

Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation

**Annual Report & Accounts
for the year 2021**

Ministry of Urban Development & Housing

OUR VISION

Create and manage eco- friendly and sustainable environment in par with national development policies.

OUR MISSION

Providing engineering services in stormwater drainage, wetland management and infrastructure development to upgrade the living standards of people through a highly competent and motivated workforce.

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Chairman's Message

It gives me great pleasure to present the Annual report and audited accounts of Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation (SLLDC) for the financial year 2021. Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation under the Ministry of Coast Conservation & Low-lying Lands Development has contributed significantly in making the vision of His Excellency the President in making Sri Lanka the 'Wonder of Asia', a reality. This is indeed a happy occasion as I have the pleasure of announcing a very successful year for SLLDC even with pandemic situation in the country. The Corporation has been resilient in the face of adverse external conditions and improved in many aspects, under the guidance and strategic leadership given by His Excellency the President, Hon. Prime Minister and the Hon. State Minister Coast Conservation & Low Lying Land Development. I believe that the Corporation's operations during the year under review were well aligned with vision of the State Ministry. I am pleased to note that the financial year 2021 has been a successful year for the Corporation, and I congratulate the senior management of SLLDC

for a job well done with the COVID 19 situation under the guidance of former Chairman with the Board of Directors.

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

Eng. Hiran S. Balasuriya
Commodore
Chairman

31st March 2022

General Manager's Message

It is my pleasure to present the Annual Report and audited Financial Statements of Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation for the year ended 31 December 2021. Amidst the pandemic condition, the Corporation implemented its business to ensure sustainability of its operations.

The Corporation reported a revenue of Rs. 6,793 Mn and a profit after tax Rs. 1,023 Mn. This also includes income generated through client and own projects i.e. canal dredging, reclamation & construction projects, sale of offshore sand for local industry and income generated through Fertilizer Project.

The highest revenue contribution to the Corporation derives from offshore sale sand to a volume of 317,846.04 cubes with a total turnover of Rs. 2,351 Mn.

The Weras Ganga Storm Water Drainage & Environment Improvement Project, initiated in 2012, is nearing completion of work in mitigating flooding, conveyance capacity of canals, enhancing the flood retention capacity and removal of unauthorized construction within the Weras ganga basin mainly in Nugegoda, Raththanapitiya and Boralessgamuwa areas.

The Kolonnawa Strom Water Drainage & Environment Improvement Project initiated for flood mitigation in and around Colombo by the end on 2018 with the approval of the National Planning Department and the Cabinet. This project is mainly implemented to carry out improvements to culverts in and around Kolonnawa area of the flood plain of Kelani River. During the year 2021 improvements to culverts such as Malpura and Waliwala Canal bank have been carried out with the completion of design works for three main canals. The cumulative value of work done up to end of 2021 is Rs.482.57 Mn.

Under Metro Colombo Urban Development Project, the construction of pumping stations at St Sebastian North Lock, St. Sebastian South Lock and Ambathale have been completed. Improvements to Kiththampahuwa canal with gated structures at Gothatuwa bund and Kalupalama also have been completed.

With the amendment to the Corporation Act No. 13 of 2021, I am privileged to state here that the Corporation has been fully vested with powers to take legal action against persons or their agents acting in

contravention of the provisions in the amended act. Accordingly, the Corporation shall grant orders from court to remove buildings, construction erected, excavate or unearth and to remove the soil and material used in the filling or the construction, taking of any implements, instruments, machinery and vehicles including documents used for such purposes etc. Provision is also made in this amended Act for the total recovery of the expenses incurred by the Corporation."

In all key areas of operations the Corporation has improved its overall productivity, efficiency and profitability thus achieving the objectives of the Corporation in the year under review.

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

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to the Hon Minister, Ministry of Urban Development & Housing and the State Ministers for Coast Conservation & Low-Lying Land Development and State Ministry of Urban Development, Waste Disposal & Community Cleanliness, the Secretaries to the Ministry & State Ministries for their guidance and leadership given to expedite the work we planned for the year 2021. As Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation gears up for 2022, I wish to thank the Board of Directors for their valuable counsel and continued support. I also take this opportunity to thank the Senior Management and all employees of the Corporation for delivering the results set out before them in a challenging year. I wish to extend my gratitude to the officials of other organizations under the purview of the Ministry and State Ministries, our suppliers, contractors and all other stakeholders who helped us in numerous ways to make the year under review a success.

Eng. Srimathi Senadheera
General Manager

Date: 03.01.2022

Corporate Information

Legal Status

Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation (formerly known as the Colombo District (Low lying Areas) Reclamation & Development Board and subsequently Sri Lanka Land Reclamation & Development Corporation) is a body corporate established under Act of Parliament No. 15 of 1968. By the Amendment Act No. 27 Of 1976 the objects of the Corporation were widened. By Amendment Act No.52 of 1982 the name of the Board has changed as Sri Lanka Land Reclamation & Development Corporation and widened its area of authority as to cover-up entire country. The Act again amended by Act Nos. 35 of 2005 and 13 of 2021 empowering the Corporation to take legal action against unauthorized filling and pollution of canals in the declared areas under the provisions of the act . Further, by amendment Act No. 11 of 2019, the Corporation name was amended again as Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation.

Head Office

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

- L.R.D.C Services (Pvt) Ltd
No. 28/10, Kirimandala Mawatha
Nawala
Rajagiriya
Tel. No. 2861948
E-mail : info@lrdcservices.com

Regional Offices

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

Auditors

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

Bankers

Bank of Ceylon
People's Bank

Legal Advisor

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

Subsidiaries

- Land Reclamation & Development Company Limited (REDECO)
No. 28/10A, Kirimandala Mawatha
Nawala
Rajagiriya
Tel. No. 2876608
E-mail : lrcltd1@gmail.com

Board of Directors

Name	Position	Period
Major General MRW De Zoysa (Rtd.) USP psc MSc (Defence)	Chairman Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation	w.e.f. 05.12.2019
Eng.Nihal Siriwardene	Ex-Officio Director General Department of Irrigation	18.05.2020 - todate
Mr. U N Mallawarachchi	Treasury Representative Director Department of National Planning General Treasury	13.01.2020 - todate
Mr. N H N L Nawarathne	Director Senior Manager – Welfare NSB Head Office	07.01.2020 - todate
Mr. Dinesh Jayaweera	Director Attorney-at-Law	07.01.2020 - todate
Mr. D P Nandana Dissanayake	Director Lecturer Accounting & Public Finance	25.06.2021 to date
Mr. H K Chamath Tharuka Alwis	Director Co-ordinating Secretary	23.02.2021 to date

Directors Retired during the year 2021

Arch. Harshan de Silva	Director Chartered Architecture	23.01.2020 – 28.07.2021
Mr. H.G.C.J. Jayasinghe	Director Optometrist	07.01.2020 - 28.07.2021

Senior Management Team

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

Operational Review

Drainage & Reclamation Division

1. Projects under Treasury Funds

1.1 Maintenance of Canals, Lakes and Walkways

The amount of Rs. 607 Mn has been utilized by Drainage and Reclamation Division for maintenance of Canals, Lakes, walkway and recreational areas located in an around Metro Colombo area and suburbs by using Treasury Funds for year 2021.

Maintenance of Canals:

SLLDC is involving to maintain;

- 44 km length of Main Canals
- 52 km length of Secondary Canal

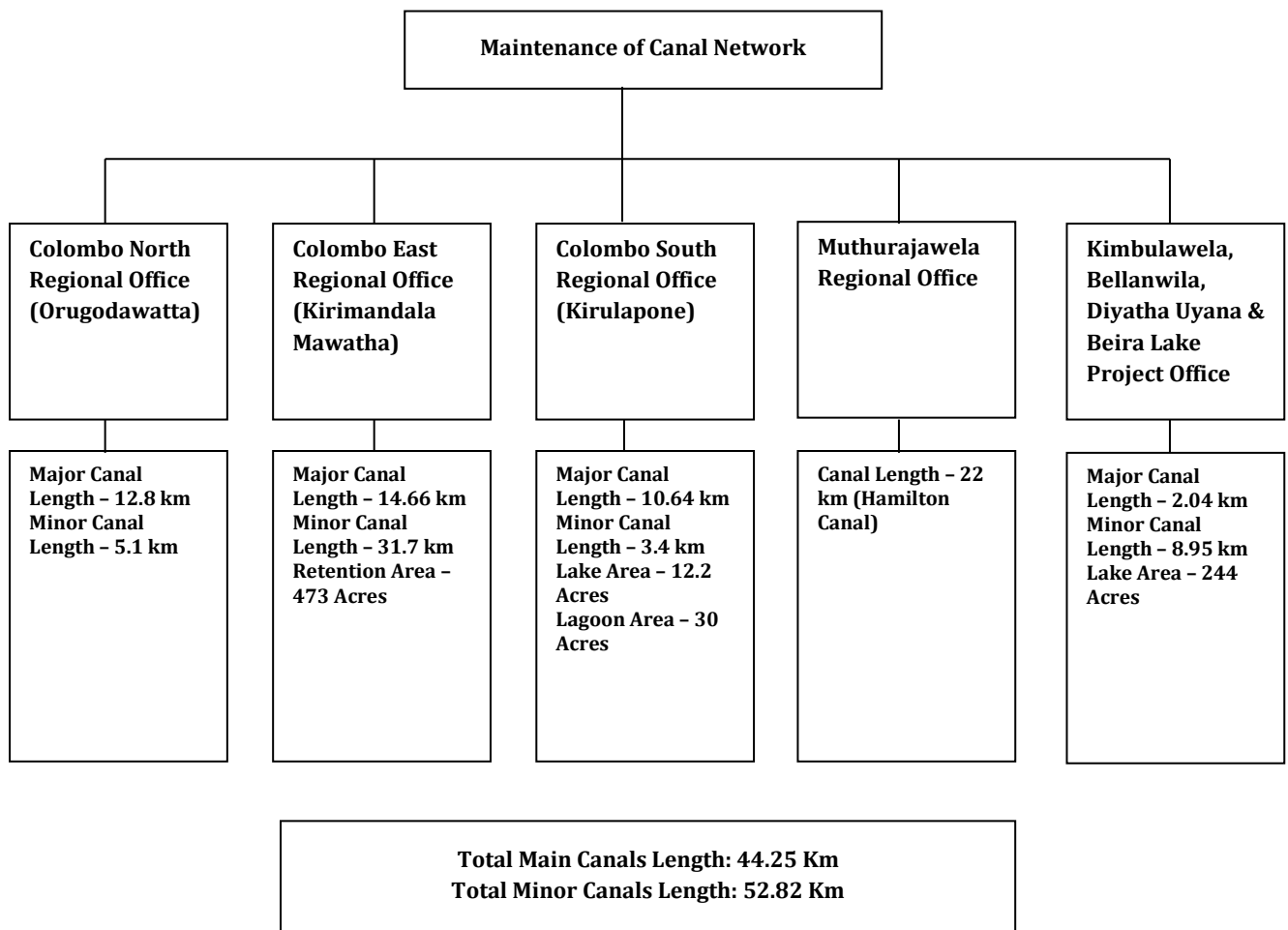
in and around Colombo Metropolitan Region to ensure pollution free clean and attractive environment.

Maintenance of Lakes/ water bodies:

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

Maintenance of Walkways

- Diyatha Uyana
- Japan friendship Road
- Kimbulawela
- Malambe
- Bellanwila
- Nugegoda Wetland Park
- Boralesgamuwa “Kelimadala”



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

Main purpose of maintenance of canal network in and around Colombo is prevention of local floods, which has been done with the involvement of the Colombo Municipal Council and other relevant stake holders agencies to prevent localised flooding.

Maintenance work in the canals involved,

- Surface clearing
- Canal bank maintenance and jungle cleaning
- Canal dredging work and transporting of dredged materials
- Canal bank protection using gabion boxes
- Cleaning of catch pits & cleaning of side drains, etc..

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

For operational purposes, the SLLDC is maintaining 03 Regional offices which are located at Orugodawatta (Colombo North), Nawala Kirimandala Mawatha (Colombo East) & Kirulapone (Colombo South).

1.1.1.a Maintenance of Canals in Colombo Northern Region



St. Sebastian South Canal



Dematagoda Canal

Major issues

Residential populations near to the canals are mostly higher in the Colombo North regions rather than the other regions. The people who live near to the canals are not in good level of the educated and less awareness for the canal's aesthetic value and Local

Authorities which are responsible for the solid waste manage have not been implemented proper collecting method of garbage from here.

Therefore, they are used to dump solid waste and waste line to the canal for their convenience. Collecting of solid waste at canals was major activity under the maintenance. The trapping and collecting of the garbage in the water is difficult, cost wasting and damaged to the water body and their biodiversity.



Dumping Solid waste in to the Canal by Neighbours



Disposal of Solid waste into Canal Bank

1.1.1.b Maintenance of Canals in Colombo East Region



Heen Ela Canal



Kotte Canal

1.1.1.c Maintenance of Canals in Colombo South Region



Wellawaththa Canal



Dehiwala Canal

• **Major issues**

The people who are living near to the canal used to dispose the garbage/ solid waste into the canals. Finally these floating solid wastes are collected to the sea through the outfall of Dehiwala and Wellawaththa. This may be caused to degradation of biodiversity of the coastal environment. As the mitigation method, there has introduced the trash barriers to screen the floating solid waste and it would be the solution some extent. Hence, the surface cleaning is a major activity in here to daily attend by SLLDC. The trapping and collecting of the garbage in the water is difficult, cost wasting.



Under year 2021 SLLDC has attended the maintenance of the Colombo canal network with the total value of work done for is Rs. 260 million.

1.1.2 Maintenance of Hamilton Canal

During year 2021 we attended regular canals & canal banks maintenance works for the Hamilton canal from Kelani Ganga end to Negombo lagoon (Length of

14.3Km) & Maha Oya end (Length of 7.7 km) where necessary.

Maintenance work in the canals involved,

- Surface clearing
- Canal bank maintenance
- Canal dredging work and transporting of dredged materials
- Canal bank protection using gabion boxes



Therefore, the total value of maintenance works done for the year 2021 was Rs. 25 million.

1.1.3 Maintenance of Lakes / ponds surrounding Parliament and its related catchment

SLLDC implemented several drainage proposals as a solution to unprecedented flood in November 11th 2010, where even the Parliament was inundated. Under the treasury funds those drainage systems regularly maintained in order to protect inundation of the parliament and the surrounding area such as the Waters' Edge, Diyawanna Garden, Rampala watta, Thalawathugoda during flooding.

Maintenance work in the canals involved,

- Maintaining of feeding canal system
- Surface Cleaning of water body
- Maintenance of Canal bank, reservations, Boundary demarcated walk path and recreational areas.
- Enhancing flood retention capacity by dredging the Lake / Pond
- Controlling encroachment of Lake / Ponds
- Convert to agriculture lands at Kimbulawela

1.1.3. a Lakes in Waters Edge – Diyawanna Lake



1.1.3.b Lakes in Kimbulawela



Benefits of this project included

- Prevent un-authorized encroachments from existing Walkways
- Solid Waste Management
- Improve the water quality of the water bodies.

Residents within the Parliament Upper Catchment & surroundings have been benefited specifically and the entire Colombo area in general has been benefitted by flood protection

During year 2021 the total value is Rs. 65.78 million for maintenance works of the lakes/ponds surrounding parliament and its related catchment.

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

Bellanwila area is one of the most important area having natural wetlands with rapidly developed, adjacent to the southern part of the Colombo city. This area frequently inundated during the rainy season. Under the Weras Ganga storm water development project implemented the long term flood mitigation work such as creating lake & canal

system with the agriculture lands which helps to increase the value of social & cultural background of this area.

Bellanwila Walkways and bicycle track developed with the drainage implementation as a demarcation for the boundary of the water retention. With the main purpose of the walkway & bicycle track the further encroachment has been prevented. In addition to the main purpose following side benefits is being receiving to the public.

Maintenance work in the canals involved,

- Maintenance of Walkways and Bicycle track
- Surface Cleaning of water body
- Maintaining turfing area to create a greenery view environment from surrounding area
- Maintaining created and creating an ideal eco development for the upstream Bellanwila bird sanctuary
- Creating and Maintaining Entertainment locations

The annual maintenance works of this buildable area is very important for sustainability of the created green city by SLLDC.

Benefits of this project included

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

Therefore the work has been carried out and the total value of maintenance works done for the year 2021 is Rs. 41.66 million.





1.1.5 Maintenance of walkways & parking areas including solar light system

The numbers of projects have been completed under the Metro Colombo Urban Development Project to develop the commercial capital and its suburbs into a model green, clean and people friendly city, such as Diyatha Uyana Park, Lake, Nawala Wetland Park, Development of Japan Sri Lanka Friendship Road, Rampala Watta Lake and Kimbulawela area are some of them.

Under these projects, created retention ponds the eco-friendly turfed secondary embankment designs have been introduced to the water retention areas such as Japan friendship road, Waters Edge, Kimbulawela and Chandrika Kumarathunga Mawatha to protect the eroding of the adjacent main roads and other important places from the wave generation. Also Walkways have been introduced to prevailing illegal land encroachments.

The maintenance of these parks have been carried out from SLLDC

- Clearing and Maintaining water bodies
- Maintaining the turfing area create a greenery view environment from surrounding
- Maintaining the developed urban landscaping and parking areas (tree planting along the bank)
- Creating and Maintaining created locations for social activities
- Tourism based ventures created new employment opportunities & scenery beauty

1.1.5. a Maintenance of Walk path in Waters Edge



1.1.5. b Maintenance of Walk path in Kimbulawela



Japan Friendship Walkway



Kimbulawala Walkway

1.1.5. c Maintenance of Walk path in Colombo East Region



Pagoda Wetland Park

Benefits of this project included

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

The total value of work done for year 2021 is Rs.67.78 million.

1.2 Cleaning of Canals, Lakes and Drainage structures during Rainy period/Floods (The canals, Lakes and Drainage structures are not under SLLDC preview)

Most of secondary canals which do not come under the preview of any organization were not being maintained by any organization. Every organization back out from this work as they haven't responsibilities. This was resulted in many minor flooding problems due to reducing of canal section and the blockages in canal links. In order to mitigate this problem it is necessary to improve these secondary canals and link canals. So these secondary canals also have been maintained by the SLLDC. Also improvements of the existing secondary canals results flood free environment.

Main activities in this project were as follows,

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

- The objectives of this project include,
- Prevent an inconvenience to the public due to the localized flooding area
- Create better connection of the entire canal system
- Keep entire environment clean and beautiful

Accordingly the total value for maintenance work of these canals is Rs. 9.68 million for year 2021.

Drainage improvement works at Manning market in Peliyagoda.



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

Frequent flooding is the most destructive form of natural hazards in Sri Lanka. This is true in terms of both loss of life and property damage. It is also the most prevalent form of natural hazard. In order to prevent this situation we have to be taken remedial measures to sort-out the problems affected to the general public.

During the last years the public places, societies and the religious places are located in western Province region requested to get our immediate help to solve the drainage problems in and around their spaces such as clearing of Peripheral Canal in Makevita Are, clearing of Marshy Area in Sapugaskanda, clearing of Dicovita Log Gate & Its surroundings, supplying of sand bag for flood Mitigation Activities and cleaning of Canals in Boralessgamuwa Area

Requisitions made for,

- Cleaning Block Path in Canals during Flooding
- Removing Unauthorized Structures to proving free flow to the Flood.
- Cleaning of canals for reduction of water borne diseases, etc.

The Total value for year 2021 is Rs. 1.32 million.

- Remedial activities taken for Clearing of Marshy Area in Sapugaskanda.



- Remedial activities taken for clearing of Dicovita Log Gate & its surroundings.



- Remedial activities taken for clearing of canal blockage in Boralessgamuwa Area.



- Remedial activities taken for clearing of Peripheral Canal in Makevita Area.



1.4 Maintenance of Canals in Kalu Oya Basin

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

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

The objectives of the project were set up as follows,

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

Total value of Work done for year 2021 is Rs. 15.18 million.



1.5 New & Rectification canal bank protection work along the canals (Gabion work, Sheet Piling, RRM walls, RCC walls etc.)

Under this provision of tertiary fund, allocated to rehabilitate and improve canal banks to serve the drainage needs of the Colombo Main Canal System.

During the period of 1992 to 1998 the canal system in and around Colombo was developed with the canal bank improvement works etc. and the now a day's some part of the canal banks damaged due to several reasons done by the public and the natural erosion of the canal Banks.

Considering the above facts, It is proposed to protect the banks of major canals in Colombo North region, Colombo South region and Colombo East region and its suburbs to avoid scouring & collapsing of canal banks and also to define the canal banks properly to maintain the maximum possible width.

Under this project following development works have been carried out these areas

- Construction of Gabion Retaining Wall the Selected areas in Hamilton Canal-Muthurajawela (Near Uswatakeiyawa Area)
- Construction of Gabion Retaining Wall the Selected areas in Hamilton Canal-Muthurajawela (Near Kadalawala Area)
- Proposed Construction of chain link fence along the vihara lane at Dehiwala
- Restoration of Gabion wall Dehiwala Canal at Vihara Lane

Total value of works done for the year 2021 is Rs. 20.03 million.





1.6 Rehabilitation of Maintenance Road along the canals & Lake

The Maintenance Roads along canal network in Colombo Metropolitan region has rehabilitated by Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation.

By improving the Maintenance road we achieved the out comes as follows

- To provide easy access to the heavy machines
- To provide required space to the tippers and Lorries
- To provide required Space to the mobilization and Demobilization of machinery.
- To Prevent encroachments in to the canals and there reservations.
- To minimize the dumping waste to the Canals.

Further, the rehabilitation of roads will be creating new bypass within the Colombo city and it will helps to reduce the current Vehicle traffic congestion. Under this project following development works have been carried out these areas

- Laying of Asphalt surfacing at Bellanwilla

Total value of works done for the year 2021 is Rs. 1.00 million.

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

Lunawa Lake is in the south of the Colombo District covering 6.15 km from the Dehiwala-Mount Lavinia Municipal Council area in the North to the Moratuwa Municipal Council area in the South. The government in July 2000 launched the Lunawa Environment Improvement and Community Development Project with international funding, when the lagoon was heading for disaster.

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



Annually SLLDC is maintaining the part of the main canal system. Dredging and some of rehabilitation works to be done in and around the Lagoon area and

part of the Main Canal System, as well. Accordingly SLLDC has been attended cleaning and dredging works in Main Canal System in order to create a pleasant environment to the public, as social responsibility.

The outputs of this project were,

- Creating a hygienic environment in urban area for people's healthy life and for keeping dignity of the city at a high level through improvement of the storm water drainage system.
- Preventing floods in the project area where the economic and cultural activities, including education have been often disrupted.
- Improving the water quality of the canals and the sea that receives storm water from urban area.
- Create a pleasant environment by dredging, cleaning and maintaining part of the Main Canal System.
- Increasing of water carrying capacity of the canal by siltation
- Controlling the solid waste comes into the Lake and canal system.
- Preventing encroachments and illegal activities within the canal and lagoon reservations.

Therefore the total value of works done for the year 2021 is Rs. 12.23 million.

1.8 Maintenance of Old Dutch canal and connected water bodies along the Colombo-Katunayake express way (CKE)

During Construction of CKE way the nearby area has been severely flooded due to inland water. Later on the Old Dutch canals and connected water bodies has been improved and created to provide the free flow to the rain water in order to minimize the flood risk and to reduce the inland water related issues.



Accordingly SLLDC has been regularly attended to the maintains of the Old Dutch canals and connected

water bodies and the total value of work done for year 2021 is Rs. 14.11 million.

Flood Mitigation Activities

1.9 Improvement of Existing pumping station at Peliyagoda and its Annual maintenance & Operation

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

During 2021 budget allocation, SLLDC has attended for maintenance of existing Peliyagoda Pump House & its inflow Canals.

Main Objectives were,

- Rehabilitation of Existing Pumping station and its feeding canal
- The Annual Operational & Maintenance works.



Total value of work done for year 2021 for the above project is Rs. 3.22 million.

1.10 Drainage Improvement related to Flood mitigation projects within the Western Province

Drainage improvement works were carried out to mitigate loss of life and property damage due to the frequent flooding. It is the most destructive form of natural hazards in Sri Lanka. In order to prevent this situation we had to be taken remedial measures to sort-out the problems affected to the general public.

The following projects were carried out under the above work:

- Drainage Improvement work at canal in Seeduwa Area



- Drainage Improvement work at Natha Ela - Hunupitiya



Accordingly total value of work done for year 2021 is Rs. 2.89 million.

1.11 Drainage improvement & urban landscaping projects in Outside Colombo District.

The objectives of this project are rehabilitation of lakes, de-silting and dredging of the illegal filling done by the encroachers, construction of Walkway along the lake bund and keep in the environment clean and create a better connection of the canal system related to development etc. in major cities and location Outside Colombo District in order to mitigate the flood risks.

During Year 2021 we have attended to clean following works;

- Cleaning of Mudun Ela
- Cleaning of Canal near Tyre Corporation
- Cleaning of canal connected to Henemulla canal
- Cleaning of canal connected to St. Sebastian East canal
- Dredging of Hettige Ela

Other benefits of this project include,

- Improve the existing canal systems and lakes due to the changes of town development
- Increase the capacity of lake
- Protect the surrounding area from further encroachment
- Beautification work in the vicinity of water bodies to enhance recreational activities

Drainage Improvement Works at works at Hettige Ela





Total value of work done for year 2021 is Rs. 8.69 million.

1.12 Drainage & environmental improvement works in Parliament Upper Catchment of Battaramulla and its surrounding area

Main purpose of the project is flood mitigation of parliament premises and its surroundings and conservation of wetland in upper catchment by improving the environment for Green City concept.

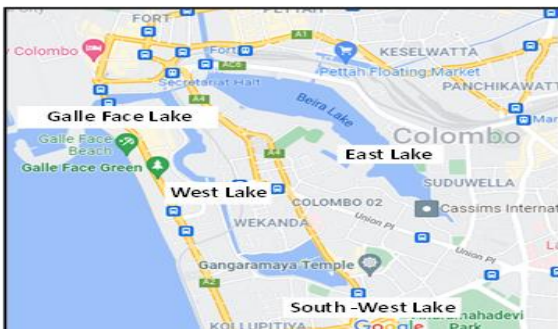
Other benefits of this project include,

- Create flood free, eco-friendly Green Environment by increasing retention capacity and urban Landscaping
- Prevent encroachments for land filling activities
- Solid Waste Management
- Improve the water quality
- Drainage Improvements
- Urban Landscaping

The total value of works done for the year 2021 is Rs. 3.93 million

2. Restoration of Water Quality of Beira Lake - Infrastructure Development (162-02-03-45-2560-11) - Maintenance work in Beira Lake water body and its surrounding

The Beira Lake is located in Colombo District and the extent of the Beira Lake is 65.4 ha. There have four main sections; such as, East Lake (43.3 ha), Galle Face Lake (2.6 ha), West Lake (6.1 ha) and South West Lake (11.4 ha) and St. Sebastian canal is connected to the East Beira Lake and mainly spilled water to the sea from Galle Face Lake to the sea.



The Beira Lake is depended on the water coming through the St. Sebastian Canal and run-off water coming through this urbanized catchment. Therefore, Lake water body is generally recipients of municipal and industrial waste and wastewaters which lead to

lake deterioration. According to that, SLLDC involved to do the necessary maintenance activities in the Beira Lake water body and its surrounding to mitigate the possible degradation in Lake.



The total value of works done for the year 2021 is Rs. 30.09 million

3. Supplementary Allocation - 411-02-03-2509 - Cleaning of Canal & Lakes in order to control flood in Kelaniya area

Flooding is the most destructive form of natural hazards in Sri Lanka it is caused the damaged to the both loss of life and property. Kelaniya/Kiribathgoda and most of the adjacent areas get inundated frequently with the existing geography, extreme rain event and due to the absence of proper maintenance of drainage system.

Another issue is that Extreme rain event in Kelaniya area generally coincides with high water levels in the Kelani River; at this situation need to manage the free flow of feeder canals of pumping station at Peliyagoda without any blockages.

Accordingly, SLLDC adopts beyond the our scope to attend for the cleaning of feeder canals of main canals system and improved the retention areas of lake by dredging to minimize the risk of flooding during

heavy rains. The polluted canal is caused to blockage of feeding canal system of Main canals. Therefore, increase the possibility of flooding even though the small rainy situation.

Under these circumstances, considering the importance of cleaning work in canals in Kelaniya/ Kiribathgoda areas beyond the current purview, SLLDC has identified some canals to be cleaned.



Drainage Improvement work in Natha Ela at Dippitigoda – Kelaniya



Drainage Improvement works at Wedhamulla connection canal



Drainage Improvement work at Wedhamulla Lake I and II

The total value of works done for the year 2021 is Rs. 25.02 million.

A. Client Projects

1. Rectification Works of Rehabilitation of Moragoda Ela Main canal and Temple Bypass in Galle – (phase – 01)

Client : Strategic Cities Development Projects (SCDP)

Starting Date : 17.07.2019

Project Status : Completed on 31.12.2021

Estimated Cost : Rs. 661.35 Mn (without Con. & VAT)

Work done up to 2021 : Rs. 493.92 Mn

Scope of the Work

- Rectification and Implementation of Gabion Wall
- Construction of Reno Mattress
- Road Concreting Work
- Dredging along the Canal (0+000 m to 4+200 m)
- Installation of Chain-link Fence and safety hand rail

Total Canal Length: 1.85 km (Chainage starting from 0+000 m to 1+850 m)





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

Client : Urban Development Authority
 Starting Date : 2020.07.09
 Project Status : Completed on 2021.12.31
 Estimated Cost : Rs. 132.33 Mn (without Con. & VAT)
 Work Done up to 2021 : Rs. 119.86 Mn

Scope of the Work

- Construction of Podium, Stair Cases
- 02 number of Deep Ponds
- Construction of 12 number of Cascaded walls
- Construction of 12 numbers of Shallow Ponds
- Construction of Storm Water Drainage System
- Construction of Plaza Area with Terrazzo Flooring
- Electrical Installation
- Construction of "U" Drain – 150m Length (at the Entrance area)



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

Client : Urban Development Authority
 Starting Date : 2020.11.28
 Project Status : Completed on 2021.03.28
 Estimated Cost : Rs. 162.39 Mn (without Con. & VAT)
 Work Done up to 2021 : Rs. 132.58 Mn

Scope of the Work

- Construction of Car Parking area with Culvert and Storm Water Drainage System
- Construction of 03 Nos. Path Ways to Podium
- Construction of Sprinkler System
- Turfing with Landscaping
- Construction of Plaza Area with Terrazzo Flooring
- Electrical Installation

- Construction of “U” Drain – 105m Length at the Entrance area



- Construction of Foot Path and Solar powered light posts
- Landscaping works Rectification works at retaining wall



4. Pilot Ponds Embankment Preservation and De-Silting of Two Ponds in Jaffna (Stage -1 - De-Silting)

Client : Strategic Cities Development Projects (SCDP)
 Starting Date : 2020.08.10
 Project Status : Completed on 2021.10.31
 Estimated Cost : Rs. 102.76 Mn (without Con. & VAT)
 Work Done up to 2021 : Rs. 88.15 Mn

Scope of the Work

THEVARI KULAM POND (1.120 Hec/ 11200 m²)

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

PILLEYAR KOVIL KULAM POND (0.6192 Hec./6,192 m²)

- Dredging & Developments related to the Embankments



5. Proposed Development Works of Ariyakulam Ponds at Jaffna

Client : State Ministry of Urban Development, Waste Disposal and Community Cleanliness
 Starting Date : 2021.05.01
 Project Status : Completed on 2021.12.31
 Estimated Cost : Rs. 8.80 Mn (without Con. & VAT)
 Work Done up to 2021 : Rs. 7.45 Mn

Scope of the Work

- Dredging of proposed pond
- Developments works along the pond



6. Proposed Vehicle Park Development Project at Deniyaya

Client : State Ministry of Urban Development, Waste Disposal and Community Cleanliness
 Starting Date : 2021.03.22
 Project Status : Completed on 2021.07.23
 Estimated Cost : Rs. 9.22 Mn (without Con. & VAT)
 Work Done in Year 2021: Rs. 11.39 Mn

Scope of the Work

- Trimming and levelling of Ground
- Formation of Earthen Drains
- Filling & Levelling of the land (extend -2R, 30P)
- Construction of a Concrete drain (for access)



7. Proposed Rehabilitation of Rannakka Wewa at Kotugoda - Ja Ela

Client : State Ministry of Urban Development, Waste Disposal and Community Cleanliness
 Starting Date : 2021.07.05
 Project Status : Ongoing
 Estimated Cost : Rs. 160.40 Mn (without Con. & VAT)
 Work Done in Year 2021: Rs. 65.09 Mn

Scope of the Work

- Dredging of Pond (Area 72,843 m²- up to depth 1m)
- Preparation of walk path
- Construction of Steel Bridge (6m x3m size)
- Construction of Hume pipe culverts with wings walls
- Supply & Fixing of pre-cast seating units
- Bund preparation work and construction Causeway & Sluice gate
- Preparation of Play Ground
- Construction of Car Park
- Installation of Solar powered light post



8. Proposed Eco Agro Park At Holuwagoda - Galle

Client : State Ministry of Urban Development, Waste Disposal and Community Cleanliness
 Starting Date : 26.01.2021
 Project Status : Ongoing
 Estimated Cost : Rs. 341.96 Mn (without Con. & VAT)
 Work Done up to 2021: Rs. 57.32Mn

Scope of the Work

- Dredging of Lake (60,570 m³)
- Formation of Proposed Island
- Walk path & Bund





9. Development of walkway Track at Moragoda Ela

Client : State Ministry of Urban Development, Waste Disposal and Community Cleanliness
 Starting Date : 26.08.2021
 Project Status : Ongoing
 Estimated Cost : Rs. 34.58 Mn (without Con. & VAT)
 Work Done up to 2021 : Rs. 21.52 Mn

Scope of the Work

- Installation of Solar powered light post
- Supply & Fixing of pre-cast seating units and flower pots



B. Other Projects

1. Proposed Linear Park at Athurugiriya- Stage I

Starting Date : 15.12.2020
 Project Status : Ongoing
 Estimated Cost : Rs. 370 Mn (without Con. & VAT)
 Work Done up to 2021: Rs. 199.27 Mn

Scope of the Work

- Canal Formation
- Preparation of Walk Path & Cycle Track (3.4 km)
- Kerb Laying (13,540 m)
- Construction of Hume pipe Culverts (6 No's) and Box Culverts (2 No's)
- Construction of Foot Bridges (6 No's)
- Preparation of Car Parks (2 No's)
- Construction of Shop areas and Toilet Blocks
- Installation of Net Metering System





Weras Ganga Storm Water Drainage and Improvement Project

Introduction

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

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

Objectives

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

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

Currently cumulative value of work done up to the end of December 2021 is about Rs.10,104 million.

