ජාතික ව්‍යවසාය සංවර්ධන අධිකාරිය
தேசிய நிறுவன மேம்பாட்டு ஆணையம்
National Enterprise Development Authority

වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව
ஆண்டு அறிக்கை
ANNUAL REPORT
2022

කර්මාන්ත හා ව්‍යවසායකත්ව සංවර්ධන අමාත්‍යංශය
தொழில் மற்றும் தொழில்முனைவோர் மேம்பாட்டு அமைச்சகம்
Ministry of Indndustry and Entrepreneurship Development

1.0 Vision & Mission

Vision

“Creating a dynamic and sustainable competitive Enterprise Sector, this will contribute to the economic, political and social aspirations of the nation”

Mission

“To facilitate and proactively support development, growth and competitiveness of NEDA’s Enterprises as an integral part of the national economy of Sri Lanka”

Objectives

- ✓ Stimulate the growth, expansion and development of Sri Lanka's economy by encouraging, promoting and facilitating small and medium enterprise development within Sri Lanka.
- ✓ Stimulate and encourage the establishment and operation outside Sri Lanka of enterprises designed with view to Internationalize domestic enterprises capable of penetrating foreign markets for the fulfillment of the objectives of the act of NEDA.
- ✓ Formulate policies, plans, promotional incentives appropriately designed and effectively support and promote trade and development in industry and agriculture.
- ✓ Empowerment of people of human capital development with technical skills as an integral component of enterprise development.
- ✓ Develop infrastructure facilities required to meet the development needs
- ✓ Facilitate the access of entrepreneurs to finances required for enterprise development and operation.
- ✓ Establish a Technology Development Fund to promote research and development in connection with product development, technological enhancement and commercialization of patents.
- ✓ Facilitate regional economic development.

NEDA Performance (2012 – 2022) and Future plan

The National Enterprise Development Authority (NEDA) began operations in 2006 under the Ministry of Enterprise Development and Investment Promotion. A Task Force was formed in July 2006 to oversee the launch, and a Board of Directors was appointed in September. Initial staffing was limited, with only seven people working between July and December of 2006. Funding also came from the Ministry and general treasury during this period.

In 2007, efforts were made to establish a formal organizational structure and recruit staff. However, only nine positions were approved, and several key roles, including the Chairman/Director General, remained unfilled. The Ministry provided additional staff for enterprise development, but the Authority also relied on casual workers. A lack of funds and core staff presented challenges during this formative period.

The Ministry overseeing NEDA changed to Industry and Commerce in 2010. This shift brought a renewed focus on establishing specific activities aligned with NEDA's goals as outlined in the Act. These activities included promoting and facilitating SME development, raising awareness of SMEs, conducting cluster development studies, and initiating plans for a technology development fund. Additionally, preliminary work began on diagnosing SME issues and formulating policy recommendations. The National Enterprise Development Authority (NEDA) assumes a pivotal role in the advocacy, support, encouragement, and facilitation of enterprise development within Sri Lanka, with a particular emphasis on the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) sector. NEDA provides an array of services, encompassing entrepreneurship development, financial facilitation, marketing linkages, research and development, and infrastructure development tailored for both entrepreneurs and Business Development Service providers.

During last ten years, NEDA orchestrates capacity development training sessions that span across entrepreneurship, marketing, business planning, accounting, record-keeping, and productivity enhancement for entrepreneurs. In the year 2021, NEDA took the initiative to establish the Made in Sri Lanka Trade Portal, strategically designed to cultivate market opportunities for local products and augment the competitive edge of MSMEs on the global stage.

Recognizing the absence of a dedicated MSME database, NEDA initiated the MSME Database in 2012.The establishment of District & Regional Enterprise Forums at the district and divisional levels serves as a mechanism for furnishing business development services to entrepreneurs. These forums bring together governmental and non-governmental Business Development Service providers, chambers, and trade associations. NEDA's comprehensive approach involves the active engagement of development officers at the Divisional Secretariat level, and assist to micro-level businesses. Initiated in 2021, the "Made in Sri Lanka" regional trade fairs offer local entrepreneurs a platform to showcase their products and establish market linkages at the regional level. Recognizing MSMEs as key drivers of economic growth, NEDA employs cluster-based promotional and development strategies to address challenges faced by isolated MSMEs.

Cluster-based approaches afford advantages such as cost reduction, resource efficiency, and streamlined management. Between 2012 and 2022, NEDA successfully developed business clusters, thereby enhancing training, innovation, finance accessibility, and institutional support.NEDA organizes national and provincial Entrepreneur Award Ceremonies, a collaborative effort with district chambers and government institutes, aimed at recognizing and rewarding entrepreneurs contributing significantly to Sri Lanka's economic development. This collaboration also establishes proper mechanisms through District and Regional Enterprise Forums for the provision of business development services.

The "Upadhidari Vyavasayake Udanaya" program engages university graduates in entrepreneurship development, with the objective of fostering them into successful entrepreneurs. From 2017 to 2022, NEDA provided entrepreneurship development trainings for more than 800 graduates and assist to develop as entrepreneurs. The growth and expansion of MSMEs face impediments in product and factor markets, regulatory systems, and various other domains. NEDA addresses these challenges by delivering training, assistance, and solutions to entrepreneurs encountering barriers in entrepreneurship, marketing, technical, and financial management. Over the period from 2012 to 2022, NEDA provided training opportunities (entrepreneurship, technical, financial management etc.) to around 65000 entrepreneurs (2028 – 2022) and assist to expand their business as well as established new business.

Future Plans

1. Establishment of a product to showcase MSME products in Sri Lanka.

2. Establishment of "Jack Mart" to promote jackfruit-related value-added products.

3. Networking with state universities and government institutions to promote graduate entrepreneurs.

4. Establishment of a Business Development Center at the University of Kelaniya.

5. Establishment of an "MSME Promotion and Facilitation Committee".

6. Establishment of an Export Promotion Task Force/Forum under the purview of the Secretary to the Ministry of Industries and comprising key government institutions.

Message from the chairman

National Enterprise Development Authority (NEDA) is the main source of support for Entrepreneurs to uplift and stabilize Micro, Small and medium enterprises in Sri Lanka. Providing services such as consultancy, training, market linkages, business fairs, enterprise forums are some of the steps we take to make sure that an enterprise of any context thrives towards the next level.

Developing the standards of current entrepreneurs and providing solutions to their problems along with creating new entrepreneurs and giving them the confidence to prosper and withstand any storm are the two key objectives which we will focus heavily during this time-span. Another main objective that I have planned to achieve during my tenure is increasing the number of people who creates job opportunities rather than searching for one. With these objectives in mind we will also work day in day out to make sure the goals of NEDA which has been linked with objectives of National Entrepreneur Development Act No.17 of 2006 section 13 are achieved. I firmly believe that during my tenure we will achieve all these landmarks and help strengthen the economy of Sri Lanka

Mr. Lasantha Kariyapperuma
Chairman / Director General

National Enterprise Development Authority

Board of Directors

Mr. Sunil Jayarathna	Chairman
Mr. Chaminda Pathiraja Additional Secretary, Ministry of Small & Medium Business and Enterprise Development	Board Member
Ms. S.N Meethalawa, Director, Department of Management Service (Ministry of Finance)	Board Member
Mr.Indika Nishantha Gunarathne	Board Member
Mr.Kadupitiyage Prasad Jayaranga Silva	Board member
Mr.Amarashihage Hemasiri Perera	Board Member
Mr.A.L.Buddika Sadaruwan	Board Member
Mr.J.M.Ananada Premathilaka	Boar Member
Mr.Asnka Wijsundara	Board member

19th December 2024

Hon.Sunil Hadunneththi

Minister of Industry & Entreprenurship Devlopment

Ministry of Industry & Entreprenurship Devlopment

No.73/1,

Galle Road

Colombo 03.

Hon.Sir,

Annual Report 2022

In terms of section 14(2) of the Finance Act No.38 of 1971, I submit the following documents.

01. The progress report of the National Enterprise Development Authority for the year 2022.

02. Balance sheet as at 31st December 2022, Income and expenditure statement for the year ended 31st December 2022, statement of changers in equity as at 31st December 2022 and cash flow statement for the year ended 31st December 2022.

