

1. Financial Statements

1.1 Qualified Opinion

The audit of the financial statements of the Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka for the year ended 31 December 2022 comprising the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022 and the statement of financial performance and statement of changes in net assets and cash flow statement for the year then ended and notes to the Financial statements and a summary of significant accounting policies, was carried out under my direction in pursuance of provisions of Article 154 (1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka to be read in conjunction with provisions of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018 and provisions of Sub Section 107 (5) of the University Act No. 16 of 1978. My comments and observations which I consider should be reported 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 financial position of the University as at 31 December 2022 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended give a true and fair view 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 Sub 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 Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of 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:

- 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 great 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 University'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 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. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the University 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.

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 Board of Governors of the University;
- Whether the University has performed according to its powers, functions and duties; and
- Whether the resources of the University 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 Preparation of Financial Statements

1.5.1 Internal control over the preparation of financial statements

Entities are required to “devise and maintain” a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide reasonable assurance that , transactions are executed in accordance with management’s general or specific authorization, transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in conformity with the applicable reporting standards , and to maintain accountability for assets, access to assets is permitted only in accordance with management’s general or specific authorization, and the recorded accountability for assets is compared with the existing assets at reasonable intervals and appropriate action is taken with respect to any differences.

1.5.2 Non-Compliance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards

The following non compliance are made.

Non Compliance with the Reference to Particular Standard	Comment of the Management	Recommendation
(a) Since useful life time of non-current assets and intangible assets had not been reviewed annually in terms of Paragraph 65 and paragraph 103 of the Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards 07 and 20 respectively, assets costed for Rs.1,405,884,194 were further in use despite being fully depreciated. However, action had not been taken to revise the said	Action is being taken to prepare a fixed assets register and once the completion of it all these deficiencies will be rectified.	Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards should be followed.

estimated error in the financial statements in terms of Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standard 03.

- | | | | |
|-----|---|---|--|
| (b) | A sum of Rs.97,480,511 received in previous years for the World Bank Project for Acceleration of Higher Education Extension and Development (AHEAD) had been accounted as income of the year under reviewed instead of retroactively adjusted as per Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standard 03. As such, the surplus for the year was overstated by that amount in the financial statements. | The actual income and expenditure of the project in the year 2022 had been over accounted due to accounting with previous year expenses and work in progress account balance. | Financial statements should be prepared in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards. |
|-----|---|---|--|

1.5.3 Accounting Deficiencies

The following observations are made.

Audit Observation	Comment of the Management	Recommendation
(a) An amount of Rs.4,440,449 collected from the officers who breached the bond in the previous year was not transferred to the bond breach fund. As such, the balance of that fund and the deficit of the Consolidated Recurrent Fund as on 31 December 2022 were under stated by that amount.	Action will be taken to rectify.	Action should be taken to rectify this error.
(b) Depreciation of Rs.25,487,787 was over accounted in the year under review due to a calculation error of depreciation for property, plant and equipment. As such, the surplus for the year and the net value of property, plant and equipment were under stated by that amount in the financial statements.	Action will be taken to rectify in the future.	Depreciation related to the year should be accurately calculated and accounted for.
(c) Due to a sum of Rs.1,255,557 payable to the contractor for	The relevant payment voucher was received by	The expenses related to the year

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>completion of a building in July 2022 had not been accounted for, the balance of property, plant and equipment and balance of capital creditors at the end of the year under review was under stated by that value.</p> | <p>the Finance Department in April 2023.</p> | <p>should be correctly identified and financial statements should be prepared.</p> |
| <p>(d) Recurring nature expenditure of Rs.5,628,910 spent on repairing lockers and beds during the year under review had been capitalized and, as such, the surplus of the year and value of property, plant and equipment were understated and overstated respectively in the financial statements.</p> | <p>That the quality reports have been given that the effective life of the said asset will be increased due to relevant repair and accordingly recognized as a capital expenditure in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Accounting Standard 07.</p> | <p>Answers are not acceptable. Recurrent and capital nature expenditure should be accurately identified and accounted for.</p> |
| <p>(e) Due to recording of without VAT in accounting of deductions of advance given for the commencement of construction works of the Faculty of Agriculture building, the value of work in progress was understated and the unsettled advance balance was overstated by Rs.6,020,086 in the financial statements.</p> | <p>Even if the advance was given with VAT, the payment vouchers were prepared and sent by the capital division without VAT. Accordingly, the accounting was also done in the same way.</p> | <p>Action should be taken to rectify this error.</p> |
| <p>(f) The mobilization advance of Rs. 28,265,340 given for the construction of the para-clinic building of the Faculty of Medicine had not been accounted. As such, the balance of the advance account and the capital grants were under stated by that amount in the financial statements at the end of the year under review.</p> | <p>Action will be taken to rectify this error in the next accounting year.</p> | <p>Action should be taken to rectify this error.</p> |
| <p>(g) Although Bursary amounting to Rs.44,852,000 was due as on 31 December of the year under review, it was accounted as Rs.38,180,000. As such, the bursary grant income and the receivable bursary balance for the year were understated by Rs.6,672,000.</p> | <p>Action will be taken to rectify this error.</p> | <p>Action should be taken to rectify this error.</p> |

