 இலங்கை அரச மருந்தகக் கூட்டுத்தாபயம் State Pharmaceuticals Corporation of Sri Lanka

## CONTENT

- Our Vision, Mission, Goals and Slogan 01
- Financial Highlights 02
- Corporate Social Responsibility 03
- Board of Directors \& Corporate Information 04-05
- Report of the Chairman 06
- Managing Director's Financial Review 07-08
- Report of the Directors 09-10
- Report of the Audit Committee 11
- Statement of Financial Position 12
- Statement of Changes in Equity 13
- Income Statement 14
- Income Statement of Osusala Operations 15-16
- Cash Flow Statement 17
- Accounting Policies 18-26
- Notes for the Accounts 27-53
- Auditor General's Report 54-74
- Chairman's Comments on Auditor General's Report 75-82
- Human Resources Analysis 83
- Ten Year Summary 84
- Sales Network 85


## OUR VISION

Contribute to Sri Lanka emerging as healthier and vibrant Nation.

## OUR MISSION

To be the leading healthcare organization serving the general public of Sri Lanka by providing safe, effective and high-quality medical products and health services at reasonable prices, while promoting the usage of generic drugs.

## OUR GOALS

Services to the people is foremost
Quality and safety
Integrity never to be compromised
Reliable partner and effective team player
Passion for performance excellence
Innovation, the lifeblood

## OUR SLOGAN

Your health is our concern

## STATE PHARMACEUTICALS CORPORATION OF SRI LANKA

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

| DESCRIPTION | $\begin{gathered} 2012 \\ \text { Rs: ' } 000 \text { ' } \end{gathered}$ | VARIATION <br> (\%) | $\begin{gathered} 2011 \\ \text { Rs: ' } 000 \text { ' } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2010 \\ \text { Rs: ' } 000 \text { ' } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Revenue - SPC | 5,001,673 | 4.07 | 4,806,170 | 4,197,759 |
| Supplies to DHS | 16,608,492 | 32.14 | 12,569,290 | 10,968,571 |
| Total Revenue | 21,610,165 | 24.37 | 17,375,460 | 15,166,330 |
| Gross Trading Profit SPC | 991,541 | (4.98) | 1,043,453 | 995,371 |
| Gross Surplus DHS | 1,193,214 | 52.83 | 780,735 | 688,145 |
| Gross Surplus | 2,184,756 | 19.77 | 1,824,188 | 1,683,516 |
| Other Income | 15,105 | (34.98) | 23,231 | 20,414 |
| Administrative Expenses | $(654,910)$ | (6.66) | $(614,019)$ | $(605,475)$ |
| Other Operating Expenses | $(745,230)$ | (51.28) | $(492,631)$ | (285777) |
| Finance Cost | (17) | 99.54 | $(3,661)$ | (17734) |
| Overdraft Interest | $(339,035)$ | 19.13 | $(419,235)$ | (315070) |
| Finance Income | 3,944 | (3.85) | 4,102 | 3,900 |
| Profit Before Tax | 464,612 | 44.30 | 321,975 | 483,774 |
| Treasury Levy | - | - | 15,000 | 60,000 |
| Taxation | 205,282 | (10.15) | 228,473 | 0 |
| Total Comprehensive Income | 245,048 | 172.80 | 89,827 | 179,867 |
| Retained Earnings | 3,622,539 | 7.26 | 3,377,491 | 3,287,664 |
| Contributed Capital \& Reserve | 125,117 | - | 125,117 | 125,116 |
| Non Current Assets | 1,709,018 | 6.45 | 1,605,438 | 1,561,496 |
| Current Assets | 13,269,595 | 52.13 | 8,722,712 | 7,881,607 |
| Non Current Liabilities | 124,558 | 18.53 | 105,082 | 113,350 |
| Current Liabilities | 11,106,399 | 65.26 | 6,720,460 | 5,916,973 |
| Net Current Assets | 2,163,196 | 8.04 | 2,002,252 | 1,964,634 |
| RATIOS |  |  |  |  |
| Gross Profit Ratio (\%) SPC | 19.82\% |  | 21.71\% | 23.71\% |
| Gross Profit Ratio (\%) DHS | 7.18\% |  | 6.21\% | 6.27\% |
| Gross Surplus to Sales (\%) | 10.1\% |  | 10.5\% | 11.1\% |
| Return on Capital Employed (\%) | 21.3\% |  | 21.1\% | 23.8\% |
| Interest Cover ( times) | 2.4 |  | 1.8 | 2.4 |
| Equity to total Assets ( times) | 1:4 |  | 1:2.9 | 1:2.8 |
| Turnover to Capital Employed ( time ) | 5.7:1 |  | 4.9:1 | 4.4:1 |
| Current Ratio ( time ) | 1.19:1 |  | 1.31:1 | 1.33:1 |
| Liquidity Ratio ( time ) | 1.02:1 |  | 0.86:1 | 0.7:1 |
| Stock Turnover Ratio -SPC ( time ) | 3.57 |  | 3.79 | 3.65 |
| OTHER INFORMATION |  |  |  |  |
| Number of Employees | 785 |  | 755 | 747 |
| Earning per Employee ( Rs.) | 591.9 |  | 426.5 | 647.6 |
| Sales per Employee ( Rs. ) | 27,529 |  | 23,014 | 20,303 |



State Pharmaceutical Corporation firmly believes in contributing actively to improve lives and create healthier world.

In the past four decades, SPC has come a long way in evolving novel ways to deliver health care at doorsteps of the needy communities.

During 2012, SPC sponsored a health camp organized by the Seva Vanitha unit in Mannar on 29.09.2012 for around two thousand people in the area. It was conducted at Sawariyapuram Vidyalaya - Silawathura.

Essential food item packs worth Rs. 252,750/consisting of Sugar, Dhal, Flour \&Salmon were distributed among the needy at the health camp. Drugs were also donated for the health camp.

For year 2012,drugs donations worth Rs. 957,683/- were made to various health camps held all over the island.

Awareness programs were conducted on the "Rational use of Medicine" to adults to increase their knowledge in using western medicine. One programme was conducted at the army hospital while the other was conducted at Kurunegala to the teachers of the district. These programmes gave the participants a rare opportunity ask questions from professional in the pharmaceutical field about medicine usage.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND CORPORATE INFORMATION BOARD OF DIRECTORS

## Professor S D Jayaratne - Chairman

Professor S D Jayaratne is a Specialist Doctor in General Medicine, by profession. He is a professor in Medicine at the Department of Medicine, University Of Sri Jayawardenepura, an Honorary Consultant Physician, Colombo South Teaching Hospital and a Visiting Consultant Physician at the Police Hospital, Colombo.
He was a Director of the State Pharmaceuticals Corporation of Sri Lanka since December 2005 which office he held till $13^{\text {th }}$ may 2010. He was appointed the Chairman of the State Pharmaceuticals Corporation of Sri Lanka with effect from $14^{\text {th }}$ may 2010. At present he also functions as the Chairman/Managing Director of the State Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Corporation.

## Mr. R L Dharmathilleke - Managing Director

Mr. R L Dharmathilleke is an hotelier with more than 26 years local and foreign experience in hotel management and tourism industry, holding a Diploma in Catering and Hotel Management from Clare mount Hotel School.

He served as the Working Director of State Pharmaceuticals Corporation for one year prior to his appointment as the Managing Director from May 2010.He is also a member of the Board of Directors of the State Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Corporation. Mr. Dharmatilleke is Justice of Peace (All Island)

## Mr. Mervin Gunasena - Director

Mr. Mervin Gunasena holds L.L.B (Bachelor of Law) degree, M.A (Sociology) and He is an experienced lawyer and Attorney - at Law at Colombo and Matara Bars. He has at various times served on a number of Statutory Bodies including as executive Director of Central Engineering Consultancy Bureau, as Deputy General Manager (Operation) - Social Security Board, Director General of Central Environment Authority and as the Chairman of Agriculture and Agrarian Insurance Board.

## Mr. S.M.N Lalith Senanayake - Director

Mr. Lalith Senanayake is a fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka. He holds Special Degree in Public Administration -University of Sri Jayawardanapura, Higher National Diploma in Management Studies - The Open University of Sri Lanka. Mr. Senanayake was appointed as a Director of SPC in May 2010. He presently functions as Director of Financial Consultants \& Allied Services (pvt) Ltd and Central Engineering Consultancy Bureau. He is senior partner of Tudor V Perera \& Co, Chartered Accountants.

He has at various times served on the Boards of a number of Statutory Bodies and Corporations including State Timber Corporation, Ceylon Fertilizer Company Limited, and Paddy Marketing Board.

## Professor Ranjanie Gamage - Director

Visiting Professor, Post Graduate Institute of Medicine, University of Colombo and Senior Consultant Neurologist attached to the Institute of Neurology, National Hospital of Sri Lanka. She is the founder President of the Association of Sri Lankan Neurologists, President of the Sri Lanka League against Epilepsy and Chairperson of the Epilepsy Task Force. She is a Council Member of the Sri Lanka Medical Council and Member of National Education Commission.

## Mr. H. M. Ajith Chandra - Director

A senior member of the Sri Lanka Accountants Service having more than 28 years experience, currently working as the Additional Director General of the Department of Treasury Operations of the Ministry of Finance and Planning. Mr. Ajith Chandra held the position of the Director Finance and Administration in Public Enterprises Reform Commission of Sri Lanka. He has functioned as the Finance Manager of the Improving Relevance and Quality of Undergraduate Education Project funded by the World Bank during 2003-2006. He has served as the Chief Accountant of the Ministry of Policy Planning \& Implementation. Mr. Ajith Chandra has vast experience in the field of Public Financial Management, Procurement Management and Local Government Financial Management.

Mr.Ajith Chandra graduated from University of Sri Jayewardenepura and he has obtained his Postgraduate Degree on Business Administration (MBA) from the Postgraduate Institute of Management. He has represented Sri Lanka in international conferences on Project Finance, Treasury Management and Debt Management conducted by UNDP, SAARC and ADB, respectively.
Mr. Ajith Chandra is a visiting consultant of SLIDA, PGIM and Sri Lanka Foundation in the field of Financial Management, Procurement Management and Project Management and he is a fellow Member of the Association of Public Accountants of Sri Lanka and an Associate Member of AAT Sri Lanka.

## Dr. Palitha Mahipala - Director

Dr. P.G. Mahipala is the Director General of Health Services. He is board certified as a specialist in medical administration by the Post Graduate Institute of Medicine. Dr. Mahipala holds degree of Master in Community Medicine, Master in Business Administration, Doctor of Medicine in Medical Administration and Post Graduate Diploma in Economic Development \& Public Management. He is also the board member in the director boards of Water Supply \& Drainage Board, State Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing Corporation, Vijaya Kumarathunga Hospital, Sri Jayawardanapura Hospital, Sri Lanka Transport Medical Board, and National Authority on Tobacco \& Alcohol.

## CORPORATE INFORMATION

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Prof. S.D Jayaratne
Mr. R.L. Dharmatilleke
Dr. P.G. Maheepala
Prof. Ranjanie Gamage
Mr. Mervin Gunasena
Mr. Lalith Senanayake
Mr. H.M. Ajith Chandra
Chairman
Managing Director
Director
Director
Director
Director
Director

General Manager
D G M (Marketing)
D G M (Finance)
D G M (Technical, Laboratory \& Production)
D G M (Human Resources \& Administration)
Actg. D G M (Procurement \& Imports)

Management Accountant
Accountant
Manager - Imports
Manager - Technical
Internal Auditor
Manager - Quality Assurance Laboratory
Manager - Management Information Systems
Manager - Imports
Field Manager (Monitoring of Distribution Systems)
Manager - Osu Sala, Colombo 7
Manager Wharf
Manager Sales
Accountant
Accountant
Legal Officer \& Secretary to the Board
Manager - Production
Manager - Human Resources
Manager - Post Delivery Operation
Manager - Sales
Manager - Promotion \& Publicity (From 08.05.2012)
Manager - Stores \& Inventory Control (From 10.05.2012)
Manager - Research \& New Project (From 03.12.2012)
Accountant (From 10.04.2012)
Manager - Stores \& Inventory Control (From 10.04.2012)
Manager - Osusala, Colombo 04. (From 02.08.2012)
Manager - Osusala, Panadura. (From 02.08.2012)
Manager - Osusala, Colombo 01. (From 02.08.2012)

## AUDIT COMMITTEE

Mr. H.M. Ajith Chandra
Prof. Ranjani Gamage
Mr. Mervin Gunasena
Mr. Lalith Senanayake

## AUDITORS

## BANKERS

Bank of Ceylon
People's Bank

Standard Chartered Bank
Commercial Bank of Ceylon Ltd.

## REGISTERED OFFICE

## DATE OF INCORPORATION

Chairman
Director
Director
Director
Auditor General, Auditor General's Department, No.306/72, Polduwa Road, Battaramulla.

Corporate Branch, Bank of Ceylon Mawatha, Colombo 1. International Division, P O Box 437, ANCL. Bldg.
D R Wijewardana Mawatha, Colombo 10.
P O Box 112, 37 York Street, Colombo 1 .
City Office, 98 York Street, Colombo 1.
No. 75 Sir Baron Jayatillake Mawatha, Colombo 1.


## REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN

2012 has been a very busy as well as a successful year for the State Pharmaceuticals Corporation. The demand for pharmaceuticals and surgical devices has continued to increase. DHS supplies were over 16 billion Rupees which was 4 billion Rupees over the year 2011. Our sales in the private retail trade have also increased from 4.8 billion Rupees to 5.1 billion Rupees. We have opened 3 new Osu Salas during the same year and added 4 new distributors and 8 new Franchise dealers.

Procurement of pharmaceuticals is an exacting, complex process as safety, efficacy and quality of medicinal drugs are of paramount importance. We have been continually striving to improve this process and the State Pharmaceuticals Corporation, for the first time, has decided to pre-qualify its suppliers. this would almost certainly improve the quality of products procured by State Pharmaceuticals Corporation. Hon. Minister of Health, with Ministry and SPC officials, visited India and met important officials including Hon. Minister of Health in India with the objective of improving relations between drug authorities in India and Sri Lanka. This has resulted in significant improvement in cooperation between Indian Drug Authorities and the State Pharmaceuticals Corporation. State Pharmaceuticals corporation would like to thank the Hon. Minister for this initiative.

I would like to thank the Hon. Minister of Health, Hon. Deputy Minister of Health, Secretary to the Ministry of Health and other officials for their support and guidance during the year 2012. Our gratitude is also extended to the Director, Medical Supplies Division and other officials. I would like to thank personally our Board of Directors, the management and all employees of the Corporation for their dedication and commitment towards achieving our goals and objectives. I would also like to extend my thanks to the suppliers, distributors and Franchise holders and general public for their confidence in SPC and their drugs. I fervently hope that the name of SPC would remain in the hearts and minds of all people of Sri Lanka as the leading supplier of quality, efficacious, cost effective drugs and related products.


Professor S D Jayaratne
CHAIRMAN


## MANAGING DIRECTOR'S FINANCIAL REVIEW

It's with pleasure that I am presenting the Managing Director's Report of the Corporation's performance for the year 2012. During the period under review, State Pharmaceuticals Corporation recorded highest ever turnover of Rs. 21,610 million which is $24 \%$ increase against the previous year. This increase was mainly due to the increase in supplies made to the Medical Supplies Division of the Ministry of Health.

SPC is the sole importer of Healthcare items to 'Medical Supplies Division' to ensure continuous supply of quality assured Pharmaceuticals and Healthcare items to the Government Hospitals. SPC also imports and sell in the open market through its large and strong distribution network, covering the entire island including the North and East.

## FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

SALES ANALYSIS


The Turnover from the open market operations, has recorded as Rs. 5,002 million during the year 2012. It is an increase of $4 \%$ when compares with the turnover of Rs. 4,806 million recorded in 2011. The increase in sales was mainly due to the expansion of distribution network. During the year 2012, The Corporation has appointed 08 new franchised osusala outlets and 04 distributors in order to expand the areas where SPC is currently not operating. With the view of strengthening the Rajya Osusala network, SPC established Rajya Osuslala Outlets in Ragama and Tangalle during the year 2012. At the end of the year, there were altogether 28 Rajya Osusala Outlets, 188 Franchised Osusala Outlets, 52 Distributors and 12 Authorized Retailers are in operation for open market sales.

SPC has recorded a Profit before Tax of Rs. 464.6 million during 2012. This is an increase of $44 \%$ as against the previous year figure of Rs. 321.9 million. This increase in profit was mainly due to the improvement in sales coupled with controlling expenditure and reimbursement of overdraft interest by the Treasury.

During the year under review, healthcare items to the tune of Rs.16,608 million had been supplied to the Medical Supplies Division, which is a $32 \%$ increase against the Rs. 12,569 million in 2011.

The Corporation received Rs. 248 million from the General Treasury in lieu of OD interest paid from August to December 2012, as against MSD supplies. As a result of this, over draft interest paid has reduced to Rs 339 million, which is $20 \%$, decrease as against the year 2011.

PROFIT BEFORE TAX


## SALES \& TRADE PROMOTIONS

During the year 2012, SPC sponsored number of medical related events covering the entire Island, with a view to updating the awareness of medicals practitioners and general public about SPC drugs.

As a tribute to the founder Chairman of SPC Professor Senaka Bibile, we are continuing with the "Senaka Bibile Commemoration Scholarship Program" to the Medical Students who have obtained best results in the Pharmacology, in each of the six Medical Faculties of the Universities in Sri Lanka. SPC organized the "Professor Senaka Bibile Oration Quiz Competition" among the School children to educate them about SPC drugs. Apart from the above, promotional campaigns were conducted in both electronic and print media programmes like "Suwapiyasa" \& "Subarathi"

## TECHNICAL \& LABORATORY

SPC continued its commitment towards maintaining and upgrading the quality standard of the Quality Assurance Laboratory. All SPC drugs are tested in four stages "Tender Samples", "Pre Shipment Samples", "Pre Distribution Samples" and "Post Delivery Samples", to ensure the quality standards of "SPC" drugs, which are being offered to the people of the country. Also SPC Laboratory do get involves testing of tender samples of 'MSD' supplies.

## HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

At the end of the year under review total workforce stood at 941 , out of this 785 are permanent employees \&balance are trainees. Our committed and motivated workforce was the key contributory factor to the success of the Corporation. In order to provide them with a career path within the organization, and to improve their skills, 172 employees were sent for local training programs, and 4 employees were sent for foreign training programs. All staff welfare benefits that were prevailing in the Corporation prior to 2012 were continued during the year 2012.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I take this opportunity to thank our management team and the staff in all categories for their dedicated service rendered to the Corporation, to achieve the growth and profit that has been recorded.

R.L.Dharmatilleke

MANAGING DIRECTOR

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors of the State Pharmaceuticals Corporation present herewith the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012.

The Financial Statements of the Corporation was submitted to the Auditor General on $29^{\text {th }}$ February 2013 in accordance with the Circular No PED/11 of $5^{\text {th }}$ June 2003, issued by the Director General of the Department of Public Enterprises in the General Treasury.

## FORMATION

State Pharmaceuticals Corporation (SPC) was established under the Section 2 of State Industrial Corporations Act No. 49 of 1957 by the Gazette notification published in the Government Gazette No. 14976/8 of 22nd September 1971, under an Order made by the Minister of Industries and Scientific affairs with the approval of the Government of Sri Lanka. Initial capital of the corporation was Rupees one million.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

During the year, the Corporation adopted Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRS/ LKAS) as issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka. Refer note 27 for the information as how the Corporation adopted SLFRS/LKAS.

## RESULTS

The results for the year and the Changes in Equity are set out in the Income Statement and in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

## REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The state of affairs of the Corporation as at 31 December 2012 is set out in the Balance Sheet and assessment of the Corporation during the financial year is given in the Managing Director's Report.

## PROPERTY, PLANT \& EQUIPMENT

Property, Plant and Equipment is stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation. The movements in Property, Plant \& Equipment during the year are set out in Note 12 to the financial statements. The value shown therein is not materially different from its current market value.

## MAIN ACTIVITIES

Main activities of the Corporation are,

- Import, Purchase, Sales \& Distribution of Pharmaceuticals and Health Care Items in the open market.
- Import \& Supply Pharmaceuticals and Health Care Items to the Department of Health Services.
- Manufacturing and Marketing Jeevanee, Glucose \& Benzyl Bensovate Cream.
- Providing medical tests and laboratory services.

Activities of the Corporation have not changed materially from the last financial year.

## RESERVES

Total reserves of the Corporation and its composition has been given in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

## DIRECTORS

Directors of the corporation as at $31^{\text {st }}$ December 2012 were as follows,

Prof. S.D. Jayaratne
Mr. R.L. Dharmatilleke

- Managing Director

Dr. P.G. Maheepala
Mr. H.M. Ajith Chandra
Director

Prof. Ranjani Gamage

- Director

Mr. Mervin Gunasena

- Director

Mr. Lalith Senanayake

- Director


## AUDIT COMMITTEE

Audit committee of the Corporation is constituted in accordance with the provisions of Public Enterprises Guidelines for good governance.

## CORPORATE GOVERNANCE/INTERNAL CONTROL

The Corporation has put in place systems and procedures to ensure the implementation of sound corporate governance principles. The Audit Committee report is given in page No11.

## EMPLOYMENT

SPC continued to implement appropriate Human Resource Management policies and practices to enhance employee's skills.

## STATUTORY PAYMENTS

All statutory payments to the Government and the employees have been paid promptly.

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTON

The Corporation has not engaged in any activities which would be detrimental to the environment.

## CONTRIBUTION TO THE GOVERNMENT

The Corporation has paid Rs 238.4 million by the way of Income tax and deemed dividend tax to the Government of Sri Lanka.

## POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

No events have occurred since the Balance Sheet date, which would require adjustments to, or disclosure in, the financial statements.

## AUDITORS

Auditor General carried out the Audit of the Financial Statement of the State Pharmaceuticals Corporation of Sri Lanka for the financial year ended $31^{\text {st }}$ December 2012.

## By Order of the Board,



## Anuradha Wijayawardana

Legal Officer /Secretary to the Board

## AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

## CONSTITUTION OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee consists of four Non-Executive Directors of the Board. The Director who represents the General Treasury would function as Chairman of the Committee. During the Financial year ended 31st December 2012, the followings were the members of the Audit Committee.

Mr.H.M Ajith Chandra - Chairman of the Committee<br>Mr. Mervin Gunasena<br>Prof. Ranjanie Gamage<br>Mr. Lalith Senanayake

The Chairman, Managing Director, General Manager and Deputy General Manager (Finance) participate the Committee Meetings as Observers. Deputy General Manager (Human Resources and Administration), Deputy General Manager (Marketing), Deputy General Manager (Technical) and Deputy General Manager (Procurement \& Imports) attend the Committee Meetings by invitation. Internal Auditor functions as Secretary to the Committee.

## THE FUNCTIONS OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

The main functions of the Audit Committee are to review and monitor internal controls of the Corporation and assist the Board of Directors by reviewing and making recommendations on all aspects of audit and financial activities of the corporation. During the year under review, the Committee attended to following matters.

1. Review and evaluate the internal control systems and recommend modifications where necessary.
2. Review and approve Internal Audit Plan for the year 2012.
3. Review Internal Auditor's reports, covering the nature of the issues and monitor management's responsiveness to the findings and recommendations of the Internal Auditor.
4. Review External Auditors Audit Queries and the matters raised by them in the reports in terms of section 13(7) (a) and 14 (2) (c) of the Finance Act No. 38 of 1971.
5. Review of implementation of recommendations of the Committee of Public Enterprises (COPE).

