2024

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

MINISTRY OF DIGITAL ECONOMY

EXPENDITURE HEAD NO. 186

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இலங்கை சனாதிபதி
President of Sri Lanka

Message

It is with great pleasure that I present the Annual Performance Report of the Ministry of Digital Economy for the year 2024. This report underscores our firm commitment to the vision of a *"Digital Sri Lanka"*- a nation in which every citizen, business and public institution benefits collectively through innovation, technology and transparency.

The Government has fully formulated the *Plan for a Digital Economy*, which aims to accelerate digitalisation, foster the growth of a robust digital economy, and promote modern and innovative technologies. Through this strategic framework, we aspire to position Sri Lanka as a competitive hub for digital innovation and entrepreneurship.

Our vision is founded on five core policy pillars: establishing a transparent and efficient public service; expanding the digital industry; driving the digital economy; digitally transforming strategic industries; and strengthening the capacities of both government and citizens.

Among our flagship initiatives, the *Sri Lanka Unique Digital Identity (SLUDI)* programme seeks to establish a secure, biometric-based digital identity system for citizens. This will enable the efficient delivery of public services such as the issuance of passports and driving licences, the provision of social assistance, and the collection of taxes.

GovPay is a secure digital payments platform developed to streamline government financial transactions. In addition, the *Lanka Government Network* digitally interconnects public institutions, while the *Lanka Government Cloud* provides a secure and efficient system for hosting and operating government digital services.

Furthermore, the *2024 Global Digital Investment Summit* demonstrated Sri Lanka's potential to be positioned as a centre of innovation and reflected our commitment to creating an enabling environment for sustainable development. This initiative supports the country's journey towards an inclusive digital future.

In parallel with these regulatory efforts, the proposed *National Data Exchange (NDX)* will serve as a centralised platform to enable the secure sharing and integration of data among public institutions and stakeholders across various sectors.

The recent establishment of the *Data Protection Authority* marks a significant milestone in ensuring the protection of personal data in the country, including the oversight, regulation and enforcement of data protection laws.

I extend my sincere appreciation to all officers and institutions who continue to work tirelessly to advance our digital development agenda. With unwavering determination and resilience, I warmly invite all stakeholders to come together, harnessing our collective potential and capabilities, to build a modern and prosperous Sri Lanka.

Anura Kumara Dissanayake
Minister of Digital Economy and
President
Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

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இலங்கைச் சனநாயக சோசலிசக் குடியரசு
Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

Message from the Deputy Minister of Digital Economy

It is with great pride that I present this year's Annual Progress Review of the Ministry of Digital Economy (MoDE) — a reflection of Sri Lanka's bold and determined strides toward building a modern, inclusive, and globally competitive digital nation. The year under review has been one of foundational transformation, accelerating our national digital infrastructure, launching citizen-centric services, and deepening the ecosystem for innovation and public sector modernization.

Driving Financial Inclusion and Digital Transactions

Among our key accomplishments is the remarkable growth of GovPay, which in just 10 months has handled over LKR 1,950 million in digital transactions, onboarding 215 government institutions into a unified, secure digital payment ecosystem. This expansion signifies more than digital convenience — it is a critical milestone in building trust and transparency in government services.

Complementing this, the launch of the On-the-Spot Traffic Fine Payment System has transformed how citizens engage with the police and legal systems, enabling real-time digital settlements and reducing administrative burdens. We also began the introduction of card payment facilities across the public transportation sector, a vital step toward building a cashless society and enhancing convenience for millions of daily commuters.

Establishing the Digital Backbone for Governance

This year marked a turning point in Sri Lanka's digital governance framework:

- The establishment of the Government Technology Agency (GovTech) as the digital transformation arm of the Ministry is a strategic move to accelerate project execution, reduce procurement delays, and build in-house technical capacity to drive national-scale platforms. GovTech is now spearheading multiple DPI (Digital Public Infrastructure) initiatives, acting as the Ministry's innovation and delivery engine.
- The National Social Security Operations Centre (NSSOC) was launched to digitize and integrate welfare systems, ensuring that government subsidies and benefits reach intended citizens with transparency, traceability, and speed.
- The groundwork has been firmly laid for the national rollout of the Sri Lanka Unique Digital Identity (SLUDI) by Q3 2026, with system architecture, privacy safeguards, and institutional coordination now well underway.

Legislative Foundation for the Digital Future

In preparation for a rights-respecting digital future, we brought in the critical amendments to the Personal Data Protection Act (PDPA). These reforms mark the first step toward full enforcement, aligning regulatory powers, accountability mechanisms, and cross-border provisions. Once enforced, the PDPA will serve as a cornerstone for securing digital trust in both government and private sector data practices.

Unlocking Spectrum for 5G and Beyond

In a landmark move to catalyze next-generation connectivity, the Telecommunications Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka (TRCSL), will conduct the nation's first 5G spectrum auction on 18th December 2025. This auction will release critical mid-band spectrum for commercial use and enable operators to deliver faster, more reliable, and ultra-low-latency mobile broadband services. The shift will open up new frontiers in IoT, AI, cloud gaming, and smart city applications across Sri Lanka.

Modernizing Broadcast and Connectivity Infrastructure

The Digitalization of Terrestrial Television Broadcasting (DTTB) Project — now underway — is transforming the country's analog TV systems into a fully digital platform. This will not only improve broadcast quality and rural access but also liberate valuable frequency spectrum, enabling its repurposing for broadband expansion, 5G deployment, and other telecom innovations.

National Showcases and International Engagement

The Sri Lanka TechFront Fortnight 2025, will be celebrated as part of Digital Month, creates a vibrant national platform for startups, investors, and researchers. Flagship events like Disrupt Asia 2025, the FinTech Summit, and the AI Expo will bring global visibility to Sri Lanka's innovation potential and open pathways for international collaboration and venture funding.

Looking Ahead

These milestones are not just technological triumphs — they represent our core commitment to inclusive development, sovereign digital infrastructure, and a future-ready government. As we look ahead, the Ministry remains resolute in delivering citizen-first digital services, enhancing private sector competitiveness, and creating high-value digital jobs for Sri Lanka's youth.

I extend my heartfelt appreciation to every public official, private partner, donor agency, and team member who contributed to our journey in 2025. Together, we are shaping a future where technology empowers every Sri Lankan. Let us move forward with purpose, innovation, and unwavering national resolve.

Eng. Eranga Weeraratne
Deputy Minister of Digital Economy
Ministry of Digital Economy

Message from the Secretary of the Ministry of Digital Economy

The year 2024 marked a significant milestone in Sri Lanka's journey toward a resilient, inclusive, and innovation-driven digital future. Despite challenges of recent economic drawbacks, considerable efforts were taken to shape the policy environment and evolving national priorities, by the Ministry. It remained steadfast in its commitment to strengthening digital foundations, modernising public service delivery, and enabling technology-led economic growth.