- | | | | |
|-----|---|---|--|
| (h) | The receivable bond value amounting to Rs.170,642,885 as at 31 December 2022 was not disclosed in the financial statements. | Action will be taken to disclose in the financial statement by note in the future. | The receivable bonds value should be disclosed in the financial statements. |
| (i) | The net value of 10 items of chemical was over-accounted by Rs.5,232,260 due to the unit cost had not been correctly identified in the valuation of stock value at the Faculty of Applied Sciences. As such, the stock balance and the surplus of the year were over stated in the financial statements by that amount. Also, the value of 106 stock items was not accounted for as the unit cost could not be ascertained due to stock registers and bin cards had not been properly maintained. | As deficiencies in the bin cards were identified in the physical verification of the stock and sources of pricing of the identified chemicals have not been submitted (Invoice/GRN), the actual stock value has been taken into the financial statements. | Answers are not acceptable. Action should be taken to rectify this error. |
| (j) | Assets costed for Rs.2,683,360 procured for the Faculty of Applied Sciences from ERASMUS project grants were not accounted for. As such, balance of property, plant, and equipment and capital grants were under stated by that amount in the financial statements. | These assets will be capitalized at the end of the project period and this will be shown in a note in the financial statements from the next year. | Assets purchased from capital grants should be accounted for. |
| (k) | Adjustments were not made in the financial statements for the over allocation of audit fees of Rs.468,000 for the Previous two years and allocations were not made in the financial statements for the audit fees related to the year under review. | Action will be taken to rectify in the next year. | Provisions should be made for the audit fees related to the year and arrangements should be made to adjust the over/under allocations related to the previous years. |
| (l) | A sum of Rs. 1,412,765 repaid from the bank due to the decrease in the interest rate of property loans in the previous year was accounted as income of the year under review instead of being adjusted to the profit of the previous year and the | Action will be taken to rectify in the next accounting year. | The income for the year should be correctly identified and accounted for. |

receivable interest income was over accounted by Rs.1,274,461 at the end of the accounting year. As such, the surplus of the year under review by Rs.2,687,226 and the interest income receivable by Rs.1,274,461 were over stated and the recurrent consolidated fund was under stated by Rs.1,412,765 in the financial statements.

- | | | | |
|-----|--|--|---|
| (m) | The accrued expenses was over accounted by Rs.3,568,546 and the expenses related to the previous year amounted to Rs.1,104,343 was accounted as expenses of the year under review. As such, the surplus of the year under review was under stated by Rs.4,672,889, the recurrent consolidated fund by Rs.1,104,343 and current liabilities by Rs.3,568,546 were over stated in the financial statements. | Action will be taken to rectify in the next year. | The expenses related to the year should be correctly identified and accounted for. |
| (n) | An expense amounted to Rs.1,105,2311 related to the year 2023 and paid in the same year had been debited and credited to both the pre-paid expenses account and the accrued expense account respectively in the year 2022. As such, current assets and current liabilities were over stated by that amount in the financial statements. | That the amount paid in 2023 will be deducted from the respective creditor account. | The expenses related to the year should be correctly identified and accounted for. |
| (o) | Payable capital expenditure amounted to Rs.8,510,176 related to previous years had been written off against non-current assets without proper approval. Also, it was not identified in detail which assets were written off. Furthermore, provision for depreciation related to those assets amounting to Rs.7,852,560 had been debited to the relevant asset accounts. As such, property, plant and equipment by Rs.657,616 and payable capital expenses by | As the payment vouchers relating to the balances for long-term accrued capital assets were not submitted to the Finance Department till the end of the accounting year, the balance confirmation letters were obtained from the departments which provided the accrual documents and | Answer cannot be accepted. Assets should not be written off without formal approval and confirmation that the relevant assets have not been received by the University. |

Rs.8,510,176 were understated and the capitalized accrued the balance of the provision for depreciation account was over stated by Rs.7,852,560 at the end of the year under review in the financial statements. the capitalized accrued assets have been adjusted to revenue as per the Financial Regulations. The accounting error of depreciation will be rectified in the next accounting year.

