



**මුදල, ක්‍රමසම්පාදන සහ ආර්ථික සංවර්ධන අමාත්‍යාංශය
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MINISTRY OF FINANCE, PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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දිනය } 19.12.2025
තික්ති } Date

Through Hon. Leader of the House of Parliament
Hon. Speaker of Parliament
The Parliament of Sri Lanka
Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte

Report on the actions taken in respect of the observations / orders pertaining to the Departments, which are operating under the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, among the general observations / orders highlighted in the report presented in Parliamentary Series No. 222 by the Committee on Public Accounts.

Following the examination of the activities of Ministries and Departments by the Committee on Public Accounts as per the revised Standing Order No. 119(4) of the Parliament of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, the relevant Minister is required to table in the Parliament a report on the actions taken in respect of the observations/ recommendations/ orders mentioned in the report submitted to Parliament by the Committee on Public Accounts.

Accordingly, the observations/orders/recommendations of the Committee on Public Accounts, following the investigations conducted by the Committee during the first session of the Tenth Parliament from 08.07.2023 to 31.10.2023, are contained in the Parliamentary Series No.222. I hereby submit a report on the steps taken/current status of the implementation of the observations/orders/recommendations related to the seven departments under the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, namely the Sri Lanka Excise Department, State Accounts Department, Information Technology Management Department, Import and Export Control Department, Inland Revenue Department, Sri Lanka Customs and the Office of the Comptroller General.

In order to strengthen the financial management of these departments, the departments that have separate internal audit divisions carry out their audit activities efficiently, in addition to the Ministry's Internal Audit Division, and the Ministry conducts quarterly Audit Management Committee meetings and provides the necessary advice and guidance.

Sgd.
Anura Kumara Dissanayake
Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

ଆଯନାରେ ନାମ : ମୁଦଳେ, କୁମଳିପାଦନ
ଜାତ ଆରାକ୍ଷିକ ଜାତିରେଣ୍ଟା ଅମାନ୍ୟାଙ୍ଗ୍ୟ
ଯାତେକେ ଆତି ଦେଖାର୍ଥମେନ୍ତରୁ ହତକୁ. *

පාරිලිමේන්තු ප්‍රකාශනමාලා අංක : 222

පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ රජයේ ගිණුම් පිළිබඳ කාරක සභාව විසින් සභාගත කරන ලද වාර්තා සම්බන්ධයෙන් ස්ථාවර නියෝග අංක 119(4) යටතේ ගරු අමාත්‍යවරයාගේ නිරික්ෂණ භා ගතු ලබන පියවර පාර්ලිමේන්තුව වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම

நிறுவனத்தின் பெயர் : நிதிஇ திட்டமிடல் மற்றும் பொருளாதார மேம்பாட்டு அமைச்சகத்தின் கீழ் ஏழு துறைகள். *

பாராநெமன்ற வெளியீட்டுக் : 222

தொடர் இலக்கம்

பாராளுமன்றத்தின் அரசு கணக்குக் குழுவினால் முன்வைக்கப்பட்ட அறிக்கை தொடர்பாக நிலையியற் கட்டளை இலக்கம் 119 (4) இன் கீழ் கொரவ அமைச்சரின் அவதானிப்புக்களும் மற்றும் அது தொடர்பாக எடுக்கப்படும் நடவடிக்கைகளும் பாராளுமன்றத்திற்கு சமர்ப்பித்தல்

Name of the Institution : Seven departments under the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development. *

Parliamentary Series : 222

Submission of observations of Hon. Minister and steps taken with regard to the reports tabled by the Committee on Public Accounts in terms of Standing Order No. 119(4)

- * . மூடல், குமசுமிபாட்டு சுற ஆர்தீக சுவர்த்திநா அமாத்யாங்கை யுத்தேஷ் ஆகிடி எட்பார்த்தமேன்று ஹதக்க் நிதி, திட்டமிடல் மற்றும் பொருளாதார மேம்பாட்டு அமைச்சகத்தின் கீழ் ஏழு துறைகள்.

Seven departments under the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.

අංකය இல්ලල No.	දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ නම / තුරෙයින් පෙයර් / Name of Department
01.	ශ්‍රී ලංකා රේගු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව இலங்கை சுங்கம் Sri Lanka Customs
02.	கொமிப්லේலර් ජනරාල் கார்யாலய கோம்பிட்ரோலர் ஜெனரல் அலுவலகம் Comptroller General's Office
03.	ශ්‍රී ලංකා සුරාබදු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව இலங்கை மதுவரித் திணைக்களம் Excise Department of Sri Lanka
04.	ආනයන හා අපනයන පාලන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව இறக்குமதி மற்றும் ஏற்றுமதிக் கட்டுப்பாட்டுத் திணைக்களம் Import and Export Control Department
05.	දේශීය ආදායම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව உள்நாட்டு இறைவரித் திணைக்களம் Department of Inland Revenue
06.	තොරතුරු තාක්ෂණ කළමනාකරණ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව தகவல் தொழில்நுட்ப முகாமைத்துவத் திணைக்களம் Department of Information Technology Management
07.	රාජා ගිණුම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව அரசு கணக்குகள் திணைக்களம் Department of State Accounts

Parliamentary Series 222
Committee on Public Accounts

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Name of the Department : **Sri Lanka Customs**

Parliamentary Series Number : **222**

Submission of observations and steps taken with regard to the reports presented to the Parliament by the Committee on Public Accounts in terms of the Standing Order No.119 (4)

Specimen Form (No. 01)

	<u>Shortcomings identified by the Committee in the report</u>	<u>Actions taken by the institutions to rectify the shortcomings/current status</u>
7	ASYCUDA computer system of Sri Lanka Customs	<p>At present the ASYCUDA computer system of Sri Lanka Customs is linked with 20 other government institutions. Although several other institutions have been identified to further link to this system, it could not be implemented properly due to issues relevant to infrastructure facilities available at these institutions.</p> <p>As per the records, Sri Lanka Customs receives 97% of its total import and export income through online payments, while the remaining 3% comes from direct payments made through banks, transfers to expenditure headings, and cash payments to Sri Lanka Customs.</p>

I kindly submit the above information regarding the measures taken and observations regarding the reports submitted by the Committee on Public Accounts under Standing Order No. 119(4) in relation to the Sri Lanka Customs, for Parliamentary Series No. 222.

Sgd.
Director General of Customs
Sri Lanka Customs

Name of the Department : Comptroller General's Office

Parliamentary Series Number : 222

Submission of observations and steps taken with regard to the reports presented to the Parliament by the Committee on Public Accounts in terms of the Standing Order No.119 (4)

Format (No. 01)

The Meeting held on 09.08.2023

S.No .	No. indicated in the report	Key Matters Discussed	Action Taken by the Institute to Rectify the Shortcomings/ Current Status
01	01	Accounted and un-accounted government owned non-financial assets	Accounting of government owned non-financial assets does not relevant to the Comptroller General's Office.
02	02	Obtaining information from the government Institutions with regard to management of non-financial assets	Information requested by the Committee on Public Accounts was provided through the letter No. CGO/ACC/COP-AS/01dated 24.08.2023. The module pertaining to vehicles of the online Non-Financial Assets Management System (NFAMS) has been implemented from 01.09.2023 and the development of the remaining modules (Structures, Buildings, Land and Plant, Machinery & Equipment, Furniture & Equipment) has also been completed. The development of software relating to these modules is in progress, and it is expected to operationalize them before 31.12.2026.
03	03	Matters arisen in the valuation of non-financial assets	Requested information was provided through the letter No.CGO/ACC/COP-AC/01dated 29.08.2023.

The Meeting held on 13.09.2023

S.No .	No. indicated in the report	Key Matters Discussed	Action taken by the Institute to Rectify the Shortcomings/ Current Status
01	03	Collecting data on the assets owned by the government Institutions	<p>The module pertaining to vehicles of the online Non-Financial Assets Management System (NFAMS) has been implemented from 01.09.2023 and the development of the remaining modules (Structures, Buildings, Land and Plant, Machinery & Equipment, Furniture & Equipment) has also been completed.</p> <p>The development of software relating to these modules is in progress, and it is expected to operationalize them before 31.12.2026.</p>

I kindly submit the above information regarding the measures taken and observations regarding the reports submitted by the Committee on Public Accounts under Standing Order No. 119(4) in relation to the Comptroller General's Office, for Parliamentary Series No. 222.

Sgd.
Comptroller General
Comptroller General's Office

Name of the Department : Excise Department of Sri Lanka

Parliamentary Series Number : 222

Submission of observations and steps taken with regard to the reports presented to the Parliament by the Committee on Public Accounts in terms of the Standing Order No.119 (4)

Index Number	Deficiencies identified by the Committee	Measures taken by the Institution to address the deficiencies / Present Status
01	<p><u>RASED Computer Information System proposed to be implemented in Excise Department</u></p> <p>The CAO/AO stated that at present, no computer data system is functional in the Excise Department, and that arrangements are underway to get consultancy support from the University of Moratuwa to start the computer data system.</p> <p>The Committee expressed its displeasure regarding the lack of adequate steps to implement this system, although an amount of 100 million rupees has been allocated for this data system in the year 2022</p> <p><u>Recommendations</u></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The procurement process for the Revenue Management System (RASED) of the Excise Department was initiated with the publication of the procurement notice in national newspapers on 19.01.2025 under the two envelops method, following the approval granted by the Standing High-Level Procurement Committee (SHLPC) and the Bid Evaluation Committee (BEC) on 15.01.2025. A pre-bid meeting with prospective bidders was held on 05.02.2025, and the bidding period closed on 02.04.2025, with eleven (11) institutions submitting proposals.2. The Bid Evaluation Committee (BEC) finalized the technical evaluation on 01.07.2025, which was subsequently approved by the SHLPC on 18.07.2025. Based on this approval, price bids were formally opened on 22.07.2025.3. The price bids were evaluated by the BEC and submitted to the SHLPC on 05.08.2025, with final approval being granted on 12.08.2025.4. All participating bidders were duly informed of the decisions of the SHLPC and BEC and were advised to submit any appeals to the Procurement Appeals Board (PAB) on or before 29.08.2025.

	<p>The Committee recommended the Excise Department to submit a report containing each step for the establishment and operation of this computerized data system (including the tender process), the time taken and the officers assigned with the relevant responsibility, to The Committee on or before 06.11.2023.</p> <p>According to the letter No. MF06/4/Excise/COPA/2023 dated 07.11.2023 from the Secretary to the Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policy, it has been informed that it is expected to obtain a consultancy service from the University of Moratuwa and that arrangements will be made to provide the plan after preparing a complete action plan based on their directives as well. Later, it has been informed in this regard that, the Secretary of the Ministry of Finance, Economic</p>	<p>5. By the closing date, three (03) appeals had been submitted to the PAB, and responses to these appeals are currently being prepared.</p>
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	<p>Stabilization and National Policy has submitted a report dated 01.04.2024 and that as the financial value of the financial proposal given by the University of Moratuwa is very high, the Ministry of Finance has directed to get a financial proposal related to the counseling service from another university. Accordingly, it has been informed that arrangements are made to get a financial proposal related to the counseling service from the Colombo and Kelaniya Universities as well.</p>	
02	<p><u>Use of fake security stickers</u></p> <p>The Committee pointed out that the use of fake safety stickers leads to the loss of taxes by the government, violation of the laws and also the violations of consumer rights.</p> <p><u>Recommendation</u></p> <p>The Committee recommended the Excise Department to provide a</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A new-style security sticker has been introduced to prevent the circulation and use of counterfeit stickers. The implementation of this new model has significantly reduced the presence of fake stickers in the market. ➤ The Excise Department conducted an internal investigation into multiple incidents involving counterfeit security stickers. The matter was resolved by imposing maximum fines on liquor bottles bearing fake stickers and collecting the corresponding due taxes. Furthermore, the investigation into the affixing of fake stickers has

	<p>report including the list of employees of the Excise Department who were employed in those manufactories and transferred in connection with the incidents of affixing fake stickers instead of the prescribed stickers on bottles during the production and distribution of alcohol, the dates of transfer, the place transferred to and the current place of service before 12.00 pm on 06.10.2023 to the committee. The Committee recommended the Excise Department that an investigation be conducted regarding the distribution of the bottles of liquor with fake safety stickers on, and further recommended that they should proceed to cancel the liquor permits of the particular liquor manufactories, or else the party who decided against it should be held responsible. It was revealed in The Committee that the Excise</p> <p>been handed over to the Criminal Investigation Department (CID), and their inquiries and statement-taking are still ongoing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Continuous inspections of liquor bottles with fake stickers are being carried out by Excise officers across the country. ➤ Based on the recommendations from the investigation held on 05.10.2023, it was instructed to submit all information of the transfers by 12:00 PM on 06.10.2023 regarding the officers of the Excise Department who were previously assigned to liquor manufactories accused with the affixing fake stickers. The information was submitted on the due date (Annexure 1), and the current particulars of these employees are presented in the table below. 		
Index Number	Name	Designation	Current Work Station
01	Mr.J.M.M.G.N.J. Bandara	Chief Excise Inspector	Head Office and Seeduwa Warehouse Complex
02	Mr.K.P.T.D.Karun anayaka	Excise Inspector	Lion Beer Company
03	Mr.N.R.R.P.Napag oda	Excise Corporal 649	Kuliyapitiya Excise Station
04	Mr.S.Sivakumar	Excise Corporal 802	Royal Casket Hanwella
05	Mr.M.A.S.S.Muth ukuda	Excise Guard 1087	Head Office
06	Mrs.Badra Chandrakanthi	Excise Inspector	Retired
07	Mr.W.A.R.S.Kum ara	Excise Inspector	Nuwaraeliya Excise Station

<p>Department does not have enough staff and The Committee advised to recruit the required staff. The relevant report has been submitted through ED/02/01 Parliamentary Questions and letter dated 06.10.2023 of Commissioner General of Excise. The Committee has recommended that a detailed report be given in this regard and the said report has also been given.</p> <p>Through Parliamentary Questions ED/02/01 and letter dated 13.10.2023 of the Commissioner General of Excise. It has been informed in this regard that, the Criminal Investigation Department has started investigations related to the use of fake security stickers based on the report No. MF06/4/Excise/COPA/2023 dated 04.01.2024 of the Secretary to the Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policy and that currently the</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>08</td><td>Mr.T.W.S.A.D.Werasinghe</td><td>Excise Corporal 769</td><td>Nawayalathenna Warehouse</td></tr> <tr> <td>09</td><td>Mr.R.M.S.S.Rathnayaka</td><td>Excise Corporal 875</td><td>Vacated the Office</td></tr> <tr> <td>10</td><td>Mr.A.K.G.C.Pushpakumara</td><td>Excise Guard 1125</td><td>Kebithigolla Excise Station</td></tr> <tr> <td>11</td><td>Mr.N.H.A.J.C.Dayawanha</td><td>Excise Guard 1199</td><td>Ruwanwella Excise Station</td></tr> </table>	08	Mr.T.W.S.A.D.Werasinghe	Excise Corporal 769	Nawayalathenna Warehouse	09	Mr.R.M.S.S.Rathnayaka	Excise Corporal 875	Vacated the Office	10	Mr.A.K.G.C.Pushpakumara	Excise Guard 1125	Kebithigolla Excise Station	11	Mr.N.H.A.J.C.Dayawanha	Excise Guard 1199	Ruwanwella Excise Station
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11	Mr.N.H.A.J.C.Dayawanha	Excise Guard 1199	Ruwanwella Excise Station														
<p>The following steps have been taken for the vacancies in the Excise Department.</p> <p><u>Executive Grade</u></p> <p>I. Applications were invited for the limited competitive examination to recruit 8 Excise Superintendent posts on 10.12.2024, and the examination was held on 31.05.2025.</p> <p>II. Applications were invited on 20.12.2024 for 67 Excise Superintendent posts on the basis of super numeracy and the examination conducted on 05.04.2025. Interviews for 18 qualified candidates were held on 08.07.2025, and the results have been forwarded to the Ministry of Finance.</p> <p>III. Promotions were made for 7 Assistant Excise Commissioners, and 3 Excise Superintendents were appointed to perform duties full-time for 3 posts.</p> <p>IV. 31 Chief Excise Inspectors were assigned to perform the duties of 20 Excise Superintendents and to cover the responsibilities of 11 Excise Superintendents.</p> <p>Additionally, the below mentioned steps have been taken.</p>																	

	<p>statements of the officials of the Excise Department are being recorded. Also, it has been informed that the inspections are being carried out by the inspection boards appointed by the department regarding the establishments that had the products with fake stickers and that the staff recruitment activities have also been started, since the department lacks sufficient staff.</p>	<p>The Public Service Commission has approved the recruitment of 23 Excise Superintendents, and the notification calling for applications along with the interview board details has been submitted to the Commission for final approval.</p> <p><u>Tertiary Level</u></p> <p>I. Applications were invited for 19 Chief Excise Inspector posts on 03.07.2025, and interviews were conducted on 08–10 September 2025. Results were released on 16.09.2025, and appointments of the qualified officers will be made in due course.</p> <p>II. Based on the competitive examination held on 27.04.2024 for 22 Excise Inspector posts (limited basis), interviews were conducted on 15 and 17 January 2025, and appointments were made effective from 17.01.2025.</p> <p>III. For 34 Excise Inspector posts (open basis), interviews for qualified candidates were held on 09, 12, and 13 June 2025, based on the results of the 10.08.2024 competitive examination. Training for appointed Excise Inspectors commenced on 01.08.2025.</p> <p><u>Secondary Level</u></p> <p>i. Applications have been invited for filling up 32 vacancies (29 on merit basis and 3 on limited basis) for the post of Excise Sergeant Major as per the notification published on 18.08.2025.</p> <p>ii. Applications have been invited for filling up 44 posts of Excise Sergeant; 30 on a limited basis, 8 vacancies (relating to the year 2021) and 22 vacancies (relating to the year 2022), and 14 on a merit basis (relating to the year 2022).</p>
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	<p>Accordingly, 7 vacancies on a limited basis for the year 2021 were filled on 25.02.2025, 14 vacancies on a merit basis for the year 2022 were filled on 30.04.2025.</p> <p>22 vacancies on a limited basis for the year 2022 were filled on 29.07.2025.</p> <p>iii. Applications were invited through the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka on 22.02.2024 for the recruitment of 100 posts of Excise Guards on an open basis. The examination was conducted by the Examinations Department on 28.07.2024, and the list of candidates qualified for the interview was published on the Department's website on 13.12.2024. The first stage of the qualification interview was conducted for 150 qualified applicants on 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18.2025. The results were announced on 12.09.2025, and arrangements have been made to commence Excise Officer training on 01.11.2025.</p> <p>iv. 11 Excise Guard posts have been recruited on a limited basis, with appointments effective from 24.07.2024.</p> <p>v. 12 Excise Guard Driver posts have been appointed on 10.02.2025. A letter has been sent to the Recruitment Review Committee to obtain the preliminary approval required to recruit 19 more posts.</p>
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03	<p><u>Agreement entered into with the Indian company providing security stickers for liquor bottles</u></p> <p><u>Recommendation</u></p> <p>The Committee observed several instances where the agreement entered into with the Indian company has been violated by the relevant company and that the security sticker management process could not be maintained effectively through this agreement. The Committee also recommended CAO of the Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policies that the department should jointly appoint a committee and make recommendations regarding this sticker process and further recommended to provide an inclusive report (noting that the terms of the agreement have not been breached) to The Committee before 13.10.2023. The</p>	<p>The Ministry of Finance has entered into an agreement with the Indian company supplying security stickers. Although the Ministry could take legal action against the company for breaching the agreement, there are several practical considerations, including the risk of having to pay compensation in the event of termination and the absence of an alternative means to secure supply during the interim period, as establishing a new agreement with another company would be time-consuming. Therefore, since the current agreement is valid until 02.01.2027, the security sticker project with this company should continue until that date.</p> <p>Although the Secretary of the Ministry of Monetary, Economic Stabilization, and National Policies has recommended the use of digital code printing for all country-made manufactures, practical challenges arise in its implementation. Digital code printing is designed based on manufacturing capacity and speed, making it unsuitable for companies with smaller manufacturing capacities or slower manufacturing rates.</p>
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	<p>Committee also emphasized the importance of getting advice from the Attorney General in signing such agreements. A report containing relevant recommendations has been given vide letter No. MF06/4/Excise/ COPA/2023 of the Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policies dated 30.10.2023. Accordingly, 8 recommendations have been made and it is appropriate to use the digital coding system for all local liquor manufactures, and that the top management should make an appropriate program to secure the government revenue by promptly completing all the testing processes that are currently being carried out.</p>	
04	<p><u>Identification of liquor released to the market with fake stickers using machines provided to District Excise</u></p>	<p>The security sticker checking equipment (Famaco Device) provided by the MSP Institute currently only displays the details of the liquor bottle being checked and is not capable of verifying whether the sticker is genuine or fake. Consequently, all such equipment has been brought to the</p>