03. Report of the Auditor General.

Yours sincerely

Laxman Abeysekara

Chairman/ Director General

Development programs

Program 01: “Made in Sri Lanka” Trade Portal

Program 02: MSME Data Base

Program 03: Promotion & offering “Made in Sri Lanka” Logo

Program 04: “Made in Sri Lanka” Trade Fairs

Program 05: “Made in Sri Lanka” Franchise Shops

Program 06: “Upadhidari Vyavasayake Udanaya” Program

Program 07: Business Cluster Development Program

Program 08: Regional Entrepreneurship Development Program

Program 09: Enterprise Forums

National Enterprise Development Authority

Development programs -2022

1. "Made in Sri Lanka" Trade portal

The root cause for MSMEs engaged in Sri Lankan Products to be stagnated and they do not have market linkages to be successful in business. This basic problem will be solved to the greatest extent by the implementation of this project since the portal provides market information of MSMEs product mix, attracting customers and suppliers at the lowest possible cost. But, grass root level entrepreneurs' poor financial inability to exploit the ICT technology has become a major constraint to develop their businesses. As such, they cannot afford buying hardware and software of computers, obtaining IT specialist's service and develop their own portal to work with new technology. Also, they are not knowledgeable of how to use ICTs to ease their business activities.

Financial inability to affording to set up individual's digital platforms by MSMEs can be tackled with the setting up of this project by NEDA. Then, through the NEDA portal MSMEs can be linked to broader markets at a lowest possible cost and can make a setting for them to be successful to deal not only with local markets but also with foreign markets. Also, with implementing the project the required training and knowledge on using new technology can be provided by NEDA as the institute that is responsible for carrying out the project. As such, all major impediments encountered by MSMEs will be cured with the establishment of this project and implementing it successfully.

This program is to establish an efficient and effective trade portal to create market opportunities for Sri Lankan products and increase the market opportunities by registering MSME's products in the trade portal. Main objective is to provide a digital platform for businesses to businesses (B2B) and Businesses to customers of Micro, Small, Medium and Large-scale Enterprises (MSMs) and their counterparts for facilitating all business activities to have a higher efficiency under NEDA's guidance. NEDA established this portal and 917 sellers registered to the Trade Portal in 2022. Through this endeavor the Authority would be able to generate additional revenue as well. The portal was launched in December 2021.

2. MSME Data Base

MSMEs have come to play an increasing and vital role in almost all the economies in the world, and consequently this sector is considered as the back born of economies. In Sri Lanka, this sector accounts for about 75% of total number of enterprises providing 45% of the employment and contributing 52% to the GDP. However, these percentages compared with those in developed and fast developing countries are much lesser indicating that our MSME sector should be subjected to develop with a great speed and should be converted it as a growth-oriented sector.

In Sri Lanka, there is no proper database developed by any institute to get the data in single database. Lack of dedicated MSME database is a significant issue in preparation of strategic decisions in the industry sector. This will allow the development officers of NEDA to have the data on Entrepreneurs in soft format and update the details periodically. Additionally, our motive is to stimulate research and development of the industry sector as well. NEDA established MSME Data Base and enter 260,000 data on entrepreneurs in 2022.

3. Promotion & offering of "Made in Sri Lanka" Logo

Though there are plenty of businesses carrying out locally by using the local resources, there was not proper recognition for the local products when comparing with the imported products. Hence customers had been given priority for the products which were

MADE IN SRI LANKA

imported. As a result of that demand for the local products become diminished while customers used to think that the imported products are more quality than the local products. Hence, NEDA has taken a step to promote the locally made products by introducing a logo to depict the degree of localness for the product.

Entrepreneurs Scale will be considered as given bellow.

Scale	**Manufacturing**		**Service**	
	Annual Turnover (Rs. Mn)	**No. of employees**	**Annual Turnover (Rs. Mn)**	**No. of employees**
Micro	< 15	<10	< 15	<10
Small	16-250	11-50	16-250	11-50
Medium	251- 750	51-300	251- 750	51-200
Large	>750	>300	>750	>200

Source: SME policy document, Ministry of Industries.

After receiving applications, eligible entrepreneurs will be selected through the specialized committee appointed by NEDA. NEDA has offer 37 Logo in 2021 and 57 applications are received in 2022.

4. "Made in Sri Lanka" Trade Fairs

NEDA has launched Made in Sri Lanka logo with the aim of promoting and developing genuine Sri Lankan MSME products with high value addition. In parallel with this NEDA has planned trade fairs to uplift these Sri Lankan products to the international marketplace. In 2022. NEDA conducted two fairs in Galle and Kandy Districts (160 Stalls and 199 entrepreneurs) to create competitiveness of the business and cater to the international market and expand the market access for the genuine Sri Lankan SME products.

Other benefits:

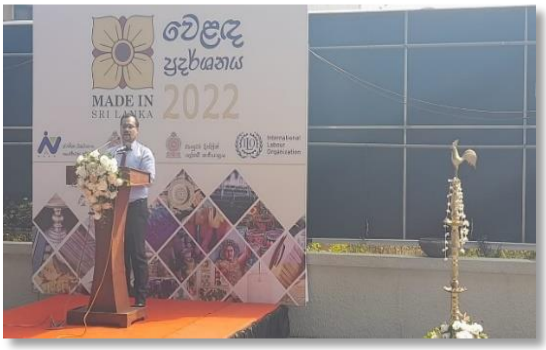
- Creating a Sri Lankan value added genuine product base under the Made in Sri Lanka theme and offer them the logo.

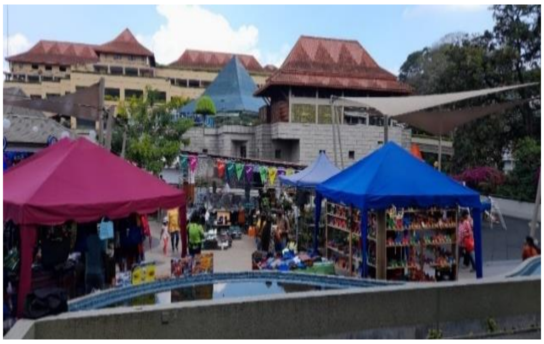
- Improve and develop the standard of the products tally with the overseas market place.
- Ensure the MSMEs a continuous market access for their products island wide.
- Popularize the Sri Lankan products among the foreign tourists who visit the Sri Lanka.

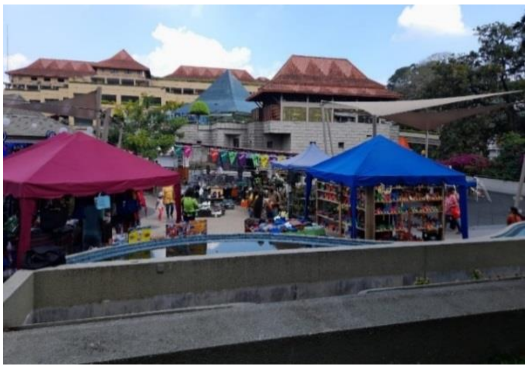
In addition to that regional staff conducted 121 Regional microlevel trade fairs and stalls are given to micro level entrepreneurs (3101 entrepreneurs).

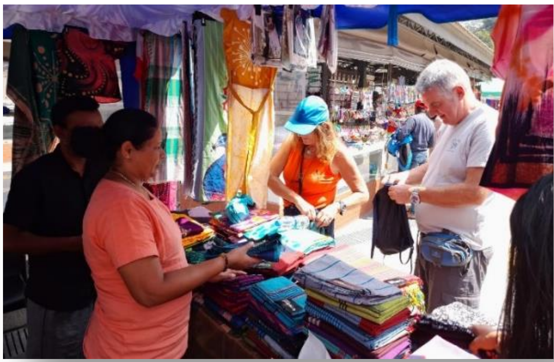


Trade Fair – Galle









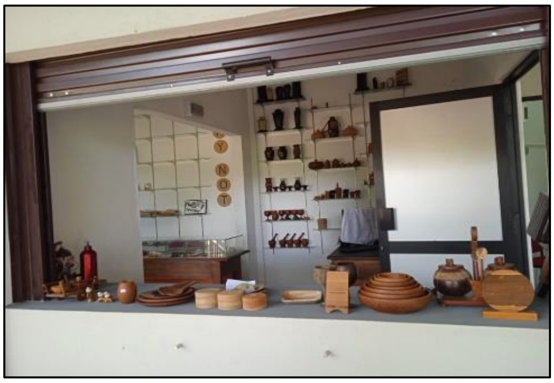
Trade Fair
– Kandy

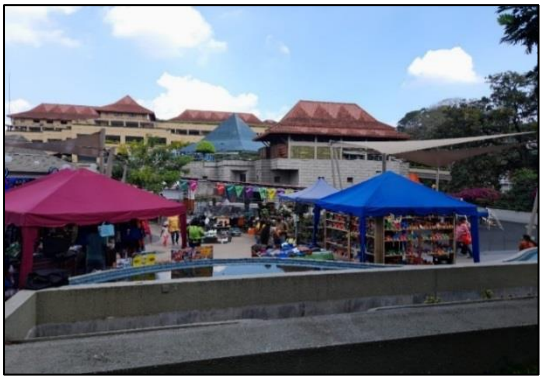
“Made in Sri Lanka” Franchise Shops

National Enterprise Development Authority has launched Made in Sri Lanka logo with the aim of promoting and developing genuine Sri Lankan MSME products with high-value addition. In parallel with this NEDA has launched franchise shops with the aim of uplifting Sri Lankan MSMEs and products to the marketplace.