During the reporting year, the Ministry achieved notable progress across several key areas. These included the expansion of digital public infrastructure, advancement of e-government platforms, strengthening of national cybersecurity frameworks, promotion of emerging technologies, and capacity-building initiatives aimed at enhancing digital skills across the public sector and society at large. These achievements reflect the dedication and professionalism of our officers, partner institutions, and stakeholders, whose collective efforts ensured continuity and progress.

In September 2024, Sri Lanka entered a new chapter with the election of the new government and the subsequent realignment of institutional mandates. In this context, the establishment of the Ministry of Digital Economy represents a forward-looking policy decision, recognising digital transformation as a central pillar of national development. The transition was managed with a strong emphasis on stability, accountability, resource optimization and alignment with national priorities, ensuring that ongoing programmes and services continued without disruption.

Under the new Ministry, Sri Lanka's digital agenda has been further sharpened with a clear vision to achieve a robust digital economy by 2030. This vision prioritises inclusive digital access, data-driven governance, innovation-friendly regulation, digital entrepreneurship, and the integration of technology across key economic sectors. The Ministry is committed to fostering public-private collaboration, strengthening institutional capacity, and ensuring that digital progress delivers tangible benefits to all citizens.

As we reflect on the achievements of 2024 and look ahead to the opportunities and responsibilities before us, I extend my sincere appreciation to all officers of the Ministry, affiliated institutions, development partners, and stakeholders for their dedication and cooperation. Together, we remain committed to building a digitally empowered Sri Lanka that is competitive, inclusive, and future-ready.

Mr. Waruna Sri Dhanapala
Secretary (Acting)
Ministry of Digital Economy

Content

Chapter 01 - Institutional Profile/Executive Summary

1.1 Introduction

The Ministry of Digital Economy was established as notified by His Excellency the President of Sri Lanka in the exercise of powers vested in him under Articles 44 (1), 45 (1) and 47 (1) (a) (b), respectively of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and published in the Gazette Extraordinary No. 2411/09 dated 18 November 2024.

1.2 Vision, Mission and Objectives

Vision

Smart prosperous nation empowered with modern technologies.

Mission

Creation and Revitalization of technology-based policies, strategies, priorities, programs, plans and guidelines to achieve national objectives of technology advancement, innovation, and development through social and industrial transformation.

Objectives

i. Transparent and Efficient Government
ii. Develop the Digital Industry
iii. Drive the Digital Economy
iv. Digital Transformation of Strategic Industries, and
v. Capacity Development of Industry, Government and Citizens.

1.3 Key Functions

1.3.1 Formulation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of policies, strategies, programs, and projects relating to the subject of the digital economy, as well as those subjects falling under the purview of Departments, Statutory Institutions, and Public Corporations listed in Column II, in alignment with the national policies implemented by the Government.

1.3.2 Provision of public services under the purview of the Ministry in an efficient and people friendly manner.

1.3.3 Reforming all systems and procedures using modern management techniques and technology, thus ensuring that the functions of the Ministry are fulfilled while eliminating corruption and waste.

1.3.4 Development of strategies to encourage and increase the use of information and communication technologies in all segments of the society, and coordinate and facilitate the information and communication technology initiatives in partnership with the private sector.

1.3.5 Active intervention and prevention incidents related to cyber security.

1.3.6 Provision of necessary technical support for digital forensic investigations.

1.3.7 Matters relating to expansion of digital technology ventures.

1.3.8 Registration of Persons.

1.3.9 Matters relating to all other subjects assigned to Institutions listed under the Ministry.

1.3.10 Supervision of all Institutions listed under the Ministry.

1.4 Law, Acts and Ordinances to be implemented

1.4.1 Information and Communication Technology Act No. 27 of 2003.

1.4.2 Electronic Transactions Act No. 19 of 2006 and its Amendments

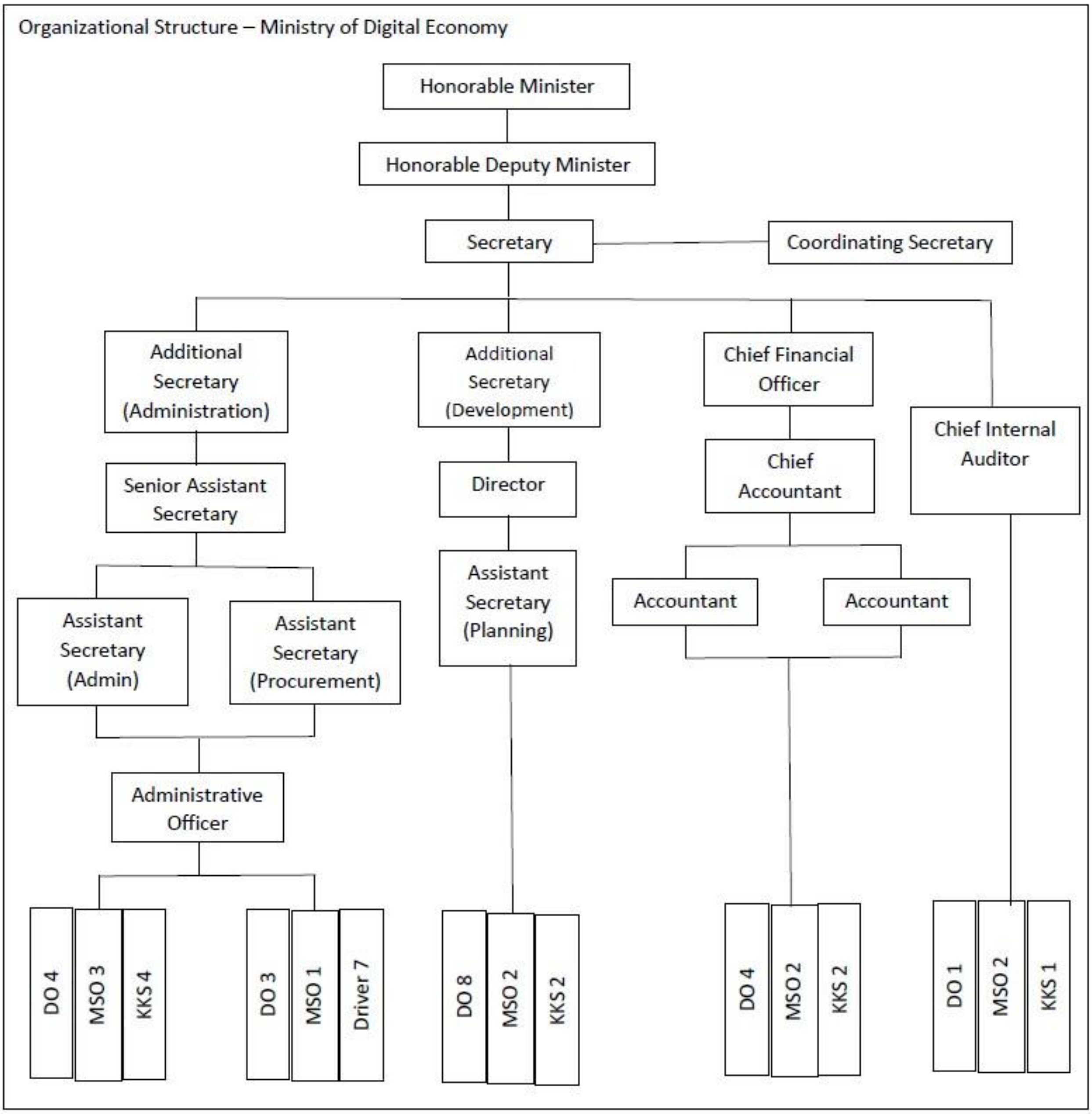
1.4.3 Personal Data Protection Act No. 9 of 2022 and its Amendments