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

Effective Catchment of the Project

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

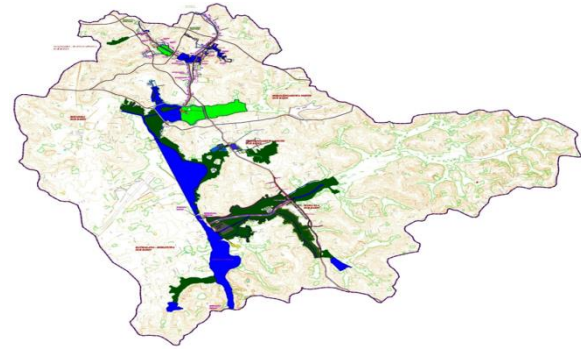


Figure 1: Effective Catchment Area

The whole catchment was divided into six zones & constructions are almost completed.

Completed Construction Works at the End of Year 2021

Structural Improvements



40m span Bridge at Karadiyana

40m span Steel Bridge has been constructed with concrete Pile Foundation along Karadiyana road across Maha Ela with Asphalt Road Approaches.

Retention Area Improvements

Under the project approximately 40 Hectares extents of retention areas are being developed as Ponds & Lakes to enhance water retention capacity. Accordingly, water retention capacity is improved with Walking Path and enhancement of recreational activities such as Children Play Area, Open Gym, etc.

a. Manel Mawatha Lake



Field Avenue Lake



Wela Road Lake



Werahera Lake



Sooriyamal Mawatha Lake



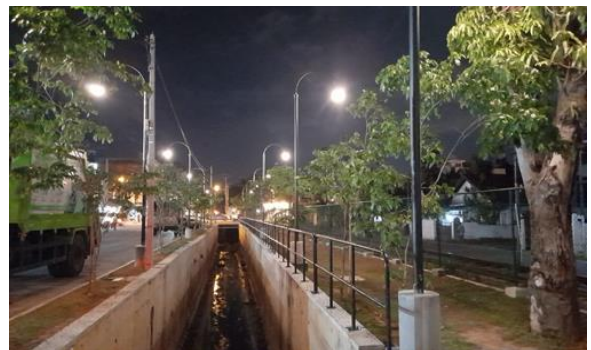
Pepiliyana Lake



Rubber Watta Lake



Kattiya Junction



Maintenance of Weras Ganga Swamp

Cleaning of Weras Ganga Swamp (approximately 88 hectares) between Pitawella Bridge and Kospalana Bridge has been done when required to maintain the free flow of water.



Research and Designs Division

Consultancy Services

- Surveying
- Engineering material Testing

Introduction

R&D Division consists of following Sections,

1. Engineering Section.
2. Architectural Section.
3. Quantity Surveying Section.
4. Engineering Material Testing

Engineering Section

Engineering Section consist of 11 Number of Engineers as follow.

1. Chief Engineer – 1
2. Acting Chief Engineer – 1
3. Senior Engineer – 1
4. Engineers – 8

This Engineering Section provides the engineering service for following fields.

1. Hydrological & Hydraulic Design
2. Structural Design for Building project
3. Urban Drainage Design
4. Building Services

Architectural Section

The Section consists of 6 no of architectures as AGM (Arch) is the head of the section. Architect section provide service in following field,

1. Architectural design for building project
2. Landscape work

Quantity Survey Section

The Section consist of 14 No officers as follow. CQS is the head of the section.

1. CQS- Chartered qualified.
2. QS- 1
3. AQS- 13

The section provides all the quantity survey related services for all projects under taken by SLLDC.

Engineering Materials Testing Laboratory

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

On behalf of SLLDC, Research & Design Division (R&D) provide consultancy service in following field.

- Hydrological & Hydraulic Engineering
- Architectural & Structural design for building projects.
- Urban drainage
- Quantity Surveying

In General above mention services provide for following Customers.

1. Internal customers
 - To all internal division
2. External customers
 - Urban Development Authority
 - Road Development Authority
 - Disaster Management Centre's
 - Local Authorities & other Government institute
3. Private Sectors

For year 2021, R&D provided services for following key project type

- Treasury Fund Project
- Client Project
- Own Project

Project carried out by the division in 2021

For year 2021, R&D Division planned to deliver a service of Rs 524.66 Mn, worth as follow,

No	Project	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Total Planned	Total Actual	Percentage
		Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual			
1	Treasury Fund	9.97	9.97	11.03	11.03	6.96	5.6	9.63	7.1	37.59	33.7	90%
2	Client & Own Projects	59.33	59.33	63.74	63.74	94.45	94.45	269.55	137.52	487.07	355.04	73%
	Total	69.3	69.3	74.77	74.77	101.41	100.05	279.18	144.62	524.66	388.74	74%

DESIGN CONSTRUCTION OF WALK PATHS

Under the Budget proposals of 2021, the State Ministry of Urban Development, Waste Disposal and Community Cleanliness has under take to implement of Walk ways and public facility improvement projects island wide.

Following projects were undertaken by SLLDC under the above proposal. Architectural design, Structural design and project estimates were attached by R&D Division.

1. Proposed Walkway for Gampaha Wickramarachchi university of Indigenous Medicine At Yakkala
2. Rehabilitation of Oruthota Walk Path at Gampaha
3. Rehabilitation of Henarathgoda, Walk path at Gampaha
4. Proposed Walkway & Landscape Improvement of Ampitiya Wewa, Beliatta.
5. Proposed Jogging track & Landscape Improvement of Kamburugamuwa Wewa, Matara
6. Proposed Jogging Track for Rehabilitation project of Moragoda ela, Galle
7. Construction of Jogging Track at Kirilla ela, Balapitiya

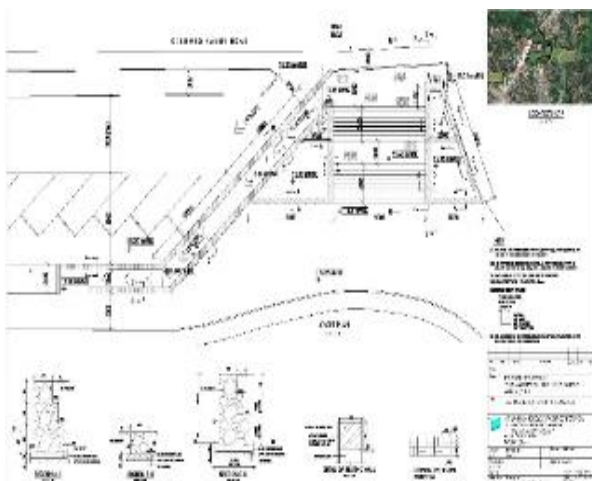
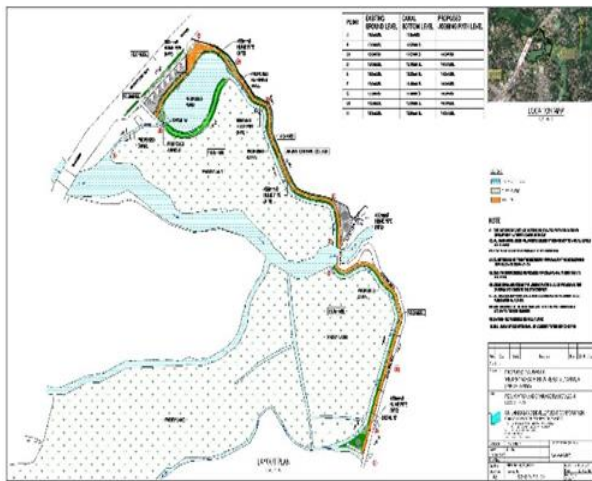
8. Proposed Development of Ranakka wewa at Kotugoda, Ja-ela
9. Public Enhancement project (Rehabilitation of Nelum Pokuna) in Sri Sangaraja Mawatha in Ambalangoda.

PROJECT DETAILS

JOGGING PATH PROJECTS AT GAMPAHA

1. PROPOSED WALKWAY FOR GAMPAHA WICKRAMARACHCHI UNIVERSITY OF INDIGENOUS MEDISINE AT YAKKALA.-STAGE 1

Client	State Ministry of Urban Development, Waste Disposal and Community Cleanliness
Architect	Urban Development Authority
Structure design +Estimation Implemented by	Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation (SLLDC)
Project Cost	Rs. 65.0 Million (Excluding contingencies & taxes)
Value of work done for year 2021	2021 : Rs. 43.55 Mn
Consultancy fee	Rs 2 Mn



Activities under this project

1. Construction of Jogging Path
2. Construction of Car park
3. Dredging of Pond
4. Construction of outdoor Gym



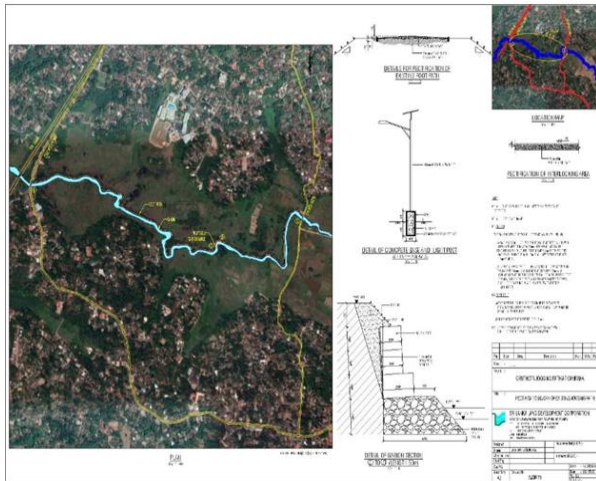
2. REHABILITATION OF ORUTHOTA WALKPATH AT GAMPAHA-STAGE 1

Client	State Ministry of Urban Development, Waste Disposal and Community Cleanliness
Architect	Urban Development Authority
Structural design + Implementation	Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation (SLLDC)
Project Cost	Rs. 54.28 Million.(Excluding contingencies & taxes)
Consultancy fee	Rs 1.7 Mn

Activities under this project

1. Rehabilitation of Jogging Path & Landscape
2. Construction of gabion wall



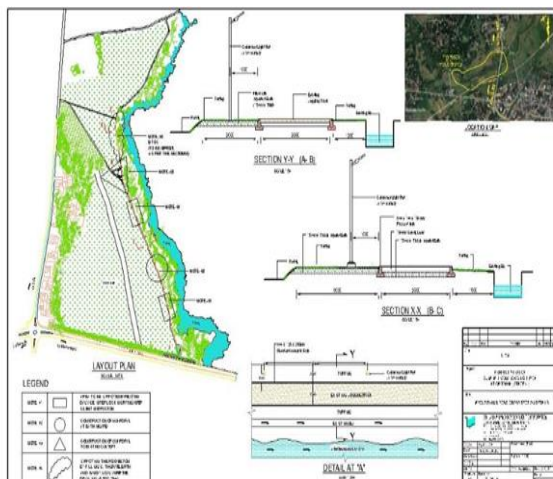


3. REHABILITATION OF HENARATHGODA, WALKPATH AT GAMPAHA –STAGE 1

Client	State Ministry of Urban Development, Waste Disposal and Community Cleanliness
Architect	Urban Development Authority
Structural design + Implementation	Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation (SLLDC)
Project Cost	Rs. 23.11 Million (Excluding contingencies & taxes)
Consultancy fee	Rs 0.7 Mn

Activities under this project

1. Rehabilitation of existing Jogging Path
2. Construction of new Jogging Path (150m length)



4. PROPOSED WALKWAY & LANDSCAPE IMPROVEMENT OF AMPITIYA WEWA BELIATTA.

Client	State Ministry of Urban Development, Waste Disposal and Community Cleanliness
Architect	Urban Development Authority
Structural design + Implementation	Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation (SLLDC)
Project Cost	Rs.79.56 Million (Excluding contingencies & taxes)
Consultancy fee	Rs 2.38 Mn

Activities under this project-

1. Restoration of Lake
2. Construction of walk path
3. Improvement of drainage system

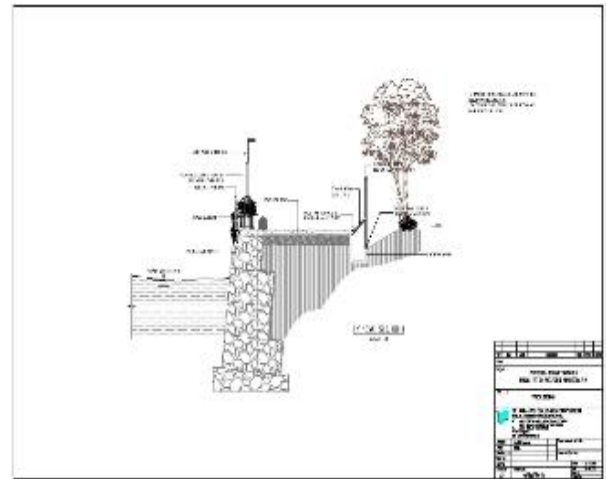


5. PROPOSED JOGGING TRACK & LANDSCAPE IMPROVEMENT OF KABURUGAMUWA WEWA MATARA

Client	State Ministry of Urban Development, Waste Disposal and Community Cleanliness
Architect	Urban Development Authority
Structural design + Implementation	Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation (SLLDC)
Project Cost	50.0 Million (Excluding contingencies & taxes)
Consultancy Fee	Rs.1.5 Mn (3% of Project cost)

Activities under this project

1. Construction of walk path
2. Improvement of drainage system

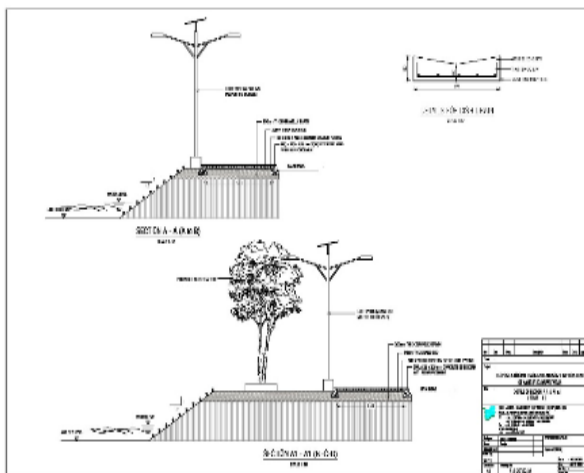


7. CONSTRUCTION OF JOGGING TRACK AT KIRALA ELA BALAPITIYA

Client	State Ministry of Urban Development, Waste Disposal and Community Cleanliness
Architect	Urban Development Authority
Contractor	Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation (SLLDC)
Project Cost	38.83 Million (without contingencies & taxes)
Consultancy Fee	Rs. 1.16 Mn (3% of Project cost)

Activities under this project

1. Construction of walk path
2. Improvement of drainage system

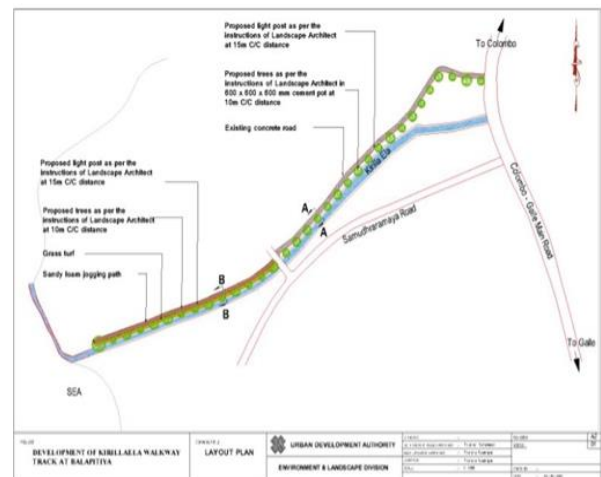
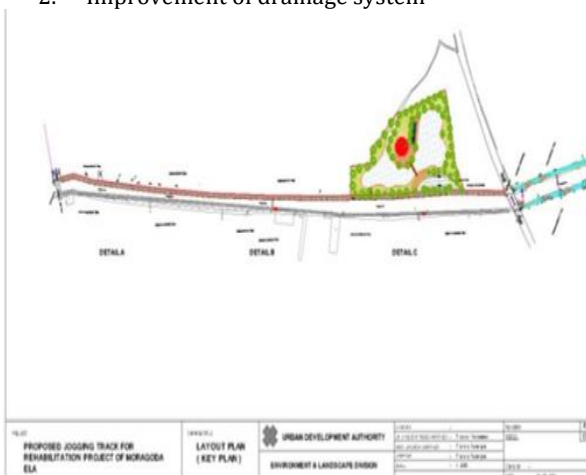


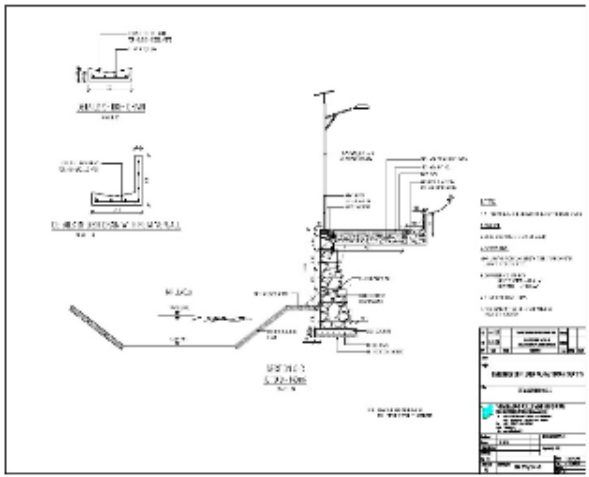
6. PROPOSED JOGGING TRACK FOR REHABILITATION PROJECT OF MORAGODAELA GALLE

Client	State Ministry of Urban Development, Waste Disposal and Community Cleanliness
Architect	Urban Development Authority
Contractor	Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation (SLLDC)
Project Cost	34.60 & Million (Excluding contingencies & taxes)
Consultancy Fee	Rs. 1.0 Mn (3% of Project cost)

Activities under this project

1. Construction of walk path
2. Improvement of drainage system





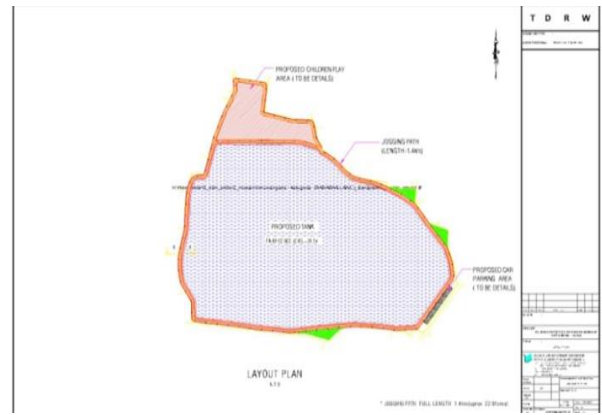
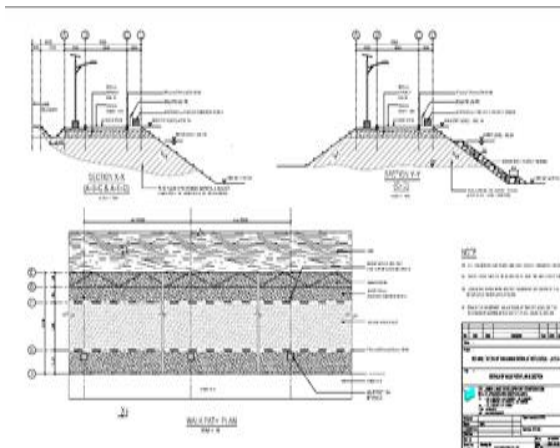
8. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF RANAKKAWEWA KOTUGODA JAELA

Client	State Ministry of Urban Development, Waste Disposal and Community Cleanliness
Architect	Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation (SLLDC)
Contractor	Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation (SLLDC)
Project Cost	160.40Million (without contingencies & taxes)
Consultancy Fee	Rs. 9.62 Mn (3% of Project cost)

The Project work consists of dredging of pond, construction of walk path, culverts, drains and car park.

Activities under this project

1. Construction of walk path
2. Improvement of drainage system
3. Construction of culverts
4. Construction of car park



9. Public Enhancement Project (Rehabilitation of Nelum Pokuna) for Sri Sangaraja Temple at Randombe- Ambalangoda

With the directives of His Excellency the president and in line with President Manifesto, chapter 04, Productive Citizen and a Happy Family in Vistas of Prosperity and Splendor, Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation (SLLDC) has entrusted to design & implement the environmental friendly physical and mental relaxation parks in island wide. This is one of the project under this program which is implemented in southern province, Ambalangoda district Randombe Sri Sangaraja Temple premises.

Client	State ministry of Urban Development, Waste Disposal and Community Cleanliness
Architect	Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation
Contractor	Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation
Project Cost	61.25 (Excluding contingencies and VAT)
Consultancy Fee	Rs.3.7 Mn (6 % of project cost)
Value of work done for year 2021	Rs.3.33 Mn

Under this project following key features are implemented.

- Rehabilitation of existing pond
- Construction of jogging track
- Construction of public relaxation area, children play area, open gymnasium and Vehicle Park.
- Improvement of surrounding interconnected micro drainage network.
- Improvement of flora within the project area.



Figure :-... Layout plan

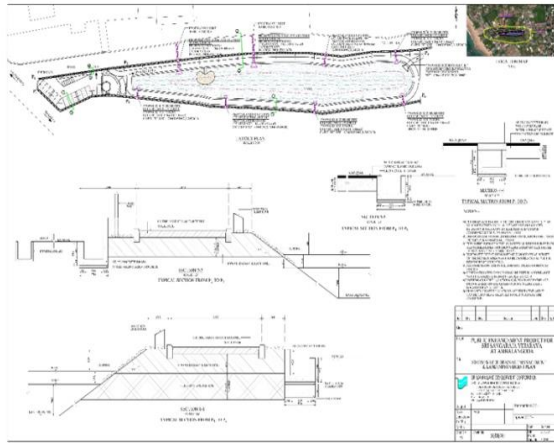


Figure:-... Construction design drawing

Construction status of the project on November 2021

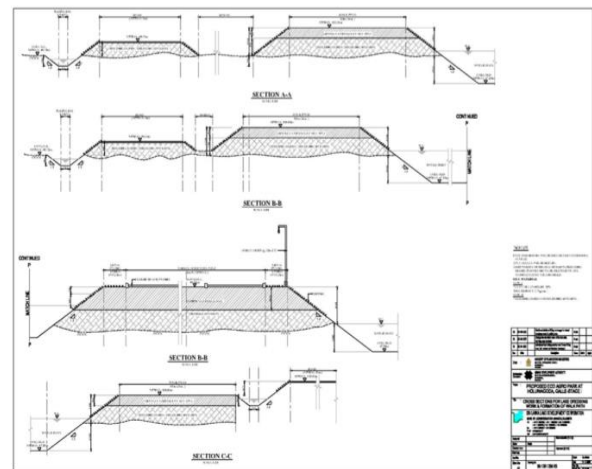


- solution for the mitigation floods through creation of retention pond.
- 3. Creating market area for the local farming community by encouraging city dwellers and tourists for eco agricultural farming and recreational activities related to the same
- 4. Construction of jogging path around the lake to enhance the beauty of the lake and living standards of the people.
- 5. Construction of play area for the children

Accordingly, Research & Design Division of SLLDC prepared Engineering Drawings and Cost Estimate and submitted to the Ministry and currently involve to the construction supervision works.



Proposed Eco Agro Park at Holuwagoda.



Cross section details

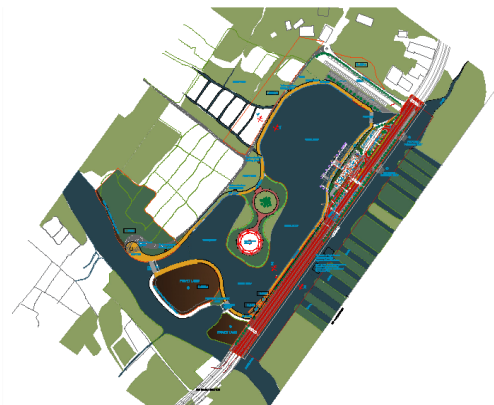


Figure : Layout Plan of the Project

10) PROPOSED ECO AGRO PARK HOLUWAGODA, GALLE

Client	Ministry of Plantation and Industry
Architectural Consultant	Urban Development Authority
Engineering Consultant	SLLDC
Funding Source	State Ministry of Urban Development, Coast Conservation, Waste Disposal & Community Cleanliness
Estimated Project Cost	Rs.342 Million (Excluding taxes and contingencies)
Estimated Consultancy Fee	Rs.8.46 Million (Excluding taxes and contingencies)
Category	Client Project (Consultancy)

Scope of the Project:

- 1. Increase the retention capacity of the area by dredging the lake.
- 2. Uplift the community socially and economically by improving the drainage system and creating

11) PROPOSED PERALANDA WETLAND PARK AT RAGAMA- STAGE II

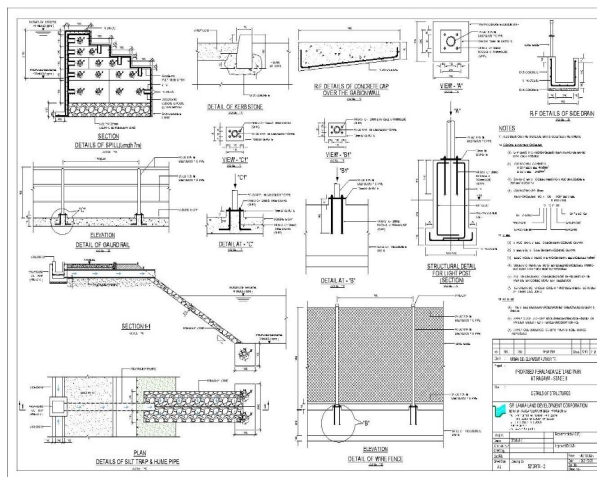
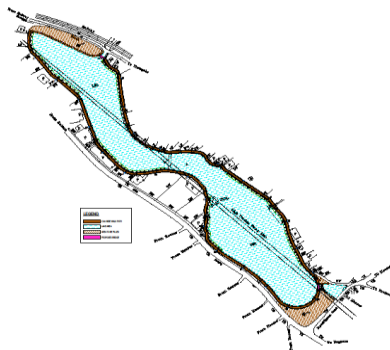
Client	Urban Development Authority.
Funding Source	State Ministry of Urban Development, Coast Conservation Waste Disposal & Community Cleanliness.
Estimated Project Cost	203.7 Million (Excluding taxes and contingencies).
Estimated Consultancy Fee	Rs.6.1 Million (Excluding taxes and contingencies).
Category	Client Project (Consultancy).

Scope of the Project:

1. Increase the retention capacity of the lake by dredging and desilting of mud.
2. Improve the drainage system and solution for the flood mitigation in the area.
3. Avoiding encroachment around the lake area.
4. Avoiding disposal of garbage and wastewater to the water body.
5. Construction of jogging path around the lake to enhance the beauty of the lake and living standards of the people.

Accordingly, Research & Design Division in SLLDC prepared Engineering Drawings and Cost Estimate and submitted to the Urban Development Authority and currently involve to the construction supervision works.

Value of total work done for year 2021 – 90%



12) Infrastructure Development Project – Sri Dalada Maligawa-Stage V. Ministry Project

Client	State Ministry of Urban Development, Waste disposal, and Community Cleanliness
User	Sri Dalada Maligawa
Consultant	SLLDC
Construction	Sri Lanka Army
Project Cost	Rs 102,005,671.30
Consultancy fee	Rs 5.5 Mn Excluding VAT

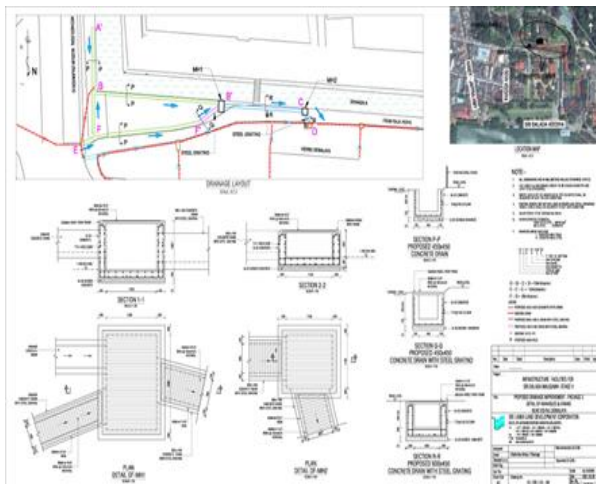
SLLDC has completed several infrastructure development projects in Sri Dalada Maligawa during the last few years. SLLDC was awarded the Stage V project in 2021 by the Ministry which includes several infrastructure developments at Sri Dalada Maligawa Premises and categorized under four packages.

1. **Package 1 - Proposed development of VIP entrance**
 - Proposed tile layout and roof extension for VIP entry area at Sri Dalada Maligawa
2. **Package 2 - Proposed development of landscaping and public facilities**
 - Proposed beautification of surrounding area for Hemamala and Danthakumaruru statue
 - Proposed beautification of surrounding area for Anagarika Darmapala statue
 - Proposed shoe rack hut at Sri Dalada maligawa
3. **Package 3 - Proposed Drainage improvement**
 - Drain improvement near Vishnu Devalaya
 - Drain improvement near World Buddhist Museum
 - Udawaththa Kale road improvement
4. **Package 4 - Proposed Development of sanitary facilities**
 - Development of sanitary facilities for foreigners toilet block

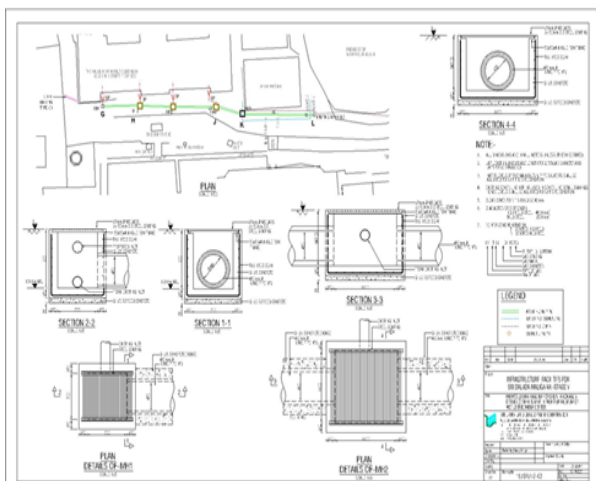
Architectural drawings for all packages, Structural Designs for two story toilet block (package 4) and for packages 1 & 2, and Drainage Drawings for package 3(except 'Udawaththa Kale Road Improvement') and BOQs of all Packages have been submitted.

As per the recommendation taken from NBRO for 'Udawaththa Kale Rd Improvement', large retaining walls or soil nailing techniques shall be used to stabilize the collapsing side slopes of the road. Hence NBRO was requested to do the design for this part and awaiting their response.

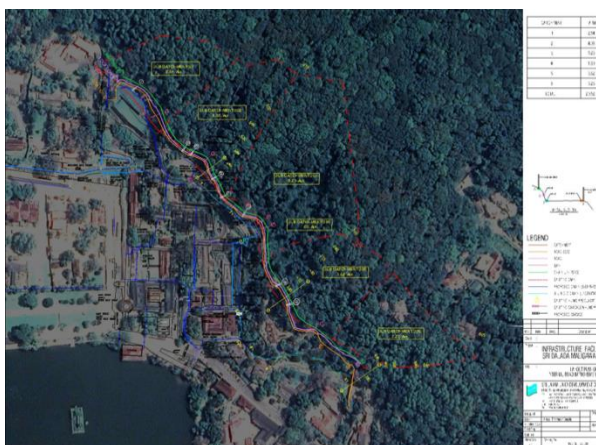
Package 3 – Drainage Improvement near Vishnu Devalaya



Package 3 – Drainage Improvement near Museum



Package 3 – Udawaththa Kale Road Improvement



Construction of Buildings, Parking areas, Playgrounds etc.

Most of the lands acquired for these projects consist of paddy lands and marshes. Filling of these lands disturbs the natural storm water drainage system. Hence SLLDC was requested to do the drainage designs for these projects. Projects are described below.

Kamburupitiya Town Development Project

Client	UDA
Project Proponent	UDA
SLLDC Scope	Storm Water Drainage Design
Consultancy Fee Rs	4.7 Mn (Excluding VAT)
Funding Source	Treasury Funded (As per the discussion in Oct 2021)

Date of Commencement -2021.02.03
Duration - Temporary hold and started again on November 2021

Project extent is about 30Acres out of which 9Acres consists of paddy land that needs to be filled and improved for proposed project components such as 400m track playground with stadium and parking facilities.