This mechanism will assist MSMEs to improve marketing linkages throughout the country. On the other hand, suppliers who acquired ‘Made in Sri Lanka logo’ will have the opportunity to showcase their products in franchise shops and to generate revenue.

NEDA will choose the most promising locations to establish Made in Sri Lanka franchise Shops Island wide to promote our heritage under one umbrella. The shops will be selected by NEDA by inviting such interested local entrepreneurs/ tenants to come up with their own business place. The design of each shop will be integrated with branding, colures, materials, lighting, display and visual merchandising maximum its appeal to complement the whole shopping experience.





Within the year 2022, NEDA was able to establish a franchise shop at Naula divisional secretariat under the direct supervision of the officers in Matale district. This is an ideal place for attracting foreigners and local travelers who are going through Matale road. Moreover, NEDA will earn a percentage of income through this concept.

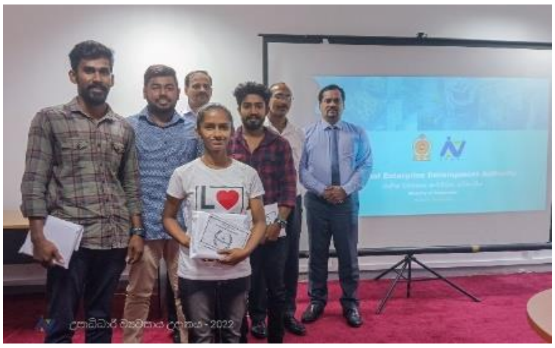
5. "**Upadhidhari Wyawasayaka Udanaya" Program** ("Brain in to Business")

NEDA launched a specialized program for motivating university graduates, in order to develop them as successful entrepreneurs by improving their capabilities and directing towards opportunities in the business world. It requires a more concrete effort to embed entrepreneurship education and the development of soft skills in order to create a conductive environment for this initiative. NEDA is in the view that the present carrier guidance units of universities will play a crucial role to make entrepreneurial graduate, so that it will become a unit that helps creates career opportunities to others by producing graduate entrepreneurs.

Graduates opted to engage in carriers due to social pressure and lack of awareness about the benefits that will result by being an entrepreneur. Moreover, lack of awareness of enterprise opportunities, lack of knowledge in business undertaking, lack of initial capital and the risk involve in business undertaking have demotivated graduates in engaging in business, having considered the above mentioned factors, NEDA has designed and introduced the Graduate Entrepreneurs program.

NEDA launch entrepreneurship Development Program with Universities for graduates to engage them for business field. And it is named as "Upadhidari Vyavasayake Udanaya" to promote business for graduates. Program Objective is to encourage graduates to enter business arena and promote them as successful entrepreneurs. NEDA has developed around

200 graduate entrepreneurs up to 2021. In 2022, NEDA has trained 115 graduates and provided financial assistance for seven graduates through this program.



Major Activities:

Awareness program for graduates: As an initial stage, awareness program will be arranged for graduates with supporting of Carrier Guidance Unit in University. This program will aware graduates about the program and encourage for business field.

Selection of graduates for program: Selection will be done through application and personal interviews with the assistance of Carrier Guidance Unit of State Universities.

Capacity development: It consists different steps

Step 1: Awareness program for graduates (1 day)

Step 2: Training on business planning (2 days)

Financial assistance: NEDA provides financial grant for selected Graduates from all Universities. Selection will be done through evaluation panel appointed by the Chairman, NEDA. In addition to the above process, some financial assistance such as loan arrangements will be having coordinate with local banks.

Follow up & Business counselling: Follow up services provides to ensure the sustainability of enterprise. NEDA involve for one year follow up service.

6. Business Cluster Development Program

Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) are recognized as a driver for economic growth of Sri Lanka. However, it has been observed the majority of the Sri Lankan MSMEs are isolated and have to continue their production processors without proper guidance. Apparent fact is such entrepreneurs are not in a position to face continuous challenges individually. The proposed approach is highly beneficial in order to manage the limited funds of NEDA effectively with a view to the prevailing crisis.

Cluster based promotional and development approaches are proposed in order to remedy for the said challenges. It is learned that cluster/ sector-based approach has many advantages. (Eg. Cost reduction, resource efficiency, easy management ….). The cluster-based approach has various advantages. MSME clusters can achieve training and technological innovation, easier access to finance and greater institutional support. It also becomes more cost- effective for the government and other supporting agencies to provide business development services (BDS) to a whole cluster of enterprises rather than to individual enterprises in several locations.

Relevant District coordinator/s will prepare the project proposal having studied the available raw material sources of the areas under guidance of NEDA. It will be based on the needs of the target groups identified business sectors in the region. Implementation will be done through District/ Divisional Secretariat/s. Facilities/services are provided to target groups and it includes entrepreneurship development, technological improvement, business planning, financing, market development, counselling etc. In 2022, NEDA established 5 clusters in different locations (Bee honey, Wood apple & other seasonal products, food dehydration, Jackfruit and Rush reed & palmyra).

Bee honey cluster program – Wellawaya

Jackfruit Project

7. Relational entrepreneurship Development program

Micro, Small and Medium enterprises (MSMEs) have been identified as an important strategic sector for promoting growth and social development of Sri Lanka. Over the years, MSMEs have gained wide recognition as a major source of employment, income generation, poverty alleviation and regional development. The MSMEs cover broad areas of economic activity such as agriculture, mining, manufacturing, construction and service sector industries.

The growth and expansion of MSMEs are constrained by problems emanating from product and factor markets and the regulatory system they operate in. These problems fall into broad areas of access to finance, physical infrastructure, level of technology, regulatory framework, access to information and advice, access to markets, business development services, industrial relations and labour legislation, intellectual property rights, technical and managerial skills, linkage formation and environmental issues

NEDA has identified that they have above issues such as lack of knowledge on entrepreneurship, marketing, technical and financial management. And also, they have faced with financial barriers to start / expand their business. NEDA Development officers are working at regional level and they are identifying these entrepreneurs who required solutions for above issues.

NEDA has identified that regional entrepreneurs have business issues such as lack of knowledge on entrepreneurship, marketing, technical and financial management. And also, they have faced with financial barriers to start / expand their business. NEDA Development officers are working at regional level and they are identifying these entrepreneurs and providing required solutions for above issues. In 2022, NEDA has trained 30023 entrepreneurs' (1292 training programs) and provided other required assistance as well. In addition to that NEDA creates 957 new business and expanded 1573 business.

8. Enterprise Forum

A wide range of local stakeholders are working alongside regional and national governments and international organizations to realize a locality's economic potential. Through its focus on participation, Local economic Development (LED) creates incentives and opportunities and partnership between local private and public sector stakeholders as well as social and political groups.

To create public-private dialogue for local economic development, District Enterprise Forums, which bring together representatives of National and Provincial Government authorities, private sector, NGOs and Government service providers are established in each district and it is chaired by the District secretary. Regional enterprise forum is chaired by the Divisional secretary and represent the key entrepreneurs in business sectors and all divisional level government & privet sector business development service providers same as district forum. District & Regional Enterprise Forums will develop proper mechanism for provide business development services to the entrepreneurs.

Program objectives:

- Build up relationships among Business Development Service (BDS) Providers at District & Divisional level
- Facilitate Public Private Dialog
- Establish proper coordination between District Enterprise Forum(DEF), Regional Enterprise Forum (REF) and SME associations.
- Develop a system to provide business development services to entrepreneurs through DEF/REF forum
- Collecting business issues from District /Divisional level forum to national level and take solutions

The Audit Committee Report

The primary responsibility of the Audit Committee is to support the Board in independently overseeing the integrity and accuracy of the organization's financial statements. The Committee also plays a key role in monitoring the effectiveness of internal control systems, ensuring compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and Authority policies, and upholding the highest standards of corporate governance.

Composition of the Committee

Ms.Samanthi Meethalawa - Chariman - Treasury Member

Mr.Chaminda Pathiraja - Additional Secretary Line Ministry

Mr.Asanka Wijesundara - Board Member

Meeting of Audit Committee

The Audit Committee meets as often as may deemed necessary or appropriate in its judgment, and at least quarterly each year. During the year under review, there were Two (2) meeting attended by the Committee members and they are given below.

