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காணிசீர்திருத்தஆணைக்குழு
Land Reform Commission

ඉඩම් අමාත්‍යාංශය

காணிஅமைச்சு

Ministry Of Lands

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ஆண்டுறிக்ஜகமற்றும் குணக்குறிக்ஜக

Annual Performance Report
2020

LAND REFORM COMMISSION

MINISTRY OF LANDS

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

2020

LAND REFORM COMMISSION

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

2020

NO.475

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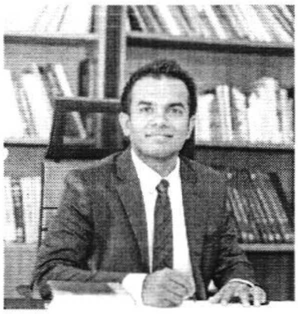


Message of the Chairman

It is a great pleasure to add some words at this moment of presenting the progress of the Commission in year 2020 where more than four decades has lapsed from the establishment of the Land Reform Commission by the Land Reform Act No 01 of 1972 of the Parliament of Sri Lanka.

It has been a difficult task to award the ownership of lands, which has earlier under a small group, to real heirs, people of this country in a proper and reasonable manner and contributing to the development process of the country whilst making the expectation of the Late Hector Kobbekaduwa, founder of the Commission a reality. However It is a Great Pleasure to Appoint me as the new Chairman of Land Reform Commission.

Under the ongoing National Development Process , now the time has come for the people of the country to use lands, which is the most valuable resource , in proper manner and accordingly the Commission has now making a tremendous contribution to the development of the country.

During year 2020 Commission could achieve number 80% of its goals and, going beyond normal framework of the District Offices, the Commission could further identify plans and new projects for income generating, implement programmes to ensure job security of employees and enhance the welfare whilst eliminating the negative attitudes of the General Public on the Land Reform Commission and winning the confidence of people looking forward under good vision.

By this time the Land Reform Commission has carried out its functions under direct supervision of the Ministry of Lands and whilst highlighting the interest as well as corporation extended by Hon. Minister of Lands and the Secretary of the Ministry for the functions of the Commission, I take this opportunity to extend my gratitude to the entire staff including Director General of land reform commission for their collaboration to make the role of the Commission a success.

NilanthaWijesinghe (LLB)

Chairman,

Land Reform Commission

Content

1. OVERVIEW

1.1 Introduction

The Land Reform Commission which was established by the Land Reform Act of No. 01 of 1972 has a history that goes back to 1972.

The role of Land Reform Commission, for a period over 44 years, has been performed by the provisions made by Land Reform Act amended from time to time as well as by policy decisions taken by the government from time to time. The top priorities of the Commission are release of statutory obligations of land owners and payment of compensation to them, utilization of lands which have been vested in productive investments and collection of revenue of the Commission, protection of lands, training of the staff and welfare.

Arrangements have been made to direct functions of the Land Reform Commission with the aim of making the programmer for distribution of more lots of lands among General Public a success in terms of the objectives and policies whilst looking forward with the revolutionary move of the Government.

Further, during this period, the program has also been launched to inculcate new spirit in order to ensure their employment security.

Especially the following priorities have been identified during year 2020.

I. Identifying the lands belonging to the Land Reform Commission, which have not been identified sofar.
II. Recovery of the possession of lands which have been alienated for unproductive investments.
III. Preparation of accelerated program for the purpose of distributing lands which are belonging to Land Reform Commission under the program for the distribution of one hundred thousand lots of lands and implementation of the program "Land Deeds Program" as a task of national importance whilst marking new turning point in the program implemented to regularize the lands distributed so far among the occupants.
IV. Programs for the increase of income.
   a) RanaviruSeva Authority
   b) Obtaining compensation in respect of lands acquired by the government
   c) Collecting income in respect of lands alienated to public institutions
   d) Preparation of proper program for the purpose of collecting lease rent in respect of lands alienated to various persons on lease but the lease rent has not so far been collected.
   e) Alienations of granite on lease and collection of relevant income.
   f) Collecting income by imposing new regulations in respect of Gem Lands.
   g) Collecting revenue from lands with mineral resources such as silica, dolomite and sand.

With a view to make the staff aware on these tasks and call suggestions and comments of officers, it was commenced to appoint committees consisting of officers of the institution for each such task and to conduct workshops. Further, training programs have also been conducted to train the staff of the institution.

As a timely measure to perform the role of Land Reform Commission according to government policies discussions have often been held and follow up actions have also been taken with the implementation of such decision. Further, general public was offered an opportunity to forward their problems. Accordingly, necessary decisions were taken with immediate effect by the appointed committee conducting direct discussions.

In addition, under the direction and guidance of Hon. Minister, action was taken to provide lands for the investments identified as productive on the recommendations of advisory committee consisting of experts.

Further, under the direction and instructions of the Minister of land and Secretary to Ministry of land action has been initiated in respect of lands belonging to Land Reform Commission out of the lands in extent taken over by the Land Reform Commission. Contribution was made to the progress of the institution as well as economic and social development of the country utilizing resources which have so far not been under the control of the commission.

1.2 Vision, Mission and Objectives

1.2.1 Vision

Transformation of the Land Reform Commission as the leading institution which bears the responsibility of utilizing lands and physical resources vested under Land Reform Act for the progress of people and motherland.

1.2.2 Mission

Ensuring active contribution for the national development by way of implementing land reform process, improving productivity of lands in excess managing the ownership of physical resources ensuring their protection, giving effect to the maximum limit of ceiling on timely requirement, paying compensations, investing in productive economic fields and maintaining a reserve of lands which can be utilized for the benefit of the nation

1.2.3 Objectives

I. Compilation of information in respect of lands.
    a) Identification of lands which have been declared but so far not identified.
    b) Identification of lands belonging to Land Reform Commission based on information provided by general public.
    c) Taking over of lands alienated to other parties if such lands are not utilized for the purpose for which they have been alienated.

II. Performance of following activities in respect of lands vested in the Land Reform Commission
    a) Release of statutory determination and legal obligations.
    b) Taking over of lands by the Land Reform Commission which are in excess of the ceiling.
    c) Payment of compensation in respect of lands which were taken over by the Land Reform Commission
    d) Return of lands to the owners which were declared but not falling under such requirements

III. Utilization of lands vested in the Land Reform Commission in productive investments in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the act and policies made by the government with a view to achieve economic and social development of the country.

IV. Collection of revenue which are to be collected in respect of lands belonging to the commission and making contributions for the economic development process of the country.

