

## **National Health Development Fund – 2017**

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The audit of financial statements of the National Health Development Fund for the year ended 31 December 2017 comprising the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017 and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory 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 Section 13 (1) of the Finance Act, No.38 of 1971 and Section 10(2) of the National Health Development Fund Act, No. 13 of 1981. My comments and observations which I consider should be published with the report on the administration of affairs of the Fund including the income and expenditure statement mentioned in Section 10(4) of the Act that should be submitted to the Minister of Health in terms of Section 11 of the said Fund Act and the statement of investment of money owned by the Fund as Annexure 01 and as Annexure 02 respectively, appear in this report.

### **1.2 Management’s Responsibility for the Financial Statements**

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Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards and for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

### **1.3 Auditor’s Responsibility**

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My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards consistent with International Auditing Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAI 1000-1810). Those Standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Fund’s preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 Fund’s internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of financial statements. Sub - sections (3) and (4) of Section 13 of the Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971 give discretionary powers to the Auditor General to determine the scope and the extent of the audit.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

#### **1.4 Basis for Qualified Opinion**

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My opinion is qualified based on the matters described in paragraph 2.2 of this report.

### **2. Financial Statements**

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#### **2.1 Qualified Opinion**

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In my opinion, except for the effects of the matters described in paragraph 2.2 of this report, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the National Health Development Fund as at 31 December 2017 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards.

#### **2.2 Comments on Financial Statements**

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##### **2.2.1 Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards**

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The following observations are made.

##### **(a) Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standard 1**

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In terms of paragraph 48 of the Standard, assets and liabilities shall not be offset and disclosed in the financial statements unless permitted by Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards. However, according to the cash book of relating to a current account of a state bank, the credit balance of Rs.5,739,535 as at 31 December 2017 had been deducted from the total of the debit balances of cash and cash equivalents and the value of cash and cash equivalents had been disclosed as Rs.13,929,317 in the financial statements.

##### **(b) Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standard 3**

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The monies received as donations for 8 special projects, interest income received from investing in Treasury Bills and fixed deposits had been distributed among those donors and the Fund. Nevertheless, the basis of such distribution had not been disclosed in the financial statements.

##### **(c) Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standard 7**

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In terms of paragraph 69 of the Standard, depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use. However, contrary to that, the policy of depreciation for the year of disposal had been followed without following the policy for depreciation for the year of purchase neglecting the date of purchase of the asset and its disposal.

## 2.2.2 Accounting Deficiencies

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The following observations are made.

- (a) The interest income on Treasury Bills amounting to Rs.4,411,946 received in the year 2016 for the years 2016 and 2017 had been brought to account as an income in the year 2016 and the interest income relating to the year 2016 included thereof amounting to Rs.2,592,367 had been re-accounted as an income receivable as at 31 December 2016 while the interest income relating to the year 2017 amounting to Rs.1,819,579 had not been brought to account as an accrued interest income received as at 31 December 2016. As a result, the interest income in the year 2016 had been overstated by Rs.4,411,946. Nevertheless, that error had not been rectified even in the year under review.
- (b) The interest income on Treasury Bills amounting to Rs.7,701,985 received in the year 2017 for the years 2017 and 2018 had been brought to account as an income in the year 2017 and the interest income relating to the year 2017 included thereof amounting to Rs.2,387,390 had been re-accounted as an income receivable as at 31 December 2017 while the interest income relating to the year 2018 included thereof amounting to Rs.1,679,035 had not been brought to account as an accrued interest income received as at 31 December 2017. As a result, the interest income in the year 2017 had been overstated by Rs.4,066,425.
- (c) The interest income relating to the year under review had been understated by Rs.2,080,742 while the Interest Income Receivable Account had been overstated by Rs.61,471 as at the end of the year due to errors in computing interest income from fixed deposits.
- (d) The Fund had granted a financial aid of Rs.15 million to the Ayurvedic Drugs Corporation for the Project on Introduction and Promotion of 10 New Ayurvedic Products to the Open Market and the said Corporation had agreed to credit 10 per cent of the profit earned from the sale of those products to the Fund therefor. Accordingly, the share of profit amounting to Rs.266,748 receivable for the year 2017 had not been identified as an income of the year.
- (e) The loss of Rs.649,119 occurred due to being subjected to degradation of eye membranes exported in the year under review by the National Eye Bank of Sri Lanka, had not been disclosed in the financial statements.
- (f) Instead of separately showing the balances of the Accumulated Fund and the Donors' Grant Account respectively amounting to Rs.275,076,121 and Rs.550,586,924 as at 01 January 2017, the two accounts totalling Rs.825,663,045 had been entered in the Accumulated Fund Account.