Name	26th August 2022	23rd November 2022
Ms.Samanthi Meethalawa	✓	✓
Mr.Chaminda Pathiraja	✓	✓
Mr.Asanka Wijesundara	✓	✓

Findings and Recommendations

Findings

During the review period, the Audit Committee identified the following key findings:

1. Financial Reporting Accuracy

Overall, the financial statements were found to be materially accurate and prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

Minor discrepancies were noted in the classification of certain expenditures, which have since been corrected.

2. Internal Controls

Internal control systems are generally adequate; however, some weaknesses were observed in the areas of procurement and inventory management.

Lack of periodic review and documentation in some control processes was noted.

3. Compliance

The organization is largely in compliance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements.

Instances of delayed submission of statutory returns were observed in isolated cases.

4. Risk Management

The risk management framework is in place but requires updating to reflect emerging

Operational and financial risks.

A formal risk register is maintained but not regularly updated.

Recommendations

Based on the above findings, the Audit Committee makes the following recommendations:

1.Enhance Financial Oversight

Strengthen review processes for financial reporting to ensure continued accuracy and compliance.
Provide additional training to finance staff on classification and reporting standards.

2.Strengthen Internal Controls

Conduct a comprehensive internal control review, particularly in procurement and inventory functions.
Introduce regular internal audits and documentation reviews to detect and mitigate risks.

3. Improve Compliance Mechanisms

Implement a compliance calendar to track and ensure timely submission of all regulatory and
statutory filings.
Assign a compliance officer or designate a responsible person within each department.

4. Update Risk Management Practices

Revise and update the risk register quarterly to reflect changes in internal and external risk factors.
Conduct regular risk assessment workshops involving key departments.

Ten Year Summary Report

National Enterprise Development Authority										
Ten Year Summary										
Year ended 31 December 2022	2022 Rs.	2021 Rs.	2020 Rs.	2019 Rs.	2018 Rs.	2017 Rs.	2016 Rs.	2015 Rs.	2014 Rs.	2013 Rs.
OPERATING RESULTS										
REVENUE	47,639,042	67,351,225	55,811,496	65,688,802	61,802,223	88,602,274	74,996,735	39,825,937	49,660,319	39,757,351
OPERATING PROFIT	3,740,582	8,687,298	2,182,904	(867,647)	3,645,633	27,372,346	18,004,593	(613,396)	3,527,892	(521,069)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	3,740,582	8,687,298	2,182,904	(867,647)	3,645,633	27,372,346	18,004,593	(613,396)	3,527,892	(521,069)
LIABILITIES										
TOTAL EQUITY	20,544,005	14,334,853	6,554,761	2,405,900	49,798,341	26,303,316	18,564,910	2,132,443	3,705,071	177,179
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES	10,791,212	12,243,097	11,051,563	4,591,827	5,919,000	8,224,582	9,746,701	12,918,919	13,840,972	15,880,202
CURRENT LIABILITIES	4,078,249	4,442,733	13,791,915	93,770,936	106,540,060	143,103,392	52,068,514	2,997,133	1,699,235	2,309,263
EQUITY & LIABILITIES	35,413,466	31,020,684	31,398,237	100,768,662	162,257,401	177,631,289	80,380,125	18,048,495	19,245,278	18,366,641
ASSETS										
NON CURRENT ASSETS	14,365,806	13,401,006	12,125,428	5,752,892	7,476,170	10,097,481	11,988,452	14,690,973	16,752,897	17,399,556
OTHER CURRENT ASSETS	250,000									
CURRENT ASSETS	20,797,660	17,619,678	19,272,809	95,015,770	154,781,228	167,533,806	68,391,671	3,357,519	2,492,381	967,085
TOTAL ASSETS	35,413,466	31,020,684	31,398,237	100,768,662	162,257,401	177,631,289	80,380,125	18,048,492	19,245,278	18,366,641
RATIOS										
PROFIT BEFORE TAX TO REVENUE	7.85	12.90	3.91	-1.32	5.90	30.89	24.01	-1.54	7.10	-1.31
CURRENT ASSETS RATIO	2.38	1.86	1.26	1.02	1.44	1.17	1.2	1.13	1.23	1.01

මගේ අංකය
எனது இல.
My No. } ඊජ්සී/ඩී/එන්ඊඩීඒ/එෆ්ඒ/2022/04

ඔබේ අංකය
உமது இல.
Your No. }

දිනය
திகதி
Date } 2025 අප්‍රේල් 08 දින

සභාපති,

ජාතික ව්‍යවසාය සංවර්ධන අධිකාරිය

ජාතික ව්‍යවසාය සංවර්ධන අධිකාරියේ 2022 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සහ වෙනත් නෛතික හා නියාමන අවශ්‍යතා පිළිබඳව 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 වන වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව විගණකාධිපති වාර්තාව

---

1. මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන

1.1 තත්ත්වාගණනය කළ මතය

ජාතික ව්‍යවසාය සංවර්ධන අධිකාරියේ 2022 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට මූල්‍ය තත්ත්ව ප්‍රකාශනය සහ එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ විස්තීරණ ආදායම් ප්‍රකාශනය, හිමිකම් වෙනස්වීමේ ප්‍රකාශනය සහ එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ප්‍රකාශනය සහ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවලට අදාළ සටහන්, සාරාංශගත වැදගත් ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රතිපත්තිවලින් සමන්විත 2022 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 154(1) ව්‍යවස්ථාව සමග සංයෝජිතව කියවිය යුතු 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ සහ 1971 අංක 38 දරන මුදල් පනතේ ඇතුළත් විධිවිධාන ප්‍රකාර මාගේ විධානය යටතේ විගණනය කරන ලදී. ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 154(6) ව්‍යවස්ථාව ප්‍රකාරව මාගේ වාර්තාව යථා කාලයේදී පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ සභාගත කරනු ලැබේ.

මාගේ වාර්තාවේ තත්ත්වාගණනය කළ මතය සඳහා පදනම කොටසේ විස්තර කර ඇති කරුණුවලින් වන බලපෑම හැර, අධිකාරියේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන තුළින් 2022 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට මූල්‍ය තත්ත්වය සහ එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා එහි මූල්‍ය ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වය හා මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ශ්‍රී ලංකා ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රමිතිවලට අනුකූලව සත්‍ය හා සාධාරණ තත්ත්වයක් පිළිබිඹු කරන බව මා දරන්නාවූ මතය වේ.

1.2. තත්ත්වාගණනය කළ මතය සඳහා පදනම

(අ) අස්පෘශ්‍ය වත්කම් සඳහා වූ ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල හෙළිදරවු කර නොතිබූ අතර ශ්‍රී ලංකා නිපැයුම් විද්‍යුත් වෙළඳ ද්වාරය සඳහා වූ දත්ත පද්ධතිය සඳහා ඉකුත් වර්ෂයේ හා සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ වැය කර තිබූ පිළිවෙළින් රු. 8,640,000 ක් හා රු.960,000 ක් වශයෙන් එකතුව රු.9,600,000 ක් ශ්‍රී ලංකා ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රමිති අංක 38 අනුව අස්පෘශ්‍ය වත්කම් යටතේ දැක්වීම වෙනුවට වියදම් ලෙස ගිණුම් ගත කර තිබුණි.

(ආ) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ ලද පුනරාවර්තන රාජ්‍ය ප්‍රදාන රු.2,690,000 ක් මූලධන ප්‍රදාන ලෙස ගිණුම්ගත කර තිබුණි.

(ඇ) රු.17,490,000ක් වූ රාජ්‍ය ප්‍රදාන ලැබීම් මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ප්‍රකාශයේ රු.206,400ක් ලෙස දැක්වීම හේතුවෙන් මූල්‍ය ක්‍රියාකාරකම් වලින් ජනනය වූ මුදල් ප්‍රවාහය රු.17,283,600කින් ඌනගණනය වී තිබුණි.

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

1.3 අධිකාරියේ 2022 වාර්ෂික වාර්තාවේ ඇතුලත් අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු

මෙම විගණන වාර්තාවේ දිනට පසුව මට ලබා දීමට බලාපොරොත්තු වන අධිකාරියේ 2022 වාර්ෂික වාර්තාවේ ඇතුළත් කර ඇති නමුත් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සහ ඒ පිළිබඳව වූ මගේ විගණන වාර්තාවේ ඇතුළත් නොවන තොරතුරු අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු යන්නෙන් අදහස් වේ. මෙම අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු සඳහා කළමනාකරණය වගකිව යුතුය.

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

මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳ මගේ විගණනයට අදාළව, මගේ වගකීම වන්නේ ඉහත හඳුනාගත් අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු ලබා ගත හැකි වූ විට කියවීම සහ එසේ කිරීමේදී අනෙකුත් තොරතුරු

මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සමග හෝ විගණනයේදී හෝ වෙනත් ආකාරයකින් ලබාගත් මගේ දැනුම අනුව ප්‍රමාණාත්මක වශයෙන් නොගැළපෙනවාද යන්න සලකා බැලීමයි.

