 2019. As well, a sum of Rs.169.61 million had been paid by the Corporation as the loan installments of the machineries as at end of the year 2021. Nevertheless, the value of the machines had not been brought to the accounts after being done the test run and those machines were kept in idle at the Bairre Lake site without being used up to end of the year 2021.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Corporation to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

2. Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

2.1.1 Except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, I have obtained all the information and explanation that required for the audit and as far as appears from my examination, proper accounting records have been kept by the Corporation as per the requirement of section 12 (a) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.

- 2.1.2 The financial statements presented is consistent with the preceding year as per the requirement of section 6 (1) (d) (iii) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.
- 2.1.3 The financial statements presented includes all the recommendations made by me in the previous year as per the requirement of section 6 (1) (d) (iv) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018, except observations aspires in paragraph 1.2 (b) and (e)of this report.
- 2.2 Based on the procedures performed and evidence obtained were limited to matters that are material, nothing has come to my attention;
- 2.2.1 To state that any member of the governing body of the Corporation has any direct or indirect interest in any contract entered into by the Corporation which are out of the normal cause of business as per the requirement of section 12 (d) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.
- 2.2.2 To state that the Corporation has not complied with any applicable written law, general and special directions issued by the governing body of the Corporation as per the requirement of Section 12 (f) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018 except for;

Reference to Laws, Rules/ Directions

Description

(a) Financial Regulation of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka:

(i) FR 225 (1)

Even though the vouchers should be furnished for payment in prescribed forms in accurate and completed manner, the payment totaling Rs.15,794,198 had been made on 4 vouchers without having the approvals and relevant documents for proving the payments.

(ii) FR 371 (2) (b)

(i) Contrary to these regulations, a sum of Rs.10,344,835 had been paid as ad-hoc advances exceeding Rs.100,000 in 29 instances. Further, even though the Chairman of the Corporation had informed that the approval would be obtained from the General Treasury for the payments make exceeding the finance limits, such a approval had not been obtained up to end of the year under review.

(ii) The special advances given to 8 officers ranging amount from Rs.10,000 to Rs.700,000 in 11 instances totaling Rs.1,666,480 had been repaid after a period ranging from 01 to 161 days without being utilized and kept in hand.

(iii) Even though ad-hoc advances should be paid only for specific purposes, the ad-hoc advances ranging amount of Rs.7,000 to Rs.200,000 totaling Rs.4,693,525 had been paid in 49 instances for conducting of construction contract activities of the corporation which should be expended following the procurement procedure

(b) Section 8 (a) of the Urban Development Act No.04 of 1982

Without being obtained the approval from the relevant Local Government Authority, the Head Office building complex had

been constructed by the Corporation in the year 2008. Although a liability amounting to Rs.12.04 million had been created and shown in the accounts since 2008, that liability had not been settle up to end of the year under review.

- (c) Section 9.6 of the Trade and Investment Policy Circular No. 01/2018 dated 15 February 2018.

It has been allowed to import motor vehicles on tax concession basis for the public officers based on their official ranks as a privileged to them. However, two of the bank loan interest that paid on loans obtained to import the motor vehicles by 12 officers amounting to Rs. 772,284 had been reimbursed by the Corporation during the year under review obtaining only the Board approval.

- 2.2.3 To state that the Corporation has not performed according to its powers, functions and duties as per the requirement of Section 12 (g) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018 except for;

According to the Gazette notification No.1662/17 dated 14 July 2010, action should be taken by the Corporation to protect the reservation lands in the water canals. However, effective actions had not been taken either to identify the reservation lands or remove the unauthorized settlers in the reservations even after lapsed of 10 years after issuing the gazette.

- 2.2.4 To state that the resources of the Corporation had not been procured and utilized economically, efficiently and effectively within the time frames and in compliance with the applicable laws as per the requirement of Section 12 (h) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018 except for;

- (a) Without being conducted a formal feasibility study, a Boat service had been started by the corporation in the Bairre Lake since the preceding year launching a new boat expending Rs.40 million and incurring total cost of Rs.41.02 million for the project. A loss of Rs.3.48 million was sustained by the Corporation form the project in the preceding year and the project had been suspended during the year under review and the purchased boat had been kept in idle.
- (b) The contract for design, implementation and maintained an ERP system for the functions of finance, supply and stores, had been awarded for an estimated cost of Rs. 4.6 million on 18 September 2017. Although it was scheduled to be completed the contract works within 120 days from September 2017, the contract had not been completed and an agreement had not been singed for the contract up to end of the year under review even after lapsed of 3 years. A sum of Rs.12.97 million had been incurred for the contract as at 31 December 2020. However, the Contractor had failed to design the system in order to perform the expected works. As a result, preparation works of financial statements for the year 2020 had to be carried out using the previously used software package of softlogic BPO package.
- (c) The construction works of the new 07 storied office building of the corporation was estimated to construct investing Rs.400 million and scheduled to be commenced the construction works on 22 September 2018 and planned to be completed as at end of the year 2019. After being incurred amounting to Rs.10.27 million for the piling works, the Contract activities had to be suspended due to financial inabilities of the selected contractor. Nevertheless, the Corporation had failed to select suitable contractor for the construction works up to end of the year 2021. Further, action had not been taken against the officers those who selected the Contractor without being conducted proper evaluation.
- (d) The Corporation had purchased 02 Long Arm Excavator machined valued at Rs.41 million in the preceding year. The supplier had fraudulently supplied the machines by fixing Long Arm excavator parts to the short Arm Excavator machines violating the technical specifications provided by the Corporation in the year 2019. Although that was informed by the machine operators in writing to the Corporation at the initial stage, the

machinery Division of the Corporation had failed to identify said machine fraud. As well as, based on the inspection report submitted by the Engineers Committee of the Machinery Division to the Account Division, certifying the proper performance condition of the machines the payments had been made.

- (e) According to Section 4.2 of the Government Procurement Guideline, a master procurement plan relating to next 3 years (2020-2022) had not been prepared incorporating all procurement activities. Further, the sub-procurement activities, estimated cost for such activities, appointment requirement of procurement committees according to value of the procurement and procurement time periods had not been included to the procurement plan prepared for the year under review instead of being prepared a detailed procurement plan. Furthermore, that procurement plan had been prepared to cover only for government grants and the procurement details relating to the project of the Corporation and Client's projects had not been included to the plan.
- (f) According to Section 5.4.8 of the Government procurement Guideline, the performance bonds for the contracts should be obtained by covering additional 28 days from the completion date of the contract. However, without obtaining the performance bonds, contract agreements had been signed contrary to procurement guideline and after submitting the payment bills, the performance bond value had been deducted from contract bills. As such, a sum of Rs.27.4 million had been deducted by the Corporation during the year under review, contrary to above requirement.

3. Other Audit Observation

- (a) The Kolonnawa storm water drain and environment improvement project that had been planned to implement under the World Bank grants at an estimated cost of Rs.8,700 million. Subsequently, based on a decision made by Cabinet of Ministers, the project had been implemented using the Treasury provisions and scheduled to be completed within 5 years period from the year 2018. However, only 250 meters of the Pussanna channel had been completed out of 13.27 Km, up to end of the year 2021. Due to not receiving of the Treasury provisions, the financial and physical progress of the project was as low as 4 per cent.
- (b) Out of the competitive contracts in the market the Corporation had submitted the bids only for 2 contracts amounting to Rs.77.29 million and only one contract valued at Rs. 22.73 million was received by the Corporation without being obtained the Contract on competitive manner, the Corporation had obtained only the contract conducted under the Treasury Provisions. As a result, the market share that could have been acquired was lost by the Corporation.
- (c) Due to delaying the payment of Compensation for the lands acquired by the Corporation during the period from 1981 to 2005, the payable compensation and interest as at 31 December of the year under review amounted to Rs.47.11 million and Rs. 109.29 million respectively. Accordingly, compared to the payable interest with the preceding year was increased by Rs.1.84 million. Further, as a result of delays in the land acquisition process, 14 to 39 years, it was observed that the unauthorized settlers were increased.
- (d) Even though the land acquisition activities of Weragaga storm water drain and environment improvement Project were continued for over 7 years and a sum of Rs. 2, 387.6 million had been incurred thereon, the information relating to the physical progress of the activities had not been furnished to audit. Further, a sum of Rs. 1,420,000 had been paid by the Corporation for the affected families during the year under review as the housing rents.
- (e) Six shops belonged to the Corporation situated at Bellanwila have been closed down from the year 2016 to 31 March 2022 without being taken actions to rent them. Thus, a sum of Rs. 108.45 million was lost by the Corporation from the period from 2016 to 31 December 2020.
- (f) A sum of Rs. 112 million had been expended up to end of the year 2018 for the construction of an entrance road before acquisition for the proposed land Madinnagoda Housing scheme. However, due to not acquisition of the land up to 31 March 2022, the expenditure incurred to construct the road had become fruitless expenditure.