1.5.4 Accounts Payable

Audit Observation	Comment of the Management	Recommendation
An amount of Rs.2,201,150 payable to the Mahapola Trust Fund from the year 2019 and an amount of Rs.2,380,750 payable to the University Grants Commission from the year 2018 were also not settled during the year under review.	Action will be taken to settle in the future.	Arrangements should be made to settle the payable balances.

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

Reference to the Laws, Rules, and Regulations	Non Compliance	Comments of the Management	Recommendation
(a) Financial Regulations of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka			
i) Financial Regulation 371 (5)	Various advances issued in 34 instances amounting to Rs.7,475,251 from the year 2016 to the year under review were not settled.	Although the parties who received the advances were informed verbally and in writing, the settlement had not been effected.	Financial Regulation should be followed.
ii) Financial Regulation 371 (2) b	Sub imprests exceeding the maximum limit of Rs.100,000 had been issued in 15 occasions in the	There are occasions when staff officers are not in service in many divisions. In such cases, advances were given only to	Financial Regulation should be followed.

	range of Rs.100,470 to Rs.552,330. Also, advances amounting to Rs.646,456 were issued to non-staff officers in 15 instances.	permanent staff under the recommendation and approval of the Accounting Officer.	
(iii) Financial Regulation 571	The retention money amounted to Rs.35,773,655 related to the period between year 2016 and 2020 had not been settled.	Those are liable to pay back as they are retained in the purchase of fixed assets.	Action should be taken in terms of Financial Regulations.
(b) Section 11 of the Finance Act No. 38 of 1971 and paragraph 8.2.2 of the Director General of Public Enterprises' Circular No. PED/12 dated 02 June 2003	An amount of Rs.218,807,919 had been invested in 17 fixed deposits during the year under review, without the approval of the concerned Minister and the Finance Minister.	The amount invested in Fixed Deposits is not surplus amount of the University and these funds are invested in Fixed Deposits on temporary basis with the approval of the University Finance Committee and Governing Council.	Provisions of the Finance Act and circulars should be followed.
(c) Paragraph 7 of the Chapter V of the Establishment Code for University Grants Commission and for Higher Education Institutions	A receivable amount of Rs.140,721,766 due to breach of bond by 25 officers who has gone overseas on study leave from 2000 to 2017 had not been recovered even by May 2023.	A sum of Rs.29,921,119 had been recovered as on 12 May 2023.	Provisions in the Establishment Code for Higher Education Institutions should be followed.
(d) Paragraph 2.9 of Circular No. 04/2022 dated 08 August 2022 issued by the Secretary to the Treasury on Public Expenditure Management	Although foreign travel or training programs conducted using domestic funds were suspended, contrary to that, a sum of Rs.1,057,600 had been paid for the procurement of air tickets for overseas	That the University Grants Commission has given approval to obtain provision for this, out of the money paid by the staff who breached the bond.	Provisions in the Treasury Circulars should be followed.

travel to a female professor who was on sabbatical year leave on 14 December 2022.

- (e) University Grants Commission Circular No. 04/2016 dated 01 March 2016
- Although Financing Activities should be implemented on Cost Recovery and Non-Profited Basis, a net financial surplus of Rs.74,908,394 had been earned from such activities as on December 31 of the year under review.
- Self Financing Activities should be implemented on Cost Recovery and Non-Profited Basis, a net financial surplus of Rs.74,908,394 had been earned from such activities as on December 31 of the year under review.
- The surplus received from the self-financed activities had been transferred to the Net Earning Development Expenditure Head to bring to the Cost Recovery and Non-Profitable base as per the circular.
- Provisions in the Circulars should be followed.
- (f) Paragraph 6.6 of the Operational Manual bound with the Public Enterprises Circular No. 01/2021 dated 16 November 2021
- Although the financial statements of the year should be submitted to the Auditor General within sixty (60) days after the end of the accounting year, submitting of the financial statements for the year under review had been delayed till 20 March 2023.
- The relevant regulations will be followed in the future.
- Financial statements should be submitted within the prescribed period.