<p><u>Offices</u></p> <p><u>Recommendations</u></p> <p>The Committee recommended to the Excise Department to make a program (IT Solution) to get the relevant information to the mobile phone through an application (App) developed by the IT Division of the Excise Department, to check whether fake stickers have been affixed on the liquor bottles in the shops and manufactories by using these devices and to get the relevant information (checking center, date, time, checked quantity) and to report its progress to The Committee before 15.10.2023 and to provide the report with the information thus obtained, to The Committee before 31.10.2023. Also, it was revealed in The Committee that the excise officers in the manufactories check the products every 20 minutes</p>	<p>Supply Chain Regulatory Division at the Head Office and handed over to the MSP Institute for repair. Meanwhile, a mobile application for Android devices has been introduced in conjunction with Tax Power Week (<i>Badu Shakthi Week</i>) to verify both the details of the liquor bottle and the authenticity of the sticker. At present, this application is available for use exclusively by officers of the Excise Department. The MSP Institute is working to minimize errors in the application and plans to release it to the public as soon as possible.</p>
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	<p>and The Committee recommended the excise department to get reports from them as well. It has been informed that the relevant information is currently being obtained through a WhatsApp group, through letters No. MF06/4/Excise/COPA/2023 dated 07.11.2023 and dated 04.01.2024 issued by the Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policies and that the future work is to be done on the technical advice of the IT Department of the Ministry of Finance since there are no IT knowledgeable officers in the department to create the relevant application (App).</p>	
05	<p><u>Cancellation of permits of liquor manufacturing establishments where outstanding tax dues have not been paid</u></p> <p>It was revealed before The Committee that as of</p>	<p>As of 31.08.2025, the tax revenue to be collected from liquor manufactories for the liquor manufacturing amounts to Rs. 4,415,383,450.76, while the arrears of tax total Rs. 5,743,037,296.67, on which additional delay chargers are levied.</p> <p>Accordingly, the total arrears of tax to be collected by the Excise Department is Rs. 10,158,420,747.43. This</p>

	<p>31.12.2022, an amount of Rs. 5,491,066,488/- should be recovered by the Excise Department from the liquor manufacturing establishments. The CAO/AO stated that a large amount of the arrears of tax should be collected from the manufacturing companies that used the aforementioned fake alcohol stickers. As these liquor manufacturing establishments have tax arrears to be paid to the Excise Department, the said liquor manufacturing establishments have been informed according to the CAO/AO to pay the respective arrears by 30.10.2023, failing which, the liquor permits will be cancelled. The Committee also recommended to cancel the permits of the alcohol manufacturing establishments that do not pay the arrears of tax. The 2022.12.31 Committee recommended the Excise</p> <p>comprises arrears of 16 separate arrack manufactories, of which 65.73% is attributable to W.M. Mendis and Company, with a total tax liability exceeding Rs. 6,677,019,911.85, more than 50% of which consists of delay chargers on the arrears.</p> <p>For the year 2025 alone, the total tax amount to be collected as arrears from 10 arrack manufactories is Rs. 723,188,223.03.</p> <p>Actions Taken:</p> <p>It was inquired regarding the arrears of Rs. 5,491,066,488 as of 31.12.2022. Several liquor manufactories with outstanding tax amounts have filed petitions against the Excise Department concerning the collection of these arrears. Additionally, the Attorney General's Department has been instructed to initiate legal action against W.M. Mendis & Company and Wayamba Spirit Storage Company for the recovery of their outstanding taxes. Details are provided in Annexure 02.</p>
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	<p>Department to submit a report to The Committee before 15.11.2023 containing information on the amount of arrears of tax, the period of nonpayment of the arrears of tax, the amount of fine imposed for the outstanding amounts, agreements reached with the respective establishments and the progress of payment of arrears. Information regarding 09 institutions has been submitted through letter No. ED/11/2/COPA2023 dated 15.11.2023 of the Excise Commissioner General. Contracts entered into with 4 institutions have been submitted. Proceedings are going on in relation to 3 institutions. Through letter No. MF/4/06Excise/COPA/2023 dated 04.01.2024 of the Secretary to the Treasury, Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policy in this regard, it has been informed</p>	
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	<p>that the Hon. Minister of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policy would be informed about the tax payments and the delays in the payment of arrears of tax installments, and according to the instructions received, measures will be taken to recover the tax and late fees to be recovered by the government to the maximum, by providing opportunities to keep the factories operational as much as possible.</p>	
06	<p><u>Not taking legal action against a manufacturing company that has not paid the outstanding tax installments</u></p> <p>The Committee inquired the Excise Department regarding the failure to take legal action regarding the inability of a company whose production activities had been suspended and resumed, to pay the outstanding installments where the arrears amount of</p>	<p>Although it has been stated that Rs. 1,292,877,138 in arrears of tax and Rs. 1,456,079,040 in delay charges are to be collected, the liquor manufacturing company in question was not explicitly named. However, the Chief Accountant's report titled "<i>Tax Income Arrears as of 31.08.2025</i>" indicates that W.M. Mendis & Company has an arrears amount of Rs. 1,292,877,137.79 for 2020 and earlier, observing that this matter pertains to Mendis Company.</p> <p>This company filed a petition WRIT/735/2024 challenging the collection of these arrears, which was dismissed on 04.12.2024. Consequently, the Excise Department suspended eight excise licenses of W.M. Mendis & Company on 05.12.2024 due to non-payment of outstanding taxes. The license of its establishment in the</p>

	<p>Rs. 1,292,877,138/- and late fees of Rs. 1,456,079,040/- remained outstanding. The CAO/AO stated that the relevant manufacturing company has filed a case against the Excise Department in the Court of Appeal for erroneously calculating the tax arrears, and that it would be possible to deal with the matter and after receiving the decision of the case.</p>	<p>Kalkuda area of Batticaloa has not been renewed since 31.12.2024. Legal action has been referred to the Attorney General's Department on 26.12.2024, with a follow-up reminder sent on 18.06.2025.</p>
07	<p><u>Production of toddy and levying a toddy tax</u></p> <p>The CAO/AO explained that artificial toddy is produced all over Sri Lanka and a test was conducted with the ITI (Industrial Technology Institute) to identify artificial toddy and a report was issued and that the tests will be repeated with the Sri Lanka Standards Institute, to confirm these test results. Also, after the completion of those tests, it was stated that standardization can be done regarding artificial toddy and</p>	<p>Preparation of Standards for Coconut Toddy</p> <p>Since toddy is a naturally occurring juice, only basic standards such as alcohol strength range, acidity, and conductivity are currently covered under the existing legal framework. At the request of the Excise Department, the Sri Lanka Standards Institution (SLSI) has agreed to prepare formal standards for coconut toddy. Accordingly, a committee comprising representatives from the Government Analyst's Department, the Industrial Technology Institute, Excise Department officers, and the SLSI met on several occasions. Based on the committee's recommendations, samples of coconut toddy were collected from across the island and analyzed. Due to varying climatic conditions, environmental factors, and the use of fertilizers in different regions, it has been challenging to establish uniform standards. Therefore, further research is</p>

	<p>that legal criteria can be established accordingly. It was further explained by the CAO/AO that fines will be collected regarding the production of artificial toddy, according to the reports obtained from the samples submitted to the government analyst department. It was mentioned here the Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policy make arrangements to collect the toddy tax from the places other than the taverns under the excise duty system and further that the toddy produced throughout Sri Lanka are obtained from distilleries, bottled toddy factories, toddy taverns and vinegar factories. CAO/AO stated that at present, it has been proposed to levy a tax of Rs. 7.50 per liter.</p>	<p>being conducted to prepare standards based on the results obtained.</p> <p>Taxation on toddy</p> <p>Currently, taxation on toddy is implemented as follows:</p> <p>I. A tax of Rs. 5.00 is levied on bulk toddy litre used for spirit distillation (Excise Notice 1002). (<i>The relevant excise notification is attached herewith – Annexure 2</i>).</p> <p>II. The tax levied on one liter of bulk toddy used for bottling is Rs. 50.00 (Excise Notice 03/2022). (<i>The relevant excise notice is attached herewith – Annexure 2</i>).</p> <p>Proposed New Tax Rate:</p> <p>I. The tax proposed to be levied on one litre of bulk toddy used for bottling is Rs. 100.00.</p>			
08	<p><u>Decrease in liquor manufacturing due to increase in liquor taxes</u></p> <p>The Committee observed that due to the increase in liquor</p>	<p>Deduction of liquor manufacture due to the increase of liquor tax.</p> <p>I.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="739 1769 1339 1894"> <thead> <tr> <th>year</th> <th>Excise Revenue</th> <th>Liquor Manufacturing: Million</th> </tr> </thead> </table>	year	Excise Revenue	Liquor Manufacturing: Million
year	Excise Revenue	Liquor Manufacturing: Million			

	<p>related taxes, there has been a decrease in the manufacturing of liquor and that the use of illicit toxic liquor has increased. The Committee advised the Excise Department to pay attention to setting up liquor stores close to each other as there may be a collapse in sales.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Billion Rupees</th><th>liters of pure alcohol</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2021</td><td>138.6</td><td>25.05</td></tr> <tr> <td>2022</td><td>170.3</td><td>26.98</td></tr> <tr> <td>2023</td><td>181.1</td><td>20.38</td></tr> <tr> <td>2024</td><td>226.8</td><td>19.31</td></tr> <tr> <td>2024.08.31</td><td>142.24</td><td>12.18</td></tr> <tr> <td>2025.08.31</td><td>167.0</td><td>14.98</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Billion Rupees	liters of pure alcohol	2021	138.6	25.05	2022	170.3	26.98	2023	181.1	20.38	2024	226.8	19.31	2024.08.31	142.24	12.18	2025.08.31	167.0	14.98	<p>Despite some setbacks in the growth of excise revenue in 2023, revenue collection in 2024 increased to Rs. 226.8 billion. On 3 January 2023, excise duty on liquor was increased by 20% under Excise Notification 07/2022, and from 1 July 2023, excise duty was further increased by 20% under Excise Notification 02/2023.</p> <p>However, excise duty was raised by 14% from 1 January 2024, although there were some setbacks in the manufacturing of liquor.</p> <p>Nevertheless, due to the various strategies implemented by the Excise Department, revenue collection in 2024 reached Rs. 226.8 billion. Furthermore, as of 15 September 2025, excise revenue has reached nearly Rs. 177 billion, compared to Rs. 151 billion as of the same date in 2024, reflecting a 12.5% growth in revenue.</p> <p>II. No excise licenses are being issued at present.</p> <p>III. The Excise Department has already developed a formal program to control illicit liquor.</p>
	Billion Rupees	liters of pure alcohol																						
2021	138.6	25.05																						
2022	170.3	26.98																						
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2024.08.31	142.24	12.18																						
2025.08.31	167.0	14.98																						
14.	<p>Excise Department</p> <p>The Committee observed that there are irregularities and issues in the process of issuing stamps (stickers) for liquor bottles by the Excise</p>		<p>The Supply Chain Regulatory Division of the Excise Department of Sri Lanka is responsible for issuing these security stickers, and every sticker is issued through the Security Sticker Management System. Furthermore, production records related to these security sticker</p>																					

	<p>Department and emphasized that the stickers issued should be randomly inspected to ensure compliance.</p> <p>It was stated before the Committee that the Excise Department has established a Revenue Administration System (RASED) within the Department to facilitate data exchange with other institutions. To develop this data system, the University of Moratuwa has been selected for the provision of specialized expertise, and the Ministry has been requested to approve a consultation fee of Rs. 146 million for this purpose.</p> <p>The Committee also informed the C.A.O / A.O that it is necessary to establish a mechanism to record the daily sales of liquor bottles in all licensed liquor retail outlets operating within Sri Lanka.</p>	<p>issuances are systematically maintained, and the entire process is carried out by officials with a high degree of transparency.</p>
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I kindly submit the above information regarding the measures taken and observations regarding the reports submitted by the Committee on Public Accounts under Standing Order No. 119(4) in relation to the Excise Department of Sri Lanka, for Parliamentary Series No. 222.

Sgd.
Commissioner General
Excise Department of Sri Lanka

Name of the Department

: Import and Export Control Department

Parliamentary Series Number

: 222

Submission of observations and steps taken with regard to the reports presented to the Parliament by the Committee on Public Accounts in terms of the Standing Order No.119 (4)

Number	Progress
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ The issuance and debiting of import and export control licenses are carried out online through the STRATLINK system.✓ A connection has been established with Lanka Pay through an Application Program Interface (API) to enable online payment facilities of the STRATLINK system.✓ Further, it is connected via API with the Sri Lanka Customs ASYCUDA system to exchange license information and customs declaration information.✓ User interfaces have been developed to integrate institutions that provide recommendations for import and export control licenses with the STRATLINK system.✓ Accordingly, memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) have been entered into with 21 institutions to obtain recommendations through the STRATLINK system, and arrangements are being made to enable all recommended institutions to submit their recommendations online through the system by 25 September 2025.

I kindly submit the above information regarding the measures taken and observations regarding the reports submitted by the Committee on Public Accounts under Standing Order No. 119(4) in relation to the Import and Export Control Department, for Parliamentary Series No. 222.

Sgd.

Import and Export Controller General
Import and Export Control Department

Name of the Department : Inland Revenue Department

Parliamentary Series Number : 222

Submission of observations and steps taken with regard to the reports presented to the Parliament by the Committee on Public Accounts in terms of the Standing Order No.119 (4)

Format (No.01)

	Key matters discussed	Explanations by the Chief Accounting Officer (CAO)/ Accounting Officer (AO)
Meeting to review the progress of the preliminary Technical Committee to recommend measures to be taken by and among stakeholders to improve collection and improvement of government revenue through effective information technology		
Date of Examination – 19th October 2023		
08	<u>RAMIS system of Inland Revenue Department</u> A.O of The Inland Revenue Department said that only 6 institutions have been connected to the RAMIS system of the Inland Revenue Department. It was mentioned in the committee that the Immigration and Emigration Department, Motor Traffic Department, and Persons Registration Department are expected to be connected with the RAMIS system. Furthermore, the committee observed that there are about 20 institutions that should be connected to the RAMIS system, but have not yet been connected to the RAMIS system. The committee recommended to the A.O of the Inland Revenue Department to inform this technical committee about the new institutions that should be	<p>From the institutes which have already been connected, the institutes with medium priority and institutes with high priority were identified.</p> <p><u>The institutes that have already been connected</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">01. Sri Lanka Customs02. People's bank03. Bank of Ceylon04. Ministry of Finance05. Department of Registrar of Companies06. Lanka Clear (Pvt.) Ltd. <p><u>Institutes with high priority</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">01. Department of Emigration and Immigration02. Department of Motor Traffic03. Department of Census and Statistics04. Excise Department05. Department for Registration of Persons06. Registrar General's Department

	<p>connected to the RAMIS system of the Inland Revenue Department</p> <p>The Chairman stated before the Committee that the Preliminary Technical Committee is scheduled to be called before the Committee on public Accounts in January 2024 and the committee recommended to the Prime Minister's Secretary to do a computer presentation including the dates of the implementation of the information technology systems of all the institutions represented by Technical Committee. The committee further recommended that the progress of the institutions connected with the RAMIS system of the Inland Revenue Department and the program to connect the rest of the institutions should also be included in the computer presentation.</p>	<p><u>Institutes with Medium priority</u></p> <p>01. Central Bank of Sri Lanka 02. Urban Development Authority 03. Condominium Management Authority 04. Board of Investment 05. Construction Industry Development Authority</p> <p>Annexure 01 specifies the progress of this activity. In addition, I wish to inform you that arrangements are being made to identify the institutes which should be connected and to initiate it.</p>
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The institutes that have already been connected

Institute	Current Status
Sri Lanka Customs	The institutes have been connected and import and export data is being used for taxation.
People's Bank	Arrangements are being made to make payments online via payment system and to receive such payments to the system.
Bank of Ceylon	Has been connected to get payment data.
Ministry of Finance	Has been connected.
Department of Registrar of Companies	Has been connected and data is not received at present due to an error of eRoc system.
Lanka Clear (Pvt.) Ltd.	Has been connected through relevant system facilities to make payments through banks.

The Institutes with High Priority

Institute	Current Status
Department of Immigration and Emigration	RAMIS has been developed enabling to use data.
Department of Motor Traffic	Has been connected through API. Action is being taken in relation with data specifications.
Department of Census and Statistics	There are legal impediments against obtaining data.
Excise Department	A system has not been formulated in the Exercise Department to obtain data. Action will be taken to connect the new system.
Department for Registration of Persons	Equipped with API facilities and cannot be connected with RAMIS directly.
Registrar General's Department	Initiatives have been taken to obtain data through Excel sheets due to unavailability of a system.

The instates with high priority

Institute	Current Status
Central Bank of Sri Lanka	It has been requested for connection to the system in order to obtain data of institutes.
Urban Development Authority	Concurrence has been given to provide data.
Condominium Management Authority	A system is unavailable.
Board of Investment	Not connected.
Construction Industry Development Authority	A system is unavailable and NIC numbers have not been made compulsory to identify people.

I kindly submit the above information regarding the measures taken and observations regarding the reports submitted by the Committee on Public Accounts under Standing Order No. 119(4) in relation to the Inland Revenue Department, for Parliamentary Series No. 222.

