



Department of National Botanic Gardens

Annual Performance Report

2022

Department of National Botanic Gardens, P.O.Box 14, Peradeniya

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Chapter 01 – Institutional Profile / Executive Summary

1.1 Introduction

The Department of National Botanic Gardens is the pioneer institution for botanical activities in Sri Lanka. Its contribution to ex-situ conservation of plants, education and implementation of research and technological programs to develop floriculture in Sri Lanka is immense and varied. The National Botanic Gardens are places that attract local and foreign tourists.

Main Botanic Gardens including the Royal Botanic Gardens Peradeniya (1821), Hakgala Botanic Gardens (1861) and Henarathgoda Botanic Gardens, Gampaha (1876) were established by the British while the Medicinal Plant Gardens, Ganewatta was established in the 1950s; both Mrijjawela Dry Zone Botanic Gardens, Hambantota and Seethawaka Wet Zone Botanic Gardens, Avissawella were opened to the public in 2013 and 2015 respectively as new Botanic Gardens designed by local experts.

More than 4500 plant species have been conserved at these Botanic Gardens under the Department of National Botanic Gardens including rare plants, endangered plants from forests and endemic plants species found only in Sri Lanka. Besides these Botanic Gardens, the Medicinal Plant Garden, Ganewatta also contributes to conserve medicinal plants in Sri Lanka.

The National Herbarium of the Department of National Botanic Gardens carry out plant authentication and research programs in plant taxonomy and other aspects of botanical sciences. The Floriculture Development and Research Unit focuses on floriculture research as well as supporting and encouraging viable ventures for floriculture promotion in the country via floriculture development activities. The Education and Training Center offers training and educational programs including short term courses as well as one and two year duration diploma courses.

Botanic Gardens of Sri Lanka also provide an opportunity for leisure where plants from around the world depict the diversity and beauty of the plant kingdom moreover they share knowledge and expertise in conservation, biodiversity and floriculture.

1.2 Vision, Mission and Objectives of the Department

Vision

To become the most impressive botanical gardens in the tropic by maintaining a high level of botanical research and aesthetics.

Mission

Provide opportunities for public to study admire and sustainably conserve plant resources in natural and manmade environment.

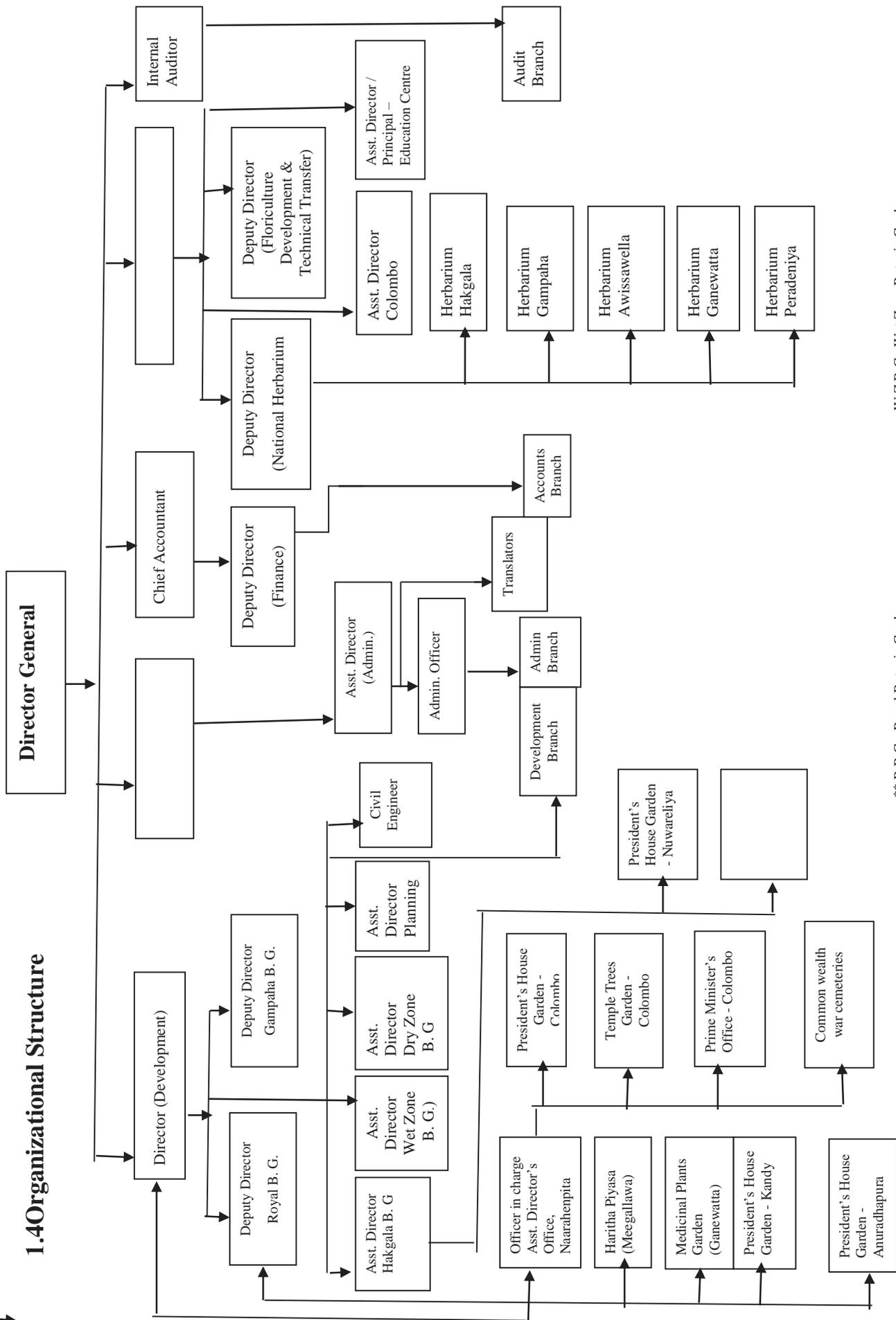
Objectives

- Providing technical and infrastructure facilities required for the development of floriculture as an industry in Sri Lanka.
- Providing necessary support for the legal matters as well as plant based manufacturing industries through scientifically accurate verification of plant resources.
- Direct contribution to local economic and social development through sustainable tourism development.
- Educating future generations on conservation and sustainable use of plant resources in Sri Lanka.

1.3. Main Functions

- Planning and implementation of ex-situ conservation strategies for the conservation of Sri Lankan plant diversity.
- Carry out activities to disseminate authentic information and technical expertise on plants and plant related industries of Sri Lanka using educational and communication strategies.
- Conduct diverse research and implement technologies to develop the floriculture industry in Sri Lanka.
- Maintenance of all Botanic Gardens at high standards.
- Prepare development plans for establishment of new botanic gardens in appropriate zones.
- Plan and implement research and technical programs needed to popularize Amenity Horticulture in Sri Lanka.
- Provide technical advice to conserve Sri Lankan plants of historic importance.
- Maintain the health of the sacred Bo-tree (Sri MahaBodhi) at Anuradhapura.

1.4 Organizational Structure



** R.B.G. - Royal Botanic Gardens
 Asst. Director's Office-Assistant Director's Office

W.Z.B.G.-Wet Zone Botanic Gardens
 D.Z.B.G. -Dry Zone Botanic Gardens

1.5 Institutes and Units under the Department

Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya

Established in 1821 the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya plays a key role in conservation of plants and education of people on plants while contributing to economic and environmental development in Sri Lanka.

This 61.25 hectare garden situated near Kandy is popular for botanical research, studies in horticulture as well as exhibits various valuable plants of historical value, endangered and threatened plants. It also provides recreational facilities for the general public.

National Herbarium

The National Herbarium holds preserved collections of dried herbarium specimens of the flora of Sri Lanka and many other specimens of exotic and cultivated plant species for systematic studies. Nearly 150,000 herbarium specimens are conserved at appropriate conditions for reference purposes. About 3,500 books, periodicals and historical collections of botanical illustrations related to the local flora are also preserved in this herbarium.

The collection of plant specimens at the Herbarium serves a variety of purposes such as taxonomic and biodiversity research as well as plant authentication.

Hakgala Botanic Gardens

The Botanic Garden at Hakgala, was established in 1861. The flora of the gardens is distinctly sub-tropical. It consists of representatives of the indigenous, montane flora mixed together with those introduced from other countries, systematically planted in various sections of the gardens.

Henarathgoda Botanic Gardens, Gampaha

Henarathgoda Botanic Gardens, Gampaha was established in 1876 for introduction of rubber to Sri Lanka and possess an array of botanical and horticultural attractions with a rich history. It is situated in Gampaha with a total extent of 17.4 hectares. This garden consists of important plant collections of about 2000 plant species of Sri Lanka and other countries.

Floriculture Research and Development Unit, Peradeniya

The Floriculture Research and Development Unit is mandated to conduct research programmes related to floriculture and also contributes to the development of this sector in Sri Lanka.

The unit actively engages in providing training programmes, on-site advisory services, and information on investment opportunities in the sector and provides assistance in the form of material for infrastructure development and marketing as well as quality plants to uplift this sector.

Ganewatta Medicinal Plant Gardens

The Medicinal Plant Gardens, Ganewatta is situated in the North Western Province in the Kurunegala District. This 21.04 hectare garden is home to a wide range of medicinal plants. Ganewatta Medicinal Plant Gardens engages in cultivation and trade of medicinal plants while conserving rare species and demonstrating systematic plantation of medicinal plants.

Mirijjawila Dry Zone Botanic Gardens

The Mirijjawila Dry Zone Botanic Gardens is the first botanic gardens in Sri Lanka designed by local experts after 130 years. The garden is 121.4 hectares in extent. It is located in the Hambanthota District of the Southern Province and was opened to public in November 2013.

The main purposes of the gardens are to conserve dry and arid zone plants ex-situ, conduct studies on plants and promote economic development in the area.

Seethawaka Wet Zone Botanic Gardens

This Botanic Garden is situated near Avissawella and its development was initiated in 2008. It is 42.49 hectares in extent and was opened to the public in 2015.

The main purpose of this garden is ex-situ, conservation of wet lowland plants. This garden plays a key role as an attractive travel destination through aesthetics and horticulture, thus contributing to the economy of the country as well.

Assistant Director's office , Naarahenpita

This is a key unit of the department in Naarahenpita that is involved in marketing and promotion of floriculture products of growers and facilitates marketing products of member of "Suwahas Mal" Organizations island wide.

Presidential Gardens of His Excellency the President and the Hon. Prime Minister

The Department maintains the residential gardens of His Excellency the President in Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara-Eliya, Anuradhapura and residential gardens of the Hon. Prime Minister in Colombo and Nuwara-Eliya

Commonwealth War Graves

Commonwealth War cemeteries located in Kandy, Jawatte, Borella and Trincomalee for commemoration of military services of members of commonwealth countries who died in the First and Second World Wars are managed by the Department.

HarithaPiyasa Training Centre, Meegallawa

MeegallawaHaritha Piyasa is situated in the North – Western province in the Kurunegala, its current extent is 2.43 hectares. It is being developed as a training center to provide training for internal staff as well as for local communities on floriculture and will also operate as a plant propagation center.

1.6 Financial and Physical Progress - 2021 (Development programs carried out under capital allocation)

Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya.

- The official website was launched in conjunction with the bicentennial program of the Royal Botanic Gardens. In addition an award ceremony was held for the officers and employees who have been contributed to the devoted service for the development of the success of the department and to empower the current officers

and employees who have been contributing the service and souvenirs have been awarded.

- A number of activities were carried out this year in conjunction with the bicentennial program (Botanic Garden GALA) of the Royal Botanic Garden ,Specially Floriculture

exhibitions were held to encourage flower growers and market their products. The Herbarium conducted many awareness programs for school students and the community on plant diversity and biodiversity. Furthermore, many awareness programs were conducted for school students as well as the community regarding the importance of the conservation of bees and their importance to the survival of the community.



Conducting awareness programs in the herbarium



Conducting awareness programs for school children on bees garden



Three memorable stamps and first day envelope was launched

The general public was given the opportunity to observe the plant nurseries in the garden that cannot be visited daily. As a result, they gained a better understanding of how plant nurseries operate, such as horticultural nurseries, orchid nurseries, ornamental plant nurseries, anthurium nurseries, etc. School students were given the opportunity to create art on various themes such as the natural environment, and the Royal Botanic Garden. An art exhibition was held with their creations.

- Furthermore, the bicentennial program also included a food exhibition featuring different food cultures involving various institutions. In addition, it included community awareness programs regarding food that can be consumed by humans as well as plant-based (Ethno Botany) products.



The children's education area under completion

- Three memorable stamps and first day envelope was launched in this year in conjunction with the bicentennial program of the Royal Botanical Garden.
- News paper articles related to the history, dissemination ,plant diversity and other botanic gardens were published and radio programmes were also carried out regarding the above information.