1.3 Functions and Organization Hierarchy

1.3.1 Functions

I. Regularization of the maximum extent of land which can be kept under private ownership in terms of the provisions of the Land Reform Act.

II. Identification and taking over of lands in excess of the ceiling.

III. Release of legal obligations in terms of the provisions of the acts.

IV. Payment of compensation to the dilatants in respect of lands taken over by the Land Reform Commission.

V. Taking actions to return the possession of lands which have been taken over but exempted from the encumbrances of the Land Reform Act.

VI. Updating land documents and collecting information on land in coordination with the field.

  a) Lands which have been declared but so far not been identified.
  b) Non-declared lands which are in excess of the ceiling.
  c) Lands which have been alienated but not been utilized in productive investments.

VII. Making contribution to achieve the social development of the country.

  a) Providing lands to the persons who have no lands for housing purpose
  b) Providing lands for the projects approved by the Board of Investments.
  c) Providing lands for religious places
  d) Providing lands for common purposes for the benefit of people
  e) Providing lands for Government Institutions

VIII. Implementation of projects for collection of revenue

  a) Collecting revenue from the resources in the lands
  b) Collecting tax revenue on alienation of lands on lease and recovering money due from Government, Non-Government institutions and individuals

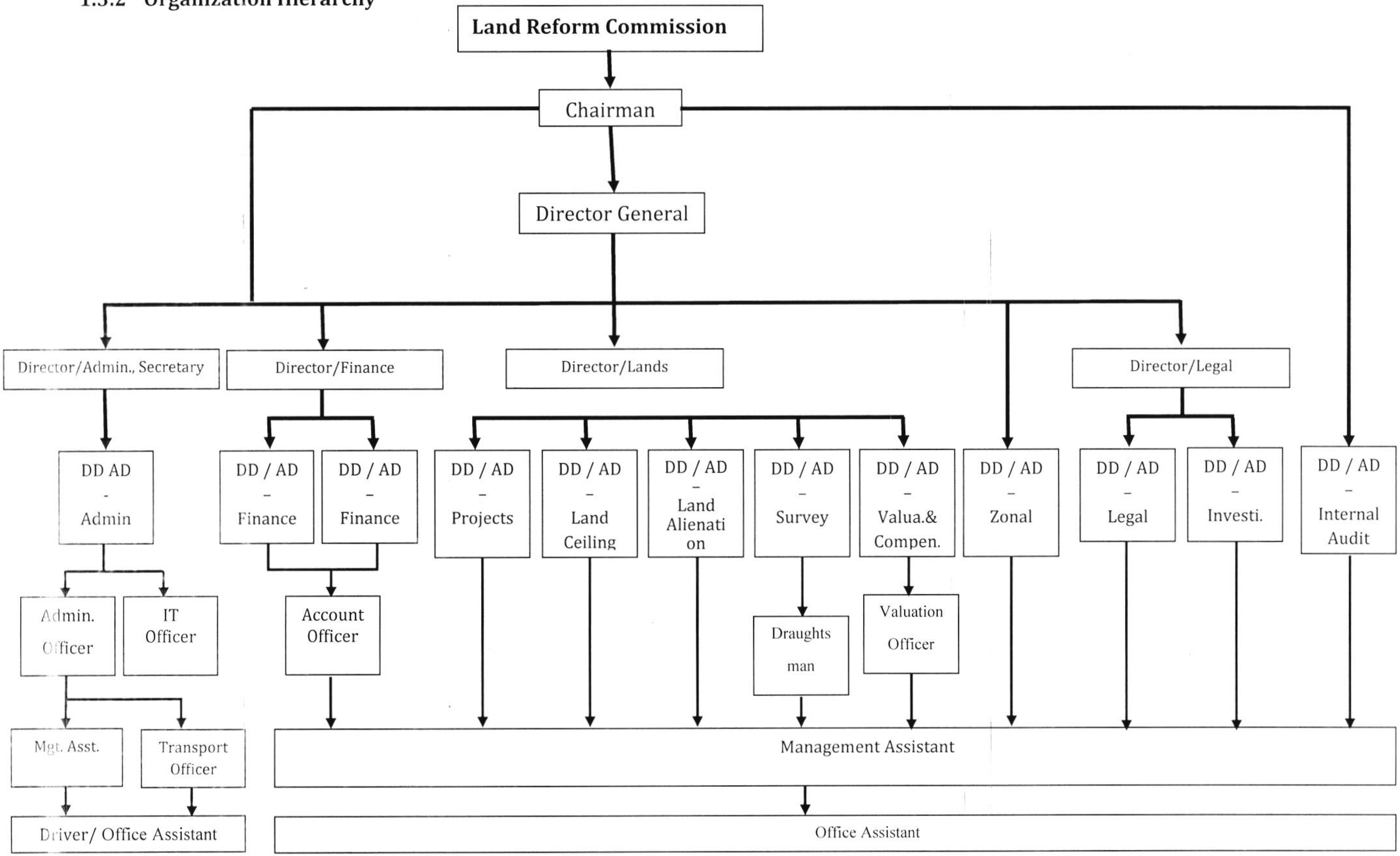
IX. Structuring the organization structure of the institution

  a) Creating a well-trained and efficient staff
  b) Entrusting duties in a proper way
  c) Entrusting duties with decentralization of powers and authority

X. Directing staff for discussions, workshops and training programmers.

XI. Provision of physical resources and other necessary facilities for the performance of the functions efficiently and effectively

1.3.2 Organization Hierarchy



1.4 Divisions and District Land Reform Authorities

1.4.1 Main Divisions

I. Administration and Human Resources Development Division
II. Land Division
III. Finance Division
IV. Legal Division

1.4.2 District Land Reform Authorities

Land Reform Commission consists of 20 District Land Reform Authorities

2. LAND REFORM COMMISSION

2.1 Establishment

Land Reform Commission is established under Land Reform Act No 01 of 1972.

2.2 Composition of Commission

The composition of Land Reform Commission established under Land Reform Act No 01 of 1972 is as follows

I. Chairman – Appointed by Hon. Minister in charge of the subject
II. 05 members – Appointed by Hon. Minister in charge of the subject
III. 03 ex officio members

The decision taken and approval granted by the board of the Commission are applied in the implementation of the functions of the commission. Accordingly, approval of the Board of the Commission is obtained for each task. From 1972, up to 31.12.2018 the Board of the Commission has conducted 743 meetings

2.3 Acts on Legal Authority

I. Land Reform Act No. 01 of 1972
II. Land Reform (Amendment) Act No. 39 of 1975
III. Land Reform (Amendment) Act No. 14 of 1981
IV. Land Reform (Special Provisions) Act No. 39 of 1981
V. Land Reform (Special Provisions) Act No. 14 of 1986
VI. Land Reform (Special Provisions) (Amendment) Act No. 18 of 1986

According to the Act Nos. indicated (1) and (2) above987,906 acres of lands have been vested in the Land Reform Commission in the following manner.

