



வார்டிக கார்டயசா஁ன வார்டாவ
வருடாந்த ஁யற்றிறன் அறிக்டை
Annual Performance Report

2025

஁ாதிக ஁ும஁மபா஁ன ஁ேபார்டமேன்ருவ
பு஁லீ, ஁ும஁மபா஁ன ஁஁ ஁ார்டிக ஁஁வர்டன
஁மாதயா஁ஸ

தேசிய திட்டமிடல் திணைக்களம்
நிதி, திட்டமிடல் மற்றும் பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்தி
அமைச்சு

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

Annual Performance Report for the year 2025
Name of the Institution: Department of National Planning
Expenditure Head No 237

Contents

Chapter 01 - Institutional Profile / Executive Summary.....	139
1.1 Introduction	139
1.2 Vision, Mission and Objectives of the Department	139
1.3 Key Functions	140
1.4 Organizational Chart.....	141
1.5 Main Divisions of the Department.....	142
1.6 Funds coming under the Department	142
1.7 Details of the Foreign Funded Projects	142
Chapter 02 – Progress and the Future Outlook.....	144
2.1 Social Infrastructure	144
2.2 Agriculture	148
2.3 Industry, Trade, Investment & Tourism.....	153
2.4 Commercial Infrastructure	156
2.5 Governance	160
2.6 Environmental Management	162
2.7 Social Protection	164
2.8 Regional Development.....	166
Chapter 03 - Overall Financial Performance for the Year ended 31st December 2025.....	167
3.1 Statement of Financial Performance	167
3.2 Statement of Financial Position	168
3.3 Statement of Cash Flows	169
3.4 Notes to the Financial Statements - -	170
3.5 Performance of the Revenue Collection – Not Relevant	171
3.6 Performance of the Utilization of Allocation.....	171
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.....	172
3.8 Performance of the Reporting of Non-Financial Assets	172
3.9 Auditor General’s Report.....	172

Chapter 04 – Performance indicators	173
4.1 Performance indicators of the Institute (Based on the Action Plan).....	173
Chapter 05- Performance of the achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).....	174
5.1 Indicate the Identified respective Sustainable Developments Goals	174
5.2 Briefly explain the achievements and challenges of the Sustainable Development Goals	174
Chapter 06 - Human Resource Profile.....	175
6.1 Cadre Management	175
6.2 Briefly state how the shortage or excess in human resources has been affected to the performance of the institute	175
6.3 Human Resource Development	175
Chapter 07– Compliance Report.....	187

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.

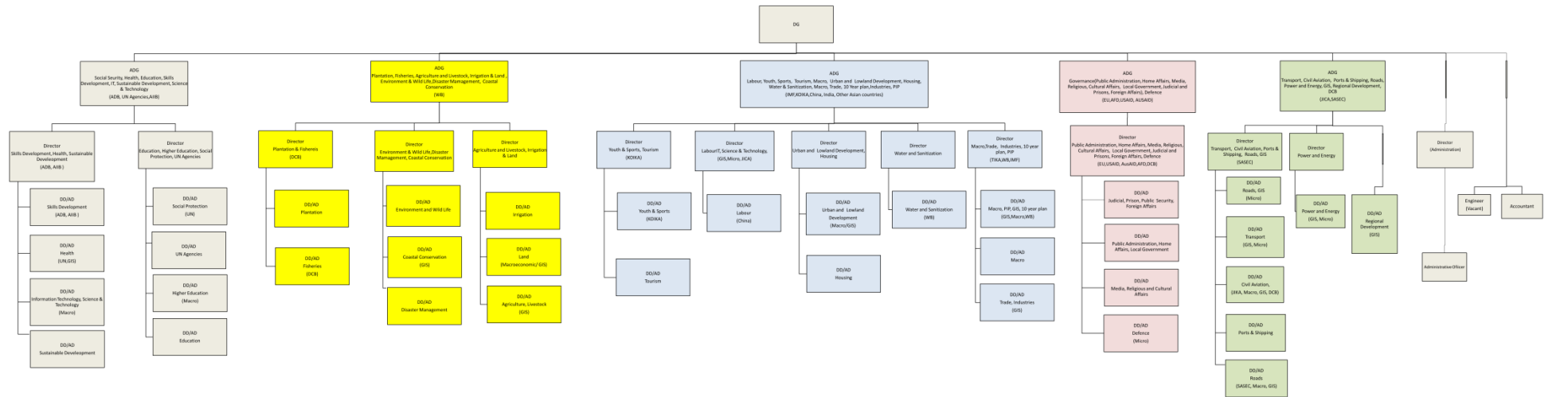
Objectives

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

- Appraisal, approval and recommendation of development project proposals
- Prepare and update of medium term public investment programme (PIP) and
Prioritization of project of the PIP
- Assisting the formulation of National and sectoral policies and programmes
- Review and submission of national policies for Cabinet approval
- Facilitating to prepare national sub- national level development plans
whenever necessary
- Guiding the preparation of special/ regional development plans
- Providing observations for the cabinet memoranda
- Adopting new planning techniques whenever necessary
- 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.

- 1) Center for Development Information
- 2) Administration Division
- 3) 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 – 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

(c)

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

(d)

- 1) **Name of the Project** : Project for Capacity Development for Effective Public Investment Management
- 2) **Donor Agency** : Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
- 3) **Estimated Cost of the Project** : Rs. Million: 179.19
- 4) **Project Duration** : 2021 – 31.12.2025

Chapter 02 – Progress and the Future Outlook

Sector wise progress and the Future Outlook

2.1 Social Infrastructure

Education

Human resource development remains central to the country's economic and social progress. The education sector aims to equip individuals with the knowledge, skills, and attitudes necessary for personal growth and meaningful societal contribution.

In 2025, key school-level reforms, including curriculum modernization, teacher professional development, school rationalization, digital learning initiatives, and strengthened assessment mechanisms, further enhanced the student-centered education system. These reforms contributed to high participation rates and improved system resilience, with primary and junior secondary enrolment and retention remaining robust, reflecting the effectiveness of sustained policy interventions and investments.

At the school level, national examination outcomes showed moderate improvement at the G.C.E. (O/L) level, reflecting the impact of curriculum, assessment, and instructional reforms. Infrastructure upgrades, including classrooms, sanitation facilities, ICT infrastructure, and the expansion of digital learning platforms and student welfare programmes, have enhanced learning environments and promoted equitable access.

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. Accordingly, initiatives have been undertaken to facilitate skilling, re-skilling, and up-skilling opportunities, fostering lifelong learning, supporting export-oriented industries, and accelerating the country's transition to a green and digital economy.

In higher education, reforms introduced in 2025, such as the expansion of STEM and professional programmes, strengthened quality assurance systems, ICT-enabled learning, and targeted scholarship schemes, have contributed to improve graduate readiness, and better alignment with national and international labour market requirements.

Despite these achievements, challenges persist across all levels of education, including learning gaps in core subjects, regional and subject-specific teacher shortages, infrastructure disparities, and access constraints in higher education. To consolidate the gains achieved through past and 2025 reforms, focused financial support is required for

teacher deployment, remedial learning programmes, digital education infrastructure, the strengthening of TVET institutions, and the expansion of higher education facilities. Continued and prioritized funding is essential to sustain progress, enhance learning quality, and ensure the equitable and efficient utilization of public resources in line with national development objectives.

Tasks Completed

- 54 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 38 Cabinet Memoranda in related to the Education sector.
- Organized several meetings and discussions with relevant Ministries and Government Agencies in related to the Education 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 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. Meantime, cyber security strategy will build the trust and the confidence in public and investors. The necessary private investments will be encouraged particularly data center establishment, and other digital avenues.

Activities Completed

- Appraised and recommended ten (11—project proposals related to the Information and Communication Technology sector.
- Prepared observations for 09 Cabinet Memoranda in related to the sector.
- Conducted several meetings and discussions with relevant Ministries and Government Agencies.
- Submitted comments/observations for various reports/documents/plans prepared and submitted by different parties

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. The Research and Development Policy is being formulated and the necessary inputs were provided where necessary.

Activities Completed

- Appraised and recommended 21 project proposals including research projects.
- Prepared observations for 12 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, improve quality of service of secondary 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 2025 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 2025 the Department of National Planning coordinated with the Ministry of Health and Mass Media, relevant treasury departments, provincial councils 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.

Flooding and landslides caused by Cyclone Ditwah in late November and early December 2025 resulted in extensive damage to health sector infrastructure across the country. These impacts disrupted healthcare service delivery for several days. Services at selected institutions were relocated to alternative locations due to the threat of further landslides and flooding. Accordingly, the Department of National Planning coordinated with the Ministry of Health and Mass Media, provincial councils, and development partners to assess the damage and take necessary action to restore services.

Activities

- 35 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 06 Cabinet Papers submitted by the Ministry of Health and Mass Media.
- 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.

Special Activities

- Engaged in preparation of new National Policy on Health and Wellbeing 2026 - 2035.
- Identification of activities to restore healthcare services disrupted by Cyclone Ditwah.
- Conduct awareness programmes for Ministry of Health and Mass Media on new digital platform for project submission.

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. "A Thriving Nation A Beautiful Life", the National Policy Framework of Sri Lanka 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 12 project proposals and the necessary recommendations were submitted in 2025. Further, observations were submitted on behalf of the Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development for 07 Cabinet Memoranda submitted by the Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs.

2.2 Agriculture

Agriculture Sector

Agriculture sector's contribution to the GDP is recorded at 7.5% in 2024 and it contributes towards the economic and social development of the country through vertical and horizontal integration with other sectors of the economy, contributing to national as well as household food and nutrition security. The sector engages more than 25% of the country's labour force. Nearly around 30% of the total land area of the country is occupied by this sector, having a significant percentage (around 40%) of the cultivated area under paddy cultivation.