1.4.4 Registration of Persons Act No. 32 of 1968.

1.4.5 Sri Lanka Telecommunications Act No. 25 of 1991 and its Amendments.

1.4.6 All other legislations pertaining to the subjects specified in that have not been specifically brought under the purview of any other Minister.

1.5 Organizational Chart



1.6 Institutions under the Ministry of Digital Economy

1.6.1. Department for Registration of Persons (DRP)

1.6.2. Sri Lanka Computer Emergency Readiness Team (SLCERT)

1.6.3. Information and Communication Technology Agency of Sri Lanka (ICTA)

1.6.4. Data Protection Authority of Sri Lanka (DPA)

1.6.5. Telecommunications Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka (TRCSL)

1.6.6. Sri Lanka Telecom PLC

1.6.7. IT Parks – Jaffna and Mannar

1.7 Details of the Foreign Funded Projects

i. Name: Sri Lanka Unique Digital Identity (SLUDI)

ii. Donor Agency: Government of India (GoI)

iii. Estimated Cost of the Project : LKR 14.00 Billion

(GOI – LKR 11.00 Bn and GOSL LKR 3.00 Bn)

iv. Project Duration: 2021 - 2024

Chapter 02 – Progress and the Future Outlook

2.1 Progress and Future Outlook: Ministry of Digital Economy

S/No	Project Name	Main Objective of the Project	Project Duration	Total Estimated Cost (TEC) (Rs. Mn)	Cumulative Expenditure (Rs. Mn) as at 31.12.2024	Physical Progress (%) as at 31.12.2024	Physical Progress
1	Government Digital Payment Platform (GovPay) - Pilot project	Enable efficient, secure and transparent online payment mechanism for citizens to pay using electronic means to government Institutions and thereby contribute to digital economy	2023-2024	200.00	0.08	85%	Piloted with 16 beneficiary institutions and 10 banks and 2 fintech on-boarded CBSL LankaPay and Mobitel serve as strategic partners enabling zero cost to the government. The Project was launched on 7th February 2025. It is expected to roll out up to 100 government institutions within 2025
2	Sri Lanka Unique Digital Identity (SLUDI)	to establish a trusted - unique, secure and accurate - digital identity system with full biometric capabilities(iris, facial and fingerprint recognition) for all Sri Lankans aged 15 and above	2021-2024	14,000.00	92.00	15%	Procurement of Master System Integrator (MSI) is in progress. Ministry has taken actions to fast track the implementation of SLUDI in collaboration with eNIC project under Cabinet approval.
3	Lanka Government Network (LGN) – 2.0	Implement a centrally managed secure government network (VPN) to link government institutions to a single digital infrastructure.	2016-2018 (Annual support and maintenance)	12,737.29	9,181.49	100%	860 Government organizations are connected (up to 100Mbps last mile connectivity and Wi-Fi facilities) by August 2018. Operation and maintenance activities are continuing.

S/No	Project Name	Main Objective of the Project	Project Duration	Total Estimated Cost (TEC) (Rs. Mn)	Cumulative Expenditure (Rs. Mn) as at 31.12.2024	Physical Progress (%) as at 31.12.2024	Physical Progress
4	Lanka Government Cloud (LGC) – 2.0	Enhance communication across the government through establishing improved cloud infrastructure	2016-2018 (Support and maintenance annually)	2,449.50	976.47	100%	Lanka Government Cloud 2.0 (LGC 2.0) has been established and operational from August 2018. Total number of tenants is 219. Actions have been taken to enhance the LGC's scope, service model and pricing model.
5	DigiEcon International Conference and Exhibition	To showcase innovative IT related products and services locally and internationally, and also demonstrate how modern technologies can support other key sectors to boost the economy in Sri Lanka.	2024	20.00	17.80	100%	Global Digital Investment Summit was held on 25th June 2024. It showcased Sri Lanka's potential as an innovation hub and highlighted our commitment to fostering a conducive environment for sustainable development steering the country towards an inclusive digital future.

2.2 Policies and Strategic initiatives

The Government of Sri Lanka has articulated a comprehensive policy framework to advance digitalization, foster a digital economy and cultivate the AI industry, aiming to position the country as a competitive regional and global hub for digital innovation and entrepreneurship notwithstanding the country's recent economic drawbacks.

2.2.1 National Digital Economy Strategy

The "National Digital Economy Strategy" serves as a roadmap for embedding digital transformation across all sectors. It emphasizes developing a robust digital ecosystem to drive economic competitiveness, employment creation, sustainable development, and efficient service delivery. The strategy outlines key areas such as infrastructure development, digital skills enhancement, governance, cyber security, financial inclusion and sectoral innovation. Cabinet has granted approval on 25.03.2024.

By integrating emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning (ML), and the Internet of Things (IoT), Sri Lanka aims to boost economic competitiveness while promoting social equity and environmental sustainability. This is aligned with the Government's Digital Strategy where the Election Manifesto, Digital Economy Strategy and the 'DoIT 5.0 Digital Economy Policy of the ruling National People's Power (NPP). All these documents have identified the key gaps in the industry, workforce and other enabling factors.

The NPP's digital policy for Sri Lanka, "DOIT 5.0", which led to the digital policy of the Government, focuses on four main goals:

1. Develop the Digital Industry
2. Transparent and Efficient Governance
3. Drive the Digital Economy
4. Supporting the Development of Strategic Industries and Sports

It is also understood that Capacity Building is an important area to be focused on in addressing the above goals. Furthermore, it is important to underscore that adopting digitalization would make it efficient and effective in delivering many of the NPP's manifesto promises.