Upper catchment area relevant to the proposed development is about 2600Acres and water flows through two main canals of length 3.5km and 4.5km respectively. About 2.5km length along the downstream side of the main irrigation canal is subject to hydrological studies.

SLLDC has done the site inspection, data collection & basic hydrological studies and presented the draft conceptual plan to UDA in 2021. According to the preliminary studies, about 12 nos of main culverts need to be improved in the downstream side and widening of the main irrigation canal is required.

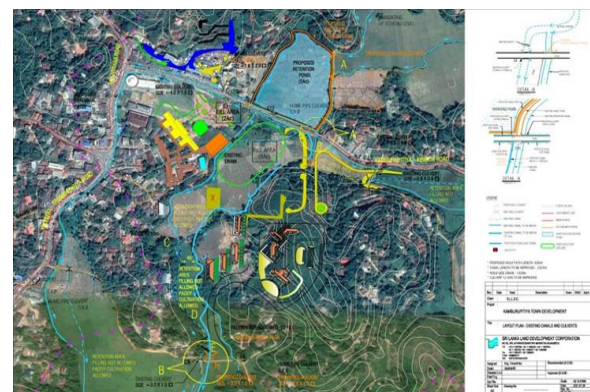


Figure 1 – Proposed Conceptual Drainage Plan with UDA Proposal

Consultancy fee of Rs 4.7 Mn (Excluding VAT) is requested from UDA but not received yet. As per the instructions received at the meeting held on 18th Oct 2021 with Ministers and SLLDC Chairman, drainage design will be continued with/without receiving UDA funds. Hence surveying works were commenced in

13.) UDA PROJECTS
Proposed Town Development Projects – Matara District
Project Proponent: Urban Development Authority

Several Town development projects have been planned by UDA to be implemented in Matara District. They include Public facilities improvement,

Dec 2021 and about half of the required area has been covered.

2. Kirinda Town Development

Client	UDA
Project Proponent	UDA
SLDC Scope	Storm Water Drainage Design
Consultancy Fee Rs	2.5 Mn (Excluding VAT)
Funding Source	UDA

Date of Commencement -2021.03.05
Duration -Depend on availability of funds.

Extent of project is about 15Acres and the entire area is a paddy land which needs to be filled and improved for proposed project components such as commercial buildings, housing complexes, offices, playground and parking facilities.

Upper catchment area relevant to the proposed development is about 2000Acres and water flows through two main canals of length about 5.0km. About 1.5km length along the downstream side of the main irrigation canal is subjected to hydrological studies.

SLDC has done the site inspection, data collection & basic hydrological studies and presented the draft conceptual plan to UDA in 2021. According to the preliminary studies, about 4 nos of main culverts need to be improved in the downstream side. However in Oct 2021 UDA revised the layout plans as they planned to go for a business model for this project. Survey specifications were sent to UDA requesting survey data to complete the final designs.

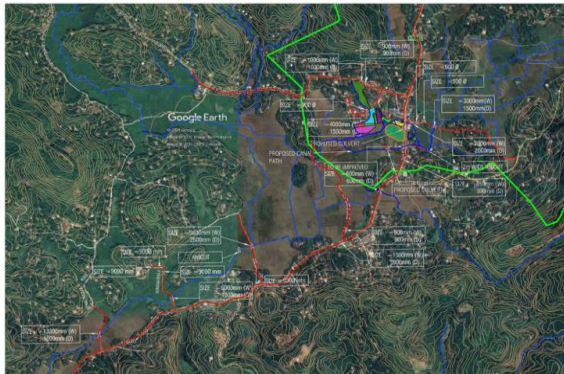


Figure 2 – Proposed Conceptual Drainage Plan with UDA first Proposal

3. Devinuwara Town Development

Client	UDA
Project Proponent	UDA
SLDC Scope	Storm Water Drainage Design
Consultancy Fee Rs	2.25 Mn (Excluding VAT)
Funding Source	UDA

Date of Commencement -2021.02.12
Duration -Depend on availability of funds.

Scope of the project is to gather all dispersed government offices in Dondra Town to one place and develop infrastructure facilities for the public. It has been planned to acquire about 39 Acres of paddy lands for the project. The project consists of

construction of office complexes, Commercial developments, Bus stand and etc.

Since the total project is located on a paddy land SLDC was requested to do the storm water drainage design.

SLDC has done the site inspection, data collection & basic hydrological studies in 2021 before receiving the updated layout plan in December 2021 which the proposed development has been expanded by about 12Acres. Currently we are in a process of reviewing our conceptual design proposal. According to the preliminary studies, about 2 nos of main culverts to be improved in the downstream side. Survey specifications were sent to UDA requesting survey data to complete the final designs.

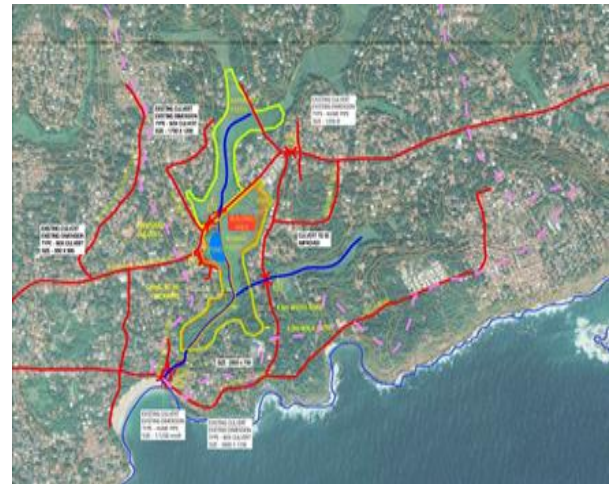


Figure 3 – Proposed Conceptual Drainage Plan (before receiving new UDA layout)

4. Wewrukannala Pooja Bhoomi Development

Client	UDA
Project Proponent	UDA
SLDC Scope	Storm Water Drainage Design
Consultancy Fee Rs	2.1 Mn (Excluding VAT)
Funding Source	UDA

Date of Commencement -2021.02.12
Duration -Depend on availability of funds.

The scope of the project is to provide adequate facilities with stalls and resting places to Buddhist devotees who visit 'Wewrukannala Raja Maha Viharaya'. It has been planned to acquire about 20Acres of marshy land near the temple for this project. SLDC was requested to carry out the storm water drainage design for this project.

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Figure 4 - UDA Layout Plan

SLDC has done the site inspection, data collection & basic hydrological studies in 2021. According to the preliminary studies, about 6 nos of main culverts need to be improved and road side drains should be provided. Survey specifications were sent to UDA requesting survey data to complete the final designs.

Project	Consultancy Fee Rs.Mn (without VAT)	Progress up to Dec 2021	Value of work done Rs. Mn
Kamburupitiya Town Development	4.7	Site Inspection, Data Collection, Preliminary study & Surveying works.	1.14
Kirinda Town Development	2.5	Site Inspection, Data Collection, Preliminary study & awaiting Funds to Continue Final Design.	0.24
Devinuwara Town Development	2.25	Site Inspection, Data Collection, Preliminary study & awaiting Funds to Continue Final Design.	0.27
Wewrukannal a Pooja Bhoomi Development	2.1	Site Inspection, Data Collection, Preliminary study & awaiting Funds to Continue Final Design.	0.72
Hakmana town Development	4.15	Site Inspection, Data Collection, Preliminary study & awaiting Funds to Continue Final Design.	1.03
Elpitiya town development	4.63	Site Inspection, Data Collection, Preliminary study & awaiting Funds to Continue Final Design.	1.16

14) Bandaragama Town Development Project.

Client	State Ministry of Coast Conservation & Low-Lying Lands Development / Urban Development Authority
Project Type	Client Project (Consultancy)
Date of Commencement	01.09.2021
Estimated Consultancy Fee	Rs.2.2 Million (Excluding taxes and contingencies)

Progress:

The Bandaragama Town Development Project aims to provide land to develop infrastructure facilities for the residents in the neighbourhood, thus enhancing their livelihood.

“Naideniya Kumbura”, a 12.5 acre area of land, was chosen as the site for the town development. It is located 2km away from the Bandaragama junction in Bandaragama -Horana road as shown in Figure 01.

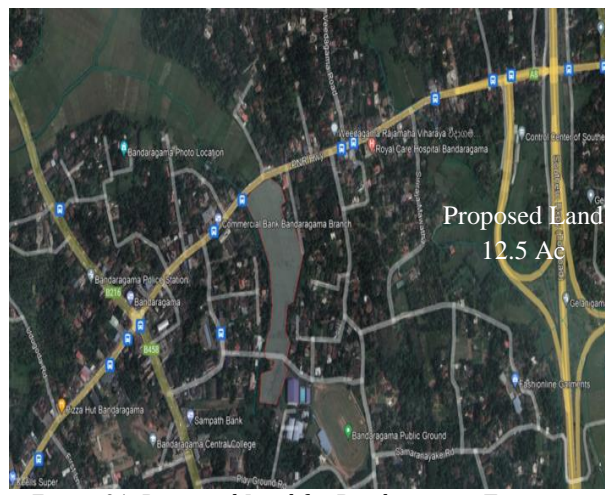


Figure 01: Proposed Land for Bandaragama Town Development Project.

Since the chosen land is an abandoned paddy field, it acts as a water retention area during heavy floods. Therefore, development of such property necessitates detailed hydrology design, and SLDC was awarded the preparation of a drainage management plan.

Task	Status
Collection of rainfall data and maps	Completed.
Site inspection with UDA to identify the existing drainage pattern.	Completed.
Surveying Works	Surveying specifications sent to UDA .
Hydrological and Hydrodynamic model development	Temporary on hold due to unavailability of Survey data.

The aforesaid assignment is being carried out by the Research and Design Division of SLDC. The progress of the project in 2021 is illustrated here.

The surveying specifications were developed and delivered to the Urban Development Authority for surveying works and thereafter submission of the level data and layout plan. The draft conceptual drainage plan has been identified and further design work will continue after receiving the survey data from UDA.

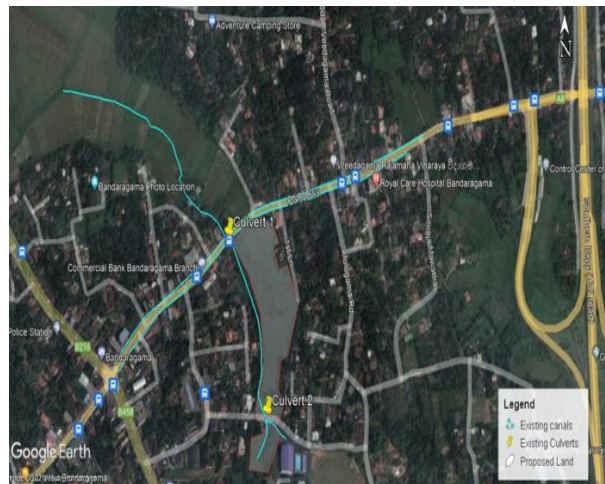


Figure 02: Existing Drainage Network

15) Improvement of Storm Water Drainage System Proposed for the Akuressa Town Development Project

Client	State Ministry of Coast Conservation & Low-Lying Lands Development / Urban Development Authority
Funding Source	State Ministry of Coast Conservation & Low-Lying Lands Development
Category	Treasury Funded Project (Implementation)
Estimated Implementation Fee	Rs.278.8 Million (Excluding taxes and contingencies)
Value of work done in year 2021	Rs.8.34 Million (Engineering Component- 4.17Mn, Architectural Component- 2.78Mn, Quantity Surveying Component- 1.39Mn)

Urban Development Authority has selected a marshy land for development of Akuressa town under the "Town Development Project-Akuressa"

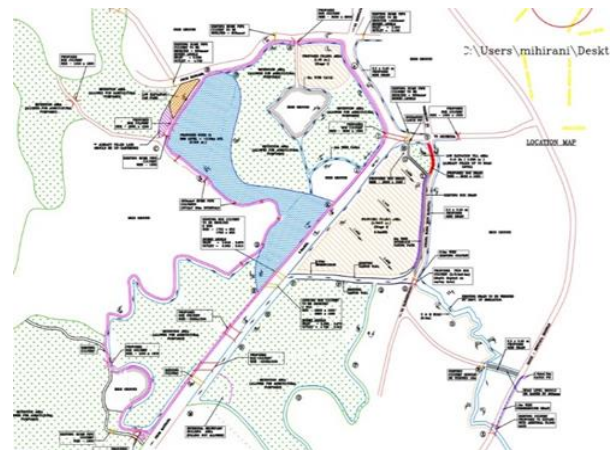
However, this abandoned marshy land gets frequently inundated due to localized flooding. Hence development of this marshy land cannot be recommended without improving the associated drainage system. Therefore SLLDC carried out a hydrological study of this area.

SLLDC prepared this drainage plan in year 2017. UDA had obtained approval of CEA for this project. However the proposed lake area was not implemented by the UDA. Later UDA and local authority requested to implement this drainage plan through the state ministry, meanwhile CEA approval expired.

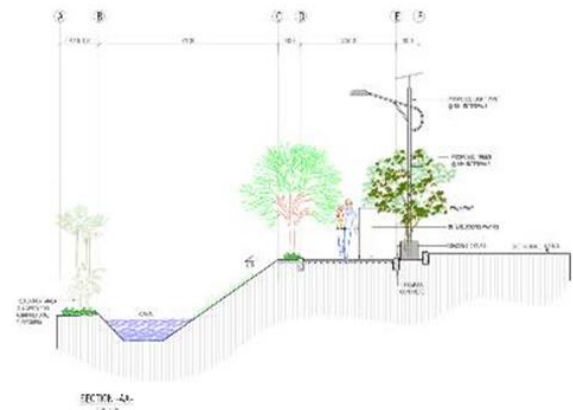
State Minister conducted the stakeholder meeting on 16.08.2021 regarding implementation of drainage proposal. According to the meeting decision SLLDC prepared a project proposal to get the NPD approval. Downstream part of the main canal is implemented by the department of irrigation in year 2021.

The review of this drainage study is to assess the drainage condition of the project area and evaluate the hydrological and hydrodynamic effects due to implementation of above development project. This study consists of updating the technical data & construction drawings and preparing cost estimates of drainage improvements.

The project will be implemented in three stages (within two years) after receiving the NPD approval. Stage-I consists of lake dredging and bund formation, Stage-II consists of peripheral canals and maintenance path (walking path), Stage-III consists of final modification and beautification works. Project duration depends on the availability of funds.



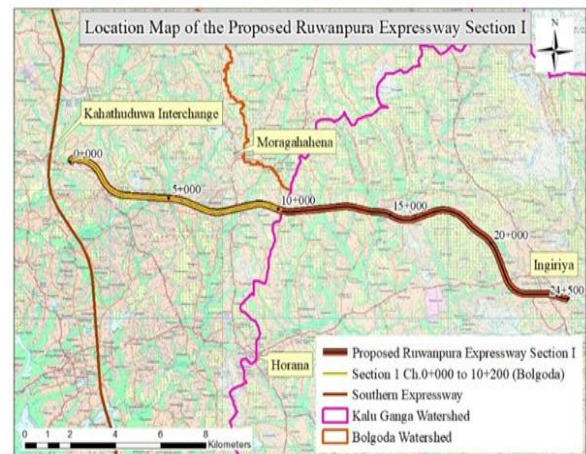
Drainage Layout



Sections

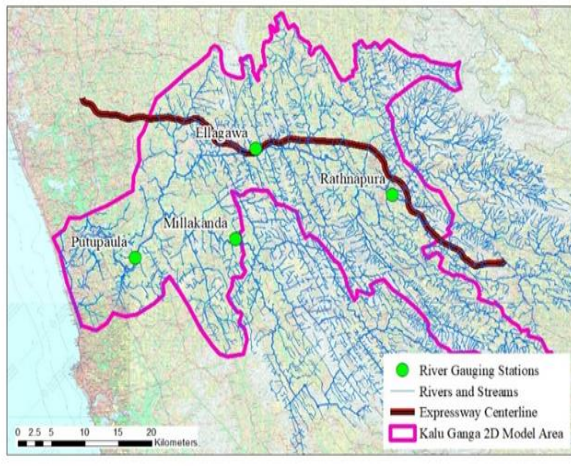
16) RDA PROJECTS

1. RUWANPURA EXPRESSWAY PROJECT.- SECTION 01



Project Value	18 Million + 10% Contingencies + Taxes		
Date of Commencement	2021 May	Expected Date of Completion	2022 March
Scope of project	<p>Activity 01 Site inspection, identification of flood prone areas, data collection (Rainfall, Land Use etc.) - Completed</p> <p>Activity 02 Surveying of Canal Network - Completed</p> <p>Activity 03 Hydrology Study, Hydro Dynamic Modelling Works - Completed</p> <p>Activity 04 Determination of High Flood Levels and cross drainage structures for Expressway</p> <p>Activity 05 Preparation of Drainage Plans and Hydrology Study Report</p>		
Physical Progress	80%	Financial Progress	20%

2. RUWANPURA EXPRESSWAY PROJECT.- SECTION 02 & 03.



Project Value	25 Million + 10% Contingencies + Taxes		
Date of Commencement	2021 January	Expected Date of Completion	2022 July
Scope of project	Activity 01 Site inspection, identification of flood prone areas, data collection (Rainfall, Land Use etc.) Activity 02 Surveying of Canal Network Activity 03 Hydrology Study, Hydro Dynamic Modelling Works Activity 04 Determination of High Flood Levels and cross drainage structures for Expressway Activity 05 Preparation of Hydrology study chapter for EIA Activity 06 Preparation of Drainage Plans and Hydrology Study Report (detailed design)		
Physical Progress	2%	Financial Progress	0%

17) OTHER CLIENT PROJECTS

DE-SILTING OF KATUKITHULOYA RAILWAY CULVERT OF UPPER KOTHTMALE POWER STATION

Client	Ceylon Electricity Board
Contractor	Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation (SLLDC)
Project Cost	22.73 Million (Excluding contingencies & taxes)
Value of work done for year 2021	Rs.11.37 Mn

- De-silting of Railway Culvert, Culvert pond and Pat of the Head pond including
- Disposal of de-silted material to the dumping yard



18) Storm Water Drainage Management Plan for Proposed Middle Income Housing Scheme at Werellawatta, Yakkala

National Housing Development Authority (NHDA) is implementing the middle income housing development scheme in Yakkala Werellawatta. The total land extent for the proposed development is about 2.4ha and housing scheme consist with multistory buildings, internal road network, parking facilities, utility facilities, recreational zones and etc. upon the request of NHDA, Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation had carried out a consultancy job for the comprehensive drainage study to formulate the storm water drainage management and land development plan for the facility.

Client of the consultancy job :- National Housing Development Authority (NHDA)
Consultancy fee :- Rs. 2.2 Mn (Excluding VAT)

Following works were carried out the under this consultancy job.

- Detail topographical survey of the project area and interconnected storm water drainage network.
- Hydrological and hydrodynamic analysis.
- Formulation of storm water drainage management plan.
- Provide flood safe fill levels.
- Preparation of design drawings of the storm water drainage system.
- Preparation of BOQ for the proposed storm water drainage management and land development plan.



Figure: Proposed Storm Water Drainage Management Plan

19) Proposed Storm Water Drainage Improvement Plan for Bindunu Ela – Kalutara.

Client	State Ministry of Coast Conservation & Low-Lying Lands Development / Urban Development Authority
Design and construction	SLLDC
Project cost	LKR. 771 million
Value of the work done for 2021	Rs. 1.97 Mn

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

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

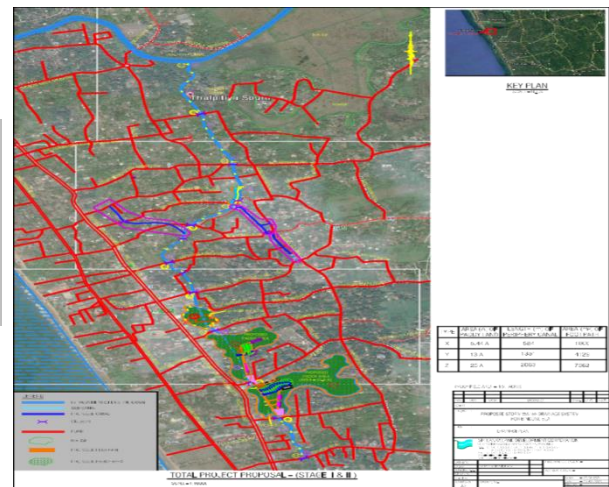
The project duration within four years in two phases. In phase – I, we forecast to minimize the flood damage in sensitive areas and in phase - II we hope to protect the wet lands by introducing sustainable mixed development into the area while restoring the wetlands. We submitted the feasibility report to National Department of Planning (NPD) for approval with the recommendations and approvals from organizations as follows,

No.	Institute	Letter No. & date
01	Ministry of National Planning	NPD/PUT/URD/PP/2020/01 20/02/2021
02	National Building Research	NBRO/LRRMD/KT/21/01-i 2021/04/02

03	Urban Development Authority - Kalutara	05/05/10/03/02/02/Gen-2019 2021/04/06
04	Water Resources Board	DGM(R&D)/TG/INSP/2021 2021/05/18
05	Central Environmental	WE/KT/08/08/05/2021 2021/05/20
06	Irrigation Dept.	DI/Dr&FS/Gen/Col(iii)
07	Dept. of Agrarian Development	DAD/KL/L/02/Gen/02/1/2021 2021/09/06
08	Archeological Dept.	2021/09/15

NPD grant approval to implement the project under treasury funds. Changed the client as State Ministry of Coast Conservation & Low-Lying Lands Development / Urban Development Authority.

Project Proposal: Stage 01& Stage 02.



TREASURY GRANT PROJECTS

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

20) Water Level & Discharge Measurements

Treasury allocation for year 2021 – Rs. 4.3 Mn

Value of work done year 2021 – Rs. 3.93 Mn

One of the major objectives of Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation is to carry out the Master drainage study to mitigate the flood damage for future scenarios. The result of Master drainage studies is based on the existing condition, behavior of water bodies, lakes and major channels. Water level and discharge measurement are very important to get high accuracy of the study.

Presently, Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation identified 134 locations within 7 basins named as shown in table 01. Sixty no of locations are being processed. 74 no of locations are to be developed in future with modern technology.

Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation has data base using manual gauge reading system with the assistance of people living very close to the gauge station. It takes time to gather data and continuing

data records are not available in some locations. To avoid the delaying of Data collection and missing data, Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation is planning to improve this system by introducing Automatic Water Level Gauges & Computer Model System. Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation will be able to provide more reliable data base for drainage studies as well as other relevant agencies.

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

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

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

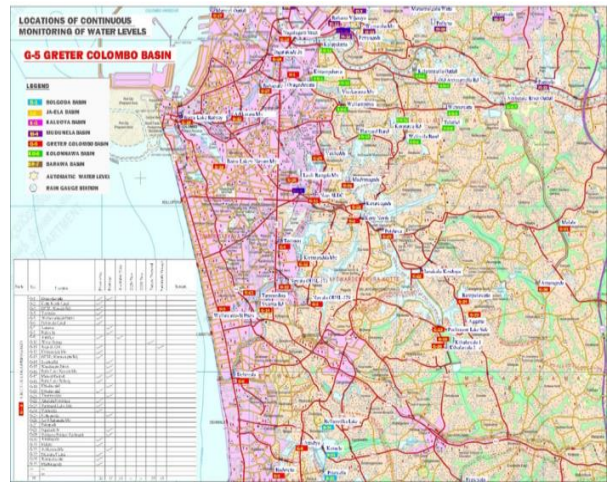
SLLDC follow the procurement procedures to purchases automatic water level gauges but it could not success due to the Covid pandemic.

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

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

Upto 2021 Summary of the progress

Code	Basin	No. of Locations	Now Processing	Damaged	2019 New	2019 Repair	2019 Auto Level	2020 New	2020 Repair	2020 Auto Level	2021 New	2021 Repair	2021 Auto Level
B-1	BOLGODA BASIN	53	29	5	5	4	4	10	9	0	4	8	
J-2	JA-ELA BASIN	22	19	10	7	4	2			0		2	
M-3	MUDUNELA BASIN	23	18	12	0	5	2	2	8	0		1	
K-4	KALUOYA BASIN	16	11	8	0	4	3		3	0		4	1
G-5	GREATER COLOMBO	39	32	7	1	9	1	5	6			13	2
KO-6	KOLONNAWA BASIN	20	7	8	0	2	0				4	7	
BR-7	BARAWA BASIN	6	0	0	0	0	0				6	-	
	OUT SIDE COLOMBO	3	3					3		0	3	-	
	TOTAL LOCATION	182	119	50	13	28	12	20	26	0	17	35	3



21) Detail Drainage Study in Peliyagoda Mudun Ela Sub Basin.

Treasury Allocation for Year 2021:Rs .9.10 Mn

Value of work done of year 2021:

2019	2020	2021
Rs.3.0 Mn	Rs.5.0 Mn	Rs.9.2 Mn

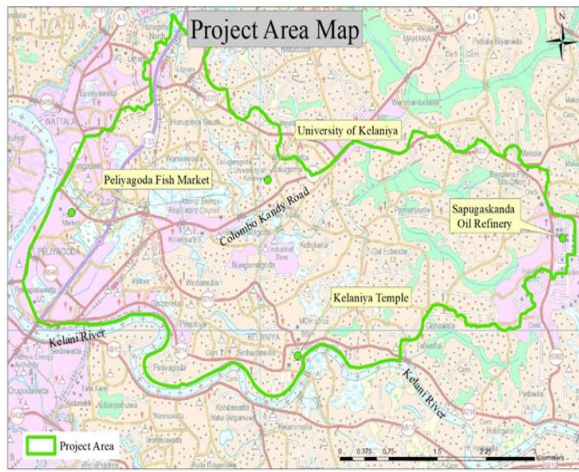
Mudun Ela basin is very flat and low lying watershed falls within Kelaniya and Biyagama Divisional

Secretariat. Due to its low lying nature it undergoes flooding quite frequently. This is a highly urbanized area immediate outskirts of the capital city, Colombo.

There are thousands living in, have livelihoods there or travelling across the flooded areas. Mudun Ela drains into Kalu Oya on the North and into Kelani Ganga on the South and west. The flood bund on the right bank of Kelani river protects the area from Kelani floods but hinders local drainage as blocked by the gate closure to prevent the ingress of Kelani flood water. Flooding occurs throughout the low-lying areas during heavy rains even when the Kelani water levels are well below the overbank levels. That is an indication of how insufficient is the existing drainage system. The existing pumping station at Peliyagoda can drain only a small area due to its limited capacity.

SLLRDC has therefore planned to mitigate the flooding so that it will no longer be an inconvenience to the public. At present a pumping station is being constructed at Oliyamulla with an installed capacity of 30 m³/s which is expected to benefit the whole Mudun Ela drainage system. However, the drainage connectivity to this pumping station is not yet been assessed and the feasibility of the other flood mitigation measures have not been evaluated. This study therefore emphasis on these gaps and aims at finding the improvements that should be done to the existing canal system for a better connectivity to the pump under construction and to test the feasibility of other flood mitigation interventions, which can effectively reduce the load on the pump.

The design return period considered in this study is 25 years. A MIKE 11 based flood model was developed and used as the main tool in testing different flood mitigation scenarios.



22.) Drainage Improvement Work at Piliyandala Town Development Area.

Treasury Allocation for the year 2021- Rs.9.1 Mn.
Value of work done for year

2019	2020	2021
Rs.3.0 Mn	Rs. 7.48 Mn	Rs. 9.1 Mn

The Piliyandala town is one of the towns located within the suburb of Colombo administrative area. Therefore, it receives high pressure for development.

The existing town is already congested. Therefore, UDA has proposed expansion of the town by developing an abandoned paddy land and relocating the bus stand, market etc. A bypass road extending from Jaliyagoda to Kesbewa junction is already constructed to avoid traffic congestion along Colombo/ Horana road & easy access to Southern highway.

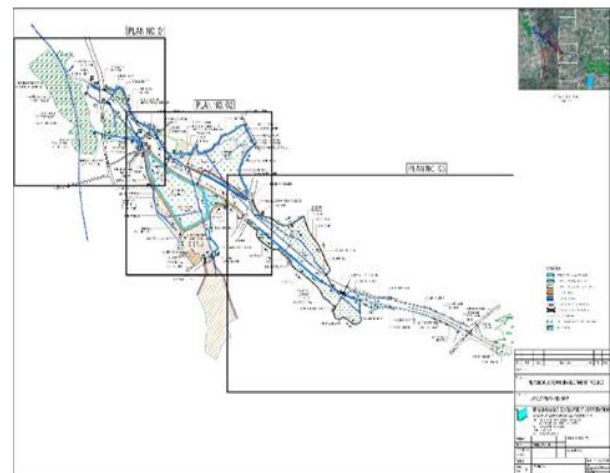
At present, the extent of the land filled area is approximately 40 Acres including bypass road plus Piliyandala town ship. It is proposed to dredge a 10 m canal and retention area to compensate for above land filling and drainage improvement work to mitigate the local flood and prevent the illegal land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

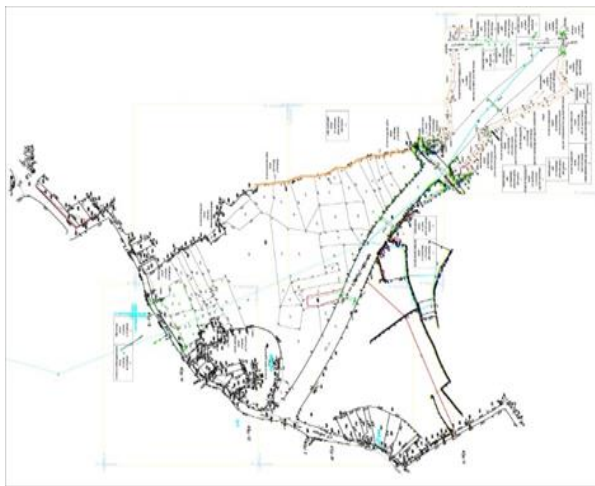
National Planning Department approval received for the total cost of Rs. 993 Mn for the period 2019 - 2021.

Detail design works completed 90% and coordinate with RDA & UDA for construction two numbers of culverts to mitigate the flood. Cleaning and dredging work completed at the downstream section of the existing canal. Downstream land acquisition work is completed. Utility services identified and informed relevant agencies. Implementation work could not continue due to Covid-19 pandemic.

95% percentage of detail designing works is completed and has to progress surveying work and land Acquisition works. SLLDC coordinate with utility services relocation work for culvert construction. During Covid pandemic period several unauthorized construction seen along the bypass road.

SLLDC request the Central environmental authority approval to future improvement work & time extension. After receiving CEA Approvals, SLLDC will apply for time extension approval from NPD.





23.) Preparation of Master Drainage Plans for Colombo and Outside Area.

Treasury Allocation for year 2021 – Rs. 14 Mn
Value work done for year 2021 – Rs. 14.14 Mn

Collection of data, Survey Work and preparation of Master Drainage Plans for Colombo & Outside area, have been done to mitigate floods. 15 Nos. Master drainage proposals have been completed. Another twenty 18 proposals are in progress. List of above 33 projects are mentioned below.

No	Project	Remarks
1	Proposed canal bank improvement project near Welikadawatha Bridge Rajagiriya.	Completed
2	Flood Mitigation Proposal for 252/a, Gorakapola, Panadura.	Completed.
3	Drainage design for Deniyaya town development project.	Completed.
4	Flood Mitigation proposal for Alexandra Land Ekala.	Completed.
5	Drainage & Land improvement work for proposed "Nelum Pokuna" development at Sri Sangaraja temple Ambalangoda (Preliminary work).	Completed.
6	Drainage Management plan at Bogahagoda Imaduwa.	Completed.
7	Flood Mitigation proposal for Madama junction in Eakala.	Completed.
8	Drainage plan for near the Economic center at Narahenpita.	Completed.
9	Drainage plan for Southern Entrance of MOD Akuragoda.	Completed.
10	Extention of Chandrika Kumaranathunga Mawatha- Malabe.	Completed.
11	Bank protection works in Bolgoda Canal.	Completed.
12	Conservation of Muthurajawela Wetlands.	Completed.
13	Drainage proposal for Wekada, Panadura.	Completed.
14	Development Project of kludewala, Rohiniwattha, "PaniAmbe kuburu yaya"	Completed.
15	Preparation of Drainage plan and granting approval for Nawala Angampitiya Road (RDA)	Completed.
16	Preparation of drainage improvement proposal at Polgasowita (Kahathuduwa) area. (Along the Piliyandala Horana rd.) requested by the public & RDA.	Preliminary design completed.
17	Flood Mitigation study in Gall MC area in Moragoda Ela sub basin.	Preliminary study for feasibility study.
18	Drainage issue at Thibirigaskotuwa area at Negambo	Design completed. Implementation in progress
19	Proposed Drainage plan for lake garden Drainage issue	Preliminary design completed.
20	Drainage Improvement proposal for Akuressa town development project	Drainage plan completed.