- (g) Even though the contract for Document Archival and retrieval document scanning and indexing scope to be carried out for document digitalization (EDMS) had been award on 30 November 2017 in order to complete the contract on 30 November 2018. The EDMS software that developed for the purpose of indexing the documents had not been developed up to 5 June 2022, and a sum of Rs. 6.23 million had been incurred for the contract up to end of the year under review. Although 13 users had been trained for use the electronic document management system and user ID password had been allocated for them by implementing the system, the system had not been reached to maximum efficiency level up end of the year under review.
- (h) The receivable since the year 2014 from the Atomic Energy Authority for construction of unites "A" laboratory building amounting to Rs. 61.58 million had not been recovered up to end of the year under reviews. The cost incurred for micro piling amounting to Rs. 46.40 million had not been reimbursed by the Atomic Energy Authority due to disagreement on the planning building errors of the building. Nevertheless, the Corporation had not taken any action against the responsible officers.
- (i) A difference of Rs. 47.37 million that was shown between the reported amounts to the Court as further receivable amount for construction of the Medamulana D. A. Rajapaksa Memorial Centre and the amount shown in the account had been written-off considering that the expenditure was not related to the Project. The Treasury approval had not been obtained for the write-off as per F.R. 113, and further examination had not been conducted to recover the receivable from the responsible officers.
- (j) The Project for Construction of 400 houses in Ragama was commenced on 27 October 2018 and a sum of Rs. 51.02 million had been incurred for the project up to the year 2020. Due to not conducting of a feasibility study for the Project, it was suspended in January 2019. However, action had not been taken to make the payment for the non-refundable house application fees collected from 783 applicants up to the period of 2018 amounting to Rs.683,479 that had to be repaid due to suspending of the Project.
- (k) Due to not obtaining of prior approvals from the respective institutions for the construction and development of Diyawanna Park in the Sri Jayawardanapura Sanctuary, the Wildlife Conservation Department had informed to the Corporation to discontinue the construction works from December 2019. As a result, the construction works had to be suspended after being incurred a sum of R. 3.48 million and the Corporation had failed to recommence the work according to the specifications and conditions given by the Wildlife Department up to end of the year under
- (l) The Mudun Ella development project which had been commenced under the Treasury Provisions in the year 2016 with a view to complete the Project in 2021. Although a sum of Rs. 600 million had been incurred up to 31 December 2017 to acquire 164 houses which had been constructed by the Urban Development Authority, only 98 houses had been provided for 98 families and action had not been taken to provide 66 houses for remaining families up to the year 2022. Further, although it had been planned construct 2 water pumping stations up to end of the year 2020, the construction works has not been completed during the scheduled period. As a result, 5M3/s two water pumps purchased for Rs. 83.40 million on 20 August 2018 were in idle up to March 2022.
- (m) On order to excavate 1,500,000 cubic meters of sea sand the Corporation had entered to an agreement in the year 2018 with a foreign company. However, while conducting the excavation works, the machine used for the excavation had been released to a costal conservation project on 20 February 2020 without obtaining the approval. Only 465,154 cubic meters of sand had been excreted up to that date and the Corporation had cancelled the agreement on 10 April 2020 before complete the contract period. As a result, the respective Company had claimed compensation amounting to Rs. 2.96 billion from the Corporation.

- (n) In order to control the sea sand stock levels, the re-order quantities had not been determined by Corporation. As a result, a total sum of Rs. 597.99 had to be allocated for refill the sea sand excavated lands. Out of that allocation, sums of Rs. 351.13 millions, 183.68 million and 23.19 million had to be allocated for the sea sand excavated lands in the Muthurajawela, including a land sold to the Ceylon Electricity Board by the Corporation, in the years 2011, 2018 and up to end of the year under review respectively. However, action had not been taken to remove that allocation for land refilling from the financial statements up to end of the year under review.
- (o) Even though the Corporation had gazetted the boundaries of low, Marshy barren and Muddy lands situated in throughout the country according to Section 2 (b) 1 of the Sri Lanka Land. Development Corporation Act of 15 of 1968, the gazetted areas had been limited to 6 regions. The Corporation had failed to control the unauthorized land fillings and settlements, though the boundaries of the lands had been gazetted. Further, according to Section 8(a) of Act, the acquired lands as per the above requirements should we developed by the Corporation for the use of construction of buildings, industrial commercial and agricultural activities. However, out of lands extent of 800 acres that had been acquired by the Corporation in Muthurajawella Mudun Ela area in the year 1995 had only been developed 400 acres or 50 Per cent of the land even after being lapsed of 24 years.
- (p) Even though the Corporation had identified 1,104 unauthorized constructions during the period of 1996 2019 in 09 water basin regions extended area of 400 hectares, in 05 Divisional Secretarial Divisions, the Corporation had failed to remove those unauthorized constructions up to 31 December of the year under review.
- (q) The loss of the Machinery and Equipment Division of the Corporation for the year under review amounted to Rs. 195 million out of the annual total cost of Rs. 860 million of the Division, the labour cost amounted to Rs. 407 million or 47 per cent of the total cost. However, action had not been taken even in the year under review to assign the employees effective manner by modernizing the Division.
- (r) The Project for the Construction of Compost production center at the Muthurajawella garbage management Park had been started in the year 2018 by the wetland management Division of the Corporation with a view to complete within 100 days. The construction works of the building No. 3 of the Compost factory, only piling activities had been completed up to end of the year under review incurring Rs.75.80 million. Although it has been lapsed of 3 years for the Construction works, the construction works had not been continued and per the plans even up to December 2021.
- (s) The Construction works of the Kirimandala Mawatha sport Complex had been planned to commence at a cost of Rs. 72.66 million on 04 June 2018 and scheduled to be completed the works on 04 December 2018. Although a sum of Rs. 25.84 million had been incurred for the Construction works up to end of the year under review, the Corporation had failed to Complete the works even up to end of the year 2021.
- (t) The Construction works of 5 contractors that had been given to Sub-Contractors valued of Rs. 1,966 million and should have been completed as at end of year under review had not been completed up to end of the year under review. Improper supervision of the Corporation and weakness of the sub-contractors were the main reasons for that situation. The progress of those projects as at end of the year under review was at low level of 25-80 per cent.
- (u) Under the Awakening of Pollonnaruwa Programme, the Corporation had conducted 16 Projects and handed over them on December of the year under review after being completed. However, out of the construction bills amounting to Rs. 997.30 million, only Rs. 929.03 million had been reimbursed by the Client. As a result, a sum of Rs.68.27 million was lost by the Corporation and reason of over payment for sub-Contractors etc. were attributed for this situation.

- (v) A loss of Rs. 7.16 million was incurred from the agricultural development project conducted by the Corporation at the Kirimandala Mawatha during the year under review. As well, out of the total cost expended for the project amounted to Rs. 7.73 million, the labour cost amounted to Rs. 3.87 million or 50 per cent.
- (w) Even though it had been incurred a sum of Rs. 2.59 million up to end of 2019 to contract a water tower in the Premises of the head office with a view to provide space to construction of new 7 storied office building by removing the old water tank, it was observed in audit that due to abandonment of construction works in the year 2021, the cost incurred to the tower had been become idle expenditure. The related file for the construction had also not been furnished to audit.
- (x) The construction of a building to the Project of Muthurajawela had been started in 2017 and scheduled to be completed in 2018. However, without being completed the building up to end of the year 2020, the construction works had been abandoned in September 2020. The Corporation had incurred amounting to Rs.161.53 million to the project as at that date.
- (y) The Corporation had failed to recover the receivable from the Urban Development Authority amounting to Rs.5.53 million for the Horana sub-stop construction project –stage II since 17 February 2015. The abandonment of the project a sum of Rs.12.35 million had to be sustained by the Corporation.
- (z) The Boat service implemented by the Corporation in the year 2017 at the Diyatha Uyana premises had been run at loss due to not sufficient of the income even recover the cost and the loss incurred in the year under review amounted Rs. 0.50 million. The accumulated loss of the project amounted to Rs. 3.82 million. The total cost expended for the Project up to end of the year under review amounted to Rs. 6.59 million. However, the Project had been suspended due to the continuous losses incurred as at 31 December 2020.
- (a.a) A land given by the Government on free hold basis to the Corporation, extent of about 2 acres and situated at Muthurejawela, had been sold to a public company in the preceding year based on the approval given by the Cabinet of Ministers, No. අම/19/2832/16/11 and dated 29 October 2019, to sale the land for Rs.272.62 million and to credit the sales consideration to the Consolidated Fund after deducting development cost. Though the land had been sold for Rs. 272.62 million, the net sales consideration amounting to Rs. 251.60 million after deducting development cost of Rs.21.02 million from sales value had not been credited to the Consolidated Fund up to March 2022.
- (a.b) The salaries paid to the employees those who assigned to the Metro Colombo Urban Development Project in the year 2019 and the year under review amounting to Rs. 6.9 million had not been get reimbursed up to end of the year under review. Out of that amount a sum of Rs.4.08 million was remained as unreimbursed for over one year.
- (a.c) without being entered into an agreement, a cafeteria Constructed by the Corporation at a land belonging to the Urban Development Authority (UDA), had been leased out to a Private Company in the year 2017. Thus, due to ownership of the land vested with the UDA, the Corporation had failed to recover the rent amounting to Rs. 24.58 million up to the year under review though the cafeteria is owned by the Corporation.
- (a.d) The Project for the development of the Hamilton Canal that had been implemented by the Ministry of Economic Development under the JICA financing, had been completed by the Corporation. However, receivable for the project including retention money amounting to Rs. 12.80 million had not been recovered up to end of the year under review from the Ministry.
- (a.e) Out of the estimated contract value of Rs.752.43 million, a client's project of construction of the Kirimandala Mawatha Flood Control and Water Management Centre that scheduled to be completed 31 May 2020, the cost incurred to the project amounted to Rs. 446.06 million as at end of the year under review. Although it had been granted a extension

period to the contract up to 11 December 2021, the physical and financial progress of the project were 80 per cent and 43 per cent respectively up to end of the year under review. Thus, it was observed that a loss making situation was created from the contract. Further, the client had not taken action to pay for the bills furnished up to 2020 amounting to Rs. 91 million after being certified them, out of the total bills furnished amounted to Rs.343.9 million ,up to 31 March 2022.

- (a.f) The Corporation had failed to recover receivables from the Department of Public of Trustee for over 20 years, amounting to Rs. 25.64 million including the land development cost incurred for a land which was proposed to construct a cultural center amounting to Rs. 2.44 million in the year 2001.
- (a.g) The approved cadre of the Corporation as at 31 December 2020 had been 1,875 whereas the actual carder as at that date had been 1,349. Thus, 554 vacancies and 28 excess had been existed. Further, 105 employees had been recruited by the Corporation form the Civil Security Services Department by paying Rs. 1,750 and Rs.1,600 per day, during the year under review.

