

පාර්ලිමේන්තු ප්‍රකාශන මාලා අංකය :- 395

ආයතනයේ නම :- භූ විද්‍යා සමීක්ෂණ හා පතල් කාර්යාංශය

පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ පොදු ව්‍යාපාර පිළිබඳ කාරක සභාව විසින් සභාගත කරන ලද වාර්තා සම්බන්ධයෙන් ස්ථාවර නියෝග අංක 120(4) යටතේ ගරු ආයතන භාර අමාත්‍යවරයාගේ නිරීක්ෂණ හා ගනු ලබන පියවර පාර්ලිමේන්තුව වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම.

පාරාලුමන්තර වෙළුමිද්දුත් කොඨාර් ඉලක්කම 395

නිලුවනත්තින් පෙයාර්: පුවිස්සරිතවිමිල් අළුවෙ මර්ණුමු සුරර්කර්කල් පණිමිකමු
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Parliamentary Series No :- 395

Name of the institution :- Geological Survey and Mines Bureau

Submission of Observations of the Hon. Minister in charge of the institutions
and steps taken with regard to the reports tabled by the committee on public
Enterprises in terms of Standing Order No. 120(4)

Parliamentary Publication Series Number: 395

Name of the Institution: Geological Survey and Mines Bureau

Matter	Recommendation	Actions Taken / Proposed Actions for Recommendations / Alternative Actions / Current Status under Standing Order No. 120 (4)
05. Number of exploration licenses issued by the Geological Survey and Mines Bureau.	Submission of a report to the Committee and the Auditor General on the number of exploration licenses issued, the companies to which licenses were issued, the revenue generated therefrom, and the types of minerals for which exploration licenses were issued.	• From the date of establishment of the Bureau up to 17.11.2025, a total of 471 exploration licenses have been issued. Through these licenses and their periodic renewals, the Bureau has collected approximately Rs. 218 million as license fees from 1993 to date. (However, the issuance of exploration licenses has been temporarily suspended by the Ministry of Industry and Entrepreneurship Development through letter No. MI/PD-III/GSMB(A)/01 dated 17.11.2025.) I. Summary report of companies to which exploration licenses have been granted (Annex 01-A) II. Summary report on the types of minerals for which exploration licenses have been granted (Annex 01-B) III. Details of revenue collected from the issuance of exploration licenses (Annex 01-C) IV. Full report (Annex 01-D)
06. Data obtained through mineral exploration	• To amend and strengthen the Mines and Minerals Act No. 33 of 1992 in order to enhance the data obtained through mineral exploration that is accessed by external parties holding licenses. • To formulate a mineral policy for the Bureau and obtain Cabinet approval for it.	Steps are currently being taken to amend the Mines and Minerals Act No. 33 of 1992. By the letter No. MI/PDIII/GSMB(A)01 dated 17.11.2025 from the Secretary of the Ministry, the issuance of any mineral exploration or mining licenses relating to all mineral resources, other than those used for construction materials, has been temporarily suspended. Furthermore, an expert committee has been appointed to review all mineral exploration licenses that have already been issued. Upon submission of the committee's report containing its observations and recommendations, the report will be presented to the Cabinet of Ministers, and decisions regarding the existing exploration licenses will <i>be made thereafter</i>. In addition, approval has been granted by Cabinet Decision No. 403/26/0817/810/009-1 dated 11.05.2026 for all future mineral exploration activities to be carried out through the Geological Survey and Mines Bureau (GSMB).

J.M.S.N. Jayasinghe
Chairman
Geological Survey & Mines Bureau

		Approval for the National Mineral Policy was also granted by Cabinet Decision No. අමප/26/0817/810/009-1 dated 11.05.2026. The National Mineral Policy was tabled in Parliament on 09.06.2026.
07. Industrial mining and artisanal mining licenses	No exploration is required to obtain artisanal mining licenses; however, according to the institution's regulations, an exploration license is required for industrial mining.	- The Bureau issues mining licenses under Regulation No. 3 for artisanal mining activities (Categories A and B) and under Regulation No. 5 for industrial mining activities (Categories A, B, C, and D) as per the Mining (Licensing) Order No. 1 of 1993 made under the Mines and Minerals Act. Accordingly, there is no prerequisite of an exploration license to obtain an artisanal mining license. - As per the amended Regulation No. 5, there is no prerequisite of an exploration license to obtain an industrial mining license for all building materials except sea sand. Furthermore, for industrial minerals such as shell deposits, graphite (mica), quartz, limestone, calcite, dolomite, ball clay, kaolin (china clay), feldspar, and silica sand, the requirement of an exploration license may be waived for obtaining industrial mining licenses under Categories C and D. However, for obtaining industrial mining licenses under Categories A and B for the above minerals, prior exploration activities must be carried out. - For any other minerals apart from the above-mentioned industrial minerals and building materials, it is mandatory to carry out prior exploration in order to obtain an industrial mining license under Categories A, B, C, and D. Prior to river sand mining, surveys are conducted to verify the following: - Whether deposits exist. - Whether environmentally sensitive conditions are present. - The salinity conditions within the river. - The physical characteristics of riverbanks and their susceptibility to erosion.
08. An Executive Committee meeting is scheduled to be held today at 11:00 a.m. in the dining hall, and you are kindly requested to	It was observed that there are issues in regulating exploration licenses, and that the Bureau does not have a mechanism to collect sensitive data obtained through	In accordance with the approval granted under Cabinet Decision No. AMP/26/0817/810/009-1 dated 11.05.2026, mineral exploration activities within the country will, in the future, be carried out by the Geological Survey and Mines Bureau (GSMB). Information regarding mineral sand exploration licenses in Mannar Island is provided under Annex 02



J.M.S.N. Jayasinghe
Chairman
Geological Survey & Mines Bureau

attend.	exploration, nor a method to ensure the accuracy and security of the data received.	
09. Mineral exploration licenses issued to Lanka Mineral Sands Limited.	- The exploration license No. EL/405 issued to Lanka Mineral Sands Limited expired on 30 December 2022. - In accordance with Section 14(i) of the Extraordinary Gazette No. 2313/37 dated 04 January 2023, the license holders were granted the opportunity, within a period of two years from the date of completion of exploration or from the date of expiry of the license, to apply for a mining license or to retain the relevant area upon payment of the prescribed fees. - A period of two weeks was granted to the company to take	- The Bureau had issued Exploration Licences Nos. EL/405, EL/406, EL/407, and EL/408 to Lanka Mineral Sands Limited (LMSL), and these licences expired on 30.12.2022. - Prior to these licences, exploration licences for the same areas had been issued under EL/204, EL/205, EL/206, and EL/207. The company has been carrying out mineral exploration, mining, and related activities in these areas since around 1957. - As the above exploration licences issued to LMSL were due to expire on 30.12.2022, and as there was no provision for the company to obtain further licences for those areas, a discussion was held on 16.12.2022 between officials of LMSL and the Bureau under the coordination of the Ministry of Industries. Based on the matters discussed, the Bureau and LMSL agreed on the following: - Since sufficient exploration activities had already been completed under the licences issued to LMSL, there was no necessity to further extend those licences. - No new exploration licences for those exploration areas would be issued to any other party for a period of six months after the expiry of the licences, and during that period LMSL should take measures to safeguard areas with potential for future mining activities. - LMSL was required to submit to the Bureau a clear forecast of its annual mineral sands requirement for the next twenty (20) years. Based on that forecast, if the mineral sand resources in the currently identified potential areas were found to be insufficient, the Bureau would consider issuing new exploration licences to the company. - Furthermore, considering the quantity of mineral exports carried out by LMSL at that time, the extent of land held by the company under the above exploration licences was comparatively large in relation to the volume of exports. - From late 2022 onwards, a considerable number of local and foreign investors showed interest in suitable land areas for mineral exploration, mining, and value

	necessary steps to further confirm the relevant exploration area. However, disregarding this, an exploration license No. EL/434 was issued to another private company to carry out exploration activities over a land area consisting of 07 grids included in the previous exploration license, for the period from 09 October 2023 to 08 October 2025. • Furthermore, as a period of 10 years had been completed, Lanka Mineral Sands Company had been informed to apply for a mining license. In 2012, the Cabinet had decided that the company should engage in value-added exports. However, the company had carried out export activities without adding value. • Accordingly, with regard to mineral sands,	addition activities in Sri Lanka. As LMSL failed to submit the above forecast report within the six-month period and failed to secure the potential areas referred to above, the Bureau accepted the exploration licence application submitted by Midwest Heavy Sands (Pvt.) Ltd. under reference EL/2023/1171 on 19.09.2023. • However, Cabinet approval was granted through Cabinet Decision No. 25/2127/810/055 dated 17.11.2025 to grant exclusive long-term mining rights to Lanka Mineral Sands Limited over the mineral-bearing lands spread across Grid 58, which had been identified through the company's exploration activities. These rights will remain valid for up to 25 years or until the identified mineral deposits are fully mined, whichever occurs earlier. Accordingly, the Bureau is taking the necessary steps to gazette and allocate the relevant area to LMSL. • Cabinet approval was also granted through Cabinet Decision No. 25/2127/810/055 dated 17.11.2025 to call for Expressions of Interest (EOIs) from investors to establish a value-addition project for the mineral sands mined by Lanka Mineral Sands Limited under a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement. • Accordingly, the Ministry is currently taking the necessary steps to invite Expressions of Interest from investors. • The Secretary to the Ministry has already provided the necessary instructions for the preparation of all Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) required to ensure that all functions of the Bureau are carried out properly and systematically. Accordingly, work is currently underway in collaboration with the National Productivity Secretariat to develop these Standard Operating Procedures.
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	the company had acted contrary to the recommendations given through Cabinet decisions in the years 2012 and 2023. • Within the relevant Act, the Bureau does not have a mechanism to obtain ownership of sensitive data acquired through exploration. Moreover, necessary steps have not been taken to achieve the objectives expected by the Act. The Secretary to the Ministry was required to take prompt action to rectify this mechanism. • However, in March, a committee was appointed to streamline the activities of the Bureau. The Secretary to the Ministry informed that the Chairman of the Geological Survey and Mines Bureau had	• The committee report is included as Annex 03. • Based on the recommendations of the above committee report, instructions have been given to the Director General of the Geological Survey and Mines Bureau to take forward actions, and further activities will be carried out in accordance with those recommendations.
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	served as the Chairman of this committee, and that the committee report contains very important proposals, including matters related to amendments to the GSMB Act. It was further stated that the relevant committee report would be submitted to the Committee.	
10. Mineral Policy	Formulation of a Sustainable National Mineral Policy	The National Mineral Policy was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers under Cabinet Memorandum No. 403/26/0817/810/009-1 and the Cabinet Decision dated 11 May 2026. Subsequently, the National Mineral Policy was tabled in Parliament on 09 June 2026.
11. Organizational Structure	- To take necessary measures to strengthen the mechanisms for data collection and data security. - To take necessary measures to strengthen the Mines and Minerals Act No. 33 of 1992 applicable to the Geological Survey and Mines Bureau.	- The licensing process is carried out through 21 regional offices and 02 sub-offices established by the Bureau. In addition, licenses for mineral extraction and transportation for non-commercial purposes are also issued by Divisional Secretariat Offices. - The licensing process is currently operated using computer software developed by E-WIS, written in Visual Basic and over 15 years old. This system is not suitable for current needs, and the Bureau has identified numerous shortcomings in it. - Since 2011, the Bureau has made strong efforts to adopt a digital system; however, these attempts were unsuccessful due to various reasons. - In 2025, steps were initiated again to move towards Digital Transformation. Based on the instructions received at the COPE Committee held on 12.09.2025, the Bureau sought the support of the Ministry of Digital Economy, and a Director from that Ministry was appointed as a member of the Bid Evaluation

	• To take necessary measures to supervise the regional office structure.	Committee. • The Bureau has already taken steps to develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). Workshops were conducted on 30.01.2026 and 31.01.2026 with the support of the National Productivity Secretariat. • Accordingly, by 2027, the Bureau will be able to achieve digital transformation, enabling a more efficient licensing process within the Bureau. • Furthermore, the Mines and Minerals Act will be amended to provide the necessary legal framework for the above processes. • The Bureau currently has 21 regional offices and 02 sub-offices, through which the following functions are carried out: • These offices issue over 1 million transport permits annually for the transportation of building materials used for daily construction needs of the public. In addition, these offices carry out: i. Issuance of mining licenses for mineral extraction. ii. Monitoring of mine site rehabilitation activities. iii. Monitoring of license conditions. iv. Inspection of unauthorized mining activities. v. Handling of complaints. vi. Calculation and collection of state revenue shares. vii. Providing guidance, directions, and referring the public to relevant institutions to meet their daily needs. Currently, certain activities related to licenses issued by the Bureau are handled only by the Head Office. In order to provide more convenient and faster services to the public, certain powers will be decentralized to regional offices in the future, subject to supervision.
12. Transport license	• To develop a method for obtaining a precise estimate of the quantity of quarried	• The most accurate method to determine the volume of quarried granite cubes in a quarry project is by measuring weight using a weighbridge. However, implementing such a system is not practical in a country like Sri Lanka. • Explosives are used in granite quarrying. Since there is a proportional

	granite.	relationship between the volume of quarried granite cubes and the explosives used, the Bureau has introduced empirical formulas. These have been revised periodically taking into account practical conditions. • Using these empirical formulas, the quantities of quarried granite for each license were calculated based on the explosives used during test blasts conducted by the Bureau. Furthermore, the volumes corresponding to the state royalty payable for each license were also calculated. These calculations were carried out for industrial mining Categories A and B, and it has been confirmed that the accuracy is 92.74% for Category A licenses and 97.53% for Category B licenses. (The previously submitted report is attached herewith.) • The Bureau has initiated the use of new technology to further verify the accuracy of the data obtained through these methods. Accordingly, survey work using Total Station equipment and drones is currently being carried out. • In the granite quarrying sector, the issuance of licenses is carried out by the Geological Survey and Mines Bureau, explosives permits are issued by the Assistant Controller of Explosives under the Ministry of Defence, environmental protection permits are issued by the Central Environmental Authority/Provincial Environmental Authority, and trade licenses are issued by the relevant local authorities such as Municipal or Pradeshiya Sabhas. • At present, transport permits are not issued for granite transportation; however, issuing such permits could significantly increase the market price of a single granite cube. • However, the Bureau is currently taking steps to issue transport permits for all minerals through the ERP system. A transport fee will be charged for such permits. • Under Section 44 of the Mines and Minerals Act No. 33 of 1992 as amended by Act No. 66 of 2009, and in accordance with Regulations 32 and 33 of Extraordinary Gazette No. 794/23 dated 26.11.1993 issued under the Act, state royalties are collected for minerals. • As per Extraordinary Gazette dated 04.01.2023 and Regulation 32(b) made thereunder, quarterly state royalties are to be collected for all licenses issued by the Bureau. Accordingly, royalties must be paid on a quarterly basis, and a license cannot be maintained without such payments. Failure to pay royalties may result in suspension or cancellation of the license.
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Chairman
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	To take necessary steps to develop an updated data system to ensure that state royalties are properly received by the Bureau.	- Accordingly, reducing the royalty collection cycle to three months has helped ensure timely collection of royalties and reduced payment defaults, as license holders are not required to pay large lump sums at once. - Furthermore, the Bureau currently uses the E-WIS data system for these processes. Identified shortcomings in this system are being addressed, and with the introduction of a new ERP system in the future, an updated integrated data system will be established to collect all information and handle fee collection efficiently.
13. Kithalawalana Metal Quarry, Mirigama	It is the responsibility of the Bureau to properly collect government dues from stone production institutions and to inspect the relevant premises.	Until the year 2022, the Bureau collected a royalty of Rs. 60/= per cube of black stone, excluding taxes. This royalty was calculated based on a percentage determined by the Bureau, in relation to the island-wide market selling price (4% of the above value for black stone). According to Circular No. 218/05/2022 issued in 2022, the above royalty of Rs. 60/= was increased to Rs. 240/=. Accordingly, the determined market value for one cube of black stone was Rs. 6000/=. However, considering the economic downturn in the country and the unfavorable conditions that prevailed and continue to prevail in the construction sector, the royalty amount charged by the Bureau represents a moderate value. In addition, quarry operators pay Rs. 500/= per cube of black stone to the government for the use of state land.
14. Issuance of Industrial Mining License bearing No. IML/C/HO/N/7006	To conduct a special investigation into the number of quarries in Sri Lanka, the number of mining licenses issued, and the government revenue generated from them. To examine whether the institution has acted in accordance with its Act regarding stone and sand. To take necessary steps to strengthen the	- The Ministry has informed the Bureau to conduct a special investigation and report in accordance with the instructions given by the Committee on Public Enterprises (COPE). - In addition, the Bureau has presented, through Annex 04, the number of black stone licenses issued by district from 2021 to 2025, and through Annex 05, the amount of government revenue collected during that period under those licenses. - In accordance with Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals Act No. 33 of 1992, as amended by Act No. 66 of 2009, and the regulations made thereunder, applications for black stone and sand mining, transportation, trading, and hardware licenses are accepted and licenses are issued in compliance with the said Act and regulations. - All mining activities, including supervision, rehabilitation, and follow-up, are carried out by the Mining and Safety Division of the Head Office. Additionally, a

	regulatory process related to mining..	Special Raids Unit has been deployed to strengthen the regulatory process. The quantity of black stone extracted is monitored using technical methodologies.
15. Rehabilitation of mining land	• To conduct a comprehensive study on the rehabilitation process and review the entire rehabilitation procedure. • To take legal action regarding the failure to carry out rehabilitation activities. • To take necessary steps to minimize environmental damage caused by mining.	• According to Section 52 (2) of the Mines and Minerals Act No. 33 of 1992, a license holder is required to rehabilitate the mined land to the satisfaction of the Bureau. In line with the regulations prepared under the Act, Internal Circular No. 236/04/2023 (Annex 06) has been issued to guide the rehabilitation of mining lands. However, due to limited human resources within the Bureau, supervision of rehabilitation activities remains at a weak level. • In accordance with this circular, the Bureau obtains a mining land rehabilitation plan, recommends the plan, determines the estimated cost of rehabilitation, collects a corresponding amount as a rehabilitation bond, regulates the rehabilitation process (with relevant timelines), outlines the process for releasing the bond upon satisfactory rehabilitation, enters into agreements with license holders, and specifies legal actions against those who fail to comply. It also states that no new licenses will be issued to license holders who fail to properly rehabilitate. Although several divisions (Accounts, Legal, Mineral Rights, and Mining Safety) are involved, the absence of a centralized database to coordinate these divisions is a major shortcoming. The current accounting system does not adequately reflect the rehabilitation process. • Under the current system, bank guarantees are released only if rehabilitation is completed and all payments, including government dues, are settled. Accordingly, bonds related to license holders who have not completed rehabilitation, failed to make payments, are under legal action, or whose site inspections are incomplete, are taken over by the Bureau. Steps are currently being taken to correct this, and an internal memo has been issued (Annex 07). • Under the fourth policy principle of the National Mineral Policy, which has been approved by the Cabinet of Ministers, the key priorities required to ensure sustainable development while safeguarding the environment have already been identified. In line with this policy principle, the preparation of a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for implementing the rehabilitation process is currently being undertaken by the Bureau with the intervention and guidance of the relevant Secretariat. Accordingly, the Bureau will take the necessary steps to

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		carry out future rehabilitation activities in a systematic and proper manner. • Although it was highlighted at the Committee on Public Enterprises (COPE) that the Bureau failed to ensure land rehabilitation by 2,713 license holders, these figures should be considered as funds retained by the Bureau in relation to the corresponding bonds. • The Bureau has taken the following steps regarding mining land rehabilitation: Rehabilitated mining lands (files) : 803 Naturally stabilized mining lands : 103 Files under legal action : 224 • For the remaining cases, a program has been prepared through regional offices to promptly inspect mining lands, and progress is reviewed systematically. • Timely rehabilitation is essential to minimize environmental damage caused by mining. A monitoring mechanism (through file movement) has been introduced to ensure that regional offices carry out proper supervision as per the circular, with weekly progress reviews. • Controlling illegal mining is also crucial to minimize environmental damage. Currently, joint operations with the police and Special Task Force are in place. There is attention toward strengthening this further through a continuous program extending to Divisional Secretaries and Grama Niladharis. • Accordingly, the preparation of a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for this purpose has already commenced.
16. Export of quartz and graphite	• To carry out necessary actions to review the decision taken by the Bureau in accordance with the internal circular dated 2025.04.17 regarding the export of quartz and graphite. • To examine whether the process of regulating crystal	• As the Mineral Policy formulated in 2023 did not receive proper Cabinet approval, the National Mineral Policy of 1999 remains in force. Due to the economic instability faced by the country in 2021, one policy focused on promoting mineral exports to increase national revenue, while another focused on reducing expenditure through institutional restructuring. However, the sustainable mineral policy faces challenges as economic needs have driven the acceleration of mining and exports, requiring policy revisions. Accordingly, quartz exports were conducted in a relatively regulated manner until 2023. During the aforementioned crisis period, new exporters engaged in open exports without mineral investment agreements, without proper consideration of pricing and quantities. • A committee comprising officials from the Ministry of Industries, the Geological

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	exports is being carried out properly. • To encourage the export of crystals and ensure that quartz exports are not discouraged. • To develop a mechanism to promote quartz exports and to take necessary steps to ensure that exports generate revenue for the country. • To regulate the export of crystals. • To establish a unified mechanism to separate the valuable portion of quartz and export the remaining portion in accordance with foreign demand. • To pay attention to the loss of national revenue, employment, government royalties, and foreign market share resulting from discouraging quartz exports.	Survey and Mines Bureau, the National Gem and Jewellery Authority, and the Gem and Jewellery Research Institute, along with exporters, held several rounds of discussions. Decisions were made to ensure sustainable quartz exports and to estimate and determine appropriate pricing to secure revenue for the country. • Recommendation I Under these conditions, due to the large-scale export of quartz with gem-quality characteristics in lump form at low prices, an internal circular dated 2025.04.17 was issued following a letter dated 2025.03.24 from the Chairman of the National Gem and Jewellery Authority. It proposed that gem-quality quartz be evaluated by the National Gem and Jewellery Authority, while bulk exports of standardized sizes—such as quartz grit (below 10 mm) and quartz powder (below 200 microns), and defined lump sizes—be carried out sustainably as value-added primary products. • Recommendation II During export, materials are regulated through inspection and certification by both the National Gem and Jewellery Authority and the Geological Survey and Mines Bureau. • Recommendation III To encourage quartz exports, pricing is determined based on quality assessments by the committee mentioned in Recommendation I, and exports are carried out through the National Gem and Jewellery Authority, while other industrial-grade quartz is exported through the Geological Survey and Mines Bureau. • Recommendation IV By studying the raw material requirements of industries engaged in quartz-based production in Sri Lanka, the Bureau facilitates meeting their needs and allows surplus quantities beyond domestic requirements to be value-added and exported. • Recommendation V Regulatory functions for crystal exports are carried out through the National Gem and Jewellery Authority, while export pricing is periodically determined by a committee comprising officials from the Geological Survey and Mines Bureau,
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		the National Gem and Jewellery Authority, and the Gem and Jewellery Research Institute to ensure appropriate financial returns to the country. • Recommendation VI Future actions under this recommendation will be developed by the aforementioned committee, along with research on quartz minerals planned by the institution, based on which appropriate mechanisms will be established. • Recommendation VII Although a misconception has been created in parts of society that quartz exports have been discouraged, the above decisions are aimed at ensuring proper revenue from quartz (a non-renewable valuable mineral resource) through sustainable exports with value addition. These decisions are made under the leadership of the Ministry of Industries and Entrepreneurship Development, with participation from the Geological Survey and Mines Bureau, the National Gem and Jewellery Authority, and the Gem and Jewellery Research Institute. • Accordingly, from September 2025 to January 2026, a total of 1.7 Kg Metric tons of quartz was sold, generating an income of USD 1,276,372.96.
17. Establishment of an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system	• To discuss with the Minister of Digital Economy on how the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system can be implemented properly in the future. • To submit an interim report on this matter to the Committee.	• The process of re-initiating the establishment of an ERP system covering the Mining Division and the Finance Division of the Bureau has now commenced. In this regard, a committee meeting was held in Parliament on 2026.01.06 with the Hon. Minister. Representatives of the Bureau included members of the Bid Evaluation Committee related to the procurement process, representatives from the Ministry of Digital Economy, and the University of Moratuwa as the consultant. • The interim report is attached as Annex 08.
18. Strategic Plan and Annual Action Plan		
18.1 Strategic Plan	• Prepare a Strategic	• Discussions on the Institution's Strategic Plan (2026–2030) were held over