### 2.3 Non-compliance with Laws, Rules, Regulations and Management Decisions

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Instances of non-compliance with Laws, Rules, Regulations and Management Decisions were as follows.

<b>Reference to Laws, Rules and Regulations</b>	<b>Non compliance</b>
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(a) Section 8 of the National Health Development Fund Act, No.13 of 1981	Investment of a certain amount should be made by the Fund subject to the directions of the Minister. However, sums of Rs.403,639,949 and Rs.496,352,400 had been invested by the Fund in fixed deposits and Treasury Bills respectively by 31 December 2017 without directions of the Minister.
(b) Financial Regulations of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka	Even though every payment should be supported by a receipt from the payee, a receipt had not been obtained for the advance of Rs.700,000 granted to the Civil Security Department for the participation of soldiers in the blood donation camp held on 24 August 2017.
(i) Financial Regulation 264 (1)	
(ii) Financial Regulation 371 (2) (b)	Ad-hoc Sub-imprest should be settled immediately after the completion of the purpose for which it is granted. However, ad-hoc sub-imprests totalling Rs.13,815,000 granted in 9 instances in the year under review to Government Hospitals, Offices of Regional Directors of Health Services and the National Blood Transfusion Service had been settled with a delay of 2 months to 8 months after the completion of the purpose.
(iii) Financial Regulation 371 (5)	In whatever manner the balance of a Sub-imprest is surrendered, it should not be delayed later than 31 December of the financial year in which the Sub-imprest was issued. Nevertheless, the sub-imprests of Rs.2,587,000 issued in 5 instances in the year under review to 3 Government Hospitals and the National Blood Transfusion Service had been settled in January and March 2018.
(c) Circular No. MF 01/2015/01 of 15 May 2015 of the Ministry of Finance	The accuracy of expenditure should be confirmed through documents such as details of the flight, air ticket and a copy of the passport before the reimbursement of expenses incurred for travelling abroad. However, a sum of Rs.800,000 spent by a Medical Officer for participation at an exhibition held in Geneva, had been reimbursed without such confirmation of expenditure.

### **3. Financial Review**

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#### **3.1 Financial Results**

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According to the financial statements presented, the operation of the Fund for the year under review had resulted in a surplus of Rs.137,277,233 as compared with the corresponding surplus of Rs.424,408,118 for the preceding year, thus indicating a decline of Rs.287,130,885 in the financial result of the year under review as compared with the preceding year. The increase in expenditure on various projects by Rs.304,600,597 and the increase in income by only Rs.17,469,713 in the year under review had been the main reason for the above decline.

Even though the financial result of the year 2013 was a deficit of Rs.46,900,783, it had converted into a surplus of Rs.49,171,867 in the year 2014 and that surplus had decreased to Rs.6,443,292 in the year 2015. The surplus had increased to Rs.424,408,118 in the year 2016 and that surplus had decreased to Rs.137,277,233 in the year under review. Moreover, in readjusting the employees' remuneration and depreciation for non-current assets to the financial result, the contribution of the Fund had taken a negative value of Rs.45,800,448 in the year 2013 and it had improved to a positive value of Rs.50,804,915 in the year 2014. Even though the contribution of Rs.8,333,801 of the year 2015 had increased to Rs.426,527,547 in the year 2016, it had decreased to Rs.139,490,978 in the year 2017.

Donations and other grants received for specific purposes in each year had been brought to account as an income of each of those years. However, those monies had not been utilized in each year. As such, significant variances were observed in the financial result.