I. From Local Dilatants - 563,449 Acres
II. From Sterling Companies - 195,644 Acres
III. From Rupee Companies - 228,813 Acres

In respect of the Acts indicated in (1) and (2) above,

I. Amendments have been made by Acts No. (3) and (6) above.
II. Provisions have been made by Acts indicated in (4), (5) and (6) above.

3. PERFORMANCE OF THE DIVISIONS

3.1 Administration and Human Resources Development Division

3.1.1 Cadre

Table No. 3.1 : Cadre Information of Land Reform Commission

Serial No	Designation	Approved Cadre	Existing Cadre as at 31/12/2020	Excess / Vacant
1.	Director General	01	01	-
2.	Director Administration /Secretary	01	01	-
3.	Director (Finance)	01	01	-
4.	Director (Land)	01	01	-
5.	Director (Legal)	01	01	-
6.	Director (Security and Investigation)	-	07	07
7.	Assistant Director (Internal Audit)	01	01	-
8.	Assistant Director(Administration)	01	02	01
9.	Assistant Director(Finance)	02	02	-
10.	Assistant Director(Legal)	03	06	03
11.	Assistant Director(Investigation)	01	01	-
12.	Assistant Director(Zonal)	20	10	(10)
13.	Assistant Director(Projects)	01	02	01
14.	Assistant Director(Land Ceiling)	01	01	-
15.	Assistant Director(Land Alienation)	01	03	02
16.	Deputy Director(Valu. and Compen.)	01	01	-
17.	Assistant Director(Survey)	01	01	-
18.	Accounting Officer	01	-	01
19.	Administrative Officer	01	01	-
20.	Information Technology Officer	01	01	-
21.	Personal Assistant	01 (Personal)	01	-
22.	Valuation Officer	03	-	(03)
23.	Staff Assistant	23 (Personal)	18	-
24.	Accounting Officer	05 (Personal)	04	-
25.	Draughtsman	02	-	(02)
26.	Transport Assistant	01	01	-
27.	Management Assistant	215	361	106
		40 Personal		-
28.	Driver	17	26	09
29.	Office Assistant	44	61	17
	Total	**392**	**516**	

3.1.2 Establishment Activities

Following are the establishment activities engaged by Land Reform Commission during the year compared to the previous year.

Table No. 3.2 : Establishment activities during the year of 2020							
Serial No	Description	Previous Year (2019)			Current Year (2020)		
		Number Received	Number Approved	Balance	Number Received	Number Approved	Balance
1.	Recruitments	47	47	-	31	31	-
2.	Conducting Examination	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Conducting Interviews	-	-	-	01	01	-
4.	Confirmation of Service	168	168	-	-	-	-
5.	Promotions	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Payment of Increments	307	305	02	205	205	-
7.	Extension of Service	01	01	-	03	03	-
8.	Preparation of Schemes of Recruitment	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Vacation of Post	02	02	-	05	05	-
10.	Interdictions	01	01	-	01	01	-
11.	Re - instatement in service	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Disciplinary Inquiries	02	0	-	01	01	-
13.	Approval of leave to be spent out of Sri Lanka	05	05	-	-	-	-
14.	Training	13	13	-	07	07	-
15.	Cabinet Memorandums	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Commencing Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Releasing the Securities	-	-	-	12	12	-
18.	Loan Approvals						
	I - Property	-	-	-	-	-	-
	II- Vehicle	09	09	-	-	-	-
	III- Other	113	113		86	86	-

3.1.3 Physical Resources Management

Below table is mentioning physical resources management details of Land Reform Commission during compared to the previous year.

Table No. 3.3 : Physical resources management details - 2020					
Serial No.	**Type of Asset**	**Position at the Beginning of the Year**	**Changes Occur during the Year**		**Position at the end of the Year**
			Selling	**Purchasing**	
1.	Double Cabs	12	-	-	12
2.	Motor Cars	02	-	-	02
3.	Micro Kyron Jeep	01	-	-	01
4.	Van	01	-	-	01
5.	Scan Coin Machines	01	-	-	01
6.	Duplo machines	01	-	-	01
7.	Photocpiers	28	-	02	30
8.	Computers	114	-	15	129
9.	Computer Printers	93	-	02	95
10.	Laptops	04	-	02	06
11.	Fax machines	24	-	-	24
12.	Typewriters	03	03	-	-
13.	Safes	07	-	-	07
14.	Cameras	-	-	-	-
15.	Televisions	07	-	-	07
16.	Refrigerators	05	-	-	05
17.	Speakers	01	-	-	01

3.2 Land Division

3.2.1 Land Alienation Division

Following table No. 3.4 presents the land alienation division activities performed during the year of 2020.

Table No. 3.4: Land alienation division activities performed during the year of 2020			
Serial No	**Project**	**Initiation of Preliminary Activities**	**Number Completed**
1.	Granting lands approved agricultural or agricultural development projects (submission of them to the committee of project)	47	24
2.	Sale and Lease of lands on housing purposes and livelihood necessities	12000	1966
3.	Lease / Sale of lands for public purposes to various public institution		03
4.	Economic projects related to the mineral Resources (silica, granite, dolomite ,Gem, and sand)	13	13

3.2.2 Land Ceiling Division

Exemption from legal obligations for the lands taken over by LRC.

Table No. 3.5 : Land ceiling divisional performance during year of 2020			
Serial No.	**Description**	**Initiation of Preliminary Activities**	**Number Completed**
1.	Releasing lands for Statutory determination under Section 19	02	-
2.	Distributing lands under Section 14	04	02
3.	Distributing lands under Section 22	09	10
4.	Releasing lands of the non – declared	03	02

3.2.3 Valuation and Compensation Division

Table No. 3.6 indicates the performance of the valuation and compensation division.

Table No. 3.6 : Valuation and compensation divisional performance during the year of 2020			
Serial No	**Description**	**No. of declared**	**Amount Paid Rs.**
1.	Calling valuation reports: 01. Sale of lands 02. Lease of lands	 123 44	 -
2.	Calling valuation reports from Chief Valuer and reporting 01. Sale of lands 02. Lease of lands	 149 79	 2,971,575.00 51,945.00

3.3 Legal Division

3.3.1 Legal Activities

Table No. 3.7 represents entire legal case handled by the Land Reform Commission during the year of 2020.