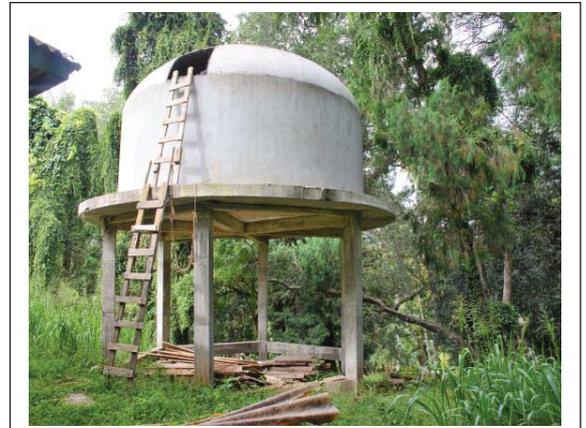


Souvenir and commemorative gifts shop established in the building in front of the Garden

- The Royal Botanic Gardens held several activities in conjunction with its bicentennial program this year, including producing a video on the gardens, a book launch, and hosting exhibitions.
- The Bank of Ceylon building, which was established to facilitate efficient financial transactions for visitors, was also renovated. A commemorative and souvenir shop is

currently being maintained in this building to enhance purchases of garden mementoes and souvenirs for visitors.

- Land development activities included repairing the garden, including road repairs, improving water and drainage systems and renovating sewerage systems were carried out to improve the garden's attractiveness and neatness.
- Plant conservation was enhanced by adding new plant species to the living plant collection and improving plant collections. Plant propagation resulted in the production of 101,468 plants.



Completed Ferro cement tank.

- Construction work on the museum, which reflects the evolution of the garden, its history, and heritage has commenced, moreover development of the entrance road and the interior is also progressing. Unfortunately, the country's economic instabilities, rising raw material prices, and fuel crisis prevented all activities from being completed this year.
- Construction of the ferro cement tank, that was initiated with the intention of updating the water supply in the garden, has been completed.
- Construction of an office and car park that was initiated to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of officers and garden maintenance activities was stopped after completing approximately 40% due to lack of raw materials in the market and increase in raw material prices.
- Thwaites Summer Hut, Summer Huts close to the garden, Aluthwatta, and Ornamental Plant Nursery were all renovated to upgrade public facilities for garden visitors.



Renovated summer huts

- The potting shed, constructed to preserve the existing plant collections through plant propagation was also completed this year.
- Two staff quarters have been repaired to increase the service satisfaction of officers serving in the garden. A new room was also added to the employee lounge, close to the main border.
- Additionally, improvements to drinking water taps, garbage disposal system, road replacement and repairs, as well as modernization of toilet systems were carried out in the garden this year to increase visitor arrivals, catering to their and thereby enhancing.

Henarathgoda Botanic Gardens - Gampaha

A number of development programs were carried out this year as well with the aim of enhancing infrastructure and public facilities of the garden.

- A plant sales center was established to ensure purchase of plants by visitors in the gardens, the aim of increasing the garden's revenue, and its construction was completed this year.
- The botanical garden undertook land and land improvement work along with garden maintenance and beautification activities.
- Plant conservation activities were enhanced by upgrading plant collections while adding new plant species to the live plant collection in the garden. Plant propagation was carried out in the garden resulted in the production of 36,591 plants.
- The toilet system construction that was begun last year was completed this year.



Working on land improvement projects.



Working on land improvement projects.

Hakgala Botanic Gardens

A number of development programs were carried out this year with the aim of enhancing infrastructure and public facilities of the gardens.

- Retaining walls were constructed at the botanic gardens to minimize soil erosion and nursery areas were upgraded.
- Renovations of the circuit bungalow, that was initiated to improve facilities for the officers of the Department of National Botanical Garden and other government officers who were on official duty to supervise the development of the garden, was completed this year.
- Renovation of the official quarters, that was commenced with the aim of enhancing the staff service satisfaction and developing facilities, was also completed this year.
- Plant conservation activities were enhanced by upgrading plant collections while new plant species were also added to the live plant collection in the garden. Plant production was carried out in the garden and 195,829 plants were produced.

National Floriculture Development Program

The Floriculture Development Program was implemented this year as well, to empower small and medium level growers in the floriculture sector and to uplift their economic standards.

- This programme consists of 203 grower organizations island wide and 8,000 members are



Upgrade J.M. Jayaweera memorial plant house

benefitted under this program. 13,256 individuals were trained in the cultivation of Anthurium, Orchids, Roses Gerbera, Cut greens and Tissue culture through one day training courses.

- The Floriculture Development and Research Unit has produced more than 198,813 Orchid, Anthurium, and ornamental foliage, this year.
- 165 small and large level exhibitions were conducted to assist in marketing of product of member of flower growers organizations. 1,052 nurseries were visited and on site advice was provided to solve problems that growers encountered.
- Plant conservation activities were carried out by upgrading plant collections while adding new plant species to the live plant collection. Plant production was carried out in the garden and 213,752 plants were produced.
- Researches was conducted to upgrade the floriculture industry in the county in relation to present and future needs as well as to solve current problems. Moreover, free advisory services were provided to individuals and institutions related to commercial floriculture, nursery management and plant protection methods for pests and diseases.



Aquatic plants collections

- Nurseries of the floriculture sections in all gardens were maintained at high standards and materials required for upgrading and development, as well as plant production were also purchased. Books and leaflets on floriculture are being prepared for printing.
- Essential works related to the promotion and development of floriculture, such as plant-related counselling, training classes and plant sales, were conducted at the office of the Assistant Director, Naarahenpita, which was developed as an information center to provide information on floriculture and plants to residents of Colombo and its suburbs.
- The old Plant House that was an essential part of the floriculture unit was renovated, expanded and refurbished to display plant _ a more modern and spacious setting. The

new House was opened to the public as part of the bicentenary celebrations of the Royal botanic Gardens. Various species and varieties of ornamental plants can be viewed at this new plant house.

- The National Symposium on Floriculture Research was held this year as well. A total of 14 papers were published on matters related to the floriculture sector and its development.
- 05 new hybrid Anthurium varieties were introduced, and they were also propagated for sale.
- Nursery areas were renovated especially to produce healthy plant collections and propagate plants through value-added processes.

Education and Training

Activities of the School of Floriculture and Landscape gardening were continued out this year as well.

- 176 youths were trained in modern floriculture and landscaping techniques through the four month course.
- 34 students were enrolled for the National Vocational Qualification Certificate - Level 4 (NVQ-level 4) course for Landscape Development Assistants and 176 students registered and completed the floriculture and landscaping course.
- A total of 136 students have registered and completed training for on-the-job training (OJT), and six university students of Bio systems technology completed their training as well. The three-month training course was also completed by 15 students with honors degrees in landscaping from the University of Moratuwa.
- 2,058 persons were trained in rose cultivation, nursery management, plant identification, tree surgery, flower arrangement, post-harvest techniques, landscaping and other related subjects.

Wet Zone Botanic Gardens, Seethawaka

Various development activities have been carried out this year to create facilities for visitors to the garden. Maintenance activities were carried out throughout the year to showcase gardens at a high standard with updated facilities.

- Construction of washrooms and toilet systems to improve staff facilities commenced and could not be completed due to problems such as delay of the contractor and the rising cost of raw materials.
- Garden equipment was purchased and nursery areas as well as drainage systems were repaired and improved under land improvements to ensure efficiency and effectiveness of garden maintenance.
- Plant conservation activities were carried out by upgrading plant collections and adding new plant species to the live plant collection in the garden. Plant production was carried out in the garden and 31,162 plants were produced
- 26 persons have been trained in rose cultivation, nursery management, plant identification, tree surgery, flower arrangement, post-harvest technology and other related subjects.



Improvements work toilet systems



Construction work on toilet systems

Dry Zone Botanic Gardens, Mirijjawila

Field development activities were carried out to enhance landscape features of the garden by improving the flower gardens, footpaths, roads and other garden areas.

- Renovation work was carried out on Kohombagaswewa to update the garden's water supply system, and road signs as well as garden signs boards were updated for promotion of the garden among visitors and the public.
- Renovation of nursery areas and drainage systems in the garden were also carried out as part of land and land improvements.
- Plant conservation activities were carried out by adding new plant species to the garden's live plant collection and improving the plant collections. The plant production programme implemented by the gardens yielded 29,966 plants for the year 2022.
- 475 persons were trained in rose cultivation, nursery management, plant identification, tree surgery, floriculture, post-harvest technology, landscaping and other related subjects.



Carrying out land improvements work

Ganewatta Medicinal Plant Gardens

- Efforts were made to maintain the garden at high standards by renovating and repairing buildings and other structures to improve appearance of the garden.

- This year, approximately 50% of the work has been completed on the construction of a new toilet system to improve visitors' facilities in the garden.
- The plant propagation program in the garden was carried out and over 28,341 plants were produced and plant collections were also improved.
- Lectures were conducted for 202 persons on the use, value and conservation of medicinal plants.



Aquatic plant collection in the garden

Haritha Piyasa Training Center, Meegallawa

- Land improvement activities were carried out and maintenance of plants as well as the gardens were also undertaken.
- This year too, the planting program was continued with value-added products and plant collections upgraded.
- A variety of crops were planted in the cultivation area of the training Centre, and all maintenance and development tasks were completed.
- The plant propagation program at the garden was implemented with over 14,629 plants produced for 2022.

New machinery, equipment and garden tools required for efficient management of all gardens were purchased and existing machinery and equipment were upgraded to maintain a high standard of landscaping.

In addition to the above development programs, the Department also maintained the Commonwealth War Cemeteries at Kandy, Jawatte, Borella and Trincomalee, His

Excellency the President's House Garden at Colombo 01, Official residence Gardens at Kandy, Nuwara Eliya and Anuradhapura as well as “Temple Trees” the Official residential garden of the Prime Minister and other residential gardens at Nuwara Eliya were maintained with much care. The health of the Jaya Sri Maha Bodhi in Anuradhapura was also ensured. Moreover, trees such as Pihimbiya, Bulu, Kumbuk, Kohomba, Kaha Mara, Kon, Halamba, Mee, Na and tamarind were planted to protect the Jaya Sri Maha Bhodhiya from damage due to strong winds.

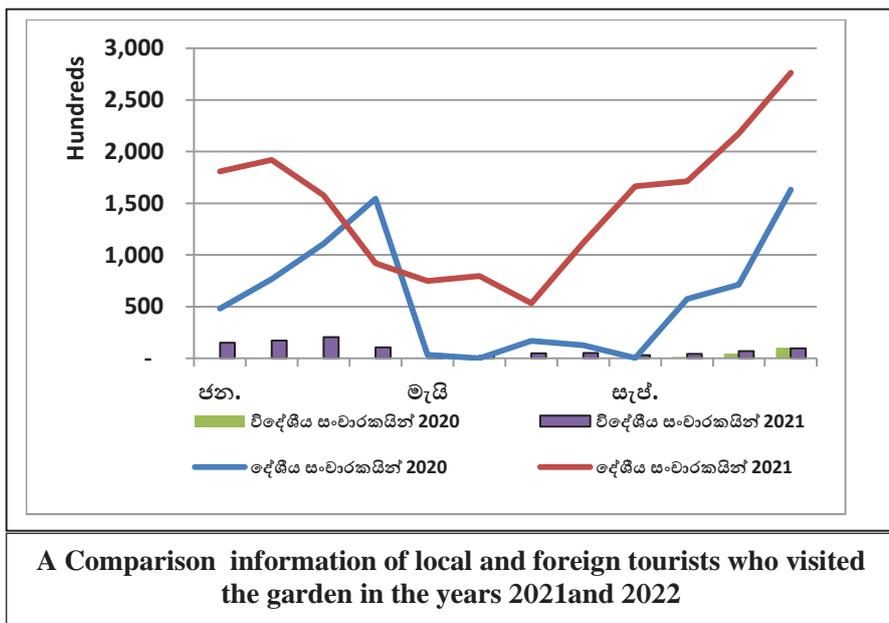
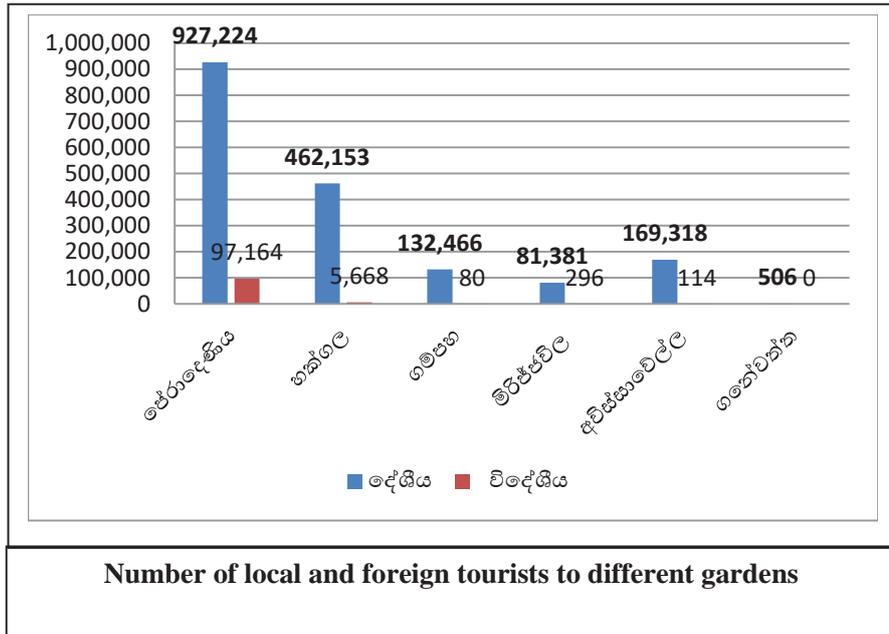
Landscaping and quality of all gardens were maintained at high standard through the proper management and efficient maintenance of newly developed areas, footpaths, roads and various sections of the garden.