Therefore, it should be noted that digitalization under the new government has a much broader scope than previous attempts and its successful implementation is pivotal for the government to deliver on its manifesto promises.

Four key areas of Digital Economy will focus on will be making the IT industry a US $5 billion industry in six years, implementing e-Governance to reduce corruption, increasing cashless transactions from nearly $3.5 billion to $15 billion in six years, and increasing the IT workforce from 85,000 annually to 200,000 in six years.

Strategic action items associated with these thrust areas would be driven by the Ministry of Digital Economy and the institutes under its purview and in collaboration with a range of state and non-state stakeholders, and the required legal and institutional framework is now underway to fast track results.

2.2.2 National Strategy on Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Complementing the digital economy strategy, Sri Lanka has introduced a "National Strategy on Artificial Intelligence" to harness AI for inclusive growth and societal benefit. This strategy focuses on:

1. Establishing data-sharing mechanisms, open data platforms, and guidelines for data management and protection to enable effective and secure data utilization for AI development.
2. Equipping students and professionals with competencies to thrive in an AI-driven economy by updating academic curricula and offering targeted training.
3. Investing in secure, scalable and sustainable digital and data infrastructure to support advanced AI applications, including expanding high-speed connectivity and developing shared AI platforms.
4. Promoting needs-driven AI R&D through strategic funding, collaborative platforms and capacity-building initiatives, particularly in sectors such as healthcare, education, agriculture and public service delivery.
5. Raising public awareness and understanding of AI through strategic communication and education initiatives to demystify AI and build trust.

The strategy also emphasizes responsible public sector transformation and private sector AI stimulation to drive innovation and economic growth.

2.2.3 Other Policy Initiatives

The following policies have been drafted during 2024 and will be finalized in consultation with stakeholders soon.

- E mail Policy
- Cloud Policy
- Data Sharing Policy

2.3 Recent Developments

It has been assessed that 64% of Sri Lankans are digitally literate, so that the demand for digital solutions and supportive infrastructure is growing exponentially. So that, a foundational infrastructure ranging from digital identity from high speed broadband connectivity. Sri Lanka has taken significant steps to enhance its digital infrastructure and human resources capacity building for sustaining investments made on digital infrastructure.

SLUDI/eNIC: A comprehensive policy and technical approach has been introduced by the government to fast track Sri Lanka's Unique Digital Identity initiative along with the electronic national identity card (e-NIC) project using the MOSIP platform, which is also supplemented by a financial grant from the Government of India to carry out the digital ID revamp project.

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) and Agri-tech: Sri Lanka is also on a journey on establishing digital public infrastructure (DPI) for agriculture sector which is currently supported by the Gates foundation and many other Development Agencies. We hope to incorporate latest technology through startups accelerated connected to a decision support system which will support decision making for government and farmers resulting in socio economic impact.

A state of the art Agri-tech platform encompassing sensor and image technology coupled with data analytics, will enable evidence based farming decisions. Bringing in demand supply equilibrium and optimum use of fertilizer and water will enable better farming practices producing higher yield at lower costs.

Starlink in Sri Lanka: Recently, Starlink was licensed to provide services in Sri Lanka. This move aims to improve internet services, particularly in rural areas, and grow Sri Lanka's ambitious digitalization rollout.

2.4 Future Plans of the Ministry

The Ministry has taken action to implement the two new projects in 2025

(a) National Data Exchange (NDX)

The National Data Exchange (NDX) is a proposed centralized platform designed to facilitate secure sharing and integration of data across Government agencies and stakeholders from various sectors. It aims to enable efficient collaboration, informed decision-making, and enhanced service delivery by establishing standardized frameworks for data exchange within a connected government framework. Steps have been taken to develop sector-specific blueprints, and proposal has been forwarded to the National Planning Department (NPD) for approval.

(b) DigiLocker

Aligning with the 'Digital Economy Strategy 2030', the Government of Sri Lanka plans to introduce DigiLocker (DL), a secure, cloud-based platform for document access, storage, sharing, and verification, marking a significant stride towards a digitally empowered nation. The Ministry has engaged in discussions with the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology of the Government of India to introduce this initiative to Sri Lanka. The proposal has been forwarded to the National Planning Department (NPD) for approval.

(c) Establishment of Digital Economy Authority (DEA)

The Ministry has initiated action to enact new legislation to further accelerate the digital economy and to establish a new institutional mechanism including the (Digital Economy Authority (DEA)) as well as other subject specific agencies in the digital eco system. The Cabinet has approved the creation of DEA in place of the ICTA, while an interim Project Management Unit under Ministry of Digital Economy has been also initiated.

2.5 Finances for Digitalization

The following Programmes, Projects and initiatives were identified for implementation under the additional Rs.3 billion allocated to the Ministry for 2025. In addition, several bilateral and multilateral financial and technical partnerships are underway to fast track the Digital Economy initiatives during the next three years.

Programme / Project / Initiative	Estimated Allocation (Rs.Mn)
1. National Data Exchange	300.00
2. Workforce Development	300.00
3. Digital Economic Authority	500.00
4. Start-up Funds of Funds Programme	300.00
5. Threat Hunting and Malware Analysis Lab	275.00
6. Digitalization of Terrestrial Television Broadcasting (DTTB)	125.00
7. National AI Drive	750.00
8. Lanka QR and GovPay Programme	200.00
9. Government Sector Official Email Drive – Phase-I	50.00
10. Project Management Unit (PMU) of Ministry of Digital Economy	100.00
11. DigiLocker	100.00
Total	3,000.00

Further, the following initiatives will be implemented under the regular budget of Rs.1.5 billion allocated to the Ministry in 2025

Programme / Project / Initiative	Estimated Allocation (Rs.Mn)
1. Establishment of Cyber Security Regulatory Authority (CSRA)	500.00
2. Digital Development Requests by other Government Entities	1,000.00
Total	1,500.00

2.6 Terrestrial TV Broadcasting (DTTB) project.

The Government decided to accelerate the much delayed project under a JICA soft loan. TRCSL will be able to release the 700 MHz bandwidth occupied by television operators once this bandwidth is released after completion of the Digital Terrestrial TV Broadcasting (DTTB) project. This will help expand broadband facilities, especially for rural areas, and promote 5G to support the country's digitalization endeavors. The topmost antenna mask at the Colombo Lotus Tower can be optimized by DTTB transmission. The expansion of 5G spectrum also opens new industrial opportunities.

2.7 Bilateral and Multilateral Relations

Partnership with China: Sri Lanka and China have agreed on more investment and economic cooperation, including aligning China's 'Belt and Road Initiative' with Sri Lanka's 2030 digital economy blueprint. This partnership is expected to bolster Sri Lanka's digital economy through infrastructure development and technological collaboration.