## TNTERNAL AUDIT DIVISION

Under the guidance of the Audit Committee, an approved Internal Audit work plan was carried out by the Internal Audit Division of the corporation during the year under review. Further, the Internal Audit Division conducted Financial and System Audit to eliminate inefficient procedures, improve the internal controls, check and minimize the losses and possible instances of frauds and errors.

## MEETINGS

During the year 2012, Six Audit Committee meetings were held. The Committee has submitted its comments on the identified deficiencies to the Management. Accordingly, the remedial measures have been taken to rectify the identified deficiencies.


Sgd/H.M Ajith Chandra Chairman, Audit Committee

STATE PHARMACEUTICALS CORPORATION OF SRI LANKA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2012


The accounting policies and notes on pages 18 to 45 form an integral part of the financial statements.

PROF.S.D. JAYARATNE CHAIRMAN
R.L. Dhawmatilleke
R.L DHARMATILLEKE MANAGING DIRECTOR



MAHINDA GAMAGI D.G.M - FINANCE

STATE PHARMACEUTICALS CORPORATION OF SRI LANKA STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

|  | Contributed Capital RS. | Adv. Received for Share Capital RS. | General <br> Reserves <br> RS. | Accumulated <br> Profit <br> RS. | Total RS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Balance as at 31st December 2010 | 35,042,000 | 24,013,258 | 66,061,447 | 3,287,663,198 | 3,412,779,903 |
| Balance as at 01st January 2011 | 35,042,000 | 24,013,258 | 66,061,447 | 3,287,663,198 | 3,412,779,903 |
| Treasury levy paid |  |  |  | $(15,000,000)$ | $(15,000,000)$ |
| Gain/ losses on defined benefit plan |  |  |  | 11,325,057 | 11,325,057 |
| Net Profit for the year |  |  |  | 93,502,852 | 93,502,852 |
| Balance as at 31st December 2011 | 35,042,000 | 24,013,258 | 66,061,447 | 3,377,491,107 | 3,502,607,812 |
| Balance as at 01st January 2012 | 35,042,000 | 24,013,258 | 66,061,447 | 3,377,491,107 | 3,502,607,812 |
| Gain/ losses on defined benefit plan |  |  |  | $(14,281,409)$ | $(14,281,409)$ |
| Net Profit for the year |  |  |  | 259,329,589 | 259,329,589 |
| Balance as at 31st December 2012 | 35,042,000 | 24,013,258 | 66,061,447 | 3,622,539,288 | 3,747,655,993 |

## STATE PHARMACEUTICALS CORPORATION OF SRI LANKA

 INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2012|  | Note | SPC <br> OPERATIONS | DHS OPERATIONS | TOTAL OPERATIONS 2012 | TOTAL OPERATIONS 2011 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Income | 3 | 5,001,672,742 | 16,608,492,451 | 21,610,165,194 | 17,375,459,642 |
| Less |  |  |  |  |  |
| Direct Expenses - MSD | 4 |  | 15,415,278,195 | 15,415,278,195 | 11,788,555,087 |
| Cost of Sales - SPC | 5 | 3,959,568,211 |  | 3,959,568,211 | 3,726,917,368 |
| Cost of Production - ORS | 6 | 50,563,135 |  | 50,563,135 | 35,798,972 |
| Gross Profit/ Surplus |  | 991,541,396 | 1,193,214,256 | 2,184,755,652 | 1,824,188,215 |
| Add. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other Operating Income | 7 | 15,104,844 |  | 15,104,844 | 23,230,881 |
| Less |  |  |  |  |  |
| Administrative Expenses | 8 | 431,862,360 | 223,047,683 | 654,910,043 | 614,019,155 |
| Other Operating Expenses | 9 | 183,385,789 | 561,844,238 | 745,230,027 | 492,631,005 |
| Operating Profit |  | 391,398,091 | 408,322,336 | 799,720,426 | 740,768,935 |
| Less |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finance Expenses | 10 | 17,022 | 339,035,117 | 339,052,139 | 422,895,753 |
| Add. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finance Income ( Staff Loan) |  | 3,943,725 | - | 3,943,725 | 4,102,392 |
| Profit Before Tax |  | 395,324,794 | 69,287,218 | 464,612,012 | 321,975,574 |
| Income Tax Expenses | 11 | 174,668,819 | 30,613,604 | 205,282,423 | 228,472,722 |
| Profit After Tax |  | 220,655,975 | 38,673,614 | 259,329,589 | 93,502,852 |
| Other Comprehensive Income: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gain/ Losses on defined benefit plan |  | $(6,283,820)$ | (7,997,589) | $(14,281,409)$ | 11,325,057 |
| Treasury Levy /Dividend Paid |  | - | - | - | $(15,000,000)$ |
| Total comprehensive income for the year |  | 214,372,155 | 30,676,025 | 245,048,180 | 89,827,909 |

[^0]
## STATE PHARMACEUTICALS CORPORATION OF SRI LANKA

INCOME STATEMENT OF OSUSALA OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

|  | OSU SALA <br> trading <br> COL. 07 <br> RS | osu sala <br> TRADING <br> COL. 04 <br> RS. | osu sala <br> trading <br> COL. 01 <br> RS. | osu sala <br> trading <br> Kandy <br> RS. | osu sala <br> trading <br> nugegoda <br> RS. | osu sala <br> trading <br> AVISS. <br> RS. | OSU SALA <br> trading ratnapura RS. | OSU SALA <br> TRADING <br> MINU. <br> RS. | osu sala <br> trading <br> panadura <br> Rs. | OSU SALA <br> TRADING <br> GALLE <br> RS. | osu sala <br> trading <br> matara <br> RS. | OSU SALA <br> TRADING kurunegala RS. | osu Sala <br> TRADING <br> ampara <br> RS. | OSU SALA <br> TRADING hambantota RS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SALES | 557,432,351 | 298,226,353 | 85,249,396 | 147,855,885 | 62,311,879 | 36,494,631 | 68,865,487 | 27,149,221 | 57,124,189 | 91,045,043 | 61,400,139 | 82,192,761 | 22,799,717 | 32,038,794 |
| TOTAL SALES \& TRANSFERS | 557,432,351 | 298,226,353 | 85,249,396 | 147,855,885 | 62,311,879 | 36,494,631 | 68,865,487 | 27,149,221 | 57,124,189 | 91,045,043 | 61,400,139 | 82,192,761 | 22,799,717 | 32,038,794 |
| COST OF SALES \& TRANSFERS | 471,511,225 | 264,879,403 | 72,212,463 | 122,736,788 | 50,970,356 | 29,897,348 | 58,586,508 | 21,335,441 | 46,015,853 | 77,965,634 | 49,139,786 | 66,493,359 | 18,077,405 | 26,420,776 |
| OSS PROFIT ON |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SALES \& TRANSFERS | 85,921,126 | 33,346,950 | 13,036,933 | 25,119,097 | 11,341,523 | 6,597,282 | 10,278,978 | 5,813,779 | 11,108,336 | 13,079,409 | 12,260,353 | 15,699,402 | 4,722,311 | 5,618,018 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Personnel Expenses | 26,928,078 | 11,949,337 | 5,480,812 | 9,378,561 | 7,223,932 | 4,701,617 | 7,671,441 | 3,540,366 | 6,515,668 | 9,035,875 | 6,819,720 | 5,620,504 | 3,205,579 | 3,614,198 |
| Travelling Expenses | 25,324 | 2,066 | 3,442 | 4,822 | 1,787 | 22,208 | 15,758 | 7,948 | 5,846 | 2,345 | 10,460 | 3,132 | 1,887 | 2,741 |
| Supplies \& Requisites | 544,562 | 101,018 | 95,820 | 171,690 | 53,612 | 94,499 | 156,705 | 29,568 | 152,051 | 131,371 | 134,822 | 131,474 | 78,527 | 70,603 |
| Repairs \& Maintenance | 644,882 | 97,316 | 70,641 | 125,948 | 52,282 | 33,821 | 165,462 | 16,459 | 109,780 | 110,784 | 89,166 | 99,814 | 58,793 | 92,351 |
| Transportation, Communication | 9,635,743 | 3,519,260 | 1,823,278 | 3,509,586 | 3,078,086 | 2,040,669 | 2,753,656 | 1,534,145 | 2,251,423 | 3,332,779 | 2,599,746 | 2,596,276 | 1,457,758 | 1,808,562 |
| Utilities \& Other Services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Selling \& Distribution Expenses | 898,083 | 165,902 | 216,440 | 707,765 | 332,841 | 106,318 | 272,865 | 134,160 | 236,287 | 292,803 | 431,357 | 363,449 | 194,512 | 205,920 |
| TOTAL OVERHEADS | 38,676,673 | 15,834,899 | 7,690,433 | 13,898,372 | 10,742,540 | 6,999,133 | 11,035,887 | 5,262,645 | 9,271,055 | 12,905,958 | 10,085,271 | 8,814,649 | 4,997,056 | 5,794,375 |
| NET PROFIT/(LOSS) | 47,244,453 | 17,512,051 | 5,346,500 | 11,220,725 | 598,982 | $(401,851)$ | (756,909) | 551,134 | 1,837,281 | 173,450 | 2,175,082 | 6,884,754 | (274,745) | $(176,357)$ |

## STATE PHARMACEUTICALS CORPORATION OF SRI LANKA

## INCOME STATEMENT OF OSUSALA OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

|  | OSU SALA <br> TRADING <br> meegoda <br> RS | OSU SALA <br> trading <br> A'PURA <br> RS. | osu Sala <br> TRADING maharagama RS. | osu sala <br> trading <br> J, PURA <br> RS. | osu sala <br> trading <br> karapitiva RS. | OSU SALA <br> TRADING <br> negombo <br> RS. | osu sala <br> TRADING badulla- cwe RS. | osu sala <br> TRADING diyathalawa RS. | osu sala <br> trading <br> Jaffna <br> RS. | OSU SALA <br> trading polonnaruwa RS. | SATHOSA outlets ratmalana RS | Sathosa <br> outlets piliyandala RS | SATHOSA outlets kalutara RS | REGIONAL <br> STORES <br> KANDY <br> RS. | osusala total trading activities RS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SALES | 3,720,549 | 46,425,433 | 70,587,654 | 132,582,906 | 61,401,894 | 58,523,648 | 39,500,527 | 14,500,936 | 13,867,660 | 7,335,286 | 8,884,249 | 5,938,176 | 4,100,008 | 88,309,374 | 2,185,864,145 |
| B.t.T |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL SALES \& TRANSFERS | 3,720,549 | 46,425,433 | 70,587,654 | 132,582,906 | 61,401,894 | 58,523,648 | 39,500,527 | 14,500,936 | 13,867,660 | 7,335,286 | 8,884,249 | 5,938,176 | 4,100,008 | 88,309,374 | 2,185,864,145 |
| COST OF SALES \& TRANSFERS GROSS PROFIT ON | 2,916,293 | 37,662,613 | 57,420,269 | 109,779,557 | 52,520,378 | 48,611,233 | 31,803,131 | 11,399,573 | 10,815,214 | 5,166,766 | 7,269,670 | 4,738,996 | 3,382,391 | 61,187,211 | 1,820,915,642 |
| SALES \& TRANSFERS | 804,256 | 8,762,820 | 13,167,385 | 22,803,349 | 8,881,516 | 9,912,415 | 7,697,396 | 3,101,362 | 3,052,446 | 2,168,520 | 1,614,579 | 1,199,180 | 717,617 | 27,122,163 | 364,948,503 |
| ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Personnel Expenses | 872,109 | 3,335,202 | 5,703,417 | 11,118,621 | 6,876,762 | 4,501,751 | 3,998,686 | 2,241,881 | 2,743,392 | 1,101,328 | 1,077,600 | 993,749 | 1,138,858 | 2,893,004 | 160,282,049 |
| Travelling Expenses | 250 | 1,400 | 214 | 1,150 | 3,790 | 11,030 | 6,343 | 19,393 | 210,085 | - | 738 | 3,610 | 200 | 9,432 | 377,401 |
| Supplies \& Requisites | 21,545 | 162,781 | 380,323 | 173,327 | 133,847 | 133,947 | 106,465 | 165,711 | 5,974 | 75,924 | 1,834 | 1,431 | 3,937 | 35,620 | 3,348,990 |
| Repairs \& Maintenance | 75 | 51,507 | 97,076 | 36,875 | 102,576 | 166,196 | 129,893 | 8,773 | 25,629 | 100,403 | 3,322 | 12,595 | 7,904 | 53,479 | 2,563,803 |
| Transportation, Communication | 248,428 | 2,566,605 | 2,327,360 | 3,077,231 | 2,241,427 | 2,765,808 | 2,383,371 | 363,063 | 4,176,105 | 1,036,307 | 108,710 | 136,222 | 93,758 | 1,742,645 | 65,208,009 |
| Utilities \& Other Services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |
| OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Selling \& Distribution Expenses | 120,258 | 267,623 | 241,919 | 568,547 | 411,637 | 226,527 | 142,097 | 126,508 | 33,474 | 181,972 | 18,752 | 74,288 | 96,880 | 65,259 | 7,134,443 |
| TOTAL OVERHEADS | 1,262,665 | 6,385,120 | 8,750,310 | 14,975,751 | 9,770,039 | 7,805,259 | 6,766,856 | 2,925,330 | 7,194,660 | 2,495,934 | 1,210,957 | 1,221,896 | 1,341,538 | 4,799,438 | 238,914,696 |
| NET PROFIT/(LOSS) | $(458,409)$ | 2,377,701 | 4,417,076 | 7,827,598 | (888,523) | 2,107,156 | 930,540 | 176,032 | (4,142,214) | (327,414) | 403,623 | (22,716) | (623,921) | 22,322,725 | 126,033,807 |

Income Statement - Rajya Osusala
During the year under review, Discount on Transfers from main Stores to ROS outlets has increased from $9 \%$ to $13 \%$. As a result, Osusala profitability increased by $4 \%$. However, it is not affected the overall profitability of the Corporation.

## STATE PHARMACEUTICALS CORPORATION OF SRI LANKA

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2012

|  | 2012 Rs. | 2011 <br> Restated <br> Rs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash flow from operating activities <br> Net profit before taxation, <br> Adjustments for: | 464,612,012 | 321,975,574 |
| Depreciation | 32,438,191 | 27,663,472 |
| Gratuity provision for the year | 13,396,159 | 11,191,815 |
| Land lease amortisation - Ratmalana | 160,000 | 160,000 |
| Profit on disposal of fixed assets | - | $(2,682,498)$ |
| lease amortisation | (1,147,575) | $(321,518)$ |
| Unrealized profit | $(3,257,373)$ | 2,679,004 |
| Provision for bad debts | 263,926,011 | 113,667,421 |
| Stock losses | 56,338 | 212,629 |
| Provision for damaged \& outdated stock - SPC | 22,939,226 | - |
| Provision for damaged \& outdated stock DHS | 47,472,817 | 114,252,765 |
| Interest expenses | 339,035,117 | 419,235,181 |
| Operating profit before working capital changes | 1,179,630,923 | 1,008,033,846 |
| Increase/Decrease in trade and other receivable | $(6,197,661,919)$ | (1,782,647,729) |
| Increase/Decrease in deposit \& prepayments | 900,023 | $(1,894,302)$ |
| Increase/Decrease in inventories | (212,221,076) | $(20,647,299)$ |
| Increase/Decrease in Goods in Transit | 1,151,914,384 | 664,558,004 |
| Increase/Decrease in trade payables | 1,232,803,185 | 232,753,919 |
| Increase/Decrease in work in progress | 615,200 | (15,628,606.00) |
| Deferred Income | 974,201 | $(1,240,969)$ |
| Cash generated from operations | $(\mathbf{2 , 8 4 3 , 0 4 5 , 0 7 9 )}$ | 83,286,864 |
| Income tax paid | $(238,451,841)$ | (238,404,225) |
| Gratuity paid | $(8,323,079)$ | $(12,923,183)$ |
| Interest paid | (339,035,117) | $(419,235,181)$ |
| Treasury levy/ dividend paid | - | $(15,000,000)$ |
| Cash flow before extraordinary items | $(585,810,037)$ | $(685,562,590)$ |
| Net cash from operating activities | $(3,428,855,116)$ | (602,275,726) |
| Cash flow from investing activities |  |  |
| Purchase of property, plant and equipments | (135,646,541) | $(55,815,022)$ |
| Disposal of fixed assets |  | 2,682,498 |
| Net cash used in investing activities | $(135,646,541)$ | (53,132,524) |
| Net increase in cash and cash equivalents | (3,564,501,657) | (655,408,250) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period | $(4,115,848,523)$ | (3,460,440,273) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of period (Note A) | $(7,680,350,180)$ | $(4,115,848,523)$ |

Note A: Cash and cash equivalents

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | Rs. | Rs. |
| Cash in hand \& at bank | $\mathbf{1 8 5 , 8 9 4 , 7 4 5}$ | $\mathbf{5 7 5 , 4 3 6 , 4 1 4}$ |
| Treasury bill investment | $30,464,204$ | $25,370,468$ |
| Bank overdraft | $(\mathbf{7 , 8 9 6 , 7 0 9 , 1 3 0 )}$ | $(\mathbf{4 , 7 1 6 , 6 5 5 , 4 0 5 )}$ |

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

## 1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

### 1.1 General

State Pharmaceuticals Corporation is a Government Corporation incorporated in 1971 under the State Industrial Corporations Act No. 49 of 1957 and domiciled in Sri Lanka. It is a Government Corporation located at No 75, Sir Baron Jayathilake Mawatha, Colombo 01.

The Corporation prepares financial statements for the twelve months period ended 31st December and these financial statements are authorized by the board of directors.

### 1.2 Principal Activities

The main functions are,
(a) Import, Purchase, Sales \& Distribution of Pharmaceuticals and Health Care Items in the open market
(b) Import \& Supply Pharmaceuticals and Health Care Items to the Department of Health Services
(c) Manufacturing and Marketing range of items including Jeevanee, Glucose \& Benzyl Benzoate Cream
(d) Providing sample tests and laboratory services

## 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

### 2.1 Basis of preparation and adoption of SLAS (SLFRS and LKAS) effective for the financial period beginning on or after 01 January 2012

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards comprising SLFRS and LKAS as issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka.

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 December 2011, the Corporation prepared its financial statements in accordance with SLASs effective up to 31 December 2011. These financial statements for the year 31 December 2012 are the first the Corporation has prepared in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards effective for the periods beginning on or after 01 January 2012. Refer note 7 for explanation of the transition.

Subject to certain transition elections and exceptions disclosed in Note 7, the Corporation has consistently applied the accounting policies used in preparation of its opening SLFRS statement of financial position at 01 January 2010 through all periods presented, as if these policies had always been in effect.

### 2.2 Basis of Measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the assets and liabilities at fair value.

The Corporation's financial statements are presented in Sri Lankan Rupees which is the organization's functional and presentation currency.

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 3.1.1 Significant Accounting Policies

The following are the significant accounting policies used by the Corporation in preparing these financial statements.

### 3.1.2 Property Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment is stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing component parts of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met.
When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Corporation derecognizes the replaced part, and recognizes the new part with its own associated useful life and depreciation. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the income statement as incurred.

### 3.1.2.1 Lease hold property

The Corporation classifies Rathmalana land as a finance lease and amortizes the total lease value over the remaining useful life of the land.

### 3.1.3 Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a pro-rata basis on the Property, Plant and Equipment acquired and disposed during the year.
The estimated useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment are as follows.

| Buildings | 40 years |
| :--- | :--- |
| Motor Vehicles | 3 to 17 years |
| Furniture \& Fittings | 10 years |
| Equipments | 5 years |
| Plant \& Machinery | 8 years |
| Bicycles | 6 to 7 years |
| Computers | 4 years |
| Library Books | 5 years |

### 3.1.4 Capital work in progress

Capital expenses incurred during the year, which are not capitalized as at the balance sheet date are shown as Capital work in progress, whilst the capital assets which have been capitalized during the year and put to use have been transferred to Property Plant \& Equipment.

### 3.1.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in the income statement in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

### 3.1.6 Impairment of non financial assets

The Corporation assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Corporation estimates the asset's recoverable amount.

### 3.1.7 Taxation

### 3.1.7.1 Current taxation

Current tax assets and liabilities consist of amounts expected to be recovered from or paid to the Taxation Authorities in respect of the current as well as prior years. The tax rate and tax laws used to compute the amounts are those that are enacted or substantially enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

Accordingly, provision for taxation is made on the basis of the profit for the year as adjusted for taxation purposes in accordance with the provision of the Inland Revenue Act No: 38 of 2000 and the Amendments thereto, the rates specified in the act. Provision for the current year taxation made according to the accounting profit subject to the rate specified by act.

### 3.1.7.2 Deferred taxation

In respective of each type of temporary differences recognized in the Balance Sheet, were considered for the Deferred Tax Liabilities and Assets. Mainly, in Financial Statements Fixed Assets, Provision for Retiring Gratuity, impairment on debtors were considered. Deferred Tax Assets \& Liabilities are measured at the Income Tax Rate.

### 3.2.1 Inventories

Inventories are recognized at cost and net realizable value, whichever is lower after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items which are valued at 'First in first out' basis.

## Measurement of inventories

### 3.2.2 Cost of Inventories

## Raw Materials - ORS

Cost of purchases together with any incidental expenses.

## Work In progress

Raw material cost and variable manufacturing expenses in full.

## Finished Goods

Raw material cost and variable manufacturing expenses in full.

### 3.2.3 Cash \& Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and at bank, Treasury bill investments, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of twelve months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

### 3.2.4 Research costs

Expenditure on research activities, undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding, is recognized in profit or loss when incurred.

## 4. LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS

### 4.1 Retirement Benefit Obligations

### 4.1.1 Defined benefit plan - Retirement Gratuity

The Corporation is liable to pay Gratuity in terms of the Payment of Gratuity Act No. 12 of 1983.The liability for gratuity to an employee arises only on completion of five years of continued service with the Corporation. In order to meet this liability, a provision is carried forward in the Balance Sheet. The resulting difference between the brought forward provision at the beginning of a year and the carried forward provision at the end of the year is dealt with in the Income Statement.

The principal assumptions used in the calculations are as follows.

| Expected Annual Average Salary Increment Rate | - | $7.15 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Discount Rate / Interest Rate | - | $11.69 \%$ |
| Staff Turnover Factor | - | $2.74 \%$ |

The liability is not externally funded. The item is grouped under Non-Current Liabilities in the Balance Sheet.

### 4.1.2 Defined Contribution Plans- Employee Provident Fund \& Employee Trust Fund

The Corporation contributes to Employees' Provident Fund contribution and Employees' Trust Fund contribution is covered by relevant contribution funds in line with respective regulation. Obligations for contributions to the plans covering the employees are recognized as an expense in the income statement.

## Employees' Provident Fund

The Corporation and Employees contribute to provident fund at $12 \%$ and $10 \%$ respectively on gross salary.

## Employees' Trust Fund

The Corporation contributes 3\% on gross salary to the Employees' Trust Fund.

## 5. INCOME STATEMENT

For the purpose of presentation of the Income Statement, the function of expenses method is adopted as it represents fairly the elements of corporation performance.

### 5.1.1 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized on an accrual basis when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Corporation and the revenue and associated costs incurred or to be incurred can be reliably measured regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

## Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods.

## Other Income

Other income is recognized on an accrual basis.

## Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost and interest bearing financial assets classified as available for sale, interest income or expense is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. Interest income is included in finance income in the income statement.