All the development programs mentioned here were carried out under the Capital Funds of the Department of National Botanic Gardens and the development activities carried out through the provisions of the Botanic Gardens Trust Fund have been described under Annex I.

1.7 The arrival of the visitors

The total number of visitors to the Botanic Gardens this year was 1,876,370 including 103,322 foreign visitors and 1,773,048 domestic tourists.

1.7.1 Statistics on the number of visitors to all Botanic Gardens this year 2022



1.7.2. Visitors to the Botanic Gardens from 2018to 2022

Description	Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of local visitors	2,364,649	2,098,202	642,573	714,493	1,773,048
Number of foreign visitors	463,695	331,888	93,304	18,412	103,322
Total	2,838,344	2,430,090	735,877	732,845	1,876,370

Total Income from Visitors to National Botanic Gardens from 2018to 2022

Description	Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Income from local visitors (Rs.Million)	111.34	130.937	67.91	64.60	143.31
Income from foreign visitors(Rs. Million)	673.42	537,092	181.829	35.785	200.18
Total(Rs. Million)	784.76	668.029	249.739	100.385	343.49

1.9 Financial progress

Development activities in all main gardens and other units have proceeded as planned and by December 30, 2022, financial progress of the Department was 99%.

Expenditure statement for the year 2022

Financial origin		Provisions (Rs.Million)	Expenditure(Rs.)	%
Capital Cost	Consolidated Fund	96.875	93.958	97
	Botanic Gardens Trust Fund	74.225	74.225	100
Total (Capital)		171.1	168.183	98.2
Repetitive		576.2	572.516	99.3
Total		747.3	740.699	99.1

Chapter 02 - Progress and Outlook

2.1 Special Achievements

- ❖ The establishment of a souvenir and gift shop for visitors to the Botanical Gardens. It provides an opportunity for people to obtain information about botanical gardens, about all flowers and trees, and to purchase souvenirs and gifts.
- ❖ The Hon. Minister of Tourism presided over the opening ceremony of the 200th-anniversary celebration of Peradeniya Royal Botanic Gardens.
- ❖ Although the country shut down due to the Corona pandemic, all botanical gardens were maintained and continued well.
- ❖ After reopening the country following the Covid 19 pandemic, the gardens were able to gradually regain their popularity as a eco-friendly tourist destination among locals and foreigners.

2.2 Challenges

- ❖ Impact on tourist arrivals due to local security, economic, political and social impacts.
- ❖ Impact of climate change and related environmental factors.
- ❖ Problems in identifying and acquiring suitable lands for setting up of new botanical gardens.
- ❖ Enhancing International propaganda for gardens.
- ❖ Barriers to for opportunities to acquire modern technology.

2.3 Goals

- ❖ Ensure that all Botanic Gardens are maintained at the highest standards in the South Asian region in accordance with international standards.
- ❖ Improving and maintaining the National Database of Plants in Sri Lanka.
- ❖ Construction of National Molecular Biology Laboratory for plant authentication.

- ❖ In-situ conservation of 50% of the endemic plant species of Sri Lanka at all Botanic Gardens by the year 2025.
- ❖ Launch of National Diploma in Floriculture and Landscape Gardening NVQ Level 5,6 and issuance of Vocational Qualification Certificates.
- ❖ Developing as an institute for conducting degree courses related to horticulture and floriculture.
- ❖ Implementation of ecological education programs.
- ❖ Achieving the relevant SDG targets.
- ❖ Establishment of an online ticketing system.
- ❖ Implementation of promotional programs for visitors.
- ❖ Working to win the Productivity Gold Award.
- ❖ Wining certification as the best tourist destination in Sri Lanka.
- ❖ Ensuring a perfect, fair quality education for all and creating lifelong educational opportunities.
- ❖ Conservation of biodiversity, prevention of desertification, protection of ecological balance through in-situ conservation.
- ❖ Establishment of new botanical gardens in specific floristic zones where botanical gardens have not been established at present.
- ❖ Expanding incentives for small and medium scale flower and ornamental plant entrepreneurs and increasing the number of members of floriculture associations.
- ❖ Providing Sri Lanka with a significant contribution to promote tourism and increase the country's gross domestic product through the Botanic Garden.

Chapter 03 - Overall Financial Performance for the Year

03.1. Financial Performance Statement

03.2. Statement of Financial Status

03.3. Statement of Cash Flow

3.4. Financial Statements

3.5 Revenue collection performance

Rs.00

Revenue Code	Description of the Revenue Code	Revenue Estimate		Collected Revenue	
		Original estimate	Final estimate	Quantity (Rs)	Final Revenue Estimate %
20.03.02.19	Income of the Botanic Gardens	700.00	300	388	129%

3.6. Performance of utilizing allocated fund

Rs.00

Type of provision	Allocated provisions		Actual cost	Allocations utilized as% of the final provision made
	Cash provisions	Final Provisions		
Repetitive	576,200	576,200	572,516,451.90	99 %
Capital	575,480	575,480	168,1883,197.69	99 %

**Statement of Financial Position
As at 31st December 2022**

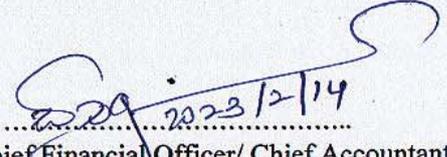
	Note	Actual	
		2022 Rs	2021 Rs
<u>Non Financial Assets</u>			
Property, Plant & Equipment	ACA-6	7,813,559,403	7,727,804,507
<u>Financial Assets</u>			
Advance Accounts	ACA-5/5(a)	95,151,703	95,659,192
Cash & Cash Equivalents	ACA-3	-	-
Total Assets		7,908,711,106	7,823,463,699
<u>Net Assets / Equity</u>			
Net Worth to Treasury		(144,483,603)	(140,355,244)
Property, Plant & Equipment Reserve		7,813,559,403	7,727,804,507
Rent and Work Advance Reserve	ACA-5(b)		
<u>Current Liabilities</u>			
Deposits Accounts	ACA-4	239,635,307	236,014,436
Unsettled Imprest Balance	ACA-3	-	-
Total Liabilities		7,908,711,106	7,823,463,699

Detail Accounting Statements in ACA format Nos. 1 to 7 presented in pages from01.... to...52... and Annexures to accounts presented in pages from ...53.... to 61..... form an integral part of these Financial Statements. The Financial Statements have been prepared in complying with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles whereas most appropriate Accounting Policies are used as disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements and hereby certify that figures in these Financial Statements, Notes to accounts and other relevant accounts were reconciled with the Treasury Books of Accounts and found in agreement.

We hereby certify that an effective internal control system for the financial control exists in the Reporting Entity and carried out periodic reviews to monitor the effectiveness of internal control system for the financial control and accordingly make alterations as required for such systems to be effectively carried out.


 Chief Accounting Officer
 Name :
 Designation :
 Date : 2023.02.21
W. A. Chulananda Perera
 Secretary
 Ministry of Tourism and Lands
 2nd Floor, Asset Arcade Building,
 51/2/1, York Street, Colombo 01.


 Accounting Officer
 Name :
 Designation :
 Date : 2023.02.14
Dr. S.A. KRISHNARAJAH
 DIRECTOR GENERAL
 Dept. of National Botanic Gardens
 PERADENIYA


 Chief Financial Officer/ Chief Accountant/
 Director (Finance)/ Commissioner (Finance)
 Name :
 Date : 2023/2/14
G.C. NADEESHA GAMAGE
 CHIEF ACCOUNTANT
 Dept. of National Botanic Gardens
 Peradeniya



**Statement of Cash Flows
for the Period ended 31st December 2022**

	Actual	
	2022 Rs.	2021 Rs.
<u>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</u>		
Total Tax Receipts	-	-
Fees, Fines, Penalties and Licenses	388,379,319	135,038,572
Profit	-	-
Non Revenue Receipts	-	-
Revenue Collected on behalf of Other Revenue Heads	38,103,292	28,445,549
Imprest Received	333,361,000	583,881,000
Recoveries from Advance	30,472,657	29,382,244
Deposit Received	135,651,106	111,193,676
Total Cash generated from Operations (A)	925,967,374	887,941,041
<u>Less - Cash disbursed for:</u>		
Personal Emoluments & Operating Payments	643,629,437	568,602,369
Subsidies & Transfer Payments	75,545,040	80,095,987
Expenditure incurred on behalf of Other Heads	22,104,747	18,564,455
Imprest Settlement to Treasury	-	-
Advance Payments	31,132,742	30,451,860
Deposit Payments	132,030,235	98,458,414
Total Cash disbursed for Operations (B)	904,442,202	796,173,085
NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES(C)=(A)-(B)	21,525,173	91,767,956
<u>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</u>		
Interest	-	-
Dividends	-	-
Divestiture Proceeds & Sale of Physical Assets	-	-
Recoveries from On Lending	-	-
Total Cash generated from Investing Activities (D)	-	-
<u>Less - Cash disbursed for:</u>		
Purchase or Construction of Physical Assets & Acquisition of Other Investment	21,525,172	91,767,956
Total Cash disbursed for Investing Activities (E)	21,525,172	91,767,956
NET CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES(F)=(D)-(E)	(21,525,172)	(91,767,956)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING & INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES (G)=(C) + (F)	-	-
<u>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</u>		
Local Borrowings	-	-
Foreign Borrowings	-	-
Grants Received	-	-
Total Cash generated from Financing Activities (H)	-	-
<u>Less - Cash disbursed for:</u>		
Repayment of Local Borrowings	-	-
Repayment of Foreign Borrowings	-	-
Total Cash disbursed for Financing Activities (I)	-	-
NET CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (J)=(H)-(I)	-	-
Net Movement in Cash (K) = (G) + (J)	-	-
Opening Cash Balance as at 01st January	-	-
Closing Cash Balance as at 31st December	-	-



ACA-F

**Statement of Financial Performance
for the period ended 31st December 2022**

Budget 2022		Note	Actual	
			2022	2021
Rs			Rs	Rs
300,000,000	Revenue Receipts		388,379,319	135,038,572
-	Income Tax	1	-	-
-	Taxes on Domestic Goods & Services	2	-	-
-	Taxes on International Trade	3	-	-
-	Non Tax Revenue & Others	4	388,379,319	135,038,572
-	Total Revenue Receipts (A)		388,379,319	135,038,572
-	Non Revenue Receipts		-	725,045,954
-	Treasury Imprests		333,361,000	583,881,000
-	Deposits		135,651,106	111,193,676
-	Advance Accounts		31,640,230	29,971,278
-	Other Main Ledger Receipts		-	-
-	Total Non Revenue Receipts (B)		500,652,336	725,045,954
-	Total Revenue Receipts & Non Revenue Receipts C = (A)+(B)		889,031,655	860,084,526
-	Remittance to the Treasury (D)		-	-
-	Net Revenue Receipts & Non Revenue Receipts E = (C)-(D)		-	860,084,526
-	Less: Expenditure		-	-
-	Recurrent Expenditure		-	509,467,750
460,752,000	Wages, Salaries & Other Employment Benefits	5	460,178,184	406,683,843
114,048,000	Other Goods & Services	6	111,421,407	101,283,323
1,400,000	Subsidies, Grants and Transfers	7	1,320,040	1,476,034
-	Interest Payments	8	-	-
-	Other Recurrent Expenditure	9	-	24,550
576,200,000	Total Recurrent Expenditure (F)		572,919,632	509,467,750
-	Capital Expenditure		-	-
28,850,000	Rehabilitation & Improvement of Capital Assets	10	26,944,645	23,433,650
22,025,000	Acquisition of Capital Assets	11	21,525,172	91,767,956
74,225,000	Capital Transfers	12	74,225,000	78,595,403
-	Acquisition of Financial Assets	13	-	-
500,000	Capacity Building	14	437,475	487,131
45,500,000	Other Capital Expenditure	15	45,050,906	36,755,511
171,100,000	Total Capital Expenditure (G)		168,183,198	231,039,652
-	Deposit Payments		132,030,235	98,458,414
-	Advance Payments		31,132,742	30,451,860
-	Other Main Ledger Payments		-	-
-	Total Main Ledger Expenditure (H)		163,162,977	128,910,274
-	Total Expenditure I = (F+G+H)		904,265,806	869,417,676
-	Balance as at 31st December J = (E-I)		(15,234,151)	(9,333,150)
-	Balance as per the Imprest Reconciliation Statement		(15,234,151)	(9,333,150)
-	Imprest Balance as at 31st December		-	-
-			0	-



3.7. Non-financial asset reporting performance

Rs.00

Asset code	Code Description	Balance as per Goods Survey Report as on 31.12.2022	Balance as per Financial Status Report as on 31.12.2022	To be accounted for in the future	Reporting progress as%
9151	Buildings and structures	*	661,691,908.82		
9152	Machinery	*	212,711,244.02		
9153	Lands	*	693,915,250.00	-	-
9154	Intangible assets	-	-	-	
9155	Biological assets	-	-	-	
9160	Work in progress	-	-	-	
9180	Leased assets	-	-	-	

* Assessment boards have been appointed. All gardens and units of the DNBG have been informed to submit assessment reports by 31.03.2023.