W.P.C. Wickramarathne
Auditor General

Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note	GROUP		CORPORATION	
		2020 Rs 000	2019 (Restated) Rs 000	2020 Rs 000	2019 (Restated) Rs 000
For the Year ended 31st December					
Revenue from Contract with Customers	1	9,021,180	8,377,675	7,366,095	6,575,946
Direct Cost	2	(5,118,467)	(6,301,477)	(3,599,220)	(4,682,151)
Gross Profit		3,902,713	2,076,198	3,766,875	1,893,795
Other Operating Income	3	47,355	147,623	30,087	100,237
Gross Profit with Other Operating Income		3,950,068	2,223,821	3,796,962	1,994,032
Administrative Expenses		(1,191,020)	(1,196,707)	(1,012,903)	(997,114)
Depreciation		(210,282)	(170,546)	(188,482)	(153,554)
Promotional Expenses		(143,671)	(77,850)	(142,886)	(77,124)
Other Operating Expenses		(26,296)	(33,474)	(26,296)	(33,474)
Profit from Operations	4	2,378,799	745,244	2,426,395	732,766
Finance Cost	5	(529,534)	(596,346)	(526,750)	(592,913)
Finance Income	6	386,412	470,990	397,162	476,910
Amortization of Deferred Income	7	203,982	206,856	203,982	206,856
Profit before Taxation		2,439,659	826,744	2,500,789	823,619
Taxation	8	(12,054)	(163,783)	(4,974)	(145,833)
Profit for the year		2,427,605	662,961	2,495,815	677,786
Profit Attributable to:					
Equity Holders of the Parent		2,441,247	661,705	2,495,815	677,786
Non-Controlling Interest		(13,642)	1,256	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income					
Actuarial Gain/(Loss) on Defined Benefit Plans	18	(36,990)	(15,151)	(47,074)	(18,209)
Surplus on Revaluation of PPE		-	212,430	-	212,430
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the year		(36,990)	197,279	(47,074)	194,221
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		2,390,615	860,240	2,448,741	872,007
Total Comprehensive Income attributable to :					
Equity Holders of the Parent		2,402,240	858,372	2,448,741	872,007
Non-Controlling Interest		(11,625)	1,868	-	-

The Accounting Policies and Notes on pages 98 to 113 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 st December	Note	GROUP		CORPORATION	
		2020 Rs.000	2019 (Restated) Rs.000	2020 Rs.000	2019 (Restated) Rs.000
ASSETS					
Non-Current Assets					
Property, Plant & Equipment	9	2,565,294	2,903,680	2,128,763	2,440,069
Intangible Assets		1,983	4,232	1,607	3,575
Investment Properties	10	2,309,545	2,489,809	2,309,545	2,489,809
Investment in Subsidiary Companies	11	-	-	2,000	2,000
Amounts due from Related Parties	14	-	-	186,666	203,500
Deferred Tax Assets		137,348	111,422	94,554	78,878
		5,014,170	5,509,143	4,723,135	5,217,831
Current Assets					
Inventories	12	3,077,314	3,139,044	3,001,560	3,041,787
Trade & Other Receivables	13	5,814,197	6,524,593	4,975,039	5,788,899
Taxation		78,495	153,726	73,133	150,304
Amounts due from Related Parties	14	-	-	383,102	341,011
Held to Maturity Financial Assets		3,723,449	3,145,992	3,544,358	2,981,475
Cash & Cash Equivalents	15	4,081,415	706,097	3,974,258	546,896
		16,774,870	13,669,452	15,951,450	12,850,372
Total Assets		21,789,040	19,178,595	20,674,585	18,068,203
EQUITY & LIABILITIES					
Capital & Reserves					
Contributed Capital		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Capital Reserve		13,461	13,461	13,461	13,461
Asset Replacement Reserve		1,471	1,471	-	-
Asset Revaluation Reserve		229,316	229,316	212,430	212,430
Retained Earnings		9,242,201	6,839,961	9,048,981	6,600,240
Medical Fund		81,518	69,728	81,518	69,728
Non-Controlling Interest		59,475	71,100	-	-
Total Capital & Reserves		9,628,442	7,226,037	9,357,390	6,896,859
Non-Current Liabilities					
Compensation Payable on Lands Acquired		202,322	200,482	202,322	200,482
Deferred Tax Liability		241,935	241,132	241,935	241,132
Deferred Income	16	598,246	796,795	598,246	796,795
Interest Bearing Loans & Borrowings	17	2,804,016	2,731,046	2,796,235	2,716,057
Retirement Benefits Obligation	18	490,984	412,336	337,693	281,707
		4,337,503	4,381,791	4,176,431	4,236,173
Current Liabilities					
Interest Bearing Loans & Borrowings	17	907,257	1,474,442	899,475	1,466,859
Trade & Other Payables	19	2,284,004	2,023,016	1,439,960	1,286,905
Taxation		29,969	89,742	-	82,533
Provision for Land Filling		557,993	557,993	557,993	557,993
Dividend Payable		910	910	-	-
Advances Received	20	4,032,855	3,397,510	4,032,855	3,397,510
Amounts due to Related Parties	21	-	-	210,481	143,371
Bank Overdrafts	15	10,107	27,154	-	-
		7,823,095	7,570,767	7,140,764	6,935,171
Total Liabilities		12,160,598	11,952,558	11,317,195	11,171,344
Total Equity & Liabilities		21,789,040	19,178,595	20,674,585	18,068,203

The Accounting Policies and Notes on pages 98 to 113 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

The Financial Statements have been prepared and presented in compliance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka.

JAPK Jayasinghe
Deputy General Manager (Finance)

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these Financial Statements. Signed for and on behalf of the Board by:

Major General (Rtd) MRW De Zoysa USP psc MSc (Defence)
Chairman
06th July 2021

Eng. (Mrs.) Srimathi Senadheera
General Manager

NHNL Nawarathne
Director

Statement of Changes in Equity

GROUP

Description	Contributed	Capital	Assets	Assets	Retained	Medical	Non	Total
	Capital	Reserve	Replacement	Revaluation	Earnings	Fund	Controlling	
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Reserve	Reserve	Rs'000	Rs'000	Interest	Rs.000
			Rs'000	Rs'000			Rs'000	
Balance as at 31.12.2018 (as reported previously)	1,000	13,461	1,471	19,646	6,075,922	56,909	69,232	6,237,641
Adjustment due to correction of prior period errors (Note 27)					115,337			115,337
Balances as at 31.12.2018 (Restated)	1,000	13,461	1,471	19,646	6,191,259	56,909	69,232	6,352,978
Profit for the year 2019	-	-	-	-	661,705	-	1,256	662,961
Increase in Medical Fund	-	-	-	-	-	12,819	-	12,819
Actuarial Gain/Loss on Defined Benefit Plan	-	-	-	-	(15,763)	-	612	(15,151)
Disposal of Revaluated Assets	-	-	-	(2,760)	2,760	-	-	-
Surplus on Revaluation of PPE	-	-	-	212,430	-	-	-	212,430
Balance as at 31.12.2019 (Restated)	1,000	13,461	1,471	229,316	6,839,961	69,728	71,100	7,226,037
Profit/(Loss) for the year 2020	-	-	-	-	2,441,247	-	(13,642)	2,427,605
Actuarial Gain/(Loss) on Defined Benefit Plans	-	-	-	-	(39,007)	-	2,017	(36,990)
Increase in Medical Fund	-	-	-	-	-	11,790	-	11,790
Balance as at 31.12.2020	1,000	13,461	1,471	229,316	9,242,201	81,518	59,475	9,628,442

CORPORATION

Description	Contributed	Capital	Asset	Retained	Medical Fund	Total
	Capital	Reserve	Revaluation	Earning	Rs.000	Rs.000
	Rs.000	Rs.000	Reserve	Rs.000		
Balance as at 31.12.2018 (as reported previously)	1,000	13,461	-	5,825,326	56,909	5,896,696
Adjustment due to correction of prior period errors (Note 27)				115,337		115,337
Balances as at 31.12.2018 (Restated)	1,000	13,461	-	5,940,663	56,909	6,012,033
Profit for the year 2019	-	-	-	677,786	-	677,786
Surplus on Revaluation of PPE	-	-	212,430	-	-	212,430
Increase in Medical Fund	-	-	-	-	12,819	12,819
Actuarial Gain/(Loss) on Defined Benefit Plans	-	-	-	(18,209)	-	(18,209)
Balance as at 31.12.2019 (Restated)	1,000	13,461	212,430	6,600,240	69,728	6,896,859
Profit/(Loss) for the year 2020	-	-	-	2,495,815	-	2,495,815
Increase in Medical Fund	-	-	-	-	11,790	11,790
Actuarial Gain/(Loss) on Defined Benefit Plans	-	-	-	(47,074)	-	(47,074)
Balance as at 31.12.2020	1,000	13,461	212,430	9,048,981	81,518	9,357,390

The Accounting Policies and Notes on 98 to 113 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Cashflow Statement