No	Project	Remarks
		NPD approval requested.
21	Bindunu Ela Rehabilitation project.	Get the NPD approval for implementation.
22	Preparation of tentative drainage plan for the Dunagalpitiya -Negambo.	Work is in progress.
23	Preparation of storm water drainage proposals for localized floods in Colombo District. (Dehiwela, Buthgamuwa, Kalubowila, Rajagiriya, Kalubowila Completed. Mannar 50% completed.)	Work is in progress.
24	Preparation of storm water drainage proposals for localized floods in Gampaha District. (Alexandrawattha-Eakala, Welisara Dispensary rd. & Ganemulla- Kapuwattha completed.	Work is in progress.
25	Proposed Drainage improvement plan for Waskaduwa.	Work is in progress.
26	Flood mitigation proposal for Dediawela Waskaduwa.	Work is in progress
27	Drainage Proposal for Nawalapitiya.	Work is in progress
28	Drainage Proposal for Korlawella area.	Work is in progress
29	Improvement of Road network-Buttala Town.	Work is in progress
30	Flood issue at Rakwana & Opanayake.	Work is in progress
31	Drainage improvement proposal for Seeduwa Mahinda rajapakshapura	Work is in progress.
32	Drainage proposal for Panwila Ela, Panadura.	Work is in progress
33	Malabe Town development project.	Work is in progress

24. RATHGAMA" TOWNSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.

CLIENT	SLDLC
DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION	SLDLC
TOTAL CONSULTANCY FEE	8 MILLION RUPEES
DATE OF COMMENCEMENT	17 TH NOVEMBER 2021

In the implementation of a new approach to the use of physical space introduced By the National Policy Framework; Urban Development Authority has proposed a new township development project in "Rathgama". As for the objectives of the proposal, to develop suburbs of the Galle city, as service centers SLDLC has proposed a waterfront sustainable township along with improving drainage facilities and preserving environmental sustainability.

OBJECTIVES

To develop Rathgama, as a sustainable and futuristic township solving emerging issues about traffic congestion, infrastructure, community, and open spaces, to improve comfort and convenience to the town users.

SCOPE OF WORK

- Hydrological and hydraulic studies.
- Preparation of the hydrological design. Done by the Special Project Division
- Preparation of the cost estimate for the project.
- Preparation of the conceptual master plan of the sustainable township development.
- Preparation of the conceptual zoning proposal and detailing of the zoning plan

- Preparation of open public spaces with walking paths, waterfront parks, and preparation of detailed plans.
- Supervision of land development and construction work.

Master plan



25. INTEGRATED ECO-PARK DEVELOPMENT AT “AKURALA”.

CLIENT	STATE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, WASTE DISPOSAL, AND COMMUNITY CLEANLINESS.
DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION	SLDC
TOTAL CONSULTANCY FEE	Estimating work in progress.
VALUE OF THE WORK DONE FOR 2021	-
DATE OF COMMENCEMENT	-
DATE OF COMPLETION	-

Identifying the southern coastal line as a tourist destination, and Akurala located between Hikkaduwa, and Galle has the potentials to act as a tourist as well as a local destination. Considering both environmental, social, and economic potentials SLDC has proposed an integrated eco-development project, to act as a public green space. The site will be developed as a place to spend a day with various activities (leisure park, eco-friendly activities, and eco-resort) preserving and enhancing the ecological character of the site. The project will increase awareness of wetlands while promoting eco-tourism as well as sustainable lifestyle adjustments.

OBJECTIVES

To increase public green space to meet the demand of modern urban life meanwhile to raise the awareness and increase understanding of the major benefits and values of wetland. And to increase the knowledge of nature’s vitality and diversity, encourage action and lifestyle adjustments to a sustainable approach while providing leisure and recreational facilities for all visitors.

SCOPE OF WORK

- Site survey and approvals.
- Hydrological and hydraulic studies.
- Preparation of the conceptual design proposal.
- Preparation of design detailing and construction drawings.

- Construction supervision.

26.) “CENTER FOR NATURAL FOODS” FOR VEN. SAMANTHA BADHRA THERO AT KIMBULAWALA.

CLIENT	VEN. SAMANTHA BADHRA THERO
DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION	SLDC
TOTAL CONSULTANCY FEE	2 MILLION RUPEES
VALUE OF THE WORK DONE FOR 2021	1.5 MILLION RUPEES
DATE OF COMMENCEMENT	10 TH AUGUST 2021

As a request by Ven. Samantha Badhra Thero SLDC has proposed a “Center for Natural Foods” For Ven. Samantha Badhra Thero at Kimbulawala. Providing market space for the local natural food.

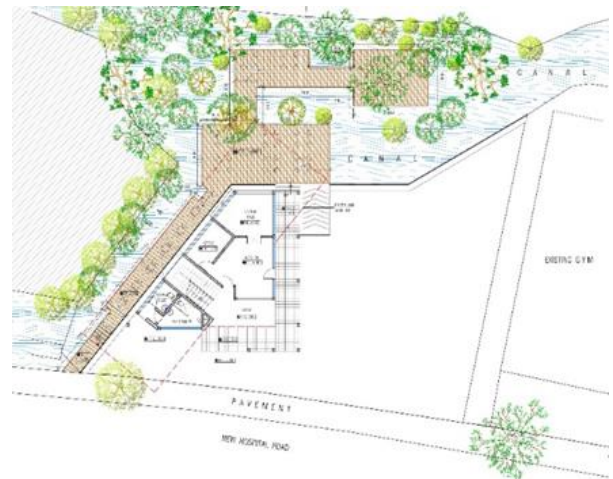
The design is proposed as a lightweight structure using modern concepts of construction, with a sustainable approach.

OBJECTIVES

Creating a modern, sustainable space as a marketplace for Natural foods promoting natural food in a metropolitan city space for the betterment of the health of citizens while attracting them with modernized space development.

SCOPE OF WORK

- Site survey and approvals.
- Preparation of the conceptual design proposal.
- Preparation of design detailing and construction drawings.
- Construction supervision.



Layout plan



Perspectives

27.) REAL-TIME FLOOD CONTROL (RTC) CENTRE AT KIRIMANDALA MV:

Under Metro Colombo Urban Development Project (MCUDP) with World Bank funding, Real-Time Flood Control (RTC) Center building design was started with new construction and material technology. The proposed building is a 12 storied building, and therefore the designs will be carried out accordingly and the construction of foundation structures will be carried out to withstand the full load. As phase 1, five floors will be constructed to facilitate the function of the Real-Time Control System and water management of the Metro Colombo basin.

CLIENT	SLLDC
ARCHITECTURAL CONSULTANT	SLLDC
PROJECT COST	RS. 750 MN.
TOTAL CONSULTANCY FEE	RS. 30 MN.
DATE OF COMMENCEMENT	17/12/2017
PROJECT STATUS	IN PROGRESS

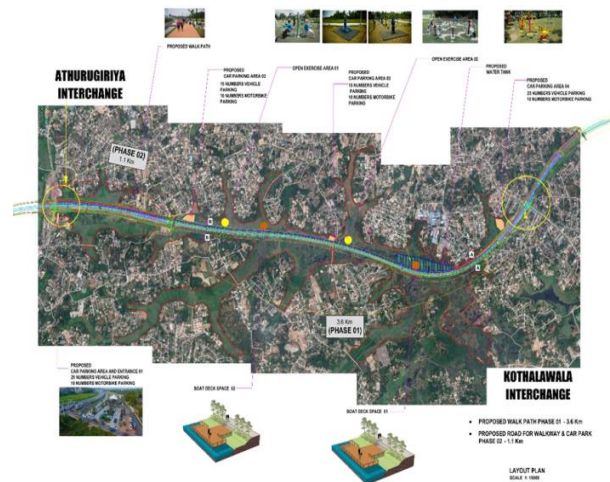


28.) PROPOSED BEAUTIFICATION & DEVELOPMENT WORKS OF LINEAR PARK AT ATHURUGURIYA:

The purpose of this beautification project and improve the existing status as Linear Park under the highway entrance in Athurugiriya to a long way to the Kothalawala exist.

Enhance socio-cultural activities with human interaction and attract the local and foreign tourists to the environment and enhance the living standards of the people in the particular areas.

CLIENT	STATE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, COAST CONSERVATION, WASTE DISPOSAL, AND COMMUNITY CLEANLINESS.
ARCHITECTURAL CONSULTANT	SLLDC
PROJECT COST	RS. 630.5 MN
TOTAL CONSULTANCY FEE	RS. 25.2 MN.
DATE OF COMMENCEMENT	11/12/2020
PROJECT STATUS	IN PROGRESS



Master plan

29.) PROPOSED LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT OF WERAS GANGA STORM WATER DRAINAGE AND ENVIRONMENT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT.

This project was commenced in April 2013, the area considered for this project is the basin of Weras Ganga including Nugegoda, Raththanapitiya, and Boralasgamuwa this project mainly focuses on environmental-related services Such as waterfront recreational activities. Ex-food Court, outdoor gym, children’s play area, etc.

29.) PROPOSED LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT OF WERAS GANGA STORM WATER DRAINAGE AND ENVIRONMENT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT.

This project was commenced in April 2013, the area considered for this project is the basin of Weras Ganga including Nugegoda, Raththanapitiya, and Boralasgamuwa this project mainly focuses on environmental-related services Such as waterfront recreational activities. Ex-food Court, outdoor gym, children’s play area, etc.

CLIENT	STATE Ministry of urban development, coast conservation, waste disposal, and community cleanliness
ARCHITECTURAL CONSULTANT	SLDC
PROJECT COST (LANDSCAPING)	WELA ROAD WEWA -24 million WERAHARA LAKE -47 million RUBBER WATHTHA LAKE - 20 million SOORIYAMAL MAWATHA WEWA-26 million
DATE OF COMMENCEMENT	April 2013
PROJECT STATUS	IN PROGRESS



Outdoor Gym

Wela Road Wewa



Werahera Lake



Children Play Area

Sooriyamal Mawatha



Car Park



Food Court



Car Park



Rubber Watta Wewa



Car Park



Children Play Area

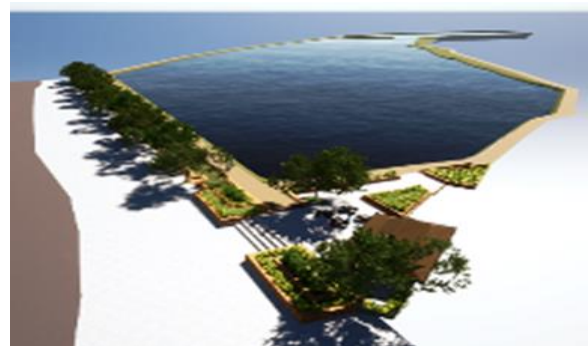
30.) PROPOSED BEAUTIFICATION & DEVELOPMENT WORKS OF LAKES AND THEIR SURROUNDINGS FROM KURUNEGALA TO ANURADHAPURA AND MONARAGALA.

The purpose of this beautification project is to improve the existing status to efficient the agricultural activities and attract the local and foreign tourists to the village level while enhancing the living standards of the people in the particular areas. This project is done as a joint exercise with the state ministry of tanks, reservoirs, and irrigation development related to rural paddy fields, regional development committees, and rural farmer organizations.

CLIENT	STATE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, COAST CONSERVATION, WASTE DISPOSAL, AND COMMUNITY CLEANLINESS
ARCHITECTURAL CONSULTANT	SLLDC
PROJECT COST	805 MN.
TOTAL ARCHITECTURAL CONSULTANCY FEE	32.2 MN
DATE OF COMMENCEMENT	22/05/2021
PROJECT STATUS	IN PROGRESS

- PALAMMULLA WEWA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT AT MELSIRIPURA, KURUNEGALA.
- KALAGASWEWA WEWA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IBBAGAMUWA.
- KALAHAKELE WEWA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT AT GALEWELA.
- GALKULAMA WEWA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT AT GALKULAMA.
- MALAWA WEWA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT AT KEKIRAWA.

- WATAPULUWA WEWA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT AT WATAPULUWA, KANDY.
- NELUM WEWA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT AT MADULLA, MONARAGALA.
- LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT AT KIRIBATHKUMBURA, KANDY.
- PUWAKPITIYA WEWA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.
- GALAPITA WEWA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.
- KUDA WEWA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.
- NEAR IBBANKATUWA WEWA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT AT IBBANKATUWA.
- SALUAPULLANA WEWA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT AT DAMBULLA
- THIBBATU WEWA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.
- ULANKULAMA WEWA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.
- THIRAPPANE WEWA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT AT ANURADHAPURA
- KALAHAKELE WEWA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT AT GALEWELA.



Kalahakele Wewa Development Project at Galewela



Nulem Wewa Development Project at Monaragala



Malawa Wewa Development Project at Kekirawa

31.) PROPOSED CIRCUIT BUNGALOW AT NUWARA-ELIYA.

CLIENT	SRI LANKA LAND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
ARCHITECTURAL CONSULTANT	SLLDC
PROJECT COST	100 MN
TOTAL ARCHITECTURAL CONSULTANCY FEE	RS. 4 MN.
DATE OF COMMENCEMENT	08/10/2021
PROJECT STATUS	DETAILED DESIGN STAGE

The existing single-story circuit bungalow is now outdated and it is not accommodating the high demand of the visitors in the vacation seasons. Therefore this existing building is proposed to maximize the room capacity, renovate, and improve. To achieve that goal a new upper floor level will be added to the existing floor with strengthening the structure. Further, improve the damaged parts and remove outdated structures as required.



Perspective View from Main Roadside

Quantity Surveying Section

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

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

Our quantity surveying section provided service to the major projects under taken by SLLDC in 2021. Some of the projects which were provided Quantity Surveying services listed as follows.

Item No	Description
1	Rectification Works Contract For Rehabilitation of Moragoda Ela Main Canal & Temple By pass in Galle.
2	Weras Ganga Storm Water, Drainage & Environment Improvement project.
3	Kolonnawa Storm water, Drainage & Environment Improvement project.
4	Olyamulla Storm water, Drainage & Environment Improvement project.
5	Proposed Boralesgamuwa wewa surrounding area Development.
6	Proposed Jogging track for the paddy filed area at Udawaththa Road.
7	Proposed walkway and Landscape Improvement of Kaburugamuwa wewa at Kaburugamuwa.
8	Proposed Waste Park at Kerawalapitiya - Compost Plant Phase I.
9	Wetland Encroachments Prevention Project at Gothatuwa area.
10	Proposed Linear Park at Athurugiriya Stage I & Stage II.
11	Proposed Flood Mitigation Project for Panadura Project.
12	Akuressa Town Development Project.
13	Infrastructure Facilities for Sri Dalada Maligawa Stage V.
14	Wetland Development Project at Kotagala- Stage 1.
15	Restoration of Peralanda Tank Ragama Stage 1.
16	Proposed walkway and Landscape improvement of Ampitiya wewa at Beliatta.
17	Rectification works for Damage Jogging Path at Henarathgoda, Gampaha - Stage I.
18	Rehabilitation of Oruthota Jogging path at Gampaha - Stage I.

Item No	Description
19	Proposed walkway for Gampaha Wikramarachchi University of Indigenous Medicine at Yakkala - Stage I.
20	Rehabilitation of Rannakka wewa at Kotugoda, Ja Ela.
21	Proposed development works of Maning market at Colombo.
22	De-silting of the Ditch around Fort in Mannar.
23	Drainage Improvement Project for Design, Construction & Finance of 600 Housing Units at Peliyagoda.
24	Urban agricultural & environmental Development project at Madiwela - west (Stage I & II).
25	Proposed Eco Agro Park at Holuwagoda Galle- Stage I.
26	Development of Village Tanks under "Wari Saubhagya" project.
27	Wetland Development Project at Kotagala- Stage I & II.
28	Drainage improvement project for Piliyandala town development and bypass road development - Stage I & II.
29	Proposed de-silting works of Thevari Kulam Pond and Pilleyar Kovil Kulam Pond.
30	Walkway at Lake Gregory - Nuwara Eliya - Stage I.
31	Proposed jogging track for rehabilitation project of Moragoda Ela, Galle.
32	Proposed development for walkway at Kirilla Ela, Balapitiya - Stage I.
33	Public enhancement project for Sri Sangaraja Temple at Randonbe - Ambalangoda.
34	Proposed Jogging Track at Makevita, Ja-Ela.
35	Bank protection work for Upper Kotmale power station.
36	Embankment protection Stage 4 - Rehabilitation of Attanagalu oya ganal bank of botanical Garden Gampaha.
37	Rectification work retaining wall around parliament premises.
38	Proposed Storm water drainage work for Bindunu Ela , Kaluthara - Stage II.
39	Desilting work Katukithul oya Thalawakale reservoirs Upper kotmale power station.
40	Construction of Internal drains at Kerawalapitiya.
41	Assessment of feasibility to acquire and develop a land at Rukmalgama.
42	Proposed canal bank improvement project near Sri subodhi viharaya, Arunodaya mawatha, Obesekarapura.
43	Construction of Protection fence at lakes.
44	Sooriyamal mawatha outdoor gym area - 01.
45	Development of Access road to 400m strip development up to Lot nr 14 at Kerawalapitiya.
46	Proposed roof & tile layout detail VIP entrance.
47	Development of Land for UDA at Gannoruwa Kandy (Drainage design & Improvement)

Item No	Description
48	Development of land for UDA at Pilimathalawa Kandy (Drainage design & Improvement)
49	Development of land for UDA at Katugasthota, Kandy (Drainage design & Improvement)
50	Proposed Wetland Improvement project at Peralanda - Stage II
51	Restoration of Banks of Kotte Canal using soft Banking approach Project - 3.43 km Length.
52	Storm water drainage proposal for flooding issue in 252/A, Gorakapola.
53	Preliminary estimate for proposed extension building for the Gym at Kimbulawala.
54	Drainage improvement work at Mulativ Bus Stand.
55	Preliminary estimate for Ambuluwawa Development.
56	Conservation area of Muthurajawela Wetland.
57	Preparation of Flood Mitigation proposal for localized flood un Gampaha District.
58	Development of Public Playground at Rajgama.
59	Repair work at Sugathadasa Stadium.
60	Kalu Oya Basin - RCC box Culverts (Posiweekumbura & Cardinal cooray Mawatha).

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

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

Total amount of project values we have handled in last year was Rs 11,482 Million with this Pandemic situation. Our value of for quantity surveying services provided for externally and internally was Rs. 46.7 Million.

Wetland Management Division

Introduction

Wetland Management Division engages in sustainable development of Colombo city via effective wetland management. Diyasaruru Park is a live example of a success story of human intervened restoration of wetlands, which converted a less diversified area in to a high biodiversity wetland with different habitats for wetland flora and fauna including marshy plants, mammals, birds, butterflies, fishes, amphibians, reptiles, dragonflies, crocodiles and endangered animals such as fishing cat, otter and purple face leaf monkey. Diyasaruru park extends in an area of sixty (60) acres with some nature blended infrastructure such as study center, open study area, board walks, butterfly garden, children pond, canals, bird watching tower, resting hut, agriculture area, ecology laboratory, office, ticketing counter, car park, store room , changing room for events and labor hut. Diyasaruru Park has become one of the major nature attractions in Colombo city which acts both as a wetland center that provides wetland related CEPA (communication, Education, Participation and Awareness) activities and tourist destination for both local and foreign tourists. We are working for the vision of "Releasing the stress of Urbanization "by annual activities of Diyasaruru Park.



Study Centre



Broad Walks



Resting Hut



Open Study Area

Achievements

Due to the COVID -19 pandemic situations Diyasaruru Park was closed several times according to the government rules and regulations. However awareness programs were conducted commemorating World Wetlands Day in 2021 adhering to the prevailing health regulations of country. Eminent environmental scientist Dr. Jagath Gunawardane AAL conducted a lecture o "Wetland Biodiversity" and a guided tour for nature lovers. The park remains a most popular wetland experience provider among various groups especially children, university students, as well as for other amusements such as outdoor get-to-gathers, bird watching, nature activities and photography etc. Despite the COVID 19 pandemic situation, a total income of Rs. 15.5 MN was earned during the last year.

Highlights of World Wetlands Day 2021





DIYASARUPARK ENTRANCE DEVELOPMENT

The entrance area and the name board of Diyasaru Park were newly completed within the year 2021.



Maintenance of Diyasaru Park

The park is being maintained properly by maintenance and cleaning of canals, cutting the grass in lawns and roadsides, cleaning the foot paths, removing the invasive plants, maintaining roofs of buildings, repairing the timber hand rails and bridges, maintaining the plant nursery, butterfly garden and home garden, fabricating the chain link fences etc. Though the maintenance of the park is challenging, our staff successfully copes with it to make the park is appealing to its visitors.

Areas under continuous maintenance for best appealing experiences





DESIGNS OF PROPOSED WETLAND CENTER

Diyasaru Park is developed as the main wetland park in Colombo wetland city and hence improving the existing logistics facilities is vital. The proposed wetland center at Diyasaru Park will be constructed as the main wetland center in Colombo, to facilitate and educate the visitors on almost all the aspects on wetlands. The architectural designing of the proposed wetland center has been done by the eminent architect Mr. Isuru De Zoysa.



Project: Restoration of canal banks of Kotte canal using soft banking approach

Colombo has been accredited a Ramsar wetland city during the 13th Conference of the Parties to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands in 2018 recognizing the significance of 19km² of urban wetlands within the city (15% of the land area of Colombo City). These wetlands include marshes, paddy fields, and connected by an extensive canal network. Some of these canals are being used for water-based transportation and recreation.

Kotte Canal, having a 2.91 km length and flowing through Kotte Marsh, is one such major canal within Colombo City. Erosion of canal banks in Kotte Canal has become noticeable in the recent past. It has accelerated due to the instability of the soil and the wave load caused by the boats. Only 2.09 km length (both left bank and right bank) of the canal bank had been protected earlier either by gabion or wet masonry walls. These methods are costly and cause negative impacts to the wetland environment.

Therefore, an environmentally sustainable soft banking system was proposed to restore these eroded canal banks in Kotte Canal. The objectives of this project are to (i) stabilize canal banks with an ecologically safe and cost effective, sustainable alternative and (ii) enhance aesthetics and ecosystem services provided by Kotte Canal.

Soft banking system contains coir geotextile, coir logs and specific cover crop. For the restoration of canal bank, *Vetiveria zizanoids* (Vetiver grass) was selected as a cover crop due to its intensive root network. Canal banks were improved to its original form by earth filling. Coir logs were installed to the toe of the canal bank to act as a primary barrier for the boat induced wave load. Coir geotextile was laid through the slope to control the soil erosion until *Vetiveria zizanoids* get stabilized. These coir products will persist for 3 to 5 years while *Vetiveria zizanoids* establish themselves and eventually roots in to the bank. When these products biodegrade, the plants and roots will remain to stabilize the bank with an intensive native root structure substrate.

The softbanking project was launched in pilot scale at the end of 2020 to assess the suitability of this method. During the first quarter of 2021, a 100 meter stretch of canal bank was completed near the Kotte canal starting point as a pilot project.



Figure 1 : Just after finishing the restoration process



Figure 2: Three months after the project completion

Following the successful completion of the pilot project, the main project to restore the banks of the Kotte Canal was launched in 2021.

Soft banking system in Kotte Canal will restore the natural vegetation of canal banks, thereby creating a favorable habitat for fauna, and allowing reptiles, amphibians and birds in marshy areas to enter the waterways easily. This system will improve water quality in urban areas by trapping solid particles and absorbing heavy metals in urban runoff before entering the waterways.

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

Colombo Water Quality Improvement Program

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

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

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

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

Due to increasing population and urbanization, Parliament Lake catchment also has undergone various environmental, social, and economic changes over time. However, in 2016 as indicated in the Wetland Management Strategy, the catchment of Parliament Lake was categorized as having "good" quality water. Pollution of waterways in the catchment is one such issue, which has become prominent in the recent past.

During the second week of March 2021, an algal bloom appearing as a yellowish-brown color scum has been observed in Parliament Lake and connected waterways flowing to the Lake along Denzil Kobbekaduwa Mawatha and Ministry of Defence Road, Battaramulla. Accordingly, immediate actions to rectify this issue were taken by the Parliament of Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation (SLLDC), Sri Lanka Coast Guard, Sri Lanka Navy, Central Environmental Authority, National Water Supply and Drainage Board, National Building and Research Organization with the guidance of experts in the water sector.

Subsequently, during the meeting held on April 19, 2021, chaired by Hon. Speaker, the importance of developing and implementing a catchment management plan was discussed in detail and the need for a Task Force for the same was highlighted. Accordingly, as per the Cabinet Decision No: wum/0764/321/005 dated May 10, 2021, a Task Force for controlling pollution and improving the quality in waterways associated with Diyawanna Oya that flows alongside the House of Parliament of Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka was formed.

SLLDC was involved in the management plan preparation process as a technical coordinator and member of the Task Force. The Management plan included seven Goals, objectives, and actions with responsibilities, timeline and required resources. The goals of the Management Plan are as follows;

Goal 1: Reduce frequency and severity of algal blooms
Goal 2: Enhance the aesthetic value of the Lake and recreation potential

Goal 3: Maintain a healthy and a diverse aquatic biological community structure

Goal 4: Restoration and protection of the shoreline

Goal 5: Acquire funding and develop resources to implement management plans and actions

Goal 6: Promote the participation of and contribution from the research community, private sector and any other interested groups

Goal 7: Monitor progress to update management objectives and strategies as appropriate

The activities given in the Management Plan are categorized as short term, medium term and long

term and these activities are being implemented by all the stakeholders including SLLDC.

Restoration of water quality at Beira Lake using Phytoremediation



Beira Lake (BL) is a shallow water body extended in 65 hectares (162 acres) in Colombo with a mean water depth of 1.67 m. It comprised of four main basins; the East Lake, the Galle Face Lake, the West Lake and the Southwest Lake. Floating Market BL and Finger Section are two smaller and fragmented water bodies connected to the East Lake. The Beira Lake is connected to the Colombo Harbor via the McCallum lock gates, to the Kelani Ganga via the St. Sebastian canal, and to the Indian Ocean by a semi-circular spillway located near Old Parliament.

Originally the area around the Beira Lake was a marshland which was adapted to absorb and purify the pollutants incoming from its catchment. However these marshes have been converted to either built areas or roads in the urban setting, causing to release entire pollution load to the Beira Lake. Further, existing sewer and waste water, and storm water drainage lines are quite older than a century making those are below the required capacities, which enable the inhabitants of the lake to illegally connect waste water to the storm water drainage lines.



As a cumulative result of all these circumstances at Present Beira Lake is at a hyper eutrophicated status where the nutrient content (i.e. Nitrate and Phosphate loads) within the lake are in excess, creating unfavorable conditions for balanced aquatic ecological process, which is in alternatively promote the growth of harmful cyanobacteria (Blue Green Algae) which is the cause for green colored scums on Beira Lake water. Unpleasant appearance and occasional odor are major consequences of such algal blooms apart from the toxicity for both aquatic biota and human due to the algal toxins.

Restoration of such water bodies is challenging due to many reasons because of many reasons such as the need of site specific customized solutions which require high cost, space and technologies etc. On the other hand bearing such costs is not a viable approach without controlling the incoming pollution loads to the lake. Repairing and/or updating the sewer and waste water lines and relocation of unorganized settlements are also time consuming. Therefore SLLDC has taken measures to place Floating Treatment Wetlands (FTWs) at Beira Lake under the project of "Restoration of Water Quality at Beira Lake" under the guidance and supervision of Major General (Retd) M. R.W. De Zoysa, the Chairman of SLLDC. Floating Treatment Wetlands (FTW) are the floating rafts with vegetation. These rafts are made up of light and durable material such as PVC and, specific plants such as Canna, Heliconia, and Vetiver are grown to absorb excess pollutants dissolve in water. The plants roots provide home to favorable bacteria which helps to clean water by providing suitable substrate. Plants absorb heavy nutrient loads such as nitrate and phosphate in the lake giving an added beauty to the lake.

The scientific research has proven the capability of these selected species for effective removal of excess nutrient from the lake system. Accordingly about 30% of the Beira Lake covered by FTWs may lead to reach the visible changes in Beira Lake including increased clarity of water, less occasional odor, growth of favorable aquatic organisms etc. Hence these FTWs will be used in future to landscape the water body while restoring the deteriorated water quality.

Accordingly more than thousand FTWs were placed at South West Beira Lake as an initiative to this with the participation of His Excellency the President of Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Honorable Gotabhaya Rajapakse. State Minister of State Ministry of Coast Conservation and Low Land Development, Secretary of the State Ministry of Coast Conservation and Low Land Development and Municipal Commissioner participated for this event together with General Manager and other officials of SLLDC.



Study: Assessment of Carbon sequestration potential of Colombo wetland complex

Currently global warming and climatic change is increasing due to anthropogenic activities. Fossil fuel burning, deforestation, and urbanization like activities release large quantities of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

There are two major methods as geological and biological methods that contribute to capture CO₂

from the atmosphere. Soils and trees are widely regarded as the largest carbon storage sources and are called natural scrubbers or "carbon sinks". The photosynthesis process allows green plants to capture atmospheric CO₂ and convert it into organic carbon as they grow. Terrestrial and mostly trees store more carbon because they have greater volume and longer storage time. Various parts of plants such as leaves, wood, roots and soil are stored carbon in the atmosphere. Like all kinds of plants, uncultivated fields and grasslands are carbon sinks and thereby store carbon in the soil.

Soil organic carbon is the amount of carbon present in the organic matter of the soil. Soil organic matter includes all the material of biological origin found in soil like plant residues, living roots, biological organisms, and decomposing, decomposed or burnt material of varying sizes. The soil carbon is almost three times that in the above ground biomass and about double that in atmosphere.

There is always a cycle of entry and exit of the amount of carbon between the terrestrial ecosystem and the atmosphere, making variable amount or level of carbon content in the soil. Hence, soil carbon acts as a major determinant of the amount of CO₂ released into the atmosphere. Soil acts as a source or sink of greenhouse gases like CO₂, CH₄, N₂O etc., depending on the management and land use.

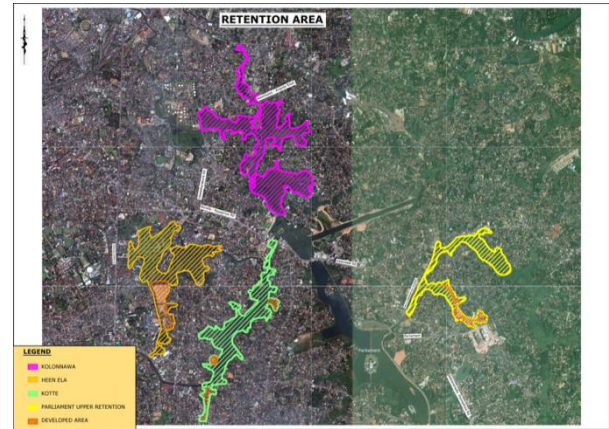
Wetlands are globally important carbon sinks, storing vast amounts of carbon and thereby helping to mitigate climate change. At present, carbon emissions to the atmosphere are relatively high. Therefore, it is necessary to strike a balance between carbon emission and capturing processes. Plant photosynthesis usually captures carbon and tries to maintain this balance. According to the literature, wetland can hold more carbon than other environmental conditions. Therefore, wetlands give high contribution to maintain the balance between Carbon emission and capturing processes. Therefore, it is needed to calculate carbon sequestration rate in the wetlands. So this study is planning to measure the carbon sequestration capacity of wetlands in Colombo metropolitan area.

The Wetland Management Division of Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation is being continued this study within five selected wetlands namely, Kolonnawa marsh, Heen-ela marsh, Madinnagoda marsh, Diyasaru Park, and Kotte marsh. This is a laboratory and field based study done according to the wet and dry conditions of the environment.

This study provides a statistical database of how urban wetlands contribute to carbon sequestration process and ultimately provides an overview of how urban wetlands are important for reducing global warming. This will be an excellent study that will provide a basic platform for various research studies on wetlands in the future.

**Wetland Encroachment Prevention Project –
Stage I – Gothatuwa Area
Preparation of a walkway around the acquired
land boundary in Kolonnawa marsh**

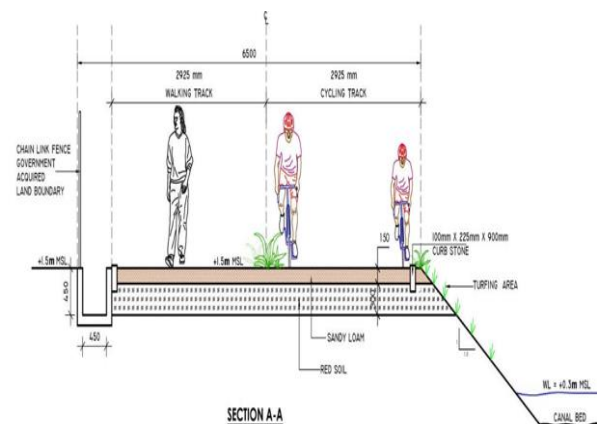
Introduction



After the project of Re-Opening of acquired land boundaries in main four marshes within the Colombo catchment, it could be identified, the extent of acquired land are losing very rapidly because of the unauthorized encroachments by the people around the periphery of the marsh. As a solution for this problem, we decided to prepare a walkway along the acquired land boundary to protect the water retention area.

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

The total length of periphery is 4000 m.



Progress in 2020

The following items were finished at the end of the year.

	Scope of work	Progress up to December 2021	Work Done (Rs.)
1	Hydrological study , designing of periphery drain & other structures and preparation of relevant drawings	90% completed	17,484,680.52
2	Excavating the marsh and preparation of walk path using excavated material by an amphibious machine	Completed except several locations having boundary problems	
3	Preparation of walk path using imported debris	The work is ongoing (completed 1800 m length)	
4	Placing of pre-cast 450 x 450 mm U drain along the boundary line	600 m	
5	Construction of catch pits in 100 m intervals and place Hume pipes to discharge water to the canal	5 Nos	
6	Fixing of chain link fence to separate the private lands and the government acquired lands	-	

The Waste Management Park at Kerawalapitiya managed by Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation

Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation has started a compost production facility at proposed area at Kerawalapitiya Waste Management Park (KWP) since 1st June 2017 as medium term solution for the waste generated local authorities (Colombo and sub urban area). The initial capacity of the composting plant is 100MT/day. The main intention of this project is to reduce the environment impact from the open dumping after Meethotamulla dump site failure. The project has achieved 100% source segregation of MSW within 9 months of the project initiation through law enforcement and awareness. At the initial stage of this project, KWP has received total of 750MT of waste and 550MT of Degradable waste were composted and 200MT of Non-Degradable waste were stockpiled. The available facilities were not sufficient to cater the total incoming waste. Hence, we have increased the compost production capacity by introducing new sieving machine at the KWP. Current daily compost production is around 30 MT at favorable weather and the whole compost quantity is provide to the Colombo Commercial Fertilizers Ltd.