අධිකාරියේ 2022 වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව කියවන විට, එහි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක වරදවා දැක්වීම් ඇති බව මා නිගමනය කළහොත්, නිවැරදි කිරීම සඳහා පාලනය කරන පාර්ශවයන් වෙත එම කරුණු සන්නිවේදනය කළ යුතුය. තවදුරටත් නිවැරදි නොකළ වරදවා දැක්වීම් තිබේ නම්, ඒවා ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 154(6) ව්‍යවස්ථාව ප්‍රකාරව මා විසින් යථා කාලයේදී පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ සභාගත කරනු ලබන වාර්තාවට ඇතුළත් කරනු ඇත.

1.4 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳ කළමනාකරණයේ සහ පාලනය කරන පාර්ශවයන්ගේ වගකීම

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

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

අධිකාරියේ මූල්‍ය වාර්තාකරණ ක්‍රියාවලිය සම්බන්ධව පරීක්ෂා කිරීමේ වගකීම, පාලනය කරන පාර්ශවයන් විසින් දරනු ලබයි.
2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 16 (1) උප වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව, අධිකාරියේ වාර්ෂික සහ කාලීන මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීමට හැකිවන පරිදි ස්වකීය ආදායම්, වියදම්, වත්කම් හා බැරකම් පිළිබඳ නිසි පරිදි පොත්පත් හා වාර්තා පවත්වාගෙන යා යුතුය.

1.5 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන විගණනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් විගණකගේ වගකීම

සමස්ථයක් ලෙස මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන, වංචා සහ වැරදි නිසා ඇතිවන ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන්ගෙන් තොර බවට සාධාරණ තහවුරුවක් ලබාදීම සහ මාගේ මතය ඇතුළත් විගණකගේ වාර්තාව නිකුත් කිරීම මාගේ අරමුණ වේ. සාධාරණ සහතිකවීම උසස් මට්ටමේ සහතිකවීමක් වන නමුත්, ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිති ප්‍රකාරව විගණනය සිදු කිරීමේදී එය

සැමවිටම ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන් අනාවරණය කරගන්නා බවට වන තහවුරු කිරීමක් නොවනු ඇත. වංචා සහ වැරදි තනි හෝ සාමූහික ලෙස බලපෑම නිසා ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන් ඇතිවිය හැකි අතර, එහි ප්‍රමාණාත්මකභාවය මෙම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පදනම් කරගනිමින් පරිශීලකයන් විසින් ගනු ලබන ආර්ථික තීරණ කෙරෙහි වන බලපෑම මත රඳා පවතී.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිති ප්‍රකාරව විගණනයේ කොටසක් ලෙස මා විසින් විගණනයේදී වෘත්තීය විනිශ්චය සහ වෘත්තීය සැකමුසුබවින් යුතුව ක්‍රියාකරන ලදී. මා විසින් තව දුරටත්,

- ප්‍රකාශ කරන ලද විගණන මතයට පදනමක් සපයා ගැනීමේදී වංචා හෝ වැරදි හේතුවෙන් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇති විය හැකි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන් ඇතිවීමේ අවදානම් හඳුනාගැනීම හා තක්සේරු කිරීම සඳහා අවස්ථාවෝචිතව උචිත විගණන පටිපාටි සැලසුම් කර ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ලදී. වරදවා දැක්වීම හේතුවෙන් සිදුවන ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන්ගෙන් සිදුවන බලපෑමට වඩා වංචාවකින් සිදු වන්නා වූ බලපෑම ප්‍රබල වන්නේ ඒවා, දුස්සන්ධානයෙන්, ව්‍යාජ ලේඛන සැකසීමෙන්, චේතනාන්විත මඟහැරීමෙන්, වරදවා දැක්වීමෙන් හෝ අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයන් මඟහැරීමෙන් වැනි හේතු නිසා වන බැවිනි.

- අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයේ සඵලදායිත්වය පිළිබඳ මතයක් ප්‍රකාශ කිරීමේ අදහසින් නොවුවද, අවස්ථාවෝචිතව උචිත විගණන පටිපාටි සැලසුම් කිරීම පිණිස අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනය පිළිබඳව අවබෝධයක් ලබා ගන්නා ලදී.

- භාවිතා කරන ලද ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රතිපත්තිවල උචිතභාවය, ගිණුම්කරණ ඇස්තමේන්තුවල සාධාරණත්වය සහ කළමනාකරණය විසින් කරන ලද සම්බන්ධිත හෙළිදරව් කිරීම් අගයන ලදී.

- සිද්ධීන් හෝ තත්ත්වයන් හේතුවෙන් අධිකාරියේ අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්ම පිළිබඳ ප්‍රමාණාත්මක අවිනිශ්චිතතාවයක් තිබේද යන්න සම්බන්ධයෙන් ලබාගත් විගණන සාක්ෂි මත පදනම්ව ගිණුම්කරණය සඳහා ආයතනයේ අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්ම පිළිබඳ පදනම යොදා ගැනීමේ අදාලත්වය තීරණය කරන ලදී. ප්‍රමාණවත් අවිනිශ්චිතතාවයක් ඇති බවට මා නිගමනය කරන්නේ නම් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් වූ හෙළිදරව්කිරීම් වලට මාගේ විගණන වාර්තාවේ අවධානය යොමු කළ යුතු අතර, එම හෙළිදරව්කිරීම් ප්‍රමාණවත් නොවන්නේ නම් මාගේ මතය විකරණය කළ යුතුය.

කෙසේ වුවද, අනාගත සිද්ධීන් හෝ තත්ත්වයන් මත අඛණ්ඩ පැවැත්ම අවසන් වීමට හැකිය.

- මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල, ව්‍යුහය සහ අන්තර්ගතය සඳහා පාදක වූ ගනුදෙනු හා සිද්ධීන් උචිත හා සාධාරණව ඇතුලත් වී ඇති බව සහ හෙළිදරව් කිරීම් ඇතුළත් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල සමස්ථ ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම අගයන ලදී.

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

2. වෙනත් නෛතික හා නියාමන අවශ්‍යතා පිළිබඳ වාර්තාව

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

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

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

2.1.3 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 6 (1) (ඈ) (iv) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව මාගේ වාර්තාවේ තත්ත්වාගණනය කළ මතය සඳහා පදනම කොටසේ (අ) හි දක්වා ඇති නිරීක්ෂණය හැර ඉකුත් වර්ෂයේදී මා විසින් සිදුකරන ලද නිර්දේශයන් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇතුළත්ව ඇත.

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

2.2.1 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 (ඇ) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව අධිකාරියේ පාලක මණ්ඩලයේ යම් සාමාජිකයෙකුට අධිකාරිය සම්බන්ධව යම් ගිවිසුමක්

සම්බන්ධයෙන් සෘජුව හෝ අනාසාකාරයකින් සාමාන්‍ය ව්‍යාපාරික තත්වයෙන් බැහැරව සම්බන්ධයක් ඇති බව.

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

නීතිරීති / විධානයට යොමුව	**නිරීක්ෂණය**
ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ මුදල් රෙගුලාසි සංග්‍රහය	
(i) මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 103 හා 104	2015 - 2019 කාලපරිච්ඡේදය තුළ අස්ථාන ගත වී තිබුණ රු.99,890 ක් වටිනා ලැප්ටොප් පරිගණකයක් හා රු.61,900 ක් වටිනා ටැබ් පරිගණක යන්ත්‍ර 2ක් සම්බන්ධයෙන් මුදල් රෙගුලාසි ප්‍රකාරව කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.
(ii) මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 119	PD-6379 අංක දරන කැබ් රථය 2020 වර්ෂයේදී සභාපතිවරයා විසින් ධාවනය කිරීමේ දී ඇති වූ දෝෂයක් අළුත්වැඩියාව සඳහා වැය වූ රු.498,110 ක මුදල සභාපතිවරයාගෙන් අය කර ගත යුතු බවට මුදල් රෙගුලාසි ප්‍රකාරව සිදු කරන ලද පරීක්ෂණයෙන් නිර්දේශ කර තිබුණ ද එම මුදල විගණිත දින වූ 2024 දෙසැම්බර් 31 වන විටත් අයකර ගෙන නොතිබුණි.
(iii) මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 371(2)(ආ)	සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේදී අවස්ථා 174 ක දී ලබාදුන් රු.2,584,085 ක් වූ අත්තිකාරම්, ලබාගත් කාර්යය නිමකර ඇතත් 2025 පෙබරවාරි 28 දින වනවිටත් පියවා නොතිබුණි. තවද 2017, 2018, 2019 සහ 2021 යන වර්ෂවල ලබාදුන් පිළිවෙලින් රු.326,250, රු.476,010, රු.402,072 සහ

රු.213,575 ක් වශයෙන් එකතුව රු.1,417,907ක් වූ අත්තිකාරම් ද 2025 පෙබරවාරි 28 දින වනවිටත් පියවා නොතිබුණි.