### **4. Operating Review**

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#### **4.1 Performance**

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##### **4.1.1 Planning**

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In terms of the National Health Development Fund Act, No.13 of 1981, the Fund should have prepared an Annual Action Plan for achieving and performing objectives and functions of the Fund and for achieving the performance in accordance with the purposes for which provisions had been made by Section 07 of the Act from the monies belonging to the General Fund of the Fund. However, no Action Plan had been prepared even since the inception of the Fund.

##### **4.1.2 Function and Review**

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The institutions providing health-care services in the rural areas were unaware that the assistance of the Fund could be obtained for minimizing a large number of shortcomings of those institutions and as appropriate steps had not been taken to make those institutions aware, the objectives of the Fund had not been adequately achieved. Accordingly, the funds existed in the General Fund of the National Health Development Fund each year from the year 2013 up to the year 2017 that could have been utilized for the year had been Rs.276,654,645, Rs.261,124,443, Rs.295,194,406 Rs.358,057,285 and Rs.387,348,583 respectively. However, out of those, 62 per cent, 79 per cent, 82 per cent, 77 per cent and 72 per cent had not been utilized respectively for the objectives of the Fund.

## 4.2 Management Activities

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The following observations are made.

- (a) Even though the authority of granting loans to an external institution had not been provided by the National Health Development Fund Act, an interest free loan of Rs.10 million had been granted in the year 2016 to the Sri Lanka Ayurvedic Drugs Corporation. The loan should have been settled in 24 installments within 2 years from the date of issuing the loan, 7 loan installments or Rs.2,905,000 recoverable during the year under review had not been recovered.
- (b) A Memorandum of Understanding had been entered into by the Ministry of Health, College of Pediatricians and the Fund on 17 February 2017 for the commencement of a special project by the name, "Little Hearts" for constructing a ten storeyed building inclusive of an Intensive Care Unit for the Lady Ridgeway Hospital for Children. Funds amounting to Rs.214.5 million had been raised in an account maintained therefor from that date and the sum spent thereof during the year 2017 had been Rs.30 million. The following matters are observed in this connection.
  - (i) The Cabinet had made a decision on 05 April 2017 that the Memorandum of Understanding should be amended so that the constructions to be assigned to the Sri Lanka Navy and the consultancy service to be assigned to the Central Engineering Consultancy Bureau instead of the two conditions relating to appointment of contractors and consultants mentioned in paragraph numbers 3.15 and 3.16 of the Memorandum of Understanding which had been entered into. Nevertheless, the agreement had not been so amended.
  - (ii) The approval of the Cabinet had been granted on 01 November 2017 for the Project to function as an integrated project through the coordination of the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine with the Ministry of Defence. However, the Memoranda of Understanding had not been entered into between the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine and the Central Engineering Consultancy Bureau for consultancy service of the Project and between the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine and the Sri Lanka Navy for constructions.
- (c) According to the Memorandum of Understanding entered into in the year 2010 with the Asia Cornea Foundation of Singapore for the establishment of the National Eye Bank of Sri Lanka and in terms of the approval received on 29 August 2013 for Cabinet Paper No.13/1172/509/052, the National Eye Bank of Sri Lanka should be established as a unit with a separate institutional structure by an Act and separate financial statements should be prepared for recording the transactions thereof. Nevertheless, action had not been taken accordingly even by 31 August 2018, the date of Audit.
- (d) The works of the contract of constructing the ward complex of the Meegahakiwula Hospital had not been duly and properly executed and as such, the contract had been terminated. Even though a period of over 7 years had lapsed after the completion of the contract, the performance security of Rs.1,372,346 that should have been recovered from an insurance company relating to the said contract, had not been recovered.

### 4.3 Transactions of Contentious Nature

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The following observations are made.