Accordingly, it is planned to account for all assets of the department before 31.03.2023. (For land and buildings, valuation reports must be received from the Valuation Department.)

3.8. Report of the Auditor General(AnnexNo.01)

Chapter 04 - Performance Indicators

4.1 Institutional Performance Indicator

	Specific indicators	Actual output as a percentage (%) of the expected output		
		100% - 90 %	75% - 89%	50 % - 74 %
1	Updating the National Database on the flora of Sri Lanka			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of special meetings held 	√		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of field trips 			√
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of plant species identified 		√	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New plant species discovered 			√
2	In-situ conservation activities of plants			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant species conserved in-situ 	√		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of field trips 			√
3	Number of plant produced	√		
4	Number of research programs conducted.	√		
5	Improvements to the National Herbarium			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of new equipment purchased 		√	
6	Dissemination of education, training programs and information			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of educational programs 			√
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of training programs 			√
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of individuals provided with information 	√		
7	Improving visitor facilities to the gardens			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of water facility installations 		√	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of new buildings and other constructions (i.e toilets, summer huts, museum) 			√
8	Floriculture development activities			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of plant exhibitions held 			√
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of classes conducted for flower growers 			√
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantity of material distributed to flower growers 	√		
9	Improving staff facilities			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Training programs organized 		√	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantity of office equipment purchased 	√		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction and renovation 	√		

	of office buildings			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renovated, and updated official quarters 	√		
10	Contributing to the achievement of macroeconomic targets in Sri Lanka			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual income 	√		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Tourists 			√
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign Tourists 			√

Chapter 05 - Performance Achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

5.1 Identified Sustainable Development Goals

Goal / Objective	Goals	Successful Indicators	Percentage of achievements so far		
			0-49	50-74	75-100
Eradication of all forms of poverty everywhere	Empowering flower and ornamental plant growers in Sri Lanka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of societies formed • Number of floriculture exhibitions held • Number of training classes & workshops conducted • Number of meetings and field observations held to resolve technical issues • Number of researches conducted to solve current problems 			√
Ensuring a perfect, fair quality education for all and creating lifelong educational opportunities	Raising awareness on plant conservation among the public of different ages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational programs conducted on the conservation of native flora and ecological systems 			√
	Providing self-employment opportunities and job opportunities for the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of courses conducted for youth through vocational courses in the garden (via NVQ 3,4) 			√
Conservation of Biodiversity, Elimination of Desertification Protection of Ecological Equilibrium through Vegetation Conservation	Plant in-situ conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of plants conserved in-situ • Number of endemic plants re-introduced to their natural habitats. • Number of awareness programs • Number of people informed 			√
	Botanic Gardens Revenue Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of visitors • Annual income 		√	

5.2 progress gained and challenges faced in achieving Sustainable Development Goals

- ❖ The Department has empowered about 8500 small and medium scale entrepreneurs under its floriculture development programs. It has contributed to achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 01, i.e ending all forms of poverty. Through this activity, women who contribute much to floriculture development programs are also empowered. As a result, contribution has also been made to Sustainable Development Goals 5 of achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls. It has also contributed to economic development since it has created self-employment and business opportunities. It has made a direct contribution with the objectives of nourishing, holistic and sustainable economic growth for all, promoting full productive and good employment to achieving sustainable development no.8.
- ❖ The goal no.4 of ensuring a perfect, fair quality education and providing lifelong learning opportunities for all was achieved through the vocational training of 11,386 students (NVQ 3,4) under the training of young people through vocational courses in gardens.
- ❖ The Botanic Gardens also contribute to the conservation and restoration of biodiversity through the conservation of plants in-situ in all botanical gardens and the replanting of endangered plants in their natural habitats. It has also contributed to conservation through the production of 629,916 plants. This directly contributes to goal no. 15; the sustainable use of geographic ecosystems, sustainable forest management, action against desertification, restoration and protection, promotion, cessation of land degradation and rehabilitation, and cessation of biodiversity loss.
- ❖ In addition these gardens directly contribute to the sustainable economic growth of Sri Lanka by increasing total income of all botanical gardens to the tune of 388 million, thus directly contributing to goal no.8; the promotion of nutritious, holistic and sustainable economic growth, full productivity and the promotion of good employment.

Chapter 06 - Human Resource Profile

6.1 Manpower Management

	Approved number of employees	Number of employees available	Vacancies / Excess
Senior level	34	24	10
Tertiary level	9	3	6
Secondary level	189	173	16
Primary level	683	549	134
	915	749	166

6.2 How the shortage and excess of human resources have affected the performance of the organization.

- ❖ Lack of scientific and technical staff makes it difficult to carry out plant conservation activities as well as other scientific, technical and infrastructure development activities in botanical gardens efficiently and effectively.
- ❖ In order to maintain optimum levels of performance of the institution, duties of the existing staff has been increased to accommodate activities that are essential for optimal progress.
- ❖ Relevant human resources required at the primary level are satiated by obtaining needed services on contract basis. Service contracts are provided to obtain needed human resource to achieve progress and overcome shortages.

6.3 Human resource development

Name of the program	Number of trained employees	Duration of the program	Total investment		Type of the Program (Local / Foreign)	Output / Acquired Knowledge
			Local (Rs.)	Foreign		
Appointment as Development Officer Grade iii - One-day initial training	08	2022.01.21 From 10.00 a.m.to 4.00p.m.	100,80.00	-	Local	Basic knowledge on overall duty, basic accounts and office methods
Initial training for battery car drivers	18	2022-01-31 8.30 to 4.00	180,50.00	-	Local	Basic Knowledge on overall work
Management and Technology Training Program	10	2022.03.03 9.30 to 4.15	-	-	Local	Basic Knowledge on overall work
On Garden Development Initial Training Program	10	2022-03-25 9.00 – 3.30	-	-	Local	Basic Knowledge on overall work
Development of positive attitude of public servants	78	2022-03-25 8.00 – 4.30	98,900.00	-	Local	Development of attitudes
Preliminary investigations	49	2022-03-28 8.30 – 5.00	44,585.00	-	Local	Basic Knowledge on overall work
(F.R.) 104 Loss and damage reports Fullness and accounting of damages	54	2022-03-29 8.00 – 4.30	44,500.00	-	Local	Basic Knowledge on damages
Billing Assistant Initial Training	05	2022-04-22 8.00 – 4.30	-	-	Local	Basic knowledge on career

Internal audit and internal control systems	05	2022-08-15 8.00 – 4.00	7,500.00	-	Local	Knowledge on relevant subject
Transport Management	01	2022-10-13 8.00 – 4.00	4,000.00	-	Local	Basic Knowledge on overall work
Maintenance of fixed assets	02	2022-08-18 8.00 – 4.00	4,000.00	-	Local	Basic Knowledge on overall work
Leave of a Government Officer	02	2022-08-18 8.00 – 4.00	7,500.00	-	Local	Basic Knowledge on overall work
Training on Role and Responsibilities of Clerks						
How to reduce Audit Problems	04	2022-08-24 9.00 – 4.00	7,500.00	-	Local	Basic Knowledge on overall work
Subject related Training for Primary Grade Employees (Program 1)	19	2022-09-14 8.00 – 4.00		-	Local	New trends in the world regarding garden ornaments
Subject related Training for Primary Grade Employees (Program 2)	18	2022-08-18 8.00 – 4.00	30,650.00	-	Local	Knowledge of modern machinery required for landscaping
Government procurement process	01	2022-11-03,04 9.00 – 4.00	9,000.00	-	Local	Basic Knowledge on overall work
Office procedures	43	2022-11-09 9.00 – 4.00	14,500.00	-	Local	Basic Knowledge on overall work
Subject related Training for Primary Grade Employees (Program2)		2022-12-02 9.00 – 4.00	22,000.00	-	Local	Basic Knowledge on overall work

Chapter 07 - Compliance Report

No	Requirement to be applied	Compatibility situation (Compliant / non-compliant)	If Not compatible Give a brief explanation	Proposed accurate decision making procedures to avoid the non-compliant
1	The following financial statements / accounts have been submitted on the due date.			
1.1	Annual Financial Statements	Compliant		
1.2	Advance Accounts of Public Officers	Compliant		
1.3	Business and Product Advance Accounts (Commercial Advance Account)	non-compliant		
1.4	Store advance accounts	non-compliant		
1.5	Special Advance Accounts	non-compliant		
1.6	Others	-		
2	Maintenance of books and documents(§.๑๘.445)			
2.1	Updating and maintaining the fixed assets register as per Public Administration Circular 267/2018	non-compliant		
2.2	Updating and maintaining personal payroll documents / personal payroll cards	Compliant		Maintained from the year 2023.
2.3	Updating and maintaining of the audit log	Compliant		

No	Requirement to be applied	Compatibility situation (Compliant / non-compliant)	If Not compatible Give a brief explanation	Proposed accurate decision making procedures to avoid the non-compliant
2.4	Updating and maintaining the internal audit report document	Compliant		
2.5	Prepare all monthly account summaries (CIGAS) and submit to the Treasury on the due date.	Compliant		
2.6	Updating and maintaining checks and cash order registers	Compliant		
2.7	Update and maintain inventory	Compliant		
2.8	Update and maintain inventory	Compliant		
2.9	Update and maintain the damage register	Compliant		
2.10	Update and maintain the liability list	Compliant		
2.11	Update and maintain the Sub Leaflet Book Register (GA - N20)	Compliant		
3	Utilizing functions for financial management (135)	Compliant		
3.1	Transfer of financial powers in the institution	Compliant		
3.2	Awareness raising in the institution on the transfer of	Compliant		

No	Requirement to be applied	Compatibility situation (Compliant / non-compliant)	If Not compatible Give a brief explanation	Proposed accurate decision making procedures to avoid the non-compliant
	financial powers			
3.3	Authorization for each transaction to be approved by two or more officers	Compliant		
3.4	Acting under the control of the Accountants in using the Government Payroll Software Package as per Government Accounts Circular No. 171/2004 dated 11.05.2014	Compliant		
4	Preparation of annual plans	Compliant		
4.1	Preparation of Annual Action Plan	Compliant		
4.2	Preparation of Annual Procurement Plan	Compliant		
4.3	Preparation of annual internal audit plans	Compliant		
4.4	Prepare the annual estimate and submit it to the National Budget Department (NBD) on the due date	Compliant		
4.5	Submit the Annual Cash Flow Statement to the Treasury Operations Department on the due date	Compliant		
5	Audit Inquiries	Compliant		
5.1	Answered all audit queries by the date fixed by the Auditor	Compliant		

No	Requirement to be applied	Compatibility situation (Compliant / non-compliant)	If Not compatible Give a brief explanation	Proposed accurate decision making procedures to avoid the non-compliant
	General			
6	Internal audit			
6.1	In accordance with 134 (2) DMA / 1-2019, after discussions with the Auditor General at the beginning of the year, the preparation of the internal audit plan	Compliant		
6.2	Reply to all internal audit reports within a month	non-compliant	There is a delay of more than a month in processing queries.	Forwarding reminders
6.3	Submitting copies of all internal audit reports to the Department of Management Audit in terms of sub-section 40 (4) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018	Compliant		
6.4	Submit copies of all internal audit reports to the Auditor General in accordance with Financial Regulation 134 (3)	Compliant		
7	Audit and Management Committees	Compliant		
7.1	Should have maintained at least 04 Audit and	Compliant		

No	Requirement to be applied	Compatibility situation (Compliant / non-compliant)	If Not compatible Give a brief explanation	Proposed accurate decision making procedures to avoid the non-compliant
	Management Committees during the relevant year as per DMA Circular 1-2019			
8	Asset Management	Compliant		
8.1	Submitting information on purchases and misappropriation of assets to the Comptroller General's Office as per Chapter 07 of Asset Management Circular No. 01/2017	Compliant		
8.2	Appointing a suitable liaison officer to coordinate the implementation of the procedures of that circular in terms of Chapter 13 of the above Circular and reporting the information about that officer to the Comptroller General's Office.	Compliant		
8.3	Should have conducted inventory surveys in accordance with Public Finance Circular No. 05/2016 and submitted the relevant reports to the Auditor General on the due date.	Compliant		
8.4	Should have made surpluses,	Compliant		

No	Requirement to be applied	Compatibility situation (Compliant / non-compliant)	If Not compatible Give a brief explanation	Proposed accurate decision making procedures to avoid the non-compliant
	deficiencies and other recommendations revealed in the Annual Commodity Survey during the period mentioned in the Circular			
8.5	Disposal of despicable goods Performing in accordance with 772	Compliant		
9	Vehicle management	Compliant		
9.1	Prepare daily driving records and monthly summary reports for pool vehicles and submit to the Auditor General on the due date.	Compliant		
9.2	Should have been abused less than 6 months after the vehicle crashed	Compliant	Problems related to the vehicle ownership	Relevant documents have been sent to the Controller General Office.
9.3	Maintaining and updating vehicle log books	Compliant		
9.4	In connection with every accident. Actions should be taken in accordance with 103,104,109 and 110	Compliant		
9.5	Re-inspection of fuel burning of vehicles in accordance with the provisions of paragraph	non-compliant	Since fuel is issued through a	After receiving an adequate supply of fuel, it

No	Requirement to be applied	Compatibility situation (Compliant / non-compliant)	If Not compatible Give a brief explanation	Proposed accurate decision making procedures to avoid the non-compliant
	3.1 of Public Administration Circular No. 2016/30 dated 29.12.2016		QR system and fuel supplies are limited,	is recommended to conduct the fuel combustion test
9.6	After the lease expires, Possession of full ownership of tax vehicle log books	Compliant		
10	Bank Account Management	Compliant		
10.1	Should have prepared, certified and submitted bank reconciliation statements on the due date and submitted them for audit.	Compliant		
10.2	Should have settled dormant bank accounts brought forward in the year under review or earlier	Compliant		
10.3	Should have settled the balances within a month in accordance with the monetary regulations regarding the balances revealed and adjusted in the Bank Comparison Statements	Compliant		
11	Utilization of provisions	Compliant		
11.1	Spending the provisions provided do not exceed their limits	Compliant		

No	Requirement to be applied	Compatibility situation (Compliant / non-compliant)	If Not compatible Give a brief explanation	Proposed accurate decision making procedures to avoid the non-compliant
11.2	As per the 94 (1), Receipt of liabilities at the end of the year after utilization of the provision provided so as not to exceed the remaining provision limit	Compliant		
12	Advance Accounts of Public Officers	Compliant		
12.1	Compliance with the limits	Compliant		
12.2	A time analysis of the deficit balance has been done.	Compliant		
12.3	The outstanding debt balance for more than one year has been settled.	Compliant		
13	Public Deposit Account			
13.1	Regarding overdue deposits in accordance with 571 have been carried out.	Compliant		
13.2	Updating and maintaining the Control Account for Public Deposits	Compliant		
14	Imp rest Account	Compliant		
14.1	The balance of the cash book should have been forwarded to the Treasury Operations Department at the end of the	Compliant		

No	Requirement to be applied	Compatibility situation (Compliant / non-compliant)	If Not compatible Give a brief explanation	Proposed accurate decision making procedures to avoid the non-compliant
	year under review.			
14.2	As per 371, Approved pepointerimp rest has been settled within one month from the completion of that work.	non-compliant		A circular has been issued in the year 2023.
14.3	As per 371, Issuance of Pepo Interim Imp rest not to exceed the approved limit.	Compliant		
14.4	Comparison of the balance of imp rest account with the treasury books monthly.	Compliant		
15	Revenue Account	Compliant		
15.1	Repayments from the collected income have been done in accordance with relevant regulations.	Compliant		
15.2	Collected revenue has been credited directly to the income without being credited to the deposit account	Compliant		
15.3	As per 176, arrears revenue reports have been submitted to the Auditor General.	Compliant		
16	Human Resource Management			
16.1	Maintaining staff within the approved staff limits	non-compliant	The number of	There have been requests to

No	Requirement to be applied	Compatibility situation (Compliant / non-compliant)	If Not compatible Give a brief explanation	Proposed accurate decision making procedures to avoid the non-compliant
			Development Officers employed exceeds the sanctioned staff limit.	increase the approved staffing limit
16.2	Duty lists have been provided in writing to all staff members	Compliant		
16.3	As per MSD circular No.04/2017 dated on 20.09.2017 all reports have been sent to the Department of Management Services.	Compliant		
17	Providing information to the public	Compliant		
17.1	As per the Information Act and Regulations, appointing an Information Officer and updating and maintaining a record of providing information.	Compliant		
17.2	The information about the institution has been provided through the website and it has been facilitated the public to post appreciations/allegations about the institution through the website or alternative	Compliant		

No	Requirement to be applied	Compatibility situation (Compliant / non-compliant)	If Not compatible Give a brief explanation	Proposed accurate decision making procedures to avoid the non-compliant
	channels.			
17.3	In terms of section 8 and 10 of the Information Act, reports have been submitted twice a year or once a year.	Compliant		
18	Implementation of the Citizens' Charter			
18.1	In accordance with Ministry of Public Administration and Management circulars No. 05/2008 and 05/2018 (1), a citizen client charter has been drafted and implemented.	Compliant		
18.2	According to paragraph 2.3 of the circular, institutions have developed a system for monitoring and evaluating the compilation and implementation of the citizen/client charter.	Compliant		
19	Compilation of Human Resource Plan	Compliant		
19.1	Preparation of Human Resource Plan based on the format of Annexure 02 in Public Administration Circular No. 02/2018 dated 24.01.2018.	Compliant		

No	Requirement to be applied	Compatibility situation (Compliant / non-compliant)	If Not compatible Give a brief explanation	Proposed accurate decision making procedures to avoid the non-compliant
19.2	A minimum of 12 hours of training per year for each member of the staff should be ensured in the above HR Plan.	non-compliant	Difficulty in organizing the programs in the atmosphere prevailing in the first quarter of the year and limited allocation for training programs.	Providing adequate provisions
19.3	Annual Performance agreements have been signed for the entire staff and annual activities based on the format given in Annexure 01 of the above Circular.	non-compliant	The performance has been done according to the existing model.	Collaborate to prepare performance agreements as per circular
19.4	Appointment of a Senior Officer with the responsibility of preparing Human Resource Development Plan, Development of Capacity Development Programs, Implementation of Skills Development Programs in	Compliant		

No	Requirement to be applied	Compatibility situation (Compliant / non-compliant)	If Not compatible Give a brief explanation	Proposed accurate decision making procedures to avoid the non-compliant
	accordance with paragraph 6.5 of the above Circular.			
20	Respond to the audit passages			
20.1	The deficiencies pointed out in the audit paragraphs issued by the Auditor General for the previous years, have been corrected.	Compliant		

Trust Fund for the Development and Welfare of Botanic Gardens in Sri Lanka

Annual Report - 2022 year

The Botanic Gardens Trust Fund was instituted for the Development and Welfare of Botanic Gardens in Sri Lanka, considering the Cabinet Memorandum submitted by the then Hon. Minister of Agriculture, Land and Forest Resources on 15.12.1995; approval was given at the Cabinet Meeting held on 07-02-1996 to establish a Trust Fund for the Development of Botanic Gardens and its Welfare.

25% of the proceeds from the sale of tickets to the Botanic Gardens will be credited nominally as revenue to the Botanic Gardens Development and Welfare Trust Fund annually. Provisions have been made for this purpose every year under the subject of Expenditure 2 (Capital Transfer) in the Treasury Approved Estimate 2201. Funds required to cover the expenses of the Fund will be taken from the Department's financial allocations as required and will be settled at the end of the year. In addition, the fund has the opportunity to undertake appropriate and relevant activities to increase revenue.

This fund is governed by a Board of Trustees and the Secretary to the Line Ministry acts as Chairman of the Board of Trustees, the Director General of the Department of National Botanic Gardens as Secretary of the Board of Trustees, and the Director of Budget of the Treasury as a member of the Board of Trustees.

The Botanic Gardens Trust Fund

- 1. Name of the fund : Fund for development of Botanic Gardens in Sri Lanka and welfare**

- 2. Nature : Development activities of Botanic Gardens, welfare activities and recurrent activities when required.**

3. Relevant circulars : i .Launch of the Fund - According to the
Funding Ordinance No. 09 of 1917

ii **Accounting and reporting -According to the
Treasury Circular No. 836 dated 16th August
1977 and Public Finance Circular PF / 423
issued on 22.12.2006**

4. Date of commence :December 20, 1996

5. Office :Head office of the Department of National
Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya.

6. Bank :BOC Bank, Peradeniya: Account
No.0007040848

7. Objectives of the Fund:

- **Conduct propaganda activities to enhance positive attitudes towards botanic gardens in Sri Lanka and overseas.**
- **Initiate and launch meaningful programs for environmental and educational plant conservation.**
- **Provide financial assistance to scientists working in botanical gardens to enhance their scientific knowledge, research activities and facilities as well as purchase any materials required for these purposes.**
- **Taking actions to improve the collections.**
- **Promotion and support of environmental, educational and conservation activities leading to the development of botanical gardens.**
- **Facilitate and ensure formats to contribution of urgent structures or undertake repair and renovations of the same for scientists and visitors to the gardens.**
- **Supplementing shortfalls in recurrent expenditure for special programs.**

Cash progress of the Fund for the year 2022

Credit balance as at 2022-01-01	=	Rs. 203,634,468.72
<u>Added:</u>		
Revenue of the year 2022 (Credits)	=	Rs. 111,900,383.77

Total	Rs.	315,354,852.49
<u>Reduced:</u>		
Expenditure for the year 20220(Debit)	=	Rs.106,002,502.54

Treasury balance as at 31.12.2022	=	Rs. 209,002,502.54

* (This balance is a nominal balance only)

The following activities were carried out in the year 2022 using the provisions of the Fund with the objective of "further enhancing the existing image of the Botanic Gardens of Sri Lanka and abroad" which is one of the main objectives of the Fund.

Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya

- In 2022, renovation activities of Museum Gallery of the Royal Botanic Gardens, which has a 200-year history, were carried out with an allocation of 41 million from the Botanic Garden's Trust Fund, in order to exhibit items of antiquarian value to both local and foreign visitors.
- Development works of the Children Education Unit were carried out with the aim of enhancing the knowledge on various varieties of plants of both local and foreign students visiting the Royal Botanic Gardens with an allocation of 3.5 million from the Botanic Garden's Trust Fund.

Gampaha Botanic Gardens

- Phase V of the Gabion Wall construction was implemented in 2022 with the objective of conserving the banks of the Attanagallu Oya that borders the lake and the new grass land area at the low land area of the Gampaha Botanic Gardens. The main objective of this activity was to control soil erosion due to the frequent floods during the rainy season as well as conserve the narrow strip of land between the southern boundaries of the garden and the Attanagallu Oya. The Botanic Gardens Trust Fund spent 1.6 million for this activity.



School of Floriculture and Landscape Gardening

- The Department of National Botanic Gardens offers the NVQ –Level - 4 Horticulturist Course and the four-month Floriculture and Landscape gardening Course. Trainees who follow these courses contribute their labor to regular development and maintenance activities of various areas of the garden in relation to the practical training of their course curriculum. The Botanic Gardens Trust Fund has been spent about Rs. 0.5 million on these education and training programmes.





Plant nomenclature and Plant identification, National Botanical survey Programme and dissemination of information on Plants

-2022-



The National Herbarium has played a unique role in the field of botany, both nationally and internationally for nearly two centuries. It is essential to preserve specimens and information on indigenous and endemic plant species in Sri Lanka, one of the biodiversity hotspots of the world, in order to enable future botanical research and sustainable exploitation of plant resources. The progress of the works carried out in the year 2022 in relation to the allocations provided for the National Herbarium by the Botanical Garden Trust Fund, especially for botanical studies, floristic research and various services related to it has been presented in this report

1. PLANT EXPLORATION AND FLORISTIC RESEARCH

National Botanical Survey Programme - 2022

The National Herbarium is the focal point that coordinates the botanical survey exploration program and acts as the hub of floristic data gathered during botanical expeditions. Moreover, it involves various taxonomic and ecological research work on selected threatened species, with the main objective to conserve them from extinction. Accordingly, the annual exploration program was planned with four main tasks.

Accordingly, through the above 4 floristic studies, 16 plant exploration programs have been implemented in 20 days, which include 13 one-day explorations, 02 two-day exploration programs, and 01 three-day exploration program. Also, a few explorations were conducted around Kandy and Matale districts, and altogether around 850 plant specimens have been collected during these exploration programs.

Apart from the main 4 exploration projects scheduled, a few other visits were conducted around the Kandy district, including the Gannoruwa forest reserve and Victoria-Randenigala forest reserve, and a significant collection of species was recorded in those locations.

