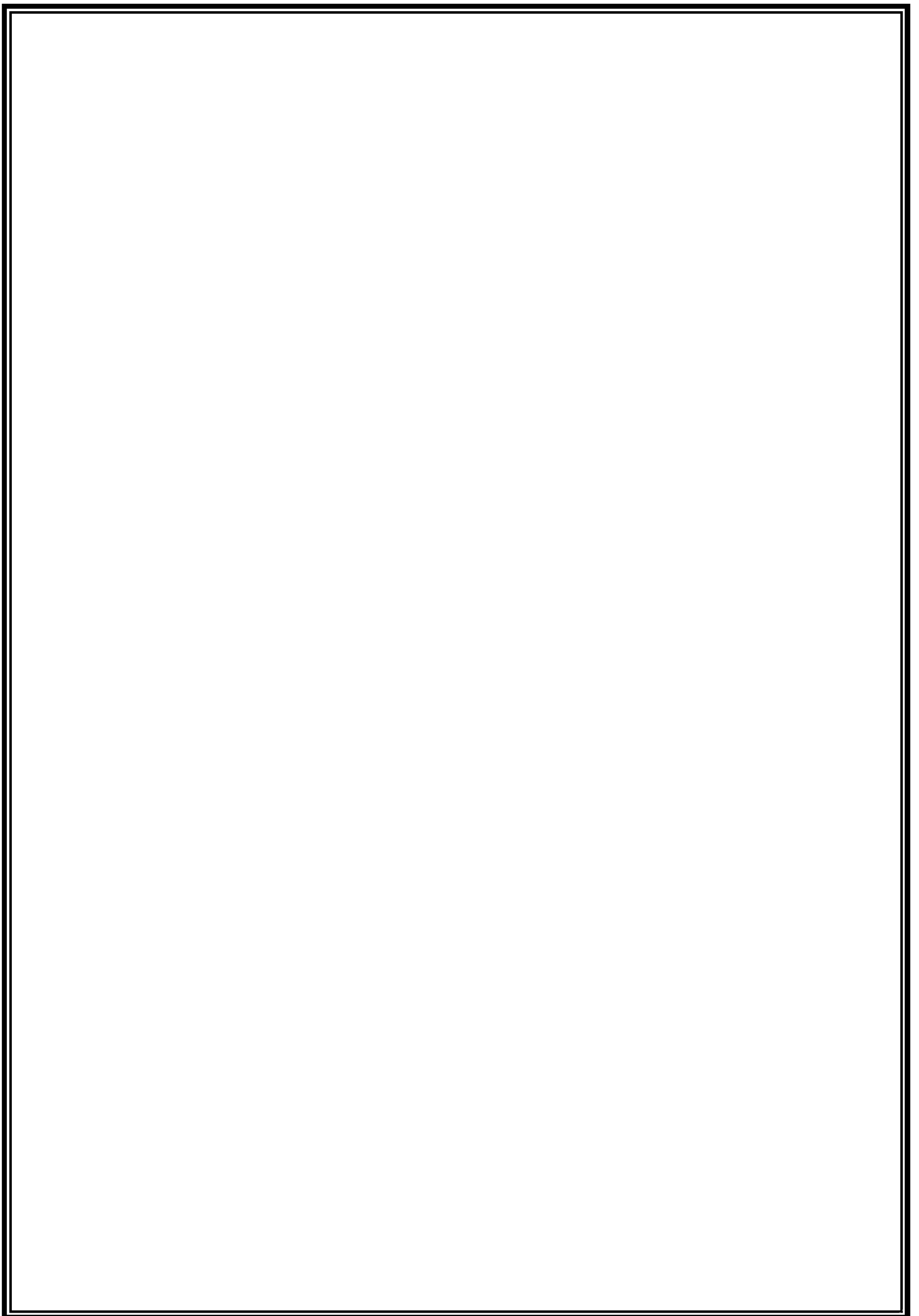




PERFORMANCE REPORT - 2015

DEPARTMENT OF FISCAL POLICY

GENERAL TREASURY



Vision

To Ensure the Establishment of a Sustainable
Fiscal Policy Framework

Mission

Formulation and Implementation of Fiscal
Policies within the Broad Developmental
Framework of the Government

Functions

- Formulation and implementation of fiscal policy and Medium-Term Fiscal Strategy by co-ordinating with public, private and international agencies;
- Formulation of tax policy and related statutes other than Customs Duty and the Special Commodity Levy;
- Management and review of fiscal out-turn and fiscal performance, including government revenue and receipts and;
- Implementation of requirements under Fiscal Management (Responsibility) Act, No. 03 of 2003 including all reporting.