- (a) In terms of provisions in Section 11 (b) of the Finance Act, No.38 of 1971, no moneys whatsoever should be invested unless the approval of the relevant Minister is granted with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance. However, the Fund had opened and operated a savings account in a state bank from 18 October 2016 without obtaining such approval. Maintaining the balance at a level of Rs.250,000 daily in the current account operated in the same bank and transferring the surplus moneys to the savings account with the intention of earning interest was the objective. Nevertheless, the balance of the current account had exceeded Rs.250,000 in 27 instances during the year under review and the balance existed in the account in those instances ranged from Rs.303,404 to Rs.42,750,000.
- (b) The funds should be utilized only for the instant financial requirements essential for the National Blood Bank and the National Blood Bank Development Fund had been established in the year 2001 under the Fund, on condition that it should not be utilized for purposes deviating therefrom. However, contrary to the said objective, a sum of Rs.3,985,114 had been spent from the National Blood Bank Development Fund for holding the National Blood Donors' Day in the year under review.
- (c) The Cabinet Decision had been given on 07 August 2015 for sale of excess blood plasma owned by the National Blood Transfusion Service to a nominated Indian company only for a period of 06 months and that a suitable purchaser should be selected by calling for competitive bids at the end of the said period. The National Blood Transfusion Service had sold 14,666.8 litres of blood plasma in the years 2016 and 2017 and the sum of Rs.50,925,364 received therefrom had been credited to the National Blood Bank Development Fund operated under the National Health Development Fund. The following observations are made in this connection.
  - (i) Blood plasma had not been sold to the Indian Company nominated for a period of 6 months from 07 August 2015 and after the period of 6 months, 4,650.8 litres of blood plasma had been sold to the local agent of the said nominated Company for a sum of Rs.12,174,184 during the period from March to July 2016 without following the procedure on inviting for competitive bids. The information on the manner in which the said company was selected, had not been made available to Audit.
  - (ii) Contrary to the Cabinet Decision made on 07 August 2015 that a suitable purchaser be selected by calling for competitive bids, the Secretary to the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine had granted approval on 19 January 2017 to deviate from the procedure on inviting for competitive bids and to select a purchaser by calling for limited quotations. Accordingly, 10,016 litres of blood plasma had been sold to another company for a sum of Rs.38,751,180 in the year 2017.

- (iii) Even though the moneys earned from sale of blood plasma should be credited to the Government Revenue, instead of doing so, it had been credited without proper authority, to the National Blood Bank Development Fund Account operated under the Fund.
  - (iv) The cheques obtained from the purchasing company of blood plasma had been received in favour of the Fund without receiving in favour of the National Blood Transfusion Service.
  - (v) The receipts issued for the said cheques should be issued for the moneys received from sale of blood plasma. However, receipts had been issued on the pretext of a donation made by the relevant company to the Fund for requirements of the National Blood Transfusion Service.
  - (vi) In terms of Section 13 (4) of the National Health Development Fund Act, No.13 of 1981, the donor is entitled to exemption from tax on the total value of donations made to the Fund for the purposes of the Inland Revenue Act, No.28 of 1979. As such, the tax income receivable to the Government as well had been deprived of due to these transactions. The Fund had assisted that company therefor.
- (d) A basis or a specific policy for making donations to suit the objectives and functions of the Fund had not been prepared. In making cash donations to various societies and institutions by the Fund, a sum of Rs.27,692,615 had been given as donations during the year under review for the activities not included in the scope of functions cited in Section 7 of the National Health Development Fund, for expenditure such as hall charges for holding functions, decorations, expenditure on local and foreign travel, advertising expenses, food and hotel accommodation.

**4.4 Underutilization of Funds**  
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Donations of Rs.8,160,291 received for 7 specific purposes had not been utilized for the said intended purposes for a period between 4 and 30 years.

**5. Sustainable Development**  
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**5.1 Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals and Targets**  
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The Fund was not aware of the Circular No.NP/SP/SDG/17 dated 14 August 2017 issued by the Secretary to the Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs and the “ 2030 Agenda” of the United Nations on sustainable development. As such, action had not been taken to identify the goals and targets, turning points in reaching those targets and the indicators for achievement of those targets relating to the functions that come under their scope.



## **6. Accountability and Good Governance**

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### **6.1 Procurement and Contract Process**

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#### **6.1.1 Procurements**

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The following observations are made.

- (a) Public funds of Rs.302,235,122 had been raised in collaboration with an external organization by 01 January 2017 for the procurement of supply, installation, testing and operation of a PET CT scanner for the Apeksha Hospital, Maharagama and a sum of Rs.179,013,000 had been spent out of those funds by 30 March 2018. The following observations are made in this connection.
  - (i) Even though action had been taken to raise public funds in collaboration with an external organization for purchase of the PET CT scanner and to deposit those moneys in the bank in favour of the National Health Development Fund, neither preparation of a project proposal nor entering into a Memorandum of Understanding with the organization concerned, had taken place therefor.
  - (ii) The Country Origin Certificate of the PET CT scanner provided by the supplier and the documents of clearance submitted to the harbour and the bank had not been furnished to Audit. As such, whether the machine supplied was a new manufacture of the relevant parent company of the United States of America, was not confirmed in Audit.
  - (iii) According to the invoice submitted by the supplier, documented evidence on what the spare accessories due to be supplied by charging local fees of Rs.36,314,377 are and whether they had been received together with the machine, was not made available to Audit.
  - (iv) Even though the machine was opened to the public on 01 April 2018, in terms of Specifications 9.1 and 9.2, the training of relevant officers for the operation of the PET CT scanner had not been completed even by 20 September 2018. As such, the service of the PET CT scanner could not be obtained.
- (b) A sum of Rs.6,657,713 had been spent by the Sri Lanka National Eye Bank in the year under review from the Sri Lanka Eye Bank Account operated under the Fund for purchase of the software, Specular Microscope used in testing and grading the quality of corneas obtained from eye donors. The following matters were observed in the examination carried out thereon.
  - (i) In terms of Guideline 2.1 of the Guidelines on the Guidelines for Procurement of Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices, the registration certificate of the National Medicines Regulatory Authority should be obtained for the equipment as well as for importation of same in the instance of submitting of bids by the bidder. However, in this bidding, the above requirement had been neglected.

- (ii) According to the requirement of the procurement entity, specifications and draft bidding documents should be prepared and submitted to the Technical Evaluation Committee. Accordingly, it should be indicated in the invitation for bids and the bidding documents that procurement is carried out for the “Purpose of Testing for Corneas for the Eye Bank”. Nevertheless, it had not been so indicated. As such, in terms of Guideline 5.6.2 of the Government Procurement Guidelines, the requirement for permitting the acceptance of offers for goods which have similar characteristics and which provide performance at least substantially equivalent to those specified, had been deviated.
- (iii) In case of non-use of standard bidding documents, all other documents used must be vetted and approved by the Technical Evaluation Committee and the Procurement Committee in terms of Guideline 5.3.1 (d) of the Government Procurement Guidelines. However, action had not been taken accordingly.
- (iv) In terms of Guideline 2.12 (a) of the Government Procurement Guidelines, signatures on the declaration of confidentiality of the prescribed format had not been obtained from the members of the Technical Evaluation Committees.
- (v) In terms of Guideline 3.1.1(a) of the Government Procurement Guidelines, in the selection of procurement methods, when the capacity of domestic suppliers is limited and inviting international competitive bids are evident, it is advisable to invite international competitive bids. Nevertheless, international competitive bids had not been invited for this procurement.
- (vi) In terms of Guideline 8.9.1 of the Government Procurement Guidelines, the procurement entity should take action to issue a formal Letter of Acceptance after accepting the bid and for execution of a formal contract along with that. Nevertheless, action had not been taken to issue a Letter of Acceptance or to enter into a contract.
- (vii) In terms of Guideline 8.12.3 of the Government Procurement Guidelines, the Officer in Charge shall issue a certificate that the equipment supplied is in accordance with the specifications and other agreed terms and in accordance with warranties, guarantees and manuals and maintenance services as well. However, such a certificate had not been issued.
- (viii) According to specifications, accessories (supporting equipment, software security keys LED monitor, PC, Keyboard, Mouse) should be supplied. However, the value thereof had not been mentioned in the invoice and it was not mentioned in the Goods Received Note that the said accessories had been received.

## 6.1.2 Contract Administration

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The following observations are made.