Based on data collected from exploration activities and the identification of plants in 2022, around 350 species of angiosperms have been identified. Among them, 92 species are



Field activities during explorations

threatened and around 25% of species are endemic to Sri Lanka. Further, 35 Fern specimens and 38 Mosses specimens were collected during explorations and deposited in the national collection. All the data gathered from these studies are compiled in the database that contains all information about native flora and is maintained up-to-date this information is directly used to identify plant species, provide information for plant conservation, and data for the preparation of the National and Global red list of threatened plants.

Project 1 – Botanical Survey activities in the Hakgala Strict Nature Reserve

This is one of the three strict nature reserves in Sri Lanka, and it is the only strict nature reserve in the wet zone. A number of threatened endemic species of flora and fauna have been recorded here belonging to the mountain forests. Therefore, a program for the study of plant diversity in the Hakgala nature reserve was started in 2022 to study the existing flora with special emphasis on endangered plant species. According to the research carried out, 41 species of plants have been identified, of which 17 species are endemic to Sri Lanka. And 16 endangered species have also been discovered among these reported species.



Endemic species recorded in Hakgala SNR:

.1 *Actinodaphne speciosa* (VU), 2 *Impatiens macrophylla* (VU), 3 *Impatiens truncata* (NT),
 .4 *Calophyllum trapezifolium* (VU), .5 *Lasianthus gardneri* (NT), .6 *Calophyllum walkeri* (VU)

Project 2 – Plant Exploration in the Gampaha District

This exploration program was implemented in 2022 with the aim of exploring the forests and other sensitive ecosystems of the Gampaha district. The data and information gathered from this survey will be beneficial for the conservation of flora and development projects in the Gampaha district, where various development activities and constructions are being carried out recently. 121 flowering plant specimens and 11 fern specimens were collected during the expedition. Out of the 90 species of flowering plants identified, 15 species are endemic to Sri Lanka and 12 species are threatened according to the National Red List 2020.

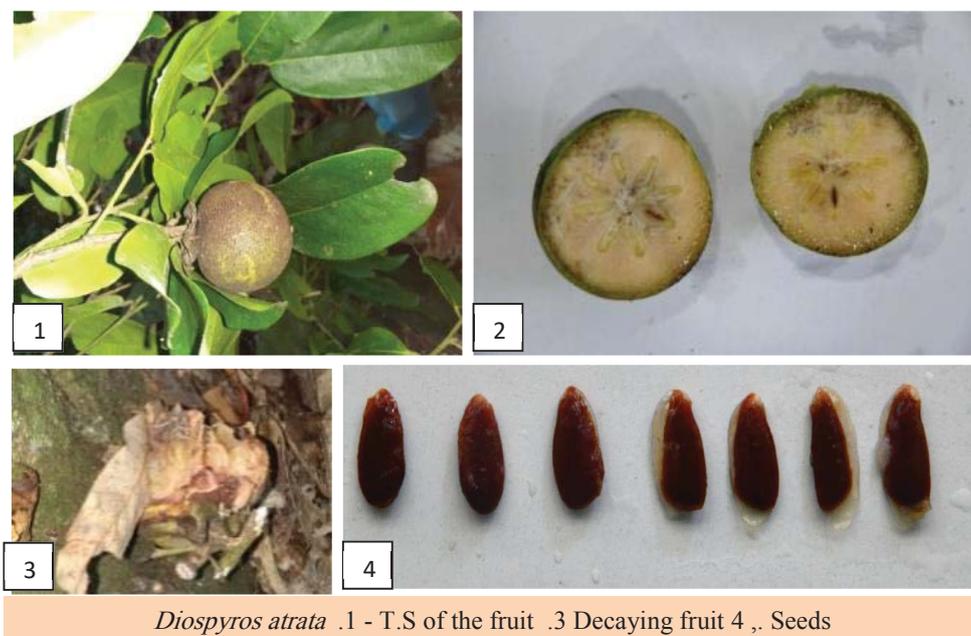
Project 3 – Conservation of threatened flora of the Genus *Diospyros*

Explorations were carried out in Kottawa/Kanneliya, Rangala (Knuckles range), Sinharaja forest reserves and Kegalle. Collections were made both for herbarium specimens and silica dried leaf samples for DNA extractions from 14 *Diospyros* species. Further, live plants of *Diospyros quaesita* and *Diospyros srilankana* were collected and they were established in the nursery at RBG to enrich the ex situ collection of the Royal Botanic Gardens. A number of *Diospyros*

species recorded were 14 and out of this 12 species are endemic. Almost all the collected species were listed as threatened under the red list.

We sought funding for our extended project on **Climate change and extinction risk of threatened endemic species: Genetic diversity, and germination studies of the selected species of the genus Diospyros (Ebony)** which centers financial assistance to support the development and implementation of programs. And funds were received of 2500 USD from Botanic gardens International in November 2022.

As an initiation of the study different populations from the selected *Diospyros* species [*Diospyros koenigii* (CR), *Diospyros atrata* (EN)] were visited nearly with 8 visits in different sites and also to study the phenological behavior of them.



Project 4 – Morphological and Molecular characterization of *Acrotrema* genus

This study was carried out to study the diversity of the genus *Acrotrema* based on the evidences recorded during previous surveys and the main objectives were to provide information for future taxonomic studies and to implement necessary conservation activities. Field expeditions were planned based on herbarium data and six expeditions were conducted at Kanneliya, Kitulgala-Makandawa and Amanawala Forests, Sinharaja-Enasalwatta, Murray Estate and Adam's peak-Eratne Trail.

For molecular research, DNA extraction and PCR tests were performed on selected samples. Morphological and molecular biology studies are ongoing .



Molecular research work

Highlights of the Botanical Survey-2022

- Species categorized under Critically endangered possibly extinct- CR(PE)



Asplenium grevillei – (Aspleniaceae)

A fern species. In the year 1887, it was recorded for the first time from Matale, Vahigala, Kandy and Gampola. It was discovered again in the year 2022 by the field explorations carried out in the area of Kitulgala-Makandawa.

➤ Species categorized under Critically endangered- CR



Cajanus heynei – (Fabaceae)
Last recorded in 1925 in Lady's Horton Drive, Kandy.
Recorded in 2022 from Galabodawatta - Rangala expedition



Andrographis paniculata – (Acanthaceae)
Recorded from Gampaha-Alawala forest.



Amomum nemorale-(Zingiberaceae)
Reported from Kanneliya Forest reserve in 2022



Acrotrema dissectum– (Dilleniaceae)
After being reported from
Neluwa–Pelawatta area in 1969, it was
reported again from the same area in 2022.



Aponogeton kannangarae M.A.Silva, Deshaprema & Manamperi
(Aponogetonaceae). This was recorded as a new species in
Rakwana hills in 2016. Reported from Sinharaja–Enasalwatta

2. SERVICES RELATED TO BOTANICAL IDENTIFICATION OF PLANTS

Plant species are accurately identified using specimen collections housed in the herbarium and other available laboratory facilities. 107 flowering plant specimens were authenticated for various research, education, and other related activities of government and private universities, Ayurvedic and other public and private sector institutes, and 15 flowering plant specimens for other herbal industries and the general public were identified on their requests. 825 plant specimens have been identified by the herbarium staff for the enrichment of the national herbarium collection. Also, various researchers, university students and officers from various institutions have identified 515 specimens referring to herbarium specimens, for their various research and study activities.

In legal proceedings related to the illegal collection and trade of plant resources in Sri Lanka, the botanical report of plant identification is provided by the National herbarium under the Director General of the Department of National Botanic Gardens. Accordingly, during the year 2022, thirty-one (31) samples belonging to 09 court cases referred by the Magistrate Courts, Police and Customs Department were identified for the relevant legal proceedings and reports were prepared and submitted as required. Among them, there were 20 living plant specimens and 11 wood specimens. These identifications were made using wood anatomical data and morphological data. 30 wood anatomical microscopic slides were prepared for the identification of wood samples.

3. WORKSHOPS AND AWARENESS PROGRAMS

For the open day 'Royal Botanic Garden Gala Exhibition' held for 06 days, the exhibition was prepared under the theme of "Plant Diversity" especially targeting the syllabus of G.E.C. (O/L) and G.E.C. (A/L). Ten Descriptive Boards (Flexes) were prepared and printed, containing botanical information on various plant groups, information about Red List etc. Publications such as books, posters and leaflets prepared by the herbarium were also sold.

In addition, during this year, 17 awareness programs on herbarium techniques and management were conducted for 377 university students, 09 programs for 331 school students and 02 programs for 12 officers from other institutions. Also, 06 programs were conducted on plant nomenclature, classification, plant morphology and biodiversity for 375 students in the three-month training course and NVQ training course conducted by Landscape and Floriculture Training School.



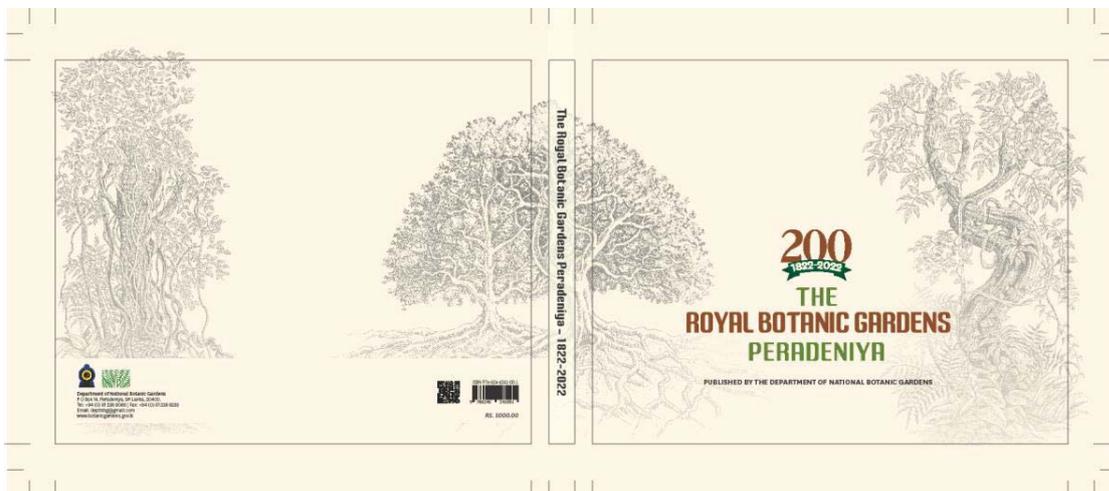
Descriptive flexes prepared for the 'Royal Botanic Garden Gala Exhibition'



Contribution to 'Royal Botanic Garden Gala Exhibition'

4. PUBLICATIONS

For the Royal Botanic Gardens bicentenary celebrations, the National Herbarium contributed mainly to the compilation of the bicentenary book and production of a video.



5. CURATION OF THE HERBARIUM SPECIMENS AND OTHER ANCILLARY COLLECTION

The collection of about 200-year-old dry plant specimens deposited in the National herbarium is being maintained in accordance with the international herbarium standards for botanical identification purposes.



Preservation activities

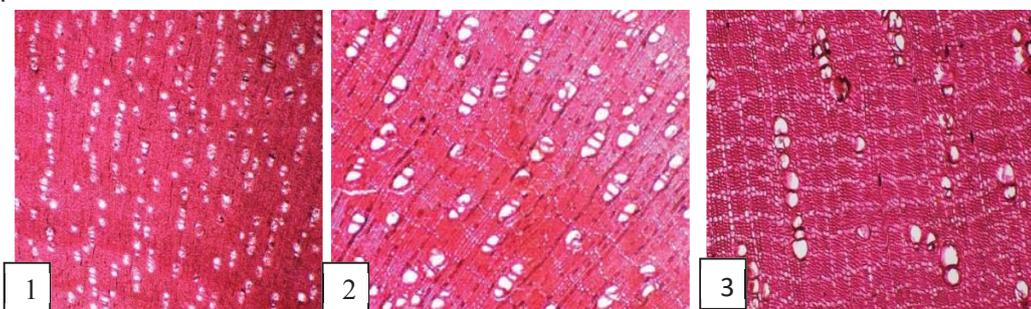
6. HERBARIUM DATA MANAGEMENT

Updating the herbarium data base

Digital photographs of 14,124 native specimens in the old and new herbarium collections were included in the data base during this year. In addition, digital photographs of 1,582 cultivated specimens were entered into the relevant data bank with all required data. For this purpose, the barcode labels and the devices needed to take digital images have been purchased in the past years through the allocations of the Botanical Garden trust fund.

Wood Anatomical Data Base

During this year, the data of 16 wood species were entered for the wood anatomy data base which is prepared by including the anatomical data of the wood species used for illegal trade of timber species in Sri Lanka.



Microscopic images of transverse sections 1 - *Diospyros oocarpa*,
2 - *Madhuca neriifolia* 3 - *Diospyros affinis*

7. HERBARIUM DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

The Central Engineering Consultancy Bureau (CECB) was consulted and prepared the necessary basic plan for the mechanical, electrical and plumbing works related to the proposed molecular biology laboratory building for the national Herbarium. Also, the relevant plan for the laboratory planning was also prepared after consultation as required.