## Claims Receivable from Suppliers

Claims receivable from suppliers for Additional Storage Charges, Demurrages, Short Supplies and Damages have not been recognized in the Financial Statement due to uncertainty of the outcome. However, when the realization of income is virtually certain, the claim is recognized in the income statement.

### 5.1.2 Expenses

All expenditures incurred in the running of the business have been charged to income in arriving at the profit for the year. Repairs and renewals are charged to profit and loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

### 5.1.3 Financial Expenses

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. The corporation's finance expenses comprise of overdraft interest, letter of credit opening expenses \& credit facility agreement charges.

### 5.1.4 Allocation between overheads

Overheads have been allocated between SPC \& DHS based on percentage after analyzing the activities involved. In the Financial Statements, Overheads allocation method is as follows.

|  | $\underline{\text { DHS }}$ | $\underline{\text { SPC }}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (a) Personnel emoluments | $56 \%$ | $44 \%$ |
| (b) Travelling expenses | $10 \%$ | $90 \%$ |
| (c) Supplies and requisites | $25 \%$ | $75 \%$ |
| (d) Repairs and maintenance | $50 \%$ | $50 \%$ |
| (e) Transportation, communication utilities |  |  |
| \& other services | $50 \%$ | $50 \%$ |
| (f) Research cost | $65 \%$ | $35 \%$ |
| (g) OD interest | $100 \%$ | - |

## 6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS- INITIAL RECOGNITION AND SUBSEQUENT MEASUREMENT

### 6.1 Financial Assets

### 6.1.1 Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets within the scope of LKAS 39 are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments and available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate and determine the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.
All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of assets not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

The Corporation financial Assets include cash and short term Treasury bill investment, trade and other receivable, staff loans and other receivables.

### 6.1.2 Subsequent Measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows.

### 6.1.2.1 Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. The Corporation did not have any financial assets at fair value through profit or loss during the years ended $31^{\text {st }}$ December 2012 and 2011.

### 6.1.2.2 Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method (EIR), less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the income statement. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the income statement in finance cost.

### 6.1.2.3 Held-to-Maturity Investments

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as held tomaturity when the Corporation has the positive intention and ability to hold it to maturity. After initial measurement, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the income statement. The losses arising from impairment are recognised as finance cost in the income statement in finance cost.

### 6.1.2 4 Available-for-Sale Financial Investments

Available-for-sale financial investments include equity and debt securities. Equity investments classified as available for- sale are those, which are neither classified as held for trading nor designated at fair value through profit or loss. Debt securities in this category are those which are intended to be held for an indefinite period of time and which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or in response to changes in the market conditions.

After initial measurement, available-for-sale financial investments are subsequently measured at fair value with unrealized gains or losses recognised as other comprehensive income in the available-for-sale reserve until the investment is derecognized, at which time the cumulative gain or loss is recognised in other operating income, or determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative loss is reclassified to the income statement in finance costs and removed from the available-for-sale reserve. Interest income on available-for-sale debt securities is calculated using the effective interest method and is recognised in profit or loss.

The Corporation evaluates its available-for-sale financial assets to determine whether the ability and intention to sell them in the near term is still appropriate. When the Corporation is unable to trade these financial assets due to inactive markets and management's intention to do so significantly changes in the foreseeable future, the Corporation may elect to reclassify these financial assets in rare circumstances. Reclassification to loans and receivables is permitted when the financial assets meet the definition of loans and receivables and the Corporation has the intent and ability to hold these assets for the foreseeable future or until maturity. Reclassification to the held-to-maturity category is permitted only when the entity has the ability and intention to hold the financial asset accordingly.

For a financial assets reclassified out of the available for sale category, any previous gain or loss on that asset that has been recognized in equity is amortized to profit or loss over the remaining life of the investment using the EIR. Any difference between the new amortized cost and the expected cash flows is also amortized over the remaining life of the asset using the EIR. If the assets are subsequently determined to be impaired, then the amount recorded in equity is reclassified to the income statement. The Corporation did not have any available for -sale financial investments during the years ended 31 December 2012 and 2011.

### 6.1.2.5 Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when,
(i). The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired
(ii). The Corporation has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'passthrough' arrangement; and either
(a) The Corporation has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
(b) The Corporation has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

### 6.1.2.6 Impairment of Financial Assets

The Corporation assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults. Currently the Corporation identifies a specific provision for trade receivables.

### 6.1.2.7 Financial Assets Carried at Amortized Cost

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the Corporation first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Corporation determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the assets carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

The Corporation is performed specific impairment for each debtor categories and collective impairment for different categories of general debtors

### 6.2 Financial Liabilities

## Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of SLAS (SLFRS/LKAS) 39 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Corporation determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.
All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, carried at amortised cost. This includes directly attributable transaction costs. The Corporation's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, bank overdrafts.

## Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities is at the amortised cost.

## Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

## 7. FIRST- TIME ADOPTION OF SLAS (SLFRS/LKAS)

These financial statements, for the year ended 31 December 2012, are the first the Corporation has prepared in accordance with SLAS comprising SLFRS/LKAS. For the periods up to and including year ended 31 December 2011, the Corporation prepared its financial statements in accordance with previous Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

Accordingly, the corporation has prepared financial statements which comply with SLAS comprising SLFRS/LKAS applicable for the periods beginning on or after 01 January 2012, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended 31 December 2011, as described in the accounting policies.

In preparing these financial statements, the Corporation's opening statement of financial position was prepared as at 1 January 2011, the Corporation's date of transition to SLAS comprising SLFRS/LKAS. This note explains the principle adjustments made by the Corporation in restating its SLAS statement of financial position as at 01 January 2011 and its previously published SLAS financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2011.

## Exemptions Applied

SLFRS 1 First-Time Adoption of Sri Lanka Accounting Standards allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain SLAS (SLFRS/LKAS).

The Corporation has applied the following exemption:
Certain Property Plant \& Equipment were carried in the statement of financial position prepared in accordance with the previous SLAS on revaluation model. The Corporation elected to regard revaluations done on dates given in Note below as deemed cost at the date of the revaluation since they were broadly comparable to Fair value.

STATE PHARMACEUTICALS CORPORATION OF SRI LANKA
ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2012



STATE PHARMACEUTICALS CORPORATION OF SRI LANKA
INCOME STATEMENT OF OSUSALA OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012
NOTE -05A

| COST OF SALES | OSU SALA <br> TRADING <br> COL 7 | OSU SALA <br> TRADING <br> COL. 04 | OSU SALA <br> TRADING COL . 01 | OSU SALA <br> TRADING <br> KANDY | osu Sala <br> TRADING NUGEGODA | OSU SALA <br> TRADING <br> AVISS. | OSU SALA <br> TRADING <br> RATNA. | OSU SALA <br> TRADING <br> MINU. | OSU SALA <br> TRADING <br> PANADURA | OSU SALA <br> TRADING <br> GALLE | OSU SALA <br> TRADING <br> MATARA | OSUSALA TRADING KURUNEGALA | osu Sala <br> TRADING <br> AMPARA | OSUSALA TRADING HAMBANTOTA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | RS | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS | RS | RS |
| STOCK IN TRADE - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AT THE BEGINNING OF THE Y | 61,333,272 | 27,881,991 | 13,618,331 | 24,996,332 | 10,216,540 | 8,594,699 | 16,448,347 | 5,917,252 | 8,008,967 | 21,783,668 | 11,789,615 | 19,733,171 | 6,809,655 | 7,279,009 |
| Imported drugs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Local purchases | 368,573,469 | 234,099,177 | 49,877,424 | 79,634,849 | 27,474,204 | 12,642,658 | 34,066,746 | 8,618,388 | 28,808,644 | 47,192,917 | 27,700,879 | 35,003,636 | 4,459,421 | 16,480,577 |
| Transfers | 118,057,982 | 36,519,800 | 26,990,991 | 52,380,750 | 26,339,198 | 18,589,094 | 25,610,813 | 13,535,038 | 20,737,065 | 31,490,593 | 23,654,882 | 36,314,588 | 12,956,797 | 12,232,645 |
| Stocks available for sai | 547,964,724 | 298,500,968 | 90,486,747 | 157,011,931 | 64,029,942 | 39,826,451 | 76,125,905 | 28,070,678 | 57,554,676 | 100,467,178 | 63,145,377 | 91,051,396 | 24,225,874 | 35,992,232 |
| Stock in trade at year end | 76,453,499 | 33,621,565 | 18,274,284 | 34,275,144 | 13,059,586 | 9,929,103 | 17,539,397 | 6,735,237 | 11,538,823 | 22,501,543 | 14,005,590 | 24,558,037 | 6,148,468 | 9,571,455 |
| COST OF SALES \& TRANSFERS | 471,511,225 | 264,879,403 | 72,212,463 | 122,736,788 | 50,970,356 | 29,897,348 | 58,586,508 | 21,335,441 | 46,015,853 | 77,965,634 | 49,139,786 | 66,493,359 | 18,077,405 | 26,420,776 |
| TOTAL TRADING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |
| Sales less Discount | 557,432,351 | 298,226,353 | 85,249,396 | 147,855,885 | 62,311,879 | 36,494,631 | 68,865,487 | 27,149,221 | 57,124,189 | 91,045,043 | 61,400,139 | 82,192,761 | 22,799,717 | 32,038,794 |
| B T T | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - |  |
|  | 557,432,351 | 298,226,353 | 85,249,396 | 147,855,885 | 62,311,879 | 36,494,631 | 68,865,487 | 27,149,221 | 57,124,189 | 91,045,043 | 61,400,139 | 82,192,761 | 22,799,717 | 32,038,794 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cost of sales | 471,511,225 | 264,879,403 | 72,212,463 | 122,736,788 | 50,970,356 | 29,897,348 | 58,586,508 | 21,335,441 | 46,015,853 | 77,965,634 | 49,139,786 | 66,493,359 | 18,077,405 | 26,420,776 |
| GROSS TRADING PROFIT | 85,921,126 | 33,346,950 | 13,036,933 | 25,119,097 | 11,341,523 | 6,597,282 | 10,278,978 | 5,813,779 | 11,108,336 | 13,079,409 | 12,260,353 | 15,699,402 | 4,722,311 | 5,618,018 |

## STATE PHARMACEUTICALS CORPORATION OF SRI LANKA

INCOME STATEMENT OF OSUSALA OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

| COST OF SALES | OSUSALA <br> TRADING MEEGODA | OSUSALA <br> TRADING <br> A'PURA | OSUSALA <br> TRADING <br> MAHARAGAMA | OSUSALA <br> TRADING <br> J,PURA | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { OSUSALA } \\ \text { TRADING } \end{array}$ | osu Sala TRADING NEGOMBO | OSU SALA <br> TRADING <br> BADULLA-CWE | OSU SALA <br> TRADING <br> DIYATHALAWA | OSU SALA <br> TRADING JAFFNA | OSU SALA <br> TRADING <br> POLONNARUWA | SATHOSA <br> OUTLETS <br> RATMALANA | SATHOSA <br> OUTLETS <br> PILIYANDALA | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { SATHOSA } \\ \text { OUTLETS } \\ \text { KALUTARA } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { REGIONAL } \\ \text { STORES } \\ \text { KANDY } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rs | RS | RS | RS | RS | RS | RS | RS | RS | RS | RS | RS | RS | RS | RS |
| STOCK IN TRADE - <br> AT THE BEGINNING OF THE | 772,341 | 11,617,946 | 18,556,555 | 19,121,248 | 17,331,808 | 9,824,943 | 7,739,336 | 2,709,756 | 3,112,059 | - | 1,131,015 | 1,327,752 | 1,197,540 | 3,876,214 | 342,729,364 |
| Imported drugs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Local purchases | 687,743 | 20,381,257 | 35,018,924 | 71,404,578 | 29,634,033 | 25,717,609 | 13,968,199 | 2,865,467 | 2,854,425 | 6,037,075 | 3,004,954 | 2,542,481 | 1,031,346 | 980.00 | 1,189,782,058 |
| Transfers | 2,031,274 | 19,092,498 | 23,448,209 | 45,716,547 | 24,437,933 | 24,822,415 | 19,139,111 | 9,586,875 | 11,170,486 | 8,694,024 | 5,039,863 | 2,433,780 | 2,042,385 | 65,375,555 | 718,441,193 |
| STOCK AVAILABLE FOR S | 3,491,358 | 51,091,701 | 77,023,688 | 136,242,372 | 71,403,775 | 60,364,966 | 40,846,647 | 15,162,098 | 17,136,970 | 14,731,099 | 9,175,832 | 6,304,014 | 4,271,271 | 69,252,748 | 2,250,952,615 |
| Stock In trade at year end | 575,065 | 13,429,088 | 19,603,419 | 26,462,815 | 18,883,397 | 11,753,733 | 9,043,516 | 3,762,524 | 6,321,756 | 9,564,334 | 1,906,162 | 1,565,018 | 888,880 | 8,065,537 | 430,036,973 |
| COST OF SALES \& TRANSFE | 2,916,293 | 37,662,613 | 57,420,269 | 109,779,557 | 52,520,378 | 48,611,233 | 31,803,131 | 11,399,573 | 10,815,214 | 5,166,766 | 7,269,670 | 4,738,996 | 3,382,391 | 61,187,211 | 1,820,915,642 |
| TOTAL TRADING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales less Discount | 3,720,549 | 46,425,433 | 70,587,654 | 132,582,906 | 61,401,894 | 58,523,648 | 39,500,527 | 14,500,936 | 13,867,660 | 7,335,286 | 8,884,249 | 5,938,176 | 4,100,008 | 88,309,374 | 2,185,864,145 |
| B T T | - | - | - | - | - | - | $-$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 3,720,549 | 46,425,433 | 70,587,654 | 132,582,906 | 61,401,894 | 58,523,648 | 39,500,527 | 14,500,936 | 13,867,660 | 7,335,286 | 8,884,249 | 5,938,176 | 4,100,008 | 88,309,374 | 2,185,864,145 |
| Less |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cost of sales | 2,916,293 | 37,662,613 | 57,420,269 | 109,779,557 | 52,520,378 | 48,611,233 | 31,803,131 | 11,399,573 | 10,815,214 | 5,166,766 | 7,269,670 | 4,738,996 | 3,382,391 | 61,187,211 | 1,820,915,642 |
| GROSS TRADING PROFIT | 804,256 | 8,762,820 | 13,167,385 | 22,803,349 | 8,881,516 | 9,912,415 | $\xrightarrow{7,697,396}$ | 3,101,362 | 3,052,446 | 2,168,520 | 1,614,579 | 1,199,180 | 717,617 | 27,122,163 | 364,948,503 |

## STATE PHARMACEUTICALS CORPORATION OF SRI LANKA ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2012

COST OF MANUFACTURING GLUCOSE, JEEWANEE AND BB CREAM
NOTE 06

|  | 2012 | $\begin{gathered} 2012 \\ \text { RS } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2011 \\ \text { RS } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2011 \\ \text { RS } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Opening stock of raw materials |  | 1,622,578 |  | 595,984 |
| Add: purchases of raw materials |  | 21,651,980 |  | 11,911,803 |
|  |  | 23,274,558 |  | 12,507,786 |
| Less: closing stock of raw materials |  | 1,259,183 |  | 990,252 |
| Cost of raw materials consumed |  | 22,015,375 |  | 11,517,534 |
| Manufacturing cost |  |  |  |  |
| Salaries \& wages | 7,742,813 |  | 7,492,697 |  |
| Overtime. | 1,891,889 |  | 1,579,122 |  |
| Uniforms. | 131,642 |  | 169,829 |  |
| Insurance for staff | 128,013 |  | 104,982 |  |
| Provident fund (EPF \& ETF). | 649,068 |  | 625,604 |  |
| Annual bonus | 165,328 |  | 150,750 |  |
| Attendance bonus | 284,000 |  | 301,900 |  |
| Annual incentive bonus | 354,699 |  | 708,200 |  |
| Staff welfare | 719,633 |  | 700,533 |  |
| Medical expenses | 352,417 |  | 354,688 |  |
| Power | 2,901,010 |  | 2,075,360 |  |
| Depreciation | 1,604,398 |  | 948,978 |  |
| Repairs \& maintenance | 183,476 |  | 226,101 |  |
| Packing materials used | 8,823,586 |  | 6,908,103 |  |
|  |  | 25,931,972 |  | 22,346,847 |
| Wastage |  | - |  | - |
| Production costs of goods |  | 47,947,346 |  | 33,864,381 |


| ORS TRADING | $\begin{gathered} 2012 \\ \text { RS } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2012 \\ \text { RS } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2011 \\ \text { RS } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2011 \\ \text { RS } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sales less: Discount |  | 63,867,890 |  | 49,330,484 |
| Opening stock (finished goods) <br> add: | 4,093,626 |  | 3,652,333 |  |
| Production cost of goods | 47,947,346 |  | 33,864,381 |  |
|  | 52,040,972 |  | 37,516,714 |  |
| less: |  |  |  |  |
| Closing stock ( finished goods) | 1,477,837 |  | 1,717,742 |  |
| Cost of sale |  | 50,563,135 |  | 35,798,972 |
| Gross profit |  | 13,304,755 |  | 13,531,513 |

## STATE PHARMACEUTICALS CORPORATION OF SRI LANKA ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2012

| OTHER OPERATING INCOME |  | NOTE - 07 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 2012 \\ \text { RS. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2011 \\ \text { RS. } \end{gathered}$ |
| Parking fees | 201,600 | 168,000 |
| Sales of tender forms. | 5,818,596 | 8,523,407 |
| Rent received | - | 771,600 |
| Treasury bill interest | 2,628,142 | 1,123,126 |
| Scrap sales | 604,546 | 60,050 |
| Fund management income (Money Market) | - | 14,504 |
| Miscellaneous income | 1,520,596 | 703,809 |
| Commission on E Channeling | 400 | 6,330 |
| Holiday bungalow income | 764,525 | 657,850 |
| Pre qualification charges | - | 1,748,760 |
| Sample testing income | - | 1,151,984 |
| Bad debt recoveries | 1,072,728 | 4,877,625 |
| Supplier Convention | 1,146,803 | - |
| Int. on returned cheques/ delays | 1,346,907 | 741,338 |
| Profit on disposal of fixed assets | - | 2,682,498 |
|  | 15,104,844 | 23,230,881 |

STATE PHARMACEUTICALS CORPORATION OF SRI LANKA ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2012


## STATE PHARMACEUTICALS CORPORATION OF SRI LANK

ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2012
NOTE - 08A

| OSUSALA -OVERHEADS | osu sala <br> TRADING COL. 07 RS. | osu sala <br> TRADING COL. 04 RS. | osu sala TRADING COL. 01 RS. | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { OSU SALA } \\ \text { TRADING } \\ \text { KANDY } \\ \text { RS. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | osu sala <br> TRADING nugegoda RS. | osu sala TRADING AVISS. RS. | osu sala TRADING RAT. RS. | osu sala TRADING minu. RS. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|\|} \hline \text { OSU SALA } \\ \text { TRADING } \\ \text { PANADURA } \\ \text { RS. } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | osu sala <br> trading <br> galle <br> RS. | osu sala <br> TRADING <br> matara <br> RS. | OSU SALA <br> TRADING <br> KURUNE. <br> RS. | osu sala <br> TRADING <br> AMPARA <br> RS. | osu sala TRADING н, тота $\qquad$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A. ADMINISTRATIVE Ex PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Salaries, Wages \& Allowances. | 18,896,409 | 8,150,367 | 4,015,725 | 6,265,955 | 5,040,314 | 3,480,944 | 5,619,689 | 2,636,858 | 4,775,549 | 6,748,325 | 5,121,296 | 3,881,952 | 2,232,998 | 2,816,411 |
| Overtime. | 3,076,037 | 1,645,422 | 299,052 | 1,268,569 | 781,097 | 460,432 | 695,672 | 397,494 | 613,278 | 713,447 | 456,705 | 565,562 | 536,206 | 274,997 |
| Uniforms. | 274,855 | 129,639 | 65,086 | 97,591 | 63,070 | 46,012 | 84,601 | 37,481 | 67,684 | 96,729 | 71,932 | 67,641 | 31,924 | 44,496 |
| Insurance for staff | 548,996 | 258,998 | 194,840 | 372,412 | 264,275 | 31,914 | 165,847 | - | 133,893 | 26,240 | 188,272 | 25,992 | 2,250 | 15,750 |
| Provident fund (E.P.F \& E.T.F) | 1,583,452 | 698,488 | 364,121 | 557,349 | 433,273 | 303,329 | 480,915 | 235,981 | 420,670 | 608,139 | 440,447 | 334,295 | 192,324 | 243,859 |
| Annual bonus | 359,553 | 142,500 | 63,703 | 112,500 | 68,055 | 63,548 | 98,250 | 36,630 | 82,500 | 120,000 | 78,000 | 82,500 | 35,882 | 45,000 |
| Annual per inc. bonus. | 748,995 | 327,328 | 174,633 | 280,457 | 147,845 | 128,671 | 234,191 | 72,462 | 201,590 | 296,490 | 186,165 | 201,075 | 63,896 | 98,585 |
| Housing loan interest | 633,681 | 297,995 | 158,352 | 105,628 | 219,102 | 34,268 | 47,175 | 11,760 | 21,903 | 110,749 | 65,264 | 273,286 | - | - |
| Attendance bonus | 806,100 | 298,600 | 145,300 | 318,100 | 206,900 | 152,500 | 245,100 | 111,700 | 198,600 | 315,756 | 211,640 | 188,200 | 110,100 | 75,100 |
|  | 26,928,078 | 11,949,337 | 5,480,812 | 9,378,561 | 7,223,932 | 4,701,617 | 7,671,441 | 3,540,366 | 6,515,668 | 9,035,875 | 6,819,720 | 5,620,504 | 3,205,579 | 3,614,198 |
| TRAVELLING EXPENSES <br> Local travelling expenses | 25,324 | 2,066 | 3,442 | 4,822 | 1,787 | 22,208 | 15,758 | 7,948 | 5,846 | 2,345 | 10,460 | 3,132 | 1,887 | 2,741 |
|  | 25,324 | 2,066 | 3,442 | 4,822 | 1,787 | 22,208 | 15,758 | 7,948 | 5,846 | 2,345 | 10,460 | 3,132 | 1,887 | 2,741 |
| SUPPLIES \& REQUISITES <br> Printing \& stationery. | 544,562 | 101,018 | 95,820 | 171,690 | 53,612 | 94,499 | 156,705 | 29,568 | 152,051 | 131,371 | 134,822 | 131,474 | 78,527 | 70,603 |
|  | 544,562 | 101,018 | 95,820 | 171,690 | 53,612 | 94,499 | 156,705 | 29,568 | 152,051 | 131,371 | 134,822 | 131,474 | 78,527 | 70,603 |
| REPAIRS \& MAINTENANCE <br> Buildings. | 332,345 | 84,890 | 23,906 | 13,806 | 4,784 | 14,280 | 107,323 | 4,550 | 16,201 | 38,040 | 27,439 | 22,847 | 15,493 | 11,202 |
| Furniture, fittings \& equipment | 166,493 | 12,426 | 46,735 | 110,392 | 47,498 | 19,542 | 58,139 | 11,909 | 90,779 | 72,745 | 58,227 | 76,967 | 43,301 | 78,148 |
| Computer | 146,044 | - | - | 1,750 | - | - | - | - | 2,800 | - | 3,500 | - | - | 3,000 |
|  | 644,882 | 97,316 | 70,641 | 125,948 | 52,282 | 33,821 | 165,462 | 16,459 | 109,780 | 110,784 | 89,166 | 99,814 | 58,793 | 92,351 |
| TRANSPORTATION, COMMUN | ATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| UTILITIES \& OTHER SERVICE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rent. | - | - | - | - | 982,000 | 254,610 | - | 448,784 | 645,000 | 480,000 | 480,000 | 802,200 | - | 566,000 |
| Lease rent | - | - | - | 225,000 | 294,333 | - | 35,719 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rates \& taxes. | 235,620 | 83,160 | 71,379 | 31,316 | 5,000 |  | - | - | 2,500 | - | 7,758 | - | 325 | - |
| Water bills | 84,237 | 74,597 | 168,926 | 43,497 | 34,518 | 26,250 | 60,811 | 12,202 | 24,839 | 13,417 | 17,981 | 34,035 | 43,876 | 8,982 |
| Electricity. | 3,269,711 | 911,561 | 232,800 | 769,767 | 231,456 | 196,266 | 791,635 | 115,565 | 480,727 | 646,458 | 649,825 | 410,223 | 410,264 | 356,357 |
| Postage, Telegrams \& Telephones. | 222,175 | 157,055 | 46,519 | 38,416 | 114,277 | 41,075 | 122,342 | 27,655 | 43,437 | 189,981 | 40,907 | 85,007 | 39,643 | 69,134 |
| Depreciation | 1,162,703 | 639,745 | 386,612 | 513,678 | 207,896 | 264,463 | 653,829 | 17,912 | 199,134 | 464,039 | 125,205 | 88,919 | 439,821 | 205,695 |
| Trade subscriptions, Periodicals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \& Publications. | 40,255 | 13,228 | - | 12,550 | 13,470 | 12,800 | 11,630 | 7,310 | 11,610 | 11,020 | 10,390 | 14,760 | - | 5,440 |
| Security services. | 1,874,249 | 626,112 | 217,384 | 757,660 | 535,153 | 750,830 | 215,489 | 537,151 | 218,473 | 538,238 | 538,238 | 538,238 | 219,921 | 218,560 |
| License fees for drugs. | 11,200 | 11,200 | 13,440 | 11,200 | 11,200 | 11,200 | 11,200 | - | - | 11,200 | 11,200 | 11,200 | - | 11,200 |
| Sundry expenses. | 6,522 | 2,451 | 1,844 | 6,662 | 70 | 1,474 | 2,681 | 225 | 834 | 36,241 | 5,056 | 535 | 645 | 2,739 |
| Staff welfare. | 1,958,613 | 685,979 | 490,839 | 848,343 | 449,805 | 348,385 | 613,259 | 277,334 | 426,768 | 687,417 | 523,027 | 476,120 | 217,012 | 274,715 |
| Staff medical expenses. | 770,459 | 314,172 | 193,534 | 251,498 | 198,907 | 133,316 | 235,062 | 90,007 | 198,100 | 254,769 | 190,159 | 135,039 | 86,250 | 89,741 |