At present, the daily incoming waste quantity is 150 MT due to commencement of the Waste to Energy Project at Kerawalapitiya.

Important Details related to the KWP

- Total degradable waste received - 52,078.92MT
- Total Non-Degradable waste received - 6047.49MT
- Total Compost sale - 1,452.94MT

- Total Income from Waste Acceptance - Rs. 105,894,800.00
- Total Income from Compost Sale - Rs. 19,636,670.00

KWP compost facility is equipped with weighbridge, 80 x 45 m² of concrete floor, Windrow Turner, 3Nos. of Compost sieving machine, 02 nos. of Long Arm Excavators, 02Nos. of Short Arm Excavators, 02 Nos. of Six-wheel Tippers, Four-wheel tractor, Backhoe Loader and Skid Steer. The windrow turner is improve the quality and yield of the compost through improving the degradation process by aeration.

Periodic compost quality testing is practiced to ensure the quality of compost from the accredited laboratories. The test results confirmed the suitability of "MIHJAYA" Compost for the agricultural purposes. Further, the test result has confirmed the heavy metal content is far below the standard maximum permissible level which recommended by the Sri Lanka Standard Institute.





Special Projects Division

Special Projects division undertakes the projects to carryout storm water drainage designs, prepare drainage Management Plans, Cost estimates, bidding documents and to manage/supervise the implementation of projects mostly in flood & Drainage management sector. The works undertook in year 2021 could be categorized as follows;

- Foreign funded projects
 1. Metro Colombo Urban Development Project (*World Bank funded*)
- Treasury funded projects
 2. Madiwela South Diversion Project
 3. Proposed Urban Drainage Improvement Project at Moratuwa Rathmalana
 4. Installation of Gate Mounted Pumps at Kalu Palama
- Client Projects
 5. Proposed Beautification & Development work of Lakes and It Surroundings from Kurunegala to Anuradapura
 6. Town Development and Beautification Works of Nelumwewa, Dambagalla, Madulla, Monaragala

1. Metro Colombo Urban Development Project (MCUDP)

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

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

There are two main components of MCUDP;

Component 1: Flood and Drainage Management.

Component 2: Institutional Strengthening for Sustainable Metropolitan & Local Infrastructure and Service Provision and Implementation Support.

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

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

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

No.	Sub-project
Completed sub projects before 2021	
1	Canal Bank Protection works to Dehiwala Canal
2	Construction of Aluth Mawatha Culvert, Box Drain, Mutwal Tunnel Manholes, Bank Improvements at Mutwal Sea Outfall And Canal Bank Protection works of Main Drain
3	Construction of Canal Bank Protection Works of St. Sebastian South Canal
4	Dredging of Thalangama Tank
5	Conveyance improvement to Wellawatta canal at Gall Road Bridge
6	Improvements to Madiwela East Diversion Scheme : Stage – I
7	Improvements to Madiwela East Diversion Scheme : Stage - II
8	Construction of Canal Bank Protection Works of St. Sebastian North Canal
9	Kolonnawa Canal Diversion Scheme : Stage II
10	Kolonnawa Canal Diversion Scheme : Stage III
11	Design and installation of flushing gates for water quality improvement
12	Kolonnawa Canal Diversion Scheme : Stage I
Completed sub projects during 2021	
13	Improvements to Madiwela East Diversion Scheme : Stage - III
14	Kolonnawa Canal Diversion Scheme : Stage IV
15	Design and building of St-Sebastian North lock Gates & Pumping Station
16	Construction of St. Sebastian South Pumping Station
17	Design and Building of Ambatale Pumping Station
Ongoing sub projects	
18	Supply & Installation of Real Time Integrated Flood Management (RTC) System
19	Design and Building of Torrington Tunnel and New Mutwal Tunnel

Completed Sub Projects during 2021

• Improvements to Madiwela East Diversion Scheme : Stage -III

Contractor - E & C Komuthi JV
 Contract Value - Rs. 344,577,482.70
 Date of Commencement - 11.01.2017
 Date of Completed - 30th September 2021

Main scope of this sub project includes;

- Rehabilitation of the flap gates of the existing main flood gate structure.

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



• **Kolonnawa Canal Diversion Scheme : Stage IV**

Contractor - E&C - RR JV
 Contract Value - Rs. 1,431,682,105.43
 Date of Commencement - 01.02.2019
 Date of Completed - 20th December 2021

Main scope of this sub project includes;

- Construction of gate structure across the Kittampahuwa canal near Kalu palama and Installation of three vertical gates, each of 6.0m wide x 4.5m high.
- Replacing the existing bridge along Sedawatta-Ambatale Road, near Kalu Palama, with an 18 m wide single span bridge.

- Demolition of CPC owned gate structure and construction of Foot Bridge.
- Canal bed lining near CPC premises.
- Bank protection works with O & M Road and side drains.
- Dredging of canal.



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

Contractor - China Geo Engineering Corporation
 Contract Value - USD 9,766,653.08 + LKR 473,212,403.68
 Date of Commencement - 01.06.2017
 Date of Completed - Construction work -31st May 2021,

Commissioning - 30th November 2021
 Pumping capacity - 30 m³/s, which comprises of 5 Nos. of 6m³/s pumps

Main scope of this sub project includes;

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



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

Contractor - Salcon Engineering Berhad
 Contract Value - USD 5.85 Mn + LKR 1,181.53 Mn
 Date of Commencement - 03.09.2018
 Expected Date of Completion - 31st December 2021
 Pumping capacity - 20 m³/s, comprising of 5

Nos. of 4m³/s pumps

Main scope of this sub project includes;

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



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

Contractor - China Geo Engineering Corporation
 Contract Value - USD 5,934,884.90 + LKR 165,833,566.49
 Date of Commencement - 01.02.2019
 Date of Completion - 20th November 2021
 Pumping capacity - 10 m³/s, comprising of 2 Nos. of 5m³/s pumps

Main scope of this sub project includes;

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

- Dredging of canal.



Ongoing Sub Projects during 2021

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

Contractor	- China Petroleum Pipeline Engineering Company Ltd
Contract Value	- USD 32,098,189 + LKR 246,060,603.00
Date of Commencement	- 30.05.2018
Expected Date of Completion	- 31st March 2022
New Mutwal Tunnel	- 3m diameter, 700 m long, capacity is 15 m ³ /s

Torrington Tunnel

- Diameter of Main Tunnel is 3 m (1100 m long), and there is a network of spine and lateral tunnels (1.2 m – 2.0 m diameter; 2500 m long), capacity is 32 m³/s.

Main scope of this sub project includes,

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



New Mutwal Tunnel



Torrington Tunnel

• **Real Time Control System (RTC)**

Engineers Estimate	-	Rs. 414 Mn
Date of Commencement	-	July 2017
Expected Date of Completion	-	30th April 2022

Objectives

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



Treasury Funded Projects

2. Madiwela South Diversion Project

General

Madiwala South Diversion is considered as a trans-basin diversion which diverts the flood water from

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

- (a) Storing the water within the storage area within the catchment.
- (b) Diverting to the Weras ganga basin by a gravity channel.
- (c) Diverting to the Weras Ganga basin by pumping.

When considering the above options and the feasibility studies carry out in year 2020, it was revealed that diverting to the Weras Ganga basin by pumping is the most feasible option to be implemented under low environmental, social and economic constraints. Preparation of Conceptual Design & drawings including submission of project concept paper for National Planning Department is completed in year 2021.

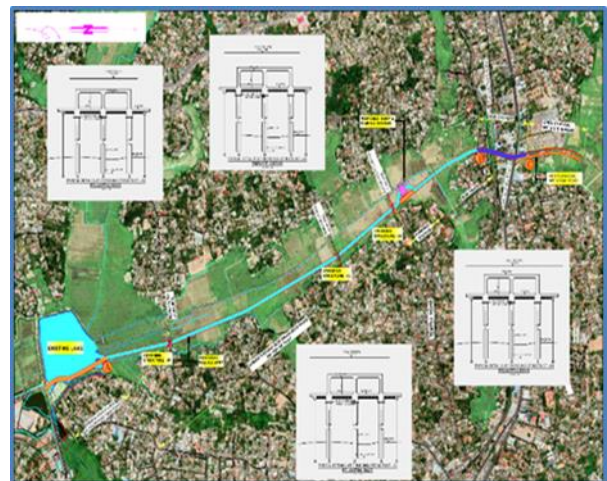
Objective

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

Scope of work

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

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



Proposed Diversion Canal from Kimbulawala Lake to High level Road



Proposed Diversion Canal from High level Road to Weras Ganga

3. Proposed Urban Drainage Improvement Project at Moratuwa Rathmalana

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

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

Scope of work

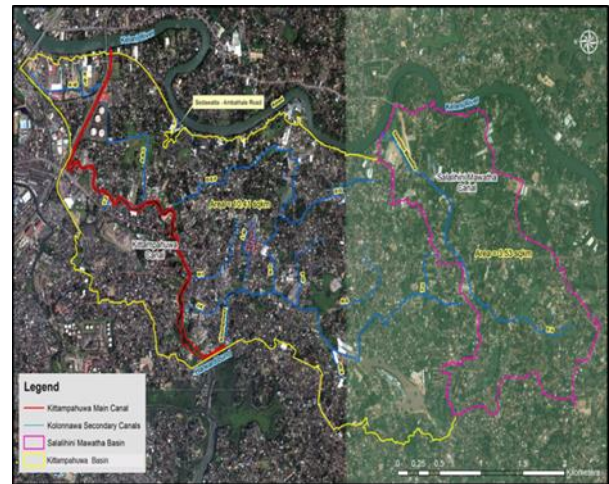
- I. Improvements of existing Canal System
- II. Improvements of existing Road Side drains
- III. Replacement of Culverts
- IV. Replacement of Bridge
- V. Construction of new culvert
- VI. Introducing & Construction of Pumping Station

As per the allocation of the year 2021, Preparation of Designs, Drawings & Engineering Estimate of Package A and Surveying works of Package B & C are completed.



4. Installation of Gate Mounted Pumps at Kalu Palama

Kolonnawa, which is located just outside Sri Lanka's commercial capital Colombo, is an area significantly linked to the capital socially and economically. Stormwater runoff caused by the rainfall on almost the entire area flows into Kelani River, forming Kolonnawa catchment, which has an area of approximately 14 km². Kittampahuwa Canal is the most prominent waterway in this catchment, and has a set of flap gates at its confluence with Kelani River (near "Kalu Palama" railway bridge), which automatically close during periods of high water levels in Kelani River (high Kelani condition), thus preventing back flow from the river entering the canal.



Kolonnawa Catchment and Kittampahuwa Canal

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

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

As per the allocation Preparation of Conceptual Designs are completed in 2021.

Client Projects

5. Proposed Beautification & Development work of Lakes and It Surroundings from Kurunegala to Anuradapura

As per the request from Hon. Minister Anuradha Jayarathna (State Minister of Tanks, Reservoirs and Irrigation Development related to Rural Paddy Fields) , we are jointly selected some tanks to develop along the Main Road Kurunegala to Anuradhapura via Dambulla.

Presently, those tanks surface area have been covered with water plants and bushes. Therefore, the storage capacity of the tanks reduced due to depositing of soil and growing of invasive water plants.

In this Project we have planned to complete surface clearing, dredging & some rectification works of structures relevant to the selected tanks and thereby it is expected to increase the capacity of the tanks.

1. Kalagas Wewa, Ibbagamuwa (Kurunegala District)

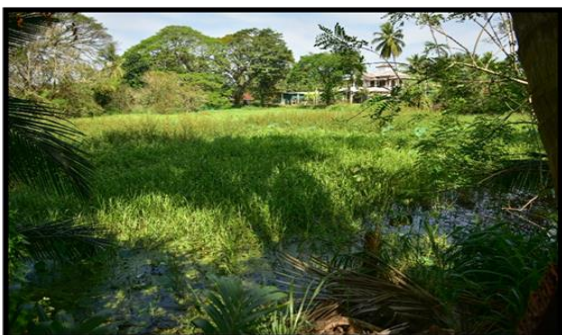


Before



After

2. Kalamulla Wewa , Melsiripura (Kurunegala District)



Before



After

3. Kalahakele Wewa, Galewela (Mathale District)



Before



After

4. Puwakpitiya Wewa , Galewela (Mathale District)



Before



After



After

5. **Saluapullana Wewa , Dambulla (Mathale District)**



Before



After

7. **Ulankulama,Maradankadawala (Anuradhapura District)**



Before



After

6. **Malawa Wewa, Kekirawa (Anuradhapura District)**



Before



Before

8. **Thirappane wewa,Thirappane (Anuradhapura District)**



After

9. Galkulama Wewa, Galkulama (Anuradhapura District)



Before



After

6. Town Development and Beautification Works of Nelumwewa, Dambagalla, Madulla, Monaragala

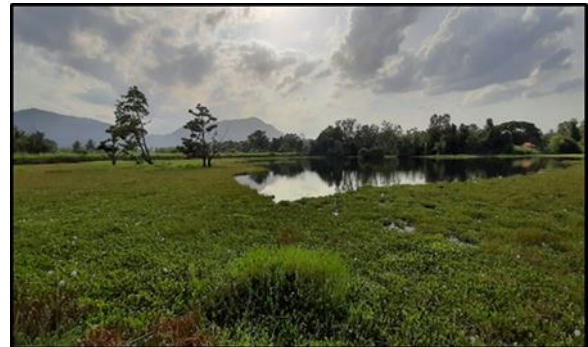
Nelun Tank with 8.9 hc. is located in Monaragala District, Dambagalla at Madulla Junction adjacent to the Dambagalla Mariarawa Road. This tank is a significant and a main water body which caters the Irrigation demand of the area. This is very eye-catching point for persons who travel by the near Dambagalla Mariarawa Road. As this is tank in the dry zone, it will help to recharge the ground water and supply water during dry season. Presently, the tank area has covered with water plants and bushes. Therefore, the storage capacity of the tank has reduced due to depositing of soil and growing of invasive water plants.

Under the concept of development of rural areas of His Excellency the President Gotabhaya Rajapaksha and Hon. Minister Kumarasiri Rathnayake this Nelun Tank has been identified as the tank to rehabilitate

with recreational amenities for people in Monaragala District.

Scope of work

- i. Detailed Design Report
- ii. Dredging of Lake area
- iii. Construction of walking path around the tank
- iv. Landscaping and beautification work in tank surroundings.
- v. Provide sanitary facilities and Seating area
- vi. Outdoor Gym
- vii. Children's play area
- viii. Single- and double-sided lamp posts including LED lamps and Net metering.



Construction Division

PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION DIVISION IN 2021

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

1. Construction of Real Time Flood Control and Water Management Centre at Kirimandala Mawatha
2. Ragama- Peralandha Wetland area Recreational Development Project- Stage I
3. Ragama- Peralandha Wetland area Recreational Development Project- Stage II
4. Wetland Development Project at Kottagala- Stage I
5. Wetland Development Project at Kottagala- Stage II
6. Proposed Jogging Track at Nelumwila ,Markewita- Stage I
7. Proposed Jogging Track at Nelumwila ,Markewita- Stage II
8. Development of Walk way Tracks at Lake Gregory- Nuwara Eliya
9. Proposed Development for Walkway at Kirilla Ela, Ahungalla(Balapitiya)
10. Public Enhancement Project for Sri Sangaraja Temple at Randombe ,Ambalangoda

PROJECTS UNDER UDA

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

PROJECTS UNDER AIRPORT AND AVIATION SERVICES (SRI LANKA) LIMITED

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

PROJECTS UNDER TREASURY

13. Maintenance work at "Suwatha Uyana" at Kadawatha
14. Rathgama - Township Development and Drainage Improvement Project
15. Construction Work under Weras Ganga Storm Water & Drainage System

OWN FUNDED PROJECTS

16. Construction of Mezzanine Floor, Partition work and Racking System at Central Stores - Kirimanadala Mawataha

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

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

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

The project was awarded by Ministry of Mega polis & Western Development. The revised estimated value of the project is Rs. 752 Mn excluding VAT.

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

The project was commenced on 20th December 2017 and the work was temporarily suspended in two stages due to third wave of Covid 19 pandemic in Sri Lanka which was from 21th August 2021 to 06th September 2021. Hence it is scheduled to be completed by end of March 2022.

The value of work done during the year 2021 was Rs. 175 Mn and the cumulative value of work done was Rs. 503 Mn.



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

The above project was awarded by State Ministry of Urban Development, Coast Conservation, Waste Disposal and Community Cleanliness. The estimated

value of the project is Rs.25 Mn. The project was commenced on 09th December 2020 and Stage I had been completed by 08th April 2021.

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

The value of work done during the year 2021 was Rs. 9 Mn and the cumulative value of work done was Rs. 21Mn.



3. Ragama-Peralandha Wetland area Recreational Development Project- Stage II

The above project was awarded by State Ministry of Urban Development, Coast Conservation, Waste Disposal and Community Cleanliness. The estimated value of the project is Rs.196 Mn. The project was commenced on 19th April 2021 and the work was temporarily suspended in two stages due to Curfew/Isolation for COVID-19 pandemic situation in country period from 31st May 2021 to 21st June 2021 and from 21st August 2021 to 30th September 2021. Hence it is scheduled to be completed by end of February 2022.

The project consists of Construction of gabion works, Spillway, Foot bridges, Side drains and road crossing structures, Street Lamps and Landscaping works .

The value of work done during the year 2021 was Rs. 143 Mn and the cumulative value of work done was Rs. 143 Mn.



4. Wetland Development Project at Kottagala- Stage I

The above project was awarded by State Ministry of Urban Development, Coast Conservation, Waste Disposal and Community Cleanliness. The estimated value of the project is Rs.13 Mn. The project was commenced on 19th December 2020 and has been completed by April 2021.

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

The value of work done during the year 2021 was Rs. 11 Mn and the cumulative value of work done was Rs. 12 Mn.



5. Wetland Development Project at Kottagala- Stage II

The above project was awarded by State Ministry of Urban Development, Coast Conservation, Waste Disposal and Community Cleanliness. The estimated value of the project is Rs.42 Mn. The project was commenced on 19th April 2021 and the work was temporarily suspended in two stages due to Curfew/Isolation for COVID-19 pandemic situation in the country period from 31st May 2021 to 21st June 2021 and from 21st August 2021 to 30th September 2021. Hence it is scheduled to be completed by February 2022.

The project consists of construction of Side drain and road crossing structures, spillway and construction of walk path.

The value of work done during the year 2021 was Rs. 23 Mn and the cumulative value of work done was Rs. 23 Mn.



The value of work done during the year 2021 was Rs. 24 Mn and the cumulative value of work done was Rs. 24 Mn.

7. Proposed Jogging Track at Nelumwila, Markewita- Stage II

The above project was awarded by State Ministry of Urban Development, Coast Conservation, Waste Disposal and Community Cleanliness. The estimated value of the project is Rs.26 Mn. The project was commenced on September 2021 and scheduled to be completed by 2022.

The project consists of Construction of Jogging Track and Hume pipe culverts and land Improvement of the Car Park area and Solar street lights.

The value of work done during the year 2021 was Rs. 7.5 Mn and the cumulative value of work done was Rs. 7.5 Mn.



6. Proposed Jogging Track at Nelumwila, Markewita- Stage I

The above project was awarded by State Ministry of Urban Development, Coast Conservation, Waste Disposal and Community Cleanliness. The estimated value of the project is Rs.30 Mn. The project was commenced on April 2021 and the work was temporarily suspended in two stages due to Curfew/Isolation of COVID-19 pandemic situation in country from 31st May 2021 to 21st June 2021 and from 21st August 2021 to 30th September 2021. Hence the project was completed by end of December 2021.

The project consists of Lake Improvement, Construction of Hume pipe culverts and Improvement of the playground.





PROJECTS UNDER UDA

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

The above project was awarded under the Town Development Programme by Urban Development Authority. The total cost of the project is Rs. 239 Mn which includes land filling of 2 Acres, Construction of Gabion Walls (600m), Canal Improvement work & Construction of Culverts.

The project was commenced on September 2019 and the works was temporarily suspended due to Covid 19 pandemic in the country. Hence the project was completed at the end of December 2021.

Value of work done during 2021 was Rs. 83 Mn and cumulative value of the work done was Rs. 210 Mn.



PROJECTS UNDER AIRPORT AND AVIATION SERVICES (SRI LANKA) LIMITED

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

The above project was awarded by Airport Aviation Sri Lanka. The total estimate of the project is Rs. 278 Mn which includes Construction of Pre Cast Hume Pipe drainage system with associated intermediate Manholes and filling works.

The date of commencement was 01st June 2020 and the works was temporarily suspended due to third wave of Covid 19 pandemic in Sri Lanka. Hence the date of completion of the project was 27th March 2021.

Value of work done during 2021 was Rs. 121 Mn and cumulative value of the work done was Rs. 225 Mn.



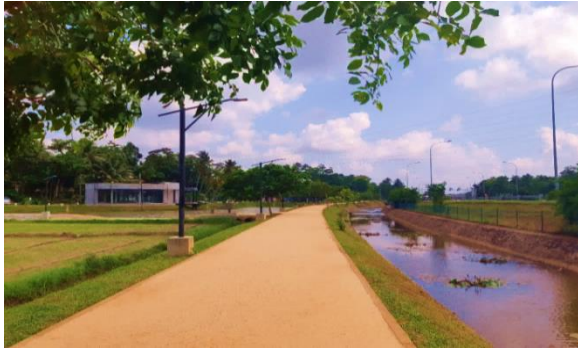
PROJECTS UNDER TREASURY

13. Maintenance work at "Suwatha Uyana" at Kadawatha

The total allocation for the above project for year 2021 was Rs. 12.50 Mn from treasury and the maintenance work is carried out throughout the year. The project consists of Canal Surface Clearing, Canal Banks Clearing, Canal Inspection, Turf Cutting, Maintenance of Internal Roads, and Temporary Soil Transportation including loading, transporting and spreading and paying electricity bills.

The value of work done during the year 2021 Rs. 12.5 Million.





14. Rathgama - Township Development and Drainage Improvement Project

The above project was commenced under the Treasury allocation - 2021 by the construction division and the design is carried by the Special Project division.

The total estimate of the project is Rs.858 Mn. The project was commenced November 2021 and will be carried out throughout the year 2022.

The project consists of Demolition and site clearance (7.5 Acres), Reclamation works (14.8 Acres), Construction of walking path, drains, box culverts and canal improvement work.

The value of work done during the year 2021 Rs. 20 Million.



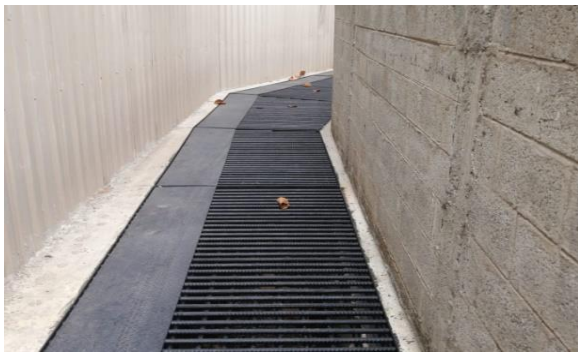
15. Construction Work under Werar Ganga Storm Water & Drainage System

The construction works under Werar Ganga Storm Water and Drainage System has been commenced on 10th January 2020 and the following work carried out throughout the 2021 year.

- i. Finishing works to allow Public use of Sooriyamal Mawatha Wewa.
- ii. Finishing works to allow Public use of Wela Road Wewa.
- iii. Construction of shops and washrooms at Sooriyamal Mawatha
- iv. Construction of Culverts in Edirisinghe Road at Location 03.
- v. Hume Pipe Culvert and Rubble Pitching at Location 01 and Culvert A,B & C between location 1-4.
- vi. Construction of Catch Pits along Drain at Location 03-05
- vii. Ranasinghe Mawatha Canal Improvement Works(Zone 01- Package 40)
- viii. Construction of Outlet Structure of Rubberwatta Wewa.
- ix. Construction of 02 No.of culverts at Upstream of Pangiriwaththa Road
- x. Grating Work for Access Road at Araliya Mawatha
- xi. Drainage Improvement Work at Werahera.
- xii. Construction of Shops, Jogging Track and Darin at Kattiya Junction
- xiii. Construction of 4m Span Box Culvert at Papiliyana
- xiv. Construction of 2nos of Culverts at Divulapitiya
- xv. Identified Construction work at Field Avenue

The value of work done during the year 2021 is Rs. 161.20 Million and the cumulative value of work done is Rs.259.20Mn.







OWN FUNDED PROJECTS

16. Construction of Mezzanine Floor, Partition work and Racking System at Central Stores - Kirimanadala Mawataha

The total estimate of the project is Rs. 10 Mn which includes Cladding work, Partitions works, Metal work and supply of furniture.

The date of commencement was 22nd March 2021 and the date of completion of the project was 31st October 2021.



Value of work done during 2021 was Rs. 9.0 Mn and cumulative value of the work done was Rs. 9.0 Mn.

17. Proposed Completion Work for Circuit Bungalow at Anuradhapura

The total estimated value for proposed completion work for arrangement of furniture is Rs.17.90Mn for Circuit bungalow at Anuradhapura.

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

The total work done relevant to the above work is Rs.13Mn and the cumulative value of work done was Rs. 18 Mn up to year 2021.



Lands & Marketing Division

Lands and Marketing Division

Lands and Marketing Division is one of the main functional arms of the Corporation that focus to carry out following main functions; i.e. Acquisition of lands suitable for development purposes, Acquisition of lands for water retention purposes, Management of water retention lands acquired for Greater Colombo Flood Control and Environment Improvement Project (GCFC&EIP) as the custodian of such land, Disposal of lands as per the guidelines on land alienation, Declaration of wetlands as per the amendment Act No. 35 of 2006, Relocation and issuing deeds to unauthorized occupants who are affected in such developments.

Land Acquisitions activities at Ragama, Kolonnawa and Oliyamulla areas for canal developments has been carried out in order to facilitate flood mitigation and drainage improvements in the respective areas.

The Corporation has taken initiatives to acquire lands at Athurugiriya for linear park & retention pond and also in Panadura area in order to minimize the floods.

Land area in extent of 25 Acres have been acquired for the Corporation under the Rathgama City Development Project. In addition to the above, acquisition of lands under Weras Ganga Storm Water Drainage and Environment Improvement Project (WGSWD&EIP) has now been assigned to the Lands & Marketing Division in order to expedite and complete the acquisition.

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

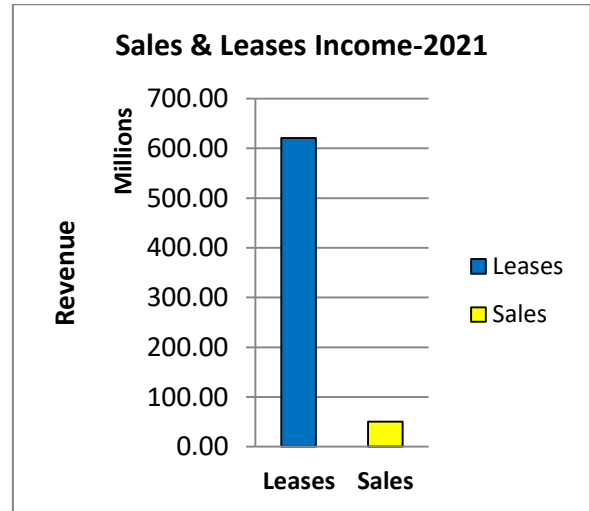
Several Land lots containing approximately 34 Acres were allocated to Hemas Logistics (Pvt) Ltd, Pyramid Lanka (Pvt) Ltd, East West Clearing and Forwarding Ltd, Dart Global Logistics (Pvt) Ltd and John Keells Logistics (Pvt) Ltd to set up multipurpose integrated logistics activities after obtaining competitive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

Most of the lands in Muthurajawela Industrial Zone have been disposed for Government & Private institutions and for nationally important projects during past few years. Some of the important projects located within the zone are Petroleum Tank Farm, Litro Gas Terminal and CEB power plant etc.

During the year 2021, several land lots have been identified as suitable locations for expansion projects of Litro Gas Terminal Lanka (Pvt) Ltd, Ceylon Petroleum Storage Terminals and Ceylon Petroleum Corporation.

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

Lands and Marketing Division involves in disposal of lands through long term leases, short term leases, direct sales and sales for individual housing. Accordingly the Division has achieved a cash flow of approximately Rs. 671.16 Mn from sales/leases during the year 2021.



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

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

In the year 2021 declaration of wetlands in North Western Province has been completed. Accordingly wetland in all the provinces except North & Eastern Provinces have been declared now.

The Canal Reservations in Western Province have already been declared and the declaration of canal reservations in Southern & Uva Provinces is under way.

The Corporation also maintains marshy lands acquired for GCFC&EI Project for water retention purposes. Currently these lands are managed by the Lands & Marketing Division with the assistance of Legal Division, Security Unit and Special Investigation Unit of the Corporation.

The Lands and Marketing Division has made arrangements to relocate the unauthorized occupants in marshy lands acquired by the Corporation. Such projects are located in Muthurajawela, Wedamulla, Pokuna Road, Dehiwala areas. Arrangements have been made to issue transfer deeds to such families.

The estimated revenue from sales and leases for the year 2022 would be Rs.1973 million.

Planning & Business Development Division

1. Selling of Off-Shore Sand for the Local Construction Industry

Off-shore sand is considered as the most eco-friendly feasible alternative for river sand and currently it has been one of the major sources to satisfy the ever increasing demand for sand in construction industry. Since the price of off-shore sand is significantly less than river sand price, off-shore sand also helps to control the price of river sand in the market.

Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation (SLLDC) has been supplying off-shore sand to the construction industry since 2006. SLLDC had successfully completed 04 Nos. of off-shore sand mining and pumping projects during the past as depicted below.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Contractor</u>	<u>Quantity Pumped</u>
1994 / 1995	Boskalis International, Netherland	4.55 Million m3
2005 / 2007	Rohde Nielsen A/S, Denmark	3.00 Million m3
2011 / 2013	Dredging International, Belgium	3.80 Million m3
2018 /2020	Rohde Nielsen A/S, Denmark	3.38 Million m3

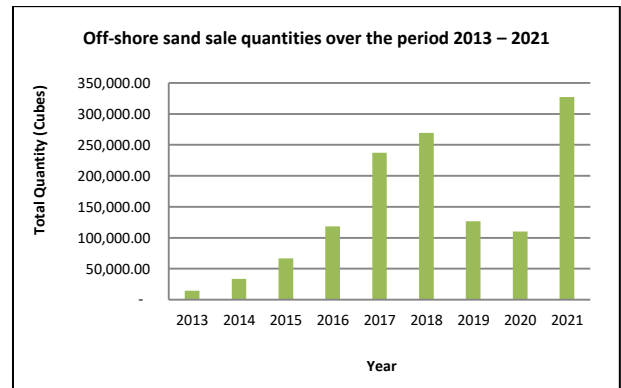


The off-shore sand obtained from the Kerawalapitiya is washed and sieved at the Washing & Sieving plant which is situated at Kerawalapitiya. Currently the washing and sieving plant supplies around 600 cubes per day. This off-shore sand is sold under the brand name “Sanstha Weli”, complying with the specification issued by Sri Lanka Standard Institution (SLSI) for fine aggregates for concrete and mortar (SLS 1397:2010). Further “Sanstha Weli” has been awarded the SLS Certificate from SLSI and “Green Label Certificate” from Green Building Council of Sri Lanka as a Eco-friendly product.

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

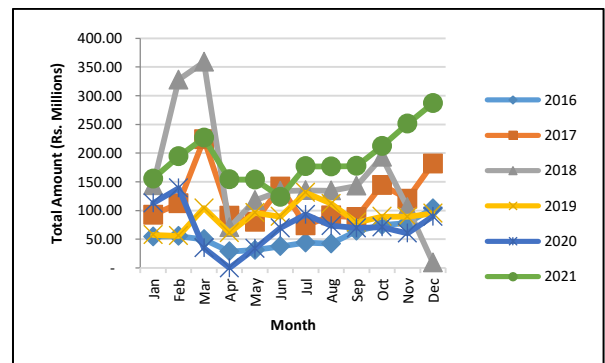
Following graph depicts the annual off-shore sand sales quantities from 2013 onwards.

Off-shore sand sale quantities over the period 2013 – 2021

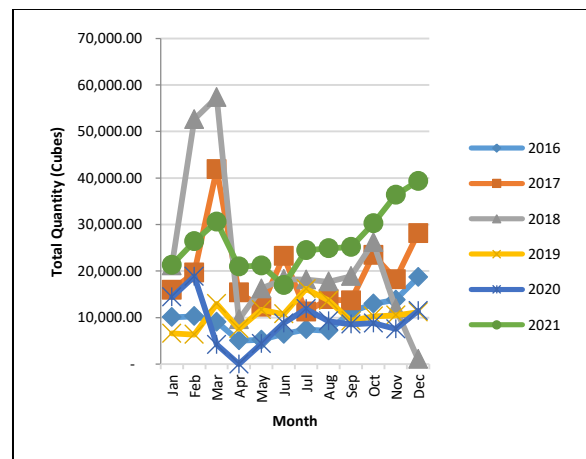


★ The following graphs depict the sales pattern in last five years.

Graph 01 – Monthly Off Shore Sand Sales



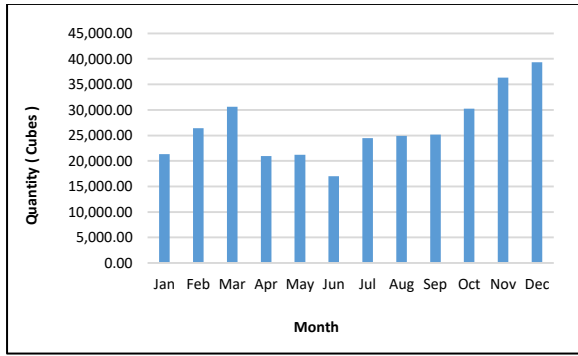
Graph 02 – Monthly Off Shore Sand Sold Quantities



The highest revenue contribution to the corporation derives from off shore sand sales. In 2021, the corporation was able to achieve a sales volume of 317,846.04 cubes compared to last couple of years and in terms of revenue it is LKR 2,288,791,766.86.

Total Income (2021) : Rs. 2,288.79 Million

Monthly Off-shore sand sold quantities in 2021



➤ Revenue Generation Activities

1. Diyatha Uyana

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

The shooting colorful jets of water of the musical water fountain add much vibrancy to the whole setting. The lush greenery and the peaceful environment as the waters of the Diyawanna Oya flow placidly, in addition to the water fountain close by, have provided the public with an ideal place in which to unwind, whatever time of day.

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



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

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

Main features in the area are ;

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

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



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

However, there was a decline in the revenue generation from food stalls in year 2021 due to COVID – 19 pandemic in 2021.

Total Income (2021) : Rs. 28.68 Million

2. Bellanwila

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

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



The Bellanwila Park has been built as the first step of the "Weras Ganga" project in 2014 with the objective

of controlling the flood threat. The main features of this park are the walking track, bicycle track and food court. It is really a nice place to spend the evening with family or friends.

However, there was a decline in the revenue generation from food stalls in year 2021 due to COVID - 19 pandemic in 2021.

Total Income (2021) : Rs. 0.84 Million



3. Kimbulawala

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



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



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

However, there was a decline in Member attendance and Income during 2021 due to COVID - 19 pandemic.

4. Kelimadala

“Boralesgamuwa – Kelimadala Children Park” is situated in Colombo - Horana road. The Kelimadala Park has been built under the "Weras Ganga" project in 2018. This is the first children’s park in Sri Lanka for children with special needs. The main features of this park are the walking track, food courts and children park .It is really a nice place to spend the evening with family or friends.

There are 21 different type of activities designed for the disabled children. Children who have special needs can participate in collective activities to the maximum extent possible under special security. However, there was a decline in the revenue generation from food stalls in year 2021 due to COVID - 19 pandemic in 2021.

Total Income (2021) : Rs. 0.34 Million



5. Advertising Boards at Canal Reservation

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





Total Income (2021) : Rs. 3.09 Million

6. Garton's Ark Restaurant

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

Total Income (2021) : Rs. 0.75 Million



7. Swan Boat Service

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

Total Income (2021) : Rs.0.07 Million



8. Catamaran -38' Dinner Cruise vessel

38' Dinner Cruise vessel is sailing restaurant at Diyawanna Lake around Diyatha Uyana from 24th January 2020. The sailing restaurant is covering 12 km in clear waters of Diyatha waterway passing beautiful islands inhabited with rare species of flora and fauna. We have given the space and water body under the control of SLLDC to Asia Cruise Lines & Travels Ltd to operate their sailing restaurant.



Total Income (2021) : Rs. 0.17 Million

Human Resources Development Division

Contribution of Human Resources Development & Administration Division
Core functions of HRD Division

01. HR Operations (Administration)

For the smooth operation of main HR Functions and ensure the welfare of the employees

02. HR Developments

For the proper planning & development of human capital within the Corporation to achieve individual as well as organizational objectives.

03. HR Training & Development

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

HR Operations	HR Developments	HR Training
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual transfers and transfers on service • Annual insurance handling with accidents and claims in Manpower/ Property / Vehicles / Machinery & equipment's • Disciplinary administration • Employee welfare activities • Termination benefits • Coordinate with security Unit, Transport & medical center. • Administration of the mail system • Salaries & wages administration • Annual/salary increments • Managing trade union matters • Employee grievances • Time management • Internal & external circulars 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HR planning • Recruitment & selection • Promotions • HR policy development & Coordination • Implementation of board decisions & senior management Decisions • Corporate plan & annual budget preparation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting Local & Foreign training programs • Conducting training needs assessment • Preparation of Annual training plan • Screening will be made through a Training Committee officials for the nominated training programs. • Implementation of post-training evaluation system • Providing financial assistance for higher studies • Monitoring & enhancing of processes, procedures for achieving quality management system of the Corporation

RECRUITMENT & SELECTION

Number of recruitments made to date 31st December 2021

Employee type	2021
Permanent	58
Contract	15
Total	73

Total number of employees as at 31st December 2021

Description	Amount
Permanent	1278
Contract	56
Casual	00
Total	1334

HR PLANNING : PROPOSED NEW CADRE FOR THE YEAR 2021

Designation	Salary code	Approved cadre	Existing cadre	No's vacancies	Proposed cadre
General manager	HM-2-2	01	01	-	01
Additional General Manager	HM 2-1	02	02	-	02
Deputy General Manager	HM 1-3	12	11	01	12
Assistant General Manager	HM 1-1	17	12	05	17
Manager	MM 1-1	154	138	16	160
Junior Manager	JM 1-1	120	89	31	127
Enforcement Officer	MA 5-1	08	04	04	09
Associate Officer	MA 03	61	54	07	65
Management Assistant – Technical	MA 2-2	220	147	55	252
Management Assistant – Non Technical	MA 1-2	210	173	23	210
Primary Level – Skilled	PL 03	321	282	29	466
Primary Level – semi skilled	PL 02	111	65	49	119
Primary Level – Unskilled	PL 01	412	318	69	138
Proposed new designation					26
Grand Total		1649	1278	291	1878

TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT

While access to learning and skills development was maintained in some contexts through a rapid shift by

maintaining healthy guidelines issued by the medical authorities by maintaining new solutions with the participation of minimum number of employees for an program conducted whilst conducting training areas during Covid – 19 pandemic spreading period.

ISO QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM & HEALTH & SAFETY

Quality Management System (QMS)

Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation is the leading organization having obtained the all process and services with the requirements of ISO 9001:2015 with effect from 06th April 2011.

PROMOTION

The promotion is based on the recognition of meeting organizational objectives, the duties and functions of an employee. This may change in complexity and responsibility offered. Promotions therefore based on status changes that involve increasing responsibility levels. The added benefits of promotion serve as an

All foreign training was annulled with the worldwide spreading disaster and managed to conduct 14 No's Local training programs and with the participation of 265 employees were benefited from the amounting to Rs 843,357.69/=.

incentive for better work performance, enhance morale & create a sense of individual achievement and recognition.

- Based on employee qualifications and experience as per the approved scheme of recruitment and promotion were considered based on available vacancies in the approved cadre of the Corporation.
- Grade to grade promotions were given based on the requirements stated in the approved scheme of promotions. Accordingly, 158 no's Grade promotions and 29 no's promotional appointments offered for the employees of the SLLDC since 2022 up to date.

Legal Division

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

Legal aspects of:

1. Draft Legal documents in relation to Land Development, Resettlement, Community Consultation and providing legal assistance to people living in Low Income Settlement areas.
2. Safe Guard the Corporation against the litigations in Court by the Corporation and against the Corporation.
3. Advise on all matters pertaining to day to day issues of the Corporation.
4. The Corporation is empowered to take legal action against all unauthorized fillings, violation of conditions given on drainage design, unauthorized occupants in the canal reservation and people who are polluting the canals, within
5. Prepare and attest all M.O.U, Sales Agreement, Contract/Consultancy Agreements, Long Term Lease, Annual Leases, Short-Term Leases, Transfer Deeds, related Legal Documents and Foreign Employment Bonds (No-pay/with pay), Car Loan Agreement, Power of Attorney and ownership of land titles for land clearance certificates.

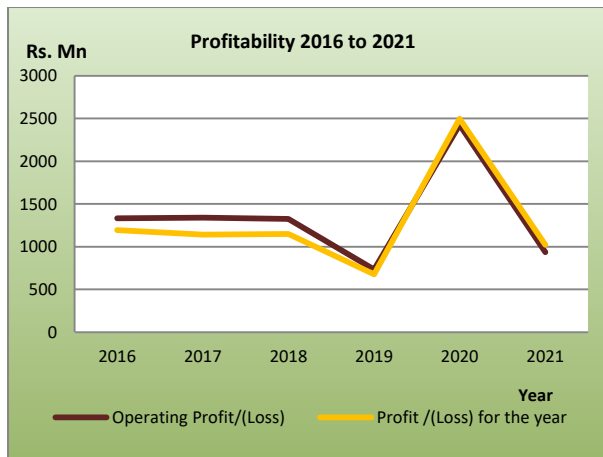
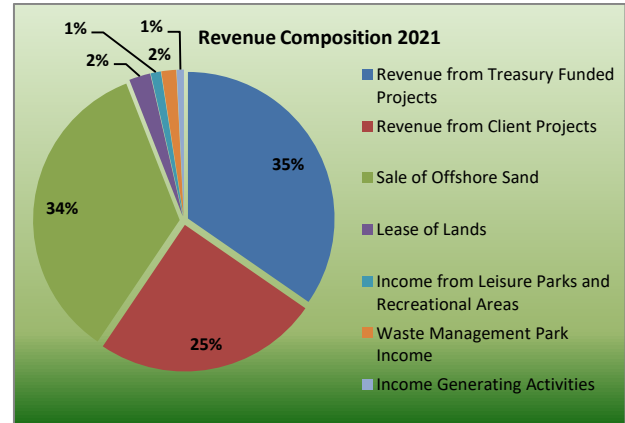
the areas declared under the SLLR&DC Act and the amendment Act No. 35 of 2006 and Act No. 13 of 2021.

Financial Review

Financial Performance of the Corporation

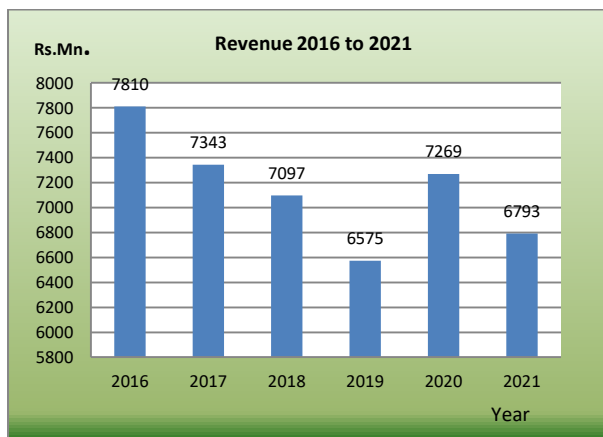
As a nation we are passing a hardest time period. The prevailing foreign exchange shortage has badly affected to all sectors of the economy. The bad effects of prevailing economic crisis such as creating long outstanding receivable from clients, having to purchase goods and services at exorbitant prices, shortage of required materials are hindering performance of any business organization. Despite these challenges, the Corporation was able to close the financial year 2021 with a net profit of Rs.1,023 million. The secret of being able to report worthy financial performance by SLLDC is none other than high yield and market demand for offshore sand selling business. It is praiseworthy to state that the net profit includes an Operating Profit of Rs.935 million which can be mainly attributable to offshore sand selling business.

For the year 2021, the Corporation reported a Revenue from core businesses amounting to Rs.6,793 million. Sectorial wise composition of this Revenue is as follows;



For the year 2021, the Corporation has created a value added of Rs.3,090 million and its distribution among the stakeholders is depicted in the latter part of this report.

It is worth to note that the Corporation surpass Rs.10 billion milestone of net worth during the year under review, after 50 years of its incorporation. Also the total assets of the Corporation is reaching Rs.20 billion. The liquidity of the organization is also maintained at a satisfactory level.



Despite satisfactory financial performance, it should be noted that the biggest challenge faced by the Corporation is burden due to high amount of overheads it has to incur. In the year 2021, overhead expenses has consumed more than 65% of the gross profit. Further analyzing, more than 85% of overheads expenses are for staff costs.

Group Financial Performance

Subsidiary REDECO continue to incur marginal loss of Rs.2 million in this year too whereas LRDC Services (Pvt) Ltd reported a net profit of Rs.33 million. Further the net worth of REDECO stood at negative Rs.31 million as at the financial year end.

Audit Committee Report

Role of the Committee

The Audit Committee is essentially a committee that plays a strategic role in assisting the Board to achieve its oversight responsibilities in areas such as an entity's financial reporting, internal control systems, risk management systems, and the internal and external audit functions. The Audit Committee is chaired by a Non-Executive Director and is comprised only of Non-Executive Directors. The Committee is assisted by the senior support staff and has an adequate blend of financial and audit expertise to carry out the Committee's duties effectively.

Audit Committee Charter

The Audit Committees of Public Enterprises are governed by the Public Enterprises Department Circular No: 01/2021, issued by the General Treasury.

Key Focus

The Audit Committee primarily focuses on assisting the Board in fulfilling its duties by providing an independent and objective review of the Corporation's financial reporting process and the operational functions.

Meetings of the Committee

During the year ended 31.12.2021, four meetings of the Committee were held. The minutes of the Committee meetings were recorded and were reported regularly to the Board of Directors. The Superintendent of Audit participated in the meetings as the Representative of the Auditor General. The Chief Internal Auditor of the Line Ministry attended the meetings by invitation.

The attendance of the committee members at the meetings held in 2021 is listed below:

Name of the Director	No. of Meetings attended
Mr. U.N. Mallawarachchi (Chairman)	4
Mr. N.H.N.L. Nawaratne (Member)	4
Mr. Dinesh Jayaweera (Member)	3

Internal Audit

The Corporation has a separate Internal Audit Division. The Internal Audit Plan was presented and approved by the Audit Committee and the Committee reviews the progress of the coverage of the Internal Audit Plan. The Committee reviews the reports of the Internal Auditors at its quarterly meetings, which enabled the Committee to monitor the progress of the Internal Audit Plan.

External Audit

The Auditor-General was appointed as the External Auditor in terms of section 12 of the National Audit Act No.19 of 2018. The Superintendent of Audit and his staff appointed by the Auditor General, coordinate the External Audit functions of the Corporation.

Conclusion

The Committee wishes to draw attention to the fact that none of the Board members currently serving on the Committee were presented during the period covered by this report, i.e., the year ended 31 December 2021. The current Audit Committee comprises Ms.S.A.C. Kulathilaka (Chairperson), Mr. Gamini Hewage (Member), and Mr. Dhammika Dissanayake (Member).

On behalf of the Audit Committee.

S.A.C.Kulathilake
The Chairperson - Audit Committee
 22nd September 2022

Report of the Directors

The Directors are pleased to submit their report and the accounts of the Corporation for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Principal Activities

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

Operational review of the year

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

Turnover

The Turnover of the Corporation for the year 2021 was Rs. 6,793 million (2020: Rs. 7,304 million)

Profit

During the year under review the Corporation made a profit of Rs. 1,029 million compared to the profit of Rs. 2,448 million in 2020.

State of Affairs

The State of Affairs of the Corporation is as indicated in the Statement of Financial Position. (Page 100)

Property, Plant and Equipment

Movements in property, plant and equipment during the year is shown in the Note 8 to the Financial Statements.

Taxation

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

Directors' Interests in Contracts

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

Board Meeting

During the year 2021, 07 Board Meetings were held. Number of Board Meetings attended by each Director is as follows.

Name of the Director	Date of Appointment	Meetings Eligible to Attend	Number of Meetings Attended
Maj.Gen. M.R.W. De Zoysa	05.12.2019	07	07
Eng.Nihal Siriwardene	18.05.2020	07	05
Mr. U.N.Mallawarachchi	13.01.2020	07	05
Mr. N.H.N.L. Nawarathne	07.01.2020	07	07
Mr. Dinesh Jayaweera	07.01.2020	07	06
Mr. H.K.Chamath Tharuka	23.02.2021	06	04
Mr. D.P. Nandana Dissanayake	25.06.2021	04	04
Archd. Harshan de Silva	23.01.2020	03	03
Mr. H.G.C.J.Jayasinghe	07.01.2020	03	03

Going Concern

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

Statutory Payments

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

Employees

As at 31st December 2021 the Corporation was providing employment to 1334 persons. (2020: 1450)

Post Balance Sheet Events

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


Extraordinary Items

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

Auditors

The National Audit Office will audit the accounts of the Corporation for the year 2021.

By order of the Board


HKKW Ekanayake
 Board Secretary
 14th December 2022

Auditor General's Report

HUD/C/SLLDC/21/01

21st July 2023

Chairman

Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation

Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements and Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of the Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation and its Subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December 2021 in terms of Section 12 of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.

1. Financial Statements

1.1 Qualified Opinion

The audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation and its Subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December 2021 comprising the statement of consolidated financial position as at 31 December 2021 and the consolidated statement of financial performance, statement of changes in equity, and consolidated cash flow statement for the year then ended and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, was carried out under my direction in pursuance of provisions in Article 154 (1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka read in conjunction with provisions in Section 12 of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018 and Finance Act, No.38 of 1971. My report in pursuance of provisions in Article 154(6) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka will be tabled in Parliament in due course.

In my opinion, except for the effects of the matters described in the basis for Qualified Opinion section of this report, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Corporation and the Group as at 31 December 2021, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

1.2 Basis for qualified opinion

(a) Sri Lanka Accounting Standard No. 01

Although the items pertaining to the equity of an entity should only be shown in the statement of financial position as required by Paragraph 54 of the Standard, the Corporation had identified the balance of Rs.95.14 million of the Employees Welfare Fund, which constituted the membership fees of the officers of the staff, under the equity and reserves and non-current liabilities. As a result, equity and reserves had been overstated, and the non-current liabilities had been understated by that amount.

(b) Sri Lanka Accounting Standard No. 07

Even though the current assets and current liabilities should be used to adjust the working capital changes in the preparation of cash flow statement under the indirect method, the Corporation had also adjusted the difference of Employees Welfare Fund existing under the equity and reserves in the above adjustment. As a result, the working capital change had been overstated by Rs. 13.63 million and the financial activities had been understated by the same amount.

(c) Sri Lanka Financial Reporting Standard No. 08

An entity shall disclose information to enable users of its financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business activities in which it engages and the economic environments in which it

operates and according to the Paragraph 11 of the Standard, the entity shall report separately information about each operating segment. However, despite the maintenance of operations of the Corporations through a number of divisions, including several expenditure centers, the operations of those divisions had not been reported separately in accordance with the standard.

(d) Sri Lanka Accounting Standard No. 08

In terms of Paragraph 36 (b), where a change in an accounting estimate is an error prior to the earliest period presented, it should be corrected with retroactive effect by restating the opening balances of the earliest period presented. An expenditure of Rs.88.42 million incurred by the Corporation in the year 2017 for the development of Diyatha Uyana Train Restaurant and Rs.33.64 million to be recovered as the related interest at an interest rate of 15 percent for 04 years had been shown as due from the Waters Edge Limited as at 01 January 2021. However, as per the agreement entered into with the Waters Edge Limited on 19 August 2022, the recoverable interest for the loan amount had been set at 5 percent. Accordingly, without retrospectively correcting the 15 percent interest income of Rs.22.39 million identified since the year 2018, the Corporation had made the relevant adjustments to the profit of the year under review. As a result, the profit of the year under review had been understated by Rs.2.86 million.

(e) Sri Lanka Financial Reporting Standard No 15

In the recognition of contract income earned by the Corporation during the year under review through the execution of client project for external parties in the financial statements, only Rs. 1,686.64 million equivalent to 90 per cent of the value of bills presented by the Corporation had been included therein. Due to the delay in receiving the approval of the Standing Technical Committee of the Ministry (STC) for the rates included in those bills, 10 per cent of the certified value for the bills had not been recognized as revenue for the period. Nevertheless, this certified 10 per cent revenue, but not recognized in revenue had not been disclosed in the financial statements.

(f) Sri Lanka Accounting Standard 16

(i) In terms of Section 34 of the Standard, the property, plant and equipment that experience significant changes in fair value should be revalued annually, while the items of property, plant and equipment with insignificant changes in fair value should be revalued once every 03 or 05 years. Nevertheless, the Corporation had stated the value of lands and buildings, amounting to Rs.971.26 million included in the property, plant and equipment with a total value Rs. 1,935.79 million in the financial statements at their initial cost, and in no case had a revaluation been carried out.

(ii) In terms of Section 36 of the Standard, if an item of property, plant and equipment is revalued, the entire class of property, plant and equipment to which that asset belongs shall be revalued. Nevertheless, only the vehicles worth Rs.301.39 million had been revalued in January 2020, but 160 motorcycles and a jeep, costing Rs.24.74 million and 26.47 million, respectively, with zero carrying amount as at 31 December 2021 had not been revalued even in the year under review.

(iii) In terms of Section 37 of the Standard, a class of property, plant and equipment is a grouping of a similar nature which is used in an entity's operations. However, the Corporation had stated a stock of fixed assets costing Rs.10.53 million, including furniture valued at Rs.2.95 million,

office equipment worth Rs.2.39 million, and welfare equipment worth Rs.0.64 million in the books without classifying them as fixed deposits as at 31 December 2021.

(iv) As the useful life of non-current assets had not been reviewed in terms of Section 51 of the Standard, assets worth Rs.301.39 million were further in use despite being fully depreciated. The estimated error in the assets had not been revised in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standard No.08 even in the year under review.

(g) Sri Lanka Accounting Standard 21

In terms of Section 23 (a) of the Standard, the foreign currency monetary items shall be translated using the Closing Exchange rate at the end of the accounting period and foreign exchange profit or loss should be calculated accordingly. However, in the translation of the balance of USD 2.18 million as at 31 December 2021 in the USD account maintained by the Corporation in the Bank of Ceylon for making payments of the sea sand dredging project into Rupees, relevant translation had not been carried out on the Spot Exchange rate of Rs.200.4338 as at that date issued by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka. As a result, the foreign exchange translation profit had been overstated by Rd.4.72 million and accordingly, the comprehensive income of the year under review as well had been overstated by that amount.

(h) Sri Lanka Accounting Standard 38

(i) In terms of Section 118 of the Standard, the policy on the depreciation of intangible assets should be disclosed in the financial statements. However, despite the depreciation of intangible assets identified as Rs.7,513 million in the financial statements of the year under review, the depreciation rate had not been disclosed by the Corporation.

(ii) Although the renewal of licences and maintenance expenditure cannot be capitalized according to Section 29 of the standard, expenditure on the renewal of 55 licences of the SAP software SAP purchased by the Corporation amounting to Rs.1.09 million had been included under the capital work-in progress account. As a result, the capital work-in progress account and the withholding earnings account of the year had been overstated by that amount.

(i) Sri Lanka Accounting Standard 40

Fair value of two investment properties costing Rs.160.30 million included in the financial statements had not been computed and disclosed in the financial statements. Similarly, 03 buildings costing Rs.9.41 million that had been given on long-term lease basis to external parties by the Corporation had been stated under property, plant and equipment without being identified as investment properties.

(j) Despite the expiration of lease agreement of the Sasakawa Japan Memorial Hall in Sri Lanka, located on 22 lane in Kollupitiya, on 31 December 2017, which had been given on lease rent basis from the year 1987 to 2017, the building had not been handed over, and no action had been taken reassess the building and enter into an agreement between the two parties even by 31 March 2023. Further, action had not been taken to recover the lease rent on the existing terms after 2017. A sum of Rs.0.27 only had been recognized as the lease rent income of the year under review and according to the letter sent by the Corporation to the lease holder, the lease rent income receivable by the end of the year under review had been understated by Rs.5.93 million.

(k) The land with 02 acres located in Muthurajawela, which had been given by the Government to the Corporation on freehold basis, was sold in 2019 according to the Cabinet decision No.

අමස/19/2832/16/11 dated 29 October 2019. The aforesaid Cabinet decision informed the Corporation that the expenditure incurred on the development of the land should be deducted from the sales value, the remaining balance should be credited to the Consolidated Fund. Accordingly, despite the sale of the land for Rs.272.62 million on 17 December 2019, a sum of Rs.251.60 million to be credited to the Consolidated Fund had not been so credited to the Fund. That liability had not been identified in the financial statements and it had also not been disclosed in the financial statements.

- (l) According to an audit test check, in accounting for rental income on accrual basis, a sum of Rs.1.31 million had been understated on 07 occasions and Rs.4.74 million had been overstated on 10 occasions in the accounts relating to the year under review. As a result, the rental income of the year under review had been overstated by Rs. 3.43 million.
- (m) The monthly rent value for the building owned by the Corporation at Kirimandala Mawatha, which had been given to LRDC Services Private Limited on lease basis, was determined as Rs. 0.25 million based on the report of the Chief Government Assessor dated 25 February 2022 and accordingly, it was decided to collect the rent with effect from 01 January 2019. Although the annual lease rent income was Rs.3 million, only Rs.0.24 million had been identified as the lease rent income for the year under review. As a result, the lease rent income for the year had been understated by Rs.2.76 million, while accumulated profit had been understated by Rs.5.52 million as at 31 December 2020 due to non-recognition of the lease rent income for the years 2019 and 2020.
- (n) Since the advertisement board income of Rs.2.24 million, which is not applicable to the year under review, was recognized in the revenue, the profit for the year had been overstated by that amount.
- (o) The value of the three machines worth Rs.398.25 million, which were purchased by the Corporation in the year 2019 for desilting in the Beira Lake, was not included in the financial statements even by the end of the year under review.
- (p) Without obtaining the approval of the Public Enterprises Department, the Corporation had written off sums totaling Rs.81.50 million as the bad debt against the profit during the year under review solely upon the decisions of the Board of Directors. This bad debt constituted Rs.34.13 million, which was spent on the Board of Directors' decision No. MRW 5461 dated 18 March 2022 for the Salamulla housing project of the Urban Development Authority, and a sum of Rs.47.37 million receivable for the construction of D.A.Rajapaksha Memorial Centre, as per the Board of Directors' decision No. MRW 5404 dated 15 October 2021. It was not revealed either by the Board of Directors' decision or the Board Paper whether formal investigations were conducted to determine the reasons that given rise to this debt and the officers responsible therefor before this bad debt was identified, and the Board of Directors considered that the investigations on these losses should be conducted in the future.
- (q) Although it had been stated, as per the financial statements of the Corporation, that a sum of Rs. 268.89 was receivable to the Corporation from the Land Reclamation and Development Co. Ltd, a subsidiary of the Corporation, it had been stated as Rs.328.89 million in the financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, a difference of Rs.60 million was observed. Similarly, although a sum of Rs. 83.56 million had been stated as an amount payable to that company in the financial statements, a sum of Rs. 93.40 million had been stated in the financial statements of that company as an amount receivable from the Corporation, resulting in a difference of Rs.9.84 million. However, the Corporation had not identified the reasons that led to this difference.

- (r) Even though the Corporation had started using SAP software since the year 2019, the purchasing cost of the software amounting to Rs. 12.4 million had been stated under the work-in-progress up to 31 December 2021, and no action had been taken to capitalize it as an intangible asset and write off the related amount. Furthermore, despite the lapse of nearly 5 ½ years since the issue of contract awarding letter, an agreement with formal conditions had not been reached. According to the contract awarding letter, the initial contract value was Rs.4.6 million, whereas the actual expenditure had increased to 12.4 million.

According to the accounting principles, once the net profit/loss received after adjusting the income generated and the expenditure incurred by an entity for a year to the income statement in respect of the year under review is transferred to the retained earnings account, the value of the relevant income/expenditure accounts is zeroed. Nevertheless, even after the Corporation prepared the financial statements pertaining to the year 2021, the accumulated balances in the accounting software, including the credit balances and the debit balances of Rs. 18,895.64 million and 1.25 million, respectively, related to the all the revenue accounts (45), a debit balance of Rs. 8,329.74 million related to the sales cost account (8), and the debit balances and the credit balances of Rs. 8,180.26 million and Rs. 1,663.28 million, respectively, related to the expenditure accounts (122), had been stated as the opening balances in the ledger. As a result, the trial balance of the year could not be obtained at the same time. Therefore, assets, liabilities and equity had to be obtained as a separate trial balance, while income and expenditure also had to be obtained as a separate trial balance. Furthermore, the register of fixed assets had been separately maintained manually, and accordingly, the existence of 9,272 units of assets costing Rs. 4,177.94 million was observed. Nevertheless, the detailed register of fixed assets had not been included in the new accounting software (SAP). Accordingly, it was observed that the accounting software had not been developed to accomplish the basic accounting requirements of the Corporation.

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

1.3. Other Information Included in the Annual Report 2021 of the Corporation

The other information means the information included in the 2021 Annual Report of the Corporation, which I obtained before the date of this report, but not contained in the Financial Statements and my audit report thereon. Management is responsible for this other information.

My opinion on financial statements does not cover the other information and I do not express any assurance or opinion thereon.

My responsibility in connection with my audit of financial statements is to study the above identified other information and evaluate whether the other information is substantially mismatched with the financial statements or my knowledge gained in auditing or another manner.

Based on the other information I have obtained and the work I have performed prior to the date of this audit report, if I conclude that there are substantial misstatements in this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

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

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

1.5 Auditor's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

2. Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

2.1.2 The financial statements presented by the Corporation are consistent with the preceding year as per the requirement of section 6 (1) (d) (iii) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.

2.1.3 The financial statements presented includes all the recommendations made by me in the previous year as per the requirement of section 6 (1) (d) (iv) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018 except for the observations stated in 1.2 (c), (f) (i), (ii), (iv) (i), (k), (r) and (w) in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph in my report.

2.2 Based on the procedures performed and evidence obtained were limited to matters that are material, nothing has come to my attention;

2.2.1 To state that any member of the governing body has any direct or indirect interest in any contract entered into by the Corporation which are out of the normal cause of business as per the requirement of section 12 (d) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.

2.2.2 to state that the Corporation has not complied with any applicable written law, general and special directions issued by the governing body of the Corporation as per the requirement of Section 12 (f) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018, except for the following observations.

Reference to Laws, Rules and Directives

Description

(a) Financial Regulations of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka	If any differences, shortages and misplacement is observed after the receipt of annual board of survey reports, the Accounting Officer is required to take appropriate measures in that respect.
(i) F.R. 757 (2)	However, no action whatsoever had been taken, even by January 2023, in respect of shortages worth Rs.4.32 million and excesses of Rs.1.26 million, which were observed in the stock verification.
(b) Public Finance Department Circular No. 08/2019 dated 17 December 2019	Although all public entities planning to procure goods, works, consultancy services or non-consultancy services from 2020 should register with the national e-GP system as a Procuring Entity (PE) before 31 January 2020, the Corporation had not taken steps to carry out the registration of Liaison Officers – LOS, registration of Venders, publication of annual procurement plan, publication of procurement notices and utilization of the electronic procurement system for the Shopping Method.

- (c) Section 02 of the Circular No. PE1/ 54/1 dated 14 June 1994 of the Public Enterprises Department
- According to the provisions stipulated in the circular, only the benefits approved by the Treasury can be provided to the employees upon the approval of the Board of Directors. Nevertheless, out of the interest on the bank loans obtained by 12 officers of the Corporation to purchase motor bicycles, 2/3 or Rs.608,929 of the interest related to the year under review had been paid with the approval of the Board of Directors without obtaining the approval of the General Treasury.
- (d) (i) Circular No. PED/ 12 dated 02 June 2003 of the Public Enterprises Department
- Even though the Corporation was required to submit the financial statements for the year 2021 before 28 February 2021 in accordance with Section 6.6 of the Circular, financial statements had been submitted to the Auditor General on 20 December 2022, after a delay of more than 10 months. Similarly, as per Section 6.5.3 of the Circular, the annual report should be tabled in Parliament within 150 days from the expiry of the year of accounts. However, the Corporation had not tabled the annual report for the year 2020 in Parliament even by 28 February 2023.
- (ii) Section 4.2.6
- Although the quarterly progress reports of the Corporation should be submitted to the Public Enterprises Department and the Line Ministry within 30 days from the end of the relevant quarter, action had not been taken accordingly.
- 2.2.3 To state that the Corporation has not performed according to its powers, functions and duties as per the requirement of section 12 (g) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018, except for the following observation.

Powers, functions and duties	Observations
(a) Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation Act No. 15 of 1968	
Section 2 (b) 1	Although the Corporation should identify the low-lying, marshy, waste or swampy lands situated at provincial level throughout the island and publish them by Gazette notifications to control unauthorized reclamation of such lands and carry out their supervision, the Corporation had identified such lands and published in the Gazette only in 06 provinces by the end of the year under review. Further, it was observed that the Corporation had failed to prevent unauthorized reclamations and occupations on the lands of which the boundaries had been published in the gazette.
Section 8 (a)	The lands acquired for reclamation and development by the Corporation should be improved for construction buildings, and for industrial, commercial and agricultural purposes. However, as

identified in an audit test check, out of the 800 acres of lands so acquired by the Corporation in Muthurajawela and Mudun Ela areas for development activities in 1995, only 400 acres or 50 per cent of the lands had been developed by the end of the year under review, despite approximately 25 years having elapsed by then.

- (b) **Gazette Notice No.** 1662/17 dated 14 July 2010 issued by the Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation. According to this Gazette notification, although the Corporation should take measures to protect all the canal reservations in the Western Province, no effective measures had been taken to identify those reservation lands or evict the unauthorized occupants from the reservation lands, despite the lapse of 10 years from the issue of the aforementioned Gazette by the end of the year under review.

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

- (a) Due to the shortage of sea sand stocks, resulting from the Corporation's failure to maintain a stocks of sea sand in timely manner by calculating their re-order level, sea sand worth Rs.351.13 million was mined and removed from a land in Muthurajawela area, which had been reclaimed with sand and sold to the Ceylon Electricity Board by the Corporation, in order to meet the sea sand requirement of the Corporation in the year 2011. The Corporation had not taken steps to replenish this land for more than a period of 06 years. Despite the above backdrop, stocks of sand worth Rs. 183.68 million and Rs. 23.19 million had been mined and removed in the year 2018 and 2019, respectively, from the lands owned by the Corporation, which had been reclaimed with sand. Accordingly, despite allocating Rs.557.99 million in the financial statements by the end of the year under review for the sand required to reclaim those land, the Corporation had not taken steps to restore at least one of these lands.
- (b) The project to construct a line park and improve drainage in association with the Athurigiriya Kothalawala expressway interchange, which had not been included in the annual action plan, was implemented under the Vision of Prosperity programme and provisions had not been secured from the Line Ministry to commence the project. Similarly, a comprehensive feasibility study on the project proposal had not been carried out in pursuance of the recommendations of the National Planning Department as specified in the Cabinet decision for the Cabinet Memorandum presented by the Corporation to approve Treasury provisions for this purpose. However, the project had been commenced on 15 December 2020 and a sum of Rs.213.95 million from the Corporation's funds had been spent by September 2022 for this purpose. The Corporation had failed to get this money reimbursed from the General Treasury, and the value of the works completed as at the end of the year under review amounting to Rs.129.33 million had been stated as work-in-progress. Furthermore, as a result of the Corporation's failure to entrust the maintenance of the constructed garden to the Kaduwela Municipal Council, it had to incur monthly expenses of approximately one million rupees for maintenance activities. Additionally, the walking track and the surrounding areas had experienced flooding in some instances and due to the lack of proper water supply for the toilet system constructed in the vicinity, it had been closed.
- (c) According to the audit test check on lease agreements, despite the expiry of the lease agreements of 08 clients within a period ranging from 01 to 12 years, they were further using such leased properties.

However, the Corporation had not made effort to enter into new agreements even by the end of the year under review.

- (d) Due to the delay in the payment of compensations related to the lands acquired by the Corporation during the period from 1981 to 2005, the compensations and the related interest payable for those lands stood at Rs.47.11 million and Rs.112.63 million, respectively, by the end of the year under review and the interest for the year under review amounted to Rs.3.34million. It was revealed that the process of acquiring these lands had been in progress over a period ranging from 14 to 39 years, and this delay had resulted in an increase in unauthorized occupations on the relevant lands. However, it was further revealed that the Corporation had not conducted any land coordination committee meeting during the year under review with the involvement of the individuals and institutions such as relevant Divisional Secretaries, Valuation Department and the Survey Department.
- (e) In order to lease a land belonging to the Corporation, measuring 22 roods and 37.14 perches, along with a building with 55900 square feet situated in Muthurajawela, to a private company for Rs.2,195.79 million on a 50-year long-term lease basis, a memorandum of understanding had been entered into on 02 June 2021. Although an advance of Rs. 500 million had been obtained for this purpose, no steps had been taken to secure the remaining amount of Rs. 1,695.79 million and to execute a formal lease agreement even by 31 March 2023.
- (f) For the construction of the third building of the proposed compost production factory under the project for the construction of a compost production center in the Kerawalapitiya Waste Management Park, which was started on 05 January 2018 by the Wetland Management Division of the Corporation, only piling work had been carried out at a cost of Rs.75.80 million according to the estimate prepared. Remaining constructions had not been completed even by December 2022 as planned.
- (g) With a view to minimizing the security, environmental and social damage caused to the approximately 155,000 people residing in the Kelaniya, Byagama, Wattala and Peliyagoda Divisional Secretariat divisions and the factories located therein from the floods occurring in those divisions, the Mudun Ela development project at an estimated cost of Rs.3,000 million had been started under the Treasury provisions in the year 2016. Although the project was scheduled to be completed by the end of the year 2021, the financial progress and the physical progress of the project as at that date were only 61 percent and 62 percent, respectively.
- Despite incurring Rs.600 million by 31 December 2017 for purchasing 164 homes constructed by the Urban Development Authority, intended for the persons who lost their homes due to the land acquisitions for the construction activities of this project, houses for 19 families had not been provided even by the end of the year under review.
- Furthermore, it had been proposed to construct 02 pump houses as phase I and phase II under this project in Oliyamulla area, with the expectation of completion by the end of 2020 and the constructions of the pump house under the phase II had been started on 26 March 2018. However, the construction thereof had not been completed by the end of the year under review, resulting in the two 5M³/S water pumps purchased at a cost of Rs.83.40 million in August 2018 remaining idle.
- According to the reply dated 10 April 2023 given by the Chairman in response to the draft audit report, the shortage of Treasury provisions had led to the delays of this project works.
- (h) The Corporation had identified 1,104 unauthorized constructions and reclamations on 400 hectares in 09 watershed areas related to 05 Divisional Secretariat divisions from the year 1996 to 2019. However, the

Corporation had not taken steps to remove those identified unauthorized constructions even up to 31 December of the year under review.

- (i) Even though project of desilting and cleaning of Beira Lake started in the year 2019 on the Treasury provisions of Rs.800 million should have been completed within the same year in 2019, the progress achieved by the end of the year under review was as low as 21 percent. The Cabinet approval had been granted to provide Treasury provisions of Rs.283.50 million to procure required machinery for this project. However, exceeding that limit, 3 machines worth Rs.403.99 million had been purchased in August 2019 without obtaining the approval of the Cabinet of Ministers. Out of the above three machines, the two machines purchased at a cost of Rs.244.7 million and Rs.75.99 million remained idle even by 31 March 2023. The Corporation had paid Rs.169.61 million for those machines in installments as at the end of 2021. An investigation was in progress in the Criminal Investigation Department regarding the purchase made in excess of the limit approved by the Cabinet. Furthermore, a sum of Rs.82.46 million out of the Corporation funds and Rs.11.73 million as the interest for late payments had to be paid for the Amphibious Excavator machine, which was one of the aforementioned two machines, according to the arbitration conditions reached with the supplier.
- (j) No action had been taken to lease out 06 trade stalls of the Corporation situated near the Bellanvila temple from the year 2016 up to 28 February 2023. As a result, the Corporation had lost the income of Rs. 115.65, including Rs.7.2 million that could have been earned for the year under review and Rs.108.45 million from the year 2016 up to 31 December 2020.
- (k) For the execution of drainage systems improvement project in the Kerawalapitiya area with an estimated value of Rs.41.44 million, a mobilization advance of Rs.18.02 million had been obtained from the Road Development Authority on 05 February 2018. Bills valued at Rs.15.60 million had been submitted by 28 May 2018 and out of which, after deducting Rs.6.22 million as mobilization advance, bills had been submitted to make payments to the Road Development Authority. Since the Road Development Authority, the contract awardee, did not remove the houses as expected to proceed with the remaining work of the project, the Corporation was compelled to abandon the project. Accordingly, it was observed that the flood is likely to occur in the area due to the blockage in the drainage systems.
- (l) The Kolonnawa Storm Water Drainage and Environment Improvement Project with an estimated cost of Rs.8,700 million, which was initially planned to implement under the World Bank Assistance, was subsequently planned to be implemented under the Treasury provisions according to the Cabinet decision. The project, which was initiated in the year 2018, should have been completed in 05 years. However, only the improvement of a 450 meter sub-canal, which connects to the Passenna Canal over a distance of 4.1kilometers had been completed at a cost of Rs.482.57 million by the end of the year 2021. Treasury Provisions had not been received as planned and the physical progress of this project was as low as 6 percent by 31 December 2022.
- (m) Although arrangements had been made to construct a sub-access road at a cost of Rs.112 million for the land proposed to acquire for the Madinnagoda housing project by the year 2018, no action had been taken to acquire the land till 28 February 2023.
- (n) No recovery whatsoever had been made for the billed value of Rs.17.97 million submitted relating to 05 consultancy services contracts initiated by the Corporation in the years 2019,2020 and 2021, of which progress ranged from 67 per cent to 97 per cent by the end of the year under review. This was mainly due to the failure to enter into agreements with the employer entity. Although the employers did not

make payments for the bills, the Corporation had taken steps to continuously carry out consultancy services. Furthermore, the bills of 02 contracts, implemented by the Corporation at a cost of Rs.6.03 million in the years 2017 and 2021 without entering into agreements with the employer entities, had been submitted to the related institution by January 2023, whereas those bills had not been certified.

- (o) The Board of Directors of the Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation had decided on 04 October 2018 that the Land Reclamation and Development Company should start packing and selling sea sand as a commercial venture and the Corporation had provided a loan of Rs.200 million to the company on 07 May 2019 to construct the buildings required for that purpose. For the relevant construction, a land owned by the Corporation had been provided to the company without entering into a lease agreement between two parties. However, without a formal cost benefit analysis, the Corporation had decided to terminate the project during the year under review. After taking over the building, which had been built by the Land Reclamation and Development Company at a cost of Rs.331.02 million, by the Corporation for Rs.326.30 million on the government's valuation, it had been subsequently given to Litro Gas Terminal Lanka (Pvt) limited, a state-owned company.

The Corporation had entered into an agreement with the company to repay the granted loan within 10 years at a monthly installment of Rs.1.67 million under a 12 percent interest rate and due to terminating the business halfway, the company had failed to settle the loan and the interest. The loan and the interest further remained payable by the company by the end of the year under review were Rs.141.2 million and 49.46 million, respectively, and accordingly the total amount receivable by the Corporation stood at Rs.190.70 million. Furthermore, according to the account of the subsidiary, the expenditure incurred by the company for the project was Rs.382.50 million. It was observed that the Corporation's irregular decisions taken from time to time had contributed to adverse effects on the company's operations and financial stability.

- (p) However, despite the failure to fulfill those conditions, the Board of Directors had given approval to the lessees to mortgage 02 lands with 09 acres and 36.57 perches and another land with 04 acres 02 roods and 11 perches in Muthurajawela, which had been given by the Corporation on lease basis, to a private bank for Rs.4.5 billion and Rs.600 million, respectively, during the year under review. This was observed to be a violation of existing policy of the Corporation.
- (q) The Ministry of Urban Development, Water Supply and Housing Facilities had given a mobilization advance of Rs.24.45 million to the Corporation to plan and initiate the construction of Gampaha Wetland Park and after completing only a part of the project, the remaining works had been abandoned in November 2019. It was problematic to deduct Rs.5.05 million from the Mobilization Advance Account despite no constructions being carried out during the year under review.
- (r) In order to establish a new subsidiary named Waste to Wealth (Pvt) Ltd, the Corporation had invested Rs.5 million on 04 November 2019. However, the operations of the Company had been suspended on 01 June of the year under review, whereas action had not been taken to recover the sum of Rs.2.46 million that was receivable to the Corporation.
- (s) A sum of Rs.5.53 million that remained receivable to the Corporation as at 17 February 2015 relating to the second phase of the Horana bus stand construction project could not be recovered from the Urban Development Authority, it was observed according to the cost summary report prepared by the Corporation in relation to the suspension of the project that, the Corporation had sustained a loss of Rs.12.35 million due to the aforesaid suspension of the project.

- (t) According to the financial statements of the Corporation, the loss sustained by the Corporation from the Kirimandala Mawatha, Agricultural Development Project amounted to Rs.7.16 million and Rs.6.81 million in the years 2020 and 2021, respectively, and the total cost spent by the Corporation for the project amounted to Rs.7.73 million and Rs.10.75 million, respectively. Out of the above cost, Rs.3.87 million or 50.1 per cent was the labour cost in the year 2020 and the labour cost for the year under review was Rs.10.71 million or 99.63 per cent. The Corporation had not taken measures to carry out review on the cost management and thereby maintain the project in a profitable manner.

3 Other Observations

- (a) The approved cadre of the Corporation as at 31 December 2021 was 1,800 and the actual cadre as at that date was 1,331. Similarly, the number of vacancies and excess cadre as at that date stood at 497 and 28 respectively. Further, the vacancies in terms of primary, secondary and staff grade level were 304, 161 and 32, respectively and the excess cadre of the said positions was 22, 05 and 01, respectively.
- (b) The Corporation had prepared a Corporate Plan for the 05 years period from 2018 to 2022. However, it was observed that the Corporation had not taken adequate measures to achieve the strategies identified even as at the end of the year under review. Furthermore, the progress achieved in keeping with the introduced Key Performance Indicators (KPI) had not been evaluated.
- (c) Out of the value of Rs.826.68 million in the contract creditors balance included in the trade and other payables in the financial statements, a creditors balance of Rs.201.10 million remained unsettled since a period between 2 and 5 years and the balance that remained unsettled for more than a period of 05 years was Rs.24.76 million.
- (d) Out of the trade debtors balance of Rs.1,559.82 million included in the debtors and other receivable balance pertaining to the year under review, the balance remained receivable since a period between 2 and 5 years was Rs.695.63 million and the balance exceeding five years was Rs.128.87 million. Further, the value of the debtor balance confirmations called for by the Corporation for audit amounted to Rs.1,348.06 million and any of the said debtor balance confirmation was not submitted to the Audit.

W.P.C.Wickramaratne
Auditor General

Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note	GROUP		CORPORATION	
		2021 Rs. 000	2020 Rs 000	2021 Rs. 000	2020 Rs 000
For the Year ended 31st December					
Revenue from Contract with Customers	1	8,605,497	8,959,872	6,792,977	7,304,787
Direct Cost	2	(5,732,050)	(4,660,334)	(4,131,280)	(3,141,086)
Gross Profit		2,873,447	4,299,538	2,661,697	4,163,701
Other Operating Income	3	104,757	94,212	93,983	76,643
Gross Profit with Other Operating Income		2,978,204	4,393,750	2,755,680	4,240,344
Administrative Expenses		(1,459,847)	(1,319,807)	(1,298,918)	(1,143,593)
Depreciation		(342,899)	(403,414)	(318,257)	(379,632)
Promotional Expenses		(7,270)	(2,539)	(6,527)	(1,533)
Other Operating Expenses		(196,864)	(289,191)	(196,864)	(289,191)
Profit from Operations	4	971,324	2,378,799	935,114	2,426,395
Finance Cost	5	(267,923)	(529,534)	(263,682)	(526,750)
Finance Income	6	378,226	386,412	368,978	397,162
Amortization of Deferred Income	16	222,586	203,982	222,586	203,982
Profit before Taxation		1,304,213	2,439,659	1,262,996	2,500,789
Taxation	7	(263,761)	(12,054)	(239,825)	(4,974)
Profit for the year		1,040,452	2,427,605	1,023,171	2,495,815
Profit Attributable to:					
Equity Holders of the Parent		1,036,996	2,441,247	1,023,171	2,495,815
Non-Controlling Interest		3,456	(13,642)	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income					
Actuarial Gain/(Loss) on Defined Benefit Plans	18	19,735	(36,990)	5,634	(47,074)
Surplus on Revaluation of PPE		33,973	-	-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the year		53,708	(36,990)	5,634	(47,074)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		1,094,160	2,390,615	1,028,805	2,448,741
Total Comprehensive Income attributable to :					
Equity Holders of the Parent		1,081,088	2,402,240	1,028,805	2,448,741
Non-Controlling Interest		13,072	(11,625)	-	-

The Accounting Policies and Notes on pages 103 to 119 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 st December	Note	GROUP		CORPORATION	
		2021 Rs. 000	2020 Rs.000	2021 Rs. 000	2020 Rs.000
ASSETS					
Non-Current Assets					
Property, Plant & Equipment	8	2,354,352	2,535,648	2,237,181	2,099,137
Intangible Assets	9	2,452	1,983	2,286	1,607
Investment Properties	10	2,563,493	2,309,545	2,563,493	2,309,545
Investment in Subsidiary Companies	11	-	-	2,000	2,000
Loans to Subsidiaries	14	-	-	141,233	186,666
Deferred Tax Assets		41,467	137,348	-	94,554
		4,961,764	4,984,524	4,946,193	4,693,509
Current Assets					
Inventories	12	2,861,200	3,106,960	2,742,751	3,031,186
Trade & Other Receivables	13	5,218,110	5,817,270	4,417,284	5,308,395
Taxation Recoverable		5,362	78,495	-	73,133
Loans to Subsidiaries	14	-	-	24,000	37,334
Held to Maturity Financial Assets		3,869,781	3,723,449	3,680,002	3,544,358
Cash & Cash Equivalents	15	3,762,438	4,082,409	3,672,166	3,975,252
		15,716,891	16,808,583	14,536,203	15,969,658
Total Assets		20,678,655	21,793,107	19,482,396	20,663,167
EQUITY & LIABILITIES					
Capital & Reserves					
Contributed Capital		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Capital Reserve		13,461	13,461	13,461	13,461
Asset Revaluation Reserve		258,690	231,512	212,430	212,430
Retained Earnings		10,319,711	9,265,800	10,077,786	9,048,981
Staff Welfare Funds		95,143	81,518	95,143	81,518
Non-Controlling Interest		72,546	59,475	-	-
Total Capital & Reserves		10,760,551	9,652,766	10,399,820	9,357,390
Non-Current Liabilities					
Compensation Payable on Lands Acquired		209,063	205,722	209,063	205,722
Deferred Tax Liability		137,038	241,935	137,038	241,935
Deferred Income	16	439,877	598,246	439,877	598,246
Interest Bearing Loans & Borrowings	17	1,601,154	2,804,016	1,601,154	2,796,235
Retirement Benefits Obligation	18	509,520	490,984	337,071	337,693
		2,896,652	4,340,903	2,724,203	4,179,831
Current Liabilities					
Interest Bearing Loans & Borrowings	17	274,608	907,257	266,859	899,475
Trade & Other Payables	19	2,168,141	2,260,675	1,666,523	1,635,950
Taxation Payable		185,771	29,968	139,360	-
Provision for Land Filling		557,993	557,993	557,993	557,993
Dividend Payable		910	910	-	-
Advances Received	20	3,817,032	4,032,528	3,727,638	4,032,528
Bank Overdrafts	15	16,997	10,107	-	-
		7,021,452	7,799,438	6,358,373	7,125,946
Total Liabilities		9,918,104	12,140,341	9,082,576	11,305,777
Total Equity & Liabilities		20,678,655	21,793,107	19,482,396	20,663,167

The Accounting Policies and Notes on pages 103 to 119 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.


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


JAPK Jayasinghe
Deputy General Manager (Finance)


Eng. (Mrs.) Srimathi Senadheera
General Manager

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


Eng. Hiran Balasuriya
Commodore
Chairman
14th December 2022


Eng. Nihal Siriwardene
Director

Statement of Changes in Equity

GROUP

Description	Contribute	Capital	Assets	Retained	Staff Welfare	Non	Total
	Capital	Reserve	Revaluation	Earnings	Funds	Controlling	
	Rs'000	Rs'000	Reserve	Rs'000	Rs'000	Interest	Rs.000
			Rs'000			Rs'000	
Balance as at 31.12.2019 as reported previously	1,000	13,461	230,787	6,839,961	69,728	71,100	7,226,037
Adjustment in respect of previous years	-	-	725	23,599	-	-	24,324
Balance as at 31.12.2019 (Adjusted)	1,000	13,461	231,512	6,863,560	69,728	71,100	7,250,361
Profit/(Loss) for the year 2020	-	-	-	2,441,247	-	(13,642)	2,427,605
Actuarial Gain/(Loss) on Defined Benefit Plans	-	-	-	(39,007)	-	2,017	(36,990)
Contribution to Staff Welfare Funds	-	-	-	-	11,790	-	11,790
Balance as at 31.12.2020	1,000	13,461	231,512	9,265,800	81,518	59,475	9,652,766
Surplus on Revaluation on PPE	-	-	27,178	-	-	6,795	33,973
Profit/(Loss) for the year 2021	-	-	-	1,036,996	-	3,456	1,040,452
Actuarial Gain/(Loss) on Defined Benefit Plans	-	-	-	16,915	-	2,820	19,735
Contributions for Staff Welfare Funds	-	-	-	-	13,625	-	13,625
Balance as at 31.12.2021	1,000	13,461	258,690	10,319,711	95,143	72,546	10,760,551

CORPORATION

Description	Contributed	Capital	Asset	Retained	Staff Welfare	Total
	Capital	Reserve	Revaluation	Earning	Funds	
	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000
Balance as at 31.12.2019	1,000	13,461	212,430	6,600,240	69,728	6,896,859
Profit/(Loss) for the year 2020	-	-	-	2,495,815	-	2,495,815
Actuarial Gain/(Loss) on Defined Benefit Plans	-	-	-	(47,074)	-	(47,074)
Contribution to Staff Welfare Funds	-	-	-	-	11,790	11,790
Balance as at 31.12.2020	1,000	13,461	212,430	9,048,981	81,518	9,357,390
Profit/(Loss) for the year 2021	-	-	-	1,023,171	-	1,023,171
Actuarial Gain/(Loss) on Defined Benefit Plans	-	-	-	5,634	-	5,634
Contributions for Staff Welfare Funds	-	-	-	-	13,625	13,625
Balance as at 31.12.2021	1,000	13,461	212,430	10,077,786	95,143	10,399,820

The Accounting Policies and Notes on 103 to 119 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Cashflow Statement

For the year ended 31 st December	GROUP		CORPORATION	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	Rs. 000	Rs.000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
Net Profit / (Loss) before Taxation	1,304,212	2,439,659	1,262,996	2,500,789
Adjustments for;				
Depreciation and Amortization	350,159	415,170	318,257	386,302
Finance Costs	267,924	529,534	263,682	526,751
Finance Income	(378,226)	(386,412)	(368,978)	(397,162)
Amortization of Deferred Income	(222,586)	(203,982)	(222,586)	(203,982)
Provision for Doubtful Debts	-71,832	171,886	(24,438)	141,132
Bad Debts Written Off	81,501	-	81,501	-
Profit on Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	(136)	(14)	(115)	-
Provision for Slow Moving Inventories	9,220	(4,730)	9,220	(4,730)
Provision for Defined Benefit Obligations	92,035	89,375	49,031	48,830
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	1,432,271	3,050,486	1,368,570	2,997,930
Changes in Working Capital				
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	(17,408)	66,460	25,267	42,106
(Increase) / Decrease in Trade & Other Receivables	504,705	718,771	484,489	821,647
Increase / (Decrease) in Medical Fund	13,625	-1,502	13,625	-1,502
Increase / (Decrease) in Compensation Payable	3,341	-	3,341	-
Increase / (Decrease) in Advance Received	(304,890)	635,345	(304,890)	635,345
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade & Other Payables	12,115	314,933	45,828	262,317
Cash Generated from Operations	1,643,759	4,784,493	1,636,230	4,757,843
Income Tax Paid	(43,814)	(25,413)	(37,649)	(25,250)
Gratuity Paid	(53,764)	(47,717)	(44,019)	(39,918)
Net Cash from / (used in) Operating Activities	1,546,181	4,711,363	1,554,562	4,692,675
Cash Flows from Investing Activities				
Acquisition of Property, Plant & Equipment	(79,684)	(71,741)	(69,124)	(65,958)
Net Investment in Fixed Deposits	(146,332)	(577,457)	(135,644)	(562,882)
Interest Income Received	462,986	388,525	450,978	401,370
Proceeds from Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	8,679	1,640	2,776	-
Net Cash from / (used in) Investing Activities	245,649	(259,033)	248,986	(227,470)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities				
Loans Obtained	-	1,050,000	-	1,050,000
Loan Repayments	(1,829,214)	(1,537,876)	(1,827,697)	(1,537,206)
Interest Paid on Loans	(282,165)	(563,183)	(278,937)	(549,643)
Lease Rentals Paid	(7,312)	(7,912)	-	-
Net Cash from / (used in) Financing Activities	(2,118,691)	(1,058,971)	(2,106,634)	(1,036,849)
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Equivalents	(326,861)	3,393,359	(303,086)	3,428,356
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the Year	4,072,302	678,943	3,975,252	546,896
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year (Note 15)	3,745,441	4,072,302	3,672,166	3,975,252

The Accounting Policies and Notes on 103 to 119 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Significant Accounting Policies

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

1.1 Reporting Entity

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

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

1.2 Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements of Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation for the year ended 31st December 2021 comprise the Corporation and its two subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group"). The financial statements of all entities in the group have a common financial year which ends on 31st December. Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation do not have any identifiable parent of its own. The Corporation is the ultimate parent of the Group.

1.3 Principal Activities and Nature of Operations

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

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

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

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 General Accounting Policies

2.1.1 Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka (CA Sri Lanka).

2.1.2 Basis of Measurement

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

2.1.3 Presentation and Functional Currency

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

2.1.4 Statement of Compliance

The statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow, together with accounting policies and notes ("financial statements") of the Corporation and the Group as at 31st December, 2021 and for the year then ended have been prepared in compliance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka.

2.1.5 Going Concern

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

2.1.6 Comparative Information

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

2.1.7 Materiality Aggregation and Offsetting

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

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

2.1.8 Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

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

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Contd.,)

2.2 Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Corporation and its subsidiaries as at 31st December, 2021. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Group obtains control and continues to be consolidated until the date when such control ceases.

a) Subsidiaries

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

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

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

b) Non controlling interest

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

c) Transaction eliminated on Consolidation

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

2.3 Assets and Bases of their Valuation

2.3.1 Property, Plant & Equipment

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

Depreciation

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

Leasehold Land	Over the Lease period
Buildings-Permanent	Over 20 years

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

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

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

2.3.2 Investment Properties

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

2.3.3 Inventories

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

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

2.3.4 Work-in-Progress

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

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Contd.,)

2.3.5 Trade and Other Receivables

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

2.3.6 Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

2.3.7 Government Grants

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

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

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

2.4 Liabilities and Provisions

2.4.1 Liabilities

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

2.4.2 Retirement Benefit Obligations

2.4.2.1 Defined Benefits Plans- Gratuity

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

However, according to the Payment of Gratuity Act No. 12 of 1983, the liability for gratuity payment to an employee arises only after the completion of five years of continued service.

2.4.2.2 Defined Contribution Plans

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

(a) Employees Provident Fund

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

(b) Employees Trust Fund

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

2.4.3 Taxation

a) Income Tax

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

a) Deferred Tax

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

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

2.5 Statement of Comprehensive Income

2.5.1 Revenue

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

a) Sale of Goods

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

b) Rendering of Services

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

c) Income from Land Sales

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

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Contd.)

d) Construction Contracts

Revenue from Construction contracts include the initial amount agreed in the contract plus any variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments, to the extent that it is probable that they will result in revenue and can be measured reliably.

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

e) Interest Income

Interest Income is recognized on an accrual basis.

f) Dividend Income

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

g) Other Income

Other Income is recognized on an accrual basis.

2.6 Borrowing Cost

Borrowing Costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consists of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

2.7 Extraordinary Items

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

2.8 Events Occurring After the Statement of Financial Position Date

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

	GROUP		CORPORATION	
	2021 Rs. 000	2020 Rs.000	2021 Rs. 000	2020 Rs.000
1 Revenue				
Revenue from Treasury Funded Projects	2,352,481	2,378,765	2,352,481	2,378,765
Revenue from Client Projects	1,773,550	841,677	1,686,642	833,883
Sale of Offshore Sand	2,382,917	884,949	2,350,541	871,143
Sale of Lands	-	2,506,400	-	2,506,400
Lease of Lands	160,674	181,290	160,674	181,290
Consultancy Services	16,836	28,854	16,836	28,853
Land Clearance Income	31,944	28,778	31,944	28,778
Income from Leisure Parks and Recreational Areas	75,153	71,632	76,382	71,630
Waste Management Park Income	112,070	369,239	112,070	369,240
Income from EMT Lab	4,404	28,014	4,404	28,014
Income from Hiring of Machineries	1,003	24,652	1,003	6,791
Income from Security Services	1,648,314	1,579,969	-	-
Sale of Blocks & Hume Pipes	46,151	35,753	-	-
	8,605,497	8,959,972	6,792,977	7,304,787
2 Direct Cost				
Cost Incurred on Treasury Funded Projects	1,692,670	1,245,557	1,692,670	1,558,764
Cost Incurred on Client Projects	1,288,787	747,575	1,221,406	720,139
Cost of Offshore Sand Sold	1,230,393	577,134	1,213,553	577,134
Cost of Land Sold	-	185,054	-	185,054
Cost of Providing Security Services	1,499,987	1,783,063	-	-
Cost of Blocks & Hume Pipes sold	16,562	21,956	-	-
Cost of Waste Management Park	-	97,003	-	97,003
Cost of Consultancy Services	2,460	2,840	2,460	2,840
Cost of Miscellaneous Projects	1,191	152	1,191	152
	5,732,050	4,660,334	4,131,280	3,141,086
3 Other Operating Income				
Rent Income	60,039	56,725	60,379	57,120
Advertisement Board Income	10,544	2,331	10,544	2,331
Profit on Sale of PPE	136	14	115	(58)
Legal Fees Collected	1,606	4,731	1,606	1,258
Income from Circuit Bungalows	1,451	1,095	1,451	1,095
Encashment of Bonds	3,220	361	1,322	361
Recovery of Utility & Logistic Expenses	7,475	-	7,475	-
Agriculture Farm Income	873	569	873	569
Boat Transportation Income	14	192	14	192
Document Fee & Supplier Registration	3,335	3,767	3,335	3,767
Income from Sudunelumpura	3,280	3,280	3,280	3,280
Miscellaneous Income	12,784	21,147	3,589	6,728
	104,757	94,212	93,983	76,643
4 Profit/(Loss) from Operations				
<i>Is stated after charging all expenses including;</i>				
Directors' Emoluments	2,517	2,230	550	464
Auditors' Remuneration	3,928	8,637	2,084	2,646
Defined Contribution Plan Cost -EPF & ETF	245,005	202,243	114,327	116,768
Defined Benefit Plan Cost-Retirement Gratuity	92,035	89,375	49,031	48,830
Exchange Gain/(Loss)	(32,665)	14,809	(32,665)	(4,788)
Bad Debts Write-off	81,501	-	81,501	-
Donation & CSR Activities	4,719	-	4,502	308
Provision/(Reversal) for Bad & Doubtful Debtors	(79,887)	171,886	(32,495)	141,132

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.,)

	GROUP		CORPORATION	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	Rs. 000	Rs.000	Rs. 000	Rs.000
5 Finance Costs				
Interest on Banks Loans	254,724	526,339	252,022	525,903
Interest on Compensation Payable for Lands Acquired	847	847	847	847
Overdraft Interest	525	648	-	-
Finance Charges on Leases	1,014	1,700	-	-
Other Interests Paid	10,813	-	10,813	-
	267,923	529,534	263,682	526,750
6 Finance Income				
Interest Income on REPO Investments	150,633	47,900	146,867	42,114
Interest on Fixed Deposits Investments	209,490	321,044	201,564	310,908
Interest Income on USD Account	8,620	7,878	8,620	7,878
Staff Loan Interest	12,195	9,590	11,879	9,261
Interest on Related Party Loans	-	-	2,760	26,833
Interest Income on Other Sources	(2,712)	-	(2,712)	168
	378,226	386,412	368,978	397,162
7 Taxation				
Provision for Income Tax for Current Year (7.1)	272,776	17,330	250,168	-
Under/(Over) Provision in respect of Previous Years	-	-	-	-
Deferred Tax Provision/ (Reversal)	(9,015)	(25,124)	(10,343)	(14,874)
Capital Gain Tax	-	10,640	-	10,640
Special Levy to Consolidated Fund	-	9,208	-	9,208
	263,761	12,054	239,825	4,974
7.1 Income Tax				
Profit/(Loss) before Taxation	1,304,212	2,439,659	1,262,996	2,500,789
Add: Disallowable Expenses	370,485	313,619	299,867	237,372
	1,674,697	2,753,278	1,562,863	2,738,161
Less: Allowable Expenses	820,895	(2,691,278)	(799,842)	(3,973,391)
Profit/(Loss) from Business	853,802	61,893	763,021	(1,235,337)
Interest Income	279,345	-	279,345	-
Taxable Income	1,136,565	61,893	1,042,366	(1,235,230)
Effective Tax Rate	24%	24%	24%	24%
Income Tax Provision for Current Year	272,776	17,330	250,168	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.,)**8 A Property, Plant & Equipment (Group)**

Assets Category	Cost/Valuation						Depreciations					Net Book Value	
	Balance As at 31.12.2020	Revaluation Adjustment	Adjustments	Additions During the Year	Disposals During the Year	Balance As at 31.12.2021	Balance As at 31.12.2020	Revaluation Adjustment	Charge for the year	On Disposals	Balance As at 31.12.2021	Balance As at 31.12.2020	Balance As at 31.12.2021
	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000
At Cost													
Freehold Lands	12,005	-	-	-	-	12,005	-	-	-	-	-	12,005	12,005
Lease hold Lands	33,806	-	-	-	(5,876)	27,930	1,372	-	2,463	-	3,835	32,434	24,095
Structures on Possession on Own Lands	39,788	-	-	-	-	39,788	23,305	-	1,877	-	25,182	16,483	14,606
Buildings on Freehold Land	968,887	-	-	333,677	-	1,302,564	279,194	-	47,170	-	326,364	689,693	976,200
Heavy Plant & Machinery	2,270,871	-	(954)	-	-	2,269,917	1,604,454	-	167,452	-	1,771,906	666,417	498,011
Small Plant & Machinery	62,706	-	45	17,179	-	79,930	51,982	-	2,069	-	54,051	10,724	25,879
Motor Vehicles	388,887	4,944	2,070	1,414	(600)	396,715	134,368	(14,942)	81,383	(331)	200,478	254,519	196,237
Motor Vehicles on Finance Lease	36,140	(1,570)	-	-	-	34,570	28,197	(15,657)	8,671	-	21,211	7,943	13,359
Office Equipment	143,309	-	1,638	19,593	(14)	164,526	108,355	-	6,320	(9)	114,666	34,954	49,860
Kitchen and Welfare Equipment	29,112	-	(1,036)	-	-	28,076	27,965	-	(60)	-	27,905	1,147	171
Furniture & Fittings	70,287	-	1,477	9,015	-	80,779	36,211	-	6,938	-	43,149	34,076	37,630
Laboratory and Survey Equipment	95,070	-	(1,126)	57,698	-	151,642	77,563	-	5,724	-	83,287	17,507	68,355
Boat Engines & Accessories	85,265	-	16	6,854	-	92,135	47,524	-	6,739	-	54,263	37,741	37,872
Bicycles	3,032	-	106	-	(614)	2,524	2,595	-	172	(583)	2,184	437	340
Convertainers	106,535	-	12	11,806	(5,193)	113,160	54,856	-	9,621	(2,832)	61,645	51,679	51,515
Gym Equipment	20,661	-	(2,431)	60	-	18,290	10,490	-	1,823	-	12,313	10,171	5,977
Other Fixed Assets	10,532	-	722	671	-	11,925	7,780	-	551	-	8,331	2,752	3,594
Pallets	3,565	-	-	33	-	3,598	3,565	-	-	-	3,565	-	33
Other Security Equipment	1,011	-	-	-	-	1,011	242	-	127	-	369	769	642
Electronic Equipment	2,873	-	-	497	-	3,370	2,310	-	410	-	2,720	563	650
	4,384,342	3,374	539	458,497	(12,297)	4,834,455	2,502,328	(30,599)	349,450	(3,755)	2,817,424	1,882,014	2,017,031
Capital Work In Progress												653,634	337,321
												2,535,648	2,354,352