Botanic Gardens Trust Fund - Expenditure for the year 2022

	Function	Estimate (Rs.)	Total Expenditure as at 12-31-2022(Rs.)	Balance (Rs.)
1	Expenditure of the Trust Fund	1,627,000.00	1,624,226.11	2,773.89
2	Development expenditure of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya.	53,005,000.00	53,003,497.74	1,502.26
3	Development expenditure of Gampaha Botanic Gardens	1,572,000.00	1,571,924.66	75.34
4	Development expenditure of Wet Zone Botanic Gardens, Avissawella.	4,111,000.00	4,110,945.00	55.00
5	Development expenditure of National Herbarium	6,910,000.00	6,908,804.95	1,195.05
6	Development expenditure of Education Training Centre	500,000.00	489,711.51	10,288.49
7	Development expenditure of Mangrove Garden, Akmeemana.	6,500,000.00	6,499,999.94	0.06
Total		74,225,000.00	74,209,109.91	15,890.09



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தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்

NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE



මගේ අංකය
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My No.

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154(6)/C/30

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திகதி
Date

2023 මැයි 30 දින.

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පිටපත:- අධ්‍යක්ෂ ජනරාල්, රාජ්‍ය ගිණුම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව, මහා භාණ්ඩාගාරය, කොළඹ -1.





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தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்

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ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරී

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ශීර්ෂය 322 - ජාතික උද්භිද උද්‍යාන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ 2022 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳව 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 11(1) වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව විගණකාධිපති සම්පිණ්ඩන වාර්තාව.

1. මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන

1.1 තත්ත්ව විගණනය කළ මතය

ශීර්ෂය 322 - ජාතික උද්භිද උද්‍යාන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ 2022 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට මූල්‍ය තත්ත්වය පිළිබඳ ප්‍රකාශය, එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය කාර්යසාධන ප්‍රකාශය හා මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ප්‍රකාශවලින් සමන්විත 2022 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ විධිවිධාන සමඟ සංයෝජිතව කියවිය යුතු ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 154(1) ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ ඇතුළත් විධිවිධාන ප්‍රකාර මාගේ විධානය යටතේ විගණනය කරන ලදී. 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 11(1) වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව ජාතික උද්භිද උද්‍යාන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලබන මෙම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳව මාගේ අදහස් දැක්වීම් හා නිරීක්ෂණයන් මෙම වාර්තාවේ සඳහන් වේ. 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 11(2) වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරී වෙත වාර්ෂික විස්තරාත්මක කළමනාකරණ විගණන වාර්තාව 2023 මැයි 30 දින නිකුත් කරන ලදී. ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 154(6) ව්‍යවස්ථාව සමඟ සංයෝජිතව කියවිය යුතු 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 10 වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතු විගණකාධිපති වාර්තාව යථා කාලයේදී පාර්ලිමේන්තුව වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලැබේ.

මෙම වාර්තාවේ 1.6 ඡේදයේ දක්වා ඇති කරුණු වලින් වන බලපෑම හැර, මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවලින් 2022 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට ජාතික උද්භිද උද්‍යාන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ මූල්‍ය තත්ත්වය සහ එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා එහි මූල්‍ය කාර්යසාධනය හා මුදල් ප්‍රවාහය පොදුවේ පිළිගත් ගිණුම්කරණ මුලධර්මවලට අනුකූලව සත්‍ය හා සාධාරණ තත්ත්වයක් පිළිබිඹු කරන බව මා දරන්නා වූ මතය වේ.



1.2 තත්වගණනය කළ මතය සඳහා පදනම

මෙම වාර්තාවේ 1.6 ඡේදයේ දක්වා ඇති කරුණු මත පදනම්ව මාගේ මතය තත්වගණනය කරනු ලැබේ. ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිතීන්ට (ශ්‍රී.ලං.වි.ප්‍ර) අනුකූලව මා විගණනය සිදු කරන ලදී. මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සම්බන්ධයෙන් මාගේ වගකීම, විගණකගේ වගකීම යන වගන්තියේ තවදුරටත් විස්තර කර ඇත. මාගේ මතය සඳහා පදනමක් සැපයීම උදෙසා මා විසින් ලබා ගෙන ඇති විගණන සාක්ෂි ප්‍රමාණවත් සහ උචිත බව මාගේ විශ්වාසයයි.

1.3 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සම්බන්ධයෙන් ප්‍රධාන ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරීගේ හා ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරීගේ වගකීම

පොදුවේ පිළිගත් ගිණුම්කරණ මූලධර්මවලට අනුකූලව හා 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 38 වගන්තියේ සඳහන් විධිවිධානවලට අනුකූලව සත්‍ය හා සාධාරණ තත්වයක් පිළිබිඹු කෙරෙන පරිදි මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීම හා වංචා සහ වැරදි හේතුවෙන් ඇති විය හැකි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන්ගෙන් තොරව මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීමට හැකි වනු පිණිස අවශ්‍යවන අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනය තීරණය කිරීම ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරීගේ වගකීම වේ.

2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 16(1) වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් වාර්ෂික හා කාලීන මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීමට හැකිවන පරිදි ස්වකීය ආදායම්, වියදම්, වත්කම් හා බැරකම් පිළිබඳ නිසි පරිදි පොත්පත් හා වාර්තා පවත්වා ගෙන යා යුතුය. ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 38(1)(ඇ) උප වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ මූල්‍ය පාලනය සඳහා සඵලදායී අභ්‍යන්තර පාලන පද්ධතියක් සකස් කර පවත්වා ගෙන යනු ලබන බවට ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරී සහතික විය යුතු අතර එම පද්ධතියේ සඵලදායීත්වය පිළිබඳව කලින් කල සමාලෝචනයක් සිදු කර ඒ අනුව පද්ධතිය ඵලදායී ලෙස කරගෙන යාමට අවශ්‍ය වෙනස්කම් සිදු කරනු ලැබිය යුතුය.

1.4 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන විගණනය පිළිබඳ විගණකගේ වගකීම

සමස්ථයක් ලෙස මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන, වංචා හා වැරදි හේතුවෙන් ඇතිවන ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන්ගෙන් තොර බවට සාධාරණ තහවුරුවක් ලබාදීම සහ මාගේ මතය ඇතුළත් විගණන වාර්තාව නිකුත් කිරීම මාගේ අරමුණ වේ. සාධාරණ සහතිකවීම උසස් මට්ටමේ සහතිකවීමක් වන නමුත්, ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිති ප්‍රකාරව විගණනය සිදු කිරීමේදී එය සෑම විටම ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන් අනාවරණය කර ගන්නා බවට වන තහවුරු කිරීමක් නොවනු ඇත. වංචා සහ වැරදි තනි හෝ සාමූහික ලෙස බලපෑම නිසා ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන් ඇති විය හැකි අතර, එහි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක භාවය මෙම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පදනම් කර ගනිමින් 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 ක්‍රියා කරන ලදී. මා විසින් තවදුරටත්,

- ප්‍රකාශ කරන ලද විගණන මතයට පදනමක් සපයා ගැනීමේදී වංචා හෝ වැරදි හේතුවෙන් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇති විය හැකි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශයන් ඇතිවීමේ අවදානම් හඳුනාගැනීම හා තක්සේරු කිරීම සඳහා අවස්ථාවෝචිතව උචිත විගණන පරිපාටි සැලසුම් කර ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ලදී. වරදවා දැක්වීම් හේතුවෙන් සිදුවන ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශයන්ගෙන් සිදුවන බලපෑමට වඩා වංචාවකින් සිදුවන්නා වූ බලපෑම ප්‍රබල වන්නේ ඒවා දුස්සන්ධානයෙන්, ව්‍යාජ ලේඛන සැකසීමෙන්, වේතනාන්විත මහඟුරීමෙන්, වරදවා දැක්වීමෙන් හෝ අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයන් මඟ හැරීමෙන් වැනි හේතු නිසා වන බැවිනි.
- අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයේ සඵලදායීත්වය පිළිබඳව මතයක් ප්‍රකාශ කිරීමේ අදහසින් නොවුවද, අවස්ථාවෝචිතව උචිත විගණන පරිපාටි සැලසුම් කිරීම පිණිස අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනය පිළිබඳව අවබෝධයක් ලබා ගන්නා ලදී.
- හෙළිදරව් කිරීම් ඇතුළත් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ව්‍යුහය සහ අන්තර්ගතය සඳහා පාදක වූ ගනුදෙනු හා සිද්ධීන් උචිත හා සාධාරණ අයුරින් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇතුළත් බව ඇගයීම.
- මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ව්‍යුහය හා අන්තර්ගතය සඳහා පාදක වූ ගනුදෙනු හා සිද්ධීන් උචිත හා සාධාරණව ඇතුළත් 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 ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරී දැනුවත් කරමි.

1.5 වෙනත් නෛතික අවශ්‍යතා පිළිබඳ වාර්තාව

2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 6(1)(ඇ) වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව පහත සඳහන් කරුණු මා ප්‍රකාශ කරමි.

(අ) විගණනය වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පහත සඳහන් විගණන නිරීක්ෂණය අනුව ඉකුත් වර්ෂයේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සමඟ අනුරූපී වී නොතිබුණි.

විගණන නිරීක්ෂණය

මෙම වාර්තාවේ

ජේදයට යොමුව

ඉකුත් වර්ෂයේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන වල අවසාන දිනට පැවති මූල්‍ය නොවන වත්කම් රු. 7,727,804,451 ක ශේෂය සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ආරම්භක ශේෂය තුළ දක්වා නොතිබුණි.

1.6 (ආ) i



(ආ) ඉකුත් වර්ෂයට අදාළ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳව මා විසින් කර තිබුණු නිර්දේශ ක්‍රියාත්මක කර තිබුණි.

1.6 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳ අදහස් දැක්වීම

ගිණුම්කරණ අඩුපාඩු

(අ) රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ අත්තිකාරම් ගිණුම පිළිබඳ සැසඳුම් ප්‍රකාශය

මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 506(ඇ) ප්‍රකාරව ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබූ සැසඳුම් ප්‍රකාශය අනුව අවම ලැබීම් සීමාව රු. 22,000,000 ලෙස දක්වා තිබුණද, වාර්ෂික විසර්ජන පනත අනුව එම සීමාව රු.22,200,000 කි. ඒ අනුව සැසඳුම් ප්‍රකාශයේ අවම ලැබීම් සීමාව සහ වාර්ෂික විසර්ජන පනතේ අවම ලැබීම් සීමාව අතර රු.200,000 ක වෙනසක් පැවතුණි.

(ආ) දේපළ පිරිසත හා උපකරණ

පහත නිරීක්ෂණයන් කරනු ලැබේ.

- i. ඉකුත් වර්ෂයේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන අනුව රු.7,727,804,451 ක් වූ මූල්‍ය නොවන වත්කම්වල අවසාන ශේෂය සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනය තුළ ආරම්භක ශේෂය ලෙස දක්වා නොතිබුණි.
- ii. සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ මූල්‍ය නොවන වත්කම්වලට අදාළ කෙර්ගෙන යන වැඩවල වටිනාකම හා අපහරණය කිරීම් පිළිබඳ කිසිදු ගැලපීමක් මූල්‍ය නොවන වත්කම් වලට අදාළ භාණ්ඩාගාර මුද්‍රිත SA 82 තුළ ගිණුම්ගත කර නොතිබුණි.
- iii. සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ අවසන් දිනට පිළියෙල කළ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයේ වැඩ සටහන් අනුව වියදම් ප්‍රකාශය ඒසීඒ - 2 (i) අනුව මූලධන වත්කම් අත්පත් කර ගැනීම් රු. 21,525,173 ක් පැවතුණද සිගාස් වැඩසටහන යටතේ SA 82 ආකෘතියේ වර්ෂයේ මිලදී ගැනීම් දක්වා නොතිබුණි.

2. මූල්‍ය සමාලෝචනය

2.1 බැරකම් හා බැඳීම්වලට එළඹීම

පහත නිරීක්ෂණයන් කරනු ලැබේ .

(අ) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයට අදාළව 2023 වර්ෂයේ අවස්ථා 03 කදී ගෙවන ලද රු.1,174,871 ක වියදම් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සමග ඉදිරිපත් කල බැරකම් පිළිබඳ ප්‍රකාශය (ඇමුණුම-iv) තුළ දක්වා නොතිබුණි.





(ආ) 2017 අප්‍රේල් 27 දිනැති අංක 255/2017 දරන රාජ්‍ය ගිණුම් වක්‍රලේඛයේ 03 ඡේදය ප්‍රකාරව එක් එක් වැය විෂයයන් වෙනුවෙන් සලසා තිබුණු ප්‍රතිපාදන සීමාවන් ඉක්මවා බැරකම් හා බැඳීම්වලට එළැඹිය නොහැකි වුවද, වැය විෂයයන් 03 ක ප්‍රතිපාදන ඉක්මවා එකතුව රු.1,968,451 ක බැරකම් වලට එළඹ තිබුණි.