Partnership with India:_An MoU for the Cooperation in the field of sharing successful digital solutions implemented at population scale for digital transformation has been finalized and will be signed soon.

UN Agencies: A project for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) in Sri Lanka are now been financed through the United Nations SDG Fund, and UNDP with WHO assists the Registrar General's Department to develop a sharable digital database of individuals.

2.8 Engaging Global Business Leaders

During the recent visit of H.E. the President to Dubai, he invited several global companies to setup their R&D, development and educational centres in Sri Lanka, to server global demands. The new government is committed to increase the IT workforce in Sri Lanka from the current 85,000 to 200,000 by 2030 and will ensure the workforce development to meet the demand.

President's request from ORACLE Vice President to establish an Oracle AI & Cloud Innovation Hub in Sri Lanka, Deploy Oracle Infrastructure for Government & Banking, and Enable Public Sector Digital Transformation.

Sri Lanka's politically neutral position allows global players to serve all of South Asia (India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal) from a single hub. The availability of high-skilled, cost-effective talent and SEZ zones with incentives can be make it an ideal base for AI, cloud computing, and digital transformation in the region.

The Chairman of Alibaba was asked to set up a Regional E-Commerce & Logistics Hub at Port City Colombo SEZ & Hambantota, leveraging Daraz's presence and positioning Sri Lanka as a trade hub for South Asia.

At the meeting with David Baszucki, CEO of Roblox, the President requested to establish a Global Roblox Game Development & Digital Creativity Hub in Jaffna, with a Specialized Unit Focused on Tamil-Speaking Content for South Asia and the Global Tamil Diaspora.

Chapter 03 – Overall Financial Performance for the Year 2024

3.1 Statement of Financial Performance for the period ended 31st December 2024 – Ministry of Digital Economy

ACA -F

Statement of Financial Performance
for the period ended 31st December 2024

Revised Budget Allocations 2024 Rs.		Note	Actual 2024 Rs.	Actual 2023 Rs.	
20,400,000,000	**Revenue Receipts**		18,222,160,662	-	
-	Income Tax	1	-	-	ACA-1
20,400,000,000	Taxes on Domestic Goods & Services	2	18,211,160,662	19,182,056,557	ACA-1
-	Taxes on International Trade	3	-	-	ACA-1
-	Non Tax Revenue & Others	4	11,000,000	-	ACA-1
20,400,000,000	**Total Revenue Receipts (A)**		18,222,160,662	19,182,056,557	
-	**Non Revenue Receipts**		-	-	
-	Treasury Imprests		3,996,041,000	2,201,309,000	ACA-3
-	Deposits		13,892,817	13,286,624	ACA-4
800,000	Advance Accounts		2,435,972	1,674,236	ACA-5
-	Other Main Ledger Receipts		-	-	
800,000	**Total Non Revenue Receipts (B)**		**4,012,369,789**	**2,216,269,860**	
20,400,800,000	**Total Revenue Receipts & Non Revenue Receipts C = (A)+(B)**		**22,234,530,451**	**21,398,326,417**	
	Remittance to the Treasury (D)		11,955,539	-	
20,400,800,000	**Net Revenue Receipts & Non Revenue Receipts E = (C)-(D)**		**22,222,574,912**	**21,398,326,417**	
	Less: Expenditure				
-	**Recurrent Expenditure**				
71,000	Wages, Salaries & Other Employment Benefits	5	48,948,946	42,017,327	ACA-2(ii)
3,010,390,000	Other Goods & Services	6	2,924,200,438	1,252,018,412	ACA-2(ii)
497,010,000	Subsidies, Grants and Transfers	7	476,894,752	578,906,778	ACA-2(ii)
-	Interest Payments	8	-	-	ACA-2(ii)
-	Other Recurrent Expenditure	9	-	-	ACA-2(ii)
3,578,400,000	**Total Recurrent Expenditure (F)**		**3,450,044,136**	**1,872,942,517**	
	Capital Expenditure				
9,900,000	Rehabilitation & Improvement of Capital Assets	10	1,610,609	6,695,156	ACA-2(ii)
34,000,000	Acquisition of Capital Assets	11	8,733,669	2,575,593	ACA-2(ii)
200,000,000	Capital Transfers	12	53,990,972	319,608,621	ACA-2(ii)
-	Acquisition of Financial Assets	13	-	-	ACA-2(ii)
2,500,000	Capacity Building	14	312,390	425,500	ACA-2(ii)
5,110,000,000	Other Capital Expenditure	15	897,125,432	83,800	ACA-2(ii)
5,356,400,000	**Total Capital Expenditure (G)**		**961,773,072**	**329,388,669**	
	Deposit Payments		13,271,720	13,032,721	ACA-4
6,000,000	Advance Payments		4,393,022	1,861,617	ACA-5
	Other Main Ledger Payments		-	-	
6,000,000	**Total Main Ledger Expenditure (H)**		**17,664,742**	**14,894,338**	
8,940,800,000	**Total Expenditure I = (F+G+H)**		**4,429,481,950**	**2,217,225,525**	
11,460,000,000	**Balance as at 31st December J = (E-I)**		**17,793,092,962**	**19,181,100,892**	
	Balance as per the Imprest Adjustment Statement		**17,793,092,962**	**19,181,100,892**	ACA-7
	Imprest Balance as at 31st December		-	-	ACA-3
			17,793,092,962	**19,181,100,892**	

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ACA-P

Statement of Financial Position
As at 31st December 2024

	Note	Actual 2024 Rs	2023 Rs
Non Financial Assets			
Property, Plant & Equipment	ACA-6	39,282,273	36,810,333
Financial Assets			
Advance Accounts	ACA-5/5(a)	10,744,412	8,787,363
Cash & Cash Equivalents	ACA-3	-	-
Total Assets		**50,026,685**	**45,597,696**
Net Assets / Equity			5,486,973
Net Worth to Treasury		4,586,972	3,251,019
Property, Plant & Equipment Reserve		39,282,273	36,810,333
Rent and Work Advance Reserve	ACA-5(b)	5,257,440	5,257,440
Current Liabilities			
Deposits Accounts	ACA-4	900,000	278,903
Unsettled Imprest Balance	ACA-3		
Total Liabilities		**50,026,685**	**45,597,696**

Detail Accounting Statements in ACA format Nos. 1 to 7 presented in pages from ..7..to..42.. and Annexures to accounts presented in pages from ..43.. to ..65.. form an integral part of these Financial Statements. **The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Government Financial Regulations 150 & 151 and State Accounts Guideline No. 06/2024, dated 16.12.2024** and hereby certify that figures in these Finacial Statements, Notes to accounts and other relevant accounts were reconciled with the Treasury Books of Accounts and found in agreement.