Sgd.
Commissioner General
Inland Revenue Department

Name of the Department : Department of Information Technology Management

Parliamentary Series Number : 222

Submission of observations and steps taken with regard to the reports presented to the Parliament by the Committee on Public Accounts in terms of the Standing Order No.119 (4)

Format (01)

Shortcomings identified by the Committee	Action taken by the Institute to rectify the Shortcomings/ Current Status
<p><u>06. Observations of the Committee:</u></p> <p>A.O of the Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policy stated that according to the recommendation of the previous committee, a technical committee headed by the Director General of the Information Technology Management Department of the Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policy and a legal committee headed by the Director General of the Legal Affairs Department were appointed in regard to the legal issues.</p> <p>In the said technical committee, it was mentioned in the committee that the National Identification Number, Tax Identification Number (TIN) and Company Registration Number were recognized as common symbols that can integrate the data systems of the 13 institutions included in the preliminary technical committee.</p> <p>It was also revealed in the committee that the possibility of using the passport number instead of the above numbers when it is necessary to enter the information related to a foreign individual in the systems, is expected to be investigated in the future.*</p>	<p>With regard to integration of 13 main government revenue collection institutions, a technical committee and a legal committee in respect of legal matters have already been appointed with the representations from the said institutions. Subsequent to identifying the requirements for data sharing between the institutions by holding workshops on 09.10.2023, 31.10.2023 and 03.01.2024 at the Department of Information Technology Management, the report prepared by the Department of Information Technology Management during the year 2024 with the inclusion of time frame for implementation purpose along with the concurrence of the heads of the respective institutions is enclosed herewith (Annexure 1).</p> <p>It is required to introduce a unique Identification Number for the purpose of precise recognition of individual identity and institutions which was a matter arisen during the process of integration of data systems. For this purpose, a Circular no. 01/2024 dated 26.08.2024 under the title “Mandatory Inclusion of National Identity Card Number/ Passport Number/ Company Registration Number into the Government Information Technology Systems as applicable, in order to enhance the efficiency and quality of the Public Services” was issued by the Department of Information Technology Management in order to make it compulsory to include following details into the government data systems and to request allocations from the Budget 2025 for the same.</p> <p>I. National Identity Card Number to recognize the identity of the Individuals who have the Sri</p>

	<p>Lankan Citizenship/ Dual Citizenship (Residing in Sri Lanka/ Residing outside Sri Lanka).</p> <p>II. Passport Number along with the Nationality to recognize the identity of Foreign Nationals.</p> <p>III. Company / Business Registration Number along with National Identity Card Numbers of the individuals who belong to Category I and the Passport Numbers with Nationality of the individuals who belong to Category II with respect to the owners/ the members of the Board of Directors of the said institutions to recognize identity of institutions.</p>
<p><u>20. Asset Management of the Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policies:</u></p> <p>The committee recommended to the CAO of the Ministry of Technology to pay attention to the provision of sufficient necessary infrastructure to all relevant government institutions in the implementation of data systems through the coordination of government institutions.</p> <p>Furthermore, the committee recommended to the Prime Minister's Secretary to pay attention to the allocation of money required to integrate the data systems, the assignment of IT service officers to the respective institutions, and the maintenance of the software systems of the institutions.</p> <p>In the next meeting to be held in January 2024, the technical committee and the legal committee appointed under the chairmanship of the Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policy should make a computer presentation and the existing data systems of each of the 13 government institutions identified in the computer presentation should be implemented. The committee emphasized that the</p>	<p>The report prepared with the time frame (with the concurrence of the heads of respective institutions) for future operationalization of the data sharing is presented through Annexure 1 after identifying the need of data sharing among the institutions by the technical committee appointed to integrate data systems of 13 institutions which are important for government revenue collection.</p> <p>The progress of this process is being reviewed quarterly under the chairmanship of a Deputy Secretary to the Treasury and the progress review report in terms of the progress relevant to the second quarter of 2025 has been submitted herewith (Annexure 2).</p>

dates should be included on how to do and their progress and how to integrate the rest of the relevant institutions.	
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* The progress on the other matters specified under 06 above should be obtained from the Department of Legal Affairs.

I kindly submit the above information regarding the measures taken and observations regarding the reports submitted by the Committee on Public Accounts under Standing Order No. 119(4) in relation to the Department of Information Technology and Management, for Parliamentary Series No. 222.

Sgd.
Director General
Department of Information Technology Management

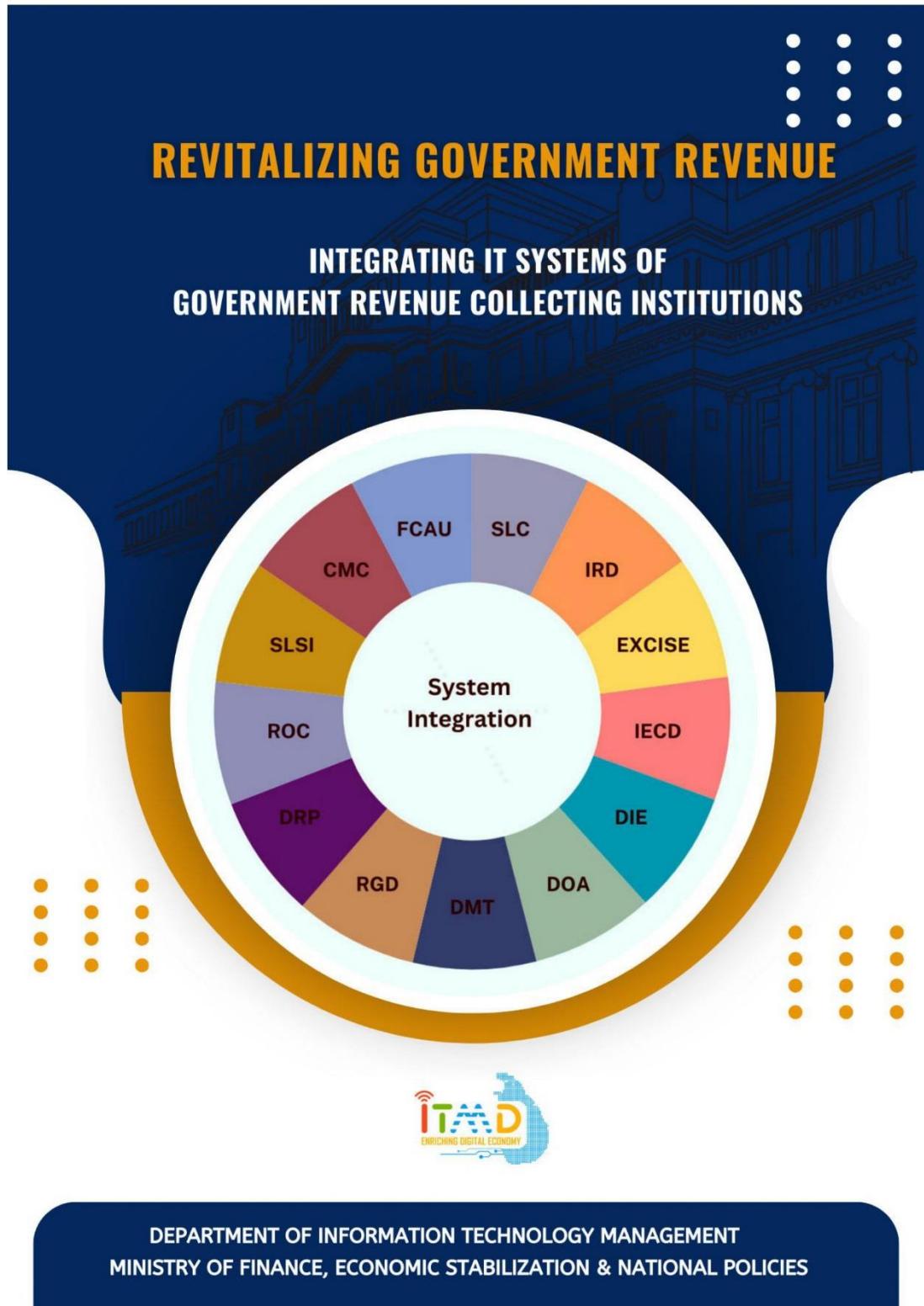


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5. WAY FORWARD

ABBREVIATIONS

ANNEXURE 1: Brief Overview of Government Revenue Collecting Institutions

ANNEXURE 2: System To System Integration Architecture (With Agreed Timelines)

ANNEXURE 3: Agile Integration Architecture



1.0 INTRODUCTION

Effective revenue administration is crucial for the government to ensure fiscal sustainability. By integrating information systems across key institutions, it becomes possible to cross-check and validate financial information more effectively. System integration allows for the seamless sharing of data between government institutions, enabling a comprehensive view of financial activities. With access to accurate and up-to-date information, government institutions can identify discrepancies and take appropriate enforcement actions. Leveraging integrated information systems, governments can enhance their revenue collection efforts, minimize leakage, and promote fair and equitable revenue administration. Such efforts contribute to strengthening overall fiscal sustainability and ensuring that governments have the resources needed to provide essential services to their citizens.

Accordingly, with the aim of enhancing government revenue using existing effective information technology systems, the Committee on Public Accounts (COPA) of the Parliament of Sri Lanka appointed a preliminary technical committee on March 23, 2023. This committee, headed by the Secretary to the Prime Minister, aims to enhance and integrate the information technology systems of thirteen key institutions involved in financial activities. The objective is to revitalize government revenue by facilitating data sharing through the integration of relevant IT systems. It is expected that this initiative will lead to a more effective and efficient revenue collection process.

Subsequently, The Department of Information Technology Management (ITMD) of the Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization, and Economic Policies has been tasked by the Committee on Public Accounts (COPA) of the Parliament of Sri Lanka to submit a report facilitating and monitoring this system integration among the following 13 key institutions:

- I. Sri Lanka Customs (SLC)
- II. Inland Revenue Department (IRD)
- III. Excise Department of Sri Lanka (EXCISE)

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- IV. Department of Import & Exports Control (IECD)
- V. Department of Immigration & Emigration (DIE)
- VI. Department of Agriculture (DOA)
- VII. Department of Motor Traffic (DMT)
- VIII. Registrar General's Department (RGD)
- IX. Department of Registration of Persons (DRP)
- X. Department of the Registrar of Companies (ROC)
- XI. Colombo Municipal Council (CMC)
- XII. Sri Lanka Standards Institution (SLSI)
- XIII. Food Control Administration Unit, Ministry of Health (FCAU)

* Please refer the Annexure 1 for further information about above institutions

1.1. Objectives of Systems Integration

- Avoid unnecessary duplication of information
Preventing the duplication of information collection by multiple organizations and situations, such as individual organizations implementing IT systems without data exchange.
- Minimizing wastage of resources
- Raising Government Revenue
- Providing efficient and quality service to the public and minimize the hassle of providing same data for various institutions time to time

1.2. Scope of the Study

The study delves into the comprehensive integration of information technology systems across 13 Revenue Generating institutions in Sri Lanka, in alignment with the directives set forth by the Committee on Public Accounts (COPA) of the Parliament. The primary objective is to augment government revenue through the proficient and seamless exchange of data among pivotal institutions engaged in financial activities.

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The technical facets of this study encompass the following focal aspects:

- Government Requirements Identification:

Analyzing and identifying the specific integration requisites mandated by the government.

- Institute-specific Integration Requirements:

Delving into the unique integration prerequisites of each institution concerning collaboration with others.

- Technical Barriers Identification:

Identifying technical impediments that impede the smooth integration of information systems.

- Entity System Assessment:

Conducting extensive discussions with the 13 entities to assess the current system availability and status.

- Common Fields Identification:

Identifying shared fields within the information technology systems of each entity.

- Integration Methodology Identification:

Identifying the methodology and mechanisms for seamless integration.

- Legal Aspects Analysis:

Examining the legal dimensions associated with integrating information technology systems. (A thorough examination of legal provisions related to data sharing and other relevant matters will be conducted, with necessary amendments overseen by the Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Finance.)

- System Mapping Guidance using Common Fields:

Providing guidance on mapping the information technology systems by leveraging existing common fields, based on their integration needs.

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- Selection Guidance of Systems for Integration:

Offering guidance on determining which information technology systems should be integrated for optimal results, based on their integration needs.

- Resource and Continuation Mechanism Identification:

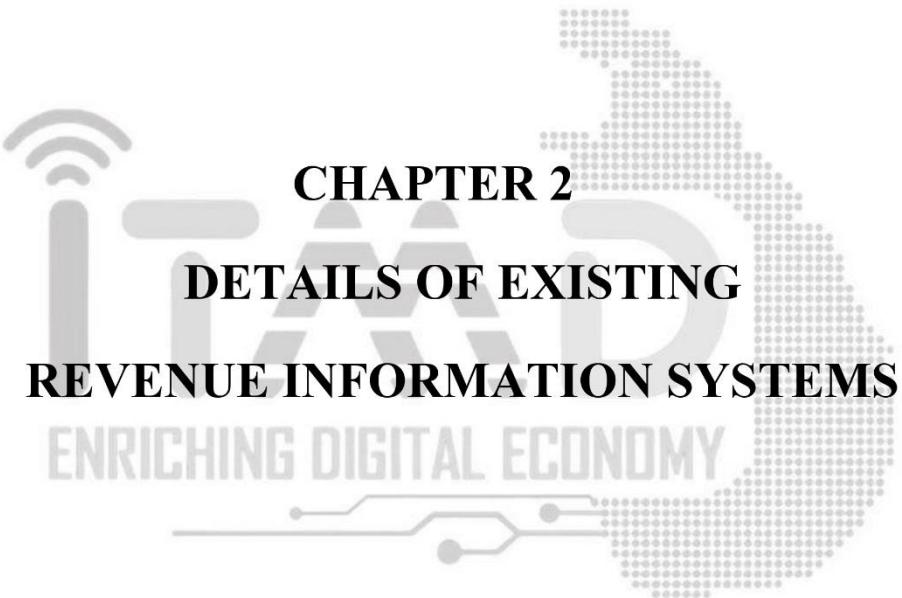
Guiding to identify the necessary resources and mechanisms to sustain the integration project effectively.

1.3. Study Proceedings

The Information Technology Management Department of the Ministry of Finance primarily directed its efforts towards scrutinizing measures aimed at resolving technical and associated challenges in the integration of government revenue-generating entities. The overarching goal is to establish the foundation for a more interconnected and streamlined future, augmenting government revenue through the effective integration of information systems.

In accordance with this objective, a sequence of strategic meetings was orchestrated with all pertinent stakeholders. The primary intent of these meetings was to glean insights into the current operational status of each entity and to discern the specific integration requirements of each.

No	Meeting/ Discussion	Date	Participants
01	Discussion with Heads of Institutions and appointment of Technical Feasibility Committee and Legal Committee	20.09.2023	Heads of the institutions
02	Technical Feasibility Committee Workshop - I	09.10.2023	Technical Committee Members
03	Legal Committee Meeting	31.10.2023	Legal Committee Members
04	Technical Committee Review Workshop - II	03.01.2024	Technical Committee Members
05	Review meeting with heads of institutions	08.01.2024	Heads of the institutions



CHAPTER 2
DETAILS OF EXISTING
REVENUE INFORMATION SYSTEMS
ENRICHING DIGITAL ECONOMY

2.0 DETAILS OF EXISTING REVENUE INFORMATION SYSTEMS

2.1. Sri Lanka Customs

S/No	Information System	Objectives Intended by the System
1	ASYCUDA	Automating the import and export process
2	eRegistration System	Registration of importers and exporters with customs
3	CCR	Registration of customs investigations.
4	NCEN	Customs Investigation Data System
5	THINETH	Regulation of import and export process from bonded warehouses.
6	RMS and OATS	Regulation of import, export shipments
7	Dutyfree Verification System	Regulation of Duty Free Allowance of Passengers

2.2. Inland Revenue Department

S/No	Information System	Objectives Intended by the System
1	Revenue Administration Management Information System (RAMIS)	Administration of all types of taxes related to the Inland Revenue Department

2.3. Excise Department of Sri Lanka

S/No	Information System	Objectives Intended by the System
1	Secure token management system	Application of all security seals on all liquor bottles and cans produced by the system
2	Revenue Administration System of Excise Department (Under development)	Implementation of a computerized system to integrate the entire excise process with the necessary restructuring.

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2.4. Department of Import Export Control

S/No	Information System	Objectives Intended by the System
1	License issuing & debiting System	Streamlining the process of issuance of import and export control licenses
2	Paying In Voucher Issuing System for Policy Division	Obtaining payment for Temporary suspended Approvals
3	STRATLINK system	Issuance of import control licenses in a fully electronic system by connecting all recommending agencies, Sri Lanka Customs and other agencies through the system.

2.5. Department of Immigration & Emigration

S/No	Information System	Objectives Intended by the System
1	Border Control system	Immigration and emigration data verification and information verification
2	Travel Document System	Preparation of passports
3	Citizenship System	Matters relating to granting of dual citizenship
4	Visa system	Issuance of visas
5	ETA System	Issuance of visas
6	Resubmission Case Management System	Issuance of a temporary passport
7	Interpol System	Data sharing with Interpol
8	CBL System (Central Black List)	Database of Foreign Travel Prohibited Person
9	Reconciliation System	Banking Reconciliation system
10	HRM System	Human Resource Management System
11	Travel Document Printing System (Passport Print)	Printing of passports
12	Photo Studio Registration System	Passport photo taking system

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13	Photo Studio System	Passport photo taking system
14	Biometric Travel Document Project	Passport Retrieval System
15	Data Sharing System	Data transfer system

2.6. Department of Agriculture

S/No	Information System	Objectives Intended by the System
1	e-Phyto	Electronic exchange of Phytosanitary Certificate and verification of accuracy
2	e-Payment	Online payment of related fees for plant quarantine services

2.7. Department of Motor Traffic

S/No	Information System	Objectives Intended by the System
1	Motor Vehicle Registration and Transfer System	Executing the rules and regulations entrusted by the motor traffic Act and other legislation in an efficient manner through teamwork, and the use of modern technology to create a responsive government organization
2	Sri Lanka Transport Information System (SRITIS)	Executing the rules and regulations entrusted by the motor traffic Act and other legislation in an efficient manner through teamwork, and the use of modern technology to create a responsive government organization

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2.8. Registrar General's Department

S/No	Information System	Objectives Intended by the System
1	e-Population	Issuing of Digital Birth Certificate, Marriage Certificate & Death Certificate Creating a Citizen Data System.
2	e- Land	Able to provide more accurate information to the public. Minimize the possible fraud and irregularities Ability to meet public needs within short period of times. Saving clients time' effort and money by providing online opportunities. Minimize the usage of papers
3	EBMD Data System	A programme to scan & issue all birth, marriages, & death certificates in Sri Lanka.
4	EBMD Online	Online system for applying the scanned birth, marriage & death certificates in Sri Lanka
5	Online Land	Online system for applying & issuing copies of registered land documents at the Land registration office
6	Title Registration	Registration of schedules and government land papers with cadastral measurement given by the Claims Settlement Department related to maps with cadastral measurement prepared under the Bimsaviya program implemented by the Ministry of Lands and subsequent transactions related to registered title certificates.

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2.9. Department of Registration for Person

S/No	Information System	Objectives Intended by the System
1	InfoID System (NIC Application Processing System	Issuing of National Identity Card
2	TrackMaster System	Printing of National Identity Cards
3	e-Studio System	Obtaining International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) compliant photographs of applicants for National Identity Card

2.10. Department of the Registrar of Companies

S/No	Information System	Objectives Intended by the System
1	eROC	To make the services of Department the Registrar of Companies more efficient, faster and more quality service

2.11. Colombo Municipal Council

S/No	Information System	Objectives Intended by the System
1	Municipal Council Accounting System	Preparation of year-end accounts
2	Online payment System	Collecting revenue through the online
3	E-LG System	Issuance of construction permits, To make building approval efficient and carry out related activities with transparency.
4	E-LR System	Digitization of properties belonging to municipal councils Integrating and maintaining property owner information, property transfer, property ownership registration information nationally

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5	Koha Library Automation System	Automating library services.
6	Members Allocation Database	MP Allocation Project Management
7	Asset Management System (AMS)	Managing assets through new technical methods and promoting organizational improvement
8	MCAS Trade Refuse Tax System	Streamlining the collection of trade waste collection charges and reducing emissions
9	Smart Parking Fee Collection (pending development)	Streamlining and expanding the system of charging traffic fees

2.12. Sri Lanka Standard Institute

S/No	Information System	Objectives Intended by the System
1	Sri Lanka Standards Institute website	Provide details of all services provided by the institution. Providing the services provided through the website as e-services.
2	Online System for Inspection of Import Goods (Currently implemented.)	Transmission of the recommendations made by the Sri Lanka Standards Institute to the ASYCUDA system implemented by the Sri Lanka Customs. Providing the necessary services to importers online without visiting the Sri Lanka Standards Institute.
3	Financial Accounting System (Phase 01 (Integrated Management Information System) is currently implemented.)	Maintaining all information related to financial accounting of the organization.
4	HRIS (Human Resource Information System) Phase 02	Management of information related to human resources of the organization (Currently in procurement process.)

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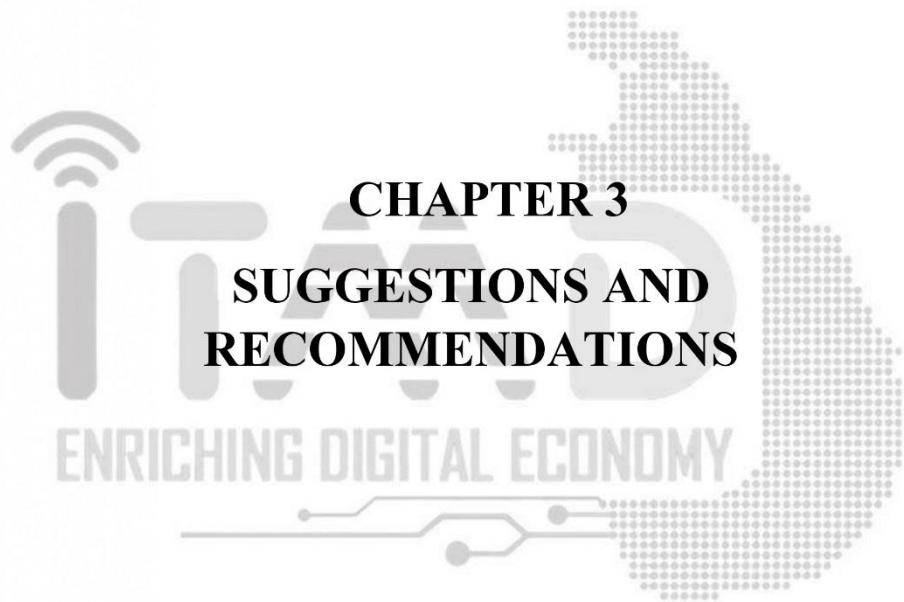
5 Integrated Management Integrating whole service processes to perform Information System - Phase 03 organizational functions more effectively and (Comprehensive Management efficiently. Information System) (To be developed in 2024-2025.

2.13. Food Control Administration Unit, Ministry of Health

Currently there is no revenue information system in place at food control administration unit.

Data is manually shared when necessary.





3.0. SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The government underscores the need to enhance communication and integration among diverse revenue information systems as a top priority. In response to the immediate need, system-to-system integration emerges as a pragmatic short-term solution. This approach, characterized by modularity, real-time collaboration, potential efficiency gains, and cost-effectiveness, aptly aligns with the urgency and budget constraints inherent in the immediate requirement.

However, as ITMD aims to offer guidance for the government's long-term integration vision, a strategic shift is recommended. Proposing the adoption of an Agile Integration Platform governed by a designated authority, ITMD underscores the importance of a forward-looking approach. This strategic recommendation is intricately aligned with the overarching goal of achieving effective standardization, adaptability, and the pursuit of key objectives over an extended period.

In essence, while system-to-system integration addresses immediate needs, the Agile Integration Platform stands out as the recommended method for sustained success and growth in the long run.

3.1. Short-Term Approach: System-to-System Integration

Following recommendations and suggestions are made to ensure a successful integration in the short term:

3.1.1. Modularity and Flexibility:

Establishing inter-system connections utilizing standardized protocols, such as APIs and web services, is crucial for achieving a modular and flexible integration. This method enables rapid adaptation and scaling to evolving departmental needs without necessitating extensive modifications.

3.1.2. Real-Time Collaboration:

Prioritize the implementation of mechanisms that facilitate real-time data exchange to ensure seamless collaboration between interconnected systems. This is vital for enhancing operational efficiency and providing decision-makers with up-to-date information.

3.1.3. Development Effort and Time:

Thoroughly assess various integration techniques, including APIs, web services, middleware, and custom protocols, to determine the most suitable for achieving seamless System-to-System Integration. Consideration of these methods is paramount for optimizing development effort and time.

Leverage proven tools and frameworks to streamline the development process, potentially reducing the time required for System-to-System Integration.

3.1.4. Cost Considerations:

Acknowledge that System-to-System Integration, with its focus on interoperability and modularity, is recognized as more cost-effective in the short term. This aligns with the urgency and budget constraints of the immediate requirement.

* Please refer the Annexure 2 for further information about above System to System Integration Architecture

3.2. Long-Term Approach: Agile Integration Platform

Objectives of the Agile Integration Platform are as follows:

3.2.1. Facilitating Data Sharing:

This includes a focus on seamlessly facilitating the sharing of data among participating institutions. This collaborative approach enhances decision-making processes and operational efficiency by creating a unified environment for data exchange.

3.2.2. Providing a Single Dashboard for Accessing Information:

The establishment of a centralized dashboard to provide users with a unified view of information across various departments. This user-friendly interface promotes efficiency and quick decision-making based on comprehensive and real-time data.

3.2.3. Ensuring Scalability:

To future-proof the initiative, it is recommended that the platform is designed with scalability in mind. This approach ensures that the system can expand seamlessly to integrate additional departments, functionalities, or data sources as the government's needs evolve.

3.2.4. Incorporating External Knowledge Sharing:

It is strongly advocated fostering knowledge sharing from external parties rather than exclusively relying on hiring external staff. Inclusion of external expertise can significantly enrich the project with valuable insights, best practices, and diverse perspectives while upgrading the knowledge of the existing staff which will result sustainability on maintenance. This collaborative approach ensures that the platform is not only technically sound but also aligned with industry standards and innovations.

By incorporating these suggested objectives into the design and governance of the Agile Integration Platform, the government can establish a robust, adaptable, and collaborative infrastructure. This approach not only addresses the requirements of data integration but also positions the government for sustained success in fostering a dynamic, scalable, and knowledge-enriched integrated system.

3.3. Key Components of Agile Integration Platform:

3.3.1. Authority for Governance:

The establishment of a dedicated authority stands as a foundational pillar for the success of the Long-Term Agile Integration Platform. This authority may take on the crucial responsibility of governing and overseeing various aspects to ensure the platform's effectiveness and adaptability over the long term.

3.3.2. Establishment of a dedicated authority:

This involves creating a specialized body or a team responsible for steering the governance of the Agile Integration Platform. This authority may be vested with the power to make decisions, set guidelines, and enforce standards related to the integration initiative.

3.3.3. Responsibility of governing the Agile Integration Platform:

The authority may assume the role of a steward, guiding the integration platform's development and operations. This includes making decisions on technology choices, setting integration standards, and ensuring alignment with organizational objectives.

3.3.4. Ensure oversight of standardization, compliance, and continuous improvement:

The authority's responsibilities may extend to key areas that define the success of the integration platform. This includes:

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- Standardization: Ensuring that integration practices and components adhere to established standards, promoting consistency and interoperability.
- Compliance: Monitoring and enforcing compliance with relevant regulations, industry standards, and internal policies to mitigate risks and maintain integrity.
- Continuous Improvement: Overseeing processes for ongoing enhancement and optimization of the Agile Integration Platform, keeping it aligned with evolving technological landscapes and organizational needs.

In essence, the establishment of an authoritative governance structure is paramount for maintaining order, ensuring adherence to standards and compliance, and driving continuous improvement within the Agile Integration Platform. This component serves as ~~the bedrock~~ for a robust and adaptive integration environment.

Consequently, the Agile Integration Platform emerges as the cornerstone of the government's long-term integration strategy. By embracing a collaborative approach that prioritizes data sharing, provides a unified dashboard, ensures scalability, and involves external expertise, this platform offers a dynamic solution.

Within the context of adopting the outlined approaches, the successful implementation of any chosen strategy necessitates meticulous attention to specific considerations for effective integration. These considerations encompass critical technical aspects that are pivotal for ensuring seamless and optimal integration outcomes.

It is imperative that the government, in employing the selected integration methodology, meticulously adheres to the following technical parameters to guarantee a robust and efficient integration process:

3.4. Data Standards:

Mandating the adoption of standardized data formats for effective communication between systems is vital for ensuring seamless interoperability. Consistency in data structures enhances the compatibility and efficiency of data exchange, promoting integration without misinterpretation or challenges.

The concept of "Data Standards" in this context refers to establishing a set of rules and conventions for the collection and sharing of data in a standardized format. The goal is to ensure that data is

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consistently structured and formatted, allowing for effective communication between different systems.

Here are some examples:

- Instead of having one department storing dates in the format DD/MM/YYYY and another in MM/DD/YYYY, adopting a standardized date format like YYYY-MM-DD ensures uniformity. This consistency in formatting reduces the chances of misinterpretation or errors during data exchange.

- Suppose one system records currency values with symbols (LKR,\$) while another uses currency codes (LKR,USD). By mandating the adoption of a standardized currency representation (e.g., ISO currency codes), systems can communicate seamlessly without confusion or misinterpretation of financial data.

- Imagine a scenario where one system stores customer names in a "First Name, Last Name" format, while another system uses "Last Name, First Name." Standardizing the data format for names (e.g., "First Name, Last Name") ensures interoperability between systems, allowing them to exchange and use customer information without complications.

- In one system, addresses may be structured as "Street, City, Province, Postal Code," while another system may use "Street and City." Standardizing the structure to a common format ensures that all systems handle and interpret address data consistently, preventing integration challenges. Even the number of Digits in Fields may be standardized to avoid issues when integrating.

- Standardizing file formats for document exchanges, such as using PDF or common spreadsheet formats, ensures compatibility across different systems. This promotes efficiency by avoiding the need for constant data format conversions, streamlining the integration process.

- If one system records product weights in kilograms and another in pounds, adopting a standardized unit of measurement ensures accurate and consistent data exchange during integration. This prevents misinterpretation of product specifications and eliminates challenges associated with varying measurement units.

In summary, implementing data standards ensures that data is structured, formatted, and communicated in a consistent and agreed-upon manner, promoting seamless interoperability, compatibility, and efficient data exchange between different systems.

3.5. Testing and Validation:

Employ meticulous testing methodologies to identify and address potential integration issues, ensuring a robust and error-free integration. Proactive testing safeguards against data discrepancies, enhancing the overall reliability and performance of interconnected systems.

3.6. Interdepartmental Collaboration:

Instill a culture of continuous collaboration to ensure the integrated solution remains aligned with organizational objectives. Proactive collaboration strengthens the synergy among departments, fostering a dynamic environment that consistently delivers optimal results.

3.7. Enforce Data Security:

By adhering to established privacy guidelines, including the provisions outlined in the Data Protection Act of Sri Lanka, the organization not only meets legal requirements but also instills trust among stakeholders. Implementing comprehensive safeguards ensures that sensitive information is protected against unauthorized access or breaches, fostering a secure environment for data management within the integrated system. This commitment to data privacy not only mitigates risks but also underscores the organization's dedication to maintaining the highest standards of ethical and responsible data handling.

3.8. Legal Compliance and Framework Alignment:

A thorough examination of legal provisions related to data sharing and other relevant matters will be conducted, with necessary amendments overseen by the Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Finance. This initiative aims to align legal frameworks with the integration strategy, ensuring strict compliance with regulatory requirements and minimizing legal risks associated with the integrated system.

These key components collectively contribute to establishing a solid solution that is not only technologically robust but also aligned with organizational objectives, adaptable to changes, and compliant with legal and privacy standards.

* Please refer the Annexure 3 for further information about above Agile Integration Architecture



4.0. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the strategic integration initiatives proposed for both short-term and long-term objectives represent a comprehensive approach by the government to address issues related to the revenue collection. The short-term recommendation, focusing on System-to-System Integration, emerges as a timely solution to swiftly enhance communication and integration among diverse systems. The emphasis on standardized protocols, such as APIs and web services, underscores the importance of seamless inter-system connections and adaptability to evolving institutional needs.

While this option is suggested to address the immediate need of integrating existing systems, it should be emphasized that such a methodology cannot be considered a best practice. Therefore, a long-term plan is essential not only to sustain this integration of the identified 13 entities but also to connect all or the majority of government systems with each other, enabling the delivery of hassle-free paperless services.

Hence, the long-term vision involves the establishment of an Agile Integration Platform, governed by a dedicated authority. This authority should play a pivotal role in overseeing standardization, compliance, and continuous improvement. The platform's key components, including standardization practices, data standards, interdepartmental collaboration, scalability, and data privacy compliance, collectively contribute to a technologically robust and adaptive integration environment aligned with organizational objectives.

In essence, the proposed short-term and long-term integration strategies form a holistic approach that balances immediate requirements with sustainable, future-ready solutions. This forward-thinking approach positions the government to achieve not only short-term efficiency gains but also long-term success in fostering a collaborative, scalable, and compliant integrated system by integrating all government institutions to consider integration possibilities and usage of existing data sources in developing new systems.



5.0. WAY FORWARD

In continuation of the comprehensive exploration of integration strategies, it is crucial to outline the path forward for the successful implementation of the proposed system-to-system integration. The success of this transformative initiative relies heavily on the commitment and strict adherence of each institute to the established timelines which the technical staff of these institutes have agreed to and endorsed by the respective head of institutes as well.

5.1. Submission of Monthly / Quarterly Progress Reports

All participating departments are required to submit a monthly/quarterly progress report on the integration process to the Committee on Public Accounts (COPA). These reports should provide insights into the advancements made, challenges faced, and the overall status of the integration efforts. Regular updates not only will be instrumental in maintaining transparency and fostering a collaborative environment among the institutions but also in addressing any issues they face with in meeting the deadlines.

5.2. Deadline Adherence

In the system assessment process conducted by the Information Technology Management Department (ITMD), it was identified that some institutions have yet to develop systems from their end. These institutions are urged to adhere to the deadline set by the Deputy Secretary to the Treasury, as communicated during the January 8, 2024 Review Meeting held with Heads of Institutions. Timely development of systems is critical to the overall success of the integration initiative and compatibility for integration with the existing systems should be ensured at the design stage.

5.3. Common Identifier - Sri Lanka Identification Number (SLIN)

As a strategic recommendation for streamlined integration, it is proposed that all government institutions consider adopting a common identifier. The use of a standardized identifier, such as the Sri Lanka Identification Number (SLIN), can significantly enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the integrated system. This common identifier may replace the usage of different identification numbers, such as the National Identity Card number and Tax Identification Number, ensuring a seamless and unified approach to data management.

5.4. Consider system integration early in the development phase

When developing new systems, it's crucial to plan with system integration in mind. By considering integration early in the development phase, organizations can avoid siloed systems that hinder interoperability and efficiency, thereby reducing additional costs associated with system upgrades or replacements.

For instance, in Sri Lanka, when implementing new software or technology solutions for government services, prioritizing system integration can lead to significant cost savings. Integrated systems eliminate the need for redundant data entry and maintenance efforts across multiple platforms. Additionally, a well-integrated system ensures smoother transitions during technology upgrades or expansions, minimizing disruptions and associated expenses.

By designing systems with integration in mind, organizations in Sri Lanka not only could improve operational efficiency but also be able to reduce long-term costs associated with managing disparate systems.

Refer to the chapter 4 for detailed information on System-to-System Integration Deadlines endorsed by the Technical Staff and the Heads of Each Institution. The success of this collaborative effort lies in the dedication and concerted actions of each institution, and the ITMD anticipates the full cooperation of all stakeholders in achieving the outlined objectives.



ABBREVIATIONS

CMC	-	Colombo Municipal Council
COPA	-	Committee on Public Accounts
DIE	-	Department of Immigration & Emigration
DOA	-	Department of Agriculture
DMT	-	Department of Motor Traffic
DRP	-	Department of Registration of Persons
EXCISE	-	Excise Department of Sri Lanka
FCAU	-	Food Control Administration unit, Ministry of Health
IECD	-	Department of Import & Exports Control
IRD	-	Inland Revenue Department
ITMD	-	Department of Information Technology Management
RGD	-	Registrar General's Department
ROC	-	Department of the Registrar of Companies
SLC	-	Sri Lanka Customs
SLIN	-	Sri Lanka Identification Number
SLSI	-	Sri Lanka Standards Institution



ANNEXURE 1

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF GOVERNMENT REVENUE COLLECTING INSTITUTIONS

Government revenue collecting institutions are responsible for collecting revenue on behalf of the government to finance public services and programs. These institutions play a crucial role in generating revenue for the government and ensuring the smooth functioning of the economy. The thirteen key government revenue collecting institutions are as follows,

1.1. Sri Lanka Customs

1.1.1. Vision & Mission

Vision:- “ To become the best customs service in South Asia”

Mission:- “The Sri Lanka Customs is dedicated to enforce revenue and social protection laws of the state while facilitating the trade with the objective of contributing to the national effort and in due recognition thereof.”

1.1.2. Main Functions

- Collection of revenue
- Prevention of revenue leakages and other frauds
- Facilitation of legitimate trade
- Collection of import and export data to provide statistics
- Cooperation and coordination with other Government Departments and stakeholders in respect of imports and exports

1.1.3. Sources of Revenue Collection

Sri Lanka Customs collects revenue through the following sources.

- Customs Import Duty
- Ports and Airports Levy
- Special Commodity Levy
- Value Added Tax

- Social Security Contribution Levy
- Luxury Tax
- Vehicle Entitlement Levy
- Excise Duty
- Import Cess / Export Cess
- Surcharge

1.2. Inland Revenue Department

1.2.1. Vision & Mission

Vision:- “ To be a taxpayer friendly tax administrator delivering excellent service to the tax paying public, with well trained and dedicated staff. ”

Mission:- “ To collect taxes in-terms of relevant tax and other related laws, by encouraging voluntary compliance while deterring tax evasion and tax avoidance

To enhance public confidence in the tax system by administering relevant tax and other related legislation fairly, friendly and expeditiously and thereby facilitate and foster a beneficial tax culture. ”

1.2.2. Main Functions

- Collection of state tax revenue
- Educating the general public about tax laws and tax policies
- Issuance of tax clearance certificates
- Assisting the Ministry of Finance in formulating tax policies
- Assisting in the conclusion of double taxation agreements; Taxation accordingly

1.2.3. Sources of Revenue Collection

Inland Revenue Department collects revenue through the following sources.

