Sri Lanka University of Rajarata - 2024

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1. Financial Statements

1.1 Qualified Opinion

The audit of the financial statements of the Sri Lanka University of Rajarata for the year ended 31 December 2024 comprising the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024 and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information 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 Sub-section 107(5) of the Universities Act, No. 16 of 1978 and the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018 and Finance Act No. 38 of 1971. My comments and observations which I consider should be report to Parliament appear in this report.

In my opinion, except for the effects of the matters described in Paragraph 1.5 of this report, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the University as at 31 December 2024 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards .

1.2 Basis for Qualified Opinion

My opinion is qualified on the matters described in Paragraph 1.5 of this report.

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 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 Public Sector 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 University'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 University or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

As per Section 16 (1) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018, the University 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.

1.4 Audit Scope

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 skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my 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.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 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 the University on 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 University'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 to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the 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.

The scope of the audit also extended to examine as far as possible, and as far as necessary the following.

- Whether the organization, systems, procedures, books, records and other documents have been properly and adequately designed from the point of view of the presentation of information to enable a continuous evaluation of the activities of the University and whether such systems, procedures, books, records and other documents are in effective operation;

- Whether the University has complied with applicable written law, or other general or special directions issued by the governing body of the University,

- Whether it has performed according to its powers, functions and duties .

- Whether the resources had been procured and utilized economically, efficiently and effectively within the time frames and in compliance with the applicable laws.

1.5 Audit Observations on the Preparation of Financial Statements

1.5.1 Non-compliance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards

	Non-compliance with Reference to Relevant Standard	Comments of the Management	Recommendation
(a)	The prior year accounting errors such as understating of the building value of the Distance and Continuing Education Centre by Rs. 15.6 million, stating of Rs. 2.38 million incurred in connection with the construction of buildings on the Faculty of Applied Sciences as land, overstating of the vehicle value by Rs. 5.1 million, and double-accounting of Rs. 2.826 million in the payment of Employee Trust Fund contributions had been corrected by the financial statements of the year under review without retrospective adjustment in accordance with Paragraph 47 of Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards 03 .	The building value of the Distance and Continuing Education Centre has not been understated by Rs. 15.6 million and since the amount of Rs. 2.38 million was an expense related to filling and preparing the pits that existed on the land before the construction of the building, it is a development cost of the land. It is an increase in the value of the land. The first payment of Rs. 2.826 million writing for the payment of the Employees' Trust Fund has been credited back to the relevant account and corrected.	Actions should be taken to restate the financial statements and correct the accounting errors of the previous year retrospectively.

(b)	Due to the fact that the sewerage and wastewater treatment plant valued at Rs. 209.8 million, which has been in use by the University since November 2023, has been included under work in progress without being accounted for under property, plant and equipment in contrary to Paragraphs 13 and 69 of Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards 7, property, plant and equipment and work in progress had been understated and overstated by that amount respectively in the financial statements. As a result, depreciation of Rs. 20.9 million had not been accounted for in the year under review.	Although this sewerage and wastewater system has been in use at the University since November 2023, there is no possibility of accounting as assets until the contractor who built this project submits its final bill for payment and hands over the project to the University.	Actions should be taken in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards.
(c)	Due to the fact that the useful life of non-current assets had not been reviewed annually as per Paragraph 65 of Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards 7, seven asset classes with a fully depreciated cost of Rs. 1,119.97 million were further being used. Accordingly, actions should be taken to restate the estimated error occurred as per Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards 3 .	There are about 85,000 fixed asset items in the University and this task cannot be easily accomplished with a limited staff.	-do-
(d)	Actions had not been taken to transfer 04 capital reserves of Rs. 297.77 million to retained earnings even 31 December 2024 contrary to Paragraph 117 of Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standard 11.	This amount of Rs. 218.4 million is the amount received from the Treasury for the acquisition of new cultivation land for the Faculty of Agriculture in the year 2019 and it is	-do-