We hereby certify that an effective internal control system for the financial control exists in the Reporting Entity and carried out periodic reviews to monitor the effectiveness of internal control system for the financial control and accordingly make alterations as required for such systems to be effectively carried out.

....	....	....
Chief Accounting Officer	Accounting Officer	Chief Financial Officer/ Chief Accountant/ Director (Finance)/ Commissioner (Finance)
Name :	Name :	Name :
Designation :	Designation :	
Date : 25/02/2025	Date : 25/02/2025	Date : 25/02/2025
Waruna Sri Dhanapala Secretary (Acting) Ministry of Digital Economy	Waruna Sri Dhanapala Secretary (Acting) Ministry of Digital Economy	K.D. Dileepa Rathnayake Chief Financial Officer Ministry of Digital Economy

2

ACA-C

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

	Actual 2024 Rs.	Actual 2023 Rs.
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Total Tax Receipts	-	-
Fees, Fines, Penalties and Licenses	-	-
Profit	-	-
Non Revenue Receipts	-	-
Revenue Collected on behalf of Other Revenue Heads	3,247,406	1,648,447
Imprest Received	3,996,041,000	2,201,309,000
Recoveries from Advance	2,629,457	1,735,853
Deposit Received	13,892,817	13,286,624
Total Cash generated from Operations (A)	**4,015,810,680**	**2,217,979,925**
Less - Cash disbursed for:		
Personal Emoluments & Operating Payments	2,972,981,884	1,293,794,639
Subsidies & Transfer Payments	476,894,752	578,906,778
Expenditure incurred on behalf of Other Heads	188,533	995,500
Imprest Settlement to Treasury	11,955,539	6,500,000
Advance Payments	4,393,022	1,861,617
Deposit Payments	13,271,720	13,032,721
Total Cash disbursed for Operations (B)	**3,479,685,450**	**1,895,091,255**
NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES(C)=(A)-(B)	**536,125,230**	**322,888,669**
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Interest	-	-
Dividends	-	-
Divestiture Proceeds & Sale of Physical Assets	-	-
Recoveries from On Lending	-	-
Total Cash generated from Investing Activities (D)	-	-
Less - Cash disbursed for:		
Purchase or Construction of Physical Assets & Acquisition of Other Investment	547,125,230	329,388,669
Total Cash disbursed for Investing Activities (E)	**547,125,230**	**329,388,669**
NET CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES(F)=(D)-(E)	**(547,125,230)**	**(329,388,669)**
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING & INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES (G)=(C) + (F)	**(11,000,000)**	**(6,500,000)**
Cash Flows from Fianacing Activities		
Local Borrowings	-	-
Foreign Borrowings	-	-
Grants Received	11,000,000	6,500,000
Total Cash generated from Financing Activities (H)	**11,000,000**	**6,500,000**
Less - Cash disbursed for:		
Repayment of Local Borrowings	-	-
Repayment of Foreign Borrowings	-	-
Total Cash disbursed for Financing Activities (I)	-	-
NET CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (J)=(H)-(I)	**11,000,000**	**6,500,000**
Net Movement in Cash (K) = (G) + (J)	-	-
Opening Cash Balance as at 01st January	-	-
Closing Cash Balance as at 31st December	-	-

3.2 Notes to the Financial Statements

Nil

3.3 Performance of the Revenue Collection

Revenue Code	Description of theRevenue Code	Revenue Estimate		Collected Revenue	
		Original	Final	Amount (Rs.)	as a % of Final Revenue Estimate
1002.11.00	Telecommunications Levy	18,500,000,000	18,500,000,000	15,927,326,276	86.09%
1002.14.00	Cellular Tower Levy	1,600,000,000	1,600,000,000	1,685,680,675	105.35%
1002.15.00	SMS Advertising Levy	300,000,000	300,000,000	598,153,711	199.38%

3.4 Performance of the Utilization of Allocation

Type of Allocation	Allocation		Actual Expenditure	Allocation Utilizationas a % of Final Allocation
	Original	Final		
Recurrent	2,869,000,000	3,383,000,000	3,327,649,825	98.36%
Capital	5,340,000,000	5,340,000,000	958,284,019	17.94%

3.5 Performance of the Reporting of Non-Financial Assets

Assets Code	Code Description	Balance as per Board of Survey Report as at 31.12.2024	Balance as per financial position report as at 31.12.2024	Yet to be Accounted	Reporting progress as a %
9151	Building and Structures	-	-	-	-
9152	Machinery and Equipment	-	39,282,272.90	-	-
9153	Land	-	-	-	-
9154	Intangible assets	-	-	-	-
9155	Biological assets	-	-	-	-
9160	Working Progress	-	-	-	-
9180	Lease assets	-	-	-	-

3.6 Auditor General’s Report

My No: CAM/E/MDE/02/24/07 Date: 29 May 2025

Secretary

Ministry of Digital Economy

Head 186, Auditor General's Summary Report pursuant to Section 11 (1) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018 on the financial statements of the Ministry of Digital Economy for the year ended 31 December 2024.

The said report is attached herewith.

Sgd./Illegibly

G.H.I. Vindya

Senior Assistant Auditor General

For Auditor General

Copy :- Director General, Department of State Accounts

CAM/E/MDE/02/24/07 29 May 2025

Secretary,
Ministry of Digital Economy

Head 186, Auditor General's Summary Report pursuant to Section 11 (1) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018 on the financial statements of the Ministry of Digital Economy for the year ended 31 December 2024.

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1. Financial statements

1.1 Qualified Opinion

Head – 186, The financial statements of the Ministry of Digital Economy for the year ended 31 December 2024 comprising the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the Statement of financial performance, and cash flow statement for the year then ended were audited under my direction in pursuance of provisions of Article 154(1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka read in conjunction with provisions of the National Act No. 19 of 2018. This report contains my comments and observations on these financial statements submitted to the Ministry of Digital Economy in terms of Section 11(1) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018. The Annual Detailed Management Audit Report is issued to the Chief Accounting Officer in due course in terms of Section 11(2) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018. The Auditor General’s report, which is required to be submitted in terms of Section 10 of the National Auditor Act, No. 19 of 2018 read in conjunction with Article 154(6) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, is presented to Parliament in due course.

In my opinion, the financial statements prepared give a fair view in all material respects, the financial position, financial performance and cash flow in accordance with the basis of preparation of the financial statements set out in Note 1 to the financial statements of the Ministry of Digital Economy for the year ended 31 December 2024.