9A.1 Fair value of the Motor Vehicles owned by the subsidiary LRDC Services (Private) Ltd as at 31st December 2021 was determined by means of a revaluation by a Committee which includes a mechanical engineer from the Corporation and an examiner from the Department of Motor Traffic in reference to market based evidence. The result of such revaluation was incorporated in these financial statements from its effective date which is 31st December 2021. The surplus arising from the revaluation was transferred to a revaluation reserve.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.,)**8B Property, Plant & Equipment (Corporation)**

Assets Category	Cost/Valuation					Depreciations				Net Book Value	
	Balance As at 31.12.2020	Adjustments	Additions During the Year	Disposals During the Year	Balance As at 31.12.2021	Balance As at 31.12.2020	Charge for the year	On Disposals	Balance As at 31.12.2021	Balance As at 31.12.2020	Balance As at 31.12.2021
	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000	Rs.000
At Cost/Valuation											
Freehold Lands	8,173	-	-	-	8,173	-	-	-	-	8,173	8,173
Lease hold Lands	10,012	-	-	-	10,012	1,372	318	-	1,690	8,640	8,322
Structures on Possession on Own Lands	39,788	-	-	-	39,788	23,305	1,877	-	25,182	16,483	14,606
Buildings on Freehold Land	939,896	-	326,300	-	1,266,196	267,272	44,154	-	311,426	672,624	954,770
Heavy Plant & Machinery	2,215,093	(954)	-	-	2,214,139	1,581,007	160,164	-	1,741,171	634,086	472,968
Small Plant & Machinery	62,706	45	17,179	-	79,930	51,982	2,069	-	54,051	10,724	25,879
Motor Vehicles	356,791	2,070	-	(600)	358,261	109,321	73,934	(331)	182,924	247,470	175,337
Office Equipment	119,622	1,638	18,472	-	139,732	93,748	4,282	-	98,030	25,874	41,702
Kitchen and Welfare Equipment	29,112	(1,036)	-	-	28,076	27,965	(60)	-	27,905	1,147	171
Furniture & Fittings	63,733	1,477	8,897	-	74,107	32,722	6,390	-	39,112	31,011	34,995
Laboratory and Survey Equipment	95,070	(1,126)	57,698	-	151,642	77,563	5,724	-	83,287	17,507	68,355
Boat Engines & Accessories	85,265	16	6,854	-	92,135	47,524	6,739	-	54,263	37,741	37,872
Bicycles	3,032	106	-	(614)	2,524	2,595	172	(583)	2,184	437	340
Convertainers	106,535	12	11,806	(5,193)	113,160	54,856	9,621	(2,832)	61,645	51,679	51,515
Gym Equipment	20,661	(2,431)	60	-	18,290	10,490	1,823	-	12,313	10,171	5,977
Other Fixed Assets	10,532	722	671	-	11,925	7,780	551	-	8,331	2,752	3,594
	4,166,021	539	447,937	(6,407)	4,608,090	2,389,502	317,758	(3,746)	2,703,514	1,776,519	1,904,576
Capital Work In Progress										322,618	332,605
										2,099,137	2,237,181

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.,)**9 A Intangible Assets (Group)**

Assets Category	Cost/Valuation				Amortization				Net Book Value	
	Balance As at 31.12.2020 Rs.000	Additions During the Year Rs.000	Disposals During the Year Rs.000	Balance As at 31.12.2021 Rs.000	Balance As at 31.12.2020 Rs.000	Charge for the year Rs.000	On Disposals Rs.000	Balance As at 31.12.2021 Rs.000	Balance As at 31.12.2020 Rs.000	Balance As at 31.12.2021 Rs.000
	At Cost									
Computer Software	6,962	1,178	-	8,140	4,979	709	-	5,688	1,983	2,452
Other Intangible Assets	1,690	-	-	1,690	1,690	-	-	1,690	-	-
	8,652	1,178	-	9,830	6,669	709	-	7,378	1,983	2,452

9 B Intangible Assets (Corporation)

Assets Category	Cost/Valuation				Amortization				Net Book Value	
	Balance As at 31.12.2020 Rs.000	Additions During the Year Rs.000	Disposals During the Year Rs.000	Balance As at 31.12.2021 Rs.000	Balance As at 31.12.2020 Rs.000	Charge for the year Rs.000	On Disposals Rs.000	Balance As at 31.12.2021 Rs.000	Balance As at 31.12.2020 Rs.000	Balance As at 31.12.2021 Rs.000
	At Cost									
Computer Software	4,645	1,178	-	5,823	3,038	499	-	3,537	1,607	2,286
Other Intangible Assets	1,690	-	-	1,690	1,690	-	-	1,690	-	-
	6,335	1,178	-	7,513	4,728	499	-	5,227	1,607	2,286

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

	GROUP		CORPORATION	
	2021 Rs. 000	2020 Rs.000	2021 Rs. 000	2020 Rs.000
10 Investment Properties				
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,309,545	2,489,809	2,309,545	2,489,809
Disposal of Investment Properties	-	(180,264)	-	(180,264)
Transfers from/(to) Inventories	253,948	-	253,948	-
Balance at the end of the year	2,563,493	2,309,545	2,563,493	2,309,545

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

10.2 Details of the Investment Properties held by the Corporation as at 31/12/2021 are as follows.

Property	Extent			2021 Cost Rs. 000	2021 Estimated Fair Value Rs. 000	2020 Cost Rs. 000	2020 Estimated Fair Value Rs. 000
	Land at Muthurajawela	64A	1R	24.7P	1,758,419	4,121,880	1,755,958
Land at Lake Drive	1A	0R	12P	3,081	**	3,081	**
Land at Wedamulla	9A	3R	38P	208,439	1,118,494	139,994	594,807
Land at Ambalangoda	14A	3R	45.04P	38,556	300,630	22,660	278,825
Land at Kirimandala Mawatha	17A	3R	18.13P	169,771	15,719,715	169,771	15,132,700
Land at Attidiya	2A	1R	20.43P	2,695	200,000	3,585	206,908
Land at Narahenpita Model Farm	1A	1R	14.5P	5,326	1,179,750	5,326	1,179,750
Land at Mudun Ela	139A	3R	39.14P	139,151	223,455	38,487	224,243
Land at 9 th Lane – Kotte	2A	3R	19.69P	80,839	781,449	14,021	10,803
Land at Ragama	51A	1R	33P	157,216	**	156,662	**
Total				2,563,493		2,309,545	

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

** Valuations are not available for land at Ragama and Lake Drive, Narahenpita.

	GROUP		CORPORATION	
	2021 Rs. 000	2020 Rs.000	2021 Rs. 000	2020 Rs.000
11 Investments in Subsidiaries				
Land Reclamation & Development Co. Ltd	-	-	2,000	2,000

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

	GROUP		CORPORATION	
	2021 Rs. 000	2020 Rs.000	2021 Rs. 000	2020 Rs.000
12 Inventories				
General Stock	432,571	378,502	377,238	318,662
Sea Sand Stock	906,591	953,799	906,591	953,799
Lands for Sale	12,401	263,855	12,401	263,855
Inventory & Tools	121,009	29,646	120,949	29,626
Work-in-Progress-Own Projects	950,038	1,406,020	950,038	1,406,020
Work-in-Progress-Client Projects	495,988	123,316	432,932	107,402
	2,918,598	3,155,138	2,800,149	3,079,364
Provision for Slow Moving Stock	(57,398)	(48,178)	(57,398)	(48,178)
	2,861,200	3,106,960	2,742,751	3,031,186

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)

	GROUP		CORPORATION	
	2021 Rs. 000	2020 Rs.000	2021 Rs. 000	2020 Rs.000
13 Trade & Other Receivables				
Trade Debtors	2,309,092	2,222,593	1,559,820	1,617,949
Receivable from Treasury for Treasury Funded Projects	2,524,977	2,758,200	2,524,977	2,758,200
Mobilization Advance Paid to Contractors	183,456	677,659	161,807	688,032
Staff Loans and Advances	348,354	324,033	343,081	316,922
Interest Receivable	116,286	201,072	123,869	255,358
Rentals Receivable from Sudunelumpura Housing Project	29,876	28,553	29,876	28,553
Other Debtors	37,845	5,147	24,364	44,060
Deposits, Pre payments and Advances	188,676	192,297	150,231	124,500
	5,738,562	6,409,554	4,918,025	5,833,574
Provision for Bad & Doubtful Debts	(520,452)	(592,284)	(500,741)	(525,179)
	5,218,110	5,817,270	4,417,284	5,308,395
14 Loans to Related Parties				
Current				
Working Capital Loan to REDECO (14.1)	-	-	24,000	24,000
Term Loan to REDECO (14.2)	-	-	-	13,334
	-	-	24,000	37,334
Non Current				
Term Loan to REDECO (14.2)	-	-	141,233	186,666
	-	-	141,233	186,666

14.1 The Corporation granted a working capital loan of Rs. 25 million to Land Reclamation & Development Company Ltd (REDECO) in the year 2017 at an interest rate of 13% per annum. The interest rate was subsequently reduced to 11.5% with effect from 01.01.2018. The loan is repayable in 50 equal installments of Rs. 500,000/- each per month commencing from 21.04.2017.

14.2 The Corporation granted a term loan facility of Rs. 200 million at an interest rate of 12% per annum to Land Reclamation & Development Company Ltd (REDECO) to invest in the sea sand washing, sieving, packing and selling business in the year 2019. The loan is repayable in 120 equal installments of Rs. 1,666,667/- each per month, commencing from May 2021. Rs. 58,766,978/- of this loan was settled in the year 2021 against the purchased consideration for sand packaging building taken over by the Corporation. Details of this transaction is more fully described in Note 22.2.1.

	GROUP		CORPORATION	
	2021 Rs. 000	2020 Rs.000	2021 Rs. 000	2020 Rs.000
15 Cash & Cash Equivalents				
Cash at Bank	1,060,327	1,238,219	975,912	1,143,081
Cash in Hand	12,491	51,640	10,254	48,634
REPO Investments	2,686,000	2,783,537	2,686,000	2,783,537
Cash in Transits	3,620	9,013	-	-
	3,762,438	4,082,409	3,672,166	3,975,252
Bank Overdrafts	(16,997)	(10,107)	-	-
Cash & Cash Equivalents for Cash Flow Statement	3,745,441	4,072,302	3,672,166	3,975,252

16 Deferred Income

16A GROUP	As at 31.12.2020 Rs.000	New Grants Rs.000	Amortization Rs.000	As at 31.12.2021 Rs.000
	On account of PPE received free from GCFC&EI Project	69,677	-	23,910
On account of PPE received free from LEI&EI Project	36,294	-	9,964	26,330
On account of PPE received free from MCUD Project	295,945	63,921	137,174	222,692
On account of PPE acquired using Treasury Grants	60,181	-	40,963	19,218
On account of PPE received free from Line Ministry	-	296	37	259
On account of PPE received free from Presidential Secretariat	6,184	-	1,903	4,281
Grant from Presidential Secretariat for Improvements at Kerawalapitiya Waste Management Park	129,965	-	8,635	121,330
	598,246	64,217	222,586	439,877

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.,)

16B CORPORATION	As at 31.12.2020 Rs.000	New Grants Rs.000	Amortization Rs.000	As at 31.12.2021 Rs.000
On account of PPE received free from GCFC&EI Project	69,677	-	23,910	45,767
On account of PPE received free from LEI&EI Project	36,294	-	9,964	26,330
On account of PPE received free from MCUD Project	295,945	63,921	137,174	222,692
On account of PPE acquired using Treasury Grants	60,181	-	40,963	19,218
On account of PPE received free from Line Ministry	-	296	37	259
On account of PPE received free from Presidential Secretariat	6,184	-	1,903	4,281
Grant from Presidential Secretariat for Improvements at Kerawalapitiya Waste Management Park	129,965	-	8,635	121,330
	598,246	64,217	222,586	439,877

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

17 Interest Bearing Loans & Borrowings

17A GROUP	2021 Amount Repayable Within 1 year Rs.000	2021 Amount Repayable After 1 year Rs.000	2021 Total Rs.000	2020 Amount Repayable Within 1 year Rs.000	2020 Amount Repayable After 1 year Rs.000	2020 Total Rs.000
Finance Leases (17A.1)	4,846	-	4,846	6,266	4,878	11,144
Bank Loans (17A.2)	269,762	1,601,154	1,870,916	900,991	2,799,138	3,700,129
	274,608	1,601,154	1,875,762	907,257	2,804,016	3,711,273

17A.1 Finance Leases	As at 31.12.2020 Rs.000	Repayments Rs.000	New Leases Obtained Rs.000	As at 31.12.2021 Rs.000
Gross Liability	12,402	7,312	-	5,090
Finance Charges allocated to future periods	(1,258)	(1,014)	-	(244)
Net Liability	11,144	6,298	-	4,846

17A.2 Bank Loans	As at 31.12.2020 Rs.000	Loans Obtained Rs.000	Repayments Rs.000	As at 31.12.2021 Rs.000
Term Loan From NSB	2,134,872	-	(266,859)	1,868,013
Term Loan From BOC	1,560,838	-	(1,560,838)	-
Term Loan From BOC (17A.2.1)	4,420	-	(1,517)	2,903
	3,700,130	-	(1,829,214)	1,870,916

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.,)

17B	CORPORATION	2021 Amount Repayable Within 1 year Rs.000	2021 Amount Repayable After 1 year Rs.000	2021 Total Rs.000	2020 Amount Repayable Within 1 year Rs.000	2020 Amount Repayable After 1 year Rs.000	2020 Total Rs.000
	Bank Loans (17B.1)	266,859	1,601,154	1,868,013	899,475	2,796,235	3,695,710
		266,859	1,601,154	1,868,013	899,475	2,796,235	3,695,710

17B.1	Bank Loans	As at 31.12.2020 Rs.000	Loans Obtained Rs.000	Repayments Rs.000	As at 31.12.2021 Rs.000
	Term Loan From NSB (17 B.1.1)	2,134,872	-	(266,859)	1,868,013
	Term Loan From BOC (17 B.1.2)	1,560,838	-	(1,560,838)	-
		3,695,710	-	(1,827,696)	1,868,013

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

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

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

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

However the loan was fully settled during the year 2021.

18 Retirement Benefit Obligation

	GROUP		CORPORATION	
	2021 Rs. 000	2020 Rs 000	2021 Rs. 000	2020 Rs 000
At the beginning of the year	490,984	412,336	337,693	281,707
Provision made during the year (18.1)	72,300	126,365	43,397	95,904
Payment made during the year	(53,764)	(47,717)	(44,019)	(39,918)
At the end of the year	509,520	490,984	337,071	337,693
18.1 Provision made during the year				
Current Service Cost	49,589	49,452	18,633	19,251
Interest Cost	42,446	39,923	30,398	29,579
	92,035	89,375	49,031	48,830
Net Actuarial (Gain)/ Loss	(19,735)	36,990	(5,634)	47,074
Total provision made during the year	72,300	126,365	43,397	95,904

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

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

ii). Staff Turnover

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.,)**iii). Retirement Age**

60 years as specified by the Corporation

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

iv). Rate of Discount

Actuarial valuers use a long term discount rate of 11.5% per annum.

v). Salary Increases

Valuers use Basic salary, salary scale revision and COLA revision with the next increment due dates.

Basic Salary : 0.00% per annum.**Salary Scale Revision** : 10.00% per annum once in three years with next revision due in 2021 and 15.00% increase once in 6 years due to promotions in employee grade.**COLA** : 10.00% per annum with next increment due in 2021.**18.3 Sensitivity of Assumptions Employed in Actuarial Valuation**

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

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

Increase/ (Decrease) in Discount Rate	Increase/ (Decrease) in Salary Escalation Rate	CORPORATION	
		2021 Rs. 000	2020 Rs. 000
+1%	*	314,632	315,257
-1%	*	362,681	363,521
*	+1%	363,407	346,889
*	-1%	313,703	329,780

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

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

	GROUP		CORPORATION	
	2021 Rs. 000	2020 Rs.000	2021 Rs. 000	2020 Rs.000
19 Trade & Other Payables				
Trade Creditors	17,072	164,670	147,103	273,352
Contract Creditors	1,098,942	871,296	1,115,820	1,080,977
Sundry Creditors including Accrued Expenses	750,431	1,041,566	143,742	86,327
Refundable Deposits	139,021	138,931	102,483	74,782
Interest Payable on Long Term Loans	28,957	44,212	28,957	44,212
Staff Creditors	6,033	-	6,033	12,764
Statutory Liabilities Payable	127,685	-	122,385	63,536
	2,168,141	2,260,675	1,666,523	1,635,950
20 Advances Received				
Advance Received for Lease of Lands	2,776,230	2,362,889	2,776,230	2,362,889
Advances against Sale of Lands	4,155	493,517	4,155	493,517
Advance Received for Sea Sand Sales	662,395	738,504	662,395	738,504
Mobilization Advance Received	307,919	370,085	218,525	370,085
Other Advances Received	66,333	67,533	66,333	67,533
	3,817,032	4,032,528	3,727,638	4,032,528

21. Assets Pledged

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

Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.,)

22. Related Party Disclosures

22.1 Parent and Ultimate Parent Controlling Party

The Corporation does not have an identifiable parent of its own.

22.2 Transactions with Subsidiaries

The Corporation and the companies within the Group engage in trading transactions under relevant commercial terms and conditions.

22.2.1 Land Reclamation and Development Company Ltd (REDECO) is a subsidiary company of the Corporation. Major General (Rtd) MRW De Zoysa USP psc MSc (Defence), the Chairman of the Corporation and Mrs. MASMK Senadheera, the General Manager of the Corporation are also Director of REDECO.

During the year 2021, the Corporation had following transactions with REDECO.

- a) Sand Packaging Plant Housing building constructed by REDECO in a Corporation owned land at Kerawalapitiya was taken over by the Corporation for a valuation amount of Rs. 326,300,000/-. The valuation of the building was estimated by the Government Valuation Department. The purchased consideration was set off against the following amounts due from REDECO;
 - Amount receivable for carrying out of civil works of sand packaging plant building and other facilities amounting to Rs.178,070,419/-
 - Interest Receivable of Rs.49,462,603/- upto 31st December 2020 on Rs.200,000,000/- loan granted.
 - Rs.40,000,000/- working capital advances granted to settle suppliers and contractors bills
 - Rs.58,766,978/- from the Rs.200,000,000/- loan granted.
- b) Purchase of Cement Blocks and Concrete products for a value of Rs. 19,167,293/-. (2020 - Rs. 19,129,971/-)
- c) Carrying out of the Construction Projects for Rs. 93,668,707/-. (2020 - Rs. 27,320,906/-)
- d) Renting of the office building and two blocks of land at Kirimandala Mawatha. The lease rental received for the year 2021 is Rs. 600,000/-. (2020 - Rs. 600,000/-)
- e) Interest for loans granted Rs. 2,760,000/-. (2020: Rs. 26,833,315/-)
- f) The Corporation hires employees of REDECO and for that the Corporation has reimbursed following amounts to REDECO during the year.
 - Payroll Cost Rs. 87,768,733/- (2020: Rs. 55,054,580/-)
 - Management Fee Rs. 6,811,279/- (2020: Rs. 3,742,188/-)

22.2.2 LRDC Services (Pvt) Ltd is a subsidiary company of the Corporation. Major General (Rtd) MRW De Zoysa USP psc MSc (Defence), the Chairman of the Corporation and Mrs. MASMK Senadheera, the General Manager of the Corporation are also Directors of LRDC Services (Pvt) Ltd.

During the year 2021, the Corporation had following transactions with LRDC Services (Pvt) Ltd.

- a) Obtained Security Services for a value of Rs. 71,153,682/-. (2020: Rs. 57,598,399/-)
- b) Obtained Manpower Services for a value of Rs.512,845,163/-. (2020: Rs. 432,232,918/-)
- c) Received Rent of Rs. 240,000/- for occupying the Corporation owned property (2020: Rs. 240,000/-)

22.3 Transactions with Key Management Personnel

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

	CORPORATION	
	2021 Rs. 000	2020 Rs. 000
Short Term Employee Benefits Paid	13,205	11,009
Sitting Fees Paid	550	706

22.4 Amounts due from Subsidiaries

The amounts due from subsidiaries are included in the respective asset categories in the Statement of Financial Position. The amounts receivable from subsidiaries as at the balance sheet date are as follows;

	CORPORATION	
	2021 Rs. 000	2020 Rs. 000
Land Reclamation & Development Company Ltd (REDECO) - Loans Receivable	165,233	224,000
- Other Receivables	103,662	340,901
LRDC Services (Pvt) Ltd	3,990	4,867
	272,885	569,768

Primary terms and conditions for the loans granted to REDECO is disclosed under Note 14 to these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.)**22.5 Amounts due to Subsidiaries**

The amounts due to subsidiaries are included in the respective liability categories in the Statement of Financial Position. The amounts due to subsidiaries as at the balance sheet date are as follows;

	CORPORATION	
	2021 Rs. 000	2020 Rs. 000
Land Reclamation & Development Company Ltd (REDECO)	83,563	57,719
LRDC Services (Pvt) Ltd	158,389	152,762
	241,952	210,481

23. Post Balance Sheet Events

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

24. Commitment & Contingencies**24.1 Contingent Liabilities**

There were Eight (08) Legal cases pending against the Corporation as at 31/12/2021 claiming damages and compensation. The details are as follows.

- a) This Corporation entered into a contract agreement with Danish Company in 2018 for mining and pumping of 4,000,000 m³ of Offshore sand for stock piling and reclamation purposes. However, on 10th April 2020 this Corporation terminated the contract agreement on force majeure ground after obtaining the advice of the Attorney General's Department. Subsequently, the Contractor opted for Arbitration proceedings. The amount so claimed by the Contractor is USD 14,428,764.90. Out of this liability, USD 1,183,457.89 has already been accounted as payable in these financial statements. Hearing of the case by an Arbitration Tribunal is in progress.
- b) A former General Manager of the Corporation has filed a case claiming back wages amounting to Rs. 1,409,425/-.
- c) Seven (07) other legal cases are pending against the Corporation claiming compensation. The total claim amount is Rs. 993,700,000/-.

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

24.2 Commitments

Significant capital commitments for acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment incidental to the ordinary course of business is as follows;

	CORPORATION	
	2021 Rs. 000	2020 Rs. 000
Approved but not contracted for	-	-
Contracted but not provided for	295,857	398,250
	295,857	398,250

25. Comparative Information

The presentation and classification of following items reported in the previous year (2020) are amended to ensure comparability with the current year presentation.

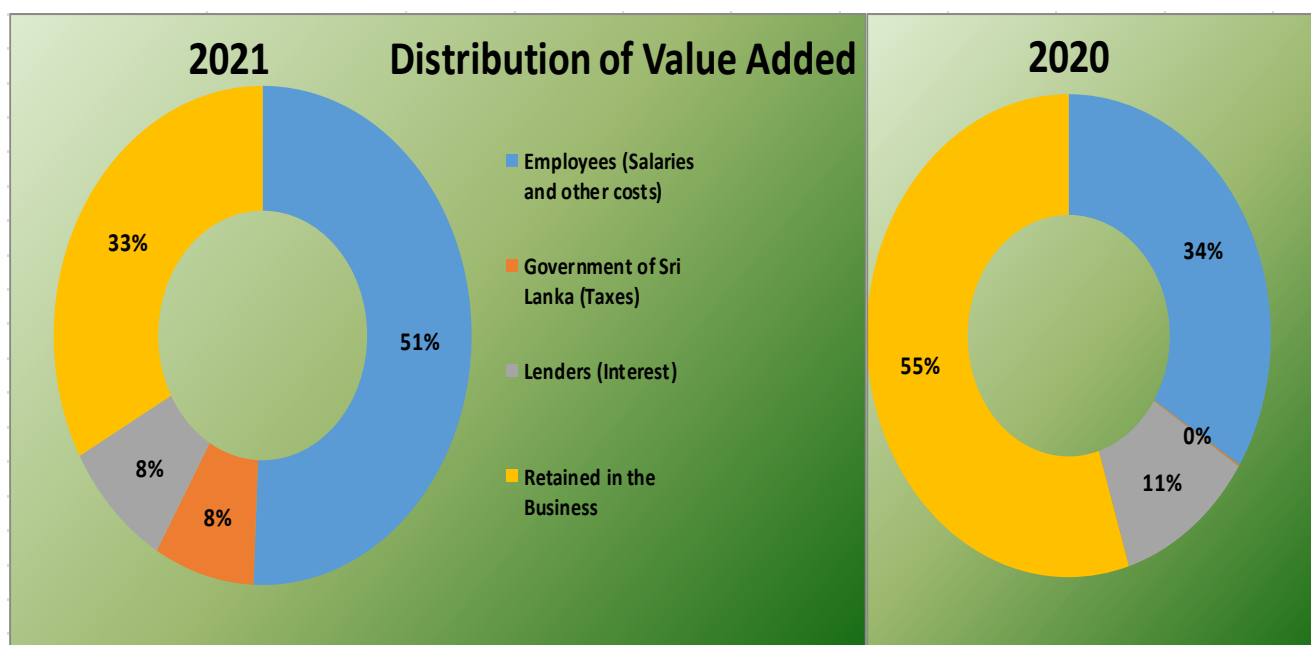
	GROUP Rs. 000	CORPORATION Rs. 000
a) Property, Plant & Equipment		
Amount as reported previously in 2020 Annual Report	2,565,294	2,128,763
Inventory & Tools transferred to Inventories	(29,646)	(29,626)
Current Presentation of the Comparative figures	2,535,648	2,099,137
b) Inventories		
Amount as reported previously in 2020 Annual Report	3,077,314	3,001,560
Inventory & Tools transferred from PPE	29,646	29,626
Current Presentation of the Comparative figures	3,106,960	3,031,186
c) Trade & Other Receivables		
Amount as reported previously in 2020 Annual Report	5,814,197	4,975,039
Sudunelumpura Pre-Payment transferred from Advances Received	(327)	(327)
Deposit for Land Compensation transferred to Trade & Other Receivables	3,400	3,400
Amounts due from Related Parties transferred to Trade & Other Receivables	-	345,768
Amount Reclassified to Trade & Other Payables	-	(15,485)
Current Presentation of the Comparative figures	5,817,270	5,308,395

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Contd.,)

	GROUP	CORPORATION
	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
d) Amounts due to Related Parties		
Amount as reported previously in 2020 Annual Report	-	210,481
Amount transferred to Trade & Other Payables	-	(210,481)
Current Presentation of the Comparative figures	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
e) Cash & Cash Equivalents		
Amount as reported previously in 2020 Annual Report	4,081,415	3,974,258
Petty Cash Bills Payable transferred to Trade & Other Payables	994	994
Current Presentation of the Comparative figures	<u>4,082,409</u>	<u>3,975,252</u>
f) Compensation Payable for Lands Acquired		
Amount as reported previously in 2020 Annual Report	202,322	202,322
Deposit for Land Compensation transferred to Trade & Other Receivables	3,400	3,400
Current Presentation of the Comparative figures	<u>205,722</u>	<u>205,722</u>
g) Trade & Other Payables		
Amount as reported previously in 2020 Annual Report	2,284,004	1,439,960
Petty Cash Bills Payable transferred from Cash & Cash Equivalents	994	994
Amount transferred from Amounts due to Related Parties	-	210,481
Amount Reclassified to Trade & Other Receivables	(24,323)	(15,485)
Current Presentation of the Comparative figures	<u>2,260,675</u>	<u>1,635,950</u>
h) Advances Received		
Amount as reported previously in 2020 Annual Report	4,032,855	4,032,855
Sudunelumpura Debtor Pre-Payments transferred to Trade & Other Receivables	(327)	(327)
Current Presentation of the Comparative figures	<u>4,032,528</u>	<u>4,032,528</u>
i) Revenue from contract with customer		
Amount as reported previously in 2020 Annual Report	9,021,180	7,366,095
Amounts Reclassified as Other Operating Income	(61,308)	(61,308)
Current Presentation of comparative figure	<u>8,959,872</u>	<u>7,304,787</u>
j) Direct Cost		
Amount as reported previously in 2020 Annual Report	5,118,467	3,599,220
Amounts Reclassified as Other Operating Expenses	(76,453)	(76,453)
Depreciation Transferred to Depreciation and Amortization	(193,132)	(193,132)
Amounts Reclassified as Administrative Expenses	(188,701)	(188,701)
Current Presentation of comparative figure	<u>4,660,181</u>	<u>3,140,934</u>
k) Other Operating Income		
Amount as reported previously in 2020 Annual Report	47,355	30,087
Amount transferred from Revenue	61,308	61,308
Amount transferred to Other Operating Expenses	(14,451)	(14,451)
Current Presentation of comparative figure	<u>94,212</u>	<u>76,944</u>

Statement of Value Added

	CORPORATION			
	2021		2020	
	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	
Value Generated				
Revenue from Contract with Customers	6,792,977		7,304,787	
Other Operating & Interest Income	462,961		473,805	
	7,255,938		7,778,592	
Less : Cost of Material and Services	(4,165,436)		(3,046,674)	
	3,090,503		4,731,918	
Distribution of Value Added				
To Employees as Remuneration	50.7%	1,566,847	34.0%	1,608,237
To Government of Sri Lanka by way of Taxes	7.8%	239,825	0.1%	4,975
To Lenders of Capital	8.5%	263,682	11.1%	526,750
Value Retained in the Business for Expansion and Growth (Including Depreciation)	33.0%	1,020,148	54.8%	2,594,140
	100.0%	3,090,503	100.0%	4,731,918



Financial Highlights of the Corporation

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
	Rs. Mn	Rs Mn	Rs Mn	Rs Mn	Rs.Mn	Rs. Mn	Rs.Mn	Rs.Mn	Rs.Mn	Rs.Mn
Profit & Loss										
Revenue from Treasury Funded Projects	2,352	2,379	2,786	2,367	2,969	5,629	1,306	1,620	1,025	926
Revenue from Other Projects and Sources	4,441	4,926	4,555	5,183	4,780	2,420	1,572	2,545	1,742	2,388
Intersegment Revenue	-	-	(766)	(453)	(406)	(239)	(362)	(459)	(264)	(214)
Total Revenue	6,793	7,305	6,575	7,097	7,343	7,810	2,516	3,706	2,503	3,100
Direct Cost	(4,131)	(3,141)	(4,682)	(4,499)	(4,966)	(5,602)	(2,224)	(3,247)	(2,192)	(2,750)
Gross Profit	2,661	4,164	1,893	2,598	2,377	2,208	292	459	311	350
Other Operating Income	94	76	100	96	190	50	61	48	54	60
Overheads	(1,632)	(1,661)	(1,260)	(1,369)	(1,224)	(926)	(1,010)	(676)	(430)	(574)
Operating Profit/(Loss)	935	2,426	733	1,325	1,338	1,333	(657)	(169)	(65)	(164)
Net Financial Income	328	75	91	296	162	144	503	600	183	196
Profit before Taxation & Levy	1,263	2,501	824	1,621	1,500	1,476	(154)	431	118	32
Taxation	(240)	4	54	(472)	(359)	(283)	(3)	(85)	(14)	(100)
Special Levy to Consolidated Fund	-	(9)	(200)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the year	1,023	2,496	678	1,149	1,141	1,193	(157)	346	104	(68)

Financial Position

Total Assets	19,482	20,664	18,068	17,502	14,733	13,100	9,181	8,393	6,369	5,662
Capital & Reserves	10,400	9,357	6,897	5,896	4,690	3,572	2,373	2,544	2,106	2,002
Non-Current Liabilities	2,724	4,180	4,236	4,529	1,551	2,486	1,320	1,217	2,250	1,268
Current Liabilities	6,358	7,126	6,935	7,075	8,492	7,041	5,487	4,632	3,013	2,392

Cash Flow

Cash Flow From Operating Activities	1,555	4,693	(744)	1,467	579	2,272	444	231	(303)	(2,260)
Cash Flow From Investment Activities	249	(227)	666	(1,025)	(1,646)	5	(245)	(98)	797	(53)
Cash Flow From Financing Activities	(2,107)	(1,038)	(170)	(438)	(386)	(301)	(10)	(2)	(28)	(10)
Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	(303)	3,428	(248)	04	(1,453)	1,976	189	130	465	(2,325)

Other Information

Number of Employees	1334	1450	1408	1432	1448	1432	1411	1477	1315	1150
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