- Income tax
- Value Added Tax (including VAT on Financial services)

- Betting and Gaming Levy
- Share Transaction Levy
- Migrating Tax
- Social Security Contribution Levy
- Remittance Fee

1.3. Excise Department of Sri Lanka

1.3.1. Vision & Mission

Vision:- "Building of a healthy society in Sri Lanka, which is free from illicit liquor and narcotics drugs."

Mission:- "The mission of the Department of Excise has been broadly identified as the "efficient and effective administration of the Liquor and the Tobacco industry in Sri Lanka through the collection of revenue and prevention of illicit manufacture and sale of such products, for development and welfare of the society, and the enforcement of the Poisons, Opium and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance for the social protection of Sri Lanka."

1.3.2. Main Functions

- Collect Excise Revenue
- Detect Excise Crimes
- Detect Tobacco Crimes
- Detect Narcotic Crimes
- Implementation of Policies

1.3.3. Sources of Revenue Collection

Excise Department of Sri Lanka collects revenue through the following sources.

- Excise duty on alcohol
- Late Charges for Liquor Excise Duty
- Tax on Purchase of Spirits (Domestic and Foreign)

- License fees
- Excise License Application Fees
- Renewal of Excise Licenses
- Transfer of Excise License, Change of Name Change of Address
- Toddy collection center fees
- Income from selling security stickers
- Detention charges (for export)
- Tax revenue from toddy harvesting
- Sticker revenue
- Tobacco Tax (Domestic and Import)
- License fees for tobacco products
- Tobacco Manufacturing License Application Fees
- Renewal of Tobacco Manufacturing Licenses
- Transfer of tobacco production license, change of name, change of address
- Late Penalty (Settlement Fee)
- Storage charges for tobacco products
- Arrears license fees
- Beedi Tobacco Import and Export Application Fees
- Tobacco tax per beedi

1.4. Department of Import & Exports Control

1.4.1. Vision & Mission

Vision:- “Regulation of Imports and Exports towards a Sustainably Developed Country.”

Mission:- “Implementation of import and export policy decisions taken by the government from time to time in relation to security, economy, public health and environment etc. of the country in accordance with the Import and Export Control Act No.1 of 1969”

1.4.2. Main Functions

- Publish or make regulations required to implement government policies on import and export.
- Control of the importation and exportation of selected commodities or items subject to issuance of import and export licenses.
- Assist the Director General of the Customs and Banks pertaining matter on import and export control regulations.
- Issuing operational instructions related to import and export control regulations to the commercial banks.

1.4.3. Sources of Revenue Collection

Department of Import & Export Control collects revenue through the following sources.

- Import Control License Fees
- Export Control License Fees
- Additional Fees
- Documentation Fee
- Bulk License Fees

1.5. Department of Immigration & Emigration

1.5.1. Vision & Mission

Vision:- "To be the best immigration service in the region"

Mission:- " We regulate the entry and exit of persons, and provide citizenship services, while safeguarding the nation's security & social order, and promoting economic development."

1.5.2. Main Functions

As mentioned in the preamble of Immigrants and Emigrants act no 20 of 1948 it has been enacted to make provision;

- For controlling the entry into Sri Lanka of persons other than citizens of Sri Lanka.
- For regulating the departure from Sri Lanka the citizens, and persons other than citizens of Sri Lanka.
- For removing from Sri Lanka undesirable persons who are not citizens of Sri Lanka, and,
- For other matters incidental to or connected with the matters aforesaid.

1.5.3. Sources of Revenue Collection

Department of Immigration & Emigration collects revenue through the following sources.

- Issuing Passport
- lost Passport
- Amendment
- Approval Courier
- Passport issuing for country without Overseas Missions
- Passport issuing for country without Overseas Missions (when lost)
- Emergency Certificate (Indian & Nepal)
- Identity Certification
- Citizenship under Section 5(2)
- Citizenship under Section 19(2)/19(3)
- Child under the age of 22 years
- Issue Certificate
- Issuing Bonds
- ETA Visit SAARC COUNTRIES
- ETA Business SAARC COUNTRIES
- ETA Visit NONE SAARC COUNTRIES
- ETA NONE Business SAARC COUNTRIES

- My Dream Home Visa
- RGS Visa
- Visa for Court orders
- Children of Sri Lankan parents holding foreign passports.
- Dependent children of the non-Sri Lankan spouse

1.6. Department of Agriculture

1.6.1. Vision & Mission

Vision:- “Achieve excellence in agriculture for national prosperity”

Mission:- “Achieve an equitable and sustainable agriculture development, ensuring nations food and nutrition security through development and dissemination of improved agriculture technology and provide the relevant services to the all stakeholders with more emphasis to the farmers”

1.6.2. Main Functions

- Agricultural Research
- Technology Dissemination
- Seed and planting material production and distribution
- Regulatory services

1.6.3. Sources of revenue collection

Department of Agriculture collects revenue through the following sources.

- Phytosanitary certificate
- inspection of export consignment
- inspection of imported consignment
- Methyl Bromide Fumigation at NPQS

1.7. Department of Motor Traffic

1.7.1. Vision & Mission

Vision:- “A responsive organization aspiring towards excellence through standardized, technology – driven processes to govern traffic regulation”

Mission:- “Executing the rules and regulation entrusted by the motor traffic Act and other legislation in an efficient manner through team work, and the use of modern technology to create a responsive”

1.7.2. Main Functions

- Collection of the Taxes, revenues and fees in related to the following revenue heads.
- Luxury / Semi Luxury motor vehicle Tax
- Tax on Sale of Vehicles
- Other receipt under the Motor Traffic Act
- Collection of motor vehicle registration fees under the issuance of concessional motor vehicle licenses.

1.7.3. Sources of Revenue Collection

Motor Traffic Department collects revenue through the following sources.

- Luxury motor vehicle tax
- Tax on sale of Motor vehicle
- Carbon tax
- Fees under the Motor Traffic act and other Receipts
- Registration fees on motor vehicle transfers under the issuing motor vehicle

1.8. Registrar General's Department

1.8.1. Vision & Mission

Vision:- "Assist the public to secure their rights by registration"

Mission:-"Registration of legal documents pertaining to movable and immovable properties and registration of titles in Sri Lanka and registration of marriages, birth and deaths, the primary domestic events of the populace, the preservation of such documents and the issue of certified copies there from at request and thereby assisting the populace the protect their rights"

1.8.2. Main Functions

Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths of the populace Sri Lankan and of provision of legal documents related to properties, with a view to safeguarding their fundamental rights.

1.8.3. Sources of Revenue Collection

Department of Registrar General collects revenue through the following sources.

- Registration Fee & Certificate Issuance
- Issuance of High court certificate to Notary
- Certificate Issuance

1.9. Department of Registration for Person

1.9.1. Vision & Mission

Vision:- "Assured identity for all Sri Lankan Citizens."

Mission:-"To create a database of all citizens of Sri Lanka and issue National Identity Cards recognized nationally and globally to all Sri Lankan citizens, which underline their human, social, economic, political and legal rights within the country and safety outside the country, to assist national and other agencies in establishing the identity of any citizen and to support Sri Lanka's national security and development."

1.9.2. Main Functions

- Collecting personal data of all Sri Lankan citizens and establishment and maintenance of National Personal Registry as a central database.
- Issuing of National Identity Card for the purpose of identifying all eligible Sri Lankan citizens reliably.
- Facilitation of national security and the development process of the country, exchange of information according to the legal and policy based agreements and verification of information

1.9.3. Sources of Revenue Collection

Department of Registration for Person collects revenue through the following sources.



- ODS Fees
- Application Fee & Fine
- Online ID Verification Fees
- Service Charges



1.10. Department of the Registrar of Companies

1.10.1. Vision & Mission

Vision:- “Develop and foster a trusted business environment by making available an effective regulatory regime capable of instilling a culture of good governance covering the business sector in Sri Lanka”

Mission:-“The mission of the Department of the Registrar of Companies is to establish business and other institutions under the relevant Acts in accordance with the economic and trade policy of the Government and to act in vigilance in regard to their effective functioning and to assist in other commercial activities.”

1.10.2. Main Function

- Registration of companies

1.10.3. Sources of Revenue Collection

Department of the Registrar of Companies collects revenue through the following sources.

- Company Registration
- Company Changes
- Company Liquidation
- Overseas, Offshore and Port City Company Registration and Changes
- File Search and Certified Copies
- Secretary Registration and Renewal
- Auditor Registration and Renewal
- PCA Registration
- Society Registration and Changes

1.11. Colombo Municipal Council

1.11.1. Vision & Mission

Vision:- “The City of Colombo will be a center of excellence that is world-class, vibrant, progressive and economically and ethnically diverse. We will ensure a high quality of life by providing safe, secure neighborhoods, and cost effective, efficient services. We will be a platform for vital economic activity and will partner with citizens and businesses to give Colombo a competitive edge in the marketplace and make it a community of choice for living, working and leisure activities.”

Mission:- “The mission of the Colombo Municipal Council is to ensure a safe, clean, healthy, productive city where neighborhoods are revitalized, history is preserved, the natural environment is respected, and where all people can reach their full potential through education, commerce, culture, recreation and wellness. These initiatives will be accomplished through services to deliver effective and efficient services, without predisposition or prejudice and by recognizing that our employees are our most valuable resource.

Report on Integrating IT Systems of Government Revenue Collecting Institutions

We will provide them with safe, clean, fruitful, and technologically friendly workplaces where we encourage pride, productivity and accountability for the quality of their work and where they are given significant opportunities for professional growth. We will be accessible to all people in our diverse community, to answer their questions promptly, to listen respectfully, and, in all of our communications, to be truthful, responsive, and professional. Through our Management of financial affairs we aim to be effective and responsible agents of public resources, to wisely and cautiously use these resources for the public good, and to be accountable to those who have placed their trust in us.”

1.11.2. Main Functions

- Collection of revenue as mentioned in the Municipal Council Ordinance Fund to provide necessary funds for the improvement of the infrastructure of the City of Colombo.
- The main source of income of the Colombo Municipal Council is assessment fees, and all assessment activities related to the collection are carried out. Moreover, assessment work is also carried out for the acquisition of rents of municipal properties.
- Discharge of industrial waste outside the municipal limits, issue of sewerage clearance certificates, cleaning of putika tanks by industrial commercial establishments gully bowser, levy of charges for new sewerage connections and water transport connections. Furthermore, in the future, a system of collecting fees for sewerage will be implemented within the limits of the Colombo Municipal Council. Monthly bills are to be issued based on the Sewer Service Fee, water consumption fee system.
- Granting approval for plots, approving building plans, issuing related development permits, extending them, issuing compliance certificates, issuing street line certificates and issuing advertisement permits.

- The anti-rabies clinic and the field department register and vaccinate domesticated dogs in the Colombo metropolitan area, provide anti-rabies vaccination to stray dogs, perform neutering operations, and the municipal slaughterhouse handles goats and slaughtering of pigs and inspection of the meat of said animals, re-inspection of beef brought from slaughterhouses located outside the city and issued for sale in butcher shops in the city, Legal action will be taken in connection with the raiding of illegal animal slaughtering places and illegal meat marketing places. The Stores Division is responsible for managing 17 public markets, legally assigning leasehold rights to stores, issuing store annual licenses, and registering store employees.
- Trade Waste Removal Charges the Solid Waste Management Division of the Colombo Metropolitan Municipality is entrusted with the daily task of collecting the garbage collected in the city of Colombo. Accordingly, the solid waste management division disposes of the waste from houses, schools and religious places within the city of Colombo on a daily basis.
- Charges for Issuance of Solid Waste Clearance Certificate and Solid Waste Compliance Certificate Solid Waste Clearance Certificate and Solid Waste Compliance Certificate are issued by the Solid Waste Management Division of the Colombo Metropolitan Municipality.

1.11.3. Source of Revenue Collection

Colombo Municipal Council collecting revenue through following sources.

- Property Tax
- Trade Tax
- License Duty
- House Rent
- Shop & Boutiques Rent
- Quarters Rent
- Lotteries Rent
- Laundries Rent

- Umbrella Rent
- Cart Rent
- Hawkers Rent
- Entertainment Tax
- Market Rent
- Leases

1.12. Sri Lanka Standards Institution

1.12.1. Vision & Mission

Vision:- "To be the Sri Lanka's premier institution providing leadership to enrich the quality of life of the nation, through Standardization and Quality Improvement in all sectors of the economy."

Mission:- "To undertake, promote and facilitate Standardization, Measurement, Quality Assurance and related activities in all sectors of the national economy in order to;

- Increase productivity and maximize the utilization of resources;
- Facilitate internal and external trade;
- Achieve socio-economic development;
- Enhance International competitiveness of products and services;
- Safeguard the interest of consumers; whilst improving the quality of work life of employees of the Institution."

1.12.2. Main Functions

- Standard Formulation
- SLS Mark Product Certification
- Organic Product Certification
- Import Inspection
- Metrology & Instrument Calibration
- Laboratory Testing Services
- Systems Certification

Report on Integrating IT Systems of Government Revenue Collecting Institutions

- Training
- Documentation & Information Service
- Sri Lanka National Quality Award
- Small & Medium Enterprise Quality Award
- Energy Labeling
- Information Outreach Program

1.12.3. Source of Revenue Collection

Sri Lanka Standards Institution collecting revenue through following sources.

- Processing Fee
- Testing Fee
- Inspection Fee

1.13. Food Control Administration Unit, Ministry of Health*

1.13.1. Vision & Mission

Vision:- "A healthier nation through provision of safe food for all."

Mission:- "Protect consumer's health and build consumer trust by ensuring that food consumed, distributed, marketed or produced meets the highest standards of food safety and hygiene"

1.13.2. Main Functions

- Import control
- Issuance of Export (Health) certificates
- Domestic control
- National water quality surveillance

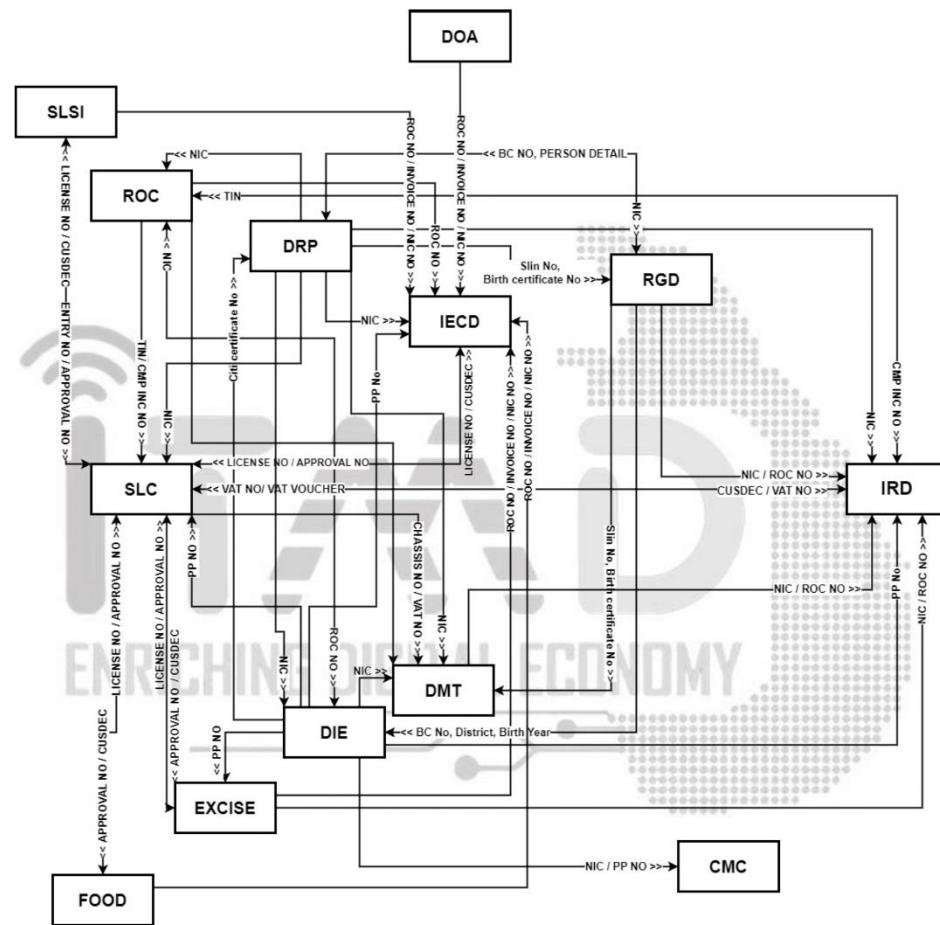
*source as "Annual Report 2019 of Directorate of Environment Health, Occupational Health and Food Safety"

Report on Integrating IT Systems of Government Revenue Collecting Institutions

ANNEXURE 2

SYSTEM-TO-SYSTEM INTEGRATION ARCHITECTURE (With Agreed Timelines)

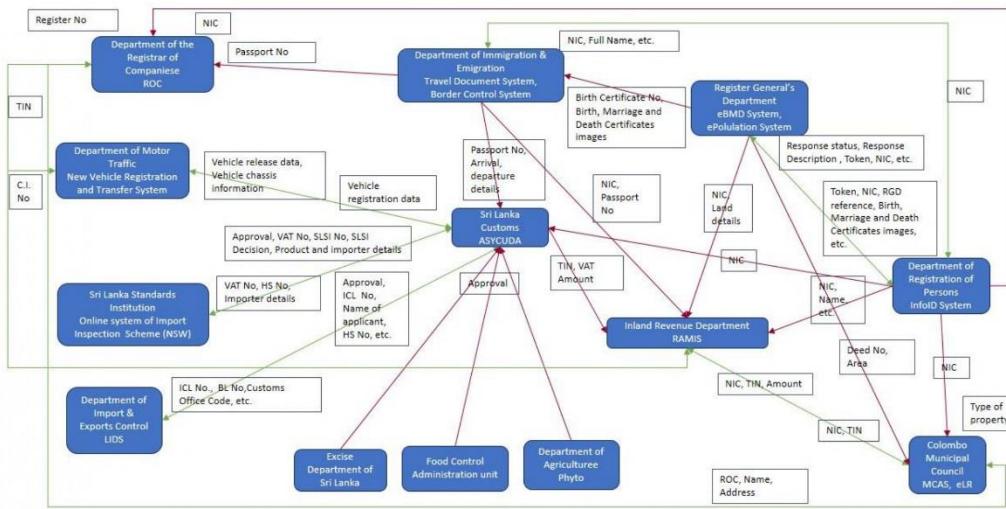
2.1. Comprehensive System to System Integration Architecture



* Please see the Annexure for the A3-sized diagram

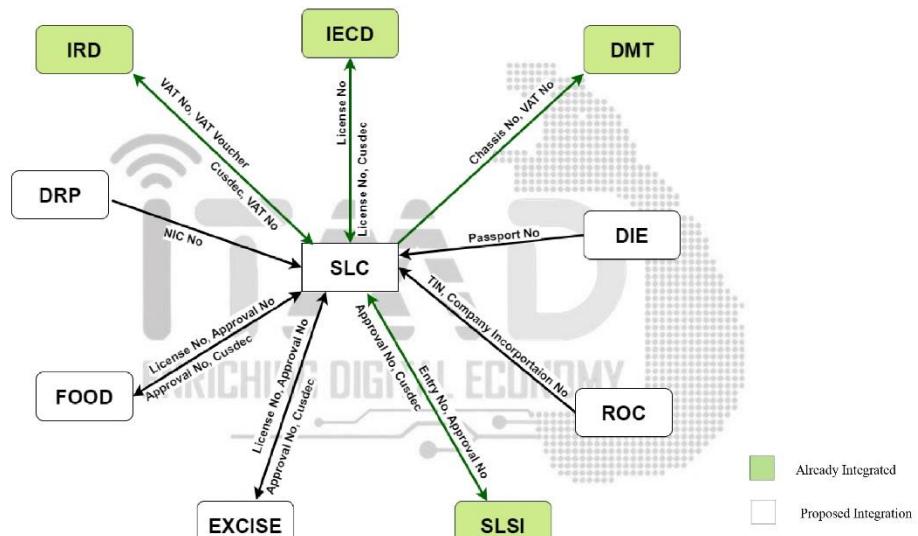
CMC-Colombo Municipal Council, DIE-Department of Immigration & Emigration, DOA-Department of Agriculture, DMT-Department of Motor Traffic, DRP-Department of Registration of Persons, EXCISE-Excise Department of Sri Lanka, FOOD-Food Control Administration unit, Ministry of Health, IECD-Department of Import & Exports Control, IRD-Inland Revenue Department, RGD-Registrar General's Department, ROC-Department of the Registrar of Companies, SLC-Sri Lanka Customs, SLSI-Sri Lanka Standards Institution

Comprehensive System to System Integration Architecture



2.2. Sri Lanka Customs

2.2.1. System to System Integration Architecture



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2.2.2. Timeline for System to System Integration

Sri Lanka Customs

S/No	From	To	Purpose of the Integration	Key Reference	Time Line MM/YY	Inhouse/Outsource	Current Status	Challenges
1	DRP	SLC	Identify persons during import & export process	NIC	Within one month after receiving API from DRP	Inhouse	Manual	There is no integratable system in DRP/ Slight development to existing system
2	ROC	SLC	Identify companies during import & export process	TIN / CMP. INC. No	Within one month after receiving API from ROC	Inhouse	Manual	Need development from ROC/ Slight development to existing system
3	IRD	SLC	Company VAT registration during import & export process, Obtain VAT credit vouchers	VAT No/ VAT Voucher	Within one month after receiving API from IRD	Inhouse	Manual	Need development from IRD/ Slight development to existing system
4	IECD	SLC	Obtain issued license for imports & exports Obtain issued approvals for import or export shipment	license No Approval No	Completed	Inhouse	Automated	N/A

Report on Integrating IT Systems of Government Revenue Collecting Institutions

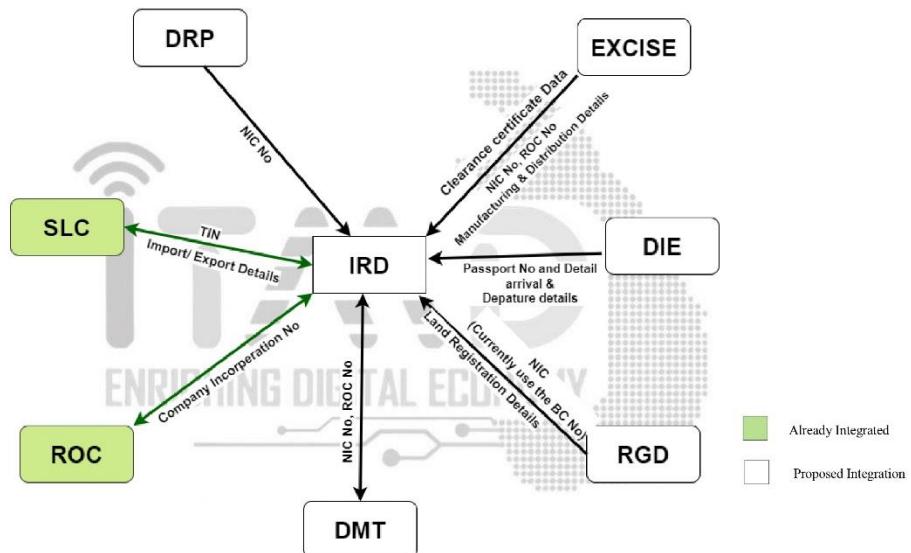
S/No	From	To	Purpose of the Integration	Key Reference	Time Line MM/YY	Inhouse/Outsource	Current Status	Challenges
5	SLSI	SLC	Obtain issued approvals for imports & exports	Entry No (License)	Completed	Inhouse	Automated	N/A
			Obtain issued approvals for import or export shipment	Approval No				
6	FOOD	SLC	Obtain issued license for import or export shipment	License No	Within one month after receiving API from FOOD DPT	Inhouse	Manual	Since there is no integratable system in FOOD DPT, SLC given access to SLC system interface to issue approval
			Obtain issued approvals for import or export shipment	Approval No				
7	EXCISE	SLC	Obtain issued license for imports & exports	license No	Within one month after receiving API from EXCISE	Inhouse	Manual	Since there is no system in EXCISE, SLC given access to SLC system interface to issue approval
			Obtain issued approvals for import or export shipment	Approval No				
8	DIE	SLC	Identify persons during arrive to country & depart from country	Passport No	Within one month after receiving API from DIE	Inhouse	Manual	Need development from DIE/ Slight development to existing system

Report on Integrating IT Systems of Government Revenue Collecting Institutions

S/No	From	To	Purpose of the Integration	Key Reference	Time Line MM/YY	Inhouse/Outsource	Current Status	Challenges
9	SLC	IRD	Sharing collected TAXES	CUSDEC/ VAT No	Completed	Inhouse	Automated	N/A
10	SLC	DMT	Sharing data of released vehicles	Chassis No/ VAT No	Completed	Inhouse	Automated	N/A
11	SLC	IECD	Sharing data of released cargo	License No/ CUSDEC	Completed	Inhouse	Automated	N/A
12	SLC	SLSI	Sharing data of released cargo	Approval No/ CUSDEC	Completed	Inhouse	Automated	N/A
13	SLC	FOOD	Sharing data of released cargo	Approval No/ CUSDEC	Within one month after receiving API from FOOD DPT	Inhouse	Partially Automated	Since there is no integratable system in FOOD DPT, SLC given access to SLC system interface to issue approval
14	SLC	EXCISE	Sharing data of released cargo	Approval No / CUSDEC	Within one month after receiving API from EXCISE	Inhouse	Partially Automated	Since there is no system in EXCISE, SLC given access to SLC system interface to issue approval

2.3. Inland Revenue Department

2.3.1. System to System Integration Architecture



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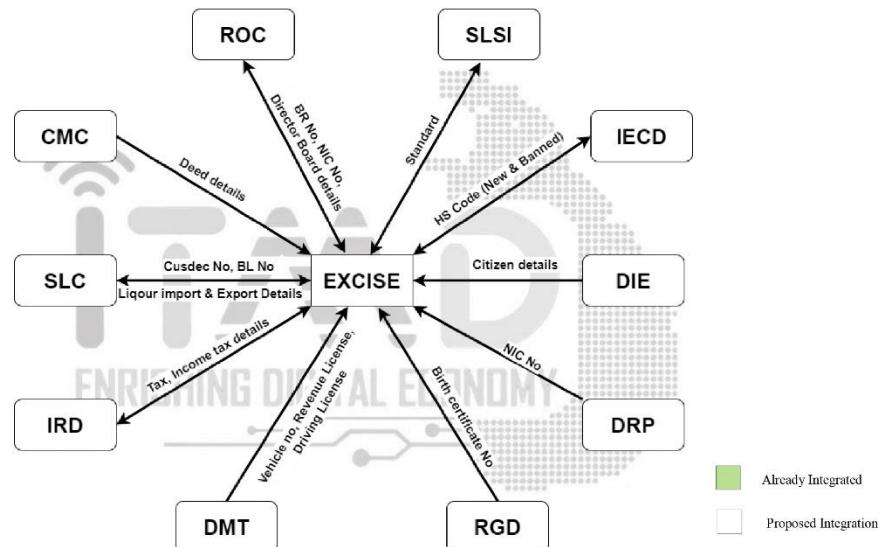
2.3.2. Timeline for System to System Integration

Inland Revenue Department

S/No	From	To	Purpose of the Integration	Key Reference	Time Line MM/YY	Inhouse/Outsource	Current Status	Challenges
1	ROC	IRD	Register all companies for Tax purpose	Roc, Reg. No	Completed	Outsource	Completed	
2	SLC	IRD	Collect Imported Data	TIN No	Completed	Outsource	Completed	
3	DMT	IRD	Identification of Vehicle ownership	NIC, ROC No	January 2024	Outsource	VPN connection completed	
4	DIE	IRD	Identification of Tax residence	Passport No	January 2024	Outsource	Up to integration completed	
5	RGD	IRD	Collect the land details for CGT	NIC, ROC No	March 2024	Outsource	Started discussion and date identified	
6	EXCISE	IRD	Collect Liquor manufacturing and status data for revenue	NIC, ROC No		Outsource	Completed	Excise department haven't completed the system
7	DRP	IRD	Identify the individuals	NIC		Outsource		Not develop system by DRP

2.4. Excise Department of Sri Lanka

2.4.1. System to System Integration Architecture



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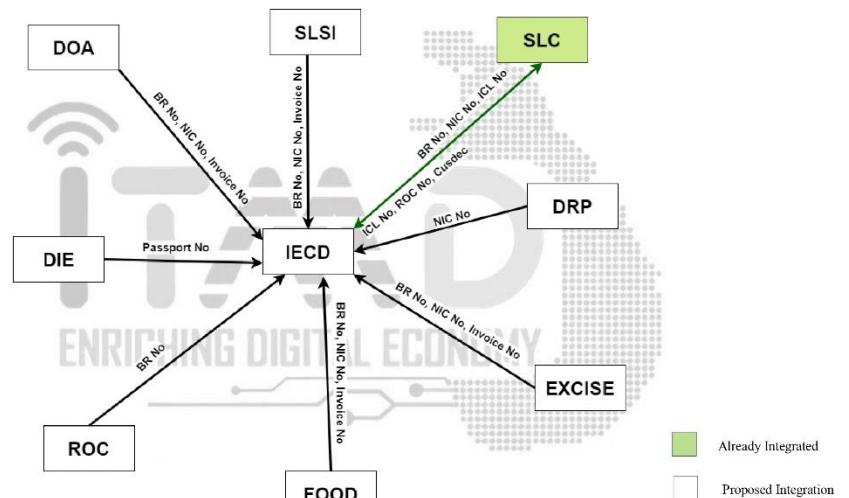
2.4.2. Timeline for System to System Integration

Excise Department of Sri Lanka – (Yet to Submit)

S/No	From	To	Purpose of the Integration	Key Reference	Time Line MM/YY	Inhouse/Outsource	Current Status	Challenges
1	SLC	EXCISE		Cusdec, BL No, Performa Invoice				
2	EXCISE	SLC		Ethanol imported details, imported foreign liquor details, liquor export details, Industrial export verification certificate				
3	IRD	EXCISE		Tax payee clearance details, Income details of Excise license				
4	EXCISE	IRD		License details, Point of sales				System Development awarding process Pending
5	ROC	EXCISE		NIC, Details of Director board, BR, Company Registration				
6	EXCISE	ROC		New license details				
7	IECD	EXCISE		HS Code				
8	EXCISE	IECD		Item, HS Code, Performa invoice, Quantity, Value				
9	DMT	EXCISE		Vehicle No, Revenue license, Driving license				
10	DIE	EXCISE		Citizen Zip details				

2.5. Department of Import & Exports Control

2.5.1. System to System Integration Architecture



CMC-Colombo Municipal Council, DIE-Department of Immigration & Emigration, DOA-Department of Agriculture, DMT-Department of Motor Traffic, DRP-Department of Registration of Persons, EXCISE-Excise Department of Sri Lanka, FOOD-Food Control Administration unit, Ministry of Health, IECD-Department of Import & Exports Control, IRD-Inland Revenue Department, RGD-Registrar General's Department, ROC-Department of the Registrar of Companies, SLC-Sri Lanka Customs, SLSI-Sri Lanka Standards Institution

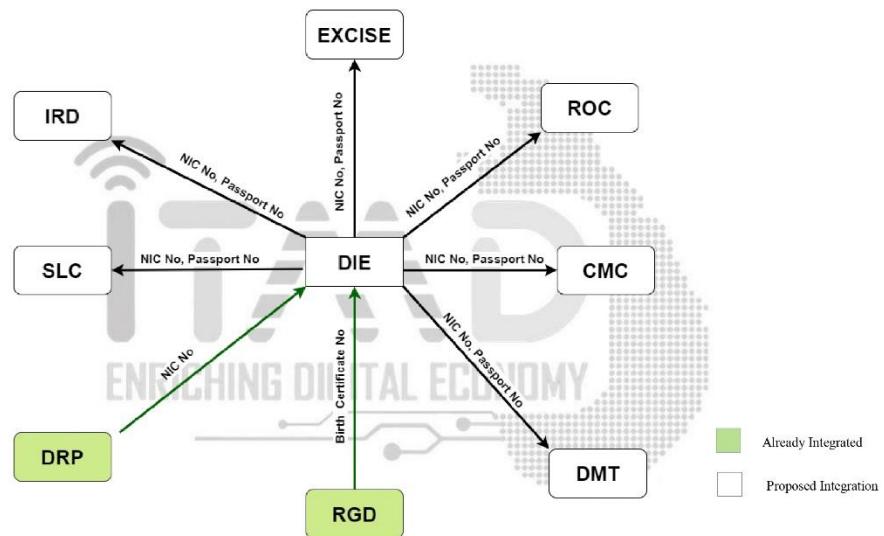
2.5.2. Timeline for System to System Integration

Department of Import & Exports Control

S/No	From	To	Purpose of the Integration	Key Reference	Time Line MM/YY	Inhouse/Outsource	Current Status	Challenges
1	DRP	IECD	Identify persons during the registration	NIC No	With the STRATLINK system (By August 2024)	outsource	Planning	
2	DIE	IECD	Identify persons during the registration	Passport No		outsource	Planning	
3	ROC	IECD	Identify company during the registration	ROC No	With the STRATLINK system (By March 2024)	outsource	Planning	
4	EXCISE	IECD	Obtain Recommendation for issuing ICL	ROC No/ NIC No Invoice No	The department provides an interface facility to these institutions to make recommendations through	outsource	Planning	
5	FOOD	IECD	Obtain Recommendation for issuing ICL	ROC No/ NIC No Invoice No	the STRATLINK system which is being developed.	outsource	Planning	
6	DOA	IECD	Obtain Recommendation for issuing ICL	ROC No/ NIC No Invoice No		outsource	Planning	
7	SLSI	IECD	Obtain Recommendation for issuing ICL	ROC No/ NIC No Invoice No	(By March 2024)	outsource	Planning	
8	IECD	SLC	Sharing ICL Information	ROC No/ NIC No ICL No	With the STRATLINK system (By March 2024)	outsource	Developing	
9	SLC	IECD	Sharing Cusdec Information for debiting process	ICL No / ROC No Cusdec No		outsource	Developing	

2.6. Department of Immigration & Emigration

2.6.1. System to System Integration Architecture



CMC-Colombo Municipal Council, DIE-Department of Immigration & Emigration, DOA-Department of Agriculture, DMT-Department of Motor Traffic, DRP-Department of Registration of Persons, EXCISE-Excise Department of Sri Lanka, FOOD-Food Control Administration unit, Ministry of Health, IECD-Department of Import & Exports Control, IRD-Inland Revenue Department, RGD-Registrar General's Department, ROC-Department of the Registrar of Companies, SLC-Sri Lanka Customs, SLSI-Sri Lanka Standards Institution

Report on Integrating IT Systems of Government Revenue Collecting Institutions

2.6.2. Timeline for System to System Integration

Department of Immigration & Emigration

S/No	From	To	Purpose of the Integration	Key Reference	Time Line MM/YY	Inhouse/Outsource	Current Status	Challenges
1	DIE	IRD	Confirm the person Identity	Passport No, NIC	January 2024	Outsource	UAT to be done. Will be implemented by 30th January 2024	Funds allocation for projects
2	DIE	SLC	Confirm the person Identity	Passport No, NIC	January 2024	Outsource		
3	DIE	EXCISE	Confirm the person Identity	Passport No, NIC	January 2024	Outsource		
4	DIE	DMT	Confirm the person Identity	Passport No, NIC	January 2024	Outsource		
5	DIE	ROC	Confirm the person Identity	Passport No, NIC	January 2024	Outsource		
6	DIE	CMC	Confirm the person Identity	Passport No, NIC	January 2024	Outsource		
7	DRP	DIE	Confirm the NIC Details	NIC No	Completed	Outsource		
8	RGD	DIE	Confirm the BC Details	BC No, District, Birth Year	Completed	Outsource		

2.7. Department of Agriculture

2.7.1. System to System Integration Architecture



There is no specific requirement to collect or share data with other organizations.
No integration has been requested by any agency.

But Currently Department of Agriculture collaborates with Sri Lanka Customs and Department of Import & Export Control for recommendations.