1.2 Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards (SLAuSs). My responsibility under these auditing standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities section, regarding the audit of the financial statements in this report. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

1.3 Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Preparation of Financial Statement

I draw attention to Note 1 to the financial statements which describes the basis of preparation of these financial statements. The financial statements have been prepared for the use of the Ministry of Digital Economy, the Treasury and the Parliament in accordance with Government Finance Regulations 150 and 151 and Government Accounting Guidelines No. 06/2024 dated 16 December 2024 as amended on 21 February 2025. Accordingly, these financial statements may not be suitable for other purposes. My report is intended only for the use of the Ministry of Digital Economy, the Treasury and the Parliament of Sri Lanka. My opinion on this matter is not modified.

1.4 Responsibility of the Chief Accounting Officer and the Accounting Officer for the Financial Statements

The Accounting Officer is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view of all material aspects in accordance with Government Financial Regulations 150 and 151 and Public Accounts Guidelines No. 06/2024 dated 16 December 2024 as amended on 21 February 2025, and for determining such internal control that is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As per Section 16(1) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018, the Ministry shall maintain proper books and records of its income, expenditure, assets and liabilities to enable annual and periodic financial statements to be prepared.

In terms of Sub-section 38(1)(c) of the National Audit Act, the Accounting Officer shall ensure that an effective internal control system is established and maintained for the financial control of the Ministry and shall periodically review the effectiveness of that system and make necessary alternations to ensure that the system continues to operate effectively.

1.5 Auditor's Responsibility on Audit of Financial Statements

My objective is to provide reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an audit report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Sri Lankan Auditing Standards will always detect material misstatements. Fraud and error, individually or in the aggregate, can cause material misstatements, the significance of which depends on the economic decisions taken by users on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of the audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also furthermore:

- Appropriate audit procedures were designed and performed to identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements whether due to fraud or errors in providing a basis for the expressed audit opinion. The effects of fraud are greater

- than the effects of material misstatements due to misrepresentation because they are caused by collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.

- An understanding of internal control relevant to the audit was obtained in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Ministry's internal control.

- Evaluate the structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements including disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with the Chief Accounting Officer/ Accounting Officer of significant audit findings, significant internal control deficiencies and other matters identified during my audit.

2. Report on Other Legal Requirements

In accordance with Section 6(1)(d) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018, I declare the following matters.

(a) The financial statements are consistent with those of the previous year,

(b) The recommendations I had made on the financial statements for the previous year had been implemented.

3. Financial Review

3.1 Management of Expenditure

(a) There was a balance of Rs.45,585,108 in 03 expenditure items against which Rs. 508,000,000 in supplementary provisions and Rs.444,700,000 in transfers were made under Financial Regulation 66.

(b) Although it is stated in Financial Regulation 50 that estimates should be prepared with the utmost accuracy and with due regard for economy and efficiency, the expenditure estimate prepared by the Ministry resulted in a balance of Rs.4,461,075,919 in 12 recurrent expenditure items and 08 capital expenditure items due to over-allocation, which ranged from 30 percent to 100 percent.

3.2 Incurring of Liabilities and Commitments

(a) All liabilities and commitments should be properly consolidated and reported to the Treasury through the Treasury Information System and the New CIGAS Account Information System as per National Budget Circular No. 01/2024 (12), but liabilities of Rs.324,471,887 had not been identified.

(b) Although liabilities and commitments should be incurred in terms of Financial Regulation 94(1), the Ministry of Digital Economy had incurred liabilities and commitments of Rs.140,760,955 exceeding the provisions of Expenditure Item No. 1409.

(c) The Information and Communication Technology Agency under Voucher No. 2501/23 was remitted to the Ministry of Digital Economy under the following terms: Although a value of Rs.9,596,543 had been paid, only Rs.7,203,934 had been identified as liabilities in the financial statements.

4. Operational Review

4.1 Performance

4.1.1. Planning

(a) Although 24 projects were planned to be fully completed by the end of the year under review as per the action plan and corresponding physical progress report, only 08 projects had been completed.

(b) Although the Electronic Payment System (GOVPAY) project, which was planned to be initiated in the year 2023 and completed by 31 March 2024, was estimated to have an allocation of Rs.200 million in the year 2024, only Rs.89,000 had been incurred by the end of the year under review.

(c) Provisions of Rs.531.95 million had been made for 11 projects for the Sri Lanka Computer and Emergency Response Team (SLCERT) and Rs.510.48 million had been spent on 10 projects by the end of the year under review. All 11 projects were scheduled to be completed by 31 December 2024, but only 04 projects had been completed and 02 more projects were observed to be in the initial stages.

(d) The estimated cost of the Elevating CERT Technical Operational HR Proficiency of CERT project was Rs.32 million and it was observed that Rs.38.5 million had been allocated as provisions for the year 2024, which is more than the estimated cost. Although Rs.35.6 million had been spent on this project as of 31 December 2024, its physical progress was 70 percent.

(e) Technology Diffusion Program for a Digital Economy was initiated in the year 2021 at an estimated cost of Rs.1002 million and with the aim of completing it in the year 2024, Rs.1002 million has been allocated for the year 2024. Although a provision of Rs.27 million has been allocated in the annual budget, no work had been completed in the year under review.

(f) The ICT Solution for Government Analyst Department (GAD) project was initiated in 2016 at an estimated cost of Rs.40 million and was implemented with the aim of completing it by 2018. However, when 75 percent of the project activities were completed, it was suspended midway during the User Acceptance Testing phase due to the discovery that the system items created in it did not comply with the requirements of the institution. However, since 60 percent of those requirements were completed in 2023, it was planned to re-implement the project with KOICA grant assistance by signing the expired contract in July 2023 to complete the remaining work, but by the end of 2024, only 5 percent of the remaining 15 percent to be completed within the first 02 quarters of 2024 had been reported.

(g) Although Rs.100 million has been allocated for the Data Protection Authority, which is provided under the Ministry of Digital Economy, in 2024, its financial progress is 6.1 percent. Details of the physical progress related to its planned activities as of 31 December 2024 had not been submitted.

4.2 Assets Management

(a) Although the balance included in the CIGAS program has been identified as other machinery and equipment balance as of 31 December 2024 in the Statement of Non-Financial Assets (SA-82), the value of 28 physical asset items in the possession of the Ministry had not been accounted for.

(b) The Ministry has 02 reserve vehicles bearing No.PF - 2271 and KJ - 2658 and it was observed that these vehicles have been idle for about 06 and 07 months respectively.