For the year ended 31 st December	GROUP		CORPORATION	
	2020	2019 (Restated)	2020	2019 (Restated)
	Rs.000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
Net Profit/(Loss) before Taxation	2,439,659	826,744	2,500,789	823,619
Adjustments for;				
Depreciation	414,852	371,400	385,984	357,118
Amortization of Deferred Income	(203,982)	(206,857)	(203,982)	(206,857)
Provision for Doubtful Debts	171,886	(74,936)	141,132	(42,688)
Foreign Exchange Loss	14,810	2,180	14,810	2,180
Foreign Exchange Gain	(10,021)	(3,063)	(10,021)	(3,063)
Bad Debts Written Off	-	20,994	-	-
Income from Unclaimed Balances Written Off	-	(7,681)	-	(7,681)
Finance Costs	528,687	595,499	525,904	592,066
Finance Income	(386,412)	(470,990)	(397,162)	(476,909)
Profit on Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	(14)	(465)	-	(163)
Amortization of lease land	318	-	318	-
Provision for Slow Moving Inventories	(4,730)	(21,724)	(4,730)	(21,724)
Provision for Compensation	847	847	847	847
Provision for Defined Benefit Obligations	89,375	81,269	48,830	45,431
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	3,055,275	1,113,217	3,002,719	1,062,176
Changes in Working Capital				
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	66,460	(646,069)	42,106	(565,899)
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade & Other Receivables	718,771	292,578	820,071	231,513
(Increase)/Decrease in Amounts due from Related Parties	-	-	1,576	(233,372)
Increase/(Decrease) in Amount due to Related Parties	-	-	67,109	39,201
Increase/(Decrease) in Advance Received	635,345	13,417	635,345	13,415
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade & Other Payables	309,150	(622,127)	189,425	(778,599)
Cash Generated from Operations	4,785,001	151,016	4,758,351	(231,565)
Income Tax Paid	(25,413)	(519,010)	(25,250)	(466,951)
Gratuity Paid	(47,717)	(68,664)	(39,918)	(46,150)
Net Cash from/(used in) Operating Activities	4,711,871	(436,658)	4,693,183	(744,666)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities				
Acquisition of Property, Plant & Equipment	(71,741)	(814,818)	(65,958)	(407,449)
Net Investment in Fixed Deposits	(577,457)	606,974	(562,882)	621,401
Interest Income Received	388,525	455,893	401,370	448,349
Proceeds from Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	1,640	4,606	-	4,305
Net Cash from/(used in) Investing Activities	(259,033)	252,655	(227,470)	666,606
Cash Flows from Financing Activities				
Interest and Compensation Paid	(1,502)	(15,659)	(1,502)	(15,659)
Loans obtained	1,050,000	1,470,000	1,050,000	1,470,000
Loan Repayment	(1,537,876)	(964,743)	(1,537,206)	(962,724)
Loan given to Subsidiary Companies	-	-	-	(81,250)
Interest paid on Loans	(563,183)	(580,436)	(549,643)	(580,436)
Lease Rentals Paid	(7,912)	(6,791)	-	-
Net Cash from/(used in) Financing Activities	(1,060,473)	(97,629)	(1,038,351)	(170,069)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Equivalents	3,392,365	(281,632)	3,427,362	(248,129)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the Year	678,943	960,575	546,896	795,025
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year (Note 15)	4,071,308	678,943	3,974,258	546,896

The Accounting Policies and Notes on 98 to 113 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Significant Accounting Policies

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

1.1 Reporting Entity

Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation is a Public Corporation domiciled in Sri Lanka. The Corporation was incorporated on September 22, 1968 by Act No.15 of 1968.

The registered office and the principal place of business of the Corporation is situated at No. 03 Sri Jayawardanepura Mawatha, Welikada, Rajagiriya.

1.2 Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements of Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation for the year ended 31st December 2020 comprise the Corporation and its two subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group"). The financial statements of all entities in the group have a common financial year which ends on 31st December. Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation do not have any identifiable parent of its own. The Corporation is the ultimate parent of the Group.

1.3 Principal Activities and Nature of Operations

During the year principal activities of the Corporation and its subsidiaries were as follows.

Name of the Entity	Nature of Business
Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation	Drainage improvements, land developments, urban landscaping, management of wetlands, mining and sale of offshore sand, waste management, civil constructions and providing related engineering services
Land Reclamation and Development Company Ltd	Manufacturing and sale of cement blocks, pre cast items and civil construction works
LRDC Services (Private) Ltd	Providing security services and manpower supply

Both subsidiaries of the Corporation have been incorporated in Sri Lanka under the Companies Act.

Sri Lanka Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka (CA Sri Lanka).

2.1.2 Basis of Measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial assets that have been measured at fair value through profit or loss.

2.1.3 Presentation and Functional Currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Sri Lanka Rupees which is the functional and presentation currency of the Group.

2.1.4 Statement of Compliance

The statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow, together with accounting policies and notes ("financial statements") of the Corporation and the Group as at 31st December, 2020 and for the year then ended have been prepared in compliance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka.

2.1.5 Going Concern

The Directors have made an assessment of the Corporation and its subsidiaries' ability to continue as going concerns and do not intend either to liquidate or curtail the operations of respective entities.

2.1.6 Comparative Information

The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Corporation and the Group with those of previous year in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards - LKAS 01 on "Presentation of Financial Statements". Comparative information is re-classified wherever necessary to conform to the current presentation.

2.1.7 Materiality Aggregation and Offsetting

Assets and liabilities, income and expenses are not offset unless it is required or permitted by an Accounting Standards.

Each material class of items is presented separately in the financial statements. Items of the similar nature or functions are presented in aggregate unless they are material.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 General Accounting Policies

2.1.1 Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Contd.,)**2.1.8 Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions**

The preparation of Group's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that would affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosures. Any material adjustments causing to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities due to these judgments, estimates and assumptions are considered in the next financial year.

2.2 Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Corporation and its subsidiaries as at 31st December, 2020. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Group obtains control and continues to be consolidated until the date when such control ceases.

a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has the power directly to govern the financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether Group controls another entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date which the control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Name of the Entity	Effective Holding
Land Reclamation and Development Company Ltd (REDECO)	80%
LRDC Services (Private) Ltd	80%

Total profits and losses of the Corporation and of its subsidiaries are included in consolidated statement of comprehensive income. All assets and liabilities of the Corporation and of its subsidiaries are included in the consolidated statement of financial position.

b) Non controlling interest

The interest of the outside shareholders in net assets of the Group and proportion of the profit after taxation applicable to outside shareholders are stated separately in the consolidated statement of financial position and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income under the heading "Non Controlling Interest"

c) Transaction eliminated on Consolidation

All intra group balances, income and expenses and unrealized gains and losses and dividends resulting from intra group transactions are eliminated in full.

2.3 Assets and Bases of their Valuation**2.3.1 Property, Plant & Equipment**

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost of purchase or construction, less accumulated depreciation. Cost of purchase or construction includes any attributable cost of bringing the assets to its intended working condition or use.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost of Property Plant and Equipment on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as disclosed below.

Leasehold Land	Over the Lease period
Buildings-Permanent	Over 20 years
Buildings-Semi Permanent	Over 10 years
Structures on Possession owned Lands	Over 10 years
Furniture & Fittings	Over 10 years
Office Equipment	Over 8 years
Light Passenger Vehicles	Over 5 years
Plant & Machinery and Equipment	
- Earth Moving and Dredging Equipment	Over 10 years
- Material Handling Equipment	Over 10 years
- Other Plant & Machineries	Over 4 years
Communication Equipment	Over 4 years
Bicycles and Small Workshop Equipment	Over 2 years
Convertainers	Over 10 years

No depreciation is provided to write off the cost of the freehold lands.

The depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use and ceases on the date when the asset is derecognized.

2.3.2 Investment Properties

Investment property is a property held to earn rental income but not held for sale in the ordinary course of business or using it for the production or supply of goods or services or for administration purposes. Investment properties are stated at the acquisition cost and subsequent development costs.

2.3.3 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and estimated net realizable value, after making due allowances for obsolete and slow moving items. The cost includes all the cost incurred in bringing inventories to its present location and conditions. Net realizable value is the price at which inventories can be sold in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated cost necessary to make the sale.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Contd.,)

The costs of inventories are charged to Income Statement using the Weighted Average Cost formula when inventories are consumed or sold.

2.3.4 Work-in-Progress

Work-in-progress relates to long term construction projects in progress at the date of the Statement of Financial Position and is valued at direct cost comprising of material, labour and direct overheads attributable to the projects.

2.3.5 Trade and Other Receivables

Trade receivables are recognized at the amounts they are estimated to realize net of provisions for impairment. Other receivables and dues from related parties are recognized at fair value less provision for impairment. Provision is made in the accounts for bad and doubtful debts by considering their level of recoverability.

2.3.6 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash in hand, demand deposits and short term highly liquid investments, readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and deposits at Banks including REPO and Treasury Bills net of Bank Overdrafts.

2.3.7 Government Grants

Government grant received in the form of long term assets, has been recognized as a Deferred Income and annually recognized as an income over the useful life of the asset based on the capital approach.

Government grants (except long term assets) received during the year relating to operating activities have been recognized in full in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The related costs are charged to the statement of Comprehensive Income in the same period.

Conditions and other contingencies attaching to the government grants will be considered and disclosed.

2.4 Liabilities and Provisions

2.4.1 Liabilities

Liabilities classified under current liabilities in the statement of financial position are expected to fall due within one year from the statement of financial position date. Items classified as non-current liabilities are those expected to fall due at a point of time after one year from the reporting date.

2.4.2 Retirement Benefit Obligations

2.4.2.1 Defined Benefits Plans- Gratuity

The liability recognized in the statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit plan is the present value of defined benefit obligation as calculated annually by independent actuaries using Project Unit Credit (PUC) method as recommended by LKAS 19-“Employees Benefit”. Actuarial gains & losses for

defined benefit plans are recognized in full in the period in which they occur in other comprehensive income.

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 five years of continued service.

2.4.2.2 Defined Contribution Plans

Employees are eligible for Employees’ Provident Fund Contributions and Employees’ Trust Fund Contributions in line with respective statues and regulations.

(a) Employees Provident Fund

The Corporation contributes 12% and employees contribute 10% to the Employees’ Provident Fund.

(b) Employees Trust Fund

The Corporation contributes 3% on behalf of the employees to the Employees’ Trust Fund.

2.4.3 Taxation

a) Income Tax

Provision for income tax is based on the elements of income and expenditure as reported in the financial statements and computed in accordance with the provisions of the Inland Revenue Act No. 24 of 2017 and subsequent amendments thereto.

b) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date.

2.5 Statement of Comprehensive Income

2.5.1 Revenue

Corporation recognized revenue from contracts with customers as an when performance obligations are satisfied. The following specific criteria are used for the purpose of recognition of revenue.

a) Sale of Goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the Corporation satisfies a performance obligation by transferring promised goods to a customer.

b) Rendering of Services

Revenue from the rendering of the service is recognized when the Corporation satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised service to a customer.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Contd.,)

c) Income from Land Sales

When lands are sold by Tender or by other mode, the sale value is taken to revenue generally when the transfer deed has been executed or else if all payments have been received and there is no likelihood of the sale not being executed by a transfer deed.

d) Construction Contracts

Revenue from Construction contracts include the initial amount 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.

The Corporation recognizes revenue from construction contracts over the period during which the contract is carried out using output method towards the complete satisfaction of the performance obligation in accordance with SLRFS 15. Contract costs are usually recognized in the accounting periods in which the work to which they relate is performed.

e) Interest Income

Interest Income is recognized on an accrual basis.

f) Dividend Income

Dividend Income is recognized when the right to receive dividend is established.

g) Other Income

Other Income is recognized on an accrual basis.

2.6 Borrowing Cost

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 capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consists of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

2.7 Extraordinary Items

All relevant details have been disclosed in notes to the accounts.

2.8 Events Occurring After the Statement of Financial Position Date

All material events occurring after the statement of financial position date have been considered and where appropriate adjustments or disclosures have been made in the respective notes to the Financial Statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

	GROUP		CORPORATION	
	2020 Rs.000	2019 (Restated) Rs.000	2020 Rs.000	2019 (Restated) Rs.000
1 Revenue				
Reclamation & Dredging Income	233,990	735,474	233,990	735,472
Construction Projects Income	420,731	861,243	394,779	813,006
Sales of Offshore Sand	884,949	1,088,490	871,143	1,070,742
Sale of Lands	2,506,400	272,622	2,506,400	272,622
Lease of Lands	181,290	160,454	181,290	160,454
Consultancy Services	48,756	38,102	48,756	38,102
Land Clearance Income	28,778	36,905	28,778	36,905
Income from Leisure Park and Recreational Area	71,632	105,493	71,632	105,493
Waste Management Park Income	369,239	460,685	369,239	460,685
Plant & Equipment Division Income	664,681	765,284	664,681	765,284
Advertisement Board Income	2,331	5,938	2,331	5,938
Rent Income	56,725	43,407	57,120	42,905
Income from EMT Lab	28,014	31,443	28,014	31,443
Income from Circuit Bungalows	1,095	2,534	1,095	2,534
Wetland Management Project Income	186,956	12,991	186,956	12,991
Sale of Blocks & Hume Pipes	35,753	53,726	-	-
Income from Security Services	1,579,969	1,681,514	-	-
	7,301,289	6,356,305	5,646,204	4,554,576
Income from Treasury Funded Projects	1,348,703	1,514,163	1,348,703	1,514,163
Income from Weras Ganga Project	1,030,062	1,272,981	1,030,062	1,272,981
	9,680,054	9,143,449	8,024,969	7,341,720
Less; Inter Segment Income	(658,874)	(765,774)	(658,874)	(765,774)
	9,021,180	8,377,675	7,366,095	6,575,946
2 Cost of Sales				
Cost of Reclamation & Dredging Projects	188,998	373,335	210,759	509,207
Cost of Construction Projects	459,366	777,190	371,227	819,577
Cost of Offshore Sand Sold	621,087	737,434	658,979	752,711
Cost of Land Sold	185,054	21,021	185,054	21,021
Cost of Leisure Park and Recreational Area	15,605	73,539	68,974	73,539
Cost of Plant and Equipment Division	855,429	852,484	860,090	852,484
Cost of Waste Management Park	128,086	184,265	153,780	184,265
Cost of EMT Lab	22,972	30,178	25,056	30,178
Cost of Circuit Bungalows	8,116	8,990	8,116	8,990
Cost of Providing Security Services	1,903,163	1,996,441	-	-
Cost of Consultancy Services	22,742	27,891	22,742	27,891
Cost of Wetland Management Project	121,167	9,701	134,553	9,701
Cost of Miscellaneous Projects	-	1,707	-	1,707
	4,531,785	5,094,176	2,699,330	3,291,271
Cost Incurred on Treasury Funded Projects	710,781	1,181,128	942,306	1,364,707
Cost Incurred on Weras Ganga Project	534,775	788,515	616,458	788,515
	5,777,341	7,063,819	4,258,094	5,444,493
Less; Cost on Inter Segment Income	(658,874)	(762,342)	(658,874)	(762,342)
	5,118,467	6,301,477	3,599,220	4,682,151
3 Other Operating Income				
Profit on Sale of PPE	14	464	-	163
Exchange Gain	10,021	3,063	10,021	3,063
Bad Debt over Provision	-	74,936	-	44,930
Slow Moving Provision	4,731	21,723	4,731	21,723
Writing Off of Unclaimed Balances	-	7,476	-	7,476
Encashment of Bonds	361	1,497	361	1,497
Miscellaneous Income	32,228	38,464	14,974	21,385
	47,355	147,623	30,087	100,237

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.,)

	GROUP		CORPORATION	
	2020 Rs.000	2019 (Restated) Rs.000	2020 Rs.000	2019 (Restated) Rs.000
4 Profit/(Loss) from Operations				
<i>Is stated after charging all expenses including;</i>				
Directors' Emoluments	2,230	1,911	464	1,542
Auditors' Remuneration	8,637	3,732	5,390	3,234
Defined Contribution Plan Cost -EPF & ETF	202,243	206,298	194,840	188,618
Defined Benefit Plan Cost-Retirement Gratuity	89,375	81,269	48,830	45,431
Exchange Loss	14,809	2,179	14,809	2,179
Provision for Bad & Doubtful Debtors	171,886	(74,936)	141,132	(44,930)
5 Finance Costs				
Interest on Banks Loans	526,339	592,066	525,903	592,066
Interest on Compensation Payable for Lands Acquired	847	847	847	847
Overdraft Interest	648	1,032	-	-
Finance Charges on Leases	1,700	2,401	-	-
	529,534	596,346	526,750	592,913
6 Finance Income				
Interest Income on REPO Investments	47,900	34,314	42,285	26,016
Income on Fixed Deposits Investments	321,044	412,138	310,907	402,236
Interest Income on USD Account	7,878	7,382	7,878	7,382
Staff Loan Interest	9,590	11,918	9,259	11,492
Interest on Related Party Loans	-	-	26,833	24,546
Penal Interest on Lease Rentals	-	5,238	-	5,238
	386,412	470,990	397,162	476,910
7 Amortization of Deferred Income				
Amortization of Assets under MCUDP	121,414	112,699	121,414	112,699
Amortization of Assets under Lunawa Project	9,964	22,020	9,964	22,020
Amortization of Assets under Kimbulawala Project	1,486	1,486	1,486	1,486
Amortization of Assets under Weras Ganga Project	5,726	11,322	5,726	11,322
Amortization of Treasury Grant Projects	33,761	35,091	33,761	35,091
Amortization of Dredging International	45	90	45	90
Amortization of GCFC Project	22,284	15,716	22,284	15,716
Amortization of Kerawalapitiya Waste Park Assets	8,635	8,432	8,635	8,432
Amortization of Presidential Secretariat Assets	667	-	667	-
	203,982	206,856	203,982	206,856
8 Provision for Taxation				
Provision for Income Tax for Current Year (8.1)	17,330	167,809	-	150,303
Under/(Over) Provision in respect of Previous Years	-	(223,974)	-	(223,974)
Deferred Tax Provision/ (Reversal)	(25,124)	19,948	(14,874)	19,504
Capital Gain Tax	10,640	-	10,640	-
Special Levy to Consolidated Fund	9,208	200,000	9,208	200,000
	12,054	163,783	4,974	145,833
8.1 Income Tax				
Profit/Loss before Taxation	2,402,669	811,593	2,453,715	805,410
Add: Disallowable Expenses	350,609	500,131	284,446	426,625
	2,753,278	1,311,724	2,738,161	1,232,035
Less: Allowable Expenses	(2,691,278)	(1,200,697)	(3,973,391)	(1,172,148)
Profit/(Loss) from Business	61,893	111,027	(1,235,337)	59,887
Interest Income	-	488,290	-	476,909
Taxable Income	61,893	599,317	(1,235,230)	536,796
Effective Tax Rate	28%	28%	28%	28%
Income Tax Provision for Current Year	17,330	167,809	-	150,303

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.,)**9 A Property, Plant & Equipment (Group)**

Assets Category	Cost/Valuation				Depreciations				Net Book Value	
	Balance As at 01.01.2020 (Restated)	Additions During the Year	Disposals During the Year	Balance As at 31.12.2020	Balance As at 01.01.2020 (Restated)	Charge for the year	On Disposals	Balance As at 31.12.2020	Balance As at 01.01.2020 (Restated)	Balance As at 31.12.2020
	Rs. 000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000
At Cost										
Free hold Land	34,758	-	-	34,758	-	-	-	-	34,758	34,758
Leasehold Land	10,012	500	-	10,512	1,055	317	-	1,372	8,957	9,140
Structures on Possession Owned Lands	38,611	1,177	-	39,788	18,334	4,970	-	23,304	20,277	16,484
Buildings on Freehold Land	967,298	2,129	-	969,427	234,708	44,787	-	279,495	732,590	689,932
Plant & Machinery	2,274,649	6,236	-	2,280,885	1,416,931	187,526	-	1,604,457	857,718	676,428
Motor Vehicles	113,842	10,046	-	123,888	76,135	25,766	-	101,901	37,707	21,987
Furniture & Fittings	67,834	2,452	-	70,286	30,029	6,183	-	36,212	37,805	34,074
Office Equipment	34,470	1,135	(8)	35,597	24,461	2,456	(8)	26,909	10,009	8,688
Computer Accessories	106,752	3,298	-	110,050	67,434	15,843	-	83,277	39,318	26,773
Drawing & Survey Instruments	20,709	-	-	20,709	11,631	3,771	-	15,402	9,078	5,307
Soil Lab Equipment	74,362	-	-	74,362	50,587	11,574	-	62,161	23,775	12,201
Workshop Equipment	52,433	260	-	52,693	48,934	3,048	-	51,982	3,499	711
Welfare Equipment	4,201	849	-	5,050	3,315	587	-	3,902	886	1,148
Convertainers	103,425	3,110	-	106,535	32,817	22,040	-	54,857	70,608	51,678
Bicycles	2,605	427	-	3,032	1,779	816	-	2,595	826	437
Boats & Engines	83,633	1,632	-	85,265	32,089	15,435	-	47,524	51,544	37,741
Gym Equipment	19,949	712	-	20,661	8,475	2,015	-	10,490	11,474	10,171
Pallets	3,565	-	-	3,565	3,564	-	-	3,564	1	1
Electronic Equipment	2,775	98	-	2,873	1,875	435	-	2,310	900	563
Safety Equipment	3,678	-	-	3,678	2,983	127	-	3,110	695	568
Kitchen Equipment	24,062	-	-	24,062	24,062	-	-	24,062	-	-
Inventory Items	6,541	1,117	-	7,658	4,396	510	-	4,906	2,145	2,752
At Valuation										
Motor Vehicles	302,390	-	(1,800)	300,590	-	60,292	(174)	60,118	302,390	240,472
Total	4,352,554	35,178	(1,808)	4,385,924	2,095,594	408,498	(182)	2,503,910	2,256,960	1,882,014
Tools at Valuation									24,055	29,646
Capital Work in Progress									622,665	653,634
									2,903,680	2,565,294