- (a) A sum of Rs.9,801,584 had been spent in the year under review by the Fund for the construction of a building with 2 Medical Officers' Quarters at the Madulla Regional Hospital. The following matters are observed in this connection.
- (i) In terms of the General Contract Agreement No.03 of 1987, the contractors who present themselves for contracts exceeding Rs.5 million should register themselves as well as the General Contract with the Registrar. Nevertheless, the contractors who had been awarded with this contract with a total cost of Rs.9,801,584 and the relevant contract agreements had not been registered.
- (ii) According to a report presented on 14 September 2014 to the Secretary to the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine after paying a visit of observation to the Madulla Regional Hospital by the Central Provincial Director of Health Services and the Deputy Director (Medical Services), this hospital required only one official quarter. However, moneys had been spent for constructing a building with 2 official quarters.

## 7. Systems and Controls

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Deficiencies in systems and controls observed during the course of audit were brought to the notice of the Chairman of the Fund from time to time. Special attention is needed in respect of the following areas of control.

<b>Areas of Systems and Controls</b>	<b>Observations</b>
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(a) Funds Management	(i) Failure in development of the trend in the utilization of funds belonging to the General Fund.  (ii) Failure in taking action to utilize the money received for the relevant purpose itself.
(b) Procurements and Contract Control	Failure in following Government Procurement Guidelines

## Annexure 01

### Income and Expenditure Statement

According to the financial statements presented, the income and expenditure of the Fund for the year ended 31 December 2017 is compared with the preceding year and shown below.

	<u>The year ended 31 December</u>			
	<u>2017</u>		<u>2016</u>	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Income</u>				
Income from Jathika Sampatha Lottery	48,480,128		69,611,040	
Donations	464,555,483		430,643,474	
Interest from Investments	85,613,849		50,513,772	
Other Income	<u>40,373,759</u>		<u>70,785,220</u>	
		639,023,219		621,553,506
<u>Expenditure</u>				
Administration Expenditure	3,524,610		2,925,352	
Financial Expenditure	480,019		145,302	
Expenditure on Health Development Projects	<u>497,741,357</u>		<u>194,074,734</u>	
		(501,745,986)		(197,145,388)
Surplus		----- 137,277,233 =====		----- 424,408,118 =====

**Investment Statement**

<b>Bank</b>	<b>Number of Certificate / Bill</b>	<b>Date of Renewal of Investment</b>	<b>Period of Investment</b>	<b>Balance as at 01 January 2017</b>	<b>Investments during year 2017</b>	<b>Withdrawals during year 2017</b>	<b>Balance as at 31 December 2017</b>
				<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
				-			
Fixed Deposits	13860156415	30/09/2017	06 months	23,000,000	-	-	23,000,000
People's Bank,	13860156406	30/09/2017	06 months	15,000,000	-	-	15,000,000
Dambulla	13860137749	08/10/2017	06 months	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000
Branch	13860156424	30/09/2017	06 months	20,000,000	-	-	20,000,000
	13860156371	30/09/2017	06 months	50,000,000	-	-	50,000,000
	13860156399	30/09/2017	06 months	35,000,000	-	-	35,000,000
Fixed Deposits	78651737	15/11/2017	03 months	50,000,000	-	-	50,000,000
Bank of	78638673	10/08/2017	06 months	20,000,000	-	-	20,000,000
Ceylon,	78862661	04/12/2017	03 months	42,728,226	-	-	47,639,949
Metropolitan	78965346	19/09/2016		-	-	10,419,671	-
Branch	778651776	15/11/2017	03 months	19,000,000	-	-	19,000,000
(Eye Bank)							
People's Bank							
Town Hall	16760168380	29/09/2017	06 months	-	122,500,000	-	122,500,000
Branch							
							<b>403,639,949</b>
Bank of Ceylon	16609	22/12/2017	182 days	-	-	-	4,804,230
Treasury	11310	01/09/2017	182 days	-	-	-	28,701,270
Bills							47,846,900
Metropolitan	11032	25/08/2017	182 days	-	-	-	
Branch							
	1372458	29/12/2017	07 days	-	-	-	155,000,000
	1370414	22/12/2017	14 days	-	-	-	160,000,000
	1372457	29/12/2017	32 days	-	-	-	100,000,000
							<b>496,352,400</b>
							<b>899,992,349</b>