Agriculture sector is a priority sector, owing to its contribution towards food and nutrition security and economy through livelihood and employment creation and as an export earner. Limitation of natural resources, especially Land as a critical factor, has constrained the production expansion. Increasing the productivity through technology intrusions is vital in this context and thereby bringing innovations for modernization of the agriculture sector is deemed as a sustainable option for maintaining a remarkable growth momentum in the sector. The impact of climate variations has been a major challenge for the sector and it was implicitly proven by the recent Cyclone *Ditwah*.

Food Crop Agriculture

Considering the significance of the food crop agriculture sector in ensuring the food and nutrition security of the people, Government reforms in agriculture sector was given due consideration for increasing the productivity and also to streamlining the market dynamics. These reforms have paved the transformation of traditional agriculture system into a modern, resilient and inclusive sector. Accordingly, fiscal and financial incentives are being provided at concessional rate to farmers/producers to boost the food production and productivity. The market facilitations are also being considered and provided with soft loan and matching grant facilities for entrepreneurs; private sector as well as cooperatives to stay competitive in the market and to strengthen the efficiency of food value chains. In the latter part of 2025, despite the severe damage dealt to the food crop sector by Cyclone *Ditwah*, the Government promptly implemented 'build back better' measures to restore the sector's growth momentum.

Tasks completed

- Appraised 15 development project proposals and submitted observations to the Department of National Budget and the Department of External Resources.
- Submitted observations and technical comments for 06 Cabinet Memoranda forwarded by the line ministries

Special Tasks:

- Assisted World Bank in organizing a Policy Dialogue on Optimal Utilization and Sustainable Management of Land Resources in Sri Lanka in collaboration with relevant Government agencies.

- Developed and included the disaster damage data in to the ‘Disaster Data Collection System (DDCS)’ , in collaboration with the government agencies responsible for “ food crop agriculture sector”
- Participated and provided technical inputs to relevant Ministries in formulating policies, strategies and projects.
- Compiled the report on “Major Public Investment Projects” including relevant ongoing and new projects
- Updated the Medium Term Public Investment Programme (PIP) including the New and Ongoing public investment projects
- Provided observations for Aide Memoire related to the ongoing development projects.
- Served in National Steering committees of ongoing development projects.

Livestock Sector

The livestock sector contributes significantly to food and nutrition security and provided livelihoods support to approximately 1.6 million people. Although this sector contributes less than 1% to the GDP, its labor-intensive nature makes it a primary vehicle for rural employment, poverty alleviation, and overall economic development. The sector includes cattle, buffalo, goat, poultry, and swine.

The Dairy is the major subsector in livestock development. The domestic milk production currently meets only around 50% of the domestic requirement. The resulting gap is bridged by imported powdered milk, costing the economy approximately Rs. 50 billion per annum. The Poultry Sector is almost entirely driven by the private sector through forward contracts with small-scale farmers for input supply and marketing. The Government involvement in poultry is focused largely on health management, R&D, and quality assurance. This sector is self-sufficient and possesses the potential in meeting the domestic requirement, providing an affordable source of animal protein.

The government's policy objective is to transform the livestock sector into a high-output contributor to the agricultural economy. The Government reform initiatives mainly focus on production increases, health prevention and surveillance, and value-chain improvements thereby to boost household livelihoods and export potential while ensuring ecological sustainability.

Tasks completed

- Appraised 08 development project proposals and submitted observations to the Department of National Budget and the Department of External Resources.
- Submitted observations and technical comments for 01 Cabinet Memorandum forwarded by the line ministries

Special Tasks:

- Developed and included the disaster damage data in to the ‘Disaster Data Collection System (DDCS)’ in collaboration with the government agencies responsible for “Livestock sector”
- Participated and provided technical inputs to relevant Ministries in formulating policies, strategies and projects.
- Compiled the report on “Major Public Investment Projects” including relevant ongoing and new projects.
- Updated the Medium Term Public Investment Programme (PIP) including the New and ongoing Public Investment Projects.

Land & Irrigation Sector

Irrigation

The irrigation sector plays a pivotal role in safeguarding national food security by ensuring equitable water distribution, developing new water resources, and controlling floods. Currently, 517 major and medium irrigation schemes are managed by the Irrigation Department, the Mahaweli Authority, and Provincial Councils, while approximately 29,369 minor irrigation schemes are overseen by the Department of Agrarian Development.

However, the sector faces several challenges, including the increasing frequency of natural disasters associated with climate change, aging infrastructure, widespread sedimentation, aquatic weed proliferation, and encroachments on canals and floodplains. To address these issues, several flagship initiatives have been launched to enhance water availability for agriculture and other critical needs. These include the Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program, the Malwatu Oya Reservoir Project, the Thalpitigala Reservoir Project, the Integrated Watershed and Water Resources Management Project, and the Climate Resilience Multi-Phase Programme.

In response to the country’s fiscal constraints and limited human resources, the implementation strategies of these programmes have been reassessed to identify financially viable alternatives while maintaining development priorities. Cascade-based water resource development has emerged as a key intervention due to its direct contribution to agricultural productivity and food security. Additionally, targeted rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure and improvements to water conveyance systems are being undertaken to minimize water losses and enhance operational efficiency.

Cyclone Dithwa, which occurred toward the end of the year, caused severe damage to irrigation infrastructure. Consequently, the Department of National Planning initiated a comprehensive assessment in collaboration with relevant stakeholders to estimate the damages and losses and to develop strategies for rebuilding the affected irrigation systems.

Tasks Completed

- Appraised 10 project proposals and submitted observations to the Department of National Budget and to the Department of External Resources.
- Submitted 17 observations for the Cabinet Memoranda related to the irrigation sector.

Special Tasks:

- Develop and include the disaster damage data in to the ‘Disaster Data Collection System (DDCS)’ in collaboration with the government agencies responsible for irrigation sector.
- Participated in Steering Committee meetings for major initiatives such as the Integrated Watershed and Water Resources Management Project (IWWRMP) and the “Wawgampubuduwa” programme focused on strengthening climate resilience among smallholder farmers in the dry zone.
- Contributed to progress and policy review meetings for ongoing national development projects.
- Evaluated and provided observations on Aide Memoires related to externally funded programmes.
- Regularly advised the Department of National Budget, Department of External Resources, and relevant line ministries to support effective project planning and implementation.

Land Resource Management

The productive utilization of underutilized and idle land has been recognized as a national priority for accelerating economic growth and improving factor productivity. Strategic allocation of land for its highest-value use is essential for strengthening competitiveness and expanding revenue generation.

The establishment of a “Land Bank” has been a central policy initiative aimed at promoting investment and stimulating economic expansion, led by the Ministry in collaboration with key stakeholders. Furthermore, the “Bimsaviya” land titling programme has significantly contributed to clarifying land ownership, thereby facilitating improved land use, private investment, and sustainable development.

To support these efforts, land acquisition processes have been streamlined through administrative and legal reforms, enabling faster implementation of priority development projects.

Tasks Completed

- Appraised 01 project proposal and submitted observations to the Department of National Budget and to the Department of External Resources.
- No Cabinet Memoranda received related to the Land sector.

Special Tasks:

- Contributed to progress and policy review meetings for ongoing national development projects.
- Evaluated and provided observations on Aide Memoires related to externally funded programmes.
- Regularly advised the Department of National Budget, Department of External Resources, and relevant line ministries to support effective project planning and implementation.

Plantation

Plantation sector is one of the most labour intensive sectors of the economy and significantly contributes to the country's socio economic development. 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 22% of the total export earnings of the country. Plantation sector provides livelihoods for around 1.5 million people. The government focused on improving productivity, upgrading research and development, value chain development and thereby enhances exports to meet the sector targets in 2025.

Tasks Completed

- Appraised 45 project proposals under Plantation sector and recommended 28 project proposals.
- Submitted Observations/ Comments for 15 Cabinet Memoranda.

Special Activities

- Reviewed the draft National Policy on Plantation Sector in Sri Lanka.
- Participated for the Policy Dialogue on Optimal Utilization and Sustainable Management of Land Resources in Sri Lanka.
- Submitted observations for a new Project Concept Paper for Knowledge Sharing Programme (KSP).
- Participated for the Steering Committee on Development of a Strategic Plan and a Roadmap for the Coconut Industry in Sri Lanka.
- Participated for Roadmap preparation workshop for the Rubber Sector in Sri Lanka.
- Coordinated the fulfilling of policy based loan component activities of the proposed Agriculture Value Chain Financing and Commercialization Sector Development Program (ADB) in the plantation sector.

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. The sector has a high potential to generate economic benefits in terms of foreign exchange earnings, employment creation and ensuring food and nutrition security. Therefore, public investment has much been focused on development of fishery infrastructure, improvement of freshwater fishery industry, increasing marine and aquaculture production, improvement of research and development and empowering the fishing community.

Tasks Completed

- Appraised 39 project proposals submitted by the Ministry and recommended 19 project proposals.
- Submitted Observations/ Comments for 11 Cabinet Memoranda.

Special Tasks

- Reviewed the draft National Policy on Fisheries and Aquaculture.
- Engaged with the initial discussion on Port and Fisheries Development proposals for EU Financial consideration.
- Coordinated the fulfilling of policy based loan component activities of the proposed Agriculture Value Chain Financing and Commercialization Sector Development Program (ADB) in the Fisheries sector.

2.3 Industry, Trade, Investment & Tourism

Industry Sector

The industry sector in Sri Lanka plays a pivotal role in national development, consecutively contributing about 28% to GDP in 2025. It encompasses manufacturing, construction, mining, and utilities, with apparel and textiles being the largest export earner. Other key industries include rubber-based products, ceramics, shipbuilding, ICT services, and food processing. Despite challenges from recent economic crises, the sector remains vital for employment and foreign exchange earnings. Industrial modernization, SME resilience, and export diversification are central to sustaining growth. Strategic focus on innovation, sustainability, and global competitiveness is expected to strengthen Sri Lanka's industrial base in the coming years.