2. Financial Review

2.1 Financial Result

The operation result for the year under review had a surplus of Rs. 381,445,894 as compared with the corresponding surplus of Rs. 825,532,686 for the preceding year, thus observing a deterioration of Rs. 444,086,792 of the financial result. This deterioration was mainly due to decrease in the capital grants of the year under review by Rs. 189,137,306 increases in the operational expenditure by Rs. 324,962,891 and non-operational expenses by 105,110,110.

3. Operational Review
3.1 Management Inefficiencies

The following observations are made.

Audit Observation	Comment of the Management	Recommendation
(a) Although a total sum of Rs.1,370,300 had been paid in 08 occasions for setting up a software for the fixed asset register and entering data into the software during the period from 2016 to 2019, the preparation of the fixed assets register had not been completed even by May 2023.	A seven members committee covering all faculties has been appointed to prepare the fixed assets register and about 80 percent of works were completed at present.	Preparation of Fixed Asset Register should be expedited.
(b) Although a total sum of Rs.433,826,884 has been paid as research grants to 335 academic and non-academic staff members of the university during the period from 2018 to 2022, none of officer had submitted any related research reports even by the end of the year under review.	That research reports already published do not need to resubmit. (Most of lecturers fall under this.) Also, Grants are made on the recommendation of the Research Grants Committee for ongoing research and Action is being taken to get the progress reports for new research proposals.	The research allowances on published research reports can be paid for the next 03 years only. As such, arrangements should be made to get those reports from all the officials who have to submit the research reports.
(c) Although research grants of Rs. 66,258,551 had been given to 41 officers of the academic staff from the year 2015 to the year 2020, details of the national and international contributions made by those research projects were not submitted to the audit.	The University Lecturers Association has decided not to provide that information.	Action should be taken to submit the information requested by the audit.
(d) Although the Committee on Public Enterprises had ordered on 09 August 2017 that the deficiencies in the playground and sports pavilion of the university, which had been built	The Central Engineering Consultancy Bureau (CECB) was informed on 29 December 2022 that the playground should be repaired using the retention money. But they have	Decision of the Committees on Public Enterprises should be implemented.

at a cost of Rs.123,052,693 in the year 2014, should be completed, action had not been taken to repair the playground using the retention money of Rs. 5,156,160 even by May 2023. informed that they do not agree with that decision and will have to work according to the agreement.

3.2 Operational Inefficiencies

The following observations are made.

Audit Observation	Comment of the Management	Recommendation
(a) A contract was signed for Rs. 61,440,000 in December 2021 for the cleaning works and garden maintenance of the university for the year under review. Although as per the conditions of the agreement the sanitation workers should be confirm their arrival and departure through fingerprint machines, all the workers had not complied with it. Also, a sum of Rs.354,016 was also paid for two persons during the period from January to September 2022, who did not provide any service to the University Sanitation section.	The payment was made to the cleaning service company from January to September 2022, that payments were made to the lesser number of employees recorded in both the Heads of Sections and the Fingerprint Report. If someone works in the kitchen cleaning section of a canteen, the cleaning company should monitor and take action. The relevant parties will be informed and action will be taken to avoid such incidents in the future.	A formal system should be established to accurately verify employee attendance.
(b) A sum of Rs. 1,760,745 had been erroneously over paid in the payment of travel expenses and subsistence allowances to 08 officers who participated in foreign programs under the European Community Action Scheme for the Mobility of University Students/ ERASMUS)	Overpaid amount of Rs. 489,086 will be recovered from the concerned persons during the period from 01 July 2022 to 31 December 2022. The lump sum allowances were for day-to-day expenses in relation to this project and no re-settlement was required for the same.	The excess payment should be recovered and the subsistence allowance advances as per the advance register should be settled.

- | | | | |
|-----|--|--|---|
| (c) | Although a foreign student abandoned his studies in January 2022, the remaining balance of Rs. 3,544,756 received from the Foreign Student Scholarship Fund for him had not been returned to the fund or taken into the government revenue even till 31 December 2022. | As the student has left the university in the middle, action will be taken to negotiate with the Ministry of Higher Education to send the money back or take it to the government revenue. | The remaining money should be sent to the concerned institution or taken into government revenue. |
|-----|--|--|---|

3.3 Transactions of Contentious Nature

The following observations are made.