| OSUSALA -overheads | osu sala trading meegoda | osu sala trading A.PURA | OSU SALA TRADING MAHARAGAMA | osu sala trading J,PURA | osu sala trading Karapitiva | OSU SALA TRADING negombo | osu sala trading badulla-cwe | osu sala trading diyathalawa | osu sala trading Jaffna | OSU SALA TRADING POLONNARUWA | SATHOSA <br> OUTLET <br> RATMALANA | SATHOSA outlet PILIYANDALA | Sathosa outlet kalutara | REGIONAL <br> STORES <br> KANDY | osusala total trading activities |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A. ADMINISTRATIVE COST personnel emoluments | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS | RS. |
| Salaries, Wages \& Allowances. | 718,152 | 2,633,355 | 4,097,373 | 8,131,915 | 4,857,883 | 3,259,502 | 2,905,594 | 1,631,480 | 1,974,568 | 666,865 | 722,068 | 826,607 | 911,617 | 2,154,822 | 115,174,591 |
| Overtime. | 7,844 | 367,181 | 569,196 | 1,256,933 | 687,580 | 564,684 | 444,243 | 267,529 | 425,319 | 209,844 | 102,801 | 40,982 | 74,256 | 221,513 | 17,023,875 |
| Uniforms. | 7,394 | 14,729 | 60,611 | 124,230 | 78,466 | 45,004 | 39,292 | 15,362 | 34,186 | 2,400 | 8,299 | 11,480 | 9,449 | 46,262 | 1,675,907 |
| Insurance for staff | - | 2,810 | 138,811 | 56,108 | 160,130 | 3,390 | 33,995 | 11,194 | - | - | 53,139 | - | - | - | 2,739,256 |
| Provident fund (E.P.F \& E.T.F) | 54,370 | 212,495 | 354,687 | 686,585 | 422,761 | 265,169 | 243,542 | 143,312 | 156,226 | 56,400 | 54,244 | 65,975 | 77,512 | 180,012 | 9,869,932 |
| Annual bonus | 15,000 |  | .000 | 151,673 | 2,500 | 5,500 | 52,500 | 37,500 | 23,216 | 40,425 | 11,670 | 15,000 | 18,750 | 37,500 | 2,001,855 |
| Annual per inc. bonus. | 31,350 | (4,568) | 163,495 | 308,935 | 179,870 | 106,064 | 76,025 | 51,290 | 36,890 | 86,095 | 58,440 | 705 | 17,974 | 84,604 | 4,359,552 |
| Housing loan interest |  |  | 101,845 | 145,342 | 232,571 | 18,837 | 85,084 | 30,915 |  | - | 42,039 | - | - | 73,009 | 2,708,805 |
| Attendance bonus | 38.000 | 109,200 | 142,400 | 256,900 | 175,000 | 136,600 | 118,411 | 53,300 | 92.988 | 39,300 | 24,900 | 33,000 | 29,300 | 95,282 | 4,728,276 |
|  | 872,109 | 3,335,202 | 5,703,417 | 11,118,621 | 6,876,762 | 4,501,751 | 3,998,686 | 2,241,881 | 2,743,392 | 1,101,328 | 1,077,600 | 993,749 | 1,138,858 | 2,893,004 | 160,282,049 |
| TRAVELLING Expenses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Local travelling expenses | 250 | 1,400 | 214 | 1,150 | 3,790 | 11,030 | 6,343 | 19,393 | 210,085 | - | 738 | 3,610 | 200 | 9,432 | 377,401 |
|  | 250 | 1,400 | 214 | 1,150 | 3,790 | 11,030 | 6,343 | 19,393 | 210,085 | . | 738 | 3,610 | 200 | 9,432 | 377,401 |
| SUPPLIES \& REQUISTTES <br> Printing \& stationery. | 21,545 | 162,781 | 380,323 | 173,327 | 133,847 | 133,947 | 106,465 | 165,711 | 5,974 | 75,924 | 1,834 | 1,431 | 3,937 | 35,620 | 3,348,990 |
|  | 21,545 | 162,781 | 380,323 | 173,327 | 133,847 | 133,947 | 106,465 | 165,711 | 5,974 | 75,924 | 1,834 | 1,431 | 3,937 | 35,620 | 3,348,990 |
| REPAIRS \& MAINTENANCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Buildings. | 75 | 4,584 | 29,060 | 5,462 | 28,613 | 40,573 | 21,986 | 4,713 | 9,423 | 71,610 | 2,722 | 4,113 | 1,537 | 6,022 | 947,601 |
| Furnitur, fitings \& equipment | - | 46,923 | 68,016 | 31,413 | 73,963 | 125,623 | 107,907 | 4,060 | 16,206 | 28,793 | 600 | 977 | 6,367 | 47,458 | 1,451,603 |
| Computer | . |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  | 7,505 | . | . | 164,59 |
|  | 75 | 51,507 | 97,076 | 36,875 | 102,576 | 166,196 | 129,893 | 8,773 | 25,629 | 100,403 | 3,322 | 12,595 | 7,904 | 53,479 | 2,563,803 |
| transportation, Communic UTLITIES \& OTHER SERVICES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rent. | 36,000 | 881,500 | 740,000 | 1,020,000 | 279,996 | 720,000 | - | - | 1,950,000 | - | - | - | - | 563,460 | 10,849,550 |
| Lease rent | - | - | - |  |  |  | 209,091 | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | 764,143 |
| Right for use land | - | - | - |  |  |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rates \& taxes. | - | - | - |  | 1,957 | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | 439,014 |
| Water bills |  | 15,857 | 44,496 |  | 20,133 | 54,386 | 23,625 | 4,240 | - | 6,093 |  | 392 | - | 36,028 | 853,415 |
| Electricity. | 55,748 | 546,441 | 455,215 | 56,602 | 627,051 | 580,978 | 385,806 | 85,873 | 504,914 | 171,616 | - | - | - | 158,943 | 13,101,803 |
| Postage, Telegrams \& Telephones. | 23,646 | 51,967 | 119,008 | 41,284 | 54,356 | 142,494 | 150,548 | 31,124 | 103,308 | 19,378 | 90 | 30,236 | 4,040 | 63,154 | 2,072,257 |
| Depreciation | 65,201 | 297,542 | 102,313 | 265,205 | 257,245 | 501,680 | 665,264 | 9,886 | 734,226 | 498,170 | 17,291 | 16,397 | 15,115 | 124,445 | 8,939,631 |
| Trade subscriptions, Periodicals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |
| \& Publications. | - | 12,320 | 16,540 | 18,750 | 13,480 | 5,320 | 7,620 | - | 8,740 | $\checkmark$ | - | - | - | 10,170 | 257,403 |
| Security services. | - | 223,810 | 212,868 | 538,238 | 236,940 | 210,373 | 538,238 | - | 537,513 | 275,324 | - | - | - | 538,238 | 11,097,237 |
| License fees for drugs. |  | 11,200 | 11,200 | 11,200 | 11,200 | 11,200 | - | 11,200 | - | 11,200 | - | - | - | 6,720 | 210,560 |
| Sundry expenses. | 265 | 505 | 967 | 60 |  | 1,753 | 1,815 | 975 | 435 | - | - | - | 70 | 100 | 75,421 |
| Staff welfare. | 48,822 | 417,734 | 447,901 | 777,630 | 564,623 | 422,086 | 294,991 | 154,094 | 273,897 | 54,525 | 57,093 | 59,197 | 44,533 | 163,011 | 12,057,756 |
| Staff medical expenses. | 18,745 | 107,730 | 176,853 | 347,762 | 174,447 | 115,538 | 106,374 | 65,671 | 63,071 | . | 34,237 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 78,377 | 4,489,818 |
|  | 248,428 | 2,566,605 | 2,327,360 | 3,077,231 | 2,241,427 | 2,765,808 | 2,383,371 | 363,063 | 4,176,105 | 1,036,307 | 108,710 | 136,222 | 93,758 | 1,742,645 | 65,208,009 |
| TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COST | 1,142,408 | 6,117,496 | 8,508,391 | 14,407,204 | 9,358,402 | 7,578,731 | 6,624,758 | 2,798,822 | 7,161,186 | 2,313,962 | 1,192,205 | 1,147,608 | 1,244,657 | 4,734,180 | 231,780,253 |

STATE PHARMACEUTICALS CORPORATION OF SRI LANKA
ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2012

| OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES |  |  |  |  |  |  | NOTE - 09 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (b) Other Operating expenses | SPC TRADING |  |  | TOTAL <br> TRADING <br> SPC <br> RS. | $\begin{gathered} \text { TOTAL } \\ \text { TRADING } \\ \text { DHS } \\ \text { RS. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | TOTAL TRADING 2012 RS. | $\begin{gathered} \text { TOTAL } \\ \text { TRADING } \\ 2011 \\ \text { RS. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  | OSUSALAS | O.R.S. | BULK |  |  |  |  |
|  | RS. | RS. | RS. |  |  |  |  |
| SELLING \& DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales promotion expenses. | - | - | 54,457,379 | 54,457,379 | - | 54,457,379 | 46,492,651 |
| Prescriber | - |  | 2,873,039 | 2,873,039 | - | 2,873,039 | 1,272,539 |
| Commission for sales rep's. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transport charges. | - | - | 8,286,338 | 8,286,338 | - | 8,286,338 | 8,233,735 |
| Provision for bad debts | - | - | 6,025,743 | 6,025,743 | 257,900,268 | 263,926,011 | 113,667,421 |
| Discount on osusala sales | - | - | 1,580,438 | 1,580,438 | - | 1,580,438 | 1,387,745 |
| Additional discounts | - |  | 73,697,432 | 73,697,432 |  | 73,697,432 | 68,484,917 |
| Value Added Tax | - |  | 643,001 | 643,001 | 9,425,565 | 10,068,566 | 8,774,055 |
| NBT paid |  |  |  |  | 5,911,147 | 5,911,147 | 20,988,154 |
| Dealers convention | - |  | 1,837,025 | 1,837,025 | - | 1,837,025 | 986,962 |
| Stock losses | - | - | 56,338 | 56,338 | - | 56,338 | 212,629 |
| Pro. for outdated \& damaged drugs | 2,080,273 | - | 20,858,953 | 22,939,226 | - | 22,939,226 | 4,317,399 |
| Pro. for outdated \& damaged drugs - DHS | - | - | - | - | 47,472,817 | 47,472,817 | 109,935,365 |
| Stamp fee | - |  | 248,257 | 248,257 | - | 248,257 | 161,112 |
| Setting up expenses | - | - | 452,023 | 452,023 | - | 452,023 | 826,898 |
| Storage charges | - |  | - | - | 2,096,632 | 2,096,632 | 2,219,796 |
| Foreign exchange gain/loss | - | - | 4,145,565 | 4,145,565 | 238,475,353 | 242,620,918 | 97,018,481 |
| Cost of destruction | - | - | - | - | - | - | 360,792 |
| Supplier convention |  |  | - | - | - | - | 134,292 |
| Sundry packing materials. | 5,054,170 | - | 786,953 | 5,841,123 | - | 5,841,123 | 6,295,712 |
| TOTAL DISTRIBUTION COST | 7,134,443 | - | 175,948,485 | 183,082,928 | 561,281,783 | 744,364,711 | 491,770,655 |
| Drugs for testing | - | - | 905 | 905 | 1,680 | 2,585 | 45,972 |
| Testing charges for samples |  |  | 270,695 | 270,695 | 502,720 | 773,415 | 735,568 |
| Drugs for sample |  |  | 31,260 | 31,260 | 58,055 | 89,316 | 78,810 |
| TOTALRESEARCH \& DEVELOPMENT | - | - | 302,861 | 302,861 | 562,455 | 865,316 | 860,350 |



| OSUSALA -OVERHEADS | OSU SALA <br> TRADING <br> PANADURA RS. | OSU SALA <br> TRADING <br> GALLE <br> RS. | OSU SALA <br> TRADING <br> MATARA <br> RS. | OSU SALA <br> TRADING <br> KURUNE. <br> RS. | OSU SALA <br> TRADING <br> AMPARA <br> RS. | OSU SALA <br> TRADING <br> H, TOTA <br> RS. | OSU SALA <br> TRADING <br> MEEGODA <br> RS. | OSU SALA <br> TRADING <br> A,PURA <br> RS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (B) OTHER OPEATING EX. <br> SELLING \& DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transport charges. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Stock losses | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Stock shortages | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Outdated \& damages | 37,373 | 75,455 | 37,877 | 214,065 | 57,777 | 125,685 | 5,100 | 199,261 |
| Sundry packing materials. | 198,913 | 217,348 | 393,479 | 149,384 | 136,735 | 80,234 | 115,157 | 68,362 |
|  | 236,287 | 292,803 | 431,357 | 363,449 | 194,512 | 205,920 | 120,258 | 267,623 |

## STATE PHARMACEUTICALS CORPORATION OF SRI LANKA

## ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2012



|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|\|} \text { OSU SALA } \\ \text { TRADING } \\ \text { POLONNARUWA } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | SATHOSA <br> OUTLET <br> RATMALANA | SATHOSA OUTLET PILIYANDALA | $\begin{gathered} \text { SATHOSA } \\ \text { OUTLET } \\ \text { KALUTARA } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { REGIONAL } \\ \text { STORES } \\ \text { KANDY } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | OSUSALA TOTAL TRADING ACTIVITIES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (B) OTHER OPEATING EX. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS | RS. |
| SELLING \& DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transport charges. | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Stock losses |  | - | - | - | - | - |
| Stock shortages |  | - | - | - | - | - |
| Outdated \& damages | - | - | 50,730 | 89,378 | 54,132 | 2,080,273 |
| Sundry packing materials. | 181,972 | 18,752 | 23,558 | 7,502 | 11,127 | 5,054,170 |
|  | 181,972 | 18,752 | 74,288 | 96,880 | 65,259 | 7,134,443 |

FINANCE EXPENSES
NOTE - 10

| (c) Finance expenses | SPC TRADING |  |  | TOTAL <br> TRADING <br> SPC | TOTAL <br> TRADING <br> DHS | TOTAL <br> TRADING <br> 2012 | TOTAL TRADING 2011 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | OSUSALAS | O.R.S. | BULK |  |  |  |  |
| Interest on bank bills | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| O/D Interest | - | - | - | - | 339,035,117 | 339,035,117 | 419,235,181 |
| Debit tax |  |  | - | - | - | - | 3,660,572 |
| Bank charges |  |  | 17,022 | 17,022 | - | 17,022 | - |
| Cash loss at Osusala Negombo |  |  | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL FINANCE COST | - | - | 17,022 | 17,022 | 339,035,117 | 339,052,139 | 422,895,753 |
| TOTAL OVERHEADS | 238,914,696 | 688,837 | 375,661,638 | 615,265,171 | 1,123,927,038 | 1,739,192,209 | 1,529,545,914 |

MAJOR COMPONENT OF TAX EXPENSES
NOTE 11

|  | 2012 | 2011 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | RS | RS |
| Current tax expenses | 255,490,669 | 223,683,728 |
| Deferred tax Income/Expenses relating to the origination and | 121,243 | 4,788,994 |
| -reversal of temporary differences |  |  |
| Tax expenses | 205,282,423 | 228,472,722 |

STATE PHARMACEUTICALS CORPORATION OF SRI LANKA
ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2012

## PROPERTY, PLANT AND EOUIPMENT

|  | Freehold land | Buildings | Motor Vehicles | Delivery Cycles | Furniture <br>  <br> Fittings | Equipments | Plant $\&$ Machinery | Computers | Library Books | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| COST OF VALUATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| At 1 January 2011 | 1,199,639,630 | 238,525,785 | 100,295,529 | 45,013 | 20,283,749 | 113,509,983 | 10,144,146 | 71,320,879 | 5,357,740 | 1,759,122,454 |
| Additions | - | 10,739,549 | 11,924,400 | - | 1,447,211 | 12,795,118 | 1,724,800 | 17,060,428 | 123,518 | 55,815,024 |
| Disposals | - | - | $(3,878,168)$ | - | - |  |  |  | - | $(3,878,168)$ |
| At 31 December 2011 | 1,199,639,630 | 249,265,335 | 108,341,753 | 45,013 | 21,730,960 | 126,305,098 | 11,868,939 | 88,381,307 | 5,481,256 | 1,811,059,291 |
| Additions | - | 73,567,338 | 32,107,000 | - | 10,439,463 | 8,182,371 | 215,000 | 10,958,891 | 176,475 | 135,646,541 |
| Disposals | - | - |  | - | - |  |  |  | - |  |
| At 31 December 2012 | 1,199,639,630 | 322,832,673 | 140,448,753 | 45,013 | 32,170,423 | 134,487,469 | 12,083,939 | 99,340,198 | 5,657,731 | 1,946,705,828 |
| DEPRECIATION \& IMPAIRMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| At 1 January 2011 | - | 17,211,415 | 43,375,522 | 33,455 | 11,358,190 | 87,033,003 | 7,250,871 | 51,761,995 | 4,646,346 | 222,670,797 |
| Depreciation charge for the year | - | 5,102,575 | 3,073,868 | 3,464 | 1,331,440 | 8,290,333 | 433,527 | 8,988,702 | 439,561 | 27,663,470 |
| Disposals | - | - | $(3,878,166)$ | - | - |  |  |  | - | $(3,878,166)$ |
| At 31 December 2011 | - | 22,313,990 | 42,571,224 | 36,919 | 12,689,630 | 95,323,337 | 7,684,401 | 60,750,697 | 5,085,906 | 246,456,101 |
| Depreciation charge for the year | - | 6,525,253 | 3,681,595 | 2,808 | 2,484,544 | 7,144,427 | 588,244 | 11,712,927 | 298,390 | 32,438,191 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| At 31 December 2012 | . | 28,839,243 | 46,252,819 | 39,727 | 15,174,174 | 102,467,764 | 8,272,645 | 72,463,624 | 5,384,296 | 278,894,292 |

NET BOOK VALUE

| At 31 December 2012 | 1,199,639,630 | 293,993,428 | 94,195,942 | 5,287 | 16,996,249 | 32,019,706 | 3,811,301 | 26,876,574 | 273,436 | 1,667,811,536 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| At 31 December 2011 | 1,199,639,630 | 226,951,345 | 65,770,529 | 8,094 | 9,041,330 | 30,981,761 | 4,184,538 | 27,630,610 | 395,350 | 1,564,603,189 |
| At 1 January 2011 | 1,199,639,630 | 221,314,370 | 56,920,007 | 11,558 | 8,925,559 | 26,476,979 | 2,893,275 | 19,558,884 | 711,394 | 1,536,451,657 |

STATE PHARMACEUTICALS CORPORATION OF SRI LANKA

## ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2012



## STATE PHARMACEUTICALS CORPORATION OF SRI LANKA

## ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2012



STATE PHARMACEUTICALS CORPORATION OF SRI LANKA
ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2012


STATE PHARMACEUTICALS CORPORATION OF SRI LANKA

## ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2012

NOTE 13


## STATE PHARMACEUTICALS CORPORATION OF SRI LANKA

## ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2012

NOTE 13

| STOCK AS AT 31ST DECEMBER | $\begin{gathered} 2012 \\ \text { RS. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2012 \\ \text { RS. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2011 \\ \text { RS. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2011 \\ \text { RS. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| REGIONAL STORES - KANDY |  | 7,651,835 |  | 3,503,777 |
| Trading Stock | 8,065,537 |  | 4,043,984 |  |
| LESS |  |  |  |  |
| Provision for Damaged \& Outdated Stock | 19,565 |  | 133,204 |  |
| Provision for Unrealized Profit | 394,137 |  | 407,003 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ORS UNIT |  |  |  |  |
| Finished Products | 1,237,507 |  | 1,717,742 |  |
| Raw Materials | 1,259,183 |  | 990,252 |  |
| Chemical \& Others | 240,330 | 2,737,020 | - | 2,707,994 |
|  |  | 956,979,035 |  | 781,201,626 |
| SUNDRY STOCKS |  |  |  |  |
| Printing Stationery | 10,417,332 |  | 8,013,547 |  |
| Packing Materials | 8,216,889 |  | 5,491,379 |  |
| Miscellaneous Stocks | 2,207,058 |  | 2,055,186 |  |
| DISPUTED ITEMS |  | 20,841,279 |  | 15,560,112 |
| Un salable stocks |  | 102,118,475 |  | 90,694,165 |
| Inventories SPC |  | 1,079,938,789 |  | 887,455,903 |


| STOCKS IN TRANSIT |  |  |  | NOTE 14 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2012 | $2012$ | 2011 | $\begin{gathered} 2011 \\ \text { restated } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| DHS |  |  |  |  |
| Goods - in - transit | 686,191,229 |  | 1,920,834,278 |  |
| Disputed Items - DHS |  |  |  |  |
| Balance as at 31.12.2012 | 189,893,482 |  | 175,092,481 |  |
| Less:- |  |  |  |  |
| Provision for unsalable stock | 141,121,163 |  | 109,935,365 |  |
|  | 48,772,320 |  | 65,157,115 |  |
| Goods in Transit - DHS |  | 734,963,549 |  | 1,985,991,393 |
| Goods in Transit - SPC |  | 151,918,076 |  | 100,277,434 |
|  |  | 886,881,626 |  | 2,086,268,827 |

## ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2012



| DEBTORS ANALYSIS | NOTE 15A |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2012 | 2011 |
|  | RS. | RS. |
| TOTAL DUES FROM DHS |  |  |
| Local Purchase on DHS Tenders | 20,485,348 | 35,730,435 |
| DHS Turnover Tax \& Custom Duty | 68,493,952 | 68,493,952 |
| Purchase Clearing - DHS | 246,819,445 | 227,804,966 |
| Clearance of Tsunami Cargo - DHS | 6,138 | 6,138 |
| Agency Commission | $(90,000)$ | 4,387,970 |
| Department of Health Services | 10,484,995,608 | 4,586,367,437 |
|  | 10,820,710,490 | 4,922,790,897 |
| TRADE DEBTORS |  |  |
| Distributors | 218,842,411 | 230,355,689 |
| Sales Representatives | 564,258 | 585,995 |
| Private Sector Organizations | 4,166,849 | 4,246,001 |
| Forces | 191,074,558 | 102,319,370 |
| Franchise Osusalas | 25,773,269 | 23,695,833 |
| Authorized retailer | 5,158,440 | 4,950,139 |
| Hospitals- Government | 67,639,386 | 59,718,442 |
| Hospitals- Private | 5,224,477 | 3,781,843 |
| Sundry Debtors - Osusala | - | 163,655 |
| Government Dept. \& Corporations | 28,996,358 | 26,455,106 |
| Other Debtors | 364,104 | 251,385 |
|  | 547,804,109 | 456,523,456 |
|  |  |  |
| STAFF LOANS | 52,629,509 | 44,744,591 |
| OTHER STAFF ADVANCES |  |  |
| Cycle Loans | 73,854 | 78,287 |
| Festival Advance | 997,995 | 952,995 |
| Seva Vanitha | 171,927 | 177,977 |
| Cash Shortage ( Minuwangoda) | - | 1,920 |
|  | 1,243,776 | 1,211,179 |
| DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES |  |  |
| General Advance | 42,840 | 115,196 |
| Marginal Deposit -DHS | 2,847,274 | - |
|  | 2,890,113 | 115,196 |
| OTHER RECEIVABLES \& RECOVERABLE |  |  |
| General Treasury - OD Int Reimbursement | 247,606,586 | - |
| Sundry Debtors | 6,054,371 | 5,365,478 |
| Claims Receivable from Suppliers | - | 8,008,878 |
| Economic Service Charges | 49,905,593 | 40,433,112 |
| Insurance Claim Receivables | 10,055,770 | 8,708,926 |
| VAT Recoverable | (104,443,277) | $(41,523,889)$ |
| With holding VAT control | 24,300 | - |
| Withholding Tax | 23,428 | 810,100 |
|  | 209,226,771 | 21,802,605 |
| TOTAL DEBTORS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES | 11,634,504,768 | 5,447,187,924 |

## STATE PHARMACEUTICALS CORPORATION OF SRI LANKA ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2012

| PREPAYMENTS | NOTE -16 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2012 | 2011 |
|  | RS. | RS. |
| Pre- Payments | 6,005,296 | 3,479,316 |
| Employee Security Investments | 430,836 | 433,366 |
| Deposits - Postal Franking Machine | 468,165 | 668,165 |
| Pre paid Staff Expenses | 4,084,422 | 8,943,031 |
| Advance Payments to Port Authority | 1,802,683 | 962,710 |
| Miscellaneous Deposits | 2,172,333 | 1,902,013 |
| Container Deposits - SPC | 1,362,000 | 1,114,558 |
| Container Deposits - DHS | 7,253,102 | 6,975,702 |
|  | 23,578,839 | 24,478,862 |


| CASH IN HAND AND AT BANK |  |  | NOTE 17 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2012 | 2011 |
|  |  | RS. | RS. |
| People's Bank | A/C 90210892 | 58,385,853 | 92,140,782 |
| People's Bank | A/C 90210934 | 17,047,540 | 37,048,662 |
| Bank of Ceylon | A/C -1438 | 68,387,946 | 226,595,031 |
| Bank of Ceylon | A/C -1425 | 38,353,816 | 216,802,205 |
| Standard Chartered Bank | A/C 117196801 | 3,368,108 | 2,529,556 |
| People's Bank - Homagama | A/C 0190376 | 34,512 | 27,395 |
| Commercial bank | A/C -50401 | 27,558 | - |
| Treasury Bill Inv. - Credit Insurance Scheme |  | 23,306,859 | 20,091,734 |
| - Supplier Convention |  | 7,157,346 | 5,278,733 |
| Petty Cash Impress - Control |  | 289,412 | 292,783 |
|  |  | 216,358,949 | 600,806,882 |



The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows,

| Discount \% | $\mathbf{1 1 . 6 9 \%}$ | $\mathbf{9 . 3 1 \%}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Future salary increase \% (average) | $\mathbf{7 . 1 5 \%}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 5 4 \%}$ |
| Retiring age | $\mathbf{6 0}$ Years | $\mathbf{6 0}$ Years |

## STATE PHARMACEUTICALS CORPORATION OF SRI LANKA ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2012

The amounts recognized in the Income Statement are as follows,

|  | NOTE $\mathbf{1 8} \mathbf{A}$ |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Current service cost | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ |
| Interest charges for the year | RS. |  |
| Actuarial gain/loss charged | $5,435,271$ | $4,106,239$ |
| Gratuity include in the staff cost | $7,960,888$ | $7,124,145$ |
| Actuarial gain/loss - OCI |  | $(171,811)$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 3 , 3 9 6 , 1 5 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 , 0 5 8 , 5 7 3}$ |

## DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/ LIABILITIES

NOTE 19

|  | $\begin{array}{r} 2012 \\ \mathrm{Rs} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2011 \\ \text { Rs } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Differed tax liability Differed tax Assets | $\begin{gathered} 62,273,999 \\ (31,964,477) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 57,436,156 \\ (27,247,877) \end{gathered}$ |
| Opening SLFRS Deferred Tax Liability | 30,309,522 | 30,188,279 |


| TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Total } \\ & 2012 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Total } \\ & 2011 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  | RS | RS |
| Accrued charges \& provision | 147,925,808 | 172,185,220 |
| Creditors control | 550,151,404 | 524,841,202 |
| Special order advance | 2,036,497 | 6,520,085 |
| Security deposits | 496,123 | 446,123 |
| Salaries control | 1,302,947 | 1,121,043 |
| Bank bills payable - SPC | 155,813,563 | 72,340,965 |
| Bank bills payable - DHS | 2,111,347,300 | 979,550,882 |
| Interest on cash security deposits | 17,852 | 8,608 |
| Tender deposits | 1,703,875 | 1,483,175 |
| Loans \& other recoveries (staff) | 4,468,397 | 3,817,205 |
| Credit insurance scheme |  | 258,071 |
| Welfare fund | 532,329 | 598,045 |
| Cash Deposit in lieu of Bank Guaranty | 3,008,434 | - |
| Nation Building Tax | 38,179,678 | 20,988,154 |
| E Channeling control A/c | $(25,556)$ | $(3,315)$ |
|  | 3,016,958,649 | 1,784,155,464 |


| CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES |  | NOTE 21 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Total } \\ & 2012 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Total } \\ & 2011 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | RS | RS |
| Bank of Ceylon | A/C -1435 | 5,358,702,399 | 3,218,178,937 |
| Bank of Ceylon | A/C -70556680 | 4,006,200 | 5,795,005 |
| People's bank | A/C -90210929 | 2,437,725,770 | 1,438,373,543 |
| Commercial bank | A/C -50401 | - | 314,447 |
| Commercial bank | A/C -10263 | 544,204 | 391,630 |
| Commercial bank | A/C 150701 | 95,730,556 | 53,601,843 |
|  |  | 7,896,709,130 | 4,716,655,405 |

## STATE PHARMACEUTICALS CORPORATION OF SRI LANKA ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2012

## NOTE -22

## CAPITAL

There is no change in the Authorized Capital during the year ended $31^{\text {st }}$ December 2012

## CONTRIBUTED CAPITAL

Contributed Capital is made up by government grants amounting to Rs 59,055,258 as at 31 Dec 2012.
NOTE - 23

## LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS

The following legal cases are pending as of $31^{\text {st }}$ December 2012, and the Corporation has been advised by the legal council that it is only possible, but not probable that the action will succeed. Accordingly no provision has been made in these financial statements.

### 23.1. Contingent liabilities

23.1.1The Corporation is a defendant in four Cases where legal actions instituted by stakeholders of entities involved, claiming Rs 769,825 with legal interest. These cases are being contested by the corporation and no provision has been made in the financial statements.

### 23.1.2 Kayak Sugi Pharma (pvt) Ltd

This case has been filed by Kayak Sugi Pharma (pvt) Ltd against SPC and others for infringement of fundamental rights at the tender awarding process.

### 23.1.3 SAS Pharmaceuticals - Case No. 7078 M

This Case has been filed against S A S Enterprises, one of Distributors who has defaulted in settling claim of Rs $769,825.00$ due to the Corporation.

### 23.1.4 Rainn kumar - HC ARB 111/98

A letter of demand has been sent by Mr Senaviratne Attorney - at - law on behalf of Mr Rainn kumar against the decision of black listing Meaars Pharma. The Corporation has referred this matter to the Attorney General's Department.

### 23.1.5 Arbitration - Pure Pharma Ltd vs SPC

Base on the quality failure reports procurement committee has cancelled the balance quantity of 310,000 packs of Paracetamol ordered from M/S Pure Pharma (pvt) Ltd. Pure Pharma has been referred the above matter for arbitration and the arbitration was fixed.
23.2 The corporation is a plaintiff in one Case claiming Rs $3,863,609.77$ with legal interest for the damages.

### 23.2.1 Osusala - Negombo - Case No.B2666/10

Rs. 3,863,609.77 Cash loss reported at Rajya Osusala Negombo as a result of misappropriation of Osusala Funds by the Cashier. This contingent asset was not recognized in the financial report as the realization was not certain.

### 23.2.2 Financial Commitments

Document credit established for purchases of pharmaceuticals as at 31.12 .2012 amounts to Rs. 3.635 m

## NOTE -24

## FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Corporation's principal financial liabilities comprise of borrowings and trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Corporation's operations. The Corporation has trade and other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that arrive directly from its operations. The Corporation is exposed to credit risk and liquidity risk. The Corporation's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below.

\section*{Credit risk <br> Trade receivables <br> Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit. <br> |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| SPC | Rs. | $547,804,109$ |
| DHS | Rs. $10,820,710,490$ |  |}

The requirement for impairment is analyzed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. Additionally, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation is based on actual incurred historical data. The Corporation obtains bank guarantees as security. In addition, a premium is charged from clients who wish to buy on credit in excess of the bank guarantee limit.

## Liquidity risk

The Corporation's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank. The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

| Year ended 31 December 2012: (Rs) |  | Maturity |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Interest-bearing loans and borrowings | $7,896,709,130$ | OD - Payable on demand |
| Trade and other payables | $3,341,090,562$ | Usually 03 months |
|  |  |  |
| Year ended 31 December 2011: (Rs) | $4,716,655,405$ | OD - Payable on demand |
| Interest-bearing loans and borrowings | $1,784,155,464$ | Usually 03 months |
| Trade and other payables |  |  |
| As at 1 January 2011: (Rs) |  |  |
| Interest-bearing loans and borrowings | $4,131,544,335$ | OD - Payable on demand |
| Trade and other payables | $1,551,401,545$ | Usually 03 months |
|  |  |  |
|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{R s}$ |
|  |  | 2011 |
|  |  | Rs. |
| Interest-bearing loans and borrowings | $7,896,709,130$ | $4,716,655,405$ |
| Trade and other payables | $3,341,090,562$ | $1,784,155,464$ |


| Less: cash and short-term deposits | $(216,526,000)$ | $600,806,882$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Net debt | $1,106,257,402$ | $5,900,003,987$ |
| Equity |  |  |
| Capital and net debt | $14,757,052,781$ | $9,521,356,362$ |
| Gearing ratio | $32.71 \%$ | $52.72 \%$ |

## NOTE -25

## RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

### 25.1 Transactions with State and State Controlled Entities

In the normal course of its operations, the Corporation enters into transactions with related parties. Related parties include the Government of Sri Lanka (State: as the ultimate owner of the Corporation), various government departments, and State controlled entities. Particulars of transactions, and arrangements entered into by the Corporation with the State and State controlled entities which are individually significant and for other transactions that are collectively, but not individually significant are as follows:

| Nature of the Transaction | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ |
| :--- | :---: | ---: |
| Transactions: | RS | RS |
| Sales | $17,173,940,334$ | $13,063,393,453$ |
| Outstanding Balances: |  |  |
| Receivable from Medical Supplies Division | $10,820,710,490$ | $4,922,790,897$ |
| Receivable from Forces | $191,074,558$ | $102,319,370$ |
| Receivable from Government hospitals | $67,639,386$ | $59,718,442$ |
| Receivable from Other Government Institutions | $28,996,358$ | $26,455,106$ |

### 24.2 Key Management Compensation

The Corporation's key management personnel include the Board of Directors, Minister of Health Sri Lanka and the Secretary to the Ministry of Health Sri Lanka.

|  |  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Short term employment benefits | RS | RS |
| SN11 |  |  |
|  | $2,695,316$ | $1,183,192$ |

## EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

All the material events after the balance sheet date have been considered and appropriate adjustment and disclosures have been made in to the financial statement, where necessary.

|  | NOTE | As at 01st January 2011 <br> (Date of transition to SLFRS/LKAS) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | As per <br> SLFRS/LKAS RS. | Remeasurements | As per <br> SLAS <br> RS. |
| ASSETS |  |  |  |  |
| Non-current assets |  |  |  |  |
| Property, plant and equipment | A | 1,536,451,657 | 889,851,258 | 646,600,399 |
| Leasehold land - Ratmalana | A | 11,000,000 | 11,000,000 | - |
| Capital work in progress | B | 564,961 | $(2,200,000)$ | 2,764,961 |
| Other non current assets | B | 13,479,257 | 874,266 | 12,604,991 |
| Deferred tax assets | C | - | $(13,510,356)$ | 13,510,356 |
|  |  | 1,561,495,875 | 886,015,168 | 675,480,707 |
| Current assets |  |  |  |  |
| Inventories | D | 874,017,636 | (105,296,784) | 979,314,420 |
| Goods in transit | E | 2,860,762,197 | 108,157,355 | 2,752,604,842 |
| Trade and other receivables | F | 3,453,354,349 | (110,662,011) | 3,564,016,360 |
| Prepayments | G | 22,368,916 | 9,312,830 | 13,056,086 |
| Cash in hand and at bank | H | 671,104,056 | $(31,895)$ | 671,135,951 |
|  |  | 7,881,607,155 | $(98,520,504)$ | 7,980,127,659 |
| Total assets |  | 9,443,103,030 | 787,494,664 | 8,655,608,366 |
| EQUITY AND LIABILITIES |  |  |  |  |
| Stated capital |  | 59,055,258 | - | 59,055,258 |
| Retained Earnings |  | 3,287,663,211 | 1,235,739,291 | 2,051,923,920 |
| Revaluation reserve |  | - | $(467,073,828)$ | 467,073,828 |
| General reserve |  | 66,061,447 | - | 66,061,447 |
| Total equity |  | 3,412,779,916 | 768,665,463 | 2,644,114,453 |
| Non-current liabilities |  |  |  |  |
| Employee benefit liabilities | L | 87,950,502 | - | 87,950,502 |
| Deferred tax liability | I | 25,399,285 | 25,399,285 |  |
|  |  | 113,349,787 | 25,399,285 | 87,950,502 |
| Current liabilities |  |  |  |  |
| Trade and other payables | J | 1,551,401,545 | $(8,128,678)$ | 1,559,530,223 |
| Income tax payable |  | 232,468,854 | - | 232,468,854 |
| Deferred income | K | 1,558,594 | 1,558,594 |  |
| Current Financial Liabilties |  | 4,131,544,335 | - | 4,131,544,335 |
|  |  | 5,916,973,327 | $(6,570,084)$ | 5,923,543,412 |
| Total equity and liabilities |  | 9,443,103,030 | 787,494,664 | 8,655,608,366 |

STATE PHARMACEUTICALS COOPERATION
NOTE 27 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

|  | NOTE | As at 01st January 2011 <br> (Date of transition to SLFRS/LKAS) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | As per SLFRS/LKAS RS. | Remeasurements RS. | As per <br> SLAS RS. |
| ASSETS |  |  |  |  |
| Non-current assets |  |  |  |  |
| Property, plant and equipment | A | 1,564,603,189 | 898,767,613 | 665,835,576 |
| Leasehold land - Ratmalana | A | 10,840,000 | 10,840,000 | - |
| Capital work in progress | B | 16,193,567 | (2,200,000) | 18,393,567 |
| Other non current assets | B | 13,800,775 | 874,266 | 12,926,509 |
| Deferred tax assets | C |  | (1,694,576) | 1,694,576 |
|  |  | 1,605,437,531 | 906,587,303 | 698,850,228 |
| Current assets |  |  |  |  |
| Inventories | D | 887,455,903 | (105,408,611) | 992,864,514 |
| Goods in transit | E | 2,086,268,828 | 107,729,164 | 1,978,539,664 |
| Trade and other receivables | F | 5,123,702,453 | (110,346,535) | 5,234,048,988 |
| Prepayments | G | 24,478,862 | 8,943,031 | 15,535,831 |
| Cash in hand and at bank | H | 600,806,882 | $(73,688)$ | 600,880,570 |
|  |  | 8,722,712,928 | (99,156,639) | 8,821,869,567 |
| Total assets |  | 10,328,150,459 | 807,430,664 | 9,520,719,795 |
| EQUITY AND LIABILITIES |  |  |  |  |
| Stated capital |  | 59,055,258 | - | 59,055,258 |
| Retained Earnings |  | 3,377,491,107 | 1,155,963,149 | 2,221,527,958 |
| Revaluation reserve |  | - | (467,073,828) | 467,073,828 |
| General reserve |  | 66,061,447 | - | 66,061,447 |
| Total equity |  | 3,502,607,812 | 688,889,321 | 2,813,718,491 |
| Non-current liabilities |  |  |  |  |
| Employee benefit liabilities | L | 74,894,076 | $(11,191,816)$ | 86,085,892 |
| Deferred tax liability | I | 30,188,279 | 30,188,279 | - |
|  |  | 105,082,355 | 18,996,463 | 86,085,892 |
| Current liabilities |  |  |  |  |
| Trade and other payables | J | 1,784,155,464 | 99,227,255 | 1,684,928,209 |
| Income tax payable |  | 219,331,798 | - | 219,331,798 |
| Deferred income | K | 317,625 | 317,625 |  |
| Current Financial Liabilties |  | 4,716,655,405 | - | 4,716,655,405 |
|  |  | 6,720,460,292 | 99,544,880 | 6,620,915,412 |
| Total equity and liabilities |  | 10,328,150,459 | 807,430,664 | 9,520,719,795 |

## A, A - Property, plant and equipment, Leasehold land

Property, Plant and Equipment other than equipments, furniture, computers, delivery cycles and library books were carried in the statement of financial position prepared in accordance with previous SLAS on the basis of valuations performed on the following dates.

Land and buildings - 31.12.2012
Motor vehicles - 01.02.2012
Plant and machinery - 31.12.2012

The Corporation has elected to regard those values as deemed cost as at the date of the revaluation since they were broadly comparable to fair value. At the date of transition to SLAS (SLFRS/LKAS), the following adjustments have been made to Property, Plant and Equipment.

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ |
| :--- | :---: | ---: |
| Component accounting adjustments | 692,452 | $9,608,807$ |
| Revaluation reserve adjustment | $900,158,806$ | $900,158,806$ |
| Classification for finance lease | $\underline{(11,000,000)}$ | $\underline{(11,000,000)}$ |
|  | $\underline{\mathbf{8 8 7 , 8 5 1 , 2 5 8}}$ | $\underline{\mathbf{8 9 8 , 7 6 7 , 6 1 3}}$ |

Further, the Corporation amortizes the leasehold land throughout the remaining useful life of the asset. (Rs 160,000 in each year)

## B - Capital work in progress, Other non current Assets

During the year 2010 capital WIP of Rs 2,200,000 was transferred to deferred expenditure.

## C, I- Deferred tax Asset/ Deferred tax liability

Deferred tax liability of Rs $25,399,285$ was created as at 31 Dec 2010 (Rs $30,188,279$ ) as at $31^{\text {st }}$ Dec 2011) due to the SLAS (SLFRS/LKAS) changes made to the financial statements.

## D, E - Inventories and Goods in Transit

Under previous SLAS, the Corporation accounted for Goods in Transit (GIT) amounting to Rs 105,296,784/- in (Rs 100,277,434/- in 2011). Under SLAS (SLFRS/LKAS), the Corporation has designated to transfer those values to Goods transit. Also GIT increased by Rs $2,860,571 /-$ (Rs $7,451,730 /-$ in 2011) due to not recognition of foreign payables on the date of transfer of risk and rewards of Inventory.

## F, G - Trade and other receivables \& Prepayments

Under previous SLAS, the Corporation accounted the staff loans given below market rates at cost. Under SLAS (SLFRS/LKAS), the Corporation has fair valued such loans on transition date resulting in the recognition of prepaid staff cost of Rs. 9,312,830 as at 31-Dec-2010 (Rs 8,943,031 in 2011 after amortizing Rs 358,158 to income statement).

## H - Cash in hand and at bank

Under previous SLAS, the Corporation accounted for investments in Treasury bills at cost. Under SLAS (SLFRS/LKAS), the Corporation has classified such investments as Held - To - Maturity investments. At the date of transition to SLAS (SLFRS/LKAS), Rs. 31,895/- fair value difference (Rs. 73,688/- in 2011) has been charged to income statement.

## $\mathrm{J}, \mathrm{K}$ - Trade and other payables and deferred income

Under previous SLAS, the Corporation accounted the credit insurance fund as a liability in the balance Sheet. However as the receipt of premium income from distributors does not result in a liability to the Corporation to third parties, Rs $12,260,198$ (Rs $3,216,375$ in 2011) was reversed to retained earnings. Rs $1,558,598$ (Rs 317,625 in 2011) was recognized as deferred income. Also Rs $4,131,520$ was adjusted as foreign exchange differences arising from the purchases (Rs 5,869,979 in 2011). VAT and NBT payable in 2011 amounts to Rs 104,702,329

## L - Employee benefit liabilities

The Corporation recognized total actuarial difference of Rs $11,325,057 /$ - in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 2011.

## STATE PHARMACEUTICALS COOPERATION OF SRI LANKA

Explanatory notes First time adoption of SLFRS

## INCOME STATEMENT

NOTE 28


## RECONCILIATION OF INCOME STATEMENT

## M - Revenue

Under previous SLAS, the Corporation accounted Provision for Unrealized Profit, Special Order Imports and Claims Received from Suppliers as other operating income. Under SLAS (SLFRS/LKAS), these amounts (Rs 54,169,340 in 2011) were classified as revenue and Rs $4,457,344$ was transferred from credit insurance fund to revenue. ( Refer. K)

## N - Cost of sales

Error correction of value added tax paid amounting to Rs $88,856,732$ was charged to cost of sales during the year.