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1. Fiscal Policy Developments in 2015

1.1 Overview

Despite the government's firm commitment towards fiscal consolidation, the year 2015 was challenging due to unfavourable domestic and international economic conditions. A sluggish performance of the government revenue than expected with low revenue base, increasing rigidity of recurrent expenditure and high resource demand for education and health sectors created pressure on the fiscal consolidation process. Although, the government expected to reduce budget deficit to 5.6 percent of GDP in 2015 as envisaged in the Medium Term Macro Fiscal Framework (MTMFF) 2015-2018, there was a significant aberration from the fiscal targets in 2015 with the deficit increasing to 7.4 percent of GDP from 5.7 percent recorded in 2014. This aberration was due to the low tax revenue combined with increased recurrent expenditure emanating from the increase public sector salary and wages and pension payments followed by rising interest and transfer payments. The deficit was mainly financed by domestic sources (71.5 percent). Foreign financing decreased to 28.5 percent of the total financing in 2015. With these developments, fiscal consolidation was made further difficult with the increase public debt to 76.0 percent of GDP in 2015 from 70.7 percent in 2014. Meanwhile, recognizing the importance of enhancing tax revenue to GDP ratio to keep pace with economic growth, the government has taken several policy measures to rationalize tax exemptions, simplify the tax system, broaden the tax base and strengthen the tax administration in 2015.

Upon the continuous efforts made on administration and policy fronts, total government revenue to GDP ratio increased in 2015, reversing the declining trend experienced mainly in last few years. The ratio increased to 13.0 percent in 2015 from 11.4 percent in 2014 while tax revenue as a percentage of GDP enhanced to 12.1 percent from 10.1 percent in the previous year benefiting from Rs. 50 billion collected from the Super Gain Tax (SGT), which is a one-off tax levied on the certain earned profits and the increase revenue from excise duty on motor vehicles. The non-tax

revenue as a percentage of GDP declined significantly to 0.9 percent from 1.4 percent in 2014. In nominal terms, government revenue increased by 21.7 percent to Rs. 1,454.9 billion in 2015 from Rs. 1,195.2 billion in 2014. The total tax revenue increased significantly by 29.1 percent to Rs. 1,355.8 billion in 2015 from Rs. 1,050.4 billion in 2014.

The total expenditure as a percentage of GDP increased to 20.5 percent in 2015 from 17.2 percent in 2014. This was mainly due to the enhanced recurrent expenditure to 15.2 percent of GDP in 2015 from 12.7 percent in 2014 stemming from increased expenditure on salaries and wages emanating from the increased public servants' salaries, interest payments, and subsidies and transfers. In nominal terms, the recurrent expenditure increased by 28.6 percent to Rs. 1,701.7 billion in 2015 from Rs. 1,322.9 billion in 2014. As a result, the revenue deficit also increased to 2.2 percent of GDP in 2015 from 1.2 percent in 2014. Meanwhile, the capital expenditure and net lending increased by 24.5 percent to Rs. 588.7 billion in nominal terms, to 5.3 percent of GDP in 2015 from 4.5 percent in 2014. In addition, public investment to GDP ratio also increased moderately to 5.4 percent in 2015 from 4.7 percent in 2014. The overall budget deficit in 2015 increased significantly to Rs. 829.5 billion in comparison to the envisaged target of Rs. 516 billion.

1.2 Government Revenue

The total government revenue as a percentage of GDP increased to 13.0 percent in 2015 from 11.4 percent recorded in 2014 while tax revenue as a percentage of GDP enhanced to 12.1 percent from 10.1 percent in the previous year. However, non-tax revenue as a percentage of GDP declined significantly to 0.9 percent from 1.4 percent in 2014. The total revenue collected in 2015 increased by 21.7 percent to Rs. 1,454.9 billion, in nominal terms, from Rs. 1,195.2 billion in 2014.

Tax Revenue

The tax revenue as a percentage of GDP enhanced to 12.1 percent in 2015 from 10.1 percent in 2014, reversing the decline trend experienced during the last few years mainly due to the tax collected from Super Gain Tax (SGT) and the increased

revenue from excise duty on motor vehicles. The share of tax revenue in total revenue increased to 93.2 percent in 2015 from 87.9 percent in 2014. The domestic consumption-based taxes increased by 16.7 percent to Rs. 347.6 billion in 2015, in comparison to Rs. 298 billion in 2014 while the import based-taxes such as import duties, Special Commodity Levy (SCL) and Ports and Airports Development Levy (PAL) also increased by 36.7 percent due to the rise of imports of consumption goods, including motor vehicles and food items. Meanwhile, revenue generated from corporate and non-corporate tax increased in 2015 by 67.2 percent to Rs. 167.3 billion while the revenue from Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE) tax increased by 17.5 percent to Rs. 26.2 billion from Rs. 22.3 billion in 2014 due to the upward revision of salaries. However, tax on interest income declined by 9.6 percent to Rs. 62.9 billion during year 2015 reflecting the reduction of issuance of the Treasury Bills and Bonds during the year and the Economic Service Charge (ESC) declined by 0.1 percent to Rs. 6.1 billion in the same period.