		shown under capital reserves. It will be transferred to the general reserve in 2025. The balance is the money received from the Treasury under capital allocation and from the University Grants Commission under capital allocation for the construction of the Faculty of Technology and as it has not yet been spent, so it is shown under capital funds.	
(e)	Due to the new Faculty of Technology building and two buses valued at Rs. 4,370.57 million, constructed through a foreign project and handed over to the University during the year under review, The total treasury and other capital grants received by the University during the year under review amounted to Rs. 128.48 million were not being accounted for as assets and capital grants for the year according to Paragraphs 42 and 44 of Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards 11, the fixed assets of the year under review had been understated and the deficit had been overstated in the financial statements by that amount.	As the value of the asset cannot be determined reliably in accordance with Paragraph 14(b) of the Standard, these buildings cannot be accounted for as assets. Although the two buses in question are registered in the name of the University, their values have not yet been submitted in writing to the university and, they cannot be received into the books of accounts until such time as they are granted. Treasury and other capital grants has to be spent for the relevant purposes and cannot be received into revenue.	-do-
(f)	Assets valued at Rs. 428.97 million provided to the University through a foreign project during the period 2020-2023 had been brought to	Since those assets belong to the project until the project is completed, these assets received from foreign projects had been	Actions should be taken to adjust the financial statements retrospectively based on the year in which

accounts as income from non-exchange transactions during the year under review according to Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards 11 and the accumulated depreciation of Rs. 214.63 million relating to those assets as an expense in the year under review without accounting for the relevant assets according to the year of acquisition. As a result, out of the net value of those assets amounting to Rs. 214.34 million, the deficit for the year had been understated in the financial statements.	disclosed under the notes of previous years. At the end of the project, inspect and document all assets purchased since the beginning and actions were taken to account for the cost of them in the year under review.	the assets were acquired.

1.5.2 Accounting Deficiencies

	Audit Observation	Comments of the Management	Recommendation
(a)	Due to accounting of 16 official quarters that were acquired in 2016 at a cost of Rs. 11.2 million had been accounted for as lands buildings instead of accounting for buildings, the value of the land and buildings had been overstated and understated respectively in the financial statements. The annual depreciation of Rs. 560,000 thereon had not been accounted for.	The land with 16 police quarters was acquired after paying Rs. 11.2 million to the Police Headquarters in the year 2016. At the time of acquisition, these 16 houses that had been constructed were in a dilapidated condition and were unusable. Accordingly, since they have no value, it is correct to consider the amount paid as an expense to acquire this land and account for it.	The relevant land has not been acquired to date and since the money was paid to acquire official residences, it should be accounted for as buildings. If the official residences are dilapidated, provisions should be made for impairments.
(b)	Six government lands that were given away free of charge during the period 2012-2016 were assessed and accounted for at Rs. 1269.82 million in the year 2023 it had been accounted for as a revaluation reserve without being	It was impossible show these lands in the accounting books since the inception of the university. However, after the preparation of the relevant documents, these lands belonging to the University have now been assessed by	Actions should be taken to be accounted for as capital grants.

	accounted for as a capital grant.	the Valuation Department and included in the accounting statements.	
(c)	The total amount receivable from lecturers and officers who breached bond agreements, amounting to Rs. 138.71 million, had not been accounted for.	Final approval for the breach of bonds of these 11 lecturers has not been submitted to the Governing Council. Since the accounts are taken into account only after the approval of the Governing Council, the bond breaches of these 11 officers will be taken into accounts statements in the year 2025.	Actions should be taken to be accounted for as assets in financial statements as per date of breach of bond agreements.
(d)	Out of the income of Rs. 159.2 million and expenses of Rs. 71.6 million earned during the year under review under self-financing activities, a sum of Rs. 39.03 million had been recognized as income and expenses in the statement of financial performance without being accounted for on an accrual basis.	Accounting for external courses is done as per the instructions of the University Grants Commission Circular 4/2016. The type in which accounts should be done is clearly stated under 5.5 of that circular.	Actions should be taken to adjust the income generated from self-financing activities and expenses related to that into financial statements on accrual basis.
(e)	There was a discrepancy of Rs. 6.68 million when reconciling the stock balance with the financial statements and Board of Survey Reports as at 31 December 2024.	The Supply Division, which is in charge of warehouse administration, has been informed to investigate and reconcile this difference.	Actions should be taken to identify the reasons for the relevant changes and correct.
(f)	The relevant information regarding adjustments made to the revaluation and general reserves of Rs. 17.01 million and Rs. 22.26 million respectively during the year under review was not submitted to the audit.	Since a large number of transactions caused for this difference, it is practically difficult to disclose all those transactions in the financial statements.	Actions should be taken to present details of adjustments made to the financial statements for audit along with the financial statements.