(iv) 2020 අගෝස්තු 28 දිනැති රාජ්‍ය මුදල් චක්‍රලේඛ අංක 01/2020 මගින් සංශෝධිත මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 756(6)	2022 සහ 2023 වර්ෂවල භාණ්ඩ සමීක්ෂණ වාර්තා 2025 මාර්තු 20 දින වන විටත් විගණකාධිපති වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කර නොතිබුණි.

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

2.2.4 2018 අංක 19 දරණ ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 12 (ඌ) වගන්තියේ සඳහන් අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව අධිකාරියේ සම්පත් සකසුරුවම් ලෙස, කාර්යක්ෂම ලෙස සහ ඵලදායි ලෙස කාලසීමාවන් තුළ අදාළ නීතිරීති වලට අනුකූලව ප්‍රසම්පාදනය කර භාවිතා කර නොමැති බව

2.3 වෙනත් කරුණු

(අ) අධිකාරිය සඳහා ISO සහතිකය ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා 2016 වර්ෂයේදී රු.71,762 ක්ද, 2017 වර්ෂයේදී රු.125,000 ක්ද, 2018 වර්ෂයේදී රු.35,880 ක්ද වශයෙන් එකතුව රු.232,642 ක මුදලක් වැයකර තිබුණද 2024 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දින වන විටත් ISO සහතිකය ලබාගෙන නොතිබුණි.

(ආ) 2023 වර්ෂයේ ක්‍රියාකාරී සැලැස්ම අනුව වරලත් ව්‍යාපාර (Franchise Shops) මගින් අවම වශයෙන් සැපයුම්කරුවන් 25 දෙනෙකු හඳුන්වා දීමට සැලසුම් කර තිබුණද, 2023 වර්ෂය තුළ දී එකදු වරලත් ව්‍යාපාරයක්වත් ආරම්භ කර නොතිබුණි. තව ද Made in Sri Lanka වෙළඳ ද්වාරය තුල අවම වශයෙන් සැපයුම්කරුවන් 1000 ක් ලියාපදිංචි කිරීමට සහ ක්ෂුද්‍ර, සුළු හා මධ්‍ය පරිමාණ ව්‍යවසායකයින්ට අදාල දත්ත පද්ධතියක් ස්ථාපිත කිරීමේ ව්‍යාපෘතිය යටතේ අවම වශයෙන් ව්‍යවසායකයින් 750,000 ක් ලියාපදිංචි කිරීමට සැලසුම් කර තිබුණද, 2023 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දින වන විටත් පිළිවෙලින් සැපයුම්කරුවන් 216 ක් සහ ව්‍යවසායකයින් 260,000 ක් පමණක් ලියාපදිංචි කර තිබුණි.

(ඇ) 2016 අප්‍රේල් 11 දිනැති අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල පත්‍රිකා අංක NP/IND/CM/16/02 යටතේ මාකඳුර කර්මාන්ත පුරයේ පෙරවැඩුම් තාක්ෂණ හුවමාරු මධ්‍යස්ථානයක් (Incubator and

Technology Transfer Center) ලෙස 2017 වර්ෂයේදී B Express Ltd නමින්, සීමාසහිත සමාගමක් ආරම්භ කර කොටස් අයිතියෙන් සියයට 60 ක් අධිකාරියට හිමි වන අයුරින් සීමිත සමාගමක් ලෙස සමාගම් පනත යටතේ ලියාපදිංචි කර තිබුණි. පහත නිරීක්ෂණයන් කෙරේ.

i. අධිකාරියට අනුබද්ධිත සමාගම 2016 වසරේ ආරම්භයේ සිට 2023 වර්ෂය දක්වා මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කර විගණනයට ඉදිරිපත් කර නොතිබුණ ද ඒ පිළිබඳ අධිකාරියේ කළමණාකාරීත්වයේ අවධානය යොමු කර නොතිබුණි.

ii. කර්මාන්ත හා වාණිජ කටයුතු අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් නිකුත් කර තිබූ අංක MIC/SME/13/ITTC-01 හා 2016 අගෝස්තු 06 දිනැති ලිපිය අනුව, අදාළ සමාගමේ මෙහෙයුම් වියදම් ඒකාබද්ධ අරමුදලට වැය බරක් නොවිය යුතු වුවද සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය තුල රු.500,000 ක් සහ 2023 වර්ෂය තුල රු.2,000,000 ක් සමාගමේ මෙහෙයුම් කටයුතු සඳහා රජයේ අරමුදල් වැය කර තිබුණි.

iii. සමාගමේ වත්කම් ලේඛනය අනුව රු.21,189,016 ක් වටිනා යන්ත්‍ර 30ක් සමාගම සතුව පැවතිය ද , 2021 නොවැම්බර් 16 දිනැති අංක පී.ඊ.ඩී 01/2021 දරන රාජ්‍ය ව්‍යාපාර චක්‍රලේඛය මඟින් ප්‍රකාශිත මෙහෙයුම් අත්පොතෙහි 6.7 ඡේදය අනුව වාර්ෂික වත්කම් සත්‍යාපනය සිදු කර නොතිබුණි. මෙයින් යන්ත්‍ර 9ක් වර්ෂ 2කට අධික කාලයක සිට අක්‍රියව පැවති අතර ව්‍යවසායක අවශ්‍යතා නොසලකා මිලදී ගෙන තිබීම හේතුවෙන්, ව්‍යවසායකයන් විසින් එම යන්ත්‍ර ඉල්ලුම් නොකිරීම මත යන්ත්‍ර 04ක් නිශ්කාර්යව පැවතුණි. දැනට භාවිතයට ගනු ලබන යන්ත්‍රවල ද ධාරිතාවය ඌන උපයෝජිතව පැවතුණි.

iv. අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩල තීරණයක් මත මධ්‍යස්ථානයේ කළමනාකරණ හා මෙහෙයුම් කටයුතු සඳහා 2023 අප්‍රේල් මාසයේ සිට පෞද්ගලික ආයතනයක් තෝරාගෙන තිබූ අතර එම ආයතනය තෝරා ගැනීම සම්බන්ධ තොරතුරු විගණනයට ඉදිරිපත් නොවුණි.

(ඈ) 2006 අංක 17 දරන ජාතික ව්‍යවසාය සංවර්ධන අධිකාරිය පනතේ 13(ආ) සහ 13(උ) වගන්ති අනුව අධිකාරියේ පහත සඳහන් අරමුණු ඉටුකර ගැනීම කෙරෙහි සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය අවසන් වන විටත් අවධානය යොමුකර නොතිබුණි.

i. විදේශ වෙළෙඳපලවල් ජයග්‍රහණය කිරීමට හැකි දේශීය ව්‍යවසායන් ජාත්‍යන්තරකරණය කිරීමේ අරමුණින් ව්‍යවසායන් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවෙන් පිටත පිහිටුවීම සහ ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම උනන්දු කරවීම සඳහා දිරි ගැන්වීම.

ii. තාක්ෂණික දියුණුව, නිෂ්පාදන සංවර්ධනය සහ පේටන්ට් අයිතියේ වාණිජකරණයට අදාල පර්යේෂණ සහ සංවර්ධනය ප්‍රවර්ධනය කිරීම සඳහා තාක්ෂණික සංවර්ධන අරමුදලක් පිහිටුවීම.

(ඉ) අධිකාරියේ එක් එක් අංශය සතුව භාවිතයේ පවතින ස්ථාවර වත්කම් සඳහා සම්මත වර්ගීකරණ ක්‍රමයක් අනුගමනය කර නොතිබුණු අතර ස්ථාවර වත්කම් ලේඛනයේ සඳහන් වත්කම්වල භෞතික වශයෙන් ඇති ප්‍රමාණය ස්ථාවර වත්කම් ලෙජරය සමග සසඳා නොතිබුණි. වත්කම් පාලනය සඳහා අභ්‍යන්තර පාලන ක්‍රම අනුගමනය නොකිරීම හේතුවෙන් වත්කම්වල භෞතික පැවැත්ම හා ආරක්ෂාව තහවුරු කර ගැනීමට නොහැකිව නොතිබුණි.