Non -Tax Revenue

The non-tax revenue decreased by 31.6 percent to Rs. 99.1 billion in 2015, compared to 2014 due to the absence of the Central Banks profits and the decline of profits and dividends from State Owned Business Enterprises (SOBES). In this backdrop, non-tax revenue as a percentage of GDP declined significantly to 0.9 percent in 2015 from 1.4 percent in 2014.

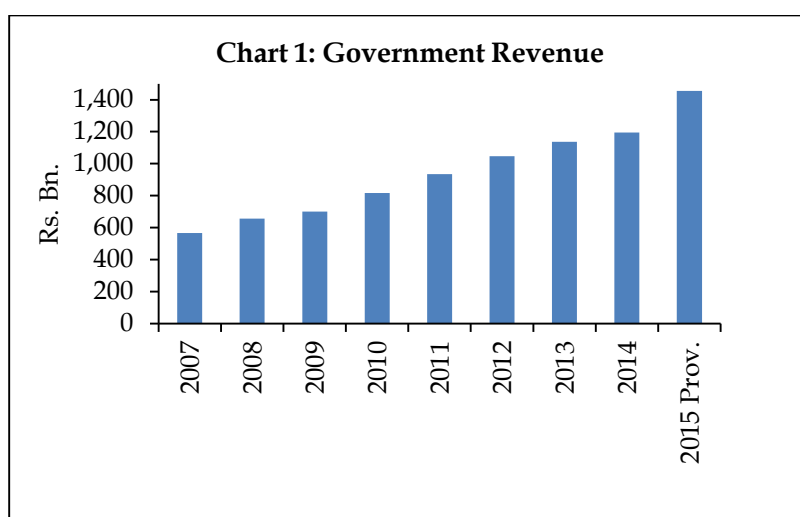


Table 1: Variance Analysis of Government Revenue (Rs. Mn.) – 2015

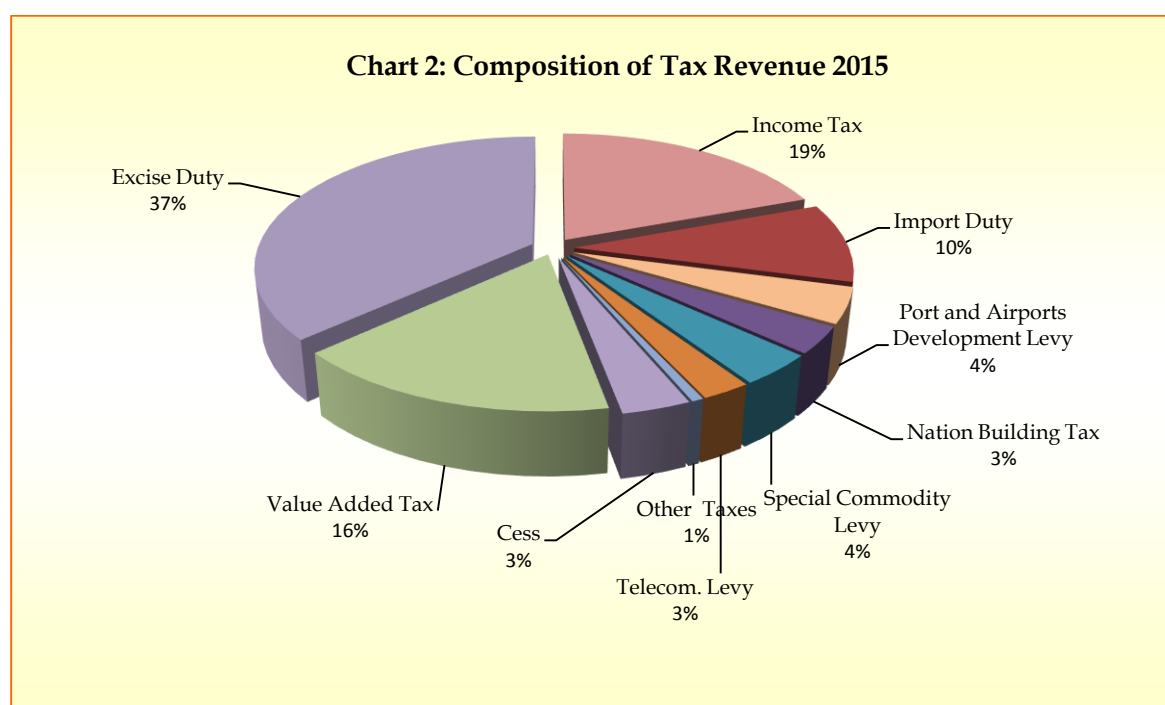
Item	2014	2015 Estimate	2015 Prov.	Reasons
Income Tax	198,115	252,600	262,583	The income tax revenue exceeded its estimate in 2015 mainly due to revenue collected from Super Gain Tax. The revenue from PAYE tax significantly increased with the increase of salaries both in the public sector and private sector and the rise in employments in high earning categories such as tourism, IT and professional services. However, the revenue from tax on interest income declined mainly due to the relatively lower issuance of the government securities and relatively low interest rates.
Value Added Tax (VAT)	275,350	230,000	219,700	VAT revenue declined due to a drop in both domestic and import VAT revenue. Reduction of VAT rate from 12 percent to 11 percent with effect from January 2015 coupled policy measures taken to impose excise duty instead of VAT and several other taxes applicable for the importation of motor vehicles, cigarettes and liquor, also contributed for the decline. The increase of VAT registration threshold to Rs. 15 million per annum from Rs. 12 million per annum had a negative impact on the revenue.
Excise Tax	256,690	469,035	497,623	The revenue collected from excise duties increased significantly due to the increased imports, improved domestic production, increased tax rates and imposition of an excise duty in place of several other taxes. The revenue from excise duty on motor vehicles significantly increased due to the rates revisions of motor vehicles less than 1,000 cc and hybrid and electric motor vehicles benefiting from relatively low interest rates and depreciation of Japanese Yen. Conversely, increased malt and hard liquor production, upward duty revisions and the absorption of NBT and VAT into the excise duty contributed to increase excise duty revenue on liquor.