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.,)**9B Property, Plant & Equipment (Corporation)**

Assets Category	Cost/Valuation				Depreciations				Net Book Value			
	Balance As at 01.01.2020 (Rstated)	Additions During the Year	Disposals During the Year	Balance As at 31.12.2020	Balance As at 01.01.2020 (Restated)	Charge for the year	On Disposals	Balance As at 31.12.2020	Balance 01.01.2020 (Restated)	As at 31.12.2020	Balance As at 31.12.2020	As at 31.12.2020
	Rs. 000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000
At Cost												
Freehold Lands	8,173	-	-	8,173	-	-	-	-	8,173		8,173	
Leasehold Lands	10,012	-	-	10,012	1,055	317	-	1,372	8,957		8,640	
Structures on Possession Owned lands	38,611	1,177	-	39,788	18,334	4,971	-	23,305	20,277		16,483	
Buildings on Freehold Land	937,768	2,129	-	939,897	225,108	42,164	-	267,272	712,660		672,625	
Plant & Machinery	2,218,870	6,236	-	2,225,106	1,401,002	180,005	-	1,581,007	817,868		644,099	
Motor Vehicles	49,351	6,850	-	56,201	38,978	10,225	-	49,203	10,373		6,998	
Furniture & Fittings	61,440	2,293	-	63,733	27,087	5,635	-	32,722	34,353		31,011	
Office Equipment	18,802	867	-	19,669	14,422	1,458	-	15,880	4,380		3,789	
Computer Accessories	96,747	3,207	-	99,954	63,099	14,769	-	77,868	33,648		22,086	
Drawing & Survey Instruments	20,709	-	-	20,709	11,631	3,771	-	15,402	9,078		5,307	
Soil Lab Equipment	74,362	-	-	74,362	50,587	11,574	-	62,161	23,775		12,201	
Workshop Equipment	52,432	260	-	52,692	48,934	3,048	-	51,982	3,498		710	
Welfare Equipment	4,200	849	-	5,049	3,315	587	-	3,902	885		1,147	
Convertainers	103,424	3,110	-	106,534	32,817	22,040	-	54,857	70,607		51,677	
Bicycles	2,605	427	-	3,032	1,779	816	-	2,595	826		437	
Boats & Engines	83,633	1,632	-	85,265	32,089	15,435	-	47,524	51,544		37,741	
Gym Equipment	19,949	712	-	20,661	8,475	2,015	-	10,490	11,474		10,171	
Kitchen Equipment	24,062	-	-	24,062	24,062	-	-	24,062	-		-	
Safety Equipment	2,874	-	-	2,874	2,874	-	-	2,874	-		-	
Inventory Items	6,541	1,117	-	7,658	4,396	510	-	4,906	2,145		2,752	
At Valuation												
Motor Vehicles	302,390	-	(1,800)	300,590	-	60,292	(174)	60,118	302,390		240,472	
Total	4,136,955	30,866	(1,800)	4,166,021	2,010,044	379,632	(174)	2,389,502	2,126,911		1,776,519	
Tools at Valuation									19,681		29,626	
Capital Work in Progress									293,477		322,618	
									2,440,069		2,128,763	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.,)

	GROUP		CORPORATION	
	2020 Rs.000	2019 (Restated) Rs.000	2020 Rs.000	2019 (Restated) Rs.000
10 Investment Properties				
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,489,809	1,893,358	2,489,809	1,893,358
Disposal of Investment Properties	(180,264)	-	(180,264)	-
Transfers from/(to) Inventories	-	596,451	-	596,451
Balance at the end of the year	2,309,545	2,489,809	2,309,545	2,489,809

10.1 The Corporation applies the cost model of Accounting for Investment Properties.

10.2 Details of the Investment Properties held by the Corporation as at 31/12/2020 are as follows.

Property	Extent	2020	2020	2019	2019
		Cost Rs. 000	Estimated Fair Value Rs. 000	Cost Rs. 000	Estimated Fair Value Rs. 000
Land at Muthurajawela	57A	1,755,958	2,966,964	1,937,724	18,372,476
Land at Lake Drive	1A 0R 12P	3,081	**	3,081	**
Land at Wedamulla	9A 3R 38P	139,994	594,807	139,994	928,046
Land at Ambalangoda	13A 3R 30.6P	22,660	278,825	22,640	278,825
Land at Kirimandala Mawatha	16A 3R 71.4P	169,771	15,132,700	169,152	17,424,055
Land at Attidiya	2A 1R 33.57P	3,585	206,908	3,585	408,296
Land at Narahenpita Model Farm	1A 1R 14.5P	5,326	1,179,750	5,326	1,317,250
Land at Mudun Ela	140A 1R 38.14P	38,487	224,243	38,425	223,455
Land at 9 th Lane – Kotte	0A 0R 16P	14,021	10,803	14,685	640,803
Land at Ragama	51A 1R 33P	156,662	**	155,197	**
Total		2,309,545		2,489,809	

Above estimated fair values have been determined by reference to the Chief Valuer's Valuation of the Lands in the area.

** Valuations are not available for land at Ragama & Lake Drive.

	GROUP		CORPORATION	
	2020 Rs.000	2019 (Restated) Rs.000	2020 Rs.000	2019 (Restated) Rs.000
11 Investments in Subsidiaries				
Land Reclamation & Development Co. Ltd	-	-	2,000	2,000

11.1 Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation owns 80% of the issued share capital of Land Reclamation and Development Company Ltd.

	GROUP		CORPORATION	
	2020 Rs.000	2019 (Restated) Rs.000	2020 Rs.000	2019 (Restated) Rs.000
12 Inventories				
General Stock	378,502	333,081	318,662	297,699
Sea Sand Stock	953,799	1,323,335	953,799	1,323,335
Lands for Sale	263,855	261,976	263,855	261,976
Work-in-Progress-Own Projects	1,406,020	1,170,124	1,406,020	1,148,257
Work-in-Progress-Client Projects	123,316	103,436	107,402	63,428
	3,125,492	3,191,952	3,049,738	3,094,695
Provision for Slow Moving Stock	(48,178)	(52,908)	(48,178)	(52,908)
	3,077,314	3,139,044	3,001,560	3,041,787

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.,)

	GROUP		CORPORATION	
	2020 Rs.000	2019 (Restated) Rs.000	2020 Rs.000	2019 (Restated) Rs.000
13 Trade & Other Receivables				
Trade Debtors	2,222,593	1,800,540	1,369,116	1,169,584
Receivable from Treasury for Treasury Funded Projects	534,003	1,513,890	534,003	1,513,890
Receivable from Treasury for Weras Ganga Project	2,224,197	2,521,914	2,224,197	2,521,914
Mobilization Advance Paid to Contractors	677,659	246,878	654,434	220,395
Staff Debtors	324,033	327,520	316,922	309,378
Rentals Receivable from Sudunelumpura Housing Project	28,880	26,332	28,880	26,332
Other Debtors	206,219	320,806	201,076	232,116
Deposits , Pre payments and Advances	188,897	187,108	171,590	179,336
	6,406,481	6,944,988	5,500,218	6,172,945
Provision for Bad & Doubtful Debts	(592,284)	(420,395)	(525,179)	(384,046)
	5,814,197	6,524,593	4,975,039	5,788,899
14 Amounts Due from Related Parties (Current)				
Working Capital Loan to REDECO (14.1)	-	-	28,824	22,557
Term Loan to REDECO (14.2)	-	-	62,797	25,397
Other Receivables from REDECO	-	-	286,614	287,622
LRDC Services (Pvt) Ltd	-	-	4,867	5,435
	-	-	383,102	341,011
Amounts Due from Related Parties (Non Current)				
Working Capital Loan to REDECO (14.1)	-	-	-	3,500
Term Loan to REDECO (14.2)	-	-	186,666	200,000
	-	-	186,666	203,500
14.1	The Corporation granted a working capital loan of Rs. 25 million to Land Reclamation & Development Company Ltd (REDECO) in the year 2017 at an interest rate of 13% per annum. The interest rate was subsequently reduced to 11.5% with effect from 01.01.2018. The loan is repayable in 50 in equal installments of Rs. 500,000/- each per month commencing from 21.04.2017.			
14.2	The Corporation granted a term loan facility of Rs. 200 million at an interest rate of 12% per annum to Land Reclamation & Development Company Ltd (REDECO) to invest in the sea sand packing and selling business. This loan is repayable in 12 years with 2 year grace period for Capital repayment. The loan is repayable in 120 in equal installments of Rs. 1,666,666.67 each per month, commencing from May 2021.			
15 Cash & Cash Equivalents				
Cash at Bank	1,238,219	677,181	1,143,081	531,241
Cash in Hand	50,646	11,392	47,640	2,022
REPO Investments	2,783,537	-	2,783,537	-
State Institute Temporary Surplus Fund	-	9,039	-	9,039
Margin Deposit Accounts	-	4,594	-	4,594
Cash in Transits	9,013	3,891	-	-
	4,081,415	706,097	3,974,258	546,896
Bank Overdrafts	(10,107)	(27,154)	-	-
Cash & Cash Equivalents for Cash Flow Statement	4,071,308	678,943	3,974,258	546,896
16 Deferred Income				
Deferred Income (GCFC&EIP)	69,677	93,587	69,677	93,587
Deferred Income (LEI&EIP)	36,294	46,258	36,294	46,258
Deferred Income (World Bank)	295,945	417,360	295,945	417,360
Deferred Income - Treasury Grant	48,167	81,974	48,167	81,974
Deferred Income Treasury Grant - Kimbulawala	5,684	7,175	5,684	7,175
Deferred Income - Weras Ganga Project	6,330	11,841	6,330	11,841
Deferred Income - Kerawalapitiya Waste Park	129,965	138,600	129,965	138,600
Deferred Income - Presidential Secretariat Assets	6,184	-	6,184	-
	598,246	796,795	598,246	796,795

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

- 16.1 Deferred Income represents the grants received from the Government for acquisition of long term assets required to carry out projects entrusted by the Government. There are no unfulfilled conditions or other contingencies attached to these grants as at the Balance Sheet date.

17 Interest Bearing Loans & Borrowings

17A	GROUP	2020 Amount Repayable Within 1 year	2020 Amount Repayable After 1 year	2020 Total	2019 Amount Repayable Within 1 year	2019 Amount Repayable After 1 year	2019 Total
		Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000
	Finance Leases (17A.1)	6,266	4,878	11,144	6,243	11,415	17,658
	Bank Loans (17A.2)	900,991	2,799,138	3,700,129	1,468,199	2,719,631	4,187,830
		907,257	2,804,016	3,711,273	1,474,442	2,731,046	4,205,488

17.A.1	Finance Leases	As at 31.12.2019 Rs.000	New Leases Rs.000	Repayments Rs.000	As at 31.12.2020 Rs.000	Current As at 31.12.2020 Rs.000	Non - Current As at 31.12.2020 Rs.000
	Gross Liability	20,314	-	(7,912)	12,402	7,299	5,103
	Finance Charges allocated to future periods	(2,656)	-	1,398	(1,258)	(1,033)	(225)
	Net Liability	17,658	-	6,514	11,144	6,266	4,878

17.A.2	Bank Loans	As at 31.12.2019 Rs.000	Loans Obtained Rs.000	Interest Capitalized Rs.000	Repayments Rs.000	As at 31.12.2020 Rs.000
	Term Loan From (NSB)	2,401,731	-	-	(266,859)	2,134,872
	Term Loan From (BOC)	1,781,185	1,050,000	-	(1,270,347)	1,560,838
	Term Loan From (BOC) (17.A.2.1)	4,914	-	176	(670)	4,420
		4,187,830	1,050,000	176	(1,537,876)	3,700,130

- 17A.2.1 Land Reclamation & Development Company Ltd (REDECO) obtained a term loan facility of Rs. 6,700,000/- from the Bank of Ceylon to purchase two Double Cabs. Fixed Deposits held by the Company have been secured for this loan facility. The loan is repayable in 50 equal monthly installments of Rs. 111,667/- each commencing from 29.08.2018. The applicable interest rate for the loan is 2% above the interest for Fixed Deposit.

17B	CORPORATION	2020 Amount Repayable Within 1 year	2020 Amount Repayable After 1 year	2020 Total	2019 Amount Repayable Within 1 year	2019 Amount Repayable After 1 year	2019 Total
		Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000
	Bank Loans (17B.1)	899,475	2,796,235	3,695,710	1,466,859	2,716,057	4,182,916
		899,475	2,796,235	3,695,710	1,466,859	2,716,057	4,182,916

17B.1	Bank Loans	As at 31.12.2019 Rs.000	Loans Obtained Rs.000	Interest Capitalized Rs.000	Repayments Rs.000	As at 31.12.2020 Rs.000
	Term Loan From (NSB) (17 B.1.1)	2,401,731	-	-	(266,859)	2,134,872
	Term Loan From (BOC) (17 B.1.2)	1,781,185	1,050,000	-	(1,270,347)	1,560,838
		4,182,916	1,050,000	-	(1,537,206)	3,695,710

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.,)

17B.1.1 The Corporation obtained a term loan of Rs. 2,802 million from the National Savings Bank (NSB) for funding the Weras Ganga Storm Water Drainage and Environment Improvement Project. As per the loan agreement, the loan is repayable in 21 bi-annual installments of Rs. 133,429,531.80 each commencing from 24.10.2018. This loan is secured by a Rs. 3,500 million Treasury Guarantee issued by the General Treasury. The interest rate applicable for this loan is six months AWPLR plus 2.5%.

17B.1.2 The Corporation obtained a Term Loan facility of Rs. 4,000 million in February 2018 from Bank of Ceylon to finance mining and pumping of 4,000,000 m³ off shore sand for stock piling and reclamation purpose at Kerawalapitiya. The loan was repayable in 36 months with a grace of six months. The applicable interest rate was monthly AWPLR plus 1.25%.

Subsequently this loan was rescheduled with effect from 30/09/2020 as follows:

- Loan Facility amount - Rs. 2,643,049,184/-
- Interest Rate - 10.0% per annum (Fixed)
- Repayable in 48 equal monthly installment of Rs. 67,034,556/- (including interest)

Securities offered for this facility are disclosed in Note No. 23.

18 Retirement Benefit Obligation

	GROUP		CORPORATION	
	2020 Rs 000	2019 (Restated) Rs 000	2020 Rs 000	2019 (Restated) Rs 000
At the beginning of the year	412,336	384,580	281,707	264,217
Provision made during the year (18.1)	126,365	96,420	95,904	63,640
Payment made for during the year	(47,717)	(68,664)	(39,918)	(46,150)
At the end of the year	490,984	412,336	337,693	281,707
18.1 Provision made during the year				
Current Service Cost	49,452	37,722	19,251	15,046
Interest Cost	39,923	43,547	29,579	30,385
	89,375	81,269	48,830	45,431
Net Actuarial (Gain)/ Loss	36,990	15,151	47,074	18,209
Total provision made during the year	126,365	96,420	95,904	63,640

18.2 Assumption used for Actuarial Valuation of Gratuity Provision**i). Mortality**

In service: A 1967/70 Mortality Table issued by the Institute of Actuaries, London. The rates given in this table represent the probabilities of 'death' occurring within one year of any given age.

ii). Staff Turnover

The staff turnover rates used in this valuation are based on the staff turnover statistics of the Corporation.

iii). Retirement Age

60 years as specified by the Corporation

The employees who are aged over the specified retirement age have been assumed to retire on their respective next birthdays.

iv). Rate of Discount

Actuarial valuers use a long term discount rate of 9.00% per annum.

v). Salary Increases

Valuers use Basic salary, salary scale revision and COLA revision with the next increment due dates. **Basic Salary** : 0.00% per annum.

Salary Scale Revision : 10.00% per annum once in three years with next revision due in 2021 and 15.00% increase once in 6 years due to promotions in employee grade.

COLA : 10.00% per annum with next increment due in 2021.

18.3 Sensitivity of Assumptions Employed in Actuarial Valuation

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the key assumption employed with all other variables held constant in the employee benefit liability measurement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

The sensitivity of the statement of financial position is the effect of the assumed changes in discount rate and salary increment rate on the employment benefit obligation for the year.

Increase/ (Decrease) in Discount Rate	Increase/ (Decrease) in Salary Escalation Rate	Effect on Employee Benefit Obligation	
		2020 Rs. 000	2019 Rs. 000
+1%	*	315,257	264,963
-1%	*	363,521	300,831
*	+1%	346,889	289,003
*	-1%	329,780	275,382

18.4 The retirement benefit obligation of Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation is based on the Actuarial Valuations carried out by Messers. Actuarial and Management Consultant (Pvt) Ltd. The Corporation adopted the Project Unit Credit method to determine the present value of retirement benefit obligation as recommended by LKAS 19.

18.5 The Corporation has not externally funded the gratuity liability. However, adequate fixed deposit investments are maintained to meet future gratuity payments.

	GROUP		CORPORATION	
	2020 Rs.000	2019 (Restated) Rs.000	2020 Rs.000	2019 (Restated) Rs.000
19 Trade & Other Payables				
Trade Creditors	164,670	63,192	45,221	31,011
Contract Creditors	871,295	732,489	924,854	718,871
Sundry Creditors including Accrued Expenses	1,064,896	1,024,809	320,719	365,177
Sundry Deposits & Security Deposits	138,931	121,942	104,954	91,262
Interest Payable on Long Term Loans	44,212	80,584	44,212	80,584
	2,284,004	2,023,016	1,439,960	1,286,905
20 Advances Received				
Advance Received for Lease of Lands	2,362,889	2,450,078	2,362,889	2,450,078
Advances against Sale of Lands	493,517	493,657	493,517	493,657
Advance Received for Sea Sand Sales	738,504	-	738,504	-
Mobilization Advance Received	370,085	385,230	370,085	385,230
Other Advances Received	67,860	68,545	67,860	68,545
	4,032,855	3,397,510	4,032,855	3,397,510
21 Amounts Due to Related Parties				
Land Reclamation & Development Company Ltd	-	-	57,719	49,342
LRDC Services (Pvt) Ltd	-	-	152,762	94,029
	-	-	210,481	143,371

22. Related Party Transactions/Directors' Interest in Contracts

22.1 Land Reclamation and Development Company Ltd (REDECO) is a subsidiary company of the Corporation. Major General (Rtd) MRW De Zoysa USP psc MSc (Defence)(w.e.f. 01/12/2019), Director of the Corporation and Mrs. MASMK Senadheera, (w.e.f. 21/01/2020) the General Manager of the Corporation are also Director of REDECO.

During the year 2020, the Corporation had following transactions with REDECO.

- Purchase of Cement Blocks and Concrete products for a value of Rs. 19,129,971/- (2019 - Rs. 11,016,746/-)
- Carrying out of the Construction Projects for Rs. 27,320,906/- (2019 - Rs. 85,491,706/-)
- Renting of the office building and two blocks of land at Kirimandala Mawatha. The lease rental received for the year 2020 is Rs. 600,000/- (2019 - Rs. 600,000/-)
- Interest for loans granted Rs. 26,833,315/- (2019: Rs. 24,545,648/-)
- The Corporation hires employees of REDECO and for that the Corporation has reimbursed following amounts to REDECO during the year.
 - Payroll Cost Rs. 55,054,580/- (2019: Rs. 48,082,503/-)
 - Management Fee Rs. 3,742,188/- (2019: Rs. 4,140,664/-)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.,)

- 22.2** LRDC Services (Pvt) Ltd is a subsidiary company of the Corporation. Major General (Rtd) MRW De Zoysa USP psc MSc (Defence)(w.e.f. 01/12/2019), Director of the Corporation and Mrs. MASMK Senadheera, (w.e.f. 21/01/2020) the General Manager of the Corporation are also Directors of LRDC Services (Pvt) Ltd.

During the year 2020, the Corporation had following transactions with LRDC Services (Pvt) Ltd.

- Obtained Security Services for a value of Rs. 57,598,399/- (2019: Rs. 52,552,166/-)
- Obtained Manpower Services for a value of Rs. 432,232,918/- (2019: Rs. 435,067,354/-)
- Received Rent of Rs. 240,000/- for occupying the Corporation owned property (2019: Rs. 240,000/-)

22.3 Transactions with Key Management Personnel

The key management personnel of the Corporation are the members of its Board of Directors, the General Manager and the two Additional General Managers. Transactions with Key Management Personnel are as follows.

	CORPORATION	
	2020	2019
	Rs. 000	(Restated) Rs.000
Short Term Employee Benefits Paid	11,009	10,676
Sitting Fees Paid	706	3,036

23. Assets Pledged

This Corporation has an arrangement with Bank of Ceylon to obtain bank guarantees upto of Rs.500 million. Fixed Deposits owned by the Corporation amounting to Rs. 500 million has been pledged as security against this facility.

The Corporation obtained a term loan facility of Rs. 2,643,049,184 from the Bank of Ceylon to finance the project for mining & pumping of 4,000,000 m³ off shore sand for reclamation and stock piling purpose. The following assets have been pledged as security for this loan.

- Primary Mortgage over lot Nos. 5,6,7 & 8 of Plan No. 4336/SLLRDC/1 (value of the Mortgage is Rs. 2,000 million)
- Fixed deposits held by the Corporation amounting to Rs. 1,126 million

24. Post Balance Sheet Events

There have been no events occurring subsequent to the balance sheet date which require adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements.

25. Commitment & Contingencies**25.1 Contingent Liabilities**

There were Eight (08) Legal cases pending against the Corporation as at 31/12/2020 claiming damages and compensation. The details are as follows.

- a) A former General Manager of the Corporation has filed a case claiming back wages amounting to Rs. 1,409,425/-.
- b) Six (06) legal cases are pending against the Corporation claiming compensation. The total claim amount is Rs. 448,700,000/-.

The amounts mentioned above are the amounts claimed by the Plaintiff and the actual claim, if any, will be decided by the Courts.

25.2 Commitments

The Corporation has contracted but not provided for purchase commitments for acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment incidental to the ordinary course of business amounting to Rs. 398.25 million as at 31st December 2020. (2019 : Rs. 398.25 million)

26. Effects of Changes in Accounting Policies

As stated in Significant Accounting Policies 2.3.3, the Corporation changed its accounting policy with respect to valuation of inventories from FIFO cost formulae to Weighted Average Cost formulae with effect from 1st January 2020.

The accounting policies set out in Significant Accounting Policies have been applied in preparing these Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December 2020 and the comparative information presented. In preparing these financial statements, the Corporation adjusted amounts reported previously to be in accordance with the new accounting policy. The changes in accounting policies are made retrospectively.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.,)

An explanation of effect of changes in accounting policies are set out in following table.

Effects on Statement Financial Position

	Note	Amount as at 31.12.2019 as reported previously Rs.000	Effect of change in Accounting Policy Rs.000	Restated Balance as at 31.12.2019 Rs.000
GROUP				
Property, Plant and Equipment	9	2,887,981	15,699	2,903,680
Inventories	12	3,122,019	17,026	3,139,045
CORPORATION				
Property, Plant and Equipment	9	2,424,370	15,699	2,440,069
Inventories	12	3,024,762	17,026	3,041,788

Effects on Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note	Amount for the year ended 31.12.2019 as reported previously Rs.000	Effect of change in Accounting Policy Rs.000	Restated Amount for the year ended 31.12.2019 Rs.000
GROUP				
Direct Cost	2 & 28	6,334,202	(32,725)	6,301,477
CORPORATION				
Direct Cost	2 & 28	4,714,876	(32,725)	4,682,151

27. Retrospective Restatement of Errors

The following errors relevant for the periods before 01/01/2020 was corrected on retrospective basis and previous periods financial statements were restated.

- The Corporation Financial Statements could not recognize certified income for 03 projects completed before 01/01/2020 amounting to Rs.38,290,272/- upon finalization of Standard Technical Committee (STC) rates.
- The provision for Income Tax for Y/A 2019/20 was in excess of the actual liability by Rs.150,304,823/-
- The Corporation financial statement could not also recognize the Management Fee for the Weras Ganga Project for the year 2018 amounting to Rs.115,337,000/-

An explanation of effect of changes in accounting policies are set out in following table.

Effects on Statement Financial Position

	Note	Amount as at 31.12.2019 as reported previously Rs.000	Effect of Correction of Prior Period Errors Rs.000	Restated Amount for the year ended 31.12.2019 Rs.000
GROUP				
Retained Earnings		6,503,306	336,655	6,839,961
Trade and Other Receivables	13	6,370,966	153,627	6,524,593
Taxation		86,320	(150,305)	(63,985)
CORPORATION				
Retained Earnings		6,263,585	336,655	6,600,240
Trade and Other Receivables	13	5,635,272	153,627	5,788,899
Taxation		82,533	(150,305)	(67,772)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.,)**Effects on Statement of Comprehensive Income**

	Note	Amount for the year ended 31.12.2019 as reported previously Rs.000	Effect of Correction of Prior Period Errors Rs.000	Restated Amount for the year ended 31.12.2019 Rs.000
GROUP				
Revenue	1	8,339,384	38,290	8,377,674
Taxation	8	314,087	(150,305)	163,782
CORPORATION				
Revenue	1	6,537,657	38,290	6,575,947
Taxation	8	296,137	(150,305)	145,832

28. Comparative Information

The presentation and classification of following items reported in the previous year (2019) are amended to ensure comparability with the current year presentation.

	GROUP Rs. 000	CORPORATION Rs. 000
a) Administrative Expenses		
Amount as reported previously in 2019 Annual Report	1,141,960	970,431
Administrative Expenses transferred from Direct Cost	28,064	-
Amount transferred from other Operating Expenses	26,683	26,683
Current Presentation of the Comparative figures	1,196,707	997,114
b) Direct Cost		
Amount as reported previously in 2019 Annual Report	6,362,450	4,714,876
Administrative Expenses transferred to Administrative Expenses	(28,064)	-
Factory expenses transferred to Promotional Expenses	(186)	-
Adjustments due to Accounting Policy Change	(32,725)	(32,725)
Current Presentation of the Comparative figures	6,301,475	4,682,151
c) Promotional Expenses		
Amount as reported previously in 2019 Annual Report	77,664	77,124
Factory Expenses transferred from direct cost	186	-
Current Presentation of the Comparative figures	77,850	77,124
d) Other Operating Expenses		
Amount as reported previously in 2019 Annual Report	60,157	60,157
Amount transferred to Administrative Expenses	(26,683)	(26,683)
Current Presentation of the Comparative figures	33,474	33,474

Financial Highlights of the Corporation

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
	Rs Mn	Rs Mn	Rs Mn	Rs.Mn	Rs. Mn	Rs.Mn	Rs.Mn	Rs.Mn	Rs.Mn
Profit & Loss									
Revenue from Treasury Funded Projects	2,379	2,786	2,367	2,969	5,629	1,306	1,620	1,025	926
Revenue from Other Projects and Sources	5,645	4,555	5,183	4,780	2,420	1,572	2,545	1,742	2,388
Intersegment Revenue	(658)	(766)	(453)	(406)	(239)	(362)	(459)	(264)	(214)
Total Revenue	7,366	6,575	7,097	7,343	7,810	2,516	3,706	2,503	3,100
Direct Cost	(3,599)	(4,682)	(4,499)	(4,966)	(5,602)	(2,224)	(3,247)	(2,192)	(2,750)
Gross Profit	3,767	1,893	2,598	2,377	2,208	292	459	311	350
Other Operating Income	30	100	96	190	50	61	48	54	60
Overheads	(1,371)	(1,260)	(1,369)	(1,224)	(926)	(1,010)	(676)	(430)	(574)
Operating Profit/(Loss)	2,426	733	1,325	1,338	1,333	(657)	(169)	(65)	(164)
Net Financial Income	75	91	296	162	144	503	600	183	196
Profit before Taxation & Levy	2,501	824	1,621	1,500	1,476	(154)	431	118	32
Taxation	4	54	(472)	(359)	(283)	(3)	(85)	(14)	(100)
Special Levy to Consolidated Fund	(9)	(200)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit /(Loss) for the year	2,496	678	1,149	1,141	1,193	(157)	346	104	(68)

Financial Position

Total Assets	20,674	18,068	17,502	14,733	13,100	9,181	8,393	6,369	5,662
Capital & Reserves	9,357	6,897	5,896	4,690	3,572	2,373	2,544	2,106	2,002
Non-Current Liabilities	4,176	4,236	4,529	1,551	2,486	1,320	1,217	2,250	1,268
Current Liabilities	7,141	6,935	7,075	8,492	7,041	5,487	4,632	3,013	2,392

Cash Flow

Cash Flow From Operating Activities	4,693	(744)	1,467	579	2,272	444	231	(303)	(2,260)
Cash Flow From Investment Activities	(227)	666	(1,025)	(1,646)	5	(245)	(98)	797	(53)
Cash Flow From Financing Activities	(1,038)	(170)	(438)	(386)	(301)	(10)	(2)	(28)	(10)
Increase /(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	3,428	(248)	04	(1,453)	1,976	189	130	465	(2,325)

Other Information

Number of Employees	1450	1408	1432	1448	1432	1411	1477	1315	1150
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