Table No. 3.7 : All the legal cases handled by commission during the year 2018					
Serial No.	**Description**	**No. of cases as at31-12-2017**	**Cases concluded/ settled during the year of 2018**	**No. of cases filed during the year of 2018**	**Cases pending as at 31-12-2018**
1.	Supreme Court	40	09	12	43
2.	Appeal Court	41	07	09	43
3.	High Court	1+9	04	10	25
4.	District Court	434	10	106	530
5.	Magistrate Court	310	118	20	212
6.	Labour Tribunal	02	-	02	04
7.	Labour Disputes	12	12	01	01
8.	Human Rights Commission	26	09	14	31
	Total	**884**	**169**	**174**	**889**

3.4 Finance Division

3.4.1 Introduction To Accounting Policies

3.4.1.1 Corporate Information

Land Reform Commission (LRC) was established under Land Reform Act of No. 01 of 1972.

To take over agricultural land owned by any person in excess of the ceiling and to utilize such land in a manner which will result in an increase in its productivity and in the employment generated from such land.

As per the Public Enterprises Circular No.PED/3/02015 dated 17th June 2015, LRC is categorized under "C" sub-category of State Own Enterprises.

Principal Activities and Nature of Operation of the LRC

The Principal Activities of the Commission is the release of statutory obligations of land owners and payment of compensation to them, utilization of lands which have been vested in productive investments and collection of revenue of the Commission, protection of lands, training of the staff and welfare.

The number of employees of the Commission at the end of the year 2020 was 508

Date of authorization for issue

The LRC's financial statements for the year 2020 were certified by the commission on 24th February 2021.

Going Concern Basis

The LRC's Financial Statements have been prepared on going concern basis.

Financial Period

Financial period of the Commission represents a twelve months period from 01st January 2020 to 31st December, 2020.

Basis of preparation of financial statements

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the LRC have been prepared in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards (SLPSAS) 1 to 20 issued by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Committee of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka. The LRC financial statements are comprised with the statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and note to the financial statements in according to SLPSAS -1.

The principal accounting policies which applied in the preparation of financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented in the financial statements unless otherwise stated.

Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis and under the historical cost basis, except where appropriate disclosure are made with regard to fair value under relevant notes.

Comparative information

Comparative information including quantitative, narrative, and descriptive information is disclosed in respect of the previous period in order to enhance the understanding of the financial statements of the current period and immediate pass period to improve comparability, where necessary, comparative figures have been rearranged to conform to the current year's presentation.

Materiality and aggregation

Each material class of similar items is presented separately in the financial statements. Items of a dissimilar nature or function are presented separately, unless they are immaterial.

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Sri Lankan Rupees, which is the commission's functional and presentation currency, in the primary economic environment in which the commission operates.

3.4.1.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment of the Commission presented in the financial statements according to SLPSAS -07. The Land Reform commission revalued all the fixed assets except land vested to the LRC under Land Reform Act of No. 01 of 1972 as at 01st January, 2019 by the Valuation Department of Sri Lanka. These financial statements property, plant and equipments value are stated in revalued basis prior to purchased 2019 and purchased assets from the year 2019 to present stated in purchased cost basis. Surplus or deficit of the fixed assets revaluation process stated as revalue reserve in the Statement in financial position. Property, plant and equipment have been categorized four categories in schedule no. 03 according to instruction and guild line given by the Compentroler General office in the General Treasury of Sri Lanka.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment are recognized, if those are probable of future economic benefits associated with the asset flow to the Commission and the value of asset that can be measured reliably. Repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred. The carrying value of property, plant, and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that carrying value is not recoverable.

Depreciation

The LRC property, plant, and equipment depreciation policy has been changed from reducing balance method to Straight line method from the year 2018 onward and subsequent to revaluation process of the property, plant, and equipment in the commission. According to new depreciation policy, acquired assets and revalue assets are depreciating until one rupee value from the total acquired cost at the date of purchased or revalued amount of the asset. Remaining value of the assets allocate simultaneously by using useful lifetime of the asset.

The estimated depreciation rates of the property, plant, and equipment of the commission are shown below;

Asset category	Rate of Depreciation
Buildings	5%
Computer Equipments	20%
Furniture & Fitting	10%
Motor Vehicle	10%
Office Equipments	20%
Plant & Machinery	20%
Welfare Equipments	20%
Bicycle	20%

De-recognition

An item of property, plant, and equipment was derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset is calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount and included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year of the asset was derecognized.

Investment Property

Land vested to the commission under Land Reform Act of No. 01 of 1972 is shown in the statement of financial position as investment property under SLPSAS -13. This is because vested land was used for income generating process of the commission through the long term lease basis.

Inventories

Inventories of the Commission are recorded in the statement of financial position according to SLPSAS -09 issued and valued on First in First Out (FIFO) method. At the end of year inventories are stated at the latest purchase cost/price of the inventories. The inventories of the commission include various forms of application stationeries, and consumables.

Financial assets – Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets within the scope of the Sri Lanka Accounting Standard 39 are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments. The Commission recognizes loans and receivables and deposits on the date that they are originated.

The financial assets of the commission include receivables, loans and advances to staff, Held-to-Maturity Financial Assets, and cash and cash equivalent. Loans and receivables are recognized on the date that they are originated. Loans and receivables are stated at their cost. Loans and receivables comprise trade receivables, employee loans and advances, deposits, and other receivables.

Held-to-maturity financial assets (HTM)

Reserve for compensation payment and interest receivable from the term deposits and treasury bills invested in government bank for short period were classified under HTM investments.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Commission cash in hand consisted three checking accounts and two saving accounts available bank balances with an integral part of the commission's cash management were included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows. Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, cash at bank, deposits at bank

Liabilities and Provisions

A liability was classified as current when it is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle; held primarily for the purpose of day today operating, due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. The commission classified all other liabilities as non-current.

Contingent liabilities

The Commission has estimated with some of past and present legal actions against commission in future, the commission will have to pay estimated contingent liability around Rs. 650 Million to outsiders. Financial statements will make provision once received all the relevant written evidence and confirmation from the relevant authorities and parties.

Contingent assets

The Commission has estimated with some past and present legal actions taken by the commission, in future the commission will receive an estimated amount of Rs. 1,242 Million from outsiders. Also, due to the commission land acquisition related activities the commission will receive Rs. 310 Million from the outsiders.

Provisions

A provision is recognized in the statement of financial position, when the commission has a legal or statutory obligation as a result of a past event as it is probable that an outflow of assets will be required to settle the obligation and the obligation can be measured reliably.

Employee benefits

Employee Defined Benefit Plan – Gratuity

Post employment benefits (gratuity) of the commission has calculated using **Projected Unit Credit Method** stated in the SLPSAS -19 and particular excel format has been given by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka. As per the SLPSAS -19 an employee who has completed one year service in commission has made gratuity provision on last drawing his/her basic salary and cost of living allowance per month. At the yearly gratuity provision made on this policy of the commission.

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

Employees are eligible for Employees 'Provident Fund Contributions and Employees' Trust Fund Contributions, in line with respective statutes and regulations. These are recognized as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred. The commission contributes 15% and 3% of basic with cost of living allowance of the employees to "Employees Provident Fund and Employees" Trust Fund respectively.

Taxation
Income tax

The surplus and income of the commission, other than interest earned from the short term deposit and fund management, are exempt from income tax under Section 7 (b) (ii) of the Inland Revenue Act No. 10 of 2006.

Other taxes

VAT, NBT and WHT are paid in respect of lease land rent and other service charges received by the commission. Therefore, no provision was made for any other taxes.

Deferred taxation

Provision has not been made for deferred tax, as surplus and income of the commission are exempt from income tax under section 7 (b),(ii) of the Inland Revenue Act No. 10 of 2006.

Government Grants

Initially, Sri Lankan treasury was provided LKR 15,000,000/- initial grant to LRC establishment stage and later on the LRC run by utilizing the commission itself generated fund without taking government fund .

3.4.2 Finance Reports - 2020

Table No. 3.8 : Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31st December 2020

Description	Notes	31.12.2020 Rs.	31.12.2020 Rs.
Revenue	14	453,242,112.37	267,958,119.62
Other operating income	15	93,451,176.39	52,683,814.07
Administrative Expenses	16	(398,902,668.03)	(473,254,789.17)
Supplies & Requisites Expenses	17	(11,339,514.68)	(14,765,509.34)
Other Operating Expenses	18	(18,532,978.72)	(33,161,841.26)
Other Surplus		**117,918,127.33**	
Finance Income	19	167,584,554.14	
Finance Expenses	20	(266,380.94)	(6,090,781.90)
Net Surplus for the Period		**285,236,300.53**	**1,291,126.73**
Net Surplus @ the beginning of 01/01/2020		1,288,398,311.77	1,341,036,849.08
Prior Year Adjustments	21	(9,279,968.55)	(53,929,664.04)
Net Surplus @ the end of 31/12/2016		**1,042,750,525.73**	**902,430,781.83**
Gratuity(Excess provisions)		**187,905,904.47**	
Other transaction (Taxes and withoff)	22	**(53,529,818.45)**	
Total comprehensive income for the year ened 31st December 2020		**1,698,730,729.77**	**1,188,398,311.77)**

Table No. 3.9 : Statement of Financial Position as at 31st December 2020			
Description	**Notes**	**31.12.2020 Rs.**	**31.12.2019 Rs.**
Assets			
Non Current Assets			
Property Plant & Equipment	3	98,233,545.37	39,359,200.91
Total Non Current Assets		**98,233,545.37**	
Investment Assets			
Vested land under LRC Act.No. 01 in 1972		676,169,345.33	676,169,345.33
Current Assets			
Inventories- Stationery	4	2,773,135.72	2,711,069.50
Trade & Other receivables	5	2,600,956,706.15	2,228,040,841.11
Interest Receivable	6	59,793,839.17	22,120,214.97
Deposits & Advances	7	87,760,888.75	61,273,578.75
Bank Short Term Deposit & Treasury Bills De	8	2,157,818,643.98	
Cash & Cash Equivalents	9	60,448,752.08	55,909,162.43
Total Current Assets		**4,969,551,965.85**	
Total Assets		**5,743,954,856.55**	
Funds & Liabilities			
Accumulated Fund & Reserves			
Reserves	10	1,580,826,465.28	1,089,591,678.23
Fixed Assets Revalue Reserve		56,667,562.88	
Fixed Assets Donation Reserve		1,210,637.66	
Accumulated Surplus		1,698,730,729.77	
Total Accumulated Fund & Reserves		**3,337,435,395.59**	
Funds & Grants			
Government Contribution & Treasury Grants	11	1,964,075,000.00	1,964,075,000.00
Total Funds & Grants		**1,964,075,000.00**	
Non Current Liabilities			
Gratuity Provision	12	95,454,406.71	61,569,030.00
Compensation Suspense-Stage I		105,955,026.50	113,053,465.06
Compensation Suspense -Stage II		109,959,492.95	109,959,492.92
Total Non Current Liabilities		**311,368,926.16**	
current liabilities			
Trade & Other Payables	13	130,186,651.11	105,360,955.55
VAT Payable to IRD		888,883.67	
NBT Payable to IRD		-	
WHT Payable to IRD		-	
Total Current Liabilities		**131,075,534.78**	
Total Liabilities		**442,444,460.94**	
Total Funds & Liabilities		**5,743,954,856.55**	

Table No. 3.10 : Statement of cash flow for the year ended 31st December 2020		
Description	**31.12.2020 Rs.**	**31.12.2019Rs.**
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Surplus From Operation	285,236,300.53	1,291,126.73
Adjustment for		
Depreciation	14,410,437.77	11,785,496.22
Provision for Gratuity	95,454,406.71	178,800,474.77
Finance Expenses	266,380.94	6,090,781.90
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	**227,809,555.40**	**197,967,879.62**
Working Capital changes		
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade & other payables	(11,399,775.99)	20,068,626.48
(Increase)/Decrease in Deposits & advance	(2,838,729.16)	(15,165,165.49)
(Increase)/Decrease in Interest Receivable	37,194,054.74	(18,238,045.56)
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade & Other Receivables	(142,701,448.98)	(56,976,582.11)
(Increase)/Decrease in Stocks	1,466,566.22	(1,687,992.41)
Cash Generated from Operating Activities	**109,530,222.24**	**125,968,720.52**
Gratuity Payment	(5,973,920.00)	(6,157,488.92)
Compensation Payment	673,010.90	(1,493,347.23)
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	**104,229,313.14**	**118,317,884.37**
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property ,Plant & Equipment	(5,592,817.56)	(7,791,338.07)
Write off Work in Progress	-	-
Investing in Fixed Deposits and treasury Bills	(238,950,875.01)	(162,798,852.43)
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	**(43,353,876.45)**	**(170,590,190.50)**
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Net Value of Land Sale	120,131,999.89	116,201,727.53
Finance Cost	(266,380.94)	(6,090,781.90)
Prior Year Adjustments	(180,741,055.64)	(53,929,664.04)
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities	**(60,875,436.69)**	**56,181,281.59**
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	**(1,522,958.65)**	**4,445,925.97**
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the beginning of Year	**61,971,710.73**	**57,525,784.76**
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the end of Year	**60,448,752.08**	**61,971,710.73**