Import Duty	81,108	92,000	132,189	Revenue from import duty increased significantly by 143.7 percent of the estimate due to the increased duty rates, increase consumer goods imports and the absorption of VAT and NBT to import duty.

Ports and Airports Development Levy (PAL)	68,646	55,000	58,644	The increase of consumer goods imports helped exceed PAL revenue estimate. However, the abolition of PAL on motor vehicles contributed to slowdown the revenue.
Nation Building Tax (NBT)	44,583	48,000	45,004	NBT on domestic activities declined due to the abolition of NBT and several other taxes applicable for the manufacturing of liquor and tobacco. However, the revenue from NBT on imports increased owing to the increase of importation of consumer goods, the inclusion of financial services into the NBT base and improved performance of retail trade and distribution, services and rent and manufacturing products.
Other Taxes	125,870	146,065	140,037	The revenue generated from import cess increased due to the increase imports of cement, tiles, printed or coloured woven fabrics etc. while export cess declined due to the drop in demand for products, such as tea and rubber. The improved performance of SCL was mainly due to the increase of number of products coming under the SCL and upward revisions of the SCL rates on certain items. The revenue from Telecommunication Levy increased with increased new connections and usage. However, the revenue from other taxes achieved 96 percent of the estimate mainly due to the lower performance in the share market and slower growth in the construction industry.
Non Tax Revenue	144,844	135,500	99,099	Non-Tax revenue significantly declined due to the absence of Central Banks profit transfers, the decrease revenue from profit and dividends from State Own Business Enterprises (SOBEs) and interest income. However, the revenue from sales and charges and social security contribution recorded a positive growth.
Total	1,195,206	1,428,200	1,454,879	

2. Performance of Year 2015

2.1 Review of the progress of government revenue while maintaining a proper co-ordination with all departments engaged in revenue collection

Total government revenue comprising of tax revenue and non-tax revenue increased by 21.7 percent to Rs. 1,454.9 billion, in nominal terms in 2015, from Rs. 1,195.2 billion in 2014. Of the total government revenue in 2015, Rs. 1,355.8 billion was on tax revenue and Rs. 99.1 billion was on non-tax revenue.



2.2 Summary of Government Revenue

Table 2: Government Revenue (Rs.Mn.)

Item	2014	2015(Provision)
Tax Revenue	1,050,362	1,355,779
Income Tax	198,115	262,583
VAT	275,350	219,700
Nation Building Tax	44,583	45,004
Excise Tax	256,691	497,623
Import Duties	81,108	132,189
Ports & Airports Development Levy	68,646	58,644
Special Commodity Levy	47,953	52,276
Other	77,916	87,760

Non Tax Revenue	144,844	99,099
Interest/ Rent	13,647	7,321
Profit and Dividends	46,814	29,798
Sales and Charge	35,499	44,632
Social Security Contribution	14,919	15,213
Central Bank Profit Transfers	11,500	-
Other	22,466	2,135
Total Revenue	1,195,206	1,454,878

2.3 Amendments to the legislations as per the policy decisions taken by the government from time to time

Gazette notifications published by department of Fiscal Policy in 2015 are as follows.

i. Excise (Special Provisions) Duty

- **Excise (Special Provisions) Act, No. 13 of 1989 (Gazette Notification No. 1899/31, of 29.01.2015)**
 - to reduce duty rates on motor vehicles with engine capacity less than 1,000 cc and electric cars
 - to increase duty rates on hybrid motor vehicles
- **Excise (Special Provisions) Act, No. 13 of 1989 (Gazette Notification No. 1903/39, of 26.02.2015)**
 - to revise applicable duty rates on hybrid electric vehicles less than 1,000 cc and to impose Excise (Special Provisions) Duty on buses
 - to grant an Excise (Special Provisions) Duty concession for vehicles registered before 31/03/2015 and hybrid vehicles (less than 2500 cc) for which LC has been opened on or before 29/01/2015 and imported for personal use.
- **Excise (Special Provisions) Act, No. 13 of 1989 (Gazette Notification No. 1911/2, of 20.04.2015)**
 - to extend the period for registration up to 30.04.2015 for vehicles to be eligible to get Excise duty concession which has been granted under the gazette notification No.1903/39 dated on 26/02/2015
- **Excise (Special Provisions) Act, No. 13 of 1989 (Gazette Notification No. 1934/40, of 02.10.2015)**
 - to increase the Excise (Special Provisions) duty on cigarettes

- **Excise (Special Provisions) Act, No. 13 of 1989 (Gazette Notification No. 1941/29, of 20.11.2015)**
 - to revise Excise (Special Provisions) Duty rates on motor vehicles and introduce a unit rate for vehicles on the basis of Cubic Centimeters (CC)
- **Excise (Special Provisions) Act, No. 13 of 1989 (Gazette Notification No. 1941/30, of 20.11.2015)**
 - to remove the tax exemption granted for vehicles which are procured through financial leasing or direct purchasing utilizing funds from the Consolidated Fund by government agencies

ii. **Excise (Ordinance) Duty**

- **Excise Notification No. 974 (Gazette Notification No. 1901/19 of 13.02.2015)**
 - to revise annual liquor license fees on wholesale and retail outlets, hotels, hotel bars, rest houses etc.
- **Excise Notification No. 975,976 and 977 (Gazette Notification No. 1934/41 of 02.10.2015)**
 - to increase Excise Duty rates on hard liquor and beer
- **Excise Notification No. 978,979 and 980 (Gazette Notification No. 1941/31 of 20.11.2015)**
 - to revise Excise Duty rates on hard liquor and beer
- **Excise Notification No. 981 (Gazette Notification No. 1943/16 of 04.12.2015)**
 - to revise Excise Duty on beer
- **Excise Notification No. 982 (Gazette Notification No. 1945/8 of 15.12.2015)**
 - to demarcate allowable alcohol strength of arrack, beer, wine and milk punch
- **Excise Notification No. 983, 984 (Gazette Notification No. 1945/17 of 15.12.2015)**
 - to revise annual license fees for distilleries, manufacturing of liquor as well as license fees on wholesale and retail outlets, hotels, hotel bars, rest houses etc.

- **Excise Notification No. 985 (Gazette Notification No. 1947/41 of 31.12.2015)**
- to impose restrictions on retail sale and transportation of foreign liquor
- **Excise Notification No. 986 (Gazette Notification No. 1947/42 of 31.12.2015)**
- to restate the relevant schedule for the collection of due fees from the hotels and boutique hotels/villas
- **Excise Notification No. 987 (Gazette Notification No. 1947/43 of 31.12.2015)**
- to increase Excise Duty rate of bottled toddy

iii. Stamp Duty (Special Provisions) Duty

- **Stamp Duty (Special Provisions) Act, No. 12 of 2006 (Gazette Notification No. 1933/14 of 21.09.2015)**
- to collect the Stamp Duty on bonds affecting any property

iv. Cess Levy

- **Export Development Act, No. 40 of 1979 (Gazette Notification No. 1941/32 of 20.11.2015)**
- to remove the applicable cess rates for export of spices such as pepper, vanilla, cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, mace and cardamoms in order to encourage exporters of such products
- **Export Development Act, No. 40 of 1979 (Gazette Notification No. 1941/33 of 20.11.2015)**
- to revise the import cess rates on imported garments and footwear to protect the domestic industries and to impose a 10 percent cess on imported jewellery
- **Export Development Act, No. 40 of 1979 (Gazette Notification No. 1944/54 of 11.12.2015)**
- to revise import cess rates on Beedi leaves, Fishing nets, cabinet for refrigerators and lubricants to avoid price fluctuations and ensure competitiveness in the market

v. **Economic Service Charge**

- **Economic Service Charge (Amendment) Act, No 13 of 2015**

- to introduce technical rectifications and the provisions in consequence to the application of Revenue Administration Management Information System (RAMIS)

vi. **Finance Act**

- **Finance Act, No. 11 of 2004 (Gazette Notification No. 1915/2 of 18.05.2015)**

- to impose International Telecommunication Operator Levy rates up to 2016

- **Finance Act, No. 11 of 2004 (Gazette Notification No. 1945/2 of 14.12.2015)**

- to increase International Telecommunication Operator (ITOL) levy from USD 09 Cents to USD 12 Cents

- **Finance Act, No. 10 of 2015**

- to impose a Bars and Taverns Levy (BTL) as a one-off tax of Rs. 250,000. on holders of a license issued under Excise Ordinance
- to impose Super Gain Tax (SGT) on individuals or companies whose profit before tax for the year of assessment exceeds Rs. 2,000 mn commencing on 01.04.2013(Tax is charged at the rate of 25 percent of the taxable income)
- to impose Mobile Telephone Operator Levy (MTOL) as one-off tax of Rs. 250 Mn. on licensed mobile telephone operators
- to impose Satellite Location Levy (SLL) as one-off tax of Rs. 1,000 Mn. on persons who own satellite locations
- to impose Dedicated Sports Channel Levy (DSCL) as one-off tax of Rs. 1,000 mn on sports channels operated under the Rupavahini Corporation Act, No. 6 of 1982
- to impose Mansion Tax (MT) of Rs.1 Mn. per annum on owners of mansions within the meaning of Finance Act
- to impose Casino Industry Levy as one-off tax of Rs. 1,000 Mn. on persons who are engaged in casino business
- to impose Migrating Tax on Sri Lankan citizens migrating permanently at a rate of 20 percent on foreign exchange brought out of the country
- to impose Motor vehicle importers license fee amounting Rs.1.5 Mn. per annum.

vii. Betting and Gaming Levy

- **Betting and Gaming Act (Amendment) No. 14 of 2015**

- to increase the present rate of 5 percent of Betting and Gaming Levy on the gross collection of business on betting and gaming to 10 percent
- to introduce an entry fee of USD 100 on every person who enters casino entertainment activity

viii. Value Added Tax

- **The Value Added Tax (Amendment) Act, No. 11 of 2015**

- to reduce the rate of VAT from 12 percent to 11 percent
- to reduce the turnover applicable for the imposition of VAT on wholesale or retail trade to Rs. 100 Mn. from Rs 250 Mn. for a consecutive period of 3 months of any calendar year
- to increase the VAT registration threshold to Rs. 15 Mn. per annum from Rs. 12 Mn. per annum
- to exempt VAT from the importation of machinery equipment and spare parts by Sri Lanka Ports Authority (SLPA) to be used exclusively within specified ports
- to increase the limit of the sample value for the exemption from the VAT of Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000

ix. Nation Building Tax

- **Nation Building Tax (Amendment) Act, No. 12 of 2015**

- to increase the limit of the sample value for the exemption from the NBT of Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000
- to exempt NBT from the importation of machinery equipment and spare parts by Sri Lanka Ports Authority (SLPA) to be used exclusively within specified ports
- to increase the NBT exemption threshold to Rs. 3.75 Mn. per quarter from Rs. 3 Mn. per quarter

x. Inland Revenue Act (Amendment) No. 9 of 2015

- to increase the threshold for the Pay-as-You-Earned (PAYE) tax to Rs. 750,000 from Rs. 600,000
- to reduce maximum rate of the PAYE tax to 16 percent from 24 percent
- to increase annual turnover limit of small and medium undertakings qualifying for the concessionary rate of 12 percent from Rs .500 Mn. to Rs. 750 Mn.,

- to extend concessionary rate of 12 percent applicable for agricultural sector to the local sugar industry
 - to impose Withholding tax on interest income of individuals as a final tax at the rate of 2.5 percent
 - to exempt the interest income of senior citizens from withholding tax
- xi. Inland Revenue Act, No.10 of 2006 (Gazette Notification No. 1907/18 of 25.03.2015)**
- to declare the Ash Shifaa Organization as an approved charity Organization
- xii. Fiscal Management (Responsibility) Act, No. 03 of 2003**
- Order made under section 10 of the Fiscal Management (Responsibility) Act, No 3 of 2003 ((Gazette Notification No. 1934/34 of 02.10.2015)
 - to publish the Mid Year Fiscal Position Report -2015
 - Order made under section 16 of the Fiscal Management (Responsibility) Act, No 3 of 2003 (Gazette Notification No. 1934/35 of 02.10.2015)
 - to publish the Pre- election Budgetary Position Report – 2015
 - Order made under the section 13 of the Fiscal Management (Responsibility) Act, No 3 of 2003 (Gazette Notification No. 1937/26 of 23.10.2015)
 - to publish the Final Budget Position Report (Annual Report) – 2014
 - Order made under section 4 to 9 of the Fiscal Management (Responsibility) Act, No 3 of 2003 (Gazette Notification No. 1941/28 of 20.11.2015)
 - to publish the Fiscal Management Report -2016

2.4 Publication of relevant reports in terms of Fiscal Management (Responsibility) Act, No 03 of 2003

- **Annual Report - 2014**

The Final Budget Position Report (Annual Report) is required to submit to Parliament and issue for the general public before the expiry of five months from the end of the financial year. Accordingly, the Annual Report 2014 was published in May, 2015.

- **Mid Year Fiscal Position Report – 2015**

The report is required to be issued annually on the last day of June of the relevant year or before the expiry of 6 months of passing the Appropriations Bill whichever comes later. Accordingly, the Mid Year Fiscal Position Report for the year 2015 was published in June, 2015.

- **Pre- election Budgetary Position Report - 2015**

This report is required to be released within three weeks of the publication of Proclamation or Order requiring the holding of a general election for the election of members of Parliament. Accordingly, Pre-election Budgetary Position Report - 2015 was published in July, 2015

- **Fiscal Management Report - 2016**

Fiscal Management Report 2016 consisting Fiscal Strategy Statement (under the sections 4, 5 and 6) and Budget, Economic and Fiscal Position Report 2015 (under the sections 7, 8 and 9) of Fiscal Management (Responsibility) Act, No. 03 of 2003 was published in October, 2015.

3. Administration and Accounts

3.1 Organizational Structure

The Department of Fiscal Policy consists of an approved Carder of 65. Accordingly, the following staff serves in the Department.

Table 3: Details of the staff- 2015 (as at 31.12.2015)

Designation	Approved Carder	Present Carder	Vacant
Director General - SLAS	01	01	-
Additional Director General - SLAS	01	-	01
Director SLAS	02	-	02
SLPS	01	01	-
Senior Economist	01	-	01
Deputy Dir./Assistant Dir.-SLAS	09	07	02
Deputy Dir./Assistant Dir.-SLPS	04	04	-
Deputy Dir./Assistant Dir.-SLAcS	01	-	01
Economist	01	-	01
Statistician	01	-	01
Administrative Officer	01	01	-
Translator	02	01	01
Development Assistant	06	03	03
Research Assistant	06	03	03
Public Management Assistant	13	12	01
Driver	06	04	02
K.K.S.	09	06	03
Total	65	43	22

3.2 Human Resource Development

3.2.1 Local Training

Table 4: Local Training- 2015

Name	Designation	Programme & the Institute	Duration
Mr.S.P.Kiriwathuduwege	Assistant Director	Master Degree Program Course, Defense Services Command and Staff College.	From 01 st of January to 17 th December 2015.
Miss R.M.K.M.Lakmini	Assistant Director	Applied Econometrics practical approach using e views software CBS, Rajagiriya	From 21 st of January to 22 nd May 2015.
Mr.K.M.Kumarasiri	Assistant Director	Basic Econometrics CBS, Rajagiriya	From 21 st of February to 21 st of April 2015.
Mr.K.M.Kumarasiri	Assistant Director	Master of financial Economic, University of Colombo.	From April 2015
Miss M.G.R.S.Danapala	Public Management Assistant	Government Accounting Procedure -SLIDA	16 th October 2015