(g)	The total of Rs. 1.84 million which was directly credited to the two bank accounts of the University during the year under review and the previous 3 years had been shown under sundry deposits in the statement of financial position for the year under review without being properly identified and accounted for.	Deposits are made into bank accounts for various purposes. Since these deposits are direct bank transfers, these deposits are recorded in the account until they are identified. After about two years, these are taken into income.	Actions should be taken to accurately identifying the direct debits made by the bank and accounting for.

1.6 Non-compliance with Laws, Rules, Regulations and Management Decisions, etc.

	Reference to Laws, Rules, Regulations etc.	**Non-compliance**	**Comments of the Management**	**Recommendation**
(a)	Section 11 of the Finance Act No. 38 of 1971	The University had invested Rs. 404.18 million in fixed deposits and Treasury Bills without obtaining the approval of the relevant Minister and the Minister of Finance.	It has been sent to the Ministry of Finance to obtain the necessary approval for investments made in fixed deposits and Treasury Bills.	Actions should be taken in accordance with the provisions of the Finance Act.
(b)	Section 16 of the Employees' Trust Fund Act, No. 46 of 1980 and Section 27 of the Employees' Trust Fund (Amendment) Act, No. 03 of 1982	The University had paid a surcharge of Rs. 1.105 million in the year 2024 due to failure of remitting of relevant contributions to the Employees' Trust Fund.	Due to failure of remittance of contributions to the Employees' Trust Fund, the Employees' Trust Fund had notified to pay a surcharge of Rs. 1.105 million. This is a surcharge related to 03 months of remittances.	Contributions should be paid within the relevant period in accordance with the provisions of the Act and necessary actions should be taken to conduct necessary investigations to identify the reasons for the paying of surcharges and the officers responsible for it.

(c)	Sections 38 (1) (c) and 38 (2) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018	It is necessary to ensure that an effective internal control system is developed and maintained for the financial control of each entity and that a written review of the effectiveness of that system is conducted from time to time and although a copy of it should be submitted to the Auditor General, the University had not done so.	This will be done in the future.	Actions should be taken in accordance with the provisions of the National Audit Act.
(d)	Section 5 of Chapter XIX of the Establishments Code of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and University Grants Commission Circular No. 09/2019 dated 25 November 2019.	Due to the failure of recovery of house rent by the University as per the referred regulations, a sum of Rs. 6.76 million had not been collected from 36 residents of family unit official houses for the years 2023 and 2024. Further, arrangements had been made to collect a minimum monthly rent for single unit houses between an amount of Rs. 400 and Rs. 750 without obtaining the economic rent of the Government Assessor.	When asked from the University Grants Commission regarding this circular, the University Grants Commission has informed that since the Rajarata University is located in a remote area, the University Grants Commission would charge house rent as per the decision of the University Housing Committee. However, after the audit inquiry, the new Governing Council will seek clarification from the University Grants Commission in this regard and take a decision in this regard.	Actions should be taken In accordance with the provisions of the Establishments Code.

(e)	**Financial Regulations of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka**			
	(i) Financial Regulations 507 (2) and Appendix 11	A record had not been maintained regarding fixed assets cost at Rs. 16,849 million as at 31 December 2024 .	This work has been delayed due to various reasons. However, it is planned to be completed in the year 2025 .	Actions should be taken in accordance with Financial Regulations.
	(ii) Financial Regulations 570 and 571	Actions had been taken according to the referred Financial Regulations in respect of bid deposits totalling to Rs. 1.69 million remaining from a period of 02 to 04 years and contracts and sundry retentions totalling Rs. 51.51 million remaining from a period of 02 to 14 years.	Even though it was informed to make requests for payment of the bid deposits that were to be repaid, they were not willing to pay due to the lack of original copies of receipts, etc.	-do-
	(iii) Financial Regulations 756 (6)	The Board of Surveys for the years 2023 and 2024 had not been completed and the reports had not been submitted to the Auditor General even by June 2025.	Due to staff shortages, it has not been possible to conduct the Board of Surveys on time. However, steps will be taken to provide the reports as soon as possible.	-do-
(f)	Paragraph 3.1 of Chapter XX of the Establishments Code for Higher Education Institutions	A sum of Rs. 1571.3 million had been paid as salaries and allowances during the year under review without verifying the arrivals and departures of academic staff.	This has been a matter of inquiry for many years, and it is clear that this is the case within the university system itself.	Actions should be taken in terms of Establishments Code for Higher Education Institutions.

(g)	Paragraph 5 of Treasury Circular No. BD/HRD/126/214/19/2023 dated 18 January 2023	Arrangements had not been made to remit Rs. 52.9 million recovered from breach of bond agreements to the Treasury.	The University Grants Commission has issued several circulars on how to use funds related to breach of bond agreements. The University has acted in accordance with that circular.	Actions should be taken in accordance with the circulars issued by the Treasury.
(h)	Section 2.10 of the University's Research Grant Guidelines	Although research advances should be settled within 90 days, the advances totalling to Rs. 1.158 million given to 11 lecturers had not been settled even though a period of 1 to 15 years had elapsed since they were given.	Out of the 11 lecturers mentioned by the audit, all 9 except two have so far paid the advances received. Actions will be taken to recover the money from the two who have not paid.	Actions should be taken in terms of Guidelines for Research Grants of the University.
(i)	Paragraphs 7.6.1 and 7.6.2 of Chapter V of the Establishments Code for Higher Education Institutions and the University Grants Commission Internal Audit Circular No. 02/2022 dated 22 June 2022	Actions had not been taken to recover the bond value of Rs. 257.472 million which was breached by 27 lecturers and two other officers, from the relevant officer or guarantors or to take legal actions.	The recoveries are being made from officers who have breached bonds.	Actions should be taken to act in accordance with the provisions of the Establishments Code for Higher Educational Institutions and relevant circulars and to promptly recover the relevant funds.

1.7 Non-compliance with Tax Regulations

Audit Observation	Comments of the Management	Recommendation
Due to the University did not consider 75 per cent of the fuel and transport allowance when calculating	This is the method followed by every university and the University Grants	Actions should be taken in accordance with the provisions of

the Advance Personal Income Tax (APIT) payable on employment income, in accordance with Paragraph 3 of the Circular No. SEC/2023/E/02 dated 6 April 2023 and Paragraph 4 of the Circular No. SEC/2023/02 dated 18 July 2023 of the Department of Inland Revenue, 11 officers had not remitted taxes to the Inland Revenue Department when they earned Rs. 2.58 million during the year under review .	Commission has sent a letter to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue in this regard. It is stated that this will be calculated in this manner until a clear decision is received in this regard.	the Inland Revenue Act and circulars.

2. Financial Review

2.1 Financial Results

The operating result for the year under review was a deficit of Rs. 171,988,597, and the corresponding deficit for the preceding year was Rs. 274,616,654. Accordingly, an increase of Rs. 102,628,057 was observed in the financial result. Increase of Treasury recurrent grants by Rs. 233,060,000 and capital grants by Rs. 244,778,292 had mainly caused to this increase.

3. Operational Review

3.1 Management Inefficiencies

Audit Observation	Comments of the Management	Recommendation
The legal ownership of 6 plots of land, totalling 48.7 hectares, had failed to be taken over to the University by June 2025.	Coordination with the Divisional Secretariats is being done to take over the lands.	Actions should be taken to be taken over by the University as soon as possible.

3.2 Transactions in Contentious Nature

Audit Observation	Comments of the Management	Recommendation
Actions had been taken to take over a 15-acre land owned by the State Fertilizer Company in 1998, had been valued to Rs. 48 million in the year 2011 and works thereon had been commenced in 2013 to acquire it for the Faculty of Agriculture of the University. Likewise, Rs.	The compensation interest had to be paid due to the fact that the relevant money was received in installments. The owner of this land has agreed to receive only a few plots of land, and the valuation of the relevant land has been done by government valuers. This compensation has been calculated by the Madyama Nuwaragam Palatha	Arrangements should be made to carry out a formal investigation and to take disciplinary actions against the responsible officers.

239.6 million was spent to acquire the land, out of which only 09 acres were acquired and only the construction of official quarters for the staff had been completed by 31 December 2024. Due to the prompt acquisition of land by the University without allocating sufficient financial provisions and the issuance of Interim Order 38 (a) under the Land Acquisition Act and the delay in payment of compensation, a compensation interest of Rs. 55.56 million had also been paid. Further, a sum of Rs. 5.29 million received for the acquisition of the land had been credited to the University Development Fund without being sent to the Treasury.