Sgd./Illegibly
Senior Assistant Auditor General
For Auditor General

Chapter 04 - Performance Indicators

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

Specific Indicators	Actual output as a percentage (%) of the expected output		
	100%- 90%	**75%-89%**	**50%- 74%**
Development of the Cyber Security Bill			* (Submitted to the Attorney General's Department Observations)
Development of the Digital Economy Blueprint			*
Government Digital Payment Platform (GovPay) – onboard 30 Institutions in the GovPay System	* (16 Institutions boarded)		
Development of the Cyber Security Strategy (2025-2029)		* (Draft Prepared)	

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

5.1 Indicate the Identified Respective Sustainable Developments Goals

Goal / Objective	Targets	Indicators of the achievement	Progress of the Achievement to date		
			0% - 49%	50%- 74%	75%- 100%
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.	4.4.1. Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills.	-	✓	-
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020.	9.c.1. Proportion of population covered by a mobile and by technology.	-	✓	-
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	17.6 Enhance North-South, South- South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and motivation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.	17.6.1. Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants.	-	✓	-

The Ministry by itself and the entities functioning under the purview of the Ministry are performing to achieve maximum of the above mentioned SDGs as possible. Satisfactory level of achievements in gaining the expected results out of the related SDGs could be made even though there were obstacles like lack of timely resource allocation and political instability related issues.

5.2 Achievements and Challenges of the Sustainable Development Goals

Achievements

Various capacity building programmes, workshops, group camps and seminars are being conducted by ICTA, SL CERT, TRCSL and SLT Mobitel islandwide to improve digital literacy skills.

Challenges

i. Rural and Uneven Coverage / Digital Divide
ii. High Cost of Infrastructure & Capital Expenditure (CAPEX)
iii. Regulatory & Policy Constraints
iv. Technology / Legacy Infrastructure Issues
v. Financial & Economic Constraints
vi. Human Capacity, Skills & Digital Literacy
vii. Trust, Security, Legal / Ethical Issues
viii. Coordination Issues & Public-Private Collaboration Barriers

Chapter 06 - Human Resource Profile

6.1 Cadre Management

S/N	Institute	Service Level	Approved Cadre	Actual Cadre	Excess	Vacancies
01.	Ministry of Digital Economy	Senior	26	13	0	13
		Tertiary	6	0	0	6
		Secondary	42	18	0	24
		Primary	19	6	0	13
		Contract	5	0	0	0
		Temporary	1	1	0	0
			94	38	0	

6.2 Human Resource Development

Name of the Program	No. of staff trained	Duration of the program	Total Investment (Rs' 000)		Nature of the Program (Abroad/Local)	Output/ Knowledge Gained*
			Local	Foreign		
Tech startup eco system development - Indonesia	1	7 days	53,555.25	✓	Abroad	
Seminar for Renewable energy development and utilization for Sri Lanka - China	1	16 days	115,140.00	✓	Abroad	
GoSL joint collaboration with national center for Good Governance	1	7 days	77,343.00	✓	Abroad	
Seminar on Digital Economy Governance under the global development initiative- China	3	16 days	344,567.82 (114,855.94*3)	✓	Abroad	
Seminar on Digital Economy and Industrial upgrading for chamber of commerce and industry under global development initiative program - China	1	17 days	116,276.25	✓	Abroad	
DPGA annual member meeting 2024 - Singapore	1	4 days	22,256.25	✓	Abroad	
Digitalization of Industrial Russia Conference - Russia	1	7 days	46,207.50	✓	Abroad	
The Governing in the digital age	1	16 days	115,744.91	✓	Abroad	
Australian Awards – Governing in the Digital Age - Australia	1	16 days	145,259.51	✓	Abroad	
Seminar on Digital Economy and industry integration under the global development initiative - China	1	16 days	144,891 (123,624.00+21,267.00)	✓	Abroad	
Microsoft AI tour	1	5 days	32,709.00	✓	Abroad	

*The foreign training programme enhanced the participants' performance by improving their technical knowledge, exposing them to international best practices, and developing new skills that can be applied in their work. It also broadened their perspective, strengthened problem-solving abilities, and increased confidence in handling professional responsibilities more effectively.

Chapter 07 - Compliance Report

No.	Applicable Requirement	ComplianceStatus (Complied/ NotComplied)	Brief explanationfor Non-Compliance	Corrective actions proposed to avoid non-compliance in future
1	**The following Financial statements/accounts have been submitted on due date**			
1.1	Annual financial statements	Complied		
1.2	Advance to public officers account	Complied		
1.3	Trading and Manufacturing Advance Accounts (Commercial Advance Accounts)	Not Applicable		
1.4	Stores Advance Accounts	Not Applicable		
1.5	Special Advance Accounts	Not Applicable		
1.6	Others	Not Applicable		
2	**Maintenance of books and registers (FR445)**			
2.1	Fixed assets register has been maintained and update in terms of Public Administration Circular 267/2018	Complied		
2.2	Personal emoluments register/ Personal emoluments cards has been maintained and updated	Complied		
2.3	Register of Audit queries has been maintained and updated	Complied		
2.4	Register of Internal Audit reports has been maintained and updated	Complied		
2.5	All the monthly account summaries (CIGAS) are prepared and submitted to the Treasury on due date	Complied		
2.6	Register for Cheque and money orders has been maintained and updated	Complied		
2.7	Inventory register has been maintained and updated	Complied		
2.8	Stocks Register has been maintained and updated	Complied		

2.9	Register of Losses has been maintained and updated	Complied		
2.10	Commitment Register has been maintained and updated	Complied		
2.11	Register of Counterfoil Books (GA –N20) has been maintained and updated	Complied		
03	**Delegation of functions for financial control (FR 135)**			
3.1	The financial authority has been delegated within the institute	Complied		
3.2	The delegation of financial authority has been communicated within the Institute	Complied		
3.3	The authority has been delegated in such manner so as to pass each transaction through two or more officers	Complied		
3.4	The controls have been adhered to by the Accountants in terms of State Account Circular 171/2004 dated 11.05.2014 in using the Government Payroll Software Package	Complied		
4	**Preparation of Annual Plans**			
4.1	The annual action plan has been prepared	Complied		
4.2	The annual procurement plan has been prepared	Complied		
4.3	The annual Internal Audit plan has been prepared	Complied		
4.4	The annual estimate has been prepared and submitted to the NBD on due date	Complied		
4.5	The annual cash flow has been submitted to the Treasury Operations Department on time	Complied		
5	**Audit queries**			
5.1	All the audit queries have been replied within the specified time by the Auditor General	Complied		
6	**Internal Audit**			
6.1	The internal audit plan has been prepared at the beginning of the year after consulting the Auditor General in terms of Financial Regulation134(2)) DMA/1-2019	Complied		

6.2	All the internal audit reports have been replied within one month	Complied		
6.3	Copies of all the internal audit reports has been submitted to the Management Audit Department in terms of Sub-section 40(4) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018	Complied		
6.4	All the copies of internal audit reports has been submitted to the Auditor General in terms of Financial Regulation 134(3)	Complied		
7	**Audit and Management Committee**			
7.1	Minimum 04 meetings of the Audit and Management Committee have been held during the year as per the DