



Annual Performance Report

2024

**Department of National Planning
Ministry of Finance, Planning and
Economic Development**

Annual Performance Report for the year 2024
Name of the Institution: Department of National Planning
Expenditure Head No 237

Contents

Chapter 01- Institutional Profile /Executive Summary.....	119
1.1 Introduction.....	119
1.2 Vision, Mission, and Objectives of the Department.....	119
1.3 Key Functions.....	120
1.4 Organizational Chart.....	121
1.5 Main Divisions of the Department.....	122
1.6 Funds coming under the Department.....	122
1.7. Details of the Foreign Funded Projects.....	122
Chapter 02 – Progress and the Future Outlook.....	124
2.1 Social Infrastructure.....	124
2.2 Agriculture.....	127
2.3 Industry, Trade, Investment & Tourism.....	132
2.4 Commercial Infrastructure.....	135
2.5 Governance.....	139
2.6 Environmental Management.....	140
2.7 Social Protection.....	142
2.8 Regional Development.....	144
Chapter 03 - Overall Financial Performance for the Year ended 31st.....	146
December 2024.....	146
3.1 Statement of Financial Performance.....	146
3.2 Statement of Financial Position.....	147
3.3 Statement of Cash Flows.....	148
3.4 Notes to the Financial Statements - -.....	149
3.5 Performance of the Revenue Collection – Not Relevant.....	149
3.6 Performance of the Utilization of Allocation.....	149
3.7 In terms of F.R.208 grant of allocations for expenditure to this Department/District Secretariat/Provincial Council as an agent of the other Ministries/ Departments.....	150
3.8 Performance of the Reporting of Non-Financial Assets.....	150
3.9 Auditor General’s Report.....	150

Chapter 04 – Performance indicators	151
4.1 Performance indicators of the Institute (Based on the Action Plan).....	151
Chapter 05- Performance of the achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).....	152
5.1 Indicate the Identified respective Sustainable Developments Goals	152
5.2 Briefly explain the achievements and challenges of the Sustainable Development Goals	152
Chapter 06 - Human Resource Profile.....	153
6.1 Cadre Management	153
6.2 Briefly state how the shortage or excess in human resources has been affected to the performance of the institute	153
6.3 Human Resource Development	153
Chapter 07– Compliance Report.....	161

Chapter 01- Institutional Profile /Executive Summary

1.1 Introduction

The Department of National Planning was originated as the National Planning Council in 1956 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister and a detailed and integrated development plan was prepared by the council covering entire country for the first time as a turning point of the planning history of the country. In 1961, the council was further strengthened and converted into a Planning Department under the Prime Minister's Office. This Department prepared a short – term development programme and introduced the concept of rolling plans to the planning process. Later, the Department was attached to the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs in 1965 and was assigned the preparation of the capital budget, coordination and monitoring of the implementation of development activities. In 1974, the National Planning Department was brought under the Ministry of Finance and Planning and since then, it was attached to the Ministries which are responsible for Finance, Planning and Policy Development from time to time by the successive governments. At present, as the most competent development advisor and facilitator to the nation, the Department delivers its functions in accordance with the authority delegated by the Financial Regulations No: 3(2) and No: 35.

1.2 Vision, Mission, and Objectives of the Department

Vision

To be the most competent development advisor and facilitator to the Nation.

Mission

Optimizing the use of country's limited resources through adopting a well-planned approach for the development of policies, programmes and projects by maintaining the highest level of professionalism while continuous upgrading of the planning skills to the international standard.

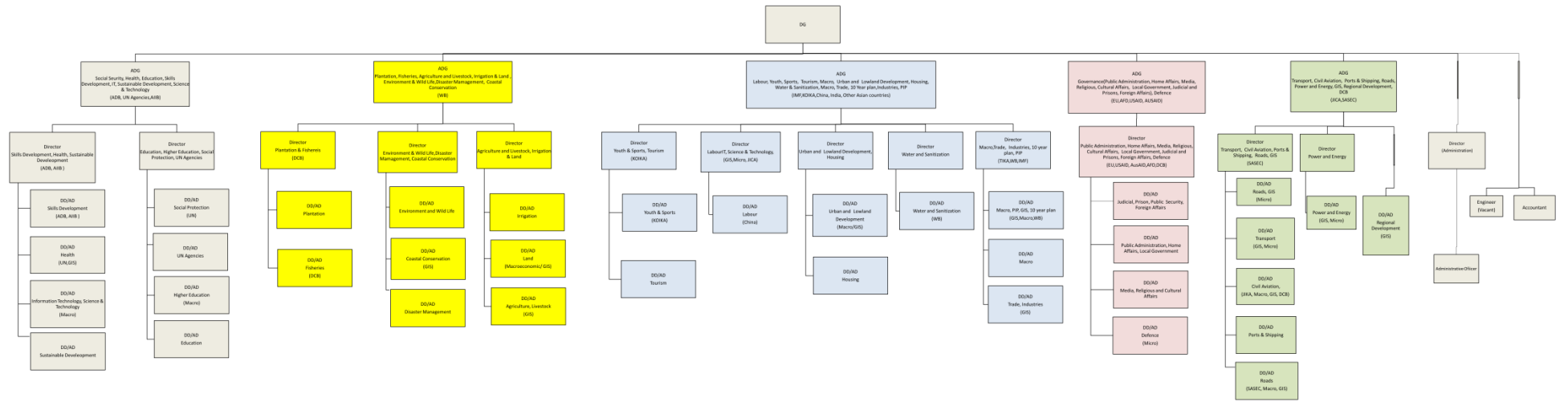
Objectives

1. To make efficient utilization of public investment
2. To maximize the socio-economic benefits of the public investment through technical guidance to prepare plans and programs in line with National Policy Framework in line ministries and agencies

1.3 Key Functions

- Assisting the formulation of National and sectoral policies and programmes
- Review and submission of national policies for Cabinet approval
- Prepare and update of medium term public investment programme(PIP)
- Prioritization of project of the PIP
- Appraisal, and recommendation of development project proposals for financial assistance
- Providing observations for the cabinet memoranda
- Adopting new planning techniques whenever necessary
- Facilitating to prepare national sub- national level development plans whenever necessary
- Guiding the preparation of special/ regional development plans
- Mainstreaming Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) into National Planning Process
- Assisting to Decentralized capital budget(DCB) programme
- Facilitation for identifying development needs with the development partners
- Attending for special assignments
- Preparation of issue papers whenever necessary
- Capacity development of national and regional officers involved in planning and monitoring
- Capacity development of NPD staff
- General administration and finance

1.4 Organizational Chart



1.5 Main Divisions of the Department

In order carry out the functions of the department smoothly, the Department has been divided into 08 clusters and the clusters again subdivided into 26 sectors covering all the areas of economic development. Each Sector is responsible for appraisal of Project Proposals submitted by line ministries, preparation of public investment programme, assisting policy formulation and other development activities of the line Ministries and Departments.

In addition, there are three separate supportive units to carry out functions related to macroeconomic planning, information dissemination and administration of the Department.

- Center for Development Information
- Administration Division
- Finance Division

Clusters of the Department

- Social Infrastructure
- Agriculture
- Industry, Trade, Investment & Tourism
- Commercial Infrastructure
- Governance
- Environmental Management
- Social Protection
- Regional Development

1.6 Funds coming under the Department

1.7. Details of the Foreign Funded Projects

(a)

- 1) Name of the Project : Food Security and Livelihood Recovery Emergency Assistance Project
- 2) Donor Agency : Asian Development Bank
- 3) Estimated Cost of the Project : Rs. Million: 74,023* (USD 203.36 Million)
- 4) Project Duration : 09.09.2022 – 29.08.2026

*The exchange rate at the beginning of the project period was Considered as Rs. 364.

(b)

- 1) Name of the Project : Promoting Autonomy, Literacy and Attentiveness through Market Alliance (PALAMA) Project
- 2) Donor Agency : United States Department of Agriculture
- 3) Estimated Cost of the Project : Rs. Million: 4535.7
- 4) Project Duration : 2019-2024

(c)

- 1) Name of the Project : Promoting Autonomy, Literacy and Attentiveness through Market Alliance (PALAMA) Project – Phase II
- 2) Donor Agency : United States Department of Agriculture
- 3) Estimated Cost of the Project : Rs. Million: 10,400
- 4) Project Duration : 2024 -2028

(d)

- 1) Name of the Project : “Partnership for Accelerating Result in Trade, national Expenditure and Revenue” (Partner Project) USAID
- 2) Donor Agency : USAID
- 3) Estimated Cost of the Project : Rs. 3,058Mn
- 4) Project Duration : 2019 -2025

(e)

- 1) Name of the Project : Governance for Growth Programme (Australian Grant)
- 2) Donor Agency : Government of Australia
- 3) Estimated Cost of the Project : Rs. 11,250 Mn
- 4) Project Duration : 2021 -2031

(f)

- 1) Name of the Project : Project for Capacity development for Effective Public Investment Management
- 2) Donor Agency : Japan International Cooperation Agency
- 3) Estimated Cost of the Project : Rs. 173.7 Mn
- 4) Project Duration : 2021 -2025 August

Chapter 02 – Progress and the Future Outlook

Sector wise progress and the Future Outlook

2.1 Social Infrastructure

Education

Human resource development is vital for a country's economic and social development. Education's main goal is to equip individuals with the knowledge, skills, and attitudes necessary for personal growth and societal contribution. General education, including primary and secondary levels, plays a key role in children's personality development. In Sri Lanka, there are 10,126 government schools, 90 government-approved international schools, 816 Pirivena schools, and 30 special schools for children with special needs. The higher education sector in the country includes 17 state universities, 5 universities established by parliamentary acts, 19 degree and postgraduate-awarding institutes, and 28 non-state higher education institutions.

Accordingly, in 2024, education sector appraised 33 project proposals and the necessary recommendations were submitted to the Department of National Budget and the Department of External Resources. Moreover, National Planning Departments' observations were submitted for 05 Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs). Further, observations were prepared on behalf of the Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and for 24 Cabinet Memoranda submitted by the line ministries.

Skills Education

Sri Lanka, as a developing country needs to establish a strong Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) system to equip youth with the necessary competencies to engage effectively in industrial sectors and bridge existing skill gaps. Recognizing the critical role of a highly skilled and competent workforce in national, economic, and social development, the government has prioritized the advancement of vocational, technical, and digital skills. To this end, initiatives have been undertaken to facilitate skilling, re-skilling, and up-skilling opportunities for both youth and adults, fostering lifelong learning, supporting export-oriented industries, and accelerating the country's transition to a green economy.

Tasks Completed

- 04 appraisal reports of the properly justified have been submitted to the Department of National Budget/ Department of External Resources and relevant line agencies.

- Prepared observations for 03 Cabinet Memoranda in related to the Skills Education sector.
- Organized several meetings and discussions with relevant Ministries and Government Agencies in related to the skill development sector.
- Submitted comments/observations for various reports/documents/plans prepared and submitted by different parties.

Information and Communication Technology

Inclusive, innovative and sustainable growth, human centric and right based are the underlined principles towards a digitally empowered Sri Lanka. It is recognized the importance of inclusive, innovative and sustainable growth, human centric and right based principles. Digitalization of economic sectors will support the speedy economic recovery and will ensure timely achieving of development targets of the country. Accordingly, the government expected to transform the economy towards a digital economy through six (06) thematic pillars such as Connectivity and Access, IT literacy, connected digital government, Security, Digital financing and digitalization of economic sectors. The necessary private investments will be encouraged in this endeavor.

Activities Completed

- Appraised and recommended ten (25-project proposals related to the Information and Communication Technology sector.
- Prepared observations for 07 Cabinet Memoranda in related to the sector.
- Conducted several meetings and discussions with relevant Ministries and Government Agencies.

Science and Technology

Research & Development (R&D), innovations, technological advancements are key parameters which cause to leap the economic growth of economies in multiple folds. Those parameters enable the country to improve productivity of the working force by enhancing their skills. Technological innovations, knowledge creation, productivity enhancement are the ways and means to reach towards the solutions of economic downturn and other issues in the economy.

Activities Completed

- Appraised and recommended ten (3 project proposals related to the Science and Technology sector).

- Prepared observations for 06 Cabinet Memoranda in related to the sector.
- Conducted several meetings and discussions with relevant Ministries and Government Agencies.

Health

Improvement of utilization of Primary healthcare services, digitalization of healthcare service delivery and improvement of efficiency and effectiveness of pharmaceutical supply chain is key priorities of government health system. Primary objectives of the government in year 2024 for the health sector were to providing the necessary facilities to run the country's public health service more efficiently and preventing the shortage of medicines and health devices due to the economic crisis in the country. Accordingly, in year 2024 the Department of National Planning coordinated with the Ministry of Health, relevant treasury departments and development partners to expedite implementation of ongoing development activities. Further, necessary actions were taken to restart the projects which were on hold from 2020 to obtain expected output to the national health system.

Activities

- 14 project proposals were evaluated and recommendations have been made for implementation. The relevant observations were forwarded to the relevant line ministry, the National Budget Department and the Department of External Resources.
- Provided observations for 04 Cabinet Papers submitted by the Ministry of Health.
- Provided observations and suggestions on behalf of the Ministry of Finance for 02 policies submitted in relation to the health sector.
- Updated the project pipe-line, considering the projects proposed for implementation in the coming years for the health sector.
- Conducted meetings related to foreign aid projects in the health sector and making relevant observations/presenting to representatives of financial aid organizations such as World Health Organization, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, AIIB.

Sports Sector

- Sports play a vital role in fostering participation, and shaping a healthy, disciplined, and intelligent society. Beyond bringing honor and pride to a nation through victories, sports encourage a healthier population by promoting discipline, strong character, and sound mental health. The Government Policy framework aims to create An Energetic Citizen - Triumphant People. The primary goal of the sports sector is to cultivate a culture of sportsmanship that nurtures skilled, healthy, and disciplined individuals. This involves encouraging children to engage in sports from an early age, identifying and training those with exceptional talent to compete at the international level, enhancing sports infrastructure, and providing resources to develop the capacities of sports instructors.
- The Sports Sector collaborates with the Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs to support for policy formulation, project appraisal, providing observations for Cabinet Memoranda, and appraisal of national/sectoral development plans. Accordingly, sports sector appraised 19 project proposals and the necessary recommendations were submitted in 2024. Further, observations were submitted on behalf of the Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development for 04 Cabinet Memoranda submitted by the Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs.

2.2 Agriculture

Agriculture Sector

Being the mainstay of more than 25% of the country's labour force, agriculture sector's contribution towards the economic and social development of the country through vertical and horizontal integration with other sectors of the economy while contributing to national and household food and nutrition security is substantial. Of the total land area in the country, nearly 40% of the lands deserve potential for cultivation and of which nearly 65% (1.9 mn ha) is under cultivation. Among the crops cultivated, paddy and plantation crops (mainly tea, rubber and coconut) account 36% each of the land area under cultivation. The primary production in agriculture accounted for 7.9% (2023) of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The agriculture sector generated nearly 20% (2023) of national export earnings (CBSL, 2023).

Agriculture sector is a growing priority globally owing to its contribution towards food and nutrition security and economy through livelihood and employment creation and as an export earner. Agriculture production is not similarly dispersed geographically. Land has become the critical factor in expanding the production, to specialize or to exploit

economies of scale. Increasing the productivity through technology intrusions vital in this context bringing modernization of the agriculture sector has become a sustainable option for a remarkable growth in the sector.

Food Crop Agriculture

The food crop agriculture sector has a significant potential to ensure the food security of the people. The pressure of global food crisis which was occurred due to disruption of supply chains as a result of the pandemic, adverse climatic events and soaring prices of production inputs have created a lessened impact on domestic food market by diminishing issues related to food and nutrition security through various Government interventions, reforms in agriculture sector to increase the productivity and also to streamline market dynamics. The fiscal and financial incentives were provided to farmers/producers to boost the food production and productivity. The market facilitation was also done provided with soft loan and matching grant facilities for prospective entrepreneurs; private sector as well as cooperatives to stay competitive in the market and to strengthen the efficiency along the food value chain.

Tasks completed

- Appraised 21 project proposals and submitted observations to the Department of National Budget and the Department of External Resources.
- Submitted 06 Cabinet observations and technical comments for the Cabinet Memoranda forwarded by relevant ministries

Special Tasks:

- Participated and provided technical inputs at “ Workshop on Fruit and Vegetables processing Industry” conducted by Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute (HARTI)
- A study was conducted on “ Damage to Paddy Crop and Irrigation Infrastructure” and submitted the report.
- Prepared and submitted a report on “Food Inflation Forecast”.
- Provided observations for Aide Memoire related to the ongoing development projects.
- Served in National Steering committees of ongoing development projects.

Livestock Sector

Livestock sector is one of the major subsectors which contributes for the nutrition and food security and livelihood support for around 1.6 mn population specifically in rural areas of the country. Apart from having less than 1% contribution to the GDP, its labour intensive nature in operation, make it one among the major sectors which have the potential to be harnessed for the rural employment creation, poverty alleviation and thereby to pave the

way for economic development. This sector mainly comprises with cattle, buffalo, goat, poultry and swine. Amongst these, Dairy and Poultry are the main development thrusts areas. There are around 600,000 registered livestock farms in the country, whereas more than 80% of the farm holdings are operated in underutilized or marginalized lands employing idled labour.

The dairy sector is the main subsector in livestock development. With regard to the milk consumption in the country, as per the Dietary based guidelines of Ministry of Health 150 ml of dairy milk/milk products required to be consumed by an adult to fulfill the daily nutrient intake. However, as per the domestic production level, only 50% of the requirement could be fulfilled. The remainder/gap is completed by the imported powdered milk and milk products spending around Rs.50 bn.).

The poultry sector is fully operated by the private sector in the form of forward contracts with small scale poultry farmers for supplying inputs and marketing. Government interventions are limited to the areas of poultry health management, research and development and quality assurance of poultry products. This sector is capable of fulfilling the domestic consumption needs. Currently, there are 20,896 layer farms, 10,490 broiler farms and 222,943 Backyard poultry farms registered in the country and provide the needs of chicken meat and eggs as convenient sources of animal protein.

The Government policy drive in livestock sector is to achieve transformation of livestock sector to effectively contribute to agriculture outputs through increased production, health and value chain interventions for improved household livelihoods, economic growth and export, ensuring the sustainability of natural ecosystems. Accordingly, the Government intervene in animal breeding, animal health management and, quality regulation for the sector development.

Tasks completed

- Appraised 12 project proposals and submitted observations to the Department of National Budget and to the Department of External Resources.
- Submitted 01 Cabinet observations for the Cabinet Memoranda related to the Livestock sector.

Land & Irrigation Sector

Irrigation:

The irrigation sector is instrumental for ensuring food security of the country, deserving, equitable water distribution with the development of new water resources and the augmentation of the existing water resources. Many new projects have been started to supply water for agricultural and other needs and among them Mahaweli Water Security

Investment Program, Malwatu Oya Reservoir Project, Thalpitigala Reservoir Project, Integrated Watershed and Water Resources Management Project, Climate Resilience Multi-Phase Programme, are most significant. However, with the present fiscal situation of the country, the implementation modality of these programme have been re-visited with necessary alternative options. However, water resource development through cascade development has been identified as priority intervention owing to its direct contribution for ensuring food security. Further, improvements in water conveyance systems or necessary rehabilitations are being carried out for averting water wastage.

Land Resource:

Bringing unutilized and underutilized lands for productive use is recognized as a fundamental need for boosting the economy. The factor productivity enhancement of land resource is a critical factor for competitiveness and increased revenue. Therefore, utilization of lands for the best alternative option is instrumental for boosting the economy. The approach of land bank has mainly been targeted for boosting the investment and growth of the economy. This concept is undertaken by the Ministry as the lead agency and supported by all relevant stakeholders. In addition, the programme “Bimsaviya” has been implemented over the past years and mainly aimed at providing stronger and clear land ownership with the view of improving land utilization and development. The land acquisition process has appropriately been speed up with necessary administrative and legal amendments.

Special Tasks

- Appraised 48 irrigation and land sector project proposals and submitted observations to the Department of National Budget and Department of External Resources.
- Submitted observations for 08 Cabinet Memoranda forwarded by the relevant line Ministers.
- Participated in Steering committee meetings of the Integrated Watershed and Water Resources Management Project (IW&WRMP) and strengthening the Resilience of Smallholder Farmers in the Dry Zone to Climate Variability and Extreme Events through an Integrated Approach to Water Management (Wawe Gampubuduwa).
- Participated in progress review meetings and Policy review meetings of ongoing development projects.
- Provided observations for Aide Memoire related to the ongoing development projects.
- The observations were submitted to the Department of National Budget, Department of External Resources and Line Ministries

Plantation

Plantation sector plays a vital role in country's economy. Tea, Rubber and Coconut are the major plantation crops while Pepper, Cinnamon, Cloves, Cashew, Betel, Sugarcane, Maize and Turmeric are the other minor export crops belong to the sector. At present, the sector's contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is around 2%, and creates around 24% of the total export earnings of the country. Plantation sector provides livelihoods for around 1.5 million people. The government focused to increase the production and enhance exports through product diversification towards increasing the efficiency of the sector in 2024.

Tasks Completed

- Appraised 23 project proposals submitted by the Ministry and recommended 07 project proposals.
- Submitted Observations/ Comments for 05 Cabinet Memoranda.

Special Activities

- Review the draft National Policy on Plantation Sector in Sri Lanka.
- Organized a discussion on project proposals submitted by the Ministry on Tea, Coconut, Rubber and Export Agriculture sectors for 2025 and provided the required recommendations for the amendments needed.
- Submitted two new Project Concept Papers for Pipeline - 2026 of Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)-Funded Projects.
- Organized two discussions to identify the full potential of the Sri Lankan Cinnamon Industry to enhance export earnings to the country.
- Participated for the Steering Committee on Development of a Strategic Plan and a Roadmap for the Coconut Industry in Sri Lanka.

Fisheries

Sri Lanka is blessed with enormous fisheries and aquatic resources and related opportunities, that can be utilized for the country's sustainable economic development.

Fisheries sector contributes around 1 percent to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country and export revenue of the fish and fishery products is around 300 million USD per annum at present. The present fishing household population is over one million, and the sector provides direct and indirect employment to around 586,000 persons. Within the Medium Term Budgetary Framework, it is expected to achieve self-sufficiency in fishery products to ensure food security and increasing exports earnings. Accordingly, public investment has been made for development of fishing ports and anchorages, improvement of freshwater fish industry, increasing aquaculture production, improvement of research and development and empowerment of the fishing community.

Tasks Completed

- Appraised 10 project proposals submitted by the Ministry and recommended 05 project proposals.
- Submitted Observations/ Comments for 05 Cabinet Memoranda.

Special Tasks

- Review the draft National Policy on Fisheries and Aquaculture.
- Submitted two new Project Concept Papers for Pipeline - 2026 of Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) - Funded Projects.
- Participated to Sub-Expert Committee on Enhance Private Investment under the Strategy to Promote Sustainable Export Oriented Commercial Fisheries to Support Sri Lanka's Envisaged Economic Transformation.
- Organized a meeting to identify the urgent prerequisites to be completed in 2025 under the Strategy to Promote Sustainable Export Oriented Commercial Fisheries to Support Sri Lanka's Envisaged Economic Transformation.

2.3 Industry, Trade, Investment & Tourism

Industry Sector

The Industry sector shoulders a huge responsibility to position the country's economy at a higher level which is expected beyond industrialization, predominantly via fostering innovation, driving exports, providing employment opportunities, and increasing income. Besides, the rural poverty and regional inequality in Sri Lanka are explained better by the differences in the industrialization process than by anything else. As per the statistics in 2023, the industrial sector accounted approximately 25.3 percent for the Gross Domestic Production (GDP) and 25.5 percent of total employment while contributing approximately 78 percent to the country's total exports.

Business and Entrepreneurship Development, Apparel Industry, Automobile component Industry, Mining and Chemical industry, Small and Medium Enterprises have been identified as the key areas in the industrial sector that deserves further upgrading and strengthening. In this backdrop, the Department of National Planning provides necessary policy inputs to strengthen the aforesaid potential industrial areas. Also, the department involves in pre-evaluation process for the industry sector related projects proposals while intervene to the sectoral financing. With the aim of the upgrading the industrial sector in the country, following activities were completed by the Department of National Planning during the year 2024.

- Appraised 56 project proposals and submitted recommendations to the Department of National Budget, Department of External Resources and Relevant Line Agencies.
- Submitted observations for 02 Cabinet Memoranda presented by the Ministry of Industry and Entrepreneurship Development.
- Collect data and information and maintain an updated data repository on public investment projects.
- Collect data with regards to the New and Ongoing development projects implemented by the Ministry of Industry and Entrepreneurship Development, and update the Medium Term Public Investment Programme for the country accordingly.
- Actively participated meetings including steering committees, progress review and foreign missions.
- Provided necessary consultation assistance to relevant line ministries and agencies for developing suitable projects in line with the Development Framework of the country.
- Participated in the meetings related to Formulation of National Policy for Industrial Development in Sri Lanka and provided necessary consultation assistance.

Trade Sector

The trade sector facilitates national and international trading platform by regulating and sustaining equal trading rights of traders, consumers and service providers. With the prime focus on diversifying the export market coupled with technology innovations and facilitation of the inflow of Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs) to bridge the regression through integration of digitalization and expanding e-commerce activities, the activities completed by the Department of National Planning during the year 2024 are as below.

- 02 project proposals were appraised and submitted to recommendations to the Department of National Budget, Department of External Resources and Relevant Line Agencies

- Provided observations for 2 Cabinet Memoranda received from the Ministry of Trade, Commerce, Food Security and Co-operative Development for year 2024.
- Collect data and information and maintain an updated data repository on public investment projects.
- Collect data with regards to the New and Ongoing development projects implemented by the Ministry of Trade, Commerce, Food Security and Co-operative Development, and update the Medium-Term Public Investment Programme for the country accordingly by identifying the key development areas, issues & challenges, policy direction of the sector, key strategies and future targets to be achieved through the strategies set for the Trade sector.

Investment Promotion

Amidst the adverse impact of the unprecedented economic crisis, Sri Lanka is on a challenging path to achieve significant economic growth. The government's priority is to build a production economy and promote exports through sustainable domestic and foreign investment. Accordingly, investment promotion is crucial to improve the living standards of the Sri Lankan people through a transformation of the social and industrial sectors while attracting foreign investment in line with national development goals. Aiming at the above outcomes, the Department of National Planning has completed the following tasks.

- Appraised 10 project proposals and submitted recommendations to the Department of National Budget, Department of External Resources and Relevant Line Agencies.
- Submitted observations for 02 Cabinet Memoranda related to the Investment Promotion
- Collect data and information and maintain an updated data repository on public investment projects.
- Collect data with regards to the New and Ongoing development projects implemented by the Ministry of Investment Promotion, and update the Medium-Term Public Investment Programme for the country accordingly.
- Actively participated meetings including steering committees, progress review and foreign missions.
- Provided necessary consultation assistance to relevant stakeholders including line ministries and agencies for developing suitable projects in line with the Development Framework of the country.

Tourism Sector

Tourism is one of the leading industries globally, bringing economic, socio-cultural and environmental benefits to host countries. The main resources of the tourism industry can be identified in four main areas: natural, cultural, human and capital. By effectively

combining g these resources, a well-planned tourism industry can be developed by effectively incorporating these resources. In the development agenda of Sri Lanka with the vision of "A Thriving Nation A Beautiful Life", tourism has been identified as an important sector that can be developed into a modernized tourism industry - an attractive final destination - that earns foreign exchange in the Sri Lankan economy. It is the policy of the government to develop tourism as an industry based on the natural environment and natural beauty and conducive to local culture with wide public participation. Accordingly, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Employment and Tourism and its affiliated institutions have been taking necessary steps to promote Sri Lanka as a major tourist destination among foreign tourists in the South Asian region, creating a clear growth in foreign tourist arrivals in the year 2024.

The Tourism Sector collaborates with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Employment and Tourism to support for policy formulation, project appraisal, providing observations for Cabinet Memoranda, and appraisal of national/sectoral development plans. Accordingly, Tourism Sector completed the following activities in the year 2024.

- Observations were submitted for 02 Cabinet Memoranda forwarded by the Ministry of Tourism and Lands on behalf of the Minister of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policies
- 13 project proposals were appraised and recommendations were submitted.
- A considerable work was done on the budget proposals 2024, under the projects “development of the Pinnawala-Kithulgala tourism corridor” and “Development of Tourism Infrastructure in Local Authority Areas”

2.4 Commercial Infrastructure

Transport, Roads, Ports and Aviation

The transport sector plays a crucial role in a country's development by connecting people, resources, and markets while facilitating access to education, healthcare, and employment. An efficient transport system enhances trade competitiveness, reduces costs and travel time, and fosters economic growth. Improvements in this sector directly contribute to industrial expansion, trade growth, and tourism development.

Given Sri Lanka's economic situation, careful resource allocation is essential, as investments in transport infrastructure are substantial and often involve large-scale projects. Therefore, projects were successfully selected and evaluated to promote public transport modernization, reduce traffic congestion and road accidents, encouraged the adoption of environmentally friendly electric transport, and enhance the development of ports and airports.

Tasks Completed

- Evaluation of new projects and programs (17) presented by the relevant line ministries.
- Preparation of observations (38) on Cabinet Memoranda and Policy Papers submitted by the Ministry of Transport and Highways, Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Aviation or any other Ministry related to these sectors.
- Providing technical inputs to relevant line ministries in formulating policies and strategies.
- To provide necessary technical support to the relevant line ministries for preparation of the Sri Lanka National Maritime Policy, Sri Lanka National Land Transport Policy and the Sri Lanka Sustainable Aviation Environmental Policy.
- Acting as a member of the following committees.
 - Preparation of Sri Lanka National Land Transport Policy.
 - Project Steering Committees.
- Providing data and technical information required for the Public Investment Program and other reports prepared by the Department from time to time.
- Providing observations on Mission Notes for Foreign Aid.

Power and Energy

The energy sector is significant to modern industrial economies, driving economic and social development. Globally, there has been a shift toward renewable energy, electric vehicles, and carbon emission reduction policies, with Sri Lanka reflecting these trends by diversifying its energy sources. The country relies on petroleum (38%), biomass (32%), coal (13%), hydro (11%), and new renewable energy sources (6%), with biomass mainly used for domestic cooking. Electricity generation has shown steady growth, with projections indicating a 6.25% annual demand increase from 2025 to 2035. The country is also considering to integrate nuclear power by 2038-2042.

However, Sri Lanka's energy sector faces significant challenges, including reliance on imported fossil fuels, which exposes it to price volatility and supply disruptions. The sector also struggles with high costs, regulatory challenges, and unreliable energy access in rural areas, slow technological adoption, and vulnerability to extreme weather. Aging infrastructure and difficulties integrating renewable energy sources further complicate the situation. Despite these issues, Sri Lanka has opportunities for growth, including its potential in solar, wind, and biomass energy, as well as improving grid services, exploring pump-storage options, and attracting private and foreign investment for renewable energy and natural gas infrastructure.

Accordingly, Sri Lanka's energy policies aim to ensure affordable, sustainable, and secure energy for all citizens by promoting renewable energy, improving energy efficiency, fostering competition in the energy market, enhancing energy security through domestic production, and encouraging public-private partnerships while addressing regulatory reforms and innovative clean energy solutions.

- The Department of National Planning appraised and provided observations for 13 project proposals.
- Submitted observations for 11 Cabinet Memoranda, including the Cabinet Memoranda on “Revisiting the National Energy Policy Related to the Development of Natural Gas Infrastructure in the Country”, and “Implementation of the Green Hydrogen Technology for Development”.
- Observations to the matters related to the foreign missions.
- Provided observations/ comments for the investment proposals related power & renewable / sustainable energy.
- Analyzing the issues related on Rooftop solar power generation in consultation with all relevant stakeholders.
- Established a Committee on “Promoting Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) in Sri Lanka” including the experts from universities, government organizations and private sectors. Three (03) meetings have been carried out under the Chairmanship of the Director General, Department of National Planning. Further, three (03) Technical Working Groups have been established and experts have been appointed for the respective working groups.
- Contributed to Prepare National Development Policy Framework (NDPF) 2025-2050 .

Drinking Water and Sanitation

Drinking water and sanitation sector has been attentive to provide safe drinking water and quality sanitation facilities for the community aligned with National Policies. As such, enhancing the capacities of existing water supply systems to their optimum level, reducing the percentage of non-revenue water, provision of new piped born water connections on prioritized needs, increasing piped sewerage connections from existing lower level of 2% and finding alternative modes to facilitate remote areas with safe drinking water and sanitary facilities were taken into consideration.

In year 2024, the sector has provided recommendations after completion of appraisal for 15 new project proposals submitted by line Ministry. Also, the sector has provided recommendations for 16 Cabinet Memoranda in forms of observations, comments or note to the Cabinet. Further, within year 2024 the National Policy on Drinking water and the National Policy on Water Safety have been reviewed and obtained the approval of the

Cabinet of Ministers. Also, the sector provided its highest contribution in finalizing the Project Prioritization of Selection Criteria Framework for Investments in drinking water in Sri Lanka. Also, in the face of existing budgetary constraints, the sector has contributed in providing insights to relevant stakeholders to manage ongoing water supply and sanitation projects in 2024 optimally within the given financial allocations for that year.

Urban Development and Housing

Urban development reflects the level of overall development and prosperity of a country. To support the urban development, the government is undertaking various projects, including storm water management, drainage improvements, urban environmental enhancements, solid waste management, upgrades to sanitary and parking facilities, urban parks and the development of mobility, connectivity, and public facilities. These initiatives are essential for city development and also support the growth of the tourism sector.

Providing adequate housing is very important for achieving sustainable development goals. Therefore, the Government has initiated various housing projects to meet the housing needs of different groups of the country. These projects primarily target low-income groups, the estate community, residents in urban underserved settlements, and displaced families due to the conflict in North and East. Additionally, the government implements housing programs in urban area targeting the middle-income families.

The Governments of India and the People's Republic of China provide direct grant assistance to improve housing sector in Sri Lanka. Beyond government funding, support from development partners is also utilized to improve urban housing in the country.

Tasks Completed

- Providing observations to the 15 nos. of Cabinet Memoranda/Notes to the Cabinet which were submitted by respective line ministries
- Appraising 31 nos. of development project proposals and provided the NPD's observations regarding issues related to on-going project activities
- Providing recommendations on scope change, cost escalation and time extension of the on-going development projects
- Updating the Public Investment Programme 2025-2027
- Participating to project steering committees / progress review meetings/ projects and programmes specific meetings
- Preparing the sector specific national and sectoral policy documents
- Preparing the several reports related to urban development and housing projects
- Reviewing the annual action plan of the Ministry of Urban Development, Construction and Housing and its development projects
- Coordinating with line Ministry and other relevant agencies in relation to planning and development of the sector

2.5 Governance

In 2024, the Governance sector aligned with government policies to enhance public service efficiency, promote peace, and enforce the law.

Tasks included evaluating project proposals, providing observations for Cabinet Memoranda, and preparing the medium –term public investment program in line with the sustainable development goals and the government current policies. Emphasis on new technology aimed at building an online public service, implementing a friendly non –aligned foreign policy, protecting democracy, equality, eliminating fraud and corruption, and establishing accountability and transparency in planning across following ministries and institutions.

- Public Administration, Home Affairs, Provincial Councils and Local Government
- Public Security
- National Security
- Media
- Justice
- Foreign affairs
- Religious, Cultural and Heritage
- Special Spending Units

In 2023, within the governance sector, actions towards efficient and effective public management, are as follows.

- Appraising 48 project proposals funded by either the government or foreign funding
- Providing observations and comments on 41 Cabinet Memoranda across various Ministries
- Participating in Steering Committee progress review meetings and projects within the sector’s scope
- Representing the Department/Ministry and engaging in meetings for the 04 project operating committees focused on creating a conducive environment for economic development and ensuring efficient public service

Macro-economic

- Macro-economic division in this department is the division that integrates all the development sectors into an overall policy framework. This division also guides other divisions in the development to formulate common development goals. The division studies local and foreign economies and identifies opportunities and challenges in the local economy and effectively directs the existing limited

resources to implement development activities. In addition, the division formulates the Public Investment Program (PIP) 2024-2026 by allocating existing financial resources to national priority areas for the purpose of managing public investment. Accordingly, the activities performed by the macro-economic division in 2024 are as follows.

- Directed other development divisions to prepare respective chapters of the PIP 2024-2026.
- Compiled the PIP 2024-2026 and published it as a national reference document.
- Analyzed the macroeconomic trends and identified the opportunities and challenges in Sri Lankan economy.
- Made observations and comments on the mission reports of the Financial Sector Safety net Project, Public Finance Management Strengthening Project (WB), and proposed policy based loans for financial sector stability and reforms program.
- Involved in drafting the Public Finance Management Act and Debt Management Act
- Coordinated the preparation of the National Development Policy Framework.
- Conducted capacity building programmes on Macro-Economic forecasting NPD officials.

2.6 Environmental Management

Sri Lanka confronts significant environmental challenges, causing environmental degradation and climate challenges. The country, being highly susceptible to climate change, experiences frequent climate-induced disasters that significantly impact its economic development. Sri Lanka is identified among the most vulnerable globally, due to adverse impact of climate change. These disasters have not only hindered Sri Lanka's economic progress but also exacerbated hardships for vulnerable communities due to worsening climate conditions.

Prioritizing environmental management involves more than just ecological concerns, it represents a strategic investment in sustainable long-term development, human well-being, and global cooperation. Sri Lankan government has placed a high priority on environmental management, focusing on climate change mitigation and adaptation, conservation of wildlife and forests, waste management, reduction of plastic waste generation, and biodiversity and ecosystem conservation.

Further, the government's efforts towards blue-green financing, including the drafted green bond framework, Sustainable Finance Roadmap, and Sri Lanka Green Finance Taxonomy, demonstrate a commitment to sustainable development and meeting international obligations.

Further, the government's efforts towards blue-green financing, including the drafted green bond framework, Sustainable Finance Roadmap, and Sri Lanka Green Finance Taxonomy, demonstrate a commitment to sustainable development and meeting international obligations.

Tasks Completed

- Appraised 15 project proposals submitted by Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Wildlife and Forest Conservation
- Provided observations to 11 Cabinet Memoranda submitted by relevant line ministries.

Special Tasks

- Continue the preparation of the Guidance Manual on Environmental Valuation - Green book with United Nations Development Programme. (UNDP)
- Further actions had been taken for the programme on Marine Spatial planning for Sri Lanka collaboration with Department of External Resources and UNDP
- Coordinate the workshops related to the programme on Sustaining Climate and Disaster Risk Resilient and Low Carbon Development in South Asia with the collaboration of Asian Development Bank. (ADB)
- Prioritization of projects under the environmental management sector.
- Providing necessary technical assistance to relevant line ministries for preparation of policies and strategies.
- Participated for the different steering committees related to the environment sector
- Provided observations to the matters related to the foreign missions.

Disaster Management

The country is subjected to adverse impacts of multiple natural disasters, mainly frequent floods and landslides especially during the South-West monsoon period, high winds/cyclones, lightning strikes etc due to its geographic location near. According to the Global Vulnerability Ranking of UN, during 2022 Sri Lanka recorded 104th position out of 185 countries around the globe. Further, as per the Climate Risk Index of 2021, Sri Lanka has been ranked as 30th amongst 180 countries.

Over the past years, a significant number of human deaths have been recorded disrupting human settlements and property losses. For an example, during 2023, approximately over 200,000 people were affected from both floods and landslides in 14 districts of the country. In addition, during the period, 2015 - 2024, over 400 human deaths were recorded due to floods and landslides. Therefore, it is understood that strategic solutions for the disaster

risk reduction need to be incorporated in line with the development trajectory of the country.

Further, 13 districts of the country are susceptible to landslides and floods (accounting 30 percent of total land area and representing 38 percent of population of the country) generating a significant impact to the country's economy. As a result, the country experiences an annual economic loss ranging from USD 40 million to 75 million. Furthermore, in line with the country's existing policy framework and international obligations such as the Sendai Framework, it is expected to reduce all types of risks caused by nature or man-made or by hazards from environmental, technological and biological issues through understanding disaster risk, strengthening disaster risk governance, investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience, enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and "build back better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Tasks Completed

- Appraised 6 project proposals submitted by Disaster Management division of Ministry of Defence
- Provided inputs for the preparation of guiding manual for the section 14 (Disaster risk reduction) of Project submission format which preparing with JICA.
- Prioritization of projects under the Disaster management sector
- Providing necessary technical assistance to relevant line ministries and agencies for preparation of policies and strategies
- Participated for the different steering committees related to the environment sector
- Provided observations to the matters related to the foreign missions

2.7 Social Protection

Social Protection Sector

The government is implementing specific social protection schemes for all the necessary segments of the society to improve their living condition and empowering them to contribute to the development of the country. Ministry of Women and Child Affairs and Ministry of Rural Development, Social Security and Community Empowerment are responsible to ensure the well-being of vulnerable segments including children, disadvantaged women, elders and the disabled persons. Accordingly, the Department of National Planning make necessary interventions with the line Ministries to uplift the living standard of these groups and mainstream them into the society.

Progress as at 31.12.2024

- **Preparation of Appraisal Reports for Project Proposals and Preparation of Observations to the Cabinet Papers**

	No. of Received	No. of Recommended/ Submitted
Project Proposals	05	05
Observations for Cabinet Memorandum	03	03
Comments for Cabinet Memorandum	04	04

- **Formulation of National Policies** – The National Social Protection Policy for Sri Lanka was formulated and launched.
- **Provided comments on**
 - Management Guide for Shelters for Women Victims of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
 - Draft multi- sectoral National Action Plan to address Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in Sri Lanka 2024-2028
 - SDG 16 Portfolio Board Meeting – 26th February 2024 – UNDP Sri Lanka Flagship Portfolio on SDG 16 on Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
 - Five-Year Multi-Sectoral Action Plan for the Implementation of the National Policy on Early Childhood Care and Development (2024-2028)
 - Technical Assistance for Women’s Financing Exchange (gWFX)
Subproject 1: Design, Set-up, and Maintenance of Women’s Financing Marketplace
 - Five-Year National Action Plan on National Child Protection Policy 2024-2028
- **Represented the Department of National Planning in Meetings and Workshops**
 - attended to the Progress Review Meetings conducted by the relevant line agencies of the Social Protection Sector and provided necessary inputs to uplifts the Social Protection Performance.

Labour Sector

The physical and mental effort, or labour, that a person expended on bringing a product or service to market is a very essential factor in production. When considering labour, the individual's skill level, education, technical literacy, and interest in productivity are incredibly important factors. Therefore, the overall productivity of the economy depends

on the quality of labour. As per the National Policy Framework "A Thriving Nation A Beautiful Life" of Sri Lanka aims to ensure equality and recognition for workers of all levels, it is essential to create a skilled and effective workforce. Also, in the face of the current economic crisis in the country, it is an essential factor to employ a trained and active workforce in the industry and service sectors to achieve rapid economic growth. Furthermore, by sending workers full of technology, knowledge and skills for foreign employment, it will be possible to get a positive solution to the current economic crisis in short term. This will also provide a short term solution to the foreign exchange crisis and in the long run, a skilled workforce with high vision and entrepreneurial abilities will grow in the country. Necessary measures are being taken to increase remittances of migrant workers through the promotion of foreign employment.

The Labour Sector collaborates with the Ministry of Labour to support for policy formulation, project appraisal, providing observations for Cabinet Memoranda, and appraisal of national/sectoral development plans. Accordingly, Labour Sector completed the following activities in the year 2024.

- Appraised two project proposals and provided recommendations to the relevant Departments.
- Submitted observations for three Cabinet Memoranda sent by the Ministry of Labour and Foreign Employment.
- As a result of an agreement between the Ministry of Finance and the ILO with the support of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), it is supported to develop an Emergency Evacuation Response Plan for Migrant Workers.

2.8 Regional Development

Regional Development Sector

This Sector provides policy inputs for sector-specific policy activities to alleviate poverty, minimize existing regional disparities, identify the uniqueness of the area and improve the living standards of each community targeting to build up a prosperous village or area. It also handles sectoral and medium term planning, project appraisal and arrange projects priority base.

Accordingly, this Sector highlights the importance of utilizing the resources available in each province at an optimal and sustainable level in order to achieve the development goals at the national level. To achieve these development goals financial support come from the domestic funds, foreign loans and foreign grant assistance.

Inputs/observations have been provided by this Sector at progress review meeting conducted by the Finance Commission for all the Provincial Councils.

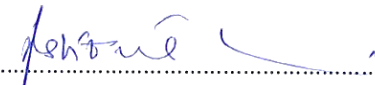
Further to that, the 2024 Decentralized Capital Budget program was designed to foster national development while reducing regional disparities. It was implemented to achieve macroeconomic targets by strengthening the rural economy and promoting equitable growth across the country.

A provision of Rs. 11,250 million has been made under the President's expenditure head for the decentralized capital budget program through the 2024 budget proposals. The instructions for implementing this program were provided through the Circular No. MF/02/2023 dated 29.12.2023 issued by the Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policies.

Under this program, project proposals identified by districts were forwarded to the National Planning Department (NPD) and these proposals were reviewed and forwarded to the Presidential Secretariat by NPD. The Presidential Secretariat approved these proposals and released the funds.

Accordingly, as of 11.09.2024, NPD has recommended 33,958 projects worth Rs. 11,217 million for implementation. According to the progress report issued by the Department of Project Management and Monitoring, as of 31.12.2024, an amount of Rs. 10,211.87 million expenditure has been incurred, and bills in hand is worth Rs. 1.27 million.

J.M.S.D. Rathnayake
Director General
Department of National Planning
The Secretariat
Colombo-01.


.....
C.A.O/A.O/Head of the Department

Chapter 03 - Overall Financial Performance for the Year ended 31st December 2024

3.1 Statement of Financial Performance

		ACA -F	
Statement of Financial Performance for the period ended 31st December 2024			
Budget 2024	Note	Actual	
Rs.		2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
-	Revenue Receipts	-	-
-	Income Tax	-	-
-	Taxes on Domestic Goods & Services	-	-
-	Taxes on International Trade	-	-
-	Non Tax Revenue & Others	-	-
-	Total Revenue Receipts (A)	-	-
-	Non Revenue Receipts	-	-
-	Treasury Imprests	331,902,000	183,039,000
-	Deposits	1,335,285	20,262,219
-	Advance Accounts	4,666,870	8,747,669
-	Other Main Ledger Receipts	-	-
-	Total Non Revenue Receipts (B)	337,904,154	212,048,889
	Total Revenue Receipts & Non Revenue Receipts C = (A)+(B)	337,904,154	212,048,889
	Remittance to the Treasury (D)	39,247	3,105,286
	Net Revenue Receipts & Non Revenue Receipts E = (C)-(D)	337,864,907	208,943,603
	Less: Expenditure		
	Recurrent Expenditure		
107,260,062	Wages, Salaries & Other Employment Benefits	106,919,579	95,048,055
37,421,077	Other Goods & Services	33,573,039	31,040,275
869,861	Subsidies, Grants and Transfers	869,861	2,958,239,904
-	Interest Payments	-	-
-	Other Recurrent Expenditure	-	-
145,551,000	Total Recurrent Expenditure (F)	141,362,479	3,084,328,234
	Capital Expenditure		
	Rehabilitation & Improvement of Capital Assets	-	2,147,633.00
3,600,000	Assets	-	-
251,735,249	Acquisition of Capital Assets	72,868,772	11,377,135.00
2,650,304,604	Capital Transfers	2,611,408,343	12,099,207,729.00
-	Acquisition of Financial Assets	-	2,114,353,125.00
2,000,000	Capacity Building	556,500	47,500.00
1,999,832,147	Other Capital Expenditure	1,608,548,863	7,409,605,493.00
4,907,472,000	Total Capital Expenditure (G)	4,293,382,478	21,636,738,615.00
	Deposit Payments	3,420,516	17,926,671.00
	Advance Payments	4,853,973	5,310,771.00
	Other Main Ledger Payments	-	-
	Total Main Ledger Expenditure (H)	8,274,488	23,237,442
5,053,023,000	Total Expenditure I = (F+G+H)	4,443,019,445	24,744,304,291.00
	Balance as at 31st December J = (E-I)	(4,105,154,538)	(24,535,360,688)
	Balance as per the Imprest Reconciliation Statement	(4,105,154,538)	(24,535,360,688)
	Imprest Balance as at 31st December	-	-

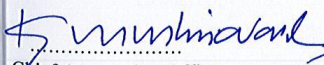
3.2 Statement of Financial Position

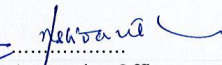
ACA-P

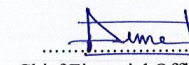
Statement of Financial Position As at 31st December 2024

	Note	Actual	
		2024 Rs	2023 Rs
<u>Non Financial Assets</u>			
Property, Plant & Equipment	ACA-6	134,013,060	131,980,342
<u>Financial Assets</u>			
Advance Accounts	ACA-5/5(a)	11,857,127	11,670,024
Cash & Cash Equivalents	ACA-3	-	-
Total Assets		145,870,187	143,650,365
<u>Net Assets / Equity</u>			
Net Worth to Treasury		11,606,810	9,334,475
Property, Plant & Equipment Reserve		134,013,060	131,980,342
Rent and Work Advance Reserve	ACA-5(b)		
<u>Current Liabilities</u>			
Deposits Accounts	ACA-4	250,317	2,335,548
Unsettled Imprest Balance	ACA-3	-	-
Total Liabilities *		145,870,187	143,650,365

Detail Accounting Statements in ACA format Nos. 1 to 7 presented in pages from 07 to 37 and Annexures to accounts presented in pages from 35 to 42 form an integral part of these Financial Statements. The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Government Financial Regulations 150 & 151 and State Accounts Guideline No 06/2024, dated 16.12.2024 and hereby certify that figures in these Financial Statements, Notes to accounts and other relevant accounts were reconciled with the Treasury Books of Accounts and found in agreement. We hereby certify that an effective internal control system for the financial control exists in the Reporting Entity and carried out periodic reviews to monitor the effectiveness of internal control system for the financial control and accordingly make alterations as required for such systems to be effectively carried out.


 Chief Accounting Officer
 Name : K.M. Mahinda Siriwardena
 Designation : Secretary
 Date : 28./02/2025


 Accounting Officer
 Name : J.M.S.D. Rathnayake
 Designation : Director General
 Date : 24./02/2025


 Chief Financial Officer/ Chief Accountant/
 Director (Finance)/ Commissioner (Finance)
 Name : W.S.P. De Mel
 Date : 24./02/2025

J.M.S.D. Rathnayake
 Director General
 Department of National Planning
 The Secretariat
 Colombo-01.
 Ministry of Finance
 Colombo 01.

W.S.P. De Mel
 Accountant
 Department of National Planning
 The Secretariat, First Floor,
 Colombo - 01

3.3 Statement of Cash Flows

ACA-C

Statement of Cash Flows for the Period ended 31st December 2024

	Actual	
	2024 Rs.	2023 Rs.
<u>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</u>		
Total Tax Receipts	-	-
Fees, Fines, Penalties and Licenses	-	-
Non Revenue Receipts	2,450,182,426	1,489,528,269
Revenue Collected on behalf of Other Revenue Heads	6,223,144	5,257,944
Imprest Received	331,902,000	183,039,000
Recoveries from Advance	4,027,974	6,151,289
Deposit Received	1,335,285	20,262,219
Total Cash generated from Operations (A)	2,793,670,829	1,704,238,722
<u>Less - Cash disbursed for:</u>		
Personal Emoluments & Operating Payments	2,779,791,943	1,669,987,990
Subsidies & Transfer Payments	869,861	976,976
Expenditure incurred on behalf of Other Heads	-	-
Imprest Settlement to Treasury	39,247	3,105,286
Advance Payments	3,779,060	5,581,605
Deposit Payments	3,420,516	17,926,671
Total Cash disbursed for Operations (B)	2,787,900,628	1,697,578,528
NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES(C))=(A)-(B)	5,770,201	6,660,194
<u>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</u>		
Interest	-	-
Dividends	-	-
Divestiture Proceeds & Sale of Physical Assets	-	-
Recoveries from On Lending	-	-
Total Cash generated from Investing Activities (D)	-	-
<u>Less - Cash disbursed for:</u>		
Capital Expenditure	5,770,201	6,660,194
Total Cash disbursed for Investing Activities (E)	5,770,201	6,660,194
F)=(D)-(E)	(5,770,201)	(6,660,194)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING & INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES (G)=(C) + (F)	(0)	(0)
<u>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</u>		
Local Borrowings	-	-
Foreign Borrowings	-	-
Grants Received	-	-
Total Cash generated from Financing Activities (H)	-	-
<u>Less - Cash disbursed for:</u>		
Repayment of Local Borrowings	-	-
Repayment of Foreign Borrowings	-	-
Total Cash disbursed for Financing Activities (I)	-	-
(J)=(H)-(I)	-	-
Net Movement in Cash (K) = (G) + (J)	-	-
Opening Cash Balance as at 01st January	-	-
Closing Cash Balance as at 31st December	-	-

3.4 Notes to the Financial Statements - -

3.5 Performance of the Revenue Collection – Not Relevant

Rs. ,000

Revenue Code	Description of the Revenue Code	Revenue Estimate		Collected Revenue	
		Original	Final	Amount (Rs.)	as a % of Final Revenue Estimate
-	-	-	-	-	-

3.6 Performance of the Utilization of Allocation

Rs. ,000

Type of Allocation	Allocation		Actual Expenditure	Allocation Utilization as a % of Final Allocation
	Original	Final		
Recurrent	133,331,000	145,551,000	141,362,479	97.12
Capital	4,248,680,000	4,907,472,000	4,293,382,478	87.49
Total	4,382,011,000	5,053,023,000	4,434,744,956	87.76

3.7 In terms of F.R.208 grant of allocations for expenditure to this Department/District Secretariat/Provincial Council as an agent of the other Ministries/ Departments

Rs. ,000

Serial No.	Allocation Received from Which Ministry /Department	Purpose of the Allocation	Allocation		Actual Expenditure	Allocation Utilization as a % of Final Allocation
			Original	Final		
			Not Relevant			

3.8 Performance of the Reporting of Non-Financial Assets

Rs. ,000

Assets Code	Code Description	Balance as per Board of Survey Report as at 31.12.2024	Balance as per financial Position Report as at 31.12.2024	Yet to be Accounted	Reporting Progress as a %
9151	Building and Structures		33,810,000.00		
9152	Machinery and Equipment		56,595,763.00		
9153	Other Land		42,153,286.00		
9154	Intangible Assets				
9155	Biological Assets		1,454,010.71		
9160	Work in Progress				
9180	Lease Assets				

3.9 Auditor General's Report

The final report of the Auditor General has been attached as annexure I

Chapter 04 – Performance indicators

4.1 Performance indicators of the Institute (Based on the Action Plan)

Specific Indicators	Actual output as a percentage (%) of the expected output		
	100%- 90%	75%-89%	50%- 74%
No. of policies formulated		86.66%	
No of project proposals appraised	95.49		
No of observations submitted	100%		
No of national/sub-national plans assessed	100%		
No of proposals recommended (DCB)	98.71%		

Chapter 05- Performance of the achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

5.1 Indicate the Identified respective Sustainable Developments Goals

In order to efficiently carry out the functions of this department efficiently, it has been divided into 9 sector and 26 sub-sectors covering important economic and social. In each sector policies, plans and other related development activities carried out by the Ministries and departments related to the sector they represent are subject to recommendation of the Department of National planning. Accordingly, all project proposals above Rs 10 million are submitted to this department with the relevant project submission format from the relevant ministries to obtain initial approval. According to category 11 of the project submission format, each proposed project should indicate their contribution to Sustainable Development Goals. Accordingly, all sustainable development goals and policy decisions related to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which consists of 244 indicators, 169 goals and 17 objectives are considered by this Department in project appraisal. Furthermore, Sustainable Development Goals are already recognized globally and those goals are being adapted to our development process. Therefore, no separate identification of Sustainable Development Goals will be conducted for this Department. Accordingly, the public investment plan, development policies, plans and programs are prepared in accordance with the 17 sustainable development objectives. Also, this department provides the necessary advice and guidance to adapt the sustainable development objectives applicable to those institutions in the preparation of development programs and action plans by each Ministry and institution.

5.2 Briefly explain the achievements and challenges of the Sustainable Development Goals

In collaboration with the Sustainable Development Council, the Department of National Planning coordinates with all Ministries to achieve Sustainable Development Goals.

Accordingly, in the year 2024, this department coordinated with the relevant Treasury Departments and the Department of Census and Statistics to identify targets related to sustainable development indicators that fall under the purview of the Ministry of Finance, Planning, and Economic Development. This Department participated in progress review meetings organized by the Sustainable Development Council to evaluate the activities carried out by various ministries toward achieving each Sustainable Development Goal and to provide policy advice.

Chapter 06 - Human Resource Profile

6.1 Cadre Management

	Approved Cadre	Existing Cadre	Vacancies/ Excess
Senior	59	43	16
Tertiary	01	02	01
Secondary	33	27	06
Primary	31	26	05

6.2 Briefly state how the shortage or excess in human resources has been affected to the performance of the institute

Department experiences difficulties in performing the duties due to shortage of staff

6.3 Human Resource Development

Name of the Programme	No. of Staff training	Durations of the programme	Total investment (Rs.)		Nature of the programme (Abroad /Local)	Output /Knowledge gained
			Local	Foreign		
Master of Business Economics	01	Year 01	375,000		Local	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
Training Programme of Caring for Book and Paper Collection	01	01 day	3,000		Local	Enhance the knowledge on official duties
Training Programme of Civil Pension calculation and payments	01	02 days	13,000		Local	Enhance the knowledge on official duties

Training Programme for Drivers	09	01 day			Local	Enhance the knowledge on official duties
Training Programme for K.K.S	06	02 days	60,000		Local	Enhance the knowledge on official duties
NSF Digital Library Conference 2024	02	01 day			Local	Enhance the knowledge on official duties
Sustainable regenerative and resilient rice –based food systems to strengthen community and ecosystem health in tree river basins of Sri Lanka	01	01 day			Local	Enhance the knowledge on official duties
Training Course on Open -Source Geographical Information System(GIS) and Data Analysis Techniques	19	03 day			Local	Enhance the knowledge on official duties
Strategic workshop on Transport & Highways	01	01 day			Local	Enhance the knowledge on official duties
Workshop on Developing a TOR for the Formulation of National Strategic Plan for Water Sector	01	02 day			Local	Enhance the knowledge on official duties

3rd NDA Readiness Support Project : Updating the Technology Need Assessment (TNA) and Technology Action Plan(TAP) – Energy Sector – 2nd stakeholder Consultation Workshop	01	01 day			Local	Enhance the knowledge on official duties
Enhancing the knowledge of disbursement policies and procedures through practical case studies	02	02 day			Local	Enhance the knowledge on official duties
Young Entrepreneurs showcase	01	01 day			Local	Enhance the knowledge on official duties
Training Programme on Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)	01	02 days			Local	Enhance the knowledge on official duties
Workshop on “ Project Planning - 2024”	01	02 days			Local	Enhance the knowledge on official duties
Workshop on the Sri Lanka Strategy for the Development of Statistics(SLSDS)	02	01 day			Local	Enhance the knowledge on official duties
SA24.24INS-CRS Macroeconomic Foundation Course for General Inductees of Central Bank of Sri Lanka	01	05 days			Local	Enhance the knowledge on official duties

Cross cutting Approaches and preconditions for Disability inclusive Development	01	06 days			Local	Enhance the knowledge on official duties
Capacity Building Workshop on Implementing Article 6 of the Paris Agreement in Sri Lanka	03	02 days			Local	Enhance the knowledge on official duties
Training of Trainers on Operationalizing the National Evaluation Policy Implementation Framework(NEPIE)	02	03 days			Local	Enhance the knowledge on official duties
Capacity Building and Knowledge exchange Program on Project Readiness Implementation and other issues	01	04 day			Foreign	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
South Asia Sub-regional Economic Cooperation Program's Working Group Meeting and Senior Officials Meeting for 2024	01	02days			Foreign	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
The Project for Capacity Development for Effective Public Investment Management	01	05 days			Foreign	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
Capacity Building and Knowledge exchange Program on Project Readiness Implementation and other issues	06	04 days			Foreign	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making

ADB : Regional Forum on Adapting to Aging Asia and Pacific and 2024 Regional Conference on Reframing Ageing	01	05 days			Foreign	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
ADB : Nominations to the Third East Asia Forum	01	02 days			Foreign	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
Sri Lanka : Public Finance Review (SL-PFR) Knowledge Exchange on Fical Management in Thailand	06	04 days			Foreign	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
The Project for Capacity Development for Effective Public Investment Management	05	05days			Foreign	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
Reframing Ageing - Asia Pacific Regional Conference on Population Ageing 2024	01	03 days			Foreign	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
Seminar on Medium to Long-Term Development Planning for Developing Countries	03	14 days			Foreign	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
Coaliation of Finance Ministers for Climate Action (CFMCA) Regional Meeting	01	02 days			Foreign	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making

Seminar on Application and Management of PPP Mode for Sri Lanka	01	14 days			Foreign	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
ITEC : Project and Risk Management in Government Sector	01	19 days			Foreign	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
Visit related to the Implementation of the PM Gati Shakti Platform in Sri Lanka	01	05 days			Foreign	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
People, Planet, Prosperity Forum & Natural Capital Sumposium	01	05 days			Foreign	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
ADB : Nationally Determined Contribution Advance Regional Workshop	01	03 days			Foreign	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
V20 Climate Prosperity Fellowship Program 2024-2025	01	07 days			Foreign	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
Seminar on Addressing Climate Change and Green Development under the Global Development Initiative	01	14 days			Foreign	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
2024 Global Leadership Program	01	10 days			Foreign	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making

JICA Knowledge Co-Creation Program : Gender Mainstreaming Policies for Government Officers	01	09 days			Foreign	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
Seminar on China's Experience in Sustainable Social Development and Poverty reduction for Developing Countries	01	14 days			Foreign	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
Seminar on Governance Capability for China - Belt & Road Countries	01	14 days			Foreign	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
Seminar on Renewable Energy Power Sector Standardization Cooperation between China and South Asian Countries	01	17 days			Foreign	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
ADB : Climate and Disaster Risk Insurance Forum	01	04 days			Foreign	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
KOICA invitational Training Programme on Capacity building on Horticulture Industry in Sri Lanka	01	14 days			Foreign	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
WHO South - East Asia Regional Meeting on Nutrition and Climate Change	01	03 days			Foreign	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making

Invitation to Participate in Second International Conference on Resilient and Inclusive Social Protection : Investing Human Capital Development	01	02 days			Foreign	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
Global Child Nutrition Forum 2024	01	04 days			Foreign	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
Seminar on Barrier free Access for Senior - Level Professionals under the beif and Road initiative	01	14 days			Foreign	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
AIxADB : Charting the Course for AI-powered Development across Asia and the Pacific	01	07 days			Foreign	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making

Chapter 07– Compliance Report

No.	Applicable Requirement	Compliance Status (Complied/Not Complied)	Brief explanation for Non Compliance	Corrective actions proposed to avoid non-compliance in future
1.	The following Financial statements/accounts have been submitted on due date			
1.1	Annual financial statements	Complied		
1.2	Advance to public officers account	Complied		
1.3	Trading and Manufacturing Advance Accounts (Commercial Advance Accounts)	Not Applicable		
1.4	Stores Advance Accounts	Not Applicable		
1.5	Special Advance Accounts	Not Applicable		
1.6	Others	Not Applicable		
2	Maintenance of books and registers (FR445)/			
2.1	Fixed assets register has been maintained and update in terms of Public Administration Circular 267/2018	Complied		
2.2	Personal emoluments register/ Personal emoluments cards has been maintained and update	Complied		
2.3	Register of Audit queries has been maintained and update	Complied		
2.4	Register of Internal Audit reports has been maintained and update	Complied		

2.5	All the monthly account summaries (CIGAS) are prepared and submitted to the Treasury on due date	Complied		
2.6	Register for cheques and money orders has been maintained and update	Complied		
2.7	Inventory register has been maintained and update	Complied		
2.8	Stocks Register has been maintained and update	Complied		
2.9	Register of Losses has been maintained and update	Complied		
2.10	Commitment Register has been maintained and update	Complied		
2.11	Register of Counterfoil Books (GA – N20) has been maintained and update	Complied		
3	Delegation of functions for financial control (FR 135)			
3.1	The financial authority has been delegated within the institute	Complied		
3.2	The delegation of financial authority has been communicated within the institute	Complied		
3.3	The authority has been delegated in such manner so as to pass each transaction through two or more officers	Complied		
3.4	The controls has been adhered to by the Accountants in terms of State Account Circular 171/2004 dated 11.05.2014 in using the Government Payroll Software Package	Complied		

4	Preparation of Annual Plans			
4.1	The annual action plan has been prepared	Complied		
4.2	The annual procurement plan has been prepared	Complied		
4.3	The annual Internal Audit plan has been prepared	Not Applicable		
4.4	The annual estimate has been prepared and submitted to the NBD on due date	Complied		
4.5	The annual cash flow has been submitted to the Treasury Operations Department on time	Complied		
5	Audit queries			
5.1	All the audit queries has been replied within the specified time by the Auditor General	Complied		
6	Internal Audit			
6.1	The internal audit plan has been prepared at the beginning of the year after consulting the Auditor General in terms of Financial Regulation 134(2)) DMA/1-2019	Not Applicable		
6.2	All the internal audit reports has been replied within one month	Complied		
6.3	Copies of all the internal audit reports has been submitted to the Management Audit Department in terms of Sub-section 40(4) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018	Not Applicable		

6.4	All the copies of internal audit reports has been submitted to the Auditor General in terms of Financial Regulation 134(3)	Not Applicable		
7	Audit and Management Committee			
7.1	Minimum 04 meetings of the Audit and Management Committee has been held during the year as per the DMA Circular 1-2019	Not Applicable		
8	Asset Management			
8.1	The information about purchases of assets and disposals was submitted to the Comptroller General's Office in terms of Paragraph 07 of the Asset Management Circular No. 01/2017	Complied		
8.2	A suitable liaison officer was appointed to coordinate the implementation of the provisions of the circular and the details of the nominated officer was sent to the Comptroller General's Office in terms of Paragraph 13 of the aforesaid circular	Complied		
8.3	The boards of survey was conducted and the relevant reports submitted to the Auditor General on due date in terms of Public Finance Circular No. 05/2016	Complied		
8.4	The excesses and deficits that were disclosed through the board of survey and other relating recommendations, actions were carried out during the period specified in the circular	Complied		

8.5	The disposal of condemn articles had been carried out in terms of FR 772	Complied		
9	Vehicle Management			
9.1	The daily running charts and monthly summaries of the pool vehicles had been prepared and submitted to the Auditor General on due date	Complied		
9.2	The condemned vehicles had been disposed of within a period of less than 6 months after condemning	Complied		
9.3	The vehicle logbooks had been maintained and updated	Complied		
9.4	The action has been taken in terms of F.R. 103, 104, 109 and 110 with regard to every vehicle accident	Complied		
9.5	The fuel consumption of vehicles has been re-tested in terms of the provisions of Paragraph 3.1 of the Public Administration Circular No. 30/2016 of 29.12.2016	Complied		
9.6	The absolute ownership of the leased vehicle log books has been transferred after the lease term	Complied		
10	Management of Bank Accounts			
10.1	The bank reconciliation statements had been prepared, got certified and made ready for audit by the due date	Complied		
10.2	The dormant accounts that had existed in the year under review or since previous years settled	Complied		

10.3	The action had been taken in terms of Financial Regulations regarding balances that had been disclosed through bank reconciliation statements and for which adjustments had to be made, and had those balances been settled within one month	Complied		
11	Utilization of Provisions			
11.1	The provisions allocated had been spent without exceeding the limit	Complied		
11.2	The liabilities not exceeding the provisions that remained at the end of the year as per the FR 94(1)	Complied		
12	Advances to Public Officers Account			
12.1	The limits had been complied with	Complied		
12.2	A time analysis had been carried out on the loans in arrears	Complied		
12.3	The loan balances in arrears for over one year had been settled	Complied		
13	General Deposit Account			
13.1	The action had been taken as per F.R.571 in relation to disposal of lapsed deposits	Complied		
13.2	The control register for general deposits had been updated and maintained	Complied		
14	Imprest Account			
14.1	The balance in the cash book at the end of the year under review remitted to TOD	Complied		
14.2	The ad-hoc sub imprests issued as per F.R. 371 settled within one month from the completion of the task	Complied		

14.3	The ad-hoc sub imprests had not been issued exceeding the limit approved as per F.R. 371	Complied		
14.4	The balance of the imprest account had been reconciled with the Treasury books monthly	Complied		
15	Revenue Account			
15.1	The refunds from the revenue had been made in terms of the regulations	Not Applicable		
15.2	The revenue collection had been directly credited to the revenue account without credited to the deposit account	Complied		
15.3	Returns of arrears of revenue forward to the Auditor General in terms of FR 176	Not Applicable		
16	Human Resource Management			
16.1	The staff had been paid within the approved cadre	Complied		
16.2	All members of the staff have been issued a duty list in writing	Complied		
16.3	All reports have been submitted to MSD in terms of their circular no.04/2017 dated 20.09.2017	Complied		
17	Provision of information to the public			
17.1	An information officer has been appointed and a proper register of information is maintained and updated in terms of Right To Information Act and Regulation	Complied		

17.2	Information about the institution to the public have been provided by Website or alternative measures and has it been facilitated to appreciate / allegation to public against the public authority by this website or alternative measures	Complied		
17.3	Bi- Annual and Annual reports have been submitted as per section 08 and 10 of the RTI Act	Not Applicable		
18	Implementing citizens charter			
18.1	A citizens charter/ Citizens client's charter has been formulated and implemented by the Institution in terms of the circular number 05/2008 and 05/2018(1) of Ministry of Public Administration and Management	Complied		
18.2	A methodology has been devised by the Institution in order to monitor and assess the formulation and the implementation of Citizens Charter / Citizens client's charter as per paragraph 2.3 of the circular	Complied		
19	Preparation of the Human Resource Plan			
19.1	A human resource plan has been prepared in terms of the format in Annexure 02 of Public Administration Circular No.02/2018 dated 24.01.2018.	Complied		
19.2	A minimum training opportunity of not less than 12 hours per year for each member of the staff has been ensured in the aforesaid Human Resource Plan	Complied		

19.3	Annual performance agreements have been signed for the entire staff based on the format in Annexure 01 of the aforesaid Circular	Complied		
19.4	A senior officer was appointed and assigned the responsibility of preparing the human resource development plan, organizing capacity building programs and conducting skill development programs as per paragraph No.6.5 of the aforesaid Circular	Complied		
20	Responses Audit Paras			
20.1	The Shortcomings pointed out in the audit paragraphs issued by the Auditor General for the previous years have been rectified			

END



ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය

தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்

NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE



මගේ අංකය
எனது இல.
My No.

TPD/B/NPD/24/20/FA

ඔබේ අංකය
உமது இல.
Your No.

දිනය
திகதி
Date

2025 මැයි 30 දින

ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරී

ජාතික ක්‍රමසම්පාදන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව

ශීර්ෂය 237 - ජාතික ක්‍රමසම්පාදන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ 2024 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳව 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 11(1) වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව විගණකාධිපති සම්පිණ්ඩන වාර්තාව

1. මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන

1.1 තත්ත්වගණනය කළ මතය

ශීර්ෂය 237 - ජාතික ක්‍රමසම්පාදන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ 2024 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට මූල්‍ය තත්ත්වය පිළිබඳ ප්‍රකාශය, එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය කාර්යසාධන ප්‍රකාශය හා මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ප්‍රකාශවලින් සමන්විත 2024 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ විධිවිධාන සමඟ සංයෝජිතව කියවිය යුතු ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 154(1) වියවස්ථාවේ ඇතුළත් විධිවිධාන ප්‍රකාර මාගේ විධානය යටතේ විගණනය කරන ලදී. 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 11(1) වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව ජාතික ක්‍රමසම්පාදන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලබන මෙම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳව මාගේ අදහස් දැක්වීම් හා නිරීක්ෂණයන් මෙම වාර්තාවේ සඳහන් වේ. 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 11(2) වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරී වෙත වාර්ෂික විස්තරාත්මක කළමනාකරණ විගණන වාර්තාව යථා කාලයේදී ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලැබේ. ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 154(6) ව්‍යවස්ථාව සමඟ සංයෝජිතව කියවිය යුතු 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 10 වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතු විගණකාධිපති වාර්තාව යථා කාලයේදී පාර්ලිමේන්තුව වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලැබේ.

මෙම වාර්තාවේ 1.6 ඡේදයේ දක්වා ඇති කරුණුවලින් වන බලපෑම හැර, දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ 2024 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශවලින්, මූල්‍ය තත්ත්වය, මූල්‍ය කාර්යසාධනය හා මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ, මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන වලට අදාළ සටහන් 1හි සඳහන් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සකස් කිරීමේ පදනමට අනුකූලව සියලුම ප්‍රමාණාත්මකතාවයන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් සාධාරණ තත්ත්වයක් පිළිබිඹු කරන බව මා දරන්නා වූ මතය වේ.



1.2 තත්වගණනය කළ මතය සඳහා පදනම

මෙම වාර්තාවේ 1.6 ඡේදය දක්වා ඇති කරුණු මත පදනම්ව මාගේ මතය තත්වගණනය කරනු ලැබේ. ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිතිවලට (ශ්‍රී.ලං.වි.ප්‍ර) අනුකූලව මා විගණනය සිදු කරන ලදී. මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සම්බන්ධයෙන් මාගේ වගකීම, විගණකගේ වගකීම යන වගන්තියේ තවදුරටත් විස්තර කර ඇත. මාගේ මතය සඳහා පදනමක් සැපයීම උදෙසා මා විසින් ලබා ගෙන ඇති විගණන සාක්ෂි ප්‍රමාණවත් සහ උචිත බව මාගේ විශ්වාසයයි.

1.3 කරුණක් අවධාරණය කිරීම - මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සකස් කිරීමේ පදනම

මෙම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සකස් කිරීමේ පදනම විස්තර කරන මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවලට අදාළ සටහන් 1 කෙරෙහි අවධානය යොමු කරවමි. මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන රජයේ මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 150 හා 151 සහ 2025 පෙබරවාරි 21 දින සංසෝධිත 2024 දෙසැම්බර් 16 දිනක රාජ්‍යය ගිණුම් මාර්ගෝපදේශ අංක 06/2024 අනුව ජාතික ක්‍රමසම්පාදන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ, මහා භාණ්ඩාගාරයේ සහ පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ අවශ්‍යතාවය සඳහා සකස් කර ඇත. එම නිසා, මෙම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන වෙනත් අරමුණු සඳහා සුදුසු නොවිය හැක. මගේ වාර්තාව ජාතික ක්‍රමසම්පාදන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මහා භාණ්ඩාගාරයේ සහ ශ්‍රී ලංකා පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ භාවිතය සඳහා පමණක් අරමුණු කර ඇත. මෙම කරුණ සම්බන්ධයෙන් මගේ මතය විකරණය කරනු නොලැබේ.

1.4 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සම්බන්ධයෙන් ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරීගේ වගකීම

රජයේ මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 150 හා 151 සහ 2025 පෙබරවාරි 21 දින සංසෝධිත 2024 දෙසැම්බර් 16 දිනක රාජ්‍යය ගිණුම් මාර්ගෝපදේශ අංක 06/2024 අනුකූලව සියලුම ප්‍රමාණාත්මකතාවයන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් සාධාරණ තත්වයක් පිළිබිඹු කෙරෙන පරිදි මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීම හා වංචා සහ වැරදි හේතුවෙන් ඇති විය හැකි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන්ගෙන් තොරව මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීමට හැකි වනු පිණිස අවශ්‍යවන අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනය තීරණය කිරීම ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරීගේ වගකීම වේ.

2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 16(1) වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව ජාතික ක්‍රමසම්පාදන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් වාර්ෂික හා කාලීන මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීමට හැකිවන පරිදි ස්වකීය ආදායම්, වියදම්, වත්කම් හා බැරකම් පිළිබඳ නිසි පරිදි පොත්පත් හා වාර්තා පවත්වා ගෙන යා යුතුය.

ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 38(1)(ඇ) උප වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ මූල්‍ය පාලනය සඳහා සඵලදායී අභ්‍යන්තර පාලන පද්ධතියක් සකස් කර පවත්වා ගෙන යනු ලබන බවට



ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරී සහතික විය යුතු අතර එම පද්ධතියේ සඵලදායීත්වය පිළිබඳව කලින් කල සමාලෝචනයක් සිදු කර ඒ අනුව පද්ධතිය ඵලදායී ලෙස කරගෙන යාමට අවශ්‍ය වෙනස්කම් සිදු කරනු ලැබිය යුතුය.

1.5 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන විගණනය පිළිබඳ විගණකගේ වගකීම

සමස්ථයක් ලෙස මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන, වංචා හා වැරදි හේතුවෙන් ඇතිවන ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන්ගෙන් තොර බවට සාධාරණ තහවුරුවක් ලබාදීම සහ මාගේ මතය ඇතුළත් විගණන වාර්තාව නිකුත් කිරීම මාගේ අරමුණ වේ. සාධාරණ සහතිකවීම උසස් මට්ටමේ සහතිකවීමක් වන නමුත්, ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිති ප්‍රකාරව විගණනය සිදු කිරීමේදී එය සෑම විටම ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන් අනාවරණය කර ගන්නා බවට වන තහවුරු කිරීමක් නොවනු ඇත. වංචා සහ වැරදි තනි හෝ සාමූහික ලෙස බලපෑම නිසා ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන් ඇති විය හැකි අතර, එහි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක භාවය මෙම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පදනම් කර ගනිමින් පරිශීලකයන් විසින් ගනු ලබන ආර්ථික තීරණ කෙරෙහි වන බලපෑම මත රඳා පවතී.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිති ප්‍රකාරව විගණනයේ කොටසක් ලෙස මා විසින් විගණනයේදී වෘත්තීය විනිශ්චය සහ වෘත්තීය සැකමුසුබවින් යුතුව ක්‍රියා කරන ලදී. මා විසින් තවදුරටත්,

- ප්‍රකාශ කරන ලද විගණන මතයට පදනමක් සපයා ගැනීමේදී වංචා හෝ වැරදි හේතුවෙන් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇති විය හැකි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන් ඇතිවීමේ අවදානම් හඳුනාගැනීම හා තක්සේරු කිරීම සඳහා අවස්ථාවෝචිතව උචිත විගණන පරිපාටි සැලසුම් කර ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ලදී. වරදවා දැක්වීම් හේතුවෙන් සිදුවන ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන්ගෙන් සිදුවන බලපෑමට වඩා වංචාවකින් සිදුවන්නා වූ බලපෑම ප්‍රබල වන්නේ ඒවා දුස්සන්ධානයෙන්, ව්‍යාජ ලේඛන සැකසීමෙන්, චේතනාන්විත මහහැරීමෙන්, වරදවා දැක්වීමෙන් හෝ අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයන් මහ හැරීමෙන් වැනි හේතු නිසා වන බැවිනි.
- අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයේ සඵලදායීත්වය පිළිබඳව මතයක් ප්‍රකාශ කිරීමේ අදහසින් නොවුවද, අවස්ථාවෝචිතව උචිත විගණන පරිපාටි සැලසුම් කිරීම පිණිස අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනය පිළිබඳව අවබෝධයක් ලබා ගන්නා ලදී.
- හෙළිදරව් කිරීම් ඇතුළත් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ව්‍යුහය සහ අන්තර්ගතය සඳහා පාදක වූ ගනුදෙනු හා සිද්ධීන් උචිත හා සාධාරණ අයුරින් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇතුළත් බව ඇගයීම.
- මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ව්‍යුහය හා අන්තර්ගතය සඳහා පාදක වූ ගනුදෙනු හා සිද්ධීන් උචිත හා සාධාරණව ඇතුළත් වී ඇති බව සහ හෙළිදරව් කිරීම් ඇතුළත් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල සමස්ථ ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම අගයන ලදී.



මාගේ විගණනය තුළදී හඳුනාගත් වැදගත් විගණන සොයාගැනීම්, ප්‍රධාන අභ්‍යන්තර පාලන දුර්වලතා හා අනෙකුත් කරුණු පිළිබඳව ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරී දැනුවත් කරමි.

1.6 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳ අදහස් දැක්වීම

1.6.1 මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ප්‍රකාශය

2024 දෙසැම්බර් 16 දිනැති රාජ්‍ය ගිණුම් මාර්ගෝපදේශයේ 6 ඡේදයට අනුව මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ප්‍රකාශනය, මුදල් සහ හරස් සටහන් යන දෙකම සැලකිල්ලට ගෙන සෘජු ක්‍රමය භාවිතා කරමින් පිළියෙල කළයුතු වුවත් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් මුදලින් ලද අත්තිකාරම් ලැබීම් සහ මුදලින් කල අත්තිකාරම් ගෙවීම් පමණක් සැලකිල්ලට ගෙන මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ප්‍රකාශනය පිළියෙල කර තිබුණි. ඒ අනුව අත්තිකාරම් ලැබීම් හා අත්තිකාරම් ගෙවීම් රු.1,074,913 ක් බැගින් අඩුවෙන් දක්වා තිබූ අතර එම හේතුවෙන්, මෙහෙයුම් ක්‍රියාකාරකම්වලින් ජනිත වූ මුදල් ප්‍රවාහය හා මෙහෙයුම් ක්‍රියාකාරකම් සඳහා වැය කරන ලද මුදල් ප්‍රවාහය එම අගයෙන් අඩුවෙන් දක්වා තිබුණි.

1.6.2 එලදායි රාජ්‍ය ආයෝජන කළමනාකරණය සඳහා ධාරිතා සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘතියේ Completion of Milestone of Information System for Project Proposals සඳහා ගිවිසුම් ප්‍රකාරව කාර්යය නිම කිරීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් තහවුරු කර ගැනීමකින් තොරව, 2024 දෙසැම්බර් 19 දිනැති ප්‍රධාන උපදේශකගේ (JICA ආයතනය) අභ්‍යන්තර මෙමෝ පත්‍රිකාව හා Millenium ITESP (Private) Limited ආයතනයේ ඉන්වොයිසිය පදනම් කරගෙන රු.1,454,011 ක් ගෙවීම සිදු කර ඇති ආකාරයට වෙක්පතක් ලියා තිබුණි. අනතුරුව, ප්‍රධාන උපදේශක විසින් කාර්යය නිම වී නොමැති බැවින් ගෙවීම තාවකාලිකව නවතා තබන ලෙස දන්වා තිබූ අතර 2024 දෙසැම්බර් හා 2025 ජනවාරි මස බැංකු සැසඳුම් විස්තරය අනුව මෙම වෙක්පත නිකුත් කල නමුත් ගෙවීම සඳහා ඉදිරිපත් නොකල වෙක්පතක් ලෙස දක්වා තිබුණද, එම වෙක්පත අදාල ආයතනයට නිකුත් කිරීමකින් තොරව 2025 පෙබරවාරි මස 13 දින තෙක් රඳවාගෙන තිබුණි. ඒ අනුව සත්‍ය වශයෙන් නොදරන ලද රු.1,454,011 ක වියදමක් (ගෙවීමක්) දරන ලද වියදමක් ලෙස හිතාමතා වාර්තාකර, කාලවිච්ඡේදය අවසානයේදී දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව තුළ වියදම් නොවී ඉතිරිව පැවැති මුදල් හාණ්ඩාගාරය වෙත ප්‍රේෂණය නොකර අනීතිකව රඳවාගෙන තිබූ අතර, එම හේතුවෙන් සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල වියදම හා මූල්‍ය නොවන වත්කම් එම වටිනාකමින් වැඩියෙන් දක්වා තිබුණි.

2. වෙනත් නෛතික අවශ්‍යතා පිළිබඳ වාර්තාව

2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 6(1)(ඇ) වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව,

- (අ) මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන ඉකුත් වර්ෂය සමඟ අනුරූප වී තිබුණි.
- (ආ) ඉකුත් වර්ෂයට අදාළ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳව මා විසින් කර තිබුණු නිර්දේශ ක්‍රියාත්මක කර තිබුණි.

3. මූල්‍ය සමාලෝචනය

3.1 අග්‍රිම කළමනාකරණය

සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය සඳහා රු.මිලියන 334.08 ක අග්‍රිම ඉල්ලුම් කිරීමට සැලසුම් කර තිබුණු නමුත් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් අග්‍රිම රු.මිලියන 353.90 ඉල්ලුම් කර රු. මිලියන 331.90 අග්‍රිම ලැබී තිබුණි. ඒ අනුව, දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව සැලසුම් කරන අග්‍රිමයට වඩා රු.මිලියන 19.82 වැඩියෙන් අග්‍රිම ඉල්ලුම් කර තිබුණි.

3.2 වියදම් කළමනාකරණය

- (අ) පුනරාවර්තන වැය විෂයයන් තුනක් හා එක් මූලධන වැය විෂයයකට අදාළ ඇස්තමේන්තුගත ප්‍රතිපාදන එකතුව රු.6,050,000 න් රු.3,503,826 ඉතිරිව තිබූ අතර එම ඉතිරිය සියයට 33 න් සියයට 72 න් අතර පරාසයක් ගෙන තිබුණි.
- (ආ) 237-1-1-2103 වැය විෂයයට අදාළ ඇස්තමේන්තුගත ප්‍රතිපාදනය වූ රු.1,200,000 න් මු.රෙ 66 මගින් රු.46,563 ක ප්‍රතිපාදන වෙනත් වැය විෂයයකට මාරු කළ පසු ද රු.981,747ක් වැය නොකර ඉතිරි වී තිබුණු අතර එය එම වැය විෂයයේ ශුද්ධ ප්‍රතිපාදනයෙන් සියයට 85 ක් විය.
- (ඇ) පුනරාවර්තන වැය විෂයයන් 03කට අදාළව එකතුව රු.3,600,000 සම්පූර්ණ ඇස්තමේන්තු ප්‍රතිපාදනයම උපයෝජනය නොකර ඉතිරිව තිබුණි.
- (ඈ) මූලික ඇස්තමේන්තුවෙන් ප්‍රතිපාදන සලසා ගෙන නොතිබූ එක් පුනරාවර්තන වැය විෂයයක් හා එක් මූලධන වැය විෂයයක් සඳහා එකතුව රු. 11,077,872 ක් මු.රෙ 66 මගින් ප්‍රතිපාදන සලසා ගෙන තිබුණි.

3.3 ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරී විසින් සිදු කළ යුතු සහතිකවීම්

2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 38 වන වගන්තියේ විධිවිධාන අනුව දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ මූල්‍ය පාලනය සඳහා සඵලදායී අභ්‍යන්තර පාලන පද්ධතියක් සකස් කර පවත්වා ගෙන යනු ලබන බවට ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරී සහතික විය යුතු අතර එම පද්ධතියේ සඵලදායීතාවය පිළිබඳව කලින් කල සමාලෝචනය සිදුකර ඒ අනුව පද්ධති ඵලදායී ලෙස කර ගෙන යෑමට අවශ්‍ය වෙනස්කම් සිදු කරනු ලැබිය යුතු බවත්, එම සමාලෝචනයන් ලිඛිතව සිදු කර එහි පිටපතක් විගණකාධිපති වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතුව තිබුණත්, එවැනි සමාලෝචනයන් සිදු කළ බවට ප්‍රකාශ විගණනයට ඉදිරිපත් කර නොතිබුණි.

3.4 නීති, රීති හා රෙගුලාසිවලට අනුකූල නොවීම

නීති, රීති රෙගුලාසි හා කළමනාකරන තීරණ වලට අනුකූල නොවූ අවස්ථා පහත දැක්වේ.

යොමුව නිරීක්ෂණය

ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික
සමාජවාදී රජයේ මුදල්
රෙගුලාසි සංග්‍රහය

(අ) මු.රෙ 880,881, ඇප ආඥා පනතට අනුව ඇප තැබිය යුතු නිලධාරීන් ඇප තබා නොතිබුණි.

(ආ) මු.රෙ 892 ඇප තැබීමට අවශ්‍ය නිලධාරීන්ගේ සංශෝධිත වාර්තාවක් සෑම වර්ෂ තුනක් අවසානයේදී පසුව යෙදෙන පෙබරවාරි 15 වැනි දිනට පෙර විගණකාධිපති වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතු වුවත්, අදාල වාර්තාවක් මේ දක්වා ඉදිරිපත් කර නොතිබුණි.

(ඇ) මු.රෙ 891(i) ඇප තැබීමට අවශ්‍ය සියළුම නිලධාරීන්ගේ නම් ඇතුළත් ඇප ලේඛණයක්, එක් එක් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙහි ප්‍රධාන කාර්යාලයේ වඩාත් මැනවින් වූ ආකාරයේ ක්‍රමයට පිළියල කොට පවත්වාගෙන යා යුතු වුවත් එසේ කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.

4. මෙහෙයුම් සමාලෝචනය

4.1 කාර්යසාධනය

4.1.1 සැලසුම් කිරීම

2020 අගෝස්තු 28 දිනැති අංක 02/2020 දරන රාජ්‍ය මුදල් චක්‍රලේඛයේ 03 ඡේදයේ සඳහන් මාර්ගෝපදේශයේ දැක්වෙන ආකෘතිය ප්‍රකාරව දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද



ක්‍රියාකාරී සැලැස්ම තුළ අන්තර්ගත කළ යුතු වගකීම් ක්ෂේත්‍රය හා ක්‍රියාකාරකම් දක්වා තිබුණ ද, ඒ සඳහා වගකිවයුතු නිලධාරියා පිළිබඳව සඳහන් කර නොතිබුණි. මාර්ගෝපදේශයේ 3 (ඊ) ඡේදය ප්‍රකාරව ක්‍රියාකාරී සැලැස්ම තුළ අභ්‍යන්තර විගණන සැලැස්ම අන්තර්ගත කර නොතිබුණි.

4.2 විදේශ ආධාර ව්‍යාපෘති

- (අ) මූලික ඇස්තමේන්තුවෙන් ප්‍රතිපාදන සලසා නොගෙන ආහාර සුරක්ෂිතතාව සහ ජීවනෝපාය ප්‍රතිසංවිධාන හදිසි ආධාර ව්‍යාපෘතිය සහ ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ වෙළඳපල සංඛ්‍යාතය (PALAM/A) යන ව්‍යාපෘති 02ක යටතේ වැය විෂයයන් 06ක් සඳහා එකතුව රු.2,330,064,097ක් සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ පරිපූරක ඇස්තමේන්තු හා මු.රෙ 66 මඟින් ප්‍රතිපාදන සලසා ගෙන තිබුණි.
- (ආ) දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව යටතේ ක්‍රියාත්මක කරනු ලබන ආහාර සුරක්ෂිතතාව සහ ජීවනෝපාය ප්‍රතිසාධන හදිසි ආධාර ව්‍යාපෘතිය, ශ්‍රී ලංකා මූල්‍ය අංශ ආරක්ෂණ ජාල ව්‍යාපෘතිය (ඕස්ට්‍රේලියානු ප්‍රදානය), වෙළඳාමේ ජාතික ආදායම්, වියදම් ක්‍රියාකාරකම්වල ඉක්මන් ප්‍රතිඵල සඳහා සහයෝගීතාවය පිළිබඳ ව්‍යාපෘතිය සහ එලදායී රාජ්‍ය ආයෝජන කළමනාකරණය සඳහා ධාරිතා සංවර්ධනය යන ව්‍යාපෘතීන් හතර සඳහා වෙන් කරන ලද, ඇස්තමේන්තුගත ප්‍රතිපාදනවල එකතුව රු.2,967,780,000 කින් එකතුව රු.2,282,783,809 ක් එම ව්‍යාපෘතිවල වැය විෂයයන් සඳහා භාවිතයට නොගෙන වෙනත් වැය විෂයයන් සඳහා මු.රෙ 66 මඟින් මාරු කර තිබුණි. එම මාරු කරන ලද වටිනාකම වෙන් කරන ලද ප්‍රතිපාදනයෙන් සියයට 08ක සිට සියයට 100ක පරාසයක පැවතුණි.
- (ඇ) ආහාර සුරක්ෂිතතාව සහ ජීවනෝපාය ප්‍රතිසාධන හදිසි ආධාර ව්‍යාපෘතියේ වැය විෂයයන් 03 අදාලව එකතුව රු.1,870,000,000 ඇස්තමේන්තුගත ප්‍රතිපාදනයෙන් මු.රෙ 66 මඟින් වෙනත් වැය විෂයයකට ප්‍රතිපාදන මාරු කල පසුද එකතුව රු.369,188,319 ක් ඉතිරි වී තිබුණි. එය එම වැය විෂයයන්ගේ ශුද්ධ ප්‍රතිපාදනයෙන් සියයට 83 සිට 98 දක්වා පරාසයක පැවතුණි.
- (ඈ) ආහාර සුරක්ෂිතතාව සහ ජීවනෝපාය ප්‍රතිසාධන හදිසි ආධාර ව්‍යාපෘතිය යටතේ 237-1-1-20-2202-13 හා 237-1-1-20-2202-17 (සංවර්ධන සහායන්) යන වැය විෂයයන් 2 සඳහා සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේදී වෙන් කරන ලද ඇස්තමේන්තුගත ප්‍රතිපාදනය වූ එකතුව රු.420,000,000 න් එකතුව රු.197,695,768 ක් උපයෝජනය කිරීමෙන් තොරව ඉතුරු වී



නිවුණු අතර එම ඉතිරිය ඇස්තමේන්තුගත ප්‍රතිපාදනයෙන් සියයට 45 ක් හා සියයට 95 ක්ව පැවතුණි.

4.3 ප්‍රසම්පාදනයන්

රාජ්‍ය ආයතන වෙත රාජ්‍ය විද්‍යුත් ප්‍රසම්පාදන පද්ධතිය හඳුන්වා දීම පිළිබඳව වූ 2018 ඔක්තෝබර් 23 දිනැති අංක 05/2018 හා 2019 දෙසැම්බර් 17 දිනැති අංක 08/2019 දරන රාජ්‍ය මුදල් වකුලේඛය ප්‍රකාරව රාජ්‍ය ප්‍රසම්පාදන අස්ථිත්ව ලියාපදිංචිය, සම්බන්ධීකරණ නිලධාරීන් ලියාපදිංචිය, සැපයුම්කරුවන් ලියාපදිංචිය, වාර්ෂික ප්‍රසම්පාදන සැලැස්ම ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම, ප්‍රසම්පාදන දැන්වීම් ප්‍රසිද්ධ කිරීම, මිල සැඟවුම් ක්‍රමයට විද්‍යුත් ප්‍රසම්පාදන පද්ධතිය භාවිතා කිරීම ආදී කටයුතු, සියලු රාජ්‍ය ආයතන විසින් සිදු කළ යුතු බව දක්වා තිබුණ ද, දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් 2024 වර්ෂයේදී අවස්ථා 8 ක දී එකතුව රු.2,751,980 ක් වූ ප්‍රසම්පාදන අයිතමයන් සඳහා විද්‍යුත් ප්‍රසම්පාදන පද්ධතිය භාවිතා කිරීමෙන් තොරව මිල සැඟවුම් ක්‍රමයට සපයාගෙන තිබුණි.

4.4 වත්කම් කළමනාකරණය

4.4.1 වාහන අලාභහානි

වාහන 3 කට අදාළ අනතුරු පිළිබඳව මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 104 (1) (අ) සහ 104 (3) ප්‍රකාරව ප්‍රාරම්භක වාර්තාව නිකුත් කිරීමට දින 40 ත් දින 150 ත් අතර කාලයක් ගෙන තිබුණි. මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 104(4) ප්‍රකාරව පරීක්ෂණයෙන් පසු අලාභ හානිය සිදු වූ දිනයේ සිට මාස 03ක් ඇතුළතදී පූර්ණ වාර්තාවක් ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතු වුවද, වාහන අනතුරකට අදාළව (CAQ – 8772) පූර්ණ වාර්තාවක් මේ දක්වා ඉදිරිපත් නොතිබූ අතර මේ පිළිබඳව මූලික පරීක්ෂණයක් හෝ පවත්වා නොතිබූ අතර අනෙත් වාහන අනතුර (WPKP-5871) සම්බන්ධයෙන් පූර්ණ වාර්තාව ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට මාස 6 ක කාලයක් ගෙන තිබුණි. තවද, දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් මුදල් අමාත්‍යාංශයට තාවකාලික පරිහරණය සඳහා භාරදී තිබූ වාහනයක් අනතුරකට ලක්වීමට අදාළව මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 1642 ප්‍රකාරව පොලීසියට අප්‍රමාදව වාර්තා කර නොතිබූ අතර රියදුරු විසින් අදාළ බලධාරීන් වෙත වාර්තා කිරීමක් කර තිබූ බවට විගණනයේදී තහවුරු නොවීය. මෙම අනතුර සිදුවී මාස 09 කට අධික කාලයට පසු මූලික පරීක්ෂණ පැවැත්වීමට පත්කර තිබූ පරීක්ෂණ මණ්ඩලය විසින් 2024.11 29 දින 104(4) යටතේ අලාභයන් පිළිබඳ අවසාන වාර්තාවක් නිකුත් කර තිබුණ ද, එම පරීක්ෂණය මගින් නිසි පරිදි අනතුරට අදාළ කරුණු අනාවරණය වී නොමැති බවට අභ්‍යන්තර විගණනය විසින් අනාවරණය කර තිබූ බවත්, ඒ අනුව මෙම අනතුර සිදු වී මාස 19 කට අධික කාලයක් ගත වී ඇතත් පරීක්ෂණ කටයුතු අවසන්වී නොමැති බව නිරීක්ෂණය විය.

5. නිරසර සංවර්ධනය

5.1 නිරසර සංවර්ධන අරමුණු හඳුනාගැනීම

එක්සත් ජාතීන්ගේ 2030 වර්ෂය දක්වා වූ න්‍යාය පත්‍රයට අනුව නිරසර සංවර්ධන ඉලක්ක හඳුනාගැනීම හා ඒවාට ලඟාවීම මැන බැලීම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය නිර්ණායක හඳුනාගැනීම හා ඊට අදාළ නිවැරදි දත්ත පද්ධතියක් ඇති කිරීමට කටයුතු කර තිබුණු බව නිරීක්ෂණය නොවීය.

6. මානව සම්පත් කළමනාකරණය

විගණනයට ඉදිරිපත්කළ තොරතුරු අනුව 2024 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ මට්ටමේ ත්‍යාග සේවක සංඛ්‍යාව 42 තුළ, රා.ප.වක්‍ර 14/2022 අනුව වසර 5 ක විදේශ නිවාඩු ලබා ගත් නිලධාරීන් දෙදෙනෙක්, සේවය හැරගියා සේ සලකනු ලබන නිලධාරීන් එක් අයෙක් සහ විධිමත් අනුමැතියකින් තොරව වැටුප් රහිත අධ්‍යයන නිවාඩු ලබාගත් නිලධාරියෙකුද ඇතුළත්ව තිබුණි. ඒ අනුව, සක්‍රීය සේවයේ යෙදී සිටින ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ මට්ටමේ සේවක සංඛ්‍යාව 38 ක් විය. ඒ අනුව දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ කාර්ය සාධනය කෙරෙහි සෘජුවම බලපානු ලබන ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ මට්ටමේ තනතුරු 21 ක් (පුරප්පාඩුව 17 සහිතව) හෙවත් අනුමත සේවක සංඛ්‍යාවෙන් සියයට 35 කගේ දායකත්වය ලබාගැනීමට නොහැකි වී ඇති බව නිරීක්ෂණය කෙරේ. එසේ වුවද, කාර්ය සාධනය කෙරෙහි සෘජුවම බලපානු ලබන ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ මට්ටමේ පුරප්පාඩු ඇතුළු පුරප්පාඩු පුරවා ගැනීමට හෝ අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව අනුමත කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය සංශෝධනය කරවා ගැනීමට දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව මේ දක්වා විධිමත් පියවර ගෙන නොතිබිණ.



ඩී.පී.ඒ.එස්. අනුලසිරි
ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ සහකාර විගණකාධිපති
විගණකාධිපති වෙනුවට