3.2.2 Foreign Training and Conferences

Table 5: Foreign Training Conferences - 2015

Name	Designation	Programme & the Institute	Duration
Mr.A.K.Senevirathna	Director General	Driving Government Performance Leadership Strategies that produce result -USA	From 20 th to 25 th September 2015
Mr.A.K.Senevirathna	Additional Director General	1 st session of the Economic & Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP)-Thailand	From 24 th to 30 th May 2015
Mr.M.K.C.Senanayake	Director	6 th High Level tax conference for Asian Countries Tokyo	From 07 th to 09 th April 2015
Mrs.W.T.A.Perera	Tax Advisor	International Tax Dialogue Conference 2015, Paris- France	From 01 st to 03 rd July 2015
Mrs.W.T.A.Perera	Tax Advisor	Capacity Building for Tax Administration	From 08 th to 9 th December 2015
Mr.R.M.R.S.B.Dissanayake	Assistant Director	6 th High Level tax conference for Asian Countries Tokyo	From 07 th to 09 th April 2015
Mr.K.K.I.Eranda	Assistant Director	Strategy of Free trade zone for Developing countries - 2015- China	From 01 st to 21 st July 2015
Mr.K.K.I.Eranda	Assistant Director	Training work shop on Regional Economic and Financial Monitoring - Korea	From 12 th to 23 rd October 2015
Mrs.J.A.D.R.Jayasooriya	Assistant Director	Import & Export food inspection officials for Developing Countries - China	From 08 to 28 th September 2015
Mrs.M.A.C.N.Senevirathne	Assistant Director	7 th KEI Student Paper Competition-Korea	From 16 th to 18 th December 2015
Mrs.J.Chandramohan	Assistant Director	Cooperation in Industrial Park Constructed between China and Asian Countries-China	From 27 th May to 18 th June 2015
Miss H.D.A.Rukshini	Assistant Director	Introduction and Utilization of Foreign Capital of Inland Regions for Developing Countries - China	From 21 st October to 10 th November 2015
Mr. D.M.S.A.Niroshana	Assistant Director	Public Finance Management - Singapore Qatar Regional Training	From 25 th to 30 th January 2015
Mr. D.M.S.A.Niroshana	Assistant Director	Custom valuation and Risk Management in Mumbai -India	From 01 st to 07 th February 2015
Mr. D.M.S.A.Niroshana	Assistant Director	Master Degree Program in Public Policy in Japan -JDS	From 16 th August 2015 to 16 th October 2017
Mr.K.M.Kumarasiri	Assistant Director	Economic Growth Model and Sustainable Development for Developing Countries -China	From 02 nd to 24 th June 2015
Miss R.M.K.M.Lakmini	Assistant Director	China's Economic and Social Development Experience for Euro Asian Countries - 2015 -China	From 01 st to 21 st July 2015
Mrs.C.K.Vithana	Development Assistant	Economic Development - China	From 09 th to 15 th September 2015

3.3 Financial Administration

3.3.1 Utilization of Budgetary Provisions

Provisions for 2015 have been made to this department under budget estimates Head 238 and the utilization of such provisions is as follows.

Table 6: Utilization of Budgetary Provision- 2015

Description of Expenditure	Estimate Rs.	Net Provisions Rs.	Actual Expenditure Rs.
Recurrent expenditure	75,880,000	75,880,000	70,433,830.42
Personal Emoluments	25,500,000	27,800,000	25,568,069.64
Traveling Expenses	2,100,000	3,900,000	3,760,902.32
Supplies	2,480,000	2,480,000	1,644,473.96
Maintenance Expenses	3,000,000	3,270,000	2,747,614.31
Contract Services	42,300,000	37,780,000	36,088,820.43
Transfers and Others	500,000	650,000	623,949.76
Capital Expenditure	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,226,826.50
Rehabilitation and Improvements	-	-	-
Acquisitions	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,958,726.50
Capital Transfers	-	-	-
Skill Development	500,000	500,000	268,100.00
Total	78,380,000	78,380,000	72,660,656.92

3.3.2 Advance Account of Public Servants

The details of the advance account of the Public Servants of this department for the year 2015 are given below.

Table 7: Utilization of Advance Account- 2015

Description	Approved Limit (Rs.)	Actual Limit (Rs.)
Maximum Expenditure Limit	2,715,000	2,134,369.50
Minimum Receipt Limit	1,000,000	3,257,060.23
Maximum Debt Balance Limit	10,000,000	6,556,104.63

3.3.3 Audit Queries

07 audit queries from the Department of Management Audit of the Ministry of Finance & Planning and 07 audit queries from the Auditor Generals Department, received in 2015, were answered.