ඩබ්ලිව්.පී.සී. වික්‍රමරත්න

විගණකාධිපති

NATIONAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Statement of Comprehensive Income for Year Ended the 31st December	Note	2022 Rs	2021 Rs
Income			
Recurrent Granted from the General Treasury		28,451,831.00	28,457,122.00
Other Income	1	864,218.61	549,268.81
Savings Interest	1.1	23,907.43	23,202.00
Capital Grants Attributable for the Year	12	17,283,600.00	34,787,912.00
Amortization of Government Grants	9	1,015,485.57	3,533,721.00
Total Income		47,639,042.61	67,351,225.81
Less :- Operating Expenses			
Administration Expenses	2	31,093,073.68	31,049,232.24
Programme Expenses	3	12,805,386.12	26,440,279.37
Other Programme Expenses	3		1,174,416.00
Total Operating Expenses		43,898,459.80	58,663,927.61
Net Surplus/ (Deficit) for the Period		**3,740,582.81**	**8,687,298.20**

NATIONAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2022 Rs.	2021 Rs.
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant & Equipment	4	14,365,806	13,401,006
Other Assets			
Intengibal Assets	18	250,000	
Current Assets			
Receivables	5	670,712	261,887
Deposits and Advances	6	6,300,442	2,292,343
Prepaid Expenses	7	45,143	35,910
Festival Advance		16,500	21,500
Distress Loan		2,173,450	2,251,351
Cash and Cash Equivalents		10,935,002	12,124,184
B.Express Ltd		600	600
Total Current Assets		**20,141,849**	**16,987,774**
Saving Accounts -Gratuity		655,811	631,904
Total other Current Assets		**655,811**	**631,904**
TOTAL ASSETS		**35,413,466**	**31,020,684**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Accumulated Surpluses		20,544,005	14,334,853
Total Equity		**20,544,005**	**14,334,853**
Non-Current Liabilities			
Government Grant	8	10,265,327	11,074,413
Retirement Benefits Obligation	9	525,885	1,168,684
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**10,791,212**	**12,243,097**
Current Liabilities			
Grants for Programmes	10	393,378	408,378
Accrued Expenses	11	2,596,037	2,568,771
Payable to State Ministry	12.ii	1,088,834	1,465,584
Total Current Liabilities		**4,078,249**	**4,442,733**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**35,413,466**	**31,020,684**

The Notes on pages 05 to19 from an integral part of these financial statements.

I certify that these financial statements of the Authority comply with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

....
Accountant

Signed by:

....
Mr.Lasantha Kariyapperuma
Chairman/ Director General

The Board of Directors are Responsible for Preparation and Presentation of these financial statements.

Approved and signed for and on behalf of the Board of Directors

....
Director
T.M.R.Tennakoon

....
Director
Ranjith Edirishinghe

NATIONAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Accumulated Surpluses	Total
	Rs.	Rs.
Balance as at 01 January 2021	**6,554,761**	**6,554,761**
Net Surplus for the year	8,687,298	8,687,298
Adjustment of Advance Settlement	(907,206)	(907,206)
Balance as at 31 December 2021	**14,334,853**	**14,334,853**
Net Surplus for the year	3,740,583	3,740,583
Adjustment of Prior Year	2,468,569	2,468,569
Balance as at 31 December 2022	**20,544,005**	**20,544,005**

NATIONAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER	2022 Rs.	2021 Rs.
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net Surplus / (Deficit) for the Year	3,740,583	8,687,298
Adjustments for;		
Depreciation	2,254,250	3,533,721
Amortization of Government Grants	(1,015,486)	(3,533,721)
Gratuity Charge for the Year	419,226	290,931
Adjustment for the year last year Depreciation	-	(380,000)
Operating Profit Before Changes in Working Capital	**5,398,573**	**8,598,229**
Changes in Working Capital		
Receivables	(408,825)	
Deposits and Advances	(4,008,099)	9,400,073
Prepaid Expenses	(9,233)	7,544
Festival Advance	5,000	
Pilgrimage Advance		52,500
Grants for Programmes	(809,086)	(8,976,343)
Accrued Expenses	27,266	(1,838,422)
Distress Loan	77,901	(244,839)
Payable to State Ministry	(376,750)	1,465,584
Cash Generated from Operations	**(5,501,826)**	**(133,902)**
Gratuity Paid	(1,062,025)	(902,181)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	**(1,165,278)**	**7,562,145**
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment	(206,400)	(5,336,504)
Saving Accounts & Non Cash Other Income	(23,907)	(23,202)
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	**(230,307)**	**(5,359,706)**
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Government Grants Received	206,400	5,336,504
Net Cash used in Financing Activities	**206,400**	**5,336,504**
Net Changes in Cash and Cash Equivalents During the Year	**(1,189,185)**	**7,538,943**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of the Year	12,124,184	4,585,238
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of the Year	**10,935,002**	**12,124,184**

Note to the Financial Statments

CORPORATE INFORMATION

1.1 General

National Enterprises Development Authority was established by the National Enterprises Development Authority Act., No. 17 of 2006 on 19 May 2006.

1.2 Principal Activities and Nature of Operations

Established to promote, support, encourage and facilitate enterprises development within Sri Lanka with special emphasis to the small and medium enterprises sector of the country.

1.3 Financial Year

The Authority's financial reporting period ends on 31st December 2022

1.4 Registered Office

Registered office of the Authority is at 561/3, Elvitigala Mawatha, Colombo 05.

1.5 Date of Authorization for Issue

The financial statements of the Authority for the year ended 31 December 2022 were authorized for issue in accordance with Board Meeting

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of National Enterprises Development Authority ("Authority") have been prepared in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRSs). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRSs) requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates.

2.2 Changes in Accounting Policies

The changes in accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to the periods presented in the condensed financial statements and to the opening SLFRS statement of financial position at the date of transition to SLFRSs, unless otherwise indicated.

The presentation and classification of the consolidated financial statements of the previous year have been amended, where relevant, for better presentation and to be comparable with those of the current year.

2.3 Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Property, plant and equipment except subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a an asset, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Authority and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or deemed cost over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Assets Category		**Rates**
Office Equipment's	8 Years	12.5%
Furniture and Fittings	10 Years	10%
Motor Vehicles	5 Years	20%
Computer and Accessories	4 Years	25%
Library Books	10 Years	10%
Plant & Machinery	6 1/2Years	15%
Accounting Software	4 years	25%

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

2.3.1 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At each end of reporting period, the Authority reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment, investment properties and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.4 Financial Assets

2.4.1 Classification

The Authority determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and classifies its financial assets as follows:

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period, which are classified as non- current assets. The Authority's loans and receivables comprise trade and other receivables; repurchase government securities, mobilization advances, advances, and deposits, loans to employees and cash and cash equivalents in the end of reporting period.

2.4.2 Recognition and Initial Measurement

Financial assets classified as loans and receivables are recognized on the date on which the Authority originates the transaction.

A financial asset is measured initially at fair value plus, in the case of assets not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Authority has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets.

2.4.3 Subsequent Measurement

Loans and Receivables

Subsequent to initial recognition, Loans and Receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment, receivables, advances & deposits are recognized initially at fair value (transfer price) & subsequently measured at original transaction value less provision for impairment.

2.4.4 Impairment of financial assets

Assets carried at amortized cost

The Authority assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. A financial asset is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset that can be reliably estimated.

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

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

2.5 Cash and Cash Equivalents

In the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand.

2.6 Financial Liabilities

The Authority classifies financial liabilities into other financial liabilities. The Authority's other financial liabilities include payables. The other financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The Authority derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

2.7 Government Grants

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

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

2.8 Current and Deferred Tax

The Authority is exempt for the payment of any duties and levies and of any tax on the income or profit to such extent as is permitted in terms of the Inland Revenue Act, No. 10 of 2006 or in terms of any other written law for the time being in force governing the imposition of such duty, levy of tax under the National Enterprises Development Authority Act, No. 17 of 2006.

2.9 Employee benefits

The Authority has both defined benefit and defined contribution plans.

a) Defined Contribution Plan

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Authority pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Authority has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions. The contributions are recognized as employee benefit expense when they are due.

The Authority contributes 12% on gross emoluments of employee to Employee Provident Fund (EPF) and 3% on gross emoluments of employee to Employee Trust Fund (ETF).

b) Defined Benefit Plan

The Authority obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period. The defined benefit obligation is measured annually using the projected unit credit method calculated using the gratuity formula. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future benefit that employee have earned in return for their services in the current and prior period. The retirement age limit is 60 years & circular issued by Public Enterprise Department circular No.01/2013

Gains and losses arising from changes in the assumptions, current service cost and interest are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

The retirement benefit obligation is not externally funded.

c) Short-term Employee Benefit

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

2.10 Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

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

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

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

2.11 Recognition of Grants and Income

The Authority applies the recognition criteria set out below for its income and grants.

a) Other Income
Other income is recognized on accrued basis.

b) Grants for Programmes
Capital Grant is annual allocation for Authority's development programmes. The grant is recognized when there is a reasonable assurance that the grants will be received from the Treasury Grant received for Authority's programme expenditure is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income to the extent of programme expenses incurred for the reporting period.

c) Recurrent Grant
Recurrent grant received are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income when the fund is received from the Treasury.