Divisional Secretariat, and compensation has been paid according to the relevant calculations. The purpose of acquiring this land was to conduct the academic activities of the Faculty of Agriculture. For this, there should be proper access roads and easy access from the existing farm land within the Faculty. Likewise, the location of water sources is a very important factor. Therefore, actions have been taken to purchase the selected portion of this land for the above purposes rather than the commercial value of the land. The Divisional Secretary has informed the District Secretary that the owner of the land has refused to hand over the possession of this land acquired by the government. Thereafter, the Registrar of the Anuradhapura Magistrate's Court was informed on 22 January 2014 to take legal action against that. During this period, the owner of the relevant land agreed to provide a portion of about 9 acres out of the 15 acres of land and informed the Divisional Secretariat. After seeking the consent of the University in this regard, the Governing Council decided that the proposed portion of land was sufficient to expand the Faculty of Agriculture and took steps to acquire that portion. In accordance with the decision of the Governing Council, the Vice-Chancellor's letter dated 25 February 2014 informed the Divisional Secretary of the Central Nuwaragam Palatha to temporarily suspend legal action. The remaining amount of Rs. 5.29 million received from the University Fund was transferred to this account as it was kept in the University Development Fund.

3.3 Delays in Project or Capital Works

	Audit Observation	Comments of the Management	Recommendation
(a)	The construction works of Phase II and III of the Faculty of Technology building, which was to be completed by 31 October 2021, with a contract value of Rs. 356.32 million, had been abandoned without being completed as per the agreements from 25 November 2024. However, actions had not been taken to cash the advance and performance security of Rs. 71.26 million and Rs. 17.81 million respectively before the expiry of the period.	This project has been referred for liquidation by mutual understanding and the contractor is currently in the process of providing the relevant documents. The relevant contractor has extended the advance and performance security to the University.	Actions should be taken to cash the advances and performance assurances promptly.
(b)	Although more than 5 years have passed since the contract was signed in November 2019 to complete the construction of the sewage and wastewater treatment system for the University Hostels at a contract value of Rs. 156.56 million within a year, it had not been completed even by the date of audit 30 May 2025. Due to failure to act in accordance with the instructions and specifications of the Department of National Planning and the University Grants Commission and failure to accurately identify the number of students in the hostels and plan the system, it was observed that the wastewater of this system, which is being constructed at a	This contract was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the economic crisis. The contractor has now completed all the remaining work on this project. Since the University has a waste management unit, this waste can be used for that. Due to various reasons, the number of students in the hostels has had to increase, so this unit receives a higher volume of wastewater than expected during peak times. Accordingly, the University has already taken steps to install an additional treatment unit and carry out procurement activities to increase the capacity of this unit.	The construction should be completed within the stipulated time with all the equipment as per the agreement and necessary changes should be made to suit the capacity of the student hostels and to implement the project effectively and efficiently.

cost of Rs. 185.94 million, was overflowing from the treatment tanks. Furthermore, the lightning conductor that should have been installed in the system had not been installed at the time of the audit.		

3.4 Idle or Underutilized Assets

Audit Observation	Comments of the Management	Recommendation
The computer software system installed at the Faculty of Management Studies at a cost of Rs. 1.59 million under the Accelerating Higher Education Expansion & Development Operation (AHED) project which was a foreign project, the modernized laboratory of the Faculty of Humanities and the equipment including air conditioners and computers installed at a cost of Rs. 10.36 million remained underutilized and idle since the year 2023. Further, 96 energy efficient non-inverter air conditioners were purchased from three suppliers at a cost of Rs. 19.75 million, in contrary to the specifications. Although one of the suppliers had agreed to supply 53 air conditioners for Rs. 8.03 million, only 20 of them were supplied, actions had not been taken to cash the performance security of Rs. 805,000.	This software was used until 2022. Later, due to various reasons, it was decided not to renew the software license. This computer lab has been used for lectures and practical activities since late 2024. All the air conditioners purchased from 2022 to date were of the inverter type. Before that, inverter type air conditioners had not been purchased. As per the agreement, the relevant institution has successfully installed 53 air conditioners. Accordingly, there is no need to cash performance security .	Actions should be taken to use assets effectively and efficiently and actions should be taken to promptly encash the performance security when the relevant supplier has not made the supply as per the contract.

4. Accountability and Good Governance

4.1 Presentation of Financial Statements

Audit Observation	Comments of the Management	Recommendation
Although the financial statements should be submitted to the Auditor General within 60 days of the end of the financial year, in accordance with Paragraph 6.6 of the Operational Manual for the State Owned Enterprises, introduced by Public Enterprise Circular No. 1/2021 dated 16 November 2021, the financial statements for the year under review had been submitted on 16 May 2025, that is, with a delay of 77 days.	This situation has arisen due to staff shortage. It is stated that steps will be taken to submit financial statements as scheduled in the future.	Actions should be taken to submit financial statements in terms of the circular.