Table No. 3.11 : Statement changes in equity for the year ended 31st December 2020

Description	Government contribution Rs.	Treasury Grants Rs.	Accumulated Surpls Rs.	Capital Reserves Rs.	Total Rs.
Balance as at 01.01.2019	15,000,000.00	1,949,075,000.00	1,341,036,849.08	1,344,492,727.86	4,649,604,586.94
Surplus for the Year			1,291,126.73		1,291,126.73
Other Comprehensive Income					
Total Comprehensive Income					
Net Value of Land Sale (40%)				116,201,727.53	116,201,727.53
Fixed Assets Revalue Reserve				57,066,562.87	
Prior Year Adjustment			(53,929,664.04)		(53,929,664.04)
Adjustment on Impairment					
Balance as at 31.12.2019	**15,000,000.00**	**1,949,075,000.00**	**1,288,398,311.77**	**1,517,761,028.26**	**4,770,234,340.03**
Fair value Adjustment					
Surplus for the Year			285,236,300.53		285,236,300.53
Other comprehensive Income					
Total Comprehensive Income					
Net Value of Land Sale (40%)				120,131,999.89	120,131,999.89
Fixed Assets Revalue Reserve				(398,999.99)	(398,999.99)
Fixed Assets Donation Reserve				1,210,637.66	1,210,637.66
Prior Year adjustments			(9,279,968.55)		(9,279,968.55)
Gratuity Over Provision			187,825,994.98		187,825,994.98
Extraordinary Transaction (Lease Rent and Surcharge write off)			(53,529,818.45)		(53,529,818.45)
Balance as at 31.12.2020	**15,000,000.00**	**1,949,075,000.00**	**1,698,650,820.28**	**1,638,704,665.82**	**5,301,430,486.10**

3.5 Internal Audit Division

3.5.1 Authority for Auditing

Sub – Section 01- 03 of Section 2 of Part II of the Land Reform Commission – Finance Code Prepared in accordance with the Land Reform Commission Act No. 1 of 1972 and Finance Act. 38 of 1971, Provision for auditing.

3.5.2 Duties Performed in the Year - 2018

1. Disclosure, reporting and regularization of ledgers to confirm the ownership of the land owned by the Commission and to recover the money relevant to the year 2018 under the Land Policy for Sale and Lease to various Institutions.
2. Sending 14 files for compensation to publishers for agricultural lands assigned to the Commission under Act No. 1 of 1972 and 6 files for payment of interest for pre-audit.
3. Assessing the financial position of the District Authority and reporting on how to streamline and promote their activities.
4. Submitting 14 observations to reply to the queries made by the Auditor General.
5. Coordinating the activities of 03 Audit and Management Committee meetings.
6. Inspecting the activities of the General Purchasing Procurement Board and various payments as per the requirements of the office on a daily basis.

3.6 District Land Reform Authorities

20 District Land Reform Authorities are located island wide to cover the entire land extent vested to the Land Reform Commission by the act. District Land Reform Authorities manage, handle and coordinate all the land matters within the area. As well as that District Land Reform Authorities provide field reports for lands, land details which are available for commercial and non-commercial projects, appear for legal cases, follow up the progress of projects, collect revenue and etc.

1. Western Province	Colombo	Central Pharmacy Building, Padukka
	Kalutara	No : 220, Old Road, Kalutara
	Gampaha	Rural Development Project Building, Kachcheri, Gampaha
2. Southern Province	Galle	No : 27, Richmond Hill Road, Kaluwella, Galle.
	Matara	No :17/A, Dharmarathna Road, Uyanwatta.
	Tangalle	Court Road, Tangalle.
3. Uva Province	Monaragala	Janasavi Building, Kachcheri Junction,Monaragala.
	Badulla	No: 195, Keppetipola Road, Badulla.

4.	East Province	Ampara	Kachcheri, Ampara.
		Batticaloa	Kachcheri, Batticaloa.
5.	Northern Province	Jaffna	Kachcheri, Jaffna.
6.	North Central Province	Anuradapura	Kachcheri,Anuradapura.
7.	Sabaragamuwa Province	Ratnapura	Palm Garden Estate, New Town, Ratnapura.
		Embilipitiya	12/B, Store Road, New Town,Embilipitiya.
		Kegalle	Kachcheri, Kegalle.
8.	North West Province	Puttalam	Pambala, Kakapalliya, Madampe.
		Kurunegala	No: 16, Noth Lake Road, Kurunegala.
9.	Central Province	NuwaraEliy	I. R. D. P. Building,UdupussellawaRoad,NuwaraEliy
		Kandy	4th Floor, New District Secretariat, Kandy
		Matale	Kachcheri, Matale.

- Administration and supervision of district offices
- Participation in discussions and seminars held at the Ministries and head Office
- Participation in mobile services held in the districts conducted by the Land Reform Commission.
- Conducting selection tests.
- Allocation of lands to Government and private institutions for effective purposes.
- Updating the list of district land and list and duties related.
- Updating the list of land disposed and unauthorized utilization
- Preparation of monthly physical and financial progress reports and submit to the head office
- Acting in accordance to the instructions given by the head office regarding the audit queries pertaining to the district
- Appearing in court for land cases pertaining to the district
- Submitting relevant information regarding requests received under the right to information Act to the Information Officer at the Head Office within the stipulated time.
- Organization of deed distribution ceremonies at district level.
- Matters related to the return of lands which have been acquired but fall outside the law.
- Coordinating and monitoring the allocation of lands for government development projects.
- Coordination of activities required for the acquisition of lands which have not been acquired properly
- Assisting surveyors to survey lands.

ANNEXTURES

- **Report of the Auditor General on the financial statements of the LRC for the year ended 31st December 2020**

Chairman
Land Reforms Commission

Auditor General Report of the Auditor General on the financial statements and other legal and regulatory requirements of the Land Reform Commission for the year ended 31 December 2020 in terms of Section 12 of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018.

1. Financial Statements

1.1 Disclaimer of Opinion

Land Reform Commission's Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2020 and Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year then ended, Statement of Change of Title and Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended and Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 containing a summary of significant accounting policies The financial statements were audited under my direction in accordance with the provisions of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018 and the Finance Act No. 38 of 1971 read in conjunction with Article 154(1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. As per Article 154(6) of the Constitution, the report will be tabled in Parliament in due course.
I do not express an opinion on the financial statements of the Commission. Due to the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section, I have not been able to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these financial statements.

1.2 Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion

(a) According to Paragraph No. 48 of Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards 01, assets and liabilities, income and expenses should not be offset against each other, except when required or permitted by the standards, but in setting up income accounts related to leased land, taxes receivable A balance ofRs. 8,635,559 in the income account was offset to the tax income account, and the information about the related adjustments was not presented in the account notes.

(b) According to Paragraph No. 39 of Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards 03, although revision of an estimate should not apply to earlier periods, an over-allocation of Rs.187,905,904 in terms of bonus allocations calculated as on 31st December of the year under review, adjusting the previous year's profit and Rs. 6,270,095 due to adjustment of the profit for the year under review, the profit was Rs. 181,635,810 less had been shown in the financial statements.

(c) According to paragraph no. 47 of the Public Accounting Standards 03 of Sri Lanka, prior period errors should be avoided retrospectively, as the profit of the year under review was over-calculated due to accounting of the total of Rs.108, 388,478 related to previous years as income related to the year under review.

(d) Document containing all comprehensive information related to the number of acres of land acquired, the area in which each land is located, from whom it was acquired, the details of the current ownership allotments and the relevant gazette notifications and all the details related to disposal of land was not maintained by the institution since the establishment of the Commission in the year 1972. Accordingly, the audit could not confirm the existence and correctness of the valuation of the acquired lands amounting to Rs.676,169,345 in the financial statements.

(e) Due to over recording of interest income of Rs.37,194,054, over recording of annual gratuity expense of Rs.89,184,312 and recording of an increase in liabilities of Rs.673,010 recorded as cash inflow, the cash flow in operating activities was recorded as Rs.127,051,376 erroneously. Accordingly, the audit could not ascertain the correctness of the preparation of the statement of cash flows.

(f) In terms of Land Reforms Act No. 01 of 1972, the balance of Rs.215,914,519 in the Accounts of Compensation Contingent (Stage - I and II) for land acquired from estate companies was not settled at the end of the year under review and a brief description of the nature of the liabilitywere not disclosed by the accounts.

(g) In the year under review, Rs.53,529,818 was written off from the land tax rent receivable and the surcharge levied thereon, but the profit of the year under review was overstated due to adjusting the profit of the previous year without mentioning the relevant effect as an expense related to operational activities. Furthermore, for that cut-off, authority of the Treasury Secretary was not obtained according to the State Finance Circular No. 1/2020 dated August 28, 2020, as the amendments for the Financial Regulation 113.

(h) List of lessees, lease agreements, loan periods analysis information, date of tax, amount of tax received, related period, balance confirmation etc, to verify the accuracy of Granite tax receivable, land tax, trade and other receivable balances, previous tax rents and trade and other Rs.2,789,025,759 worth of payable balances stated in the financial statements was not submitted to the audit.

1.3 Management's and Controlling Parties' Responsibility for Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards and for determining the internal controls necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, it is the management's responsibility to determine continuity of the Commission and to disclose matters relating to the going concern basis unless management intends to liquidate the Commission or, in the absence of any other alternative, to cease operations.

Controlling parties are responsible for checking the council's financial reporting process.

In terms of sub-section 16 (1) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018, the Commission shall maintain proper books and records of its income, expenditure, assets and liabilities to enable it to prepare annual and periodic financial statements.

1.4 Auditor's responsibility in relation to the audit of financial statements

It is my responsibility to issue the auditor's report on the Commission's financial statements based on the audit conducted in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards. However, due to the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section, I was unable to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these financial statements.

2. Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

2.1 The National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018 includes special provisions regarding the following requirements.

2.1.1 As per the requirements of Section 12 (a) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018, I have not obtained all the information and explanations deemed necessary for the audit and I am unable to determine whether there are proper accounting records.

2.1.2 According to the requirement mentioned in Section 6 (1) (d) (iii) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018, the financial statements of the Commission are consistent with the previous year.

2.1.3 In accordance with the requirement mentioned in Section 6 (i) (d) (iv) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018, I present the recommendations made by me in the previous year except for the observations shown in paragraphs 1.2 (d) (e) (h) of this report. Included in the financial statements made.

2.2 In confining to the proceedings followed and the evidence obtained and to the material facts, nothing came to my notice to the extent of making the following statements.

2.2.1 According to the requirement mentioned in section 12 (d) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018, any member of the governing body of the Commission has a relationship, directly or otherwise, out of the ordinary course of business in relation to any agreement involving the commission.

2.2.2 As per the requirement mentioned in Section 12 (E) of the National Audit Act No. 2018, apart from the following observations, actions have been taken in non-compliance with any relevant written law or other general or special directives issued by the governing body of the Commission.

	Reference to the Law, Rules and Regulation.	Non - compliance
(a)	Financial Regulation of Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka F.R.371 (5)	Although An add hock advance after completion of the relevant worksit should be settled within 10 days, the interim advances worth Rs.641,605given on 24 occasions were delayed for a period ranging from 20 days to 290 days.
(b)	As per the Chapter (vii) para 12 of the Establishment code of Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka	Employed on Acting basis, In addition to the permanent salary and allowances for an officer, 25% of the starting salary of the acting post is available, but in the year under review Rs.747,750 as housing, transport, telephone and catering allowances to the officers appointed for the post of Director General of the Council in addition to the approved salaries and allowances. had paid

(c)Public Finance Circular As per the circular, an actionplan should be

No. 01/2014 dated 17 February 2014	prepared based on the compact plan, including the commercial activities expected to be implemented in the next financial year, but no action plan was prepared for the year under review.

(d) Public Business Circulars

(i).