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 2025.

- Appraised 42 project proposals and submitted recommendations to the Department of National Budget, Department of External Resources and Relevant Line Agencies as appropriate ensuring alignment with national priorities.
- Submitted observations for 08 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 the departments/agencies functioning under the purview of the ministry, and update the Medium Term Public Investment Programme (PIP) for the country accordingly.
- 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 Mineral Policy and provided necessary consultation assistance.
- Actively participated meetings including steering committees, progress review and foreign missions.

Trade Sector

Sri Lanka's trade sector is a cornerstone of its economic development, reflecting both opportunities and challenges in global integration. Exports, led by apparel, tea, rubber-based products, and ICT services, remain vital for foreign exchange earnings, while imports of fuel, machinery, and intermediate goods highlight structural dependence.

Strengthening export diversification, improving trade facilitation, and aligning with global value chains are central to advancing competitiveness and ensuring trade contributes more effectively to sustainable and inclusive national development. In this line, the activities completed by the Department of National Planning during the year 2025 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 02 Cabinet Memoranda received from the Ministry of Trade, Commerce, Food Security and Co-operative Development for year 2025.
- 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.
- Provided substantial input into the design and drafting of Sri Lanka's National Export Development Plan by participating in stakeholder consultation meetings and technical meetings.
- Contributed extensively to Sri Lanka's participation in the World Trade Organization's 5th Trade Policy Review, supporting the preparation of national submissions and ensuring comprehensive representation of trade policies and reforms.

Investment Promotion

Sri Lanka, emerging from the severe economic crisis, is striving to rebuild a resilient and inclusive growth model. The government's central priority is to shift toward a production-oriented economy, driven by export expansion and supported by sustainable domestic and foreign investment. Investment promotion is viewed as a catalyst for modernizing agriculture, industry, and services, while simultaneously raising living standards of the people of the country. Drawing lessons from global recovery experiences, it is vital to attract foreign direct investment for technology transfer and competitiveness, while strengthening domestic investment to ensure stability and long-term transformation. Aiming at the above outcomes, the Department of National Planning has completed the following tasks during the year 2025.

- Appraised 08 project proposals and submitted recommendations to the Department of National Budget, Department of External Resources and Relevant Line Agencies.
- 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 related to the Investment Promotion and update the Medium-Term Public Investment Programme (PIP) accordingly.
- 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.
- Actively participated meetings including steering committees, progress review and foreign missions.

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 these resources, a well-planned tourism industry can be developed. 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 destination” to increase foreign exchange earnings in the Sri Lankan economy. It is the policy of the government to develop tourism 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 2025.

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 2025.

- Observations were submitted for 08 Cabinet Memoranda forwarded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Employment and Tourism on behalf of the Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
- 18 project proposals were appraised and recommendations were submitted.
- Arranged Kick-off Meetings for Missions of ADB/WB for the Tourism Sector Development Projects.

2.4 Commercial Infrastructure

Transport, Roads, Ports and Aviation

The Transport Sector remains a fundamental driver of Sri Lanka’s socio-economic development, facilitating mobility, trade, tourism, and access to essential services. Roads account for nearly 90% of passenger and freight transport, underscoring their critical role in domestic connectivity and economic activity. In the maritime sector, more than 90% of international trade by volume is handled through sea transport, with the Port of Colombo operating as a leading transshipment hub in the region. The aviation sector, continues to support passenger and cargo movements through key gateways such as Bandaranaike International Airport.

Given the prevailing economic conditions in Sri Lanka and existing limited fiscal space, prudent resource allocation remains imperative, particularly in the transport sector where infrastructure investments are capital-intensive and typically involve large-scale, long-term commitments. Accordingly, projects were carefully screened, prioritized, and appraised to ensure optimal utilization of limited public funds and alignment with national development priorities.

Emphasis was placed on initiatives that support public transport modernization, alleviate traffic congestion, and improve road safety outcomes. In addition, attention was given to promoting environmentally sustainable transport solutions, including the gradual adoption of electric mobility, while strengthening the operational capacity and infrastructure development of ports and airports to enhance national connectivity and economic competitiveness.

Tasks Completed

- Evaluation of new projects and programs (95) presented by the relevant line ministries.
- Preparation of observations (48) on Cabinet Memoranda and Policy Papers submitted by the Ministry of Transport and Highways, Ministry of Ports, and Civil 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.
 - Committee on Infrastructure and Strategic Development
 - 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 remains a fundamental pillar of modern industrial economies, driving economic growth while supporting social and technological development. Over the past few years, the global energy landscape has undergone a significant transformation, marked by rapid expansion of renewable energy, increased adoption of electric vehicles, and the introduction of energy transition policies aimed at reducing carbon emissions and increasing the share of clean energy. Advancements in energy storage technologies and energy efficiency have further enabled renewable integration while contributing to lower overall energy consumption. Despite ongoing challenges such as geopolitical uncertainties, fuel price volatility, and infrastructure constraints, the sector continues to present significant opportunities for innovation and sustainable growth.

In Sri Lanka, the energy and electricity sectors have progressed toward a cleaner and more diversified energy mix, with increased emphasis on renewable electricity generation, grid modernization, system reliability, and demand-side management. Efforts are underway to reduce dependence on imported petroleum through expansion of solar and wind power, strengthening transmission and distribution networks, improving operational efficiency, and promoting cost-reflective tariff reforms. In

parallel, the country is exploring alternative energy options including natural gas, green hydrogen, and nuclear power to ensure long-term energy security, affordability, and sustainability while meeting the growing electricity demand of industry, services, and households.

- Appraised and provided observations and recommendations for 23 project proposals
- Submitted observations for 08 Cabinet Memoranda and comments for another 08 Cabinet Memoranda submitted by the Ministry of Energy
- Submitted observations to the Department of External Resources regarding the matters related to the foreign missions and Aide Memoires
- Collected data on power and energy sector damages caused by Cyclone Ditwah through the “Disaster Data Collection System” to facilitate the preparation of “Post Disaster Need Assessment Report”

Water Supply and Sanitation Sector

The Water Supply and Sanitation Sector has continued with the provision of safe drinking water and improved sanitation facilities in the country, in line with national policies and development priorities. Efforts have been directed towards strengthening the performance and the sustainability of existing water supply systems by enhancing their operational capacity to optimum levels and systematically reducing Non-Revenue Water (NRW), which currently remains at approximately 25 percent.

The sector advanced the expansion of access to safe drinking water by implementing projects for the provision of new piped-borne water connections based on prioritized community needs, particularly in underserved and rapidly growing areas. Recognizing the low national sewerage coverage, currently estimated at approximately 2 percent, targeted sewerage development projects were undertaken to increase household connections in urban and semi-urban areas, while improving the functionality of existing sewerage systems.

Furthermore, special emphasis was placed on addressing the challenges faced by on remote and hard-to-reach communities. Alternative and climate-resilient solutions, including the community-based water supply schemes, and improved on-site sanitation facilities have been introduced through targeted projects to ensure equitable access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation.

The main contributions of the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector are supporting policy formulation, project appraisal and providing observations on behalf of Hon. Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development to the Cabinet Memorandum submitted by the Ministry of Housing, Construction and Water Supply. In this regard, initiatives to enhance the Rainwater Harvesting Policy and Strategy have been actively undertaken to strengthen sustainable water resource management. In addition, a post-

evaluation of the Greater Kurunegala Water Supply and Sewerage Project is currently being carried out to demonstrate the social and service delivery benefits achieved through the project.

Tasks Completed

- Appraised **18 Water Supply and Sanitation sector project proposals** and submitted recommendations to the **Department of National Budget** and the **Department of External Resources**.
- Submitted observations on 13 Cabinet Memoranda forwarded by the relevant line agencies, including the Ministry of Housing, Construction and Water Supply.
- Provision of inputs and active engagements in Steering Committee meetings of ongoing development projects to support effective project implementation.
- Provision of inputs and active engagements in **progress review and policy review meetings** related to ongoing development projects.
- Provided technical and policy observations on Aide Memoires associated with ongoing development projects.

Urban Development and Housing

Urban development will play a key role for economic growth, social transformation, and modernization of the country. The government of Sri Lanka has played a significant role in urban development through policy making, infrastructure development, and resource allocation. The government involves expanding and upgrading city infrastructure, roads, public transport systems, water supply, sanitation, housing projects, solid waste management, storm water management and urban environmental enhancement projects to transform cities into liveable and economically thriving hubs. Some identified cities will be developed through city branding project with new landscapes, urban parks and sanitary facilities, and other improved public amenities. These developments aim to strengthen economic activities, promote tourism industry, attract investment opportunities and enhance living standards.

Access to adequate and affordable housing is viewed as a basic human right, and it is important to establish safe, resilient, and sustainable settlements to create comfortable life. Housing development in Sri Lanka has been a key focus of government efforts, especially to address the needs of rural low-income populations, residents in urban underserved settlements, estate communities, conflict-affected families, post-disaster-affected families, and vulnerable groups. Alongside public initiatives, private developers contribute to housing supply for middle –income earners, particularly in urban areas. The Government of India and the People's Republic of China provide grant assistance to improve the housing sector in Sri Lanka. In addition to government funding, the country also leverages support from development partners to enhance urban housing.

Tasks Completed

- Providing observations to the 13 nos. of Cabinet Memoranda/Notes to the Cabinet which were submitted by respective line ministries
- Appraising 53 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 2026-2030 and coordinating with Public Investment Committee relevant to the sector
- 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 2025, 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, and Local Government
- Public Security
- National Security
- Media
- Justice
- Foreign affairs
- Religious, Cultural affairs and National Heritage
- Regional Development
- Special Spending Units

In 2025, within the governance sector, actions towards efficient and effective public management, are as follows.