2.12 Expenses

a) Programme Expenditure
Programme expenditures are recognized in the comprehensive income on the accrued basis.

b) Others
All other expenditures incurred in the running of the operation are to income in arriving at the profit for the reporting period.

2.13 Events after the Reporting Period

All material events after the reporting period have been considered and where appropriate adjustments or disclosures have been made in the respective notes to the financial statements.

2.14 Commitments

All material commitments at the reporting period end have been identified and disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Reply to the Auditor Generalis Report 2022

The Auditor General,

Auditor General General's Department,

No. 306/72,

Polduwa Road,

Battaramulla.

Subject: Audit of Financial Statements 2022

This is refer to your letter No. TAC/D/NEDA/FA/2022/04 dated 2024-12-19 on the above subject.

1.2.Basis for the Opinion

(a) The expenditure on the Made in Sri Lanka Trade Portal has been recorded as expenditure on programmes as it has not been possible to actively use the Trade Portal even as of 2023. Also, the Audit and Management Committee has instructed to show it as intangible assets in the final accounts of 2024 after the Trade Portal is made operational by the end of 2024. Accordingly, it will be recorded as intangible assets after it becomes operational.

(b) I agree. I will make sure to correct it in the financial statements of the year 2023.

(c) I agree. I will make sure to correct it in the financial statements of the year 2023.

(d) At present, there is a financial provision of Rs. 945,259 left for this program and the Audit and Management Committees have instructed that a new project proposal for the remaining funds be submitted to the Board of Directors, approved and implemented. Accordingly. The remaining funds should not be sent back to the Ministry.

(e) As per the instructions given by the National Audit Office, the 2 motorcycles (WP BIF 3882 and WP BIL 4820) mentioned here have been taken over by the National Enterprise Development Authority. 2 registration certificates related to the 2 motorcycles are attached. (Annexure 1)

(f) I admit. I will ensure that this is corrected in the next accounting year.

(g) I do not admit. There are library books in the institution.

(h) I admit. I will ensure that this is corrected in the financial statements for the year 2023.

(i) I admit. I will ensure that this is corrected in the next accounting year.

(j) In Note 4 relating to fixed assets, the purchases for the year 2022 have been shown in the column of Disposals instead of the column of Additions. This fact has not had any impact on the financial statements. I will ensure that such mistakes are not made in the future.

(k) I admit. I agree to correct it in the next accounting year.

(l) I admit. Only the amount received for fixed assets from the money received for capital expenditure is shown here. Therefore, there is no impact on the balance of the cash flow statement. However, since all receipts should be shown in the cash flow statement, I agree to correct it in the next accounting year.

Observations with reference to the laws, rules and regulations

(b) I admit. At present, the relevant officers have been informed about the advance settlements and the settlement activities are being carried out. There was an advance balance of Rs. 4,327,165 relating to the year 2022, and steps have been taken to reduce the said advance balance to Rs. 1,297,150 as of 31.10.2024.

The relevant officers have been informed about the advance settlements for the years 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2021 and the settlement activities are being carried out.

Year	Advances given during the year (As per the Audit Report)	Amount of advances to be settled at present Rs.
2017	353,850	326,250
2018	586,330	476,010
2019	657,322	402,072
2021	213,575	70,000

Other matters

(a) We accept that this asset should be entered in the accounts, and although the accounting error, as per the Government Accounting and Auditing Standards, did not enter the motorcycle with registration number WP BIL 4820 as an asset in 2020 and 2021, this error has been corrected in 2022 and entered as an asset in the final accounts.

(b) The National Enterprise Development Authority launched the Made in Sri Lanka Trade Portal on 11th December 2021. In order to make the trade portal successful, problems were identified in the mass registration of suppliers through newspaper advertisements.

However, the Authority has requested the relevant suppliers to rectify the deficiencies without any charge and the changes have already been completed. The National Enterprise Development Authority has included the registration of suppliers on the trade portal in its action plan for the year 2025 and plans to reintroduce and sell their products through the trade portal for local entrepreneurs.

(c) Rs. 6,200 has been recovered from the officer who received the advance. The relevant receipt is attached. (Receipt No. 05254) (Annexure 2)

Also, the amount of Rs. 56,000.00 is not an employee special advance and that amount is refundable in the deposit account. Those deposits are as follows.

Mobitel (Pvt) Ltd Sim Card Deposit	Rs.51,000.00
American Water (Pvt) Ltd, Water Bottle Deposit	Rs. 6,000.00

(d)

i. Admittedly, the preparation of the final accounts was entrusted to the University of the North West as it would have cost a lot of money to have the final accounts prepared through an external qualified institution and there was not enough money available at that time. However, due to the delay in carrying out these activities by the university and the failure to carry out these activities, the Accountant of the Authority has prepared the final accounts for the years up to March 2022 and 2023 and a Board of Directors has not yet been appointed and the accounts are to be submitted for audit as soon as the Board of Directors is appointed.

ii. Although an amount of Rs. 2 million was provided for operational activities in the year 2023 and the approval of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce was given to me, the Authority had not received that money during that year. Since it was initially implemented as a pilot project, it was decided to charge a small amount for the service provided to cover recurring expenses, and therefore it was not possible to earn significant income for the services provided. After that, the place was closed several times due to the Covid pandemic, and the project could not reach the expected goals. For this reason, since a certain amount of money was required to restart and implement this project, the Board of Directors of the Authority provided an amount of Rs. 5 lakh for operational expenses. Also, the Line Ministry had also agreed to provide an amount of Rs. 2 million to modernize the non-functional machinery and restore it to a state of repair so that it can provide services to the public. This amount is to be paid back to the Authority (NEDA) after generating sufficient profits.

iii. Although the assets were not verified and classified in a standard manner, a register of assets given to the previous development centre has been maintained. Also, necessary steps have been taken to minimize the control deficiencies and carry out the activities within the required scope. Also, since a large amount of money would have to be spent to obtain an insurance system, such a system was not introduced at that time.

iv. We have informed the management of the industrial park on several occasions to separate the Makandura center premises and construct a fence or wall. Since the authority would have spent a large amount of money to carry out these activities, such a security fence or wall was not constructed due to the lack of such money at that time. However, two security officers who provide 24-hour service were provided by the Wayamba University for the protection of the institution and the goods.

v. Before the Covid pandemic, all these large machines were purchased and put into use, and the University of the Northwest even conducted research using these machines. The main reason why many of the machines were not working was that the institution had to be closed due to the Covid pandemic. Due to the economic crisis that followed the pandemic, local businesses collapsed. This situation also severely affected the activities of the pre-production center. Currently, the necessary work has been done to restore these machines. Also, the necessary work to re-advertise and promote these machines was being done with the institution that manages the pre-production centre.

vi. A meeting was held on 28th October 2022 at the UBL premises of the University of the Wayamba, Makandura to discuss the future plan and direction of the Makandura Incubation Centre (B-Express Ltd., hereinafter referred to as BEL). It was decided in this meeting to appoint a full-time Manager and a Technical Officer to oversee the activities of the Centre. This decision was initially reviewed at the NEDA Audit and Management Committee meeting on 26th August 2022. Another meeting was held at the Ministry on 24th March 2023 under the chairmanship of the Secretary to further evaluate this decision. TRACE was identified as a suitable candidate to manage the Centre in this meeting. TRACE is an organization that fosters collaboration, creativity, entrepreneurship and professionalism through technology and innovation. It was established as a non-profit organization with the support of the Urban Development Authority with the initial capital provided by the government. TRACE was selected on the basis of bringing in the highest foreign exchange income per square foot and managing the incubation centers at no cost. We have all the relevant information.

Considering these factors, on 29 March 2023, the Ministry approved the transfer of the management rights of the centre to TRACE. This decision was presented to the Board on 14 November 2022 (Board Paper BM/113/BP03), which was subsequently approved by the Board.

During its first year, TRACE appointed a new manager to oversee the centre and establish company processes. During this period, they focused on conducting awareness and marketing campaigns, which helped it reach its milestones.

The institution is in possession of all the information relevant to the appointment of this institution and all the information requested for the audit was provided.

vii. All documents related to these constructions and payments are in the possession of the institution and can be submitted for audit. I inform you that the necessary steps to construct a boundary wall will be taken in the future.

Lakshman Abeysekara
Chairman/Director General.