• Section 4.2.6 of the Circular No. PED 12 dated June 2, 2003	As mentioned in the circular, the quarterly performance reports should be submitted to the liner ministry, public business department and treasury within 30 days after the end of the quarter, but the management of the commission had not acted accordingly.
• Section 5.1.3	Although a copy of the compact plan with the approval of the board of directors should be given to the Auditor General 15 days before the start of the next fiscal year, the commission did not act accordingly and submitted a copy of an unapproved compact plan related to the year 2018-2022 for audit.
• Section 6.5.3	Although the annual report should be tabled within 150 days after the end of an accounting year, the annual reports of the years 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 had not been tabled in the Parliament at the end of the year under review.
ii Para 2 of the circular	Although there is no entitlement to housing

No. PED 1/2015 dated 17 June 2015	and catering allowances for the posts of Chairman and Executive Director as per the circular, contrary to this the Commission had paid Rs.1,200,000 as housing and catering allowances during the year under review.
(e) Management Service Circular No.28 dated 10th April 2006 Clause (b)	As per the circular, the approval of the Department of Management Services should be obtained for the creation of new posts, but without this, by the end of the year under review, 06 officers had been recruited for the primary grade.
(f) Paragraph 4.2.1 of the 2006 Procurement Guidelines	A procurement plan was not prepared for the year under review, although the procurement plan is to be prepared as per the format provided as per the Procurement Guidelines.
(g) Recommendations of the Committee on public enterprises on August 23, 2018	Establishing a special task force for formal listing of land and surveying, due to lack of documents Submitting a report to the committee and the Auditor General on the actions taken by the council regarding the non-recovery of the debtor balance amounting to Rs. 2 billion, preparing a system so that the commission can get benefits for the land that has no benefits and regarding the land given by the commission to various institutions on the basis of rent arrears. No action was taken regarding the preparation of a detailed report.

2.2.3 That the powers, duties and functions of the House have been acted upon in accordance with the requirement mentioned in Section 12 (g) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018.
2.2.4 That the resources of the council have not been procured and used in accordance with the relevant rules in a frugal, efficient and effective manner as required by section 12 (h) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018.

2.3 Other Matters

(a) The Commission had failed to collect Rs.2,127,271,837 dues exceeding 30 years and Rs.8,353,409 dues exceeding 10 years from 08 government institutions included in the balance of trade and other receivables which were Rs.2,609,227,062 as on December 31 of the year under review.

(b) The amount of Rs. 2,311,017should be levied for the 08 plots of land located in the two districts of Kalutara and Gampaha. has been outstanding for more than 20 years, but the relevant tax money has not been collected.

(c) Although the advance amount of included in the land rent advance account balance as on 31st December of the year under review was Rs.14,080,850, the commission was unable to legally leased or to settle the advance of Rs.11,215,815 from 269 persons of has been retained for more than 15 years.
(d) Rs.582,991 owed to 04 different public and private institutions under trade and other credit balances were being brought forward for more than 20 years and Rs.157,300 for more than 13 years, but they had not been settled.

(e) The administration Sri Kali Amman Temple which is located in Haliela Divisional Secretariat of Badaulla district was informed by the Commission that they have decided to charge administrative fees in the year 2009 as has been illegally enjoying land of 04 acres and02 roods for the 31 years from the year 1978 to 2009. Although, there was no effort to calculate the related fees and inform the temple. Furthermore, the council had not taken steps to collect the tax amount of Rs. 5,410,964 due till the end of the year under review in 2009.

(f) 75 acres of land called Kotagalawatta located in Mawanella Divisional Secretariat Division of Kegalle District was leased for a period of 30 years for Pritipura Children's Home without a valid agreement, and the relevant lease period had expired in 2009. At the end of the year under review, the Commision had not been able to collect the outstanding tax amount of Rs.13,265,485.

(g) Although 6 acres of the land called Leyland Garden located in Homagama area was leased to RocelBathware Private Limited Company on September 9, 2005 for 50 years, the Commission had not yet entered into a valid lease agreement by the end of the year under review, and the arrears amounting to Rs.12,149,260 The Commission had also failed to collect tax.

(h) In addition to providing 10 acres of land at MahahenthennaWatta in Galle district for a housing development project under the Enterprise Sri Lanka loan scheme to the "Elpitiya Upper Area Self-Employed Social Welfare Society", an agreement for the development of infrastructure on the land concerned. An advance of Rs.1,000,000 was given in 2019 as the interest rate per annumis 10%, on repayment basis in 6 months. Even at the end of the year under review, the relevant housing project had not been implemented and the Commission had not taken steps to recover the advance amount or interest.

(i) A land of 05 acres and 20 perches belonging to Ulapane Industrial Park was given to the tax base as per the agreement signed on September 23, 2009 to a private company. On April 19, 2016, the bank had informed the concerned company with a copy to the Commission that the lessee had pledged the land in question and failed to settle the loan amount obtained from Sampath Bank. The Commission had not taken steps to collect and collect the tax arrears of Rs.1,340,162 at the end of the year under review.

(j) 04 acres of the land named Karimuttiwatta in Batticaloa district was leased to a private company for a period of 30 years in the year 2011, and due to difficulties in running the project, the company had informed the Commission through letters on 02 occasions in 2016 that the land would be repossessed. Land acquisition was delayed till 2018. Due to the delay, the arrears of Rs. 2,139,879 related to the period from 2016 to 2018 could not be collected from the company, and the opportunity to lease the land was also lost during the relevant period.

(k) The land of 02 rood 03 perches 37.13 acres indicated by lot number 01 of Plot No. 2011/133 belonging to the land called AkurambadaWatta located in Pallepola Divisional Secretariat Division of MataleDistrict. had been given on leased to PallepolaPradesheeya Sabha for a period of 30 years from the year 2007 for the construction of a stadium. The assessment was called by the chief assessor of the government for the relevant tax assessment on 15th August 2012 i.e. 04 years after the handover and the arrears of Rs.2,242,000 had not been collected at the end of the year under review.

(l) A plot of 9.94 rood 02 perches of Kalawilawatta land in Kalutara district was leased to a private company by Lease Agreement No. 8502 on 19 September 2001 for the construction of a tourist resort, although the said company had informed on 02 occasions in 2001 that the land was occupied by trespassers. the Commission had not taken any action in that regard. The concerned company had failed to pay taxes since the year 2002, and by the end of the reviewed year, the amount of taxes to be charged was Rs. 23,894,700.

(m) At the end of the year under review, the Commission had not taken steps to recover the sum of Rs.17, 000,000 paid to a private company in 2002 for the purchase of a computer software package or to purchase the relevant software package.

(n) At the time of surveying and regularization of the Commission's land, Rs.33,503,021 had been paid to the authorized surveyors who had surveyed the land subject to reimbursement. In spite of the fact that the institution had implemented a program for providing prompt deeds, only Rs.945,323 had been reimbursed till the end of the year under review.

(o) By the end of the year under review, the council had not worked to fill 49 vacancies, including 03 senior level officers and 12 middle level officers, or to revise the positions according to the needs of the employees.