18.2 Annual Action Plan	Plan for the Bureau in accordance with the National Policy Framework of the Government and submit it to the Committee. • Prepare an Action Plan for the year 2026, enabling the evaluation of progress, and submit it to the Committee with a copy to the Auditor General..	three days, on 04, 05, and 06 December 2025. The Strategic Plan was subsequently submitted to the Management Board on 27 January 2026 for approval. It is scheduled to be submitted to the Committee in due course. • The Action Plan for the year 2026 was presented at the Management Board meeting held on 27 January 2026. It is scheduled to be submitted to the Committee in due course, with a copy to the Auditor General.
19. Compulsory leave of the Director (Human Resources).	• To conduct a proper re-investigation of the preliminary inquiry carried out in this matter and submit a report to the Committee detailing the actions taken in this regard.	Mr. U.J.P. Senarathna, Director (Human Resources), was placed on compulsory leave with effect from 28.12.2023. The relevant report is attached as Annex 09.


Chairman
Geological Survey and Mines Bureau

J.M.S.N. Jayasinghe
 Chairman
 Geological Survey & Mines Bureau

The measures taken by the Chairman of the Geological Survey and Mines Bureau are recommend and necessary instructions have been given to pay personal attention to shortcoming highlighted and rectify same

Sgd/by: J.M. Thilaka Jayasundara
Secretary
Ministry of Industry & Entrepreneurship Development

J.M. Thilaka Jayasundara
Secretary
Ministry of Industry and
Entrepreneurship Development
73/1, Galle Road, Colombo 03.

Recommendation of the Minister and actions taken

I have given instruction to the Secretary of the Ministry and the Chairman of the institution to pay special attention to the recommendations given by the committee on public Enterprises to Geological Survey and Mines Bureau and correct such shortcomings and take measures to prevent recurrence of same and it is expected that such actions will reach optimal level during the year 2026.

Sgd/by: Sunil Hadunneththi
Hon Minister
Ministry of Industries & Entrepreneurship Development

Sunil Handunneththi (M.P)
Minister of Industry and Entrepreneurship Development
Ministry of Industry and Entrepreneurship
Development
P.O. Box 570, No. 73/1, Galle Road,
Colombo - 03.