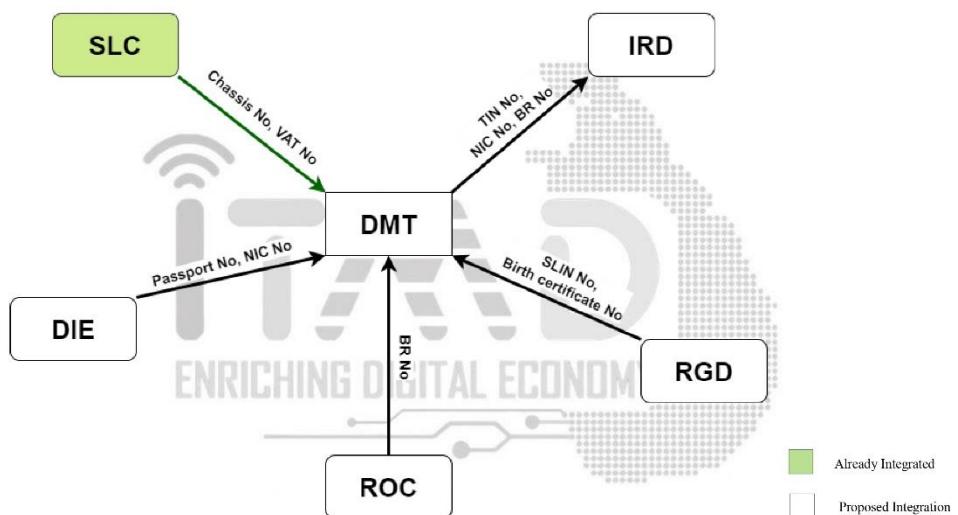


Proposed Integration

DOA-Department of Agriculture, IECD-Department of Import & Exports Control, SLC-Sri Lanka Customs, SLSI-Sri Lanka Standards Institution

2.8. Department of Motor Traffic

2.8.1. System to System Integration Architecture



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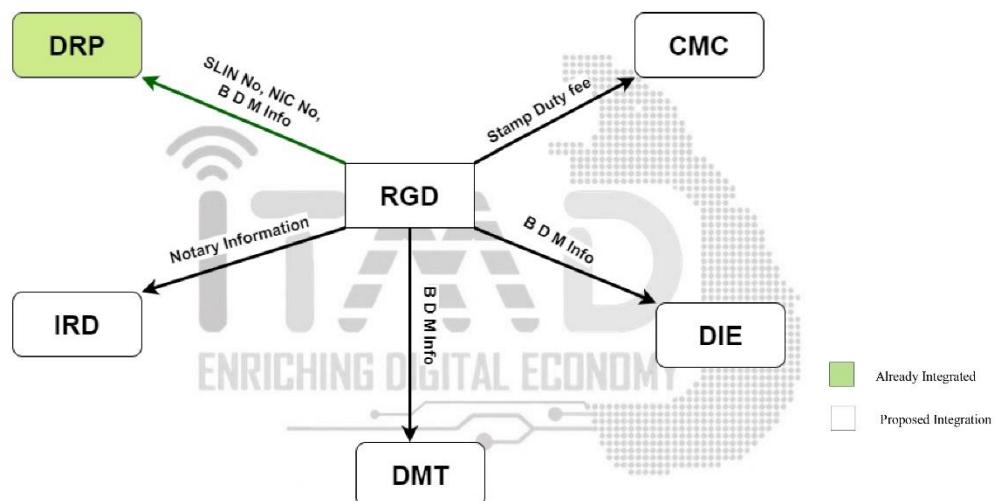
2.8.2. Timeline for System to System Integration

Department of Motor Traffic

S/No	From	To	Purpose of the Integration	Key Reference	Time Line MM/YY	Inhouse/Outsource	Current Status	Challenges
1	SLC	DMT	Use for vehicle New registration purpose	Chassis No	Ongoing	Outsource	Ongoing	Technical Issues
2	DIE	DMT	validate Persons	NIC, Passport No	August 2024	Outsource	Not Started	System incomplete
3	ROC	DMT	Validate Company registration Information	ROC No	August 2024	Outsource	Not Started	Since the DMT Systems are very old. Therefore it is difficult to connect other systems with DMT system.
4	RGD	DMT	Validate Birth Information	SLIN No, Birth certificate No	December 2024	Outsource	Not Started	
5	DMT	IRD	Use for Tax purpose	NIC, TIN	March 2024	Outsource	Process Started	

2.9. Registrar General's Department

2.9.1. System to System Integration Architecture



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2.9.2. Timeline for System to System Integration

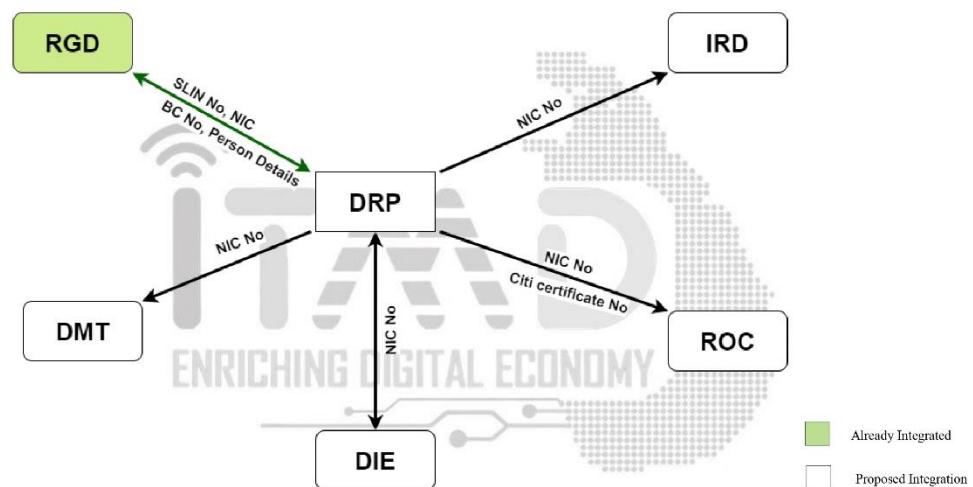
Registrar General's Department

S/No	From	To	Purpose of the Integration	Key Reference	Time Line MM/YY	Inhouse/Outsource	Current Status	Challenges
1	DRP	RGD	Generate a unique no to person	SLIN no, Birth Information	Completed	Outsource	Completed	No
2	RGD	DIE	Verification birth and Death Information from e-population registry system	SLIN no	Not requested for SLIN verification (Currently birth, marriage and death certificates are verified by using e-bmd system)	Outsource	Pending	* Still not implemented Island wide

* Currently e-population registry system is implemented only in Kalutara district and 6 other DSs as a pilot project. The system will be started to implement in other districts after 31 of march and will be completed island wide by December 2024

2.10. Department of Registration of Persons

2.10.1. System to System Integration Architecture



DIE-Department of Immigration & Emigration, DMT-Department of Motor Traffic, DRP-Department of Registration of Persons, IRD-Inland Revenue Department, RGD-Registrar General's Department, ROC-Department of the Registrar of Companies

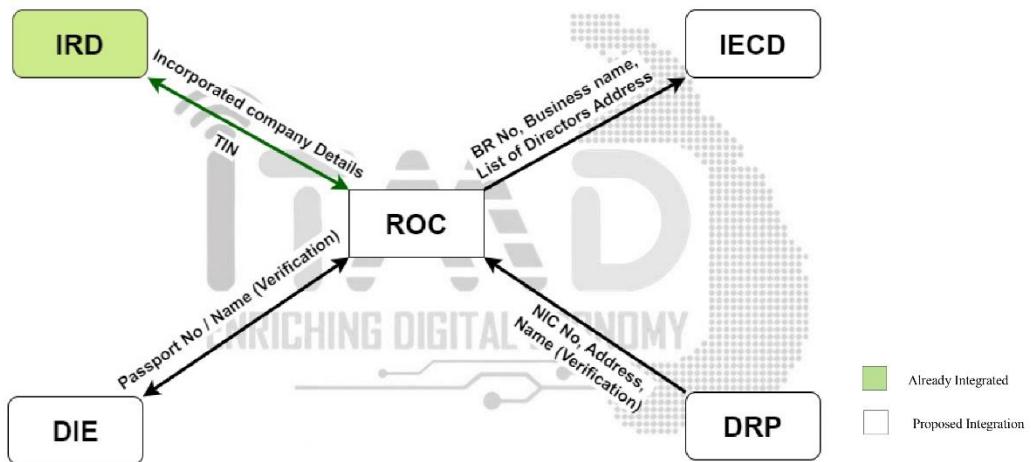
2.10.2. Timeline for System to System Integration

Department of Registration of Persons

S/No	From	To	Purpose of the Integration	Key Reference	Time Line MM/YY	Inhouse/Outsource	Current Status	Challenges
1	RGD	DRP	Get BC Details of SL Citizens	BC No, Name, DOB, Division, Gender	Completed	Outsource	Completed	No primary key
2	DRP	RGD	Send SLIN No for BC printing	SLIN (NIC)	Completed	Outsource	Completed	
3	DIE	DRP	Get citizenship details	Citi certificate No	March 2024	Outsource	Under development	
4	DRP	IRD	Person Identification	NIC No	Currently doing by web portal, API through data sharing by March 2024	Outsource	Under development	Availability of data in there different format
		RGD						
		DIE						
		ROC						
		DMT						

2.11. Department of the Registrar of Companies

2.11.1. System to System Integration Architecture



DIE-Department of Immigration & Emigration, DRP-Department of Registration of Persons, IECD-Department of Import & Exports Control, IRD-Inland Revenue Department, ROC-Department of the Registrar of Companies, SLC-Sri Lanka Customs

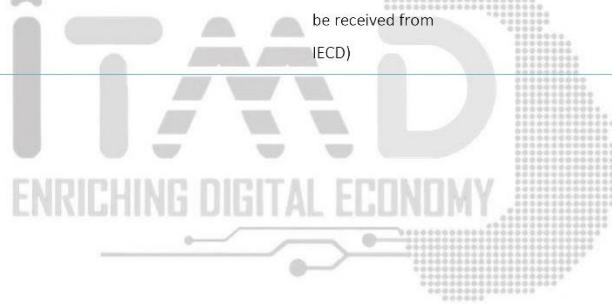
2.11.2. Timeline for System to System Integration

Department of the Registrar of Companies

S/No	From	To	Purpose of the Integration	Key Reference	Time Line MM/YY	Inhouse/ Outsource	Current Status	Challenges
1	DRP	ROC	Identify person (verify NIC No) during business registration (Directors, Shareholders and addresses)	NIC No, Address	31 st of May 2024	Outsource	DRP fronted access available to data check, need for automation. Request send from ROC	No
2	DIE	ROC	Verification of identity of foreign directors and shareholders	Passport No	31 st of May 2024	Outsource	Need to request from immigration dept.	No
3	IRD	ROC	Auto generated TIN for IRD	TIN	Completed	Outsource	Completed	No
4	ROC	IRD	when company incorporated obtain TIN from IRD	Incorporated company details, BR No, Name, Address, Director details	February 2024	Outsource	Functioning	Data compatibility issues

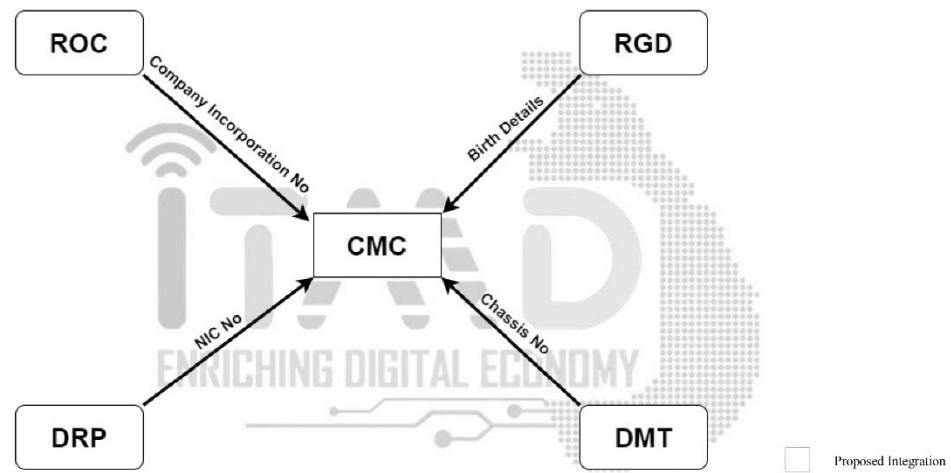
Report on Integrating IT Systems of Government Revenue Collecting Institutions

S/N o	From	To	Purpose of the Integration	Key Reference	Time Line MM/YY	Inhouse/ Outsource	Current Status	Challenges
5	ROC	DIE	eVisa process	Details to be received	31 st of May 2024 (Request need to be received from DIE)	Outsource	To be discuss	No
6	ROC	IECD	To verify BR No and receive business details(Stratlink system)	BR No, Name, Director Name, NIC, Address	31 st of May 2024 (Detailed technical requirement need to be received from IECD)	Outsource	Ongoing meetings for integration	No



2.12. Colombo Municipal Council

2.12.1. System to System Integration Architecture



CMC-Colombo Municipal Council, DMT-Department of Motor Traffic, DRP-Department of Registration of Persons, RGD-Registrar General's Department, ROC-Department of the Registrar of Companies

2.12.2. Timeline for System to System Integration

Colombo Municipal Council

S/No	From	To	Purpose of the Integration	Key Reference	Time Line MM/YY	Inhouse/ Outsource	Current Status	Challenges
1	CMC	ROC	To get details of the registered companies in the Colombo municipal area and give a better services and also collect the relevant taxes	Have to study and analyze existing software system	Can be mentioned after studying the existing system only Roughly 1 year (1 year only for the system study)	As currently CMC doesn't have an IT team to handle this kind of project, have to recruit/outsource resources personals.	Nothing have been started, only on discussion stage	Human resources, Budget, other resources, system studying and analyzing
2	CMC	DRP	By getting the details of the citizens residing in the Colombo municipal area and collect the relevant taxes by giving a better service.	Have to study and analyze existing software system	Can be mentioned after studying the existing system only Roughly 1 year (1 year only for the system study)	As currently CMC doesn't have an IT team to handle this kind of project, have to recruit/outsource resources personals.	Nothing have been started, only on discussion stage	Human resources, Budget, other resources, system studying and analyzing
3	CMC	DMT	Have to get the details of the vehicle owners to collect the relevant taxes	Have to study and analyze existing software system	Can be mentioned after studying the existing system only Roughly 1 year (1	As currently CMC doesn't have an IT team to handle this kind of project, have to recruit/outsource resources personals.	Nothing have been started, only on discussion stage	Human resources, Budget, other resources, system studying and analyzing

				year only for the system study)	to recruit/outsource resources personals.		
4	CMC	RGD	By getting these details, can have a count how many citizens are residing in the Colombo municipal area and collect the taxes by facilitating them properly	Have to study and analyze existing software system	Can be mentioned after studying the existing system only year only for the system study)	As currently CMC doesn't have an IT team to handle this kind of project, have to recruit/outsource resources personals.	Nothing have been started, only on discussion stage Human resources, Budget, other resources, system studying and analyzing

2.13. Sri Lanka Standards Institution

2.13.1. System to System Integration Architecture



2.13.2. Timeline for System to System Integration

Sri Lanka Standards Institution

S/No	From	To	Purpose of the Integration	Key Reference	Time Line MM/YY	Inhouse/Outsource	Current Status	Challenges
1	SLC	SLSI	Transmission of the recommendation of made by SLSI about the goods inspection and tested under the compulsory Import Inspection scheme	Importer details, HS code verification	Completed	Outsource	Completed	Lack of IT Human resources
2	SLSI	SLC	do	SLSI Entry No, VAT No, HS Code	Completed	Outsource	Completed	do

2.14. Food Control Administration unit, Ministry of Health

Currently there is no revenue information system in place at food control administration unit. Data is manually shared when necessary.

ANNEXURE 3

Each government institute involved in the integration process has developed its own systems, highlighting the need for a clear segregation between the backend systems of record and the more dynamic systems of engagement. This calls for a decentralized agile integration platform as a lasting solution to bridge this gap.

Decentralization in integration empowers autonomous teams to make rapid decisions focused on specific business objectives. This distribution of decision-making authority enables greater agility and responsiveness to evolving business needs. Integration plays a crucial role in enabling decentralization by facilitating fine-grained integration deployment, distributing ownership of integrations to application teams, and enabling teams to administer their own APIs through API management.

Modern decentralized integration patterns simplify interface protocols and provide powerful integration tools to application teams. API-led integration, in particular, offers standardized, secure, and discoverable APIs, reducing the complexity of integration and enabling seamless connectivity between systems.

Aligned with contemporary integration patterns, a decentralized agile integration platform enables greater flexibility, agility, and scalability. Embracing these principles empowers individual teams to work autonomously on integration processes, fostering innovation without centralized bottlenecks.

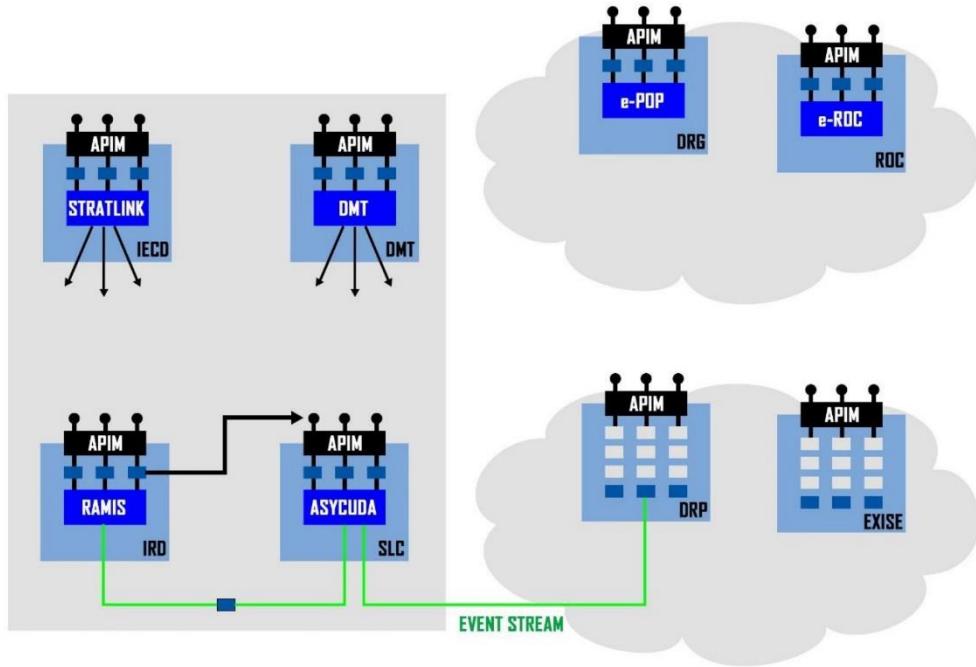
Drawing inspiration from micro services architecture, fine-grained integration deployment enables elastic scalability and discrete resilience. By deploying integration flows in separate containers, organizations can mitigate resource contention risks and enhance overall system resilience, safeguarding revenue-generating operations.

In the pursuit of agility and autonomy, it's crucial to recognize the importance of self-provisioning and multi-tenancy in asynchronous communication infrastructures. Application teams must have the capability to provision and administer messaging and event capabilities independently, without relying on centralized specialists. By enabling self-provisioning on a multi-tenant infrastructure, organizations can empower teams to rapidly satisfy their communication needs while optimizing resource utilization.

To be effective in moving towards agile integration, organizations must leverage modern infrastructure platforms. These platforms offer significant benefits in resource efficiency and provide superior approaches to deploying and managing components. When considering cloud-native infrastructure, it's essential to understand that 'cloud' doesn't necessarily mean deploying to a public cloud infrastructure. Instead, it entails building highly stateless, disposable, and lightweight components. By adopting a cloud-native approach to design and configuration, utilizing technologies like containers and server less computing, organizations can maximize the benefits of modern infrastructure platforms.

Moreover, allowing system owners to determine the hosting platform - whether it be in-house, cloud-based, or hybrid - provides flexibility and ensures that organizations are not solely reliant on cloud infrastructure. This approach fosters adaptability to diverse business requirements and enables tailored solutions to meet specific technical needs.

Agile Integration Architecture





This report outlines the progress of the system-to-system integration initiative involving 13 key government institutions. The Information Technology Management Department (ITMD) was tasked by COPA to conduct a feasibility study and prepare a report on the integration of systems across these institutions. To fulfill this mandate, ITMD collaborated with the relevant departments to assess their integration needs and provide technical guidance. Accordingly, a report detailing integration requirements, recommendations for short-term and long-term integration approaches, and proposed timeframes for system-system integrations was prepared and submitted on July 5, 2024.

Although the progress review of the system-to-system integration extends beyond ITMD's original scope, as it does not have supervisory authority over these institutions, ITMD remains committed to facilitating and supporting integration efforts. The department recognizes the critical role that standardized IT systems play in enhancing operational efficiency and revenue administration.

The institutions covered under this initiative are:



1. Sri Lanka Customs (SLC)
2. Inland Revenue Department (IRD)
3. Excise Department of Sri Lanka (EXCISE)
4. Department of Import & Exports Control (IECD)
5. Department of Immigration & Emigration (DIE)
6. Department of Agriculture (DOA)
7. Department of Motor Traffic (DMT)
8. Registrar General's Department (RGD)
9. Department of Registration of Persons (DRP)
10. Department of the Registrar of Companies (ROC)
11. Colombo Municipal Council (CMC)
12. Sri Lanka Standards Institution (SLSI)
13. Food Control Administration Unit, Ministry of Health (FCAU)

This initiative aligns with the government's strategic objectives by facilitating seamless IT integration to drive revenue growth and operational excellence. During the quarterly progress review, institutions have the opportunity to clarify issues with one another.

ITMD has identified the following key barriers to system-to-system integration:

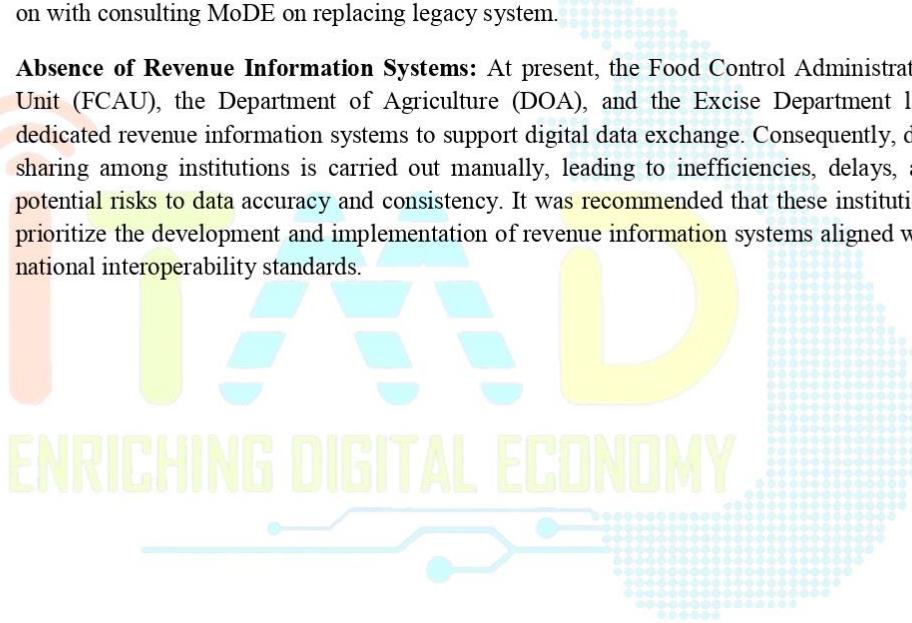
- **Legal Provisions for Data Sharing:** The existing Immigrants and Emigrants Act No. 20 of 1948 does not contain provisions to support data sharing between institutions. Legal provisions for such data exchange are outlined in the draft of the new Immigration and Emigration Act, which is currently awaiting approval. The delay in legal amendments has made system integration challenging. Implementation of the proposed data exchange mechanisms will commence upon the enactment of the new Act.
- **Capacity Limitations:** The limited capacity of the Lanka Government Cloud (LGC) has impeded the Registrar General's Department (RGD) from initiating critical system development activities required for integration. During the progress review meeting held on April 30, 2025, the Secretary to the Ministry of Digital Economy (MoDE) was acknowledged

this constraint and he indicated that a temporary technical solution could be arranged to accommodate RGD's immediate needs. The RGD was advised to formally submit a request to MoDE, specifying its infrastructure and scalability requirements, to enable the provision of interim support until the LGC expansion is completed.

- **Outdated Data Systems:** The existing information system at the Colombo Municipal Council (CMC) has been developed using legacy technologies that are no longer compatible with current integration frameworks. Due to inherent architectural limitations, the system cannot be modernized or scaled to meet interoperability requirements. A full system replacement would involve significant financial and technical investment.

It is recommended that a phased system replacement approach be adopted, beginning with a detailed technical assessment and the development of a modular, standards-compliant architecture capable of supporting system-to-system integration. CMC is currently working on with consulting MoDE on replacing legacy system.

- **Absence of Revenue Information Systems:** At present, the Food Control Administration Unit (FCAU), the Department of Agriculture (DOA), and the Excise Department lack dedicated revenue information systems to support digital data exchange. Consequently, data sharing among institutions is carried out manually, leading to inefficiencies, delays, and potential risks to data accuracy and consistency. It was recommended that these institutions prioritize the development and implementation of revenue information systems aligned with national interoperability standards.



ITAD
ENRICHING DIGITAL ECONOMY

Progress of June 30, 2025

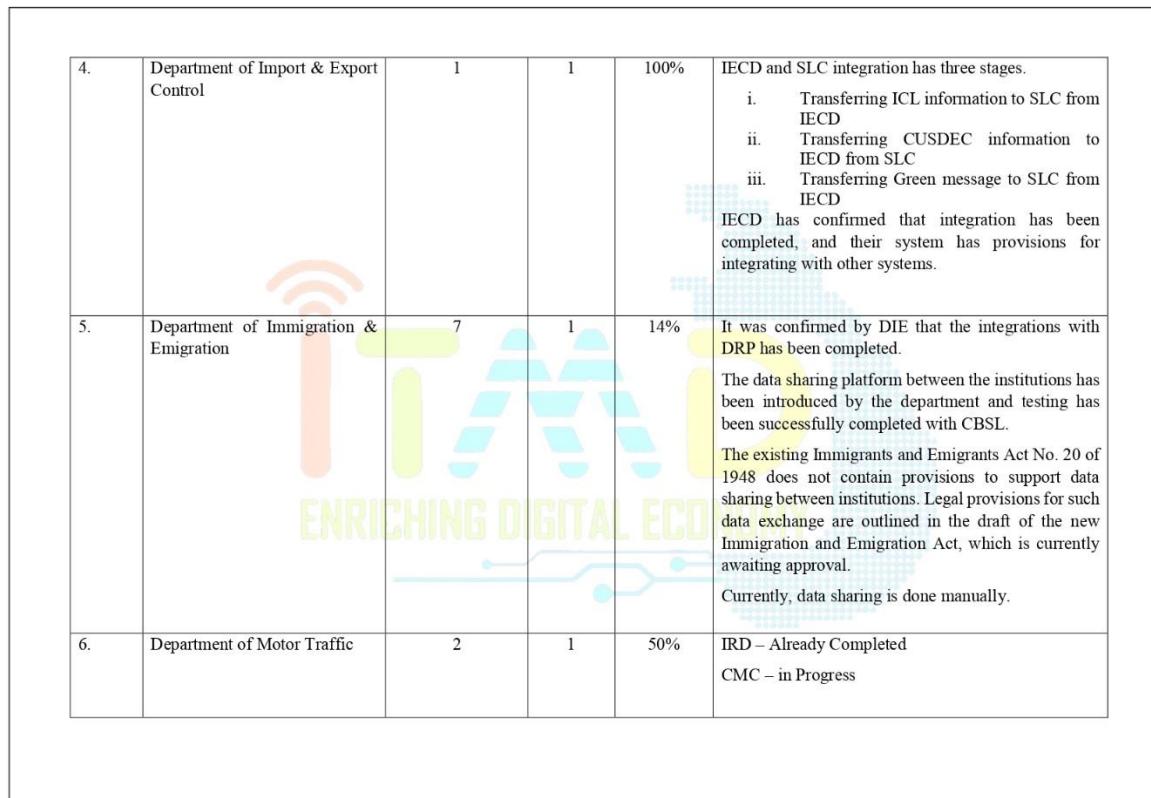
S/No	Institute	Progress As at 30.06.2025
1.	Sri Lanka Customs	66.6%
2.	Inland Revenue Department	50%
3.	Excise Department of Sri Lanka	* 0%
4.	Department of Import & Export Control	100%
5.	Department of Immigration & Emigration	14%
6.	Department of Motor Traffic	50%
7.	Registrar General's Department	40%
8.	Department of Registration of Persons	25%
9.	Department of the Registrar of Companies	16%
10.	Colombo Municipal Council	** 0%
11.	Sri Lanka Standards Institution	100%
12.	Department of Agriculture	* -
13.	Food Control Administration Unit	* -

* The Food Control Administration Unit (FCAU), Department of Agriculture (DOA), and the Excise Department are taking steps towards strengthening their digital capabilities, with plans underway to establish dedicated revenue information systems which will support future digital data exchange and integration.

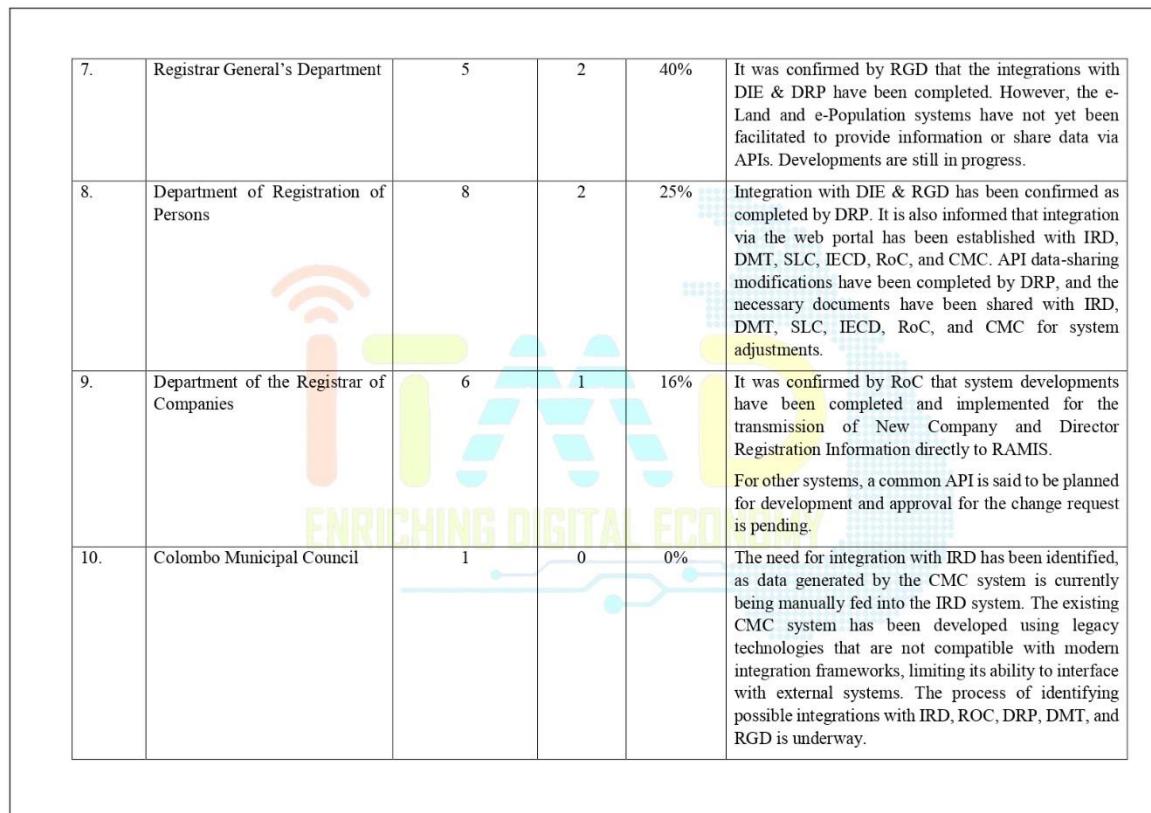
** The Colombo Municipal Council (CMC) is well-positioned to enhance system interoperability by gradually moving from legacy technologies to more modern, integration-ready frameworks, in line with identified needs for data sharing with institutions such as IRD, ROC, DRP, DMT, and RGD.

System-to-System Integration Progress Overview - 2025 (Based on Information Submitted by Each Department)

S/No	Institute	No. of system-to-system integrations identified with the institutes' consent	No. of Completed tasks	Progress (Out of 100%)	Remarks
1.	Sri Lanka Customs	6	4	66.6%	SLC has confirmed that system-to-system integrations with IECD, IRD, DMT, and SLSI are completed. Integrations with the Excise Department and the Food Control Administration Unit remain pending due to the absence of integrable systems in these two departments.
2.	Inland Revenue Department	2	1	50%	The integration with the RoC for issuing TIN numbers for registered companies has been completed. Development is completed and testing is in progress with the SLC and will be completed within 2 months.
3.	Excise Department of Sri Lanka	3	0	0%	Currently, data sharing is done manually due to the unavailability of an integrable system at the Excise Department. The Excise Department is currently engaged in procuring a client through an open national procurement process to develop the Revenue Administration System for Excise Department (RASED).



4.	Department of Import & Export Control	1	1	100%	<p>IECD and SLC integration has three stages.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Transferring ICL information to SLC from IECD Transferring CUSDEC information to IECD from SLC Transferring Green message to SLC from IECD <p>IECD has confirmed that integration has been completed, and their system has provisions for integrating with other systems.</p>
5.	Department of Immigration & Emigration	7	1	14%	<p>It was confirmed by DIE that the integrations with DRP has been completed.</p> <p>The data sharing platform between the institutions has been introduced by the department and testing has been successfully completed with CBSL.</p> <p>The existing Immigrants and Emigrants Act No. 20 of 1948 does not contain provisions to support data sharing between institutions. Legal provisions for such data exchange are outlined in the draft of the new Immigration and Emigration Act, which is currently awaiting approval.</p> <p>Currently, data sharing is done manually.</p>
6.	Department of Motor Traffic	2	1	50%	<p>IRD – Already Completed</p> <p>CMC – in Progress</p>



7.	Registrar General's Department	5	2	40%	<p>It was confirmed by RGD that the integrations with DIE & DRP have been completed. However, the e-Land and e-Population systems have not yet been facilitated to provide information or share data via APIs. Developments are still in progress.</p>
8.	Department of Registration of Persons	8	2	25%	<p>Integration with DIE & RGD has been confirmed as completed by DRP. It is also informed that integration via the web portal has been established with IRD, DMT, SLC, IECD, RoC, and CMC. API data-sharing modifications have been completed by DRP, and the necessary documents have been shared with IRD, DMT, SLC, IECD, RoC, and CMC for system adjustments.</p>
9.	Department of the Registrar of Companies	6	1	16%	<p>It was confirmed by RoC that system developments have been completed and implemented for the transmission of New Company and Director Registration Information directly to RAMIS.</p> <p>For other systems, a common API is said to be planned for development and approval for the change request is pending.</p>
10.	Colombo Municipal Council	1	0	0%	<p>The need for integration with IRD has been identified, as data generated by the CMC system is currently being manually fed into the IRD system. The existing CMC system has been developed using legacy technologies that are not compatible with modern integration frameworks, limiting its ability to interface with external systems. The process of identifying possible integrations with IRD, ROC, DRP, DMT, and RGD is underway.</p>

11.	Sri Lanka Standards Institution	1	1	100%	<p>The integration with the Sri Lanka Customs ASYCUDA system has been confirmed as successfully completed by SLSI.</p> <p>Recommendations are provided to IECD by SLSI through the IECD STRATLINK system interface.</p>
12.	Department of Agriculture	-	-	-	<p>Currently collaborates with Sri Lanka Customs and Department of Import & Export Control, functioning as a recommending authority utilizing the ASYCUDA system interface and STRATLINK system interface.</p> <p>It is conveyed that at present, there have been no integration requests from other institutions.</p> <p>However, it has been informed that discussions are underway regarding potential integrations with other systems in forthcoming system developments.</p>
13.	Food Control Administration Unit	-	-	-	<p>Currently collaborates with Sri Lanka Customs and Department of Import & Export Control, functioning as a recommending authority utilizing the ASYCUDA system interface and STRATLINK system interface.</p> <p>There is no revenue information system in place at food control administration unit. Data is manually shared when necessary.</p> <p>The system development process is said to be in progress, once completed, based on future integration requirements data sharing will be enabled.</p>

Name of the Department : **Department of State Accounts**

Parliamentary Series Number : **222**

Submission of observations and steps taken with regard to the reports presented to the Parliament by the Committee on Public Accounts in terms of the Standing Order No.119 (4)

Shortcomings identified by the Committee	Action taken by the Institution to rectify the shortcomings / current status
01. Working Committee to prepare a necessary procedure for proper accounting of Government Non-Financial Assets	<p>A working committee consisting of officials from the Ministry of Finance and the National Audit Office was appointed to improve the Government financial reporting system.</p> <p>Five officials from the National Audit Office, representing the Auditor General, also participated in the Working Committee, and taking their suggestions into consideration, the Working Committee made recommendations for the preparation of the financial statements for the year 2024. The recommendations given for more accurate preparation of financial statements and accurate accounting of non-financial assets are as follows.</p> <p>(i) Statement of Changes in Equity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Adjusting the revenue reserve to the General Fund without including a separate column.✓ Including the net change in the General Fund in the statement of changes in equity itself rather than showing it as a separate note.✓ Including a note for the opening balance of the General Fund to provide a clear understanding to users of the financial statements. <p>(ii) Consolidated Fund</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Submitting a separate note for the Consolidated Fund to meet the requirements of the constitutional provisions.
	<p>(iii) Submission of a Reconciliation Statement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Submitting a reconciliation statement between the cash flow statement prepared for the Consolidated Fund and the cash flow statement prepared for accounting purposes.

	<p>(iv) Including disclosure notes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A note explaining that only the structure of the Government financial statements has been changed and the format of the financial statements of other reporting entities (Ministries, Departments, Special Spending Units and District Secretariats) remains the same. ✓ A note explaining that the Government financial statements have been prepared to meet all requirements namely, accounting requirements, statutory requirements, and reporting on budget performance. <p>The necessary work to implement the above recommendations was completed by 28.02.2024 and the financial statements for the year 2023 were prepared in accordance with those recommendations.</p>
02. Accounting for Government Non-Financial Assets and Liabilities	<p>Considering the need to fully reflect the country's total assets and liabilities in one account, a note on assets built under various projects utilizing foreign loans obtained during the year was included in the financial statements for the year 2023.</p> <p>In addition to the above note, in the year 2024, the amount of expenditure incurred in 2023 and 2024 under the finance codes related to the types of foreign debt namely foreign debt (12), reimbursable foreign loan (14) and counterpart funds (16) has been identified as investment on public infrastructure developments. The amount identified as "Investment on Public Infrastructure Development" is reported as an asset under statement of financial position.</p> <p>The assets generated in connection with this investment are included in the balance sheets of State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) or the government agencies that maintain such assets.</p>

I kindly submit the above information regarding the measures taken and observations regarding the reports submitted by the Committee on Public Accounts under Standing Order No. 119(4) in relation to the Department of State Accounts, for Parliamentary Series No. 222.

Sgd.
Director General
Department of State Accounts