- Appraising 147 project proposals funded by either the government or foreign funding
- Providing observations and comments on 58 Cabinet Memoranda across various Ministries
- Participating in Steering Committee progress review meetings and projects within the sector's scope
- Represented the Department/Ministry at meetings of Six (06) project implementation Committees and Four (03) Policy Formulation and Review Committees, including a Committee appointed by the cabinet of Ministries to guide state institutions under governance sector towards fostering a conducive environment for economic development and ensuring an efficient public service

Macroeconomic

The Macroeconomic Division is one of the principal divisions of the Department. It plays a central role in integrating all development sectors under the National Development Policy Framework. The Division provides strategic guidance to other sectoral divisions to ensure alignment with long-term national development objectives.

The Division undertakes analytical studies on both domestic and global economic trends, identifying emerging opportunities and potential risks to the Sri Lankan economy. It also coordinates the preparation of key seasonal publications of the Department of National Planning (NPD) and serves as the focal point for engagement with international financial institutions, including the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank (WB).

Main Activities Undertaken in 2025

The key activities performed by the Macroeconomic Division during 2025 are as follows:

- Directed and coordinated sectoral divisions in the preparation of respective chapters of the 'Public Investment Program (PIP) 2026–2030'.
- Compiled the 'Public Investment Program 2026–2030' and facilitated its publication on the Ministry of Finance website.
- Compiled and published the report on 'Major Public Investment Projects 2025–2027'.
- Conducted comprehensive analysis of macroeconomic trends, identifying key opportunities and challenges in both the Sri Lankan economy and the global economy.
- Prepared the 'Public Financial Management (PFM) Regulations' and Directives in alignment with the Public Financial Management Act No. 44 of 2024.
- In compliance with the provisions of the Public Financial Management (PFM) Act, the inaugural meeting of the Public Investment Committee was convened to consider and approve new Public Investment Projects for 2026.

- Maintained and updated the data repository for ongoing and newly proposed public investment projects.
- Completed the Public Investment Management Assessment (PIMA) and Climate PIMA Report (July 2025) in collaboration with the IMF Technical Assistance Mission.
- Coordinated and facilitated several foreign missions, including those of the World Bank and IMF.
- Conducted multiple capacity-building programmes for officials of the National Planning Department (NPD).

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.

Tasks Completed

- Appraised 19 project proposals submitted by Ministry of Environment
- Provided observations to 05 Cabinet Memoranda submitted by relevant line ministries.

Special Events

- Contributed to Preparation of Public Investment Programme (PIP) 2026-2030
- Contributed to preparation of summary of National Policy Framework
- Provided assistance to prepare Integrated Climate Responsive Investment Plan (ICRIP) for Sri Lanka with the collaboration of Asian Development Bank. (ADB)
- Continued the preparation of the Guidance Manual on Environmental Valuation - Green book with United Nations Development Programme. (UNDP)

- Coordinated disaster data collection following Cyclone Ditrwah for the Department's Disaster Data Collecting System (DDCS).
- Further actions had been taken for the programme on Marine Spatial planning for Sri Lanka collaboration with Department of External Resources and UNDP
- Prioritized projects under the environmental management sector.
- Provided 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, Cyclone *Ditrwah* struck Sri Lanka in late **November 2025**, causing devastating floods, landslides and wind damage across **all 25 districts** of the country. The storm affected **over 2 million people**, damaging or destroying **houses**, crops and infrastructure, and leaving many families displaced and dependent on shelters and aid. The disaster also resulted in **hundreds of deaths** and extensive property loss. 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 31 project proposals submitted by Disaster Management division of Ministry of Defence
- Provided pre observations to 04 Cabinet Memoranda submitted by Disaster Management division of Ministry of Defence.
- Contributed to Preparation of Public Investment Programme (PIP) 2026-2030
- Contributed to preparation of summary of National Policy Framework
- 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 disaster sector
- Provided observations to the matters related to the foreign missions

2.7 Social Protection

Social Protection Sector

The government is implementing targeted social protection schemes to improve the living conditions of vulnerable segments of society and empower them to contribute to national development. The Ministry of Women and Child Affairs and the Ministry of Rural Development, Social Security and Community Empowerment are responsible for ensuring the well-being of vulnerable groups, including children, disadvantaged women, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. 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 31.12.2025

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

	No. of Received	No. of Recommended/ Submitted
Project Proposals	20	20
Observations for Cabinet Memorandum	15	15
Comments for Cabinet Memorandum	07	07

- **Formulation of National Policies** – The National Social Protection Strategy for Sri Lanka was formulated and published.

- **Provided comments on**
 - Update on matters relating to reconciliation and human rights. 58th session of the Human Right Council.
 - Regional Technical Assistance (TA) for Promoting Gender Transformative and Socially Inclusive Results in South Asia
 - 60th session of the Human Right Council.
 - National Policy for Older Persons in Sri Lanka
 - 80th Session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), 22-30 September 2025, New York
 - Review of the Draft Strategic Action Plan on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment
- **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, sending skilled workers for foreign employment will be 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 and Foreign Employment Sector collaborates with the Ministry of Labour and 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, Labour and Foreign Employment Sector completed the following activities in the year 2025.

- Appraised 12 project proposals and provided recommendations to the relevant Departments.

- Submitted observations for 03 Cabinet Memoranda sent by the Ministry of Labour and the 03 Cabinet Memoranda sent by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Employment and Tourism.
- Action is being taken to submit the National Occupational Safety & Health Policy to the Approval of Cabinet of Ministers.

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 2025 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. 2,250 million has been made under the Department of National Planning expenditure head for the decentralized capital budget program through the 2025 budget proposals. The instructions for implementing this program were provided through the Circular No. MF/02/2025 dated 29.01.2025 issued by the Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policies.

K.T.I. Premaratne
Director General
Department of National Planning
First Floor, The Secretariat,
Colombo 01.

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

Chapter 03 - Overall Financial Performance for the Year ended 31st December 2025

3.1 Statement of Financial Performance

ACA - F				
Statement of Financial Performance for the period ended 31st December 2025				
Revised Budget Allocations 2025	Note	Actual		
Rs.		2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.	
- Revenue Receipts		-	-	
- Income Tax	1	-	-	} ACA-1
- Taxes on Domestic Goods & Services	2	-	-	
- Taxes on International Trade	3	-	-	
- Non Tax Revenue & Others	4	-	-	
Total Revenue Receipts (A)		-	-	
- Non Revenue Receipts		-	-	
- Treasury Imprests		220,660,454	331,902,000	ACA-3
- Deposits		330,328	1,335,285	ACA-4
- Advance Accounts		6,024,016	4,666,870	ACA-5
- Other Main Ledger Receipts		-	-	
Total Non Revenue Receipts (B)		227,014,798	337,904,154	
Total Revenue Receipts & Non Revenue Receipts C = (A)+(B)		227,014,798	337,904,154	
Remittance to the Treasury (D)		44,903	39,247	
Net Revenue Receipts & Non Revenue Receipts E = (C)-(D)		226,969,896	337,864,907	
Less: Expenditure				
- Recurrent Expenditure				
Wages, Salaries & Other Employment				
129,792,855 Benefits	5	128,947,202	106,919,579	} ACA-2(ii)
38,856,756 Other Goods & Services	6	38,066,810	33,573,039	
889,301 Subsidies, Grants and Transfers	7	889,301	869,861	
- Interest Payments	8	-	-	
- Other Recurrent Expenditure	9	-	-	
169,538,912 Total Recurrent Expenditure (F)		167,903,314	141,362,479	
Capital Expenditure				
Rehabilitation & Improvement of Capital				
14,223,484 Assets	10	8,334,322	-	} ACA-2(ii)
94,040,718 Acquisition of Capital Assets	11	60,390,098	72,868,772	
5,411,361,085 Capital Transfers	12	4,884,032,818	2,611,408,343	
- Acquisition of Financial Assets	13	-	-	
2,420,516 Capacity Building	14	1,576,500	556,500	
2,652,060,000 Other Capital Expenditure	15	2,504,639,947	1,608,548,863	
8,174,105,803 Total Capital Expenditure (G)		7,458,973,685	4,293,382,478	
Deposit Payments		580,645	3,420,516	ACA-4
Advance Payments		5,911,855	4,853,973	ACA-5
Other Main Ledger Payments		-	-	
Total Main Ledger Expenditure (H)		6,492,500.16	8,274,488	
Total Expenditure I = (F)+(G)+(H)		7,633,369,499	4,443,019,445	
8,343,644,715 Balance as at 31st December J = (E-I)		(7,406,399,604)	(4,105,154,538)	
Balance as per the Imprest Adjustment Statement		(7,406,399,604)	(4,105,154,538)	ACA-7
Imprest Balance as at 31st December		-	-	ACA-3

3.2 Statement of Financial Position

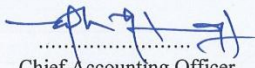
ACA-P

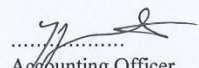
Statement of Financial Position As at 31st December 2025

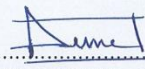
		Actual	
	Note	2025	2024
		Rs	Rs
<u>Non Financial Assets</u>			
Property, Plant & Equipment	ACA-6	172,980,806	134,013,060
<u>Financial Assets</u>			
Advance Accounts	ACA-5/5(a)	11,744,966	11,857,127
Cash & Cash Equivalents	ACA-3	-	-
Total Assets		184,725,772	145,870,187
<u>Net Assets / Equity</u>			
Net Worth to Treasury		11,744,966	11,606,810
Property, Plant & Equipment Reserve		172,980,806	134,013,060
Rent and Work Advance Reserve	ACA-5(b)		
<u>Current Liabilities</u>			
Deposits Accounts	ACA-4	-	250,317
Unsettled Imprest Balance	ACA-3	-	-
Total Liabilities		184,725,772	145,870,187

Detail Accounting Statements in ACA format Nos. 1 to 7 presented in pages from 07 to 33 and Annexures to accounts presented in pages from 34 to 41 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. 02/2025, dated 17.12.2025** 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 as per the Section 38(1) (C) of the National Audit Act No.19 of 2018


 Chief Accounting Officer
 Name : Dr. Harshana Suriyapperuma
 Designation : Secretary
 Date : 27.12/2026
Dr. Harshana Suriyapperuma
 Secretary to the Treasury and Secretary to the Ministry
 of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
 Ministry of Finance
 Colombo 01


 Accounting Officer
 Name : K.T.I. Premaratne
 Designation : Director General
 Date : 27.12/2026
K.T.I. Premaratne
 Director General
 Department of National Planning
 First Floor, The Secretariat,
 Colombo 01₂


 Chief Financial Officer/ Chief Accountant/
 Director (Finance)/ Commissioner (Finance)
 Name : W.S.P. De Mel
 Date : 27.12/2026
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 2025			
	Actual		
	2025 Rs.	2024 Rs.	
<u>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</u>			
Total Tax Receipts	-	-	
Fees, Fines, Penalties and Licenses	-	-	
Profit	-	-	
Non Revenue Receipts	4,003,105,809	2,450,182,426	
Revenue Collected on behalf of Other Revenue Heads	8,878,429	6,223,144	
Imprest Received	220,660,454	331,902,000	
Recoveries from Advance	6,123,312	4,027,974	
Deposit Received	330,328	1,335,285	
Total Cash generated from Operations (A)	4,239,098,332	2,793,670,829	
<u>Less - Cash disbursed for:</u>			
Personal Emoluments & Operating Payments	166,781,113	2,779,791,943	
Subsidies & Transfer Payments	889,301	869,861	
Rehabilitation & Improvement of Capital Assets, Capital Transfers, Capacity Building and Other Capital Expenditure	4,021,168,813	-	
Expenditure incurred on behalf of Other Heads	566,523	39,247	
Imprest Settlement to Treasury	44,903	3,779,060	
Advance Payments	5,781,855	3,420,516	
Deposit Payments	580,645	-	
Total Cash disbursed for Operations (B)	4,195,813,152	2,787,900,628	
NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (C)=(A)-(B)	43,285,180	5,770,201	
<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 Asset Construction, Purchases and Other Investment Acquisitions	43,285,180	5,770,201	
Total Cash disbursed for Investing Activities (E)	43,285,180	5,770,201	
NET CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES (F)=(D)-(E)	(43,285,180)	(5,770,201)	

1. The first part of the paper is a review of the literature on the effects of the 1997-1998 Asian financial crisis on the economies of the Asian countries. The second part of the paper is a review of the literature on the effects of the 1997-1998 Asian financial crisis on the economies of the Asian countries.	2. The first part of the paper is a review of the literature on the effects of the 1997-1998 Asian financial crisis on the economies of the Asian countries. The second part of the paper is a review of the literature on the effects of the 1997-1998 Asian financial crisis on the economies of the Asian countries.
--	--

[illegible]

The figure consists of two side-by-side schematic diagrams of a two-dimensional lattice. The left diagram shows a square lattice with a shaded rectangular region in the center. The right diagram shows a rectangular lattice with a shaded rectangular region in the center. Both shaded regions are labeled with the number '1' and '2'.

Figure 1 is a line graph showing the percentage of total energy expenditure (TEE) for different activities over a 24-hour period. The Y-axis is 'Percentage of TEE' (0-100) and the X-axis is 'Time of Day' (0-24). The legend indicates: Sleeping (hatched), Sedentary (white), Light (diagonal lines), Moderate (cross-hatch), and Vigorous (solid black). Sleeping is highest at night (~30-40%). Sedentary is highest in the morning (~20-30%). Light activity is highest in the afternoon (~10-20%). Moderate and Vigorous activities are highest in the afternoon (~10-20%).

[illegible]

Age Group	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Unknown (%)
18-24	15	15	15	15
25-34	25	25	25	25
35-44	35	35	35	35
45-54	45	45	45	45
55-64	55	55	55	55
65+	65	65	65	65

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	163,250,000	169,538,912	167,903,314	99.03
Capital	6,546,000,000	8,174,105,803	7,458,973,685	91.25
Total	6,709,250,000	8,343,644,715	7,626,876,999	91.41

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 31.12.2025	Balance as per financial Position Report as at 31.12.2025	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		38,321,562.98		
9154	Intangible Assets		44,253,480.21		
9155	Biological Assets				
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		78.57%	
No of project proposals appraised	97.14%		
No of observations submitted	99.37%		
No of national/sub-national plans assessed	100%		
Physical progress of projects under the (DCB) program	97.84%		

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

5.1 Indicate the Identified respective Sustainable Developments Goals

In order to carry out the functions of this department efficiently, it has been divided into 9 sectors and 26 sub-sectors covering important economic and social sectors. In each sector policies, plans and other related development activities carried out by the Ministries and departments are subjected to recommendations of the Department of National planning. Accordingly, all project proposals above Rs 10 million are submitted to this department as per the relevant project submission format from the relevant ministries to obtain initial approval. Section 11 of the project submission format, illustrates how the 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. The public investment Program, 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 2025, 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	01	00
Secondary	33	28	05
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 Arts in Economics (English Medium)	01	01 Year	200,000		Local	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
Public Sector Accounting Standards & Enhancing Financial Reporting in the Public Sector	01	02 days	10,000		Local	Enhance the knowledge on official duties
The Institute Of Chartered Accountants Of Sri Lanka	01	01 day	30,000		Local	Enhance the knowledge on official duties

Certificate Program on ICT & Artificial Intelligence (AI)	05	05 days	150,000		Local	Enhance the knowledge on official duties
One day workshop for Drivers	01	01 day	6,000		Local	Enhance the knowledge on official duties
Office Assistant Service Duty Training Public Sector & Semi-Public Sector	02	02 days	24,000		Local	Enhance the knowledge on official duties
Accounting role and Practical Application	05	01 day	32,500		Local	Enhance the knowledge on official duties
National Diploma in Training and Human Talent Development (NDTHTD)	01	01 Year	100,000		Local	Enhance the knowledge on official duties
Procurement Process and Practical Application (as per the new Procurement Guidelines)	03	03 days	54,000		Local	Enhance the knowledge on official duties
Public Vehicle Maintenance	01	01 day	6,500		Local	Enhance the knowledge on official duties
Adjustment of Salaries of public Servants (as per the new Salary Circular)	02	01 day	13,000		Local	Enhance the knowledge on official duties
Inventory Management for Government Officials	01	01 day	6,500		Local	Enhance the knowledge on official duties

Certificate Program in English for Office Management	03	10 days	75,000		Local	Enhance the knowledge on official duties
Accounting role and Practical Application	01	02 days	12,000		Local	Enhance the knowledge on official duties
Skill Development of Development Officers & Management Service Officers	01	02 days	12,000		Local	Enhance the knowledge on official duties
Workshop on Bid Evaluation	08	01 day	76,000		Local	Enhance the knowledge on official duties
Office Management and Financial Regulations	01	02 days	12,000		Local	Enhance the knowledge on official duties
Role and responsibility of the Leave Officer	01	01 day	6,500		Local	Enhance the knowledge on official duties
Writing Office notes and Official Letters	01	01 day	6,500		Local	Enhance the knowledge on official duties
Project Management	03	02 days	36,000		Local	Enhance the knowledge on official duties
Professional Development of Office Assistant and Drivers for a Quality Work Environment	02	01 day	13,000		Local	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making

Capacity Development Training Program	54	02days	630,000		Local	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
JICA Knowledge Co-Creation Program: Capacity Building for ICT Project Planning	01	05 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
Global Annual in-person Deputies Meeting of the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action	01	03 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
A Study visit in Thailand on Implementation of Water Policy	02	05 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
"Study visit to Learn about the 'One Disaster Data' initiative"	01	04 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
The 15 th NTA Global Conference	01	04 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
ITEC- Right to Adequate Housing in the Context of Habited III New Urban Agenda- Policies, Planning and Practices	01	14 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
Seminar on China's Poverty Reduction Experience under the Global Development Institute	01	14 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making

Social Protection Data and Monitoring Workshop	01	03 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
V20 Climate Prosperity Fellowship Program	01	13 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
Seminar on Construction and Management of Development Zone for Sri Lanka	05	14 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
Seminar on the Planning and Construction of Ports and Channels for Developing Countries	01	14 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
Proposed Study Mission to Malaysia by Senior Treasury Officials from the Government of Sri Lanka : 26 May – 1 June, 2024 (Rescheduled : 15-22 June 2024) New Proposed Schedule : 12 - 16 May 2025	07	05 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
Seminar on the Implementation of united Nations Forest Instrument and Sustainable Forest management for Developing Countries	01	14days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making

Seminar on Carbon Neutrality and Energy innovation Development in Developing Countries under the Global Development initiative	01	14 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
Regional Consultation for Review of ADB's Accountability Mechanism Policy - South Asia	01	01 day			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
Onsite Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP) Practices in Community – Based Development (CBO) , International Training Course 2025	01	12 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
0612-0702 Seminar for China and B&R Countries in Cooperation of Governance Capacity	01	21 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
AUSTRALIA AWARDS SOUTH ASIA & MONGOLIA Accessing Climate Finance (Regional) Short Course	01	16 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
A Knowledge Exchange Event in Netherland on Green Fuels and Greening Ports	01	05 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making

TA 10105-SRI: Promoting Private Sector Investment in Energy Transitions Knowledge Sharing Program on Republic of Korea's Experiences on Green Energy Transition	01	05 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
A Knowledge Exchange Event in Netherland on Green Fuels and Greening Ports	01	05 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
Hand- in -Hand Investment Dialogue for Asia and the Pacific	01	03 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
2025 KOICA CIAT Training programme on Capacity Building for Government Officers on Household Economy Development for Peace Building and Social Integration in North Central Provincial Council, Sri Lanka (2024 - 2026)	01	14 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
0625-0715- Seminar on Policy and Practice of Poverty Alleviation through Photovoltaic Projects for Developing Countries	01	21 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making

UNCTAD Conference on Green Industrialization	01	02 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
Subregional Consultation Workshop on the draft SASEC Transport Sector Strategy 2035	01	01 day			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
Seminar on Renewable Energy Development and Quality - Development for Sri Lanka	01	14 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
Overseas Training Course on Green Development for Sri Lanka	01	10 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
Workshop on Strengthening the Regional Supply and Value Chain Development for Electrical Equipment in the SASEC subregion	01	03 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
Trailblazers in Transport and Logistics : Empowering & Connecting Women Leaders	01	12 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
Immersion and Learning Visit for the Empowerment Program team to the Satat Jeevikoparjan Yojana (SJY) Program by the Government of Bihar, India	01	05 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making

IAEA Interregional Training Course on Establishing a National Position for a New Nuclear Power Programme	01	05 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
Immersion and Learning Visit for the Empowerment Program team to the Satat Jeevikoparjan Yojana (SJY) Program by the Government of Bihar, India	01	05 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
Knowledge Exchange Event in Japan on efficient and Resilient Urban Transportation	01	05 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
Climate Adaptation Investment Planning Forum (CAIP2025)	01	02 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
Twentieth Policy Consultation Forum of Seoul Initiative Network on Green Growth and Asia-Pacific NDC Clinic	01	04 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
South-4-Care Learning Hub	01	04 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
2025 Global Leadership Program	01	11 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making

South Asia Operations Forum	01	03 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
ADB-OECD Meeting on Healthy Agency and long-term care (LTC)	01	02 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
SA 25.33- Fiscal Risk Management	01	05 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
ADB: Shanghai International Program for Development Evaluation Training (SHIPDET)	01	05 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
ADB: Shanghai International Program for Development Evaluation Training (SHIPDET)	01	05 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
2025 Asia Pacific Dialogue Platform on Anticipatory Action	01	03 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
Seminar on Public Financial Management for Sri Lanka	03	14 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
South Asia Regional Training Workshop on Economic Analysis of Investment Projects	02	04 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
Training Workshop on Building Resilience through Social	01	03 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making

Protection, 10-12 November 2025						
06th Capacity Building Programme on “Clean Cities, Better Futures: Transforming Urban Sri Lanka with Regional Practices – II” for the civil Servants of Sri Lanka	01	12 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
ADB- Stanford Leadership Academy for Development : Training Program on Public Policy for Infrastructure	02	05 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
IMF SARTTAC training on Public Investment Management	01	05 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
South Asia Sub Regional Economic Cooperation (SASEC) Program's Working Groups Meeting and Senior Officials' Meeting	01	03 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
"Technical Deep Drive (TDD) on Cities for Tourism and Jobs" by Tokyo Development Learning Center (TDLC)	01	05 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
Invitation to the Regional Meeting and Workshop on Unblocking Finance for Scaling up E-Mobility in Asia and the Pacific	01	04 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making

South Asia Sub Regional Economic Cooperation (SASEC) Program's Working Groups Meeting and Senior Officials' Meeting	01	03 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
World Bank - The Green and Efficient Ports - Connectivity Investment Conference	01	04 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
Invitation to Join the Jobs for the Poor (J4P) Impact Program - High-Level Global Learning and Engagement Event	01	03 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
Human Responses to Climate Change: Mitigation and adaptation	01	19 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
South Asia Sub Regional Economic Cooperation (SASEC) Program's Working Groups Meeting and Senior Officials' Meeting	02	02 days			Abroad	Gained the knowledge in policy decision making
UK Conservation learning Week	01	05 days			Abroad	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/25/FA

ඔබේ අංකය
உமது இல.
Your No.

දිනය
திகதி
Date

2026 මැයි 31 දින

ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරී

ජාතික ක්‍රමසම්පාදන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව

ශීර්ෂය 237 - ජාතික ක්‍රමසම්පාදන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ 2025 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 මතය

ශීර්ෂය 237 - ජාතික ක්‍රමසම්පාදන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ 2025 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට මූල්‍ය තත්ත්වය පිළිබඳ ප්‍රකාශය, එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය කාර්යසාධන ප්‍රකාශය හා මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ප්‍රකාශනය සහ ප්‍රමාණාත්මක ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රතිපත්තිවලට අදාළ තොරතුරු ද ඇතුළත් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවලට අදාළ සටහන් වලින් සමන්විත 2025 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) ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ ඇතුළත් විධිවිධාන ප්‍රකාර මාගේ විධානය යටතේ විගණනය කරන ලදී. 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 11(1) වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව 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 (සංශෝධිත පරිදි) 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.

දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ 2025 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවලින්, 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 මතය සඳහා පදනම

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිතිවලට (ශ්‍රී.ලං.වි.ප්‍ර) අනුකූලව මා විගණනය සිදු කරන ලදී. මෙම විගණන ප්‍රමිති යටතේ වූ මාගේ වගකීම, මෙම වාර්තාවේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන විගණනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් විගණකගේ වගකීම යන කොටසේ 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 දෙසැම්බර් 17 දිනැති රාජ්‍යය ගිණුම් මාර්ගෝපදේශ අංක 02/2025 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 ප්‍රධාන ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරීගේ හා ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරීගේ වගකීම

රජයේ මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 150 හා 151 සහ 2025 දෙසැම්බර් 17 දිනැති රාජ්‍යය ගිණුම් මාර්ගෝපදේශ අංක 02/2025 ට අනුකූලව සියලුම ප්‍රමාණාත්මකතාවයන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් සාධාරණ තත්ත්වයක් 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 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 ප්‍රකාශයන්ගෙන් 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 ප්‍රකාශයන් 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 ප්‍රමාණාත්මකභාවය 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 ප්‍රකාශයන් ඇතිවීමේ අවදානම් හඳුනාගැනීම හා තක්සේරු කිරීම සහ ඊට අදාළ විගණන සාක්ෂි ලබා ගැනීමට අවස්ථාවෝචිතව උචිත විගණන පරිපාටි සැලසුම් කර ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ලදී. වරදවා දැක්වීම් හේතුවෙන් සිදුවන ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශයන්ගෙන් සිදුවන බලපෑමට වඩා වංචාවකින් සිදුවන්නා වූ බලපෑම ප්‍රබල වන්නේ ඒවා දුස්ස්ථානාත්මකයන්, ව්‍යාජ ලේඛන සැකසීමෙන්, වෙනත්තාත්වික මහඟුරීමෙන්, වරදවා දැක්වීමෙන් හෝ අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයන් මත ඟුරීමෙන් 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 අගයන ලදී.
- 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.

2. වෙනත් තෛතික 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 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 සඵලදායීත්වය පිළිබඳව කලින් කල සමාලෝචනය සිදුකර ඒ අනුව, පද්ධති ඵලදායී ලෙස කර ගෙන යෑමට අවශ්‍ය වෙනස්කම් සිදු කරනු ලැබිය යුතුය. තවද, එම සමාලෝචනයන් ලිඛිතව සිදු කර එහි පිටපතක් විගණකාධිපති වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතුව තිබුණත්, එවැනි සමාලෝචනයන් සිදු කළ බවට ප්‍රකාශ විගණනයට ඉදිරිපත් කර නොතිබුණි.

3.2 නීති, රීති හා රෙගුලාසිවලට අනුකූල නොවීම

නීති, රීති හා
 රෙගුලාසි වලට
 යොමුව

නිරීක්ෂණය

(අ) ශ්‍රී ලංකා ආදායකයාගේ අනන්‍යතාවය නිසි පරිදි තහවුරු කළහොත් මිස ඔහුට ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික වෙක්පත් භාර නොදිය යුතු වුවත්, බාහිර ආයතනවලට ගෙවීම් කිරීමේදී එම ආයතනය විසින් ලබා දුන් ලිඛිත නියෝගයකින් තොරව වවුචරයේ මුදල් ලබා ගත් බවට අත්සන් කළ යුතු ස්ථානයේ අත්සනක් පමණක් මුදල් ලබා ගනිමින් එකතුව රු 578,376ක් වටිනා වෙක්පත් 12 ක් ලබා දී තිබූ අතර මුදල් රෙගුලාසි ප්‍රකාරව කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.

සංග්‍රහයේ
 අංක 389
 (අ)
 රෙගුලාසිය

(ආ) 2023 වනුලේඛය මගින් හඳුන්වා දී ඇති මාර්ගෝපදේශය ප්‍රකාරව, නොවැම්බර් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් 2025 වර්ෂය සඳහා මානව සම්පත් සංවර්ධන 30 දිනැති සැලැස්ම පිළියෙල කර නොතිබුණි.

රාජ්‍ය
 පරිපාලන
 වනුලේඛ
 අංක
 02/2018 (I)

(ඇ) 2024 ජුනි 21 වන දින සිට 2024 ජූලි 21 වන දින දක්වා කාලයේදී, අභ්‍යන්තර විගණන සැලැස්ම අවදානම් පාදක දිනැති අංක සැලැස්මක් වන බැවින් විගණන සැලැස්ම පිළියෙල කිරීමේදී 01/2024 දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් පිළියෙල කරනු ලබන අවදානම් ලේඛණය දරන උපයෝගී කරගත යුතු වුවත්, දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් 2025 වර්ෂය කළමනාකර සඳහා අවදානම් ලේඛනයක් නඩත්තු කර නොතිබුණි.
 ණ විගණන
 වක්‍රලේඛය

3.3 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන අකෘතීන්වල පැවති අඩු පාඩු

3.3.1 බැංකු ගිණුම් මෙහෙයවීම

මහජන බැංකුවේ පවත්වාගෙන යන බැංකු ගිණුමකට අදාළව 2025 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට මුදල් පොත අනුව ශේෂයක් නොමැති වුවත්, මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයෙහි ඇමුණුම (viii) හි බැංකු ගිණුම් පිළිබඳ 2025 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට තත්ත්ව වාර්තාවෙහි 2025 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට මුදල් පොත අනුව රු.44,903 ක ශේෂයක් දක්වා තිබුණි.

3.3.2 වාහන අනතුරු

2023 අගෝස්තු මස 19 දින වාහනයකට සිදු වූ අනතුර සම්බන්ධයෙන් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සමඟ ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබූ පාඩු හා අත්හැරීම් පිළිබඳ ප්‍රකාශනයේ (ඇමුණුම i) දක්වා නොතිබුණි.

3.4 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීමේ අඩුපාඩු

මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ප්‍රකාශනය

(අ) 2025 දෙසැම්බර් 17 දිනැති අංක 02/2025 දරන රාජ්‍ය ගිණුම් මාර්ගෝපදේශයේ 7.10 ඡේදය ප්‍රකාරව, 2024 වර්ෂය සඳහා දක්වන ලද සංසන්දනාත්මක සංඛ්‍යා එම මාර්ගෝපදේශයේ 7.8 හා 7.9 ඡේද අනුව සංශෝධනය විය යුතුය. කෙසේ වෙතත් මූලධන වත්කම් පුනරුත්ථාපනය හා වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම, මූලධන මාරු කිරීම්, හැකියා වර්ධනය හා වෙනත් මූලධන වියදම්වල එකතුව රු. 2,639,515,126ක් වුවත් එම අගය ශුන්‍ය ලෙස දැක්වීමෙන් එම අගය රු. 2,639,515,126ක් අඩුවෙන් දක්වා තිබුණි.

(ආ) පුද්ගල පඩිනඩි හා මෙහෙයුම් වියදම් රු. 140,276,817ක් වුවත්, එය රු. 2,779,791,943ක් ලෙස දැක්වීමෙන් එම අගය රු. 2,639,515,126ක් වැඩියෙන් දක්වා තිබුණි.

4. මෙහෙයුම් සමාලෝචනය

4.1 කාර්යසාධනය

2024 අංක 44 දරන රාජ්‍ය මූල්‍ය කළමනාකරණ පනතේ 41 (1) වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව, ජාතික සංවර්ධන ප්‍රතිපත්ති රාමුව මත පදනම්ව සැලසුම් කර ඇති රාජ්‍ය පෞද්ගලික හවුල් ව්‍යාපාර ව්‍යාපෘති ඇතුළුව ක්‍රියාත්මක වන සහ ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට අපේක්ෂිත රාජ්‍ය ආයෝජන ව්‍යාපෘතිවලින් සමන්විත රාජ්‍ය ආයෝජන වැඩසටහනක් තිබිය යුතුය. එමෙන්ම, උක්ත පනත මගින් වැඩසටහන ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ වගකීම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව වෙත පවරා දී ඇත. විගණනයට ලද තොරතුරුවලට අනුව 2025, දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට රාජ්‍ය ආයෝජන කමිටු වාර 42ක් පවත්වා තිබූ බව සඳහන් කර තිබුණ ද මෙම කමිටුව වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කළ ව්‍යාපෘති යෝජනා සංඛ්‍යාව, නිර්දේශ කළ ව්‍යාපෘති සංඛ්‍යාව, ප්‍රතික්ෂේප කළ ව්‍යාපෘති සම්බන්ධයෙන් අදාළ ව්‍යාපෘති යෝජනාව ඉදිරිපත් කළ දිනය, සමාලෝචනය සිදු කළ කාලපරිච්ඡේදය හා ප්‍රතික්ෂේප කිරීමට හේතුව යනාදි විස්තර විගණනය වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කර නොතිබුණි.

4.1.1 සැලසුම් කිරීම

2020 අගෝස්තු 28 දිනැති අංක 02/2020 දරන රාජ්‍ය මුදල් වක්‍රලේඛයේ 03 ඡේදයේ සඳහන් මාර්ගෝපදේශයේ 3 (ටී) මාර්ගෝපදේශය ප්‍රකාරව, වාර්ෂික ක්‍රියාකාරී සැලැස්ම තුළ අභ්‍යන්තර විගණන සැලැස්ම අන්තර්ගත කර නොතිබුණි.

4.2 විදේශ ආධාර ව්‍යාපෘති

- (අ) මූලික ඇස්තමේන්තුවෙන් ප්‍රතිපාදන සලසා ගෙන නොතිබූ ආහාර සුරක්ෂිතතාව සහ ජීවනෝපාය ප්‍රතිසංවිධාන හදිසි ආධාර ව්‍යාපෘතියේ වැය විෂයයන් 03ක් සඳහා මු.රෙ 66 මගින් රු.33,028,919ක් ප්‍රතිපාදන සලසා ගෙන තිබුණු අතර එක් වැය විෂයයකට අදාළ මාරු කර ගත් ප්‍රතිපාදනවලින් සියයට 56 ක් උපයෝජනය කිරීමකින් තොරව ඉතිරි වී තිබුණි.
- (ආ) දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව යටතේ ක්‍රියාත්මක කරනු ලබන වෙළඳාම් ජාතික ආදායම්, වියදම් ක්‍රියාකාරකම්වල ඉක්මන් ප්‍රතිඵල සඳහා සහයෝගිතාවය (PARTNER) හා ශ්‍රී ලංකා මූල්‍ය අංශ ආරක්ෂණ ජාල ව්‍යාපෘතිය (ඕස්ට්‍රේලියානු ප්‍රදානය), යන ව්‍යාපෘති දෙකෙහි වැය විෂයයන් 3 ක ඇස්තමේන්තුගත ප්‍රතිපාදන වටිනාකම වූ රු. 320,000,000 ක සම්පූර්ණ ප්‍රතිපාදනයම මු.රෙ 66 මගින් එම ව්‍යාපෘතිවල වෙනත් වැය විෂයයන් සඳහා මාරු කර තිබුණි. එමෙන්ම, ඉකුත් වර්ෂයේදී ද ඉහත සඳහන් වැය විෂයයන් අතුරින් අංක 237-1-1-23-2509-17 හා අංක 237-1-1-24-2202-17 යන වැය විෂයයන්වල මුළු ඇස්තමේන්තුගත ප්‍රතිපාදනයම මු.රෙ.66 මගින් වෙනත් වැය විෂයයන් සඳහා මාරු කර තිබුණි.
- (ඇ) ආහාර සුරක්ෂිතතාව සහ ජීවනෝපාය ප්‍රතිසාධන හදිසි ආධාර ව්‍යාපෘතියේ 237-1-1-20-2202-12 හා 237-1-1-20-2202-0/13 (සංවර්ධන සහයන්) යන වැය විෂයයන් 2හි වාර්ෂික ඇස්තමේන්තුගත ප්‍රතිපාදනයෙන් මු.රෙ 66 මගින් වෙනත් වැය විෂයයකට ප්‍රතිපාදන මාරු කළ පසුද ශුද්ධ ප්‍රතිපාදනයෙන් සියයට 18 ක් හා සියයට 76 ක් ඉතිරි වී තිබුණි.

- (ඇ) එලදායි රාජ්‍ය ආයෝජන කළමනාකරණය සඳහා ධාරිතා සංවර්ධනය ව්‍යාපෘතිය යටතේ වැය විෂයයන් 2ක් සඳහා මූලික ඇස්තමේන්තුවෙන් වෙන් කරන ලද ප්‍රතිපාදන රු.57,500,000 කින් රු.14,700,531ක් වැය කිරීමකින් තොරව ඉතුරු වී තිබුණි. එම ඉතිරිය ඇස්තමේන්තුගත ප්‍රතිපාදනයෙන් සියයට 22 ක් හා සියයට 43 ක් විය.

4.3 කළමනාකරණ දුර්වලතා

4.3.1 නිලධාරීන් වෙත නිල නිවාස ලබා දීම

- (i) ආයතන සංග්‍රහයේ XIX පරිච්ඡේදයේ 6.14 වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව, රජයේ නිලධාරියකුට මාරුවීම, විශ්‍රාමයාම ආදී කරුණු නිසා එම රජයේ නිවාසයේ පදිංචිවීම සඳහා ඇති සුදුසුකම අහෝසි වීම හා නිලධාරීන් සමඟ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ඇති කර ගත් ගිවිසුමේ වගන්ති අංක 03 හා 05 ප්‍රකාරව නිල නිවාසයන්හි පදිංචිවීමට ඇති සුදුසුකම අහෝසි වූ වහාම නිවාසයන්හි පදිංචිය නිම කොට ආපසු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව වෙත භාරදිය යුතු වුවද එම සුදුසුකම අහෝසි වූ නිලධාරීන් දෙදෙනෙකු එම කාල සීමාව අවසන් කිරීමෙන් පසු පිළිවෙලින් මාස 38 ක් හා මාස 54 ක් එම නිල නිවාසයන්හි රැඳී තිබුණි.
- (ii) නියමිත කාලය අවසන් වී මාස 38 ක කාලයක් රැඳී සිටි නිලධාරියකුට දණ්ඩන කුළිය සහ නිල නිවසේ තක්සේරු කරන ලද වෙළඳපොළ වටිනාකම ලෙස රු.1,157,065ක මුදලක් ගෙවීමට කටයුතු කරන ලෙස දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් දැනුවත් කර තිබුණද, 2026 මැයි 20 දින වන විටත් එම මුදල ගෙවීමට නිලධාරියා අපොහොසත් වී තිබුණි.
- (iii) අනෙක් නිලධාරියා ස්ථාන මාරු වී යාමෙන් පසුව දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට ස්ථාන මාරු වී පැමිණි උක්ත නිලධාරියාගේ කලත්‍රයාට, දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් ගිවිසුම ගත වීමකින් තොරව නිල නිවාසය ලබා දී තිබුණි. ආයතන සංග්‍රහයේ XIX පරිච්ඡේදයේ 7.2 වගන්තිය හා ගිවිසුම ප්‍රකාරව ස්ථාන මාරු වී ගිය දිනයේ සිට නිවාසයක පදිංචිව සිටින කාලය වෙනුවෙන් දණ්ඩන කුළියක්ද නිලධාරියාගෙන් අයකර ගත යුතු වුවත්, දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් මෙම නිලධාරියාගෙන් මාස 54 ක කාලයක් සඳහා අය විය යුතු දණ්ඩන කුළියෙන් අය කිරීමට කටයුතු කර තිබුනේ මාස 20 ක කාලයක් සඳහා පමණක් අයකරගෙන තිබුණි.

4.4 වත්කම් කළමනාකරණය

4.4.1 මූල්‍ය නොවන වත්කම්

- (අ) දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව වෙත එවකට පැවති ජාතික ප්‍රතිපත්ති හා ආර්ථික කටයුතු අමාත්‍යාංශය මගින් ලබා දුන් Desktop පරිගණක 06 ක් සහ Miloda ආයතනය මගින් ලබා දුන් Laptop පරිගණකයක්ද, පරිගණක මුද්‍රන යන්ත්‍ර 03 ක් ද, UPS 03 ක් ද, ටෙලිවිෂන් යන්ත්‍ර 02 ක් සහ විදුලි පංකාවක් යන වත්කම් පවරා ගැනීම සිදු කල අවස්ථාවලදී ගිණුම්ගත නොකිරීමෙන් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල මූල්‍ය නොවන වත්කම් පිළිබඳ ප්‍රකාශනයෙහි (ACA –

06) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ ආරම්භක ශේෂය අඩුවෙන් දක්වා තිබුණි. තවද මෙම පවරාදුන් වත්කම්වල වටිනාකම තහවුරු කරගත නොහැකි විය.

(ආ) එමෙන්ම 2025 ජුනි 11 දින පැවති භාණ්ඩ වෙන්දේසියේදී ඉහත සඳහන් කළ වත්කම් රු. 55,050 ක වටිනාකමකට විකුණා තිබුණ ද එම වත්කම්වල වටිනාකම ගිණුම්ගත නොකිරීමෙන් මූල්‍ය නොවන වත්කම් ප්‍රකාශයෙහි (ACA – 06) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ අපහරණ වටිනාකමද අඩුවෙන් දක්වා තිබුණි. එම නිසා දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ මූල්‍ය නොවන වත්කම් නිවැරදිව හෙළිදරව් කර නොතිබුණි.

(ඇ) වාහන, මහාමාර්ග, වරාය සහ සිවිල් ගුවන් සේවා අමාත්‍යාංශය සතුව තිබූ Laptop පරිගණකයක් සහ ජනාධිපති කාර්යාලය සතුව තිබූ Apple වර්ගයේ Laptop පරිගණකයක්, (USB Mini adopter 01) ක් සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය තුළ දී දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව වෙත පවරා දී තිබුණි. එම වත්කම් මූල්‍ය නොවන වත්කම් පිළිබඳ ප්‍රකාශනයෙහි (ACA – 06) පවරා ගැනීම් (Transfer in) ලෙස දක්වා නොතිබීමෙන් වත්කම් පවරා ගැනීම් වටිනාකම් හා වර්ෂය අවසානයට මූල්‍ය නොවන වත්කම් වල වටිනාකම් අඩුවෙන් දක්වා තිබුණි. තවද, මෙම වත්කම් පවරා ගැනීමේදී වත්කම්වල වටිනාකම විධිමත් ආකාරයට වාර්තා කර නොතිබුණු බැවින් එම වත්කම් වල වටිනාකම තහවුරු කර ගත නොහැකි විය.

4.4.2 වාහන උපයෝජනය

දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට අයත් අංක මොටර් රථයක් එවකට පැවති මුදල්, ආර්ථික ස්ථායීකරණ හා ජාතික ප්‍රතිපත්ති අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ප්‍රවාහන අංශය වෙත තාවකාලික පදනමින් භාර දී තිබියදී 2023.08.19 දින කොළඹ වරාය නගරය තුළදී අනතුරට ලක්වී තිබුණි. මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් අවසාන වාර්තා ලබා දී තිබුණද, එම පරීක්ෂණ වාර්තාව මගින් විධිමත් පරිදි කරුණු අනාවරණය වී නොතිබූ බැවින් 2025 මැයි 26 දින නැවත පරීක්ෂණ මණ්ඩලයක් පත් කර තිබුණි. 2026 පෙබරවාරි 07 දිනැති එම පරීක්ෂණ මණ්ඩලයේ වාර්තාව අනුව, අනතුරින් වාහනයට සිදුවූ හානිය රු.1,233,057ක් බවත් වාර්තාවේ දින වන විට සිදු කර තිබූ අළුත්වැඩියාවන් වෙනුවෙන් රු.291,300ක් රක්ෂණ ආයතනය මගින් ආවරණය කරගෙන ඇති බවත් තවදුරටත් අළුත්වැඩියාවන් සඳහා යන වියදම රු.941,757ක් බවත් දක්වා තිබුණි. මෙම අළුත්වැඩියා කටයුතු සඳහා වියදම රක්ෂණ සංස්ථාවෙන් ප්‍රතිපූර්ණ කළ යුතු බවත්, අනතුර පිළිබඳ වගකිව යුතු පාර්ශවයක්, පුද්ගලයෙකු නිශ්චය කර ගත නොහැකි බවත් සඳහන් කර තිබුණි.

5. මානව සම්පත් කළමනාකරණය

5.1 අනුමත කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය හා තත්‍ය කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය

දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ 2025 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට අනුමත, තත්‍ය හා පුරප්පාඩු කාර්ය මණ්ඩල පිළිබඳ විස්තර පහත දැක්වේ.

සේවක නාමය	සේවක සංඛ්‍යාව		
	අනුමත	තත්‍ය	පුරප්පාඩු
ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ මට්ටම	59	43	16
තෘතීයික මට්ටම	01	01	-
ද්විතීයික මට්ටම	33	28	05
ප්‍රාථමික මට්ටම	31	26	05
එකතුව	124	98	26
	=====	=====	=====

දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ කාර්යය සාධනය කෙරෙහි සෘජුවම බලපානු ලබන ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ මට්ටමේ තනතුරු 21 ක් (පුරප්පාඩුව 16 සහිතව) හෙවත් අනුමත සේවක සංඛ්‍යාවෙන් සියයට 34 කගේ දායකත්වය 2023 වර්ෂයේ සිට ලබාගැනීමට නොහැකි වී ඇත. එසේ වුවද, කාර්ය සාධනය කෙරෙහි සෘජුවම බලපානු ලබන ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ මට්ටමේ පුරප්පාඩු ඇතුළු අනෙකුත් අවශ්‍ය පුරප්පාඩු පුරවා ගැනීමට හෝ අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව අනුමත කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය සංශෝධනය කරවා ගැනීමට දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් 2025 වර්ෂය තුළදී පියවර ගෙන නොතිබුණි.

5.2 විදේශීය පුහුණු වැඩසටහන්

2025 වර්ෂයේ විදේශ ගමන් වියදම් සඳහා වාර්ෂික ඇස්තමේන්තුවෙන් රු. 3,500,000 ක් ද, පරිපූරක ඇස්තමේන්තුව මගින් රු. 1,686,906 ක් ද සහ මු.රෙ 66 මාරු කිරීම මගින් රු. 300,585 ක් ද ඇතුළුව රු. 5,487,491 ප්‍රතිපාදන වෙන්කර ගෙන තිබුණි. සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය තුළදී දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ නිලධාරීන් 75ක් රාජකාරි කටයුතු සඳහා සහ පුහුණු වැඩ සටහන් වෙනුවෙන් විදේශ ගමන් වාරිකා 58කට සහභාගි වී තිබුණු අතර මේ සඳහා දරා තිබූ මුළු වියදම රු. 5,487,491 ක් විය.

අංක සීපී/1/16/1 හා 2010 ජුලි මස 09 දිනැති ජනාධිපති කාර්යාල චක්‍රලේඛයට අනුව රජයේ නිලධාරීන් විදේශ නිල සංචාරයක යෙදී ආපසු දිවයිනට පැමිණීමෙන් දින 07ක් තුළ එම චක්‍ර ලේඛයේ 'ටී' ඇමුණුමෙහි ආකෘතිය අනුව වාර්තාවක් විදේශ ගමන අනුමත කළ බලධරයා වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතුය. සංචාරය නිසා ඇතිවිය හැකි වාසි හා එහි දී ඉදිරිපත් වූ නව අදහස් ද, දේශීය තත්ත්වයන්ට ගැලපෙන ලෙස හැඩගස්වා ගත හැකි විදේශ ව්‍යාපෘති ආදිය පිළිබඳ සවිස්තරාත්මක කරුණු ද එම වාර්තාවට අමතර ඇමුණුමක් ලෙස ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතුය. කෙසේ වෙතත්, සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ රාජකාරි කටයුතු සඳහා සහ පුහුණු වැඩ සටහන්වලට සහභාගි වූ නිලධාරීන් 53 දෙනෙක් විදේශ සංචාර නිමකර දිවයිනට පැමිණ මාස 01ත් මාස 11ත් අතර කාලයක් ගත වී තිබුණ ද, 2026.01.31 දින වන විටත් අදාළ වාර්තා ඉදිරිපත් කර නොතිබූ බව නිරීක්ෂණය විය.



එස්. රත්නවීර

නියෝජ්‍ය විගණකාධිපති

විගණකාධිපති වෙනුවට