## O, R - Other operating income and Finance Income

Rs $54,169,340$ was transferred to revenue under SLAS (SLFRS/LKAS) (Refer M) and the interest income on staff loans (Rs $4,102,392$ ) were classified separately under finance income. Balance Rs 41,793 was due to the fair valuation of treasury bills.

## P - Administrative expenses

Under previous SLAS, the Corporation accounted depreciation on a standard percentage without considering the remaining useful life. Under SLAS (SLFRS/LKAS), the depreciation reduction resulting from component accounting and reassessment of residual life was Rs $8,916,370$. Also

Rs 133,242 was recorded in income statement being the gratuity charged to income statement and Rs 160,000 was charged as the amortization for leasehold land.

## Q - Other operating expenses

Under SLAS (SLFRS/LKAS) Rs 22,314,670 has identified as additional NBT charge payable where it was not accounted under the previous SLAS.

## S - Tax expense

Rs 7,026,786/-, which was the difference between the provision made and the SLAS (SLFRS/LKAS) provision was adjusted through income statement.

#   AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT 




The Chairman
State Pharmaceuticals Corporation of Sri Lanka

Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements of the State Pharmaceuticals Corporation of Sri Lanka for the year ended 31 December 2012 in terms of Section 14(2)(c) of the Finance Act. No. 38 of 1971.

The audit of financial statements of the State Pharmaceuticals Corporation of Sri Lanka for the year ended 31 December 2012 comprising the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2012 and the income statement, statement of changes in equity and 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 29 of the State Industrial Corporations Act, No. 48 of 1957. My comments and observations which I consider should be published with the Annual Report of the Corporation in terms of Section 14(2)(c) of the Finance Act, appear in this report. A detailed report in terms of Section 13(7)(a) of the Finance Act, was furnished to the Chairman of the Corporation on 26 August 2013.

## 1:2 Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Sri Lanka 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.

|  <br>  | இல. 306/72, पuால்து\| வீதி, புத்தரமுல்ゅை இலங்யை | No.306/72, Polduwa Road, Battaramulla, Sri Lanka |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| Telephone. | Fax No. $\int$ | E-mail. |

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. 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 misstatements of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Corporation'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 Corporation'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 extent of the audit.

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

## 1:4 Basis for Qualified Audit Opinion

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

## 2. Financial Statements

## 2:1 Qualified Opinion

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 State Pharmaceuticals Corporation of Sri Lanka as at 31 December 2012 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

## 2:2 Comments on Financial Statements

2:2:1 Accounting Policies

Even though provision for bad and doubtful debts at 100 per cent had been made for the debtors balances of the Medical Supplies Division older than 05 years and the debtors balances older than 01 year of the other trade debtors except the Medical Supplies Division, those provisions had not been disclosed in the financial statements.

## :2:2 Accounting Deficiencies

The following observations are made.
(a) As the Debit Advices amounting to Rs. 156, 164,310 and Rs.1,953,152 relating to the drugs and surgical equipment supplied to the Director General of Health Services from the year 2006 to the year 2011 and the year under review respectively had not been brought to account, the debtors and the retained profit as at the end of the year under review had been understated by Rs.158,117,462.
(b) The drugs and surgical equipment valued at Rs. $686,191,229$ sold to the Director General of Health Services from the year 2007 to the year 2012 had been shown as stocks in transit.
(c) Out of the drugs and surgical equipment valued at Rs. 189,893,482 rejected by the Medical Supplies Division, drugs and surgical equipment valued at Rs. 132,212,356 had become unfit for sale. As provision of Rs. 141,121,163 had been made in that connection, an over-provision of Rs. $8,908,807$ had been made.

2:2:3 Accounts Receivable and Payable

The following observations are made.
(a) Out of 49 distributors, 16 distributors selected on a decision of the Board of Directors had been allowed additional credit facilities of 75 per cent over the approved credit limit. The total credit provided in the year amounted to Rs. 127 million. In addition, credit facilities exceeding the approved credit limit amounting to Rs. 13.6 million had been allowed to 10 distributors which included 05 distributors who had obtained additional credit facilities and 05 distributors who had obtained approved credit facilities.
(b) Out of the 80 Agencies, 08 institutions selected according to the above decision of the Board of Directors had been allowed additional credit facilities of 75 per cent and the total amount so allowed amounted to Rs. 4.2 million. In addition, 09 institutions which included 02 of the 08 institutions that obtained additional credit facilities and seven institutions that had obtained approved credit facilities had been provided credit facilities amounting to Rs. 1.2 million exceeding those limits.
(c) Credit facilities exceeding the approved limits had been allowed for 22 clients in the sale of drugs through OsuSala outlets and such facilities allowed amounted to Rs. 2.5 million.
(d) According to the financial statements presented, out of the total trade debtors amounting to Rs.11,369 million as at 31 December 2012, a sum of Rs.11,108 million related to the Government and Semi-Government Institutions. That represented 97.8 per cent of the total trade debtors. A sum of RS.10,821 million out of the trade debtors relate to the supplies made to the Director General of Health Services and that represented 95.2 per cent of the total trade debtors.
(e) Out of the sum of Rs. 10,821 million receivable from the Director of Medical Supplies, debtors balance older than one year amounted to Rs.2,177 million and the debtors balance older than 05 years amounted to Rs. 552 million.
(f) The total debtors balance older than one year receivable from the private institutions amounted to Rs. 10 million and the debtors balance older than 05 years totalled to Rs. 0.8 million.

## 2:2:4 Lack of Evidence for Audit

The evidence indicated against the following items of account had not been furnished to audit.

| Particulars | Value <br> Rs. | Evidence not made available to audit |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $-\cdots$ | $2,048,012,299$ |  |
| Debtors | $264,771,252$ | Letters of Confirmation of Balances |
| Creditors |  |  |

## 2:2:5 Non-compliance with Laws, Rules, Regulations and Management Decisions

The following instances of non-compliances were observed during the course of audit.

Reference to Laws, Rules, Regulations and Management Decisions
(a) Public Finance Circular No. PF/PE/6 of 31 January 2000
(b) National Procurement Agency Circular No. 9 of 01 March 2006.
(i) Section 2.9.1
(ii) Section 2.9.1

Non-compliance


#### Abstract

Contrary to the circular instructions, the Pay As Your Earn Tax in respect of the preceding years and the year under review had been paid from the Fund of the Corporation. A sum of Rs.870,261 had been paid as the Pay As Your Earn Tax from the Corporation Fund during the year under review. The Pay As Your Earn Tax up to April 2013 had been paid with the approval of the Board of Directors. The Chairman informed me that the matter was discussed with the Trade Union over a long period and that it had been decided to recover the tax from the employees with effect from May 2013.


The Chairman and Members of the Major Procurement Committee had been paid allowances at the rates of Rs.17,500 and Rs.15,000 respectively and the Chairman and the Members of the Minor Procurement Committee had been paid allowances at the rate of Rs. 12,500 and Rs. 10,000 respectively during the year under review.

Accordingly the Chairman and the members of the Procurement Committees had been overpaid Procurement Committee Allowances totaling Rs.3,981,750 during the year under review in terms of the letter No. SH/65/2007 dated 19 July 2010.

Certain meetings of the Procurement Committee for which allowances had been obtained had been held during office hours.
(c) Public Enterprises Department Circular No. PED/12 of 02 June 2003.
i. $\quad$ Section 6.5.1
ii. Section 6.5.3
(d) Public Enterprises Department Circular No. PED/ 57 of 11 February 2011

Even though the Draft Annual Report should be furnished to the Auditor General within 60 days after the close of the financial year as specified in the Circular, it had not been so done.

Even though the Annual Report should be tabled in Parliament within 150 days after the close of the financial year, the Annual Report for the year 2011 had not been tabled in Parliament.

Contrary to the circular provisions the Corporation had paid Rs. 13,800,000 in the year under review to non-Governmental institutions as grants and sponsorships payments.

## 2:2:6 Transactions of Contentious Nature

The Corporation had written off from books debtors balances amounting to Rs. $14,670,857$ in accordance with the decision of the Board of Directors No. BP/61/12 of 30 March 2012. The debtors balance written off included a sum of Rs.4,237,061 recoverable from the Medical Supplies Division, a sum of Rs.9,612,367 receivable from other 32 Government institutions and a sum of Rs. 821,428 receivable from 38 private customers. It was also revealed that 06 private debtors out of the 71 debtors are not customers of the Corporation any more.
3. Financial Review

3:1 Financial Results

According to the financial statements presented, the operations of the Corporation for the year ended 31 December 2012 had resulted in a pre-tax net profit of Rs.464,612,012 and that as compared with the pre-tax net profit Rs.321,975,574 for the preceding year
indicated an increase of Rs. $142,636,438$. The Corporation had earned an operating profit of Rs.799,720,426 for the year under review before charging the finance expenditure of Rs. $339,052,139$. That as compared with the operating profit before charging finance expenditure for the preceding year amounting to Rs. $740,768,935$ indicated an increase of Rs.58,951,491 in the operating profit.

3:2 Review of Financial Results

Significant data relating to the financial results of the Corporation together with the corresponding data for the preceding year are given below.

|  | Year 2012 <br>  <br> Rs.million | Year 2011 | $21,610.2$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Rs.million |  |  |  |
| Turnover | $19,425.4$ | $15,5551.3$ |  |
| Cost of Sales/ Direct Expenditure | $2,184.8$ | $1,824.2$ |  |
| Gross Profit | 799.7 | 740.8 |  |
| Operating Profit | 3.9 | 4.1 |  |
| Finance Income | 339.1 | 422.9 |  |
| Finance Expenditure | 464.6 | 322.0 |  |
| Net Profit (Pre-tax) | 205.3 | 228.5 |  |
| Tax Expenditure | 245.0 | 89.8 |  |
| Net Profit (after tax) | 10.1 | 10.5 |  |
| Gross Profit Ratio-Percentage | 1.1 | 0.5 |  |
| Net Profit Ratio - Percentage | 7.9 | 4.6 |  |
| Stock Turnover Ratio-Turns | 47 | 79 |  |
| Stock Turnover Ratio - Days | 2.6 | 3.9 |  |
| Debtors Turnover Ratio - Turns | 140 | 94 |  |
| Debtors Turnover Ratio - Days | 36 | 28 |  |
| Creditors Turnover Ratio Turns | 10 | 13 |  |
| Creditors Turnover Ratio - Days |  |  |  |

The following observations are made.
(a) As compared with the Gross Profit and Net Profit Ratios of the preceding year indicated a decrease of the Gross Profit Ratio and an increase of the Net Profit Ratio for the year under review.
(b) The reconciliation of the Stock Turnover Ratio for the year under review with the Stock Turnover Ratio for the year 2011 indicated an increase of 3.3 in the turns while the Stock Turnover Time had decreased by 32 days.
(c) The Debtors Turnover Ratio for the year under review had decreased by 1.3 while the debit collection time had increased by 46 days. The debt recovery process of the Corporation was not effective and that had directly affected the cash flow of the Corporation.
(d) Reconciliation of the Creditors Turnover Ratio for the year under review with the Creditors Turnover Ratio of the preceding year indicated as increase of 8 turns and credit payment time had decreased by 03 days. As such there was a delay in the settlement of debts by the Corporation due to weaknesses in the cash flow of the Corporation.
(e) A high gearing situation in the Corporation during the year under review while 70 per cent of the total loan capital had been represented by the Bank Overdraft. The Bank overdraft as at 31 December 2012 amounted to Rs. $7,896.7$ million and indicated an increase of 67 per cent over the preceding year.

## 3:3 Operating Review

3:3:1 Osusala Operations

|  | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 | 2009 | 2008 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Osusala Outlets in Operation | 28 | 25 | 25 | 23 | 21 |
| Turnover (Rs. Millions) | 2,185.9 | 1,974.8 | 1,840.2 | 1,691.4 | 1,398.2 |
| Purchases - Local (Rs. Millions) | 1,189.8 | 963.3 | 918.7 | 791.7 | 609.7 |
| - Imported (Rs. Millions) | 718.4 | 678.8 | 683.7 | 677.7 | 594.6 |
| Profit earned (Rs. Millions) | 134.1 | 102.6 | 96.6 | 97.4 | 44.2 |
| Number of Loss making Osusala Outlets | 10 | 09 | 06 | 04 | 10 |
| Loss incurred (Rs. Millions) | 8.1 | 7.2 | 7.02 | 3.8 | 9.16 |

The following observations are made in connection with the operation of the Osusala Outlets.
(a) 28 Osusala outlets of the Corporation had been in operation in the year 2012 and out of that, the 05 Osusala outlets at Jaffna, Polonnaruwa, Piliyandala, Kalutara and Ratmalana commenced sales in the year under review and 02 Osusala outlets
operating in the preceding year had ceased their sales transactions in the year under review.
(b) Out of the 28 Osusala outlets in operation in the year under review, 18 had earned profits while 10 had incurred losses. Such loss amounted to Rs.8.1 million. The Osusala Outlets at Avissawella, Ampara and Meegoda contined to incur losses from the year 2010.
(c) Out of the 05 Osusala outlets that commenced sales in the year under review, 04 Osusala Outlets, except the Osusala at Ratmalana had incurred losses. The losses of the 04 Osusala outlets amounted to Rs.5.1 million.
(d) Karapitiya Osusala that had earned a profit in the preceding year had incurred a loss in the year under review. The profits earned by the Osusala outlets at Kandy, Galle and Diyatalawa in the year under review had been less than that of the preceding year. The Sales of the Osusala Outlets at Meegoda, Negombo and Diyatalawa in the year under review as compared with the preceding year indicated a decrease.
(e) The local purchase of drugs by 18 Osusala outlets other than those at Avissawella, Minuwangoda, Kurunegala, Ampara, Badulla - Sathosa, Diyatalawa, Jaffna, Rathmalana, Polonnaruwa and Kalutara had been at a higher level and the total value of drugs and surgical material purchased during the year under review for the Osusala outlets amounted to Rs.1,908.2 million and a sum of Rs.1,189.2 million or 62 per cent represented local purchases. Accordingly, the Co-operation had shown a trend towards the sale of locally purchased drugs in preference to the imported drugs.
(f) Generally the Government Osusala outlets sell about 1,600 categories of drugs and out of that the turnover of about 150 drugs is very high. A very high shortage of drugs sold by 22 of in 28 Osusala outlets in operation in the year under review was observed. Details appear below.

| Osusala | Shortage of Drugs in each Month (According to Category of Drugs) |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | Minimum (Items of Drugs) | Maximum (Items of Drugs) |
| Ampara | 25 | 90 |
| Anuradhapura | 20 | 120 |
| Awissawella | 50 | 104 |


| Badulla | 10 | 28 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Colombo 01 | 30 | 103 |
| Colombo 04 | 20 | 59 |
| Colombo 07 | 31 | 69 |
| Galle | 07 | 10 |
| Hambantota | 31 | 60 |
| Jaffna | 59 | 84 |
| Jayawardanapura | 08 | 10 |
| Kandy | 65 | 160 |
| Karapitiya | 15 | 55 |
| Kurunegala | 20 | 60 |
| Maharagama | 15 | 30 |
| Matara | 15 | 35 |
| Minuwangoda | 17 | 29 |
| Negombo | 23 | 40 |
| Nugegoda | 30 | 44 |
| Panadura | 25 | 45 |
| Polonnaruwa | 30 | 82 |
| Ratnapura | 35 | 60 |

The following observations are made in connection with the shortage of drugs at the Osusala Outlets.
i. Shortage of drugs existed in every month throughout the year at all Osusala outlets except the Osusala outlets at Jaffna, Jayawardanapura, Maharagama, Nugegoda and Polonnaruwa. The highest ranges of shortage of drugs existed from 10 to 60 at 14 Osusala outlets, 60 to 120 at 07 Osusala outlets and over 120 at 01 Osusala outlet. The lowest ranges existed from 10 to 30 at 16 Osusala outlets, 30 to 60 at 05 Osusala outlets and over 60 at 01 Osusala.
ii. The average monthly shortage of in the year 2012 at the Main Drugs Store at Ratmalana had been 125 categories of drugs. The minimum shortage for the year had been 100 categories of drugs and maximum shortage had been 158 categories of drugs.

The following observations are made.
(a) Purchase of F/Lumber Discectomy Surgical Equipment Sets
i. The registration certificate obtained for the items in the Surgical equipment set obtained from the Cosmetics, Drugs and Devices Authority (CDDA) had expired before the issue of the indent to the supplier on 07 January 2011 and action had not been taken for the renewal of registration even by the time of clearing the goods from the port. Nevertheless, a letter of no objection for the purchase had been obtained for the Medical Technology and Supplies Division of the Ministry of Health.
ii. The surgical equipment which should have been supplied to the Medical Supplies Division in February 2008 had been supplied in June 2011 after a delay of 03 years and 04 months.

Those equipment sets had been rejected by the Medical Supplies Division due to incorrect labels, lack of SR Numbers and the Invoice Numbers and the defects in the Invoices. Even though the goods had been supplied again in November 2013 after rectification of the defects, a period exceeding 05 years had elapsed by that time.
(b) Purchase of 24 million Tablets of Ibuprofen 200 mg Drug

The following observations are made.
i. At the time of issuing the Indent No.SPC/P1/369/11 dated 11 August 2011 to the supplier for the purchase of the above drug, the Registration Certificate No. PR-041003 issued by the Cosmetics, Drugs and Devices Authority had already expired. Nevertheless, the certificate had been renewed on 16 September 2011. The Chairman informed me that the Local Agent had obtained it from the Cosmetics, Drugs and Devices Authority on 16 September 2011 and that it had been made valid for 05 years with effect from 04 August 2011.
ii. Out of the 12 million tablets purchased, 4.6 million tablets had been sold and the balance 7.4 million tablets had discoloured and unfit for sale by January 2012. The cost of that amounted to about Rs. 2.79 million.
iii. Even though the Import Manager had informed the Technology Division that the stock supplied had satisfied the specifications, the Manager of the Quality Control Laboratory had, by his letter dated 23 January 2012, informed the Deputy General Manager, Technology and Laboratory that drug had failed the quality tests. As such the basis on which the Import Manager certified that the drugs had satisfied the specifications was not disclosed to audit.
iv. Out of the quantity of tablets supplied 41 per cent, that is, 4,952 packs of 1,000 tablets each had been sold by the time of identifying that the drug had failed the quality tests on 23 January 2012.
v. Even though the supplier had agreed to supply new tablets in place of 7.248 million quality failed tablets value at Rs. $2,972,382$ between a period of 45 to 60 days, action had not been taken up to date to obtain that quantity of tablets.
(c) Surgical Equipment Costing Rs.1,347,696 deprived of to the Corporation (Indent No. DHS/SUS/19/361A/2009)

The following observation is made.
Even though 13 cartons containing 6 items of surgical equipment valued at Rs. $1,347,696$ (US\$ 11,654.20) had been received at Sri Lanka Ports Authority in July 2010 from the supplier, the Corporation had not been able to clear the surgical equipment as the Bill of Lading and the Invoice relating thereto had been in the name of the Local Agent. As Sri Lanka Customs had recommended the destruction of the equipment a loss of Rs.1,194,946 had been caused to the Corporation. According to the Minutes of the Board of Directors No. BP/4/12 of 20 January 2012, Sri Lanka Ports Authority had sold the equipment. As such it was observed that the correct information on that stock had not been presented to the Board of Directors.
(d) Purchase of 61,200 valves of Clarithromycin powder of reconstitution for intravenous Infusion 500 mg

The following observations are made.
i. On a request of the Medical Supplies Division, 30,000 valves had been imported and handed over to the Medical Supplies Division on 02 May 2011 and the Medical Supplies Division had, by letter dated 24 May 2011, informed the Corporation that a test check of the stocks revealed the existence of damaged valves.
ii. Nevertheless, action had been taken on 31 May 2011 to amend the Letter of Credit increasing the amounting to Rs.9,250,386 (US\$ 167,400) for the import of the balance stock to Sri Lanka. Out of that stock 16,200 units and 15,000 units had been cleared from the Port on 30 July 2011 and 05 September 2011 respectively.
iii. According to the letter dated 02 November 2011, National Drugs Quality Control Authority had informed that the subsequent stock of 16,200 valves and the 15,000 valves in the stores should be removed from use. But action had not been taken up to date for the recovery from the supplier a sum of US\$ 11,384 out of the total of US\$ 98,066 receivable by the Corporation.
iv. Action had not been taken for the recovery of 10 per cent retention money on the Letter of Credit amounting to Rs.1,840,440.
(e) Purchase of Cannulated Screw Surgical Equipment
(Indent No. DHS/SU/221/825B/08)

The following observations are made on the above purchase supplied in several instances.
i. The above stock of surgical equipment valued at Rs.5,723,492 which should have been supplied in January 2008 according to the Indent No. MSD/SC/052/08/5 dated 11 July 2007 of the Medical Supplies Division had been handed over to the Medical Supplies Division on 07 May 2010 after a delay of 2 years and 9 months.

According to paragraphs 20 and 21 of the bid documents samples should be checked in two instances in the procurement process. Nevertheless, any sample checks done in the import of the surgical equipment was not revealed to audit.
ii. The Medical Supplies Division had rejected the 7,250 units valued at Rs.1,338,398 (US\$ 11,760.97) imported under Invoice No. 4633 of 10 March 2010 due to incomplete Invoice and the non-indication of the date of expiry. In addition, the letter dated 27 January 2012 revealed that according to a check of the stock of equipment carried out by a Doctor, the equipment had failed the quality tests. The stock had been retained idle in the stores up to date.

The value of the Debit Note No. 000339/2012 of 10 December 2012 amounting to Rs.1,393,189 (US $\$ 12,242.44$ ) relating to the 7,250 units of Invoice No. 4633 rejected by the Medical Supplies Division and the short supply of 16 units out of the stock imported under Invoice No. 4650 and taken over by the Medical Supplies Division had not been settled.
(f) Purchase of Gentamicin Injection BP $80 \mathrm{mg} / 2 \mathrm{ml}$ (Indent No. SPC/P1/509/10)

The following observations are made.
i. Even though 240,000 units of Gentamicin Injection BP $80 \mathrm{mg} / 2 \mathrm{ml}$ which is identified as a fast selling drug in the Osusala Outlets of the Corporation should have been supplied in 3 stages of 80,000 units in March, July and November 2010, the periods of supply of that amount had been altered by a newspaper advertisement on 08 November 2009.
ii. Out of the 06 suppliers responded only one supplier had produced samples and that sample as well had failed the quality according to the quality report.
iii. According to paragraph 20.1 of the bid documents, all suppliers should produce samples with the bids and according to paragraph 20.4 it is a compulsory requirement and if not produced, the bid should be cancelled. But the bid had been awarded to one supplier on the condition of preshipment testing of samples. The bid had been cancelled as the samples had failed the quality tests in two instances.
iv. According to the Indent No. SPC/P1/509/10 issued to the selected supplier the period of supply had been changed to the first 100,000 units as urgent and the second and third as advised. Accordingly, the Indent issued by the Stock Control Division indicating the stock requirement period after checking the stocks had been changed in 04 instances without adducing any reason.
v. According to paragraph 2.3 of the Guidelines for Procurement of Pharmaceuticals, the registration of the suppliers with the Cosmetics, Drugs and Devices Authority should remain valid at least for a period of 06 months after the import of drugs and surgical equipment. Nevertheless, the registration of the supplier had expired on 28 April 2011, that is, before the stock of drugs was received by the store of the Corporation. A letter of no objection had been received in lieu thereof.
vi. This stock of drugs had been out of stock in the stores of the Corporation during the period August 2010 to May 2011 and as such the Corporation had failed to satisfy the customer demand for this drug.
vii. According to the Quality Report No. 578/4R1A1-40 dated 07 September 2011 the stock had failed the sample quality tests carried out after the receipt of 100,000 units of drugs by the store due to the lack of alkalinity and PH value and by that time 15,360 units of this stock had been sold.
viii. The Debit Note No. 000029 dated 27 February 2012 issued by the Corporation for loss of Rs. 682,456 resulting from the quality failed balance stock of 84,640 units had not been settled up to date. This loss had been caused due to the import of drugs based on the pre-shipment sample test report despite the fact that the drugs supplied by the supplier in two previous instances referred to above had failed the quality tests.
(g) Purchase of Motor Vehicles

The following observations are made.
i. Bids had been invited from registered suppliers for the purchase of two lorries and 05 suppliers had forwarded bids. The bids of the first and second lowest bids had been rejected and the purchase had been made at

Rs. $7,000,000$ from the supplier who forwarded the third lower bid. As such the Corporation had to make an overpayment of Rs. $1,480,800$ due to the rejection of the lowest bid.
ii. According to paragraph 09 of the Technical Report 90 per cent of the full value on the receipt of the 2 motor vehicles and 7.5 per cent after 03 months should be paid and the balance 2.5 per cent should be retained as retention money and paid after one year. Nevertheless, the total value amounting to Rs. $13,240,800$ had been paid to the supplier even before the expiry of one month after the receipt of the lorries.

## 3:3:3 Deemed Dividend Tax Payable

The deemed dividend tax payable by the Corporation on the profit after tax of Rs.259,329,589 had not been paid by the Corporation. As such the risk of payment of the deemed dividend tax not paid exists. The Corporation could not pay the deemed dividend tax in the year under review due to the unfavourable liquidity position of the Corporation. Out of the deemed dividend tax a sum of Rs. 25 million had been paid in August 2013. The Chairman informed the audit that the deemed dividend tax payable for the year 2013 will be paid in December of this year.

## 3:3:4 Management Inefficiencies

The following observations are made.
(a) Even though a sum of Rs. 122 million had been approved in the year 2010 for the construction of laboratory facilities in the premises of the Osusala situated in Colombo 07, no action on the construction except obtaining the approval for the construction, had been done even by December 2012.
(b) Even though the size of the Central Venous Catheter Double Lumen Adult Set 149* 18G Lumens and $7 \mathrm{Fr}^{*} 16 \mathrm{~cm}$ purchased under Indent No. DHS/SWW/3/32L/08-09 as specified by the Medical Supplies Division and the size of the items shown in the price list furnished by the supplier differed from each other, the Corporation had given the order to the supplier.
i. Even though the Medical Supplies Division had ordered the surgical equipment with a shelf life period of 03 years the Corporation had failed
to supply the surgical equipment sets with shelf life of 03 years to the Medical Supplies Division in all three instances.
ii. The Medical Supplies Division had rejected the 5,000 units valued at Rs.5,726,434 imported in the third instance. Even though those were retained in a rented store even one year after the expiry of the shelf life, the Corporation had failed to recover the loss from the supplier.
(c) The refundable container deposits amounting to Rs. $6,310,000$ made for the containers hired for the transport of drugs and surgical equipments from the port to the stores of Corporation/ Medical Supplies Division had not been recovered.
(d) According to the Decision No. 672 of the Board of Directors taken at the Board meeting held on 10 August 2012, container deposits totaling Rs. 603,000 comprising Rs. 359,500 due to unavailability of documents with the Corporation, Rs.153,500 due to the change of addresses of the Shipping Agents and Rs. 90,000 due to the ceasing of the activities of the Shipping Agents, had been written off.
(e) The value of insurance indemnity for the damaged drugs amounted to Rs. $10,055,770$ and the details appear below.

| Year | Value |
| :--- | ---: |
|  | Rs. |
| 2003-2005 | 552,256 |
| 2006 | 395,042 |
| 2007 | 526,248 |
| 2008 | $1,352,978$ |
| 2009 | $1,004,189$ |
| 2010 | $2,949,313$ |
| 2011 | $1,183,562$ |
| 2012 | $2,092,182$ |
|  | $10,055,770$ |
|  |  |

The following observations are made in this connection.
i. The Corporation had not taken adequate courses of action for the recovery of indemnity amounting to Rs. $3,830,713$ receivable in respect of the years 2003 to 2009.
ii. A uniform basis had not been adopted by the Wharfs Division and the Accounting Division of the Corporation in the computation of the value of damaged drugs. The computation of the insurance indemnity receivable on a particular stock of damaged drugs computed by the Accounting Division and the Wharfs Division at Rs.9,919,753 and Rs. $9,669,879$ respectively can be cited as an example.
iii. Out of the value of a damaged stock computed by the Whar ${ }^{\text {r }}$ Division amounting to Rs. $9,669,879$, insurance indemnity had been claimed only for a sum of Rs.2,226,330 while indemnity amounting to Rs. 1,339,731 had been received.

## 3:3:5 Operating Inefficiencies

Drugs and surgical consumables had been stored in a store procured on rent and the following observations are made.
(a) Physical Security

Out of the entire stores building an area of 4,000 square feet had been procured on rent at Rs. 100,000 per month for the storage of drugs and surgical consumables while the balance portion of the store had been used as the service area of a private company. As any person could gain access to the drugs store over the 15 feet tall wall separating the service section it was observed that the security of the stores was not adequate.
(b) Security of Quality

The drugs rejected by the Medical Supplies Division and the drugs and surgical equipment rejected due to problems relating to labels as well had been stored in the same store. As such stocks are kept in storage in a very warm and dusty premises, the risk of impairing of the quality and standard of the drugs existed.

## 3:3:6 Uneconomic Transactions

The Bank overdraft of Rs. $4,716.7$ million in the year 2011 had increased to Rs. $7,896.7$ million in the year 2012 and the Bank Overdraft interest paid thereon in the years 2011 and 2012 amounted to Rs. 422.9 million and Rs. 339.1 million respectively. Out of the Bank overdraft interest paid in the year 2012 the Treasury had agreed to return the interest paid from June to December 2012 amounting to Rs. 247.6 million. The interest from January to May 2012 amounting to Rs. 91.4 million had been written off to the profit of the Corporation.

## 3:3:7 Identified Losses

The following observations are made.
(a) The Medical Supplies Division had rejected drugs and surgical consumables valued at Rs. 189,893,482 due to the following reasons.

| Particulars | Value <br> Rs. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Not Conforming to Specifications | 85,418,284 |
| Quality Failure | 28,966,714 |
| Damaged Packings, Delayed Receipt and rejection due to complaints | 37,671,366 |
| Expiry or nearing expiry of shelf life | 23,175,946 |
| Label Defects | 14,661,172 |
|  | 189,893,482 |

(b) Out of the drugs imported from the year 1996 to the year 2011 for sale by the Corporation, drugs valued at Rs.80,563,867 and drugs imported in the year 2012 valued at Rs.21,554,608 had become unsaleable and as such a loss Rs.102,118,475 had been incurred by the Corporation. The value of that stock according to the report on the physical stock verification amounted to Rs. $111,341,885$ and the reasons for the difference of Rs. $9,223,410$ had not been revealed.

## 3:3:8 Human Resources Management

The following observations are made.
(a) Vacancies as at the end of the year under review had been 105 and comprised 26 vacancies in the Executive Grades, 66 vacancies in the Non-executive Grades and 13 vacancies in the Minor Employee Grades.
(b) Six officers of the Corporation had been appointed to act in posts for periods ranging from 01 year to 07 years contrary to the Circular No. 124 dated 24 October 1997 of the Ministry of Finance and Planning. In addition, there were delays of 04 years in making appointments to 03 permanent posts.
4. Accountability and Good Governance

4:1 Corporate Plan

Even though Corporate Plan for the period from the years 2007 to 2011 had been prepared in terms of the Public Enterprises Circular No. PED/12 of 02 June 2003, Corporate Plans had not been prepared for the years 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012. As such the Corporate Plan had not been made use of as an instrument of management for the achievement of the goals and targets of the Corporation.

## 4:2 Action Plan

The following observations are made.
(a) According to the Public Enterprises Circular No. PED/12 of 02 June 2003, the managers responsible for the achievement of the goals and targets should be clearly stated in the Action Plan. But the managers responsible for the activities of the Action Plan except for a few, had not been included in the Action Plan prepared.
(b) The Action Plan prepared for the year 2012 as an extension of the Corporate Plan for the years 2007 to 2011 included 08 activities for execution in the year 2012. Nevertheless the Corporation had failed to achieve 04 of those goals, that
is, the establishment of a Management Information System, Promotion of Laboratory Facilities, Improvement of the condition of Osusala Outlets and establishment of Osusala Outlets in selected areas, in the year under review.

## 4:3 Budgetary Control

Significant variances were observed between the budget and the actual income and expenditure for the year under review, thus indicating that the budget had not been made use of as an effective instrument of management control. Such variances in 23 items ranged between 18 per cent to 148 per cent.

## 5. Systems and Controls

Deficiencies in systems and controls observed during the course of audit were brought to the notice of the Chairman of the Corporation from time to time. Special attention is needed in respect of the following areas of control.
(a) Procurement Process
(b) Stock Control
(c) Accounting
(d) Accounts Receivable and Payable
(e) Taxes
(f) Human Resources Management
(g) Compliance with Laws, Rules and Regulations
(h) Osusal Operations
(i) Corporate Plan and Action Plan
(j) Budget
H.A.S. Samaraweera

Auditor General
-/dk.

Auditor General
Auditor General's Department
Independence Square
Colombo 7

I wish to mention the explanations of the State Pharmaceuticals Corporation to the issues raised in the draft of the audit report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements of the State Pharmaceuticals Corporation for the year ended 31 December 2012 in terms of section 14 (2)(C) of the Finance Act.No. 38 of 1971.

### 2.2 Comments on Financial Statements

### 2.2.1 Accounting policies

Accordingly, impairment of Financial Assets has been done according to the new accounting standards LKAS 39 and LKAS 32. This has been stated correctly under accounting Policy Nos. 6.1.2.6 and 6.1.2.7.

### 2.2.2 Accounting Deficiencies

(a) This issue has been settled in the year 2013 by incorporating the debit note concerned in the accounts.
(b) The transit stock concerned has been cleared in the year 2013 by sending the debit notes for drugs and surgical equipment supplied to health services and entering it in accounts.
(c) The stocks worth Rs. 189,893,482 mentioned are disputed stocks. $100 \%$ provision has been made with regard to what can be identified clearly as stocks that we cannot re-supply to the Government Medical Stores, out of the stocks concerned.

### 2.2.3 Account Receivable and Payable

(a) The Corporation has issued drugs for credit facilities exceeding the existing limits by $75 \%$ to identified distributors who transact with us reliably as a promotional move confined to December 2012 subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. Their credit balances have all been recovered fully within the repayment period allowed to them.
(b) The facility as stated in 2.2 .4 (a) had been granted to franchises also, and this facility has also been recovered within the specified time.
(c) Directives have been issed to managers of Osusala outlets not to issue drugs for credit exceeding the credit limit.
(d) In the debtor balances, the balances of debt from state agencies comprise the supplies to Director of Health Services, government armed forces and the Police, government hospitals and state agencies whereas the leading institution in obtaining drugs for those institutions is the State Pharmaceuticals Corporation. Therefore, our Corporation has to continue to supply drugs on credit basis. There are shortfalls in repayment of credit within the specified period due to the financial conditions prevailing in government institutions occurring from time to time. Therefore, those debtor percentages have increased.
(e) Around $76 \%$ of our total income from operations is through supplies to the Director of Health Services and every year, and the amount repaid by them is lower than the amount due as value of the surgical equipment and drugs provided to them on credit. Therefore, the debtor balance shows an increase every year. As a result, the debtor balance existing for Director of Health Services takes a high stake in the total debtor balance.
(f) Out of the debt standing due for more than one year from private debtors, an amount of Rs. 9,670,225.00 is from Southern Pharmaceuticals and Lloydd Pharmaceuticals. The matter has been referred to the Legal Division for taking the necessary legal action in order to recover this amount. Out of the remainder, a sum of Rs. 65,223.87 has been recovered and a sum of Rs. 64,641.49 was written off in the year 2013, while a further sum of Rs. $288,767.40$ is through dishonoured cheques. Action is being taken to recover the remaining Rs. 294,102.24.

Out of the private debtors standing for more than 05 years, a sum of Rs. $769,826.00$ is from S.A.S. Pharmaceuticals, against whom a case has been filed for recovery, which is still heard at the court of law. Letters of demand have been sent to relevant institutions for the recovery of the remaining Rs. 54,738.00.

### 2.2.4 Lack of Evidence for audit

(a) Letters were sent to all debtors demanding the confirmation of the balance of debt, and the Audit Division has been provided with the data sheets certifying that these were sent.
(b) Although we had posted the letters demanding the suppliers to confirm the balances, most customers have not confirmed balances. Arrangements have been made to send letters demanding confirmation of balances through the Government Audit Division starting from year 2013.

### 2.2.5 Non-Compliance with Rules, Regulations and Management Decisions

(a) Making of PAYE payments out of the funds of the Corporation

Discussions were held with the trade unions and action has been taken to collect PAYE tax from the salaries of workers.
(b) Making Payments for Procurement Committees I and II

We agree with the observation that meetings of the Procurement Committee should be held outside the normal working hours. The portion of the procument committee allowance paid in excess of the average proportion from the salaries has been calculated and recovered from the officers concerned. In making payments to the Chairman and the Members of the Procurement committees, the relevant payments have been made with the approval of the Secretary to the Ministry according to the provisions of the Procurement Guidelines, taking into account the functions assigned and the duties performed.
(c) Submitting Financial Reports within 60 Days PED 12 Paragraph No. 6.5.1

The draft Financial Report of the State Pharmaceuticals Corporation was submitted to the Auditor General on 4 March.

However, since all institutions in Sri Lanka should prepare their accounts according to the International Accounting Standards with effect from the year 2012, the Corporation engaged the audit firm named E \& Y as an accounts consultant firm, and after they had presented the final adjustments, the final report submitted for audit on 11 July 2013.

## PED 12 Paragraph No. 6.5.3

Although the Annual Report for the year 2011 was sent to the Ministry of Health, a report on medium-term measures was requested for tabling in Parliament. This was also incorporated and the report was finally tabled in Parliament on 22 August 2012.
(d) All the grants and sponsorship allowances made by the Corporation during the year under review were done with the approval of the Chairman and the approval of the Board of Directors of the State Pharmaceuticals Corporation.

### 2.2.6 Questionable Transactions

$92 \%$ of the amount of Rs. 10,433,795.00 written off in the year 2013 are with regard to sales to government institutions for credit. These amounts ultimately had to be written off as payment was omitted by them despite continual requests made to the institutions concerned in writing and at discussions for a number of years. Out of the Rs. $821,428.00$ that had been due from 38 private sector customers and was written off, a sum of Rs. $245,141.00$ had incurred due to the arbitrary granting of credit on the part of one Manager. Action was being taken to recover the sum from the Manager concerned, when he died and as a result, it was not possible to recover the amount. This writing off involved 15 customers of the private sector. It has not been possible to recover from 9 out of the remaining 23 customers from whom payment is due, for reasons such as closure of the firms, change of management or death of the debtor.

### 3.3.2 Procurements

(a) Purchasing of the Set of Surgical Instruments Styled "Instrument set F/Lumber Disectomy" (Indent No. DHS/RSS/348/1290A/08)
I. Out of the suppliers who had submitted quotations for the tender, only the selected suppliers had obtained registration. We had informed the local agent to renew registration for this order and they had in turn informed us that they had already submitted applications to the CDDA for renewal and were expecting the renewed certificate of registration.

As the registration certificate had expired, the CDDA was informed of the situation and a 'No-Objection Letter' was obtained from the Director - Medical Technology and Supplies. Therefore, it was the 'NoObjection Letter' (No Objection Letter - NOL - dated 27.01.2011) issued by the Institute of Medical Technology and Supplies that was used for getting the set of surgical instruments released from the Ports. This is the usual practice in the absence of an alternative in such circumstances. This letter is as valid as the registration for this purpose.
II. The Corporation does not follow a method referred to as direct payments in such circumstances and the Bank has made the payments concerned according to the accepted methodology called 'Documents against Payment' after inspecting the relevant letters and the Invoice sent by the supplier. As the whole stock has been delivered to the Medical Supplies Division by now, there is no need for recovery.

This tender has been delayed due to procedural delays and confusion that arose with regard to the tender. The cited shortcomings shown have been rectified and the stock has been delivered again to the Medical Supplies Division.
(b) Purchasing of 24 Million Units of Ibuprofen 200 mg tablets.
I. Correct
II. The Technology Laboratory reported discoloration, colour differences, irregular surfaces etc on tablets in 10 batches of this item on 13 February 2012. Accordingly, the rest of the stock has not been obtained.

It was identified on 23 January 2012 that the drugs have failed in quality and the item was immediately removed from use on 25 January 2012 with the Chairman's approval. Accordingly, the drug was removed from use within 02 days from its turn down. The supplier has repaid $10 \%$ of the value in cash and agreed to cover the remainder with a new stock.
III. The Imports Manager had not given such a certification. However, the Technology Division has certified that the specifications match according to the documents. What has transpired is not something that can be unveiled from the documents.
IV. * The issuing of the drug was stopped within two days from the emergence of the facts pertaining to the situation.
V. A delay has occurred in obtaining a replacement supply since it takes some time to obtain pre-shipment samples before obtaining the supplies. The procedural requirements have been completed by now and the supplier has been informed to supply the consignment.
(c) Corporation Losing Surgical Instruments Worth Rs. 1,347,696.00 (Indent No. DHS/SUS/19/361A/2009)

Agree.
The amount paid to the supplier was US \$ 11,654,20 and a debit note for US \$ 11,654,20 was sent to the local agent since the money was paid to the supplier based on the assuarance given by the local agent. As, however, the amount has not been disbursed to us so far, a sum of Rs. 152,750.00 has been recovered through the amount payable for the supplies delivered to the Corporation by the local agent CAB Enterprises under indent LP/DHS/RSS/10/331A/2012 and Invoice No. 9664, and the matter has been referred to the Legal Division for the recovery of the remainder.

The Board of Directors was informed according to the information that had been reported to the Corporation by that time. It means that information was presented to the Board of Directors based on the information which the Wharf Manager had received from the Shipping Agent by 15 August 2011 and although the local agent had on our request presented to us the notice issued for the auctioning of goods in August 2012, the date on the notice was actually 26 April 2011. It had been mentioned that action would be taken to sell or destroy the consignment of goods unless a measure is taken within 07 days. Accordingly, the information given to the Board of Directors through the leaflet presented was what the Corporation had been in possession by that time.
(d) Purchasing of $\mathbf{6 0 , 0 0 0}$ vials of Clarithromycin powder for reconstitution for intravenous infusion $\mathbf{5 0 0} \mathbf{m g}$ (Indent No. DHS/MG/177/11)
i. After handing over to the Medical Supplies Division the first imported consignment of 30,000 vials on the order for this item, the Medical Supplies Division, having observed that the consignment contained some broken vials, requested that a Committee be appointed to look into this matter. After 07 days from the letter of this request, i.e. on 30 May 2011, the Medical Supplies Division informed the Corporation to inspect the whole consignment and resupply only the damaged number of vials free of charge.
ii. This situation is not one of quality failure of the drug but of one breakage of vials, which are the immediate packaging that contains the drug. At the time of amending the Letter of Credit (31 May 2011), it had not been reported that the drug had sustained a quality failure or had been removed from use. Since there had neither been a serious position (quality failure or removal from use) with regard to the drug that warranted suspension of importation into Sri Lanka imposed on the remaining consignment, nor notification on the part of the Medical Supplies Division or any other authority to suspend the importation from the supplier concerned, the remaining consignment was imported into Sri Lanka.
iii. The NDQAL gave its observation that Batch No. EB 02229 of the Clarithromycin IV 500mg injection of this supplier should be removed from use on 30 June 2011 and by that time, the Medical Supplies Division had continuously informed the Corporation to take steps to get new stock free of charge to replace the stocks concerned. Although it may seem that some loss has been caused to the Corporation due to the non-acceptance of the second and third consignments in this fashion by the Medical Supplies Division, two debit notes bearing references 002/2013 and 353/2012 (amended) have been presented to the supplier for the recovery of US $\$ 84,182.81$ and US $\$ 13,883.04$ respectively. The supplier has already paid fully the debit note $002 / 2013$ and the supplier has been advised to pay US $\$ 7,518.96$ for the debit note 353/2012 (amended).

In addition, a quality failure in the drug constituents of this item has not been reported while the reason for its removal from use is the weakness of its initial packaging. Meanwhile, since the Medical Supplies Division continuously asked for new stocks to replace the rejected stocks, it was more important to obtain new stocks than recovering the loss caused to the Corporation through securing repayment, and it is an obvious fact that the financial loss caused to the Corporation is automatically recovered. However, on 5 April 2012 it was informed that the item should not be resupplied free of charge from this supplier, in accordance with the recommendation of the Director - Medical Technology Chemicals and Supplies. The process recovering payment from the supplier was commenced only thereafter.
The Procurement committee was informed of the recommendation of the Director - Medical Supplies and Technology and action was taken to recover the value of the rejected stocks concerned from the supplier. Although the action for the recovery of money had been delayed since the file had been obtained for audit purposes as soon as the instructions had been issued, I wish to inform that a sum of US $\$ 90,546.89$ has already been recovered and the amount due to be recovered is only US \$ 7518.96.
iv. The withholding of $10 \%$ has been properly done. It has not been possible to recover through it as the 60 -day withholding period had elapsed by the time the quality failure was reported.

Further, I wish to inform that the Corporation had acted from the initial stage of the problem to ensure that a situation of disruption of the curative services for patients due to non-availability of the drug does not arise as it is an essential one, as was informed continually by the Medical Supplies Division.
(e) Purchasing of Canulated Screw Surgical Instruments
(Indent No. DHS/SU/221/825B/08)
i. This complex order is one placed for the impotation of 129 items. More than seven suppliers had submitted quotations for the order and it is inevitable that shortlisting activities took longer than usual. Further, even after the supplier had been decided upon, the Medical Supplies Division by its letter dated 20 July 2009 cancelleed 33 of the 129 items. When the items had been cancelled, the procurement committee should have been informed of it. This has also taken some time. Although the indent had been issued on 11 September 2009, the Letter of Credit was issued only in November, after considering the financial circumstances before placing an order exceeding 5 million rupees due to the financial difficulties existing in the Corporation at that time. In addition, some time was also lost in resolving the issues raised by the supplier with regard to the conditions of payment of the Letter of Credit.

The initial evaluation activities of this tender was performed by the Specialist Orthopedic Surgeon Dr. Upali Banagala and the selection of suppliers was done using the criteria of lowest prices and the registration certificate from the Drugs Control Authority. (A Specialist Doctor from the relevant field inspects samples during the process leading to the registration.) It was a different supplier that had submitted samples for all the items pertaining to the above tender and since the prices he had quoted were of higher values compared to the prices of the recommended supplier (GST Corporation - India), no sample inspection was done for the above selection. The evaluator provides his recommendations in this manner based on his experience and knowledge.

* Further, No inspection of samples had occurred as there had been no recommendation for an inspection of samples.
ii. As the shelf life of this item is three years, items had been retained with the expectation that the supplier would correct the import documents in response to our notice.

Out of the US \$ 13,284.04, which is the value of the debit sheet No. 00339/2012 issued in respect of 16 units in short supply, US $\$ 1,041.60$ was recovered from the supplier on 15 February 2013. Therefore, the value of the remainder that needs to be recovered is US $\$ 12,242.44$ at present. If the supplier does not pay this amount, action will be taken to blacklist him.
(f) Purchasing of Gentamicin Injection BP 80mg/2ml

## Indent No. SPC/PI/509/10)

i. Tenders had to be called afresh due to the rejection of pre-shipment samples from the supplier selected from the first tender.
ii. Agreed
iii. The Procurement Committee had awarded the tender subject to a pre-shipment sample inspection, having taken into consideration the need for the drug, existing stock stutus and other considerations. I wish to inform that the inspection of pre-shipment samples was done on two occasions from the same batch and second concerned was performed on the request of the supplier. Further, action was taken to recover its cost from the supplier. It was correct to issue a Letter of Credit for the first 80,000 units. It means that suppliers do not start their production operations without a Letter of Credit and here, a Letter of Credit was issued in order to enforce the contract. However, the Letter of Credit has been instrumented subject to the condition that pre-shipment sample inspection should be conducted. Since the goods were not obtained, the Letter of Credit had not been activated. The relevant charges have also been recovered from the supplier.
iv. The facts mentioned are correct. Action was taken to import 100,000 units as the first consignment in order to lessen the intense shortage prevailing in the market at that time. The failure to determine the timeframe for the importation of the remaining consignment was because of the failure in samples of this drug on previous occasions, and the need to avoid difficulties and prevent the loss that might be caused if a quality failure ever occurs in the first consignment.
v. By 14 December 2010, the date on which the indent was issued, the registration of the drug concerned was still valid for a further $41 / 2$ months. However the supplier had delivered the order after the expiry of the registration. A special permission was obtained from the Drug Control Authority to clear this consignment on grounds that the drug concerned is an low-priced essential antibiotic drug and there had been a shortage existing since 2009
vi. Out of the suppliers that supplied the drug to the market, A Baur and Company had imported the drug at US $\$ 1.40$ per vial and the other supplier was Vital Health Care, India, whose order was cancelled due to failure in tender samples previously. In addition, the first tender was cancelled because none of the other bidders had met the minimum qualifications required and a suitable supplier had to be found by calling fresh tenders.
vii. Agreed.
viii. The Drug Control Authority has revoked all the registrations of the supplier concerned by now. The matter has been referred to the Legal Division for taking legal action as payments on debit notes have been defaulted.

## (g) Purchasing of Lorries

i. The studying of all the tender documents obtained for the purchasing of 2 lorries with refrigerators and its associated evaluations and recommendations necessary were done by a Mechanical Engineer with specialist knowledge on vehicles from the Colombo Municipal Council and the other members of the Technical Evaluation Committee. Recommendations have been made to purchase the two vehicles from the Sathosa Motors, who submitted the third lowest bid, according to an agreement reached after the evaluation made by all of them.
ii. According to the tender document of the Sathosa Motors, $50 \%$ of the value has to be paid together with the order. The order was placed for the purchase of two lorries on 15 June 2012 but the payment of $50 \%$ of the value according to the tender document was not done on that occasion and the total amount was instead settled by the cheque dated 26 July 2013 upon the delivery of the vehicles at the Corporation.

### 3.3.3 Dividends Payable on Profit Margins

As the financial liquidity of the Corporation did not remain at a healthy level, it has not been possible to pay dividends for the year 2012. However, 50 million rupees has been paid as dividends in the year 2013.

### 3.3.4 Management Inefficiencies

(a) The Laboratory Building in Colombo 7 is under construction. Work is scheduled to be completed by February 2015.
(b) Central Venous Catheter

Under reference SR 521454 in the order bearing reference MSD/SC/003/08 by the Medical Supplies Division, the catheter concerned is referred to as A Double Lumen Catheter with 14Gx18G Lumes and size 7Fx16cm length and the supplier's bid mentions CV-702/167Fr Double Lumen Adult Set with Length 16cm (16G/16G). Here, the Corporation selected the supplier concerned because the selected supplier had submitted quotations for this item, quoted the lowest price out of all bidders, and happened to be the previous supplier.
I. The indent DHS/SWW/3/32L/08-09 had been issued to the supplier on 14 August 2007 and the receipts are mentioned in it as follows:

| 5000 items | - | January 2008 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4000 items | - | May 2008 |
| 5000 items | - | January 2009 |
| 4000 items | - | May 2009 |

According to the normal procedure, production commences as soon as a supplier receives an indent. Although the indent had been given in 2007, it was only possible to provide the Letter of Credit for the consignment of 5000 items in January 2008 and the delivery of consignment had also been expected by that same time (January 2008). However, the expiry date mentioned on the first consignment of 5000 items was 31.10.2010 and the consignment was delivered to the Medical Supplies Division in February 2008. Although the Medical Supplies Division had demanded a shelf life of 3 years, the remaining shelf life of the 5000 items of the first consignment was 2 years and 8 months. The shelf life was short by 4 months. This situation arose because of the delay of the Letter of Credit. That had been an inevitable cause.
II. The supplier has refused to pay the loss of Rs. $6,977,816.38$, the reason cited being the Medical Supplies Division accepting the first and second previous consignments when they were delivered with a lower shelf life (less than 36 months).

Although the matter was brought up by the Corporation at the discussion held on 7 August 2013 with the Medical Supplies Division and the Deputy Director General (Laboratory Services) regarding Re-Accepting Rejected Drugs but the recommendation given on that occasion was to recover the payment from the supplier as the consignment had fallen short of the required shelf life.

As the supplier omits to pay, the matter has been referred to the Legal Division for taking legal action.
(c) What has been mentioned is the balance of the container deposit account at the end of the year. A sum of nearly 3.0 million rupees has been recovered by now and action is being taken to recover the remainder of the deposits.
(d) With the approval of of the Board of Directors, the container deposits unable to be recovered for reasons such as misplacement of documents, change of addresses of shipping agents and termination of operation of shipping lines have been written off.
(e) Securing Insurance Claims
i. I will take action to secure the insurance claims that have not been settled so far for various reasons and to write off the remainder with the approval of the Board of Directors.
II and III - As separate reports are kept for different requirements that are there in the two areas, there may be differences between the two values. These do not occur always and the Accounts Division reconciles them from time to time and make the relevant adjustments.

### 3.3.5 Operational Inefficiencies

## a. Physical Security

The security mesh cover has been readjusted by now.

## b. Security of the Quality

The drugs and surgical instruments rejected by the Medical Supplies Division for various reasons have had to be temporarily sheltered in this warehouse. In addition, rejected drugs are not kept in stores for long periods but rehabilitated quickly and resent to the Medical Supplies Division. However, delays do occur here for various practical reasons. In order to overcome this situation, a Committee chaired by the Deputy Director General of Health Services and comprised of representatives from our Corporation and the Medical Supplies Division has been appointed with the intervention of Health Secretary. This Committee meets once a week and makes quick decisions on temporarily rejected items with the consent
of all the parties. Further a system has been introduced where samples of labels are obtained beforehand and approval is given before shipment in order to avoid problematic situations caused due to incompatibility of labels.
Construction of the new warehouse complex has commenced in order to secure better stores facilities and action has also been taken to obtain several warehouses for rent as a temporary remedy.

### 3.3.6 Uneconomical Transactions

I agree with the Statement.

## 3-3.7 Identified Losses

## (a) Unsaleable Drugs

i. The Medical Supplies Division rejects some items due to deficiencies in their containers and the items themselves at times. The Corporation takes such items into their custody and the items that can be rectified are submitted to the supplier or his agent for rectification, after which they are handed back to the Medical Supplies Division. Money is recovered for items whose deficiencies cannot be remedied. We have to keep all the consignments in our possession until this process is over.
ii. Drugs that cannot be Sold

According to the Stock Verification Report
Unsaleable items - Main Stores Value (Rs.)
Total as per the Audit Report
Unsaleable items - (for the year 2012)
111,341,885.00
Journal Voucher No. 485 - (year 2012)
(21,554,608.00)
Total
6,654,317.00
Items copied again
96,441,594.00
Items not incorporated in the allocations
Items that were destroyed but still included in the list
Items removed from the list in 2013 but still included in accounts
(3,126,745.02)
2,454,583.68

This value has been deducted from the 2011 list.
According to the Final Accounts
Ledger Balance (except the year 2012)
102,118,474.00
Local purchases - Osusala (Value not destroyed)
1,897,750.69
Total
100,220,724.31
Items destroyed in the year 2008

As it is not possible to identify whether this value is included in the allocations, it has not been deducted from the ledger value. As such, the difference between the value cited in Financial Statements and in Stock Verification Reports is Rs. $2,953,815.55$. It is accepted that items worth Rs. $62,591.00$ out of unsaleable drugs have been affected and this has occurred because of the internal operational activities conducted routinely.
At the same time, items worth Rs. $6,092,800.00$ had expired and necessary steps have been taken to recover a value of Rs. $3,4 \mathrm{j} 3,985.48$ out of it. The Import Division is taking the necessary steps to recover compensation for the poor quality drugs.

### 3.3.8 Human Resources Management

a. The filling of vacancies has been delayed for practical reasons. Most of them have been filled in the year 2013.
b. This state of affairs had emerged in the absence of an alternative to carry on the affairs of the Corporation due to practical difficulties that arose with regard to the filling of vacancies.

## 4. Transparency in Accounting and Good Governance

### 4.1 Combined Plan

A combined plan for the years 2007-2011 and separate Action Plans for the years 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 have been prepared.

Further, a separate Action Plan was prepared for the year 2012, too, as an extension of the 2007-2011 plan and has been subjected to progress review.

### 4.2 Action Plan

(a) Managers who hold the respective responsibilities have been clearly mentioned in the Action Plan prepared for the year 2012. In addition, the names of the heads of Departments to whom the overall responsibility is assigned are also included.
(b) The Laboratory building in Colombo 7 is being constructed. Work is expected to be completed by February 2015.

In establishing the Management Information System, problems relating to human resources necessary for it had arisen. The process has been expedited by recruiting a Project Manageress under a special approval.
In addition to the areas identified by the Action Plan, other priorities surfaced on later occasions and as such, Jaffna, Polonnaruwa and Tangalle were identified in the year 2012. Accordingly, steps have been taken with regard to 3 Osusala outlets pertaining to three places identified according to the priorities although they are not the same places that had been stipulated.

### 4.3 Budgetary Control

Differences were experienced in budgeted incomes and real incomes due to trade and economic conditions that prevailed in the year 2011. However, monthly account reports conduct an analysis on budgeted incomes and real incomes and remedial measures are followed after investigating the reasons for variations.


Chairman
State Pharmaceuticals Corporation of Sri Lanka

STATE PHARMACEUTICALS CORPORATION OF SRI LANKA HUMAN RESOURCES ANALYSIS






STATE PHARMACEUTICALS CORPORATION OF SRI LANKA TEN YEAR SUMMARY

| Description | $\begin{gathered} 2012 \\ \text { RS.' } 000 \text { ' } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2011 \\ \text { RS.'000' } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2010 \\ \text { RS.' } 000 \text { ' } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2009 \\ \text { RS.' } 000 \text { ' } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2008 \\ \text { RS. '000' } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2007 \\ \text { RS.'000' } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2006 \\ \text { RS. }{ }^{\prime} 000^{\prime} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 2005 RS. ${ }^{\prime} 000^{\prime}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2004 \\ \text { RS.' } 000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2003 \\ \text { Rs.' } 000 \text { ' } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Turnover - SPC | 5,001,673 | 4,806,170 | 4,197,759 | 4,015,962 | 3,547,367 | 3,092,189 | 2,923,148 | 2,666,453 | 2,717,888 | 2,455,950 |
| Turnover - DHS | 16,608,492 | 12,569,290 | 10,968,571 | 9,990,429 | 9,306,330 | 8,815,971 | 5,616,899 | 5,360,046 | 4,067,138 | 4,770,693 |
| Total Turnover | 21,610,165 | 17,375,460 | 15,166,330 | 14,006,391 | 12,853,697 | 11,908,160 | 8,540,047 | 8,026,499 | 6,785,026 | 7,226,643 |
| Gross Trading Profit - SPC | 991,541 | 1,043,453 | 995,371 | 894,232 | 822,024 | 699,794 | 682,256 | 576,728 | 455,574 | 354,216 |
| Gross Surplus - DHS | 1,193,214 | 780,735 | 688,145 | 622,071 | 576,308 | 578,091 | 389,533 | 407,187 | 281,257 | 405,943 |
| Gross Surplus | 2,184,755 | 1,824,188 | 1,683,516 | 1,516,303 | 1,398,332 | 1,277,885 | 1,071,789 | 983,915 | 736,831 | 760,159 |
| Other Income | 15,105 | 23,231 | 20,414 | 18,107 | 22,638 | 14,177 | 10,025 | 12,264 | 5,807 | 10,381 |
| Administrative Expenses | (654,910) | $(614,019)$ | $(605,475)$ | $(573,322)$ | $(535,428)$ | $(483,452)$ | $(434,075)$ | $(348,910)$ | $(295,837)$ | $(242,214)$ |
| Other Operating Expenses | $(745,230)$ | $(492,631)$ | $(285,777)$ | $(203,520)$ | $(218,987)$ | $(111,390)$ | $(56,397)$ | $(92,470)$ | $(36,099)$ | $(81,463)$ |
| Unrecoverable Service Charges |  |  |  |  |  |  | $(78,638)$ |  |  |  |
| Operating Profit | 799,720 | 740,769 | 812,678 | 757,568 | 666,555 | 697,220 | 512,704 | 554,799 | 410,702 | 446,863 |
| Finance Cost | (17) | $(3,661)$ | $(17,734)$ | $(8,841)$ | $(7,982)$ | $(7,480)$ | $(6,397)$ | $(5,390)$ | $(5,893)$ | $(6,526)$ |
| Overdraft Interest | $(339,035)$ | $(419,235)$ | $(315,070)$ | $(350,841)$ | $(212,285)$ | $(273,273)$ | $(121,876)$ | $(119,311)$ | $(57,851)$ | $(110,454)$ |
| Total Overheads | $(1,739,192)$ | (1,529,546) | $(1,224,056)$ | (1,136,524) | $(974,682)$ | $(875,595)$ | $(618,745)$ | $(566,081)$ | $(395,680)$ | $(440,657)$ |
| Finance Income | 3,944 | 4,102 | 3,900 | 3,302 | 2,856 | 2,127 | 1,432 | 1,285 | 1,385 | 1,287 |
| Profit before Tax | 464,612 | 321,975 | 483,774 | 401,188 | 449,144 | 418,594 | 385,863 | 431,383 | 348,343 | 331,170 |
| Taxation | 205,282 | 228,473 | 243,907 | 144,883 | 209,487 | 232,013 | 206,427 | 218,168 | 165,000 | 160,000 |
| Extra - Ordinary Items |  |  |  |  |  |  | (25) |  |  |  |
| Net Profit for the period | 259,330 | 93,502 | 239,867 | 256,305 | 239,657 | 186,581 | 179,411 | 213,215 | 183,343 | 171,170 |
| Treasury Levy |  | $(15,000)$ | $(60,000)$ | $(25,000)$ | $(25,000)$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Defined benefits plan | $(14,281)$ | 11,325 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total comprehensive Income | 245,049 | 89,827 | 179,867 | 231,305 | 214,657 | 186,581 | 179,411 | 213,215 | 183,343 | 171,170 |
| Contributed Capital \& Reserves | 3,747,656 | 3,502,607 | 3,412,780 | 2,418,452 | 2,217,690 | 1,960,458 | 1,744,855 | 1,591,225 | 1,136,262 | 929,838 |
| Current Assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inventories - SPC | 1,079,939 | 887,456 | 874,018 | 652,167 | 833,303 | 726,578 | 603,455 | 486,592 | 418,393 | 420,418 |
| Goods in Transit - DHS | 734,963 | 1,985,991 | 2,755,465 | 1,105,247 | 1,780,891 | 710,240 |  |  |  |  |
| -SPC | 151,918 | 100,277 | 105,297 | 125,515 | 170,905 | 23,596 | 57127 | 31776 | 34472 | 18608 |
| Trade and other receivables | 11,062,837 | 5,123,702 | 3,453,354 | 2,139,755 | 2,036,168 | 1,991,061 | 2,764,958 | 2,586,782 | 1,681,518 | 2,444,615 |
| Deposits \& Prepayments | 23,579 | 24,479 | 22,369 | 11,564 | 12,367 | 6,928 | 7,512 | 8,341 | 7,613 | 16,485 |
| Cash in Hand \& at Bank | 216,359 | 600,807 | 671,104 | 263,769 | 250,660 | 480,787 | 192,511 | 349,191 | 145,023 | 73,082 |
| Total Current Assets | 13,269,595 | 8,722,712 | 7,881,607 | 4,298,017 | 5,084,294 | 3,939,190 | 3,625,563 | 3,462,682 | 2,287,019 | 2,973,208 |
| Current Liabilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trade and other Payables | 3,016,959 | 1,784,156 | 1,551,401 | 739,514 | 544,979 | 645,448 | 667,851 | 456,014 | 383,839 | 647,897 |
| Income tax payables | 191,440 | 219,332 | 232,469 | 200,169 | 225,239 | 252,090 | 211,415 | 163,569 | 119,958 | 131,363 |
| Deferred Income | 1,292 | 318 | 1,559 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current Financial Liabilities | 7,896,709 | 4,716,655 | 4,131,544 | 1,458,538 | 2,596,234 | 1,588,509 | 1,476,648 | 1,756,156 | 844,561 | 1,467,289 |
| Total Current Liabilities | 11,106,400 | 6,720,461 | 5,916,973 | 2,398,221 | 3,366,452 | 2,486,047 | 2,355,914 | 2,375,739 | 1,348,358 | 2,246,549 |
| Non Current Assets | 1,709,018 | 1,605,438 | 1,561,496 | 639,231 | 595,014 | 593,907 | 554,604 | 556,363 | 247,424 | 234,417 |
| Non Current Liabilities | 124,558 | 105,082 | 113,350 | 120,575 | 95,166 | 86,592 | 79,398 | 52,081 | 49,823 | 31,238 |
| Net Assets | 3,747,655 | 3,502,607 | 3,412,780 | 2,418,452 | 2,217,690 | 1,960,458 | 1,744,855 | 1,591,225 | 1,136,262 | 929,838 |
| RATIOS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross Profit Ratio - SPC (\%) | 19.8 | 21.7 | 23.7 | 22.3 | 23.2 | 22.6 | 23.3 | 21.6 | 16.8 | 14.4 |
| Gross Profit Ratio - DHS (\%) | 7.2 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 6.9 | 8.5 |
| Gross Surplus to Sales (\%) | 10.1 | 10.5 | 11.1 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 12.6 | 12.3 | 10.9 | 10.5 |
| Assets Turnover ( times ) | 1:1.4 | 1:1.7 | 1:1.6 | 1:2.8 | 1:2.2 | 1:2.6 | 1:2.0 | 1:2.0 | 1:2.6 | 1:2.2 |
| Annual Sales Growth (\%) | 24.37 | 14.57 | 8.28 | 8.97 | 7.94 | 39.44 | 6.40 | 18.30 | -6.11 | 7.19 |
| Current Ratio ( times) | 1.19:1 | 1.31:1 | 1.33:1 | 1.79:1 | 1.51:1 | 1.58:1 | 1.54:1 | 1.46:1 | 1.7:1 | 1.32:1 |
| Liquidity Ratio ( times ) | 1.02:1 | 0.86:1 | 0.7:1 | 1:1 | 0.68:1 | 0.99:1 | 1.26:1 | 1.24:1 | 1.36:1 | 1.13:1 |
| Interest Cover ( times ) | 2.4 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 6.4 | 3.8 |
| Stock Turnover Ratio ( times )SPC | 3.57 | 3.83 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 3.11 | 3.39 | 3.92 | 4.45 | 5.07 | 5.11 |

## SALES NETWORK

## HEAD OFFICE

State Pharmaceuticals Corporation of Sri Lanka 75, Sir Baron Jayatillake Mawatha,
Colombo 1, Sri Lanka
Telephone: 2320356 - 9 Fax: 2447118 Website: www.spc.lk Email: spc@ spc.lk

## SALES UNIT

109, Kandawala Estate, Ratmalana.
Tel. 2632288 Fax: 2632962

## STORES

109, Kandawala Estate, Ratmalana.
Tel. 2634318 Fax: 2636715

## ORS UNIT

109, Kandawala Estate,
Ratmalana
Tel. 2622334

## KANDY STORES

10/B/1, Hewaheta Road, Thennekumbura, Kandy. Tel. 081-2240274

## RAJYA OSU SALA

 OUTLETSOsu Sala - Colombo 7
255, Dharmapala Mw: Colombo 7
Tel.2694716, 2672293

Osu Sala - Colombo 4
85, Galle Road,
Colombo 4.
Tel. 2587128

Osu Sala - Colombo 1
75,Sir Baron Jayatillake Mw: Colombo 1.
Tel. 2328046

Osu Sala - Nugegoda
145A/1,
S de S Jayasinghe Mw:
Nugegoda.
Tel. 2856641

Osu Sala - Hambantota
No. 3 Barrack Street, Hambantota.
Tel.047-2222163

Osu Sala - Avissawella G 33/34/35,
Central Bus Stand,
Avissawella.
Tel.036-2222501

32 Nanda Ellawala Mw: Ratnapura.
Tel.045-2223014

Osu Sala - Minuwangoda 24. Old Town hall Bldg, Colombo Road, Minuwangoda.
Tel. 2295120

Osu Sala - Panadura
159, M.P.C.S Bldg,
Galle Road,
Panadura.
Tel.038-2234767

Osu Sala - Ampara
Temple Junction,
D S Senanayaka Mw:
Ampara.
Tel.063-2223088
Osu Sala - Galle
61A Wakwella Road, Galle.
Tel.091-2234726

Osu Sala - Meegoda
Economic Centre, Meegoda.
Tel. 2831920

Osu Sala - Ja'pura
Sri Jayawardhanapura General Hospital, Sri Jayawardhanapura. Tel. 2779414

Osu Sala - Jaffna
149A, K.K.S Road, Jaffna.
Tel. 021-2219262

Osu Sala - Ragama
No.61A, Mahabage Road, Ragama.
Tel. 2955219

## New Osu Sala - Badulla

CWE Building,
Bandarawela Road, Badulla.
Tel. 0552229837
Osu Sala - Matara
23B Charikaramaya
Anagarika Dharmapala Mawatha, Matara.
Tel.041-2231871
Osu Sala - Kandy
14A Lamagara Mw:
Kandy.
Tel.081-2225175

## Osu Sala - Kurunegala

28. Weerathunga Bldg. Bauddhaloka Mawatha.
Kurunegala.
Tel.037-2230840
Osu Sala - Karapitiya
29. Cancer Hospital Rd, Maitipe, $1^{\text {st }}$ Lane,
Karapitiya.
Tel. 0912226947

Osu Sala - Polonnaruwa
Hospital Junction,
Kaduruwela Road,
Polonnaruwa.
Tel. 027-2225465

MARKETING \& SALES DEPARTMENT
No.75, Sir Baron Jayatillake Mawatha, Colombo 1. Tel.2430778, 2328507, 2320356-9


[^0]:    * Finance expenses of Rs 339 million stated above is after setting off interest reimbursement of Rs. 247.6 million from the General Treasury.