2.2 නීති, රීති හා රෙගුලාසිවලට අනුකූල නොවීම

මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 753(2) ප්‍රකාරව නාරාහේන්පිට සහකාර අධ්‍යක්ෂ කාර්යාලය වෙත අවස්ථා 02 ක දී ලැබී තිබුණු රු. 1,901,882 ක ගබඩා ද්‍රව්‍ය 03 ක් සඳහා ලැබීම් නියෝග නිකුත් කිරීමට කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.

2.3 තැන්පත් ශේෂයන්

මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 571 (3) ප්‍රකාරව වසර 02 ත් 05 ත් අතර කාලයට අදාළ, කාලය ඉකුත් වූ එකතුව රු. 1,071,880 ක තැන්පතු 07 ක් නිරවුල් කිරීමට කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.

2.4 ගණන් දීමේ නිලධාරී විසින් සිදු කළ යුතු සහතික වීම

2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 38 වන වගන්තියේ විධිවිධාන අනුව උද්භිද උද්‍යාන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ මූල්‍ය පාලනය සඳහා සඵලදායී අභ්‍යන්තර පාලන පද්ධතියක් සකස් කර පවත්වා ගෙන යනු ලබන බවට ගණන් දීමේ නිලධාරී සහතික විය යුතු අතර එම පද්ධතියේ සඵලදායීතාවය පිළිබඳව කලින් කල සමාලෝචනය සිදු කර ඒ අනුව පද්ධති ඵලදායී ලෙස කරගෙන යෑමට අවශ්‍ය වෙනස්කම් සිදු කරනු ලැබිය යුතු බවත්, එම සමාලෝචනයන් ලිඛිතව සිදු කර එහි පිටපතක් විගණකාධිපති වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතුව තිබුණත්, එවැනි සමාලෝචනයක් සිදු කළ බවට ප්‍රකාශ විගණනයට ඉදිරිපත් කර නොතිබුණි.

3. මෙහෙයුම් සමාලෝචනය

3.1 මුදල් නිදහස් කර තිබුණත් ප්‍රගතියක් ලබා නොතිබුණු ව්‍යාපෘති

දැරුරු ඔයේ සිට ගනේවත්ත ඔෂම උද්‍යානය දක්වා ජල සැපයුමක් ලබා ගැනීම වෙනුවෙන් අවබෝධතා ගිවිසුමක් රහිතව වාරිමාර්ග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව වෙත 2020 වර්ෂයේ සිට 2022 වර්ෂය දක්වා කාලය තුළ අවස්ථා 03 කදී රු. 18,581,000 ක් ගෙවා තිබුණු අතර අදාළ කටයුතු වෙනුවෙන් මාර්ග සංවර්ධන අධිකාරිය වෙත රු. 1,323,623 ක් 2021 දෙසැම්බර් 16 දින ගෙවා තිබුණි. එසේ වුවද මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතියේ කටයුතු සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ දෙසැම්බර් වන විටත් අවසන් කර නොතිබුණි.



3.2 ප්‍රසම්පාදනයන්

ගනේවත්ත වන ඖෂධ උද්‍යානයේ වැසිකිලි පද්ධතිය ඉදිකිරීමේ කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුව තුළ පිරිවැය ඇස්තමේන්තු කළ හැකි වහලය සවි කිරීම, යකඩ ගේට්ටු හා බිම් උළු ඇල්ලීම සම්බන්ධ වැඩ විෂයයන් 06 ක් සඳහා රු.970,000 ක Provisional sum වටිනාකම් ඇතුළත් කර ඉන් Provisional sum 04 ක් සඳහා ගිවිසුම්ගත වටිනාකම ඉක්මවා රු.776,357 ක් ගෙවීම් කර තිබුණි.

3.3 වත්කම් කළමනාකරණය

පහත නිරීක්ෂණයන් කරනු ලැබේ .

- (අ) ගනේවත්ත වන ඖෂධ උද්‍යානයේ 2016 වර්ෂයේදී රු. 1,936,769 ක් වැය කර ඉදිකර තිබුණු ආපන ශාලාව 2020 පෙබරවාරි මාසයේ සිට භාවිතයකින් තොරව පැවතුණි.
- (ආ) 2015 දෙසැම්බර් 29 දින රු. 593,340 ක් වැය කර රාජකීය උද්භිද උද්‍යානයේ කාබනික පොහොර නිෂ්පාදනය සඳහා කැබලි කිරීමේ යන්ත්‍රයක් (Multi chopper) මිලදී ගෙන තිබුණද, අදාළ යන්ත්‍රය සවි කිරීමේ ස්ථානයක් ඉදිකර නොතිබීම හේතුවෙන් වසර 07 ක කාලයක් නිෂ්කාර්යව පැවතුණි.
- (ඇ) 2019 වර්ෂයේ රාජකීය උද්භිද උද්‍යානයේ ඉදි කිරීමට සැලසුම් කර තිබුණු ආපන ශාලාව සඳහා රු. 547,432 ක පුටු 130 ක් හා රු.237,000 ක මේස 30 ක් මිලදී ගෙන තිබුණද 2022 ඔක්තෝබර් 03 දින වන විටත් ආපනශාලාවේ ඉදි කිරීම් කටයුතු ආරම්භ නොවීම හේතුවෙන් පැරණි ආපනශාලාව සඳහා පුටු 28 ක් නිකුත් කර ඉතිරි භාණ්ඩ සියල්ල වසර 03 කට ආසන්න කාලයක් නිෂ්කාර්යව පැවතුණි.
- (ඈ) වැලිමඩ ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් බල ප්‍රදේශයට අයත් හක්ගල උද්භිද උද්‍යානයේ ඉඩම් මැනුම් කර අයිතිය පවරා ගෙන නොතිබුණි.
- (ඉ) 2019 වර්ෂයේ රු. 143,635 කට මිලදී ගෙන තිබුණු 4'x3'x3' ප්‍රමාණයේ ගේබියන් බොක්ස් 20 ක් වසර 03 කට ආසන්න කාලයක් නිෂ්කාර්යව පැවතුණි.





3.4 කළමනාකරණ දුර්වලතා

පහත නිරීක්ෂණයන් කරනු ලැබේ.

- (අ) ගනේවත්ත වන ඖෂධ උද්‍යානය තුළ දේශන, පුහුණු වැඩ සටහන් හා වැඩමුළු පැවැත්වීමේ අරමුණින් 2017 වර්ෂයේ රු. 23,392,342 ක වියදමකින් ඉදිකර තිබුණු දෙමහල් දේශන ශාලා ගොඩනැගිල්ල තුළ වසර 6 ක කාලයකදී දේශන 64 ක් පවත්වා ඇති අතර බාහිර පාර්ශවයන්ට කුලියට දීමෙන් රු. 40,500 ක ආදායමක් උපයා තිබුණි. ඒ අනුව විශාල පිරිවැයක් දරා ඉදිකරන ලද ගොඩනැගිල්ල ඌන උපයෝජිතව පැවැතුණි.
- (ආ) රාජකීය උද්භිද උද්‍යානයේ ප්‍රධාන ගේට්ටුව අසල ස්ථාපිත කර ඇති පැළ අලෙවිසැල් භූමියෙහි වර්ග අඩි 900 කට ආසන්න බිම් ප්‍රමාණයක් තක්සේරු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ තක්සේරුවක් ලබා ගැනීමකින් තොරව මසකට රු. 6,000 ක මුදලකට සුවහස් මල් වගාකරුවන් සඳහා ලබා දී තිබුණි.
- (ඇ) ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ ආයතන සංග්‍රහයේ XIX වැනි පරිච්ඡේදයේ 6.4 වගන්තියට අනුව නිවාස අතුරු බදු දිය නොහැකි වුවත් නාරාහේන්පිට සහකාර අධ්‍යක්ෂ කාර්යාලයට අයත් අංක 37/12 දරන රජයේ නිවාසය යුධ සෞභෝග්‍ය ඒකකයට අනුයුක්තව සේවය කරන කම්කරු සේවයේ අයෙකු වෙත 2008 ජූලි 07 දින සිට ලබා දී තිබුණද 2022 අගෝස්තු 30 දින කරන ලද පරීක්ෂාවේදී බාහිර පුද්ගලයෙකු පදිංචි වී ඇති බව නිරීක්ෂණය විය.
- (ඈ) නාරාහේන්පිට සහකාර අධ්‍යක්ෂ කාර්යාලය පිහිටි ඉඩම විධිමත්ව පවරා ගැනීමට කටයුතු කර නොමැති අතර 2022 අගෝස්තු වන විට එම පරිශ්‍රය තුළ අනවසර ඉදිකිරීමක් ද සිදු කර තිබුණි.
- (ඉ) 1989 පෙබරවාරි 27 දිනැති අංක මදි/4/මල්/04/988 දරන මහනුවර දිස්ත්‍රික් ලේකම්ගේ ලිපිය අනුව පේරාදෙණිය රාජකීය උද්භිද උද්‍යානයට පැමිණෙන වාහන නැවැත්වීම සඳහා ස්ථානයක් ලෙස රාජකීය උද්භිද උද්‍යානය ඉදිරිපිට ප්‍රධාන මාර්ගයේ මැද සිට අඩි 50 ක් මාර්ග රක්ෂිතයට වෙන්කර ඉතිරි බිම් කොටස උද්‍යානයට පවරාදී තිබුණි. එම පරිශ්‍රයට අයත් භූමිය තුළ බාහිර පුද්ගලයෙකු විසින් වර්ග අඩි 250 ක පමණ ගොඩනැගිල්ලක් ඉදිකර ව්‍යාපාරයක් කරගෙන යමින් පැවතියත් එය ඉවත් කිරීමට කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.
- (ඊ) පේරාදෙණිය රාජකීය උද්භිද උද්‍යානය සතු කිරිහල, කැලවේරියා ආපන ශාලාව සහ සුභසාධන ආපන ශාලාව සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය තුළ රජයේ තක්සේරුවක් ලබා ගැනීමෙන් තොරව කළමනාකරණය විසින් අවම ලංසුව තීරණය කර බදු පදනම මත බාහිර පාර්ශවයන් වෙත ලබා දී තිබුණි.



(උ) සීතාවක තෙත් කලාපීය උද්භිද උද්‍යානයට අයත් අක්කර 08 ක තේ වත්ත ඉකුත් වර්ෂයේ ජනවාරි 29 දින වසර 05 ක කාලයක් සඳහා රජයේ තක්සේරුවක් රහිතව බාහිර පුද්ගලයෙක් වෙත බදු දී තිබුණි. 2022 ජනවාරි 28 දින බදුකරු විසින් ගිවිසුම උල්ලංගනය කිරීම මත ගිවිසුම අවලංගු කර තිබුණද හිඟව පැවති රු. 477,002 ක මුදල අයකර ගැනීමට කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.

(ඌ) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ දෙසැම්බර් 31 දින වන විටත් ආයතනයට අයත් මූල්‍ය නොවන වත්කම් තක්සේරු කර ගිණුම්ගත කර නොතිබුණි.

4. අනුකූලතා වාර්තාව

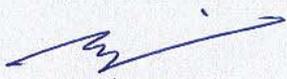
සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයට අදාළ ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබුණු කෙටුම්පත් කාර්යසාධන වාර්තාවෙහි පරීක්ෂා කරන ලද 5.1, 12.3 හා 13.1 හි සඳහන් කරුණු ඉටු කර නොතිබියදී එම කාර්යයන් ඉටු කළ බවට “අනුකූල වේ” යනුවෙන් දක්වා තිබුණි.

5. මානව සම්පත් කළමනාකරණය

පහත නිරීක්ෂණයන් කරනු ලැබේ .

(අ) අනුමත කාර්යය මණ්ඩලය හා තත්‍ය කාර්යය මණ්ඩලය සැසඳීමේදී ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ මට්ටමේ නිලධාරීන් 10 ක් ද ඇතුළුව පුරප්පාඩු 166 ක්විය.

(ආ) ශ්‍රී ලංකා සමෘද්ධි අධිකාරියට අනුයුක්තව සිටි තනතුරු 06 කට අයත් නිලධාරීන් 12 දෙනෙකුගෙන් යුත් කාර්යමණ්ඩලයක් ජාතික උද්භිද උද්‍යාන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට අනුයුක්ත කර තිබුණි. ඉන් තනතුරු 02 කට අයත් නිලධාරීන් 06 දෙනෙකු සේවයේ යොදවාගෙන තිබුණද දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ අනුමත කාර්යය මණ්ඩලයට අන්තර් ග්‍රහණය කිරීමකින් තොරව එම නිලධාරීන් වෙනුවෙන් මාසිකව රු.335,596 ක මුදලක් වැටුප් ලෙස ගෙවමින් පැවතුණි.


එච්.ඒ. ආනන්ද
ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ සහකාර විගණකාධිපති
විගණකාධිපති වෙනුවට.

පිටපත:- අධ්‍යක්ෂ ජනරාල් - රාජ්‍ය ගිණුම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව, මහා භාණ්ඩාගාරය, කොළඹ 1