Audit Observation	Comment of the Management	Recommendation
(a) According to a personal request of a member of the local council of Imbulpe, the governing council had given approval to a contractor of a road development project implemented by the Road Development Authority to cutting 500 cubic meters of soil from the university grounds free of charge. Although the security officer had kept a log entry that the soil was taken, there was no information about the lorries that arrived and the amount of soil that was taken.	The work done by the security service cannot be accepted. Therefore, the relevant company that has obtained the security services will be informed and will be rectified. Action will be taken to pay special attention to such criteria in getting future security services.	Governing councils should not give approval for activities that do not belong to the university.
(b) Out of the savings of funds received for 10 projects from the relevant institutions, a sum of Rs. 745,813 was paid as allowances to the university staff, but the formal approval for the same was not submitted to the audit.	In accordance with an earlier approval (around 2015), funds savings from the completed projects use for the payment to the staff as allowances, but the relevant approval could not be traced at this time. Action will be taken to renew it.	The formal approval should be submitted to the audit.

- (c) A sum of Rs.460,000 was spent by the Center of Open and Distance Learning for a night party (networking night) held at a hotel in BelihulOya for the staff members.
- That the Centre of Open and Distance Learning (CODL) conducts this Network Night with the participation of the Vice-Chancellor, Deans, academic and administrative staff in order to evaluate the commitment of the staff of the Centre of Open and Distance Learning after the degree and certificate awarding ceremony every year, subject to the relevant approvals.
- Government funds should be spent on productive activities.

3.4 Identified Losses

Audit Observation	Comment of the Management	Recommendation
A fine of Rs.177,500 was paid to the Motor Transport Department in addition to the tax due to non-payment of luxury tax for a vehicle owned by the university for the past 06 years.	Action will be taken to avoid such a situation in the future.	Action should be taken to recover the loss from the responsible parties.

3.5 Procurement

The following observations are made.

Audit Observation	Comment of the Management	Recommendation
(a) The university had incurred a loss of Rs. 1,270,585 due to the price fluctuations caused by the failure to evaluate the bids and offer the bid in time in the purchase of an Optical Mark Reader machine for the Faculty of Medicine.	This machine is essential for all medical exams from first year to final year. Although many companies informed that they were unable provide the OMR machine due to the prevailed situation in the country at that time, arrangements were made to provide this essential item to the University by inviting bids on the request of the Faculty of Medicine.	Bid evaluation should be done within the stipulated time and maximum economic benefits should be received to the government.

(b) Under the Science and Technology Human Resource Development (STHRD) project, a supplier had been selected to purchase 839 different book units costed for Rs.25,871,615 in the year 2021, contrary to the guideline 7.10 of the Government Procurement Guidelines Code. Accordingly, 449 books worth Rs. 21,062,900 or 74 percent of the total procurement were procured from an organization with no previous experience in the supply of books and periodicals. The price of 97 books was much higher than the current market price, resulting in a financial loss of Rs. 5,611,926 and it was revealed that 61 books worth Rs. 4,516,000 were used books. The need to purchase 14 books worth of Rs. 2,499,400 was not clear. Also, there was a loss of Rs. 565,650 due to various weaknesses in procurement and payment for brochures that can be downloaded for free from the internet.

A three-member committee has been appointed and the committee is working on it.

The investigations should be expedited and the responsible persons should be identified. Action should be taken to recover the losses incurred by the government.

3.6 Contract Administration

Audit Observation	Comment of the Management	Recommendation
<p>The second phase - Part I of the construction of Faculty of Applied Science Building Complex Project of the university was awarded to a construction company on 18 November 2018 at a contract value of Rs.452,409,980 (including VAT). Since this project is a design & built (turnkey) contract, although</p>	<p>The initial documents for this construction project were prepared in the year 2014. At that time, the total number of students in 05 academic departments of the faculty was 980. Currently the number of students in this faculty is 1487 and the number of students in the annual</p>	<p>The approved cost and plan should not be revised in Design & Built contracts. Also, when constructing a faculty building in a university, attention should be paid to the changes that may occur in the future</p>

the approved cost and plans intake has increased to 833. years. should not be revised, the These additional works of Rs. variations/amendments 24,625,295 was approved have been made with the without providing additional primary objective of provisions. While the providing the necessary provision made for taxes facilities to this increasing cannot be used for other student community and that payments, additional works the participation and were paid for using the tax opinions of the faculty staff savings received from the representatives have been reduction of the Value Added taken in preparing the Tax (VAT) rate from 15 original documents. percent to 8 percent. Although a sum of Rs.3,000,000 was proposed to pay for the Solar energy system in the final bill, the payment was suspended due to the work had not been sufficiently completed. Also, although a sum of Rs.6,579,931 had been paid for 02 items in the additional work estimate and Rs.3,600,000 for the solar street lighting system included in the original estimate, the original plans and proposals related to it had not been obtained. Also, extra payments of Rs.328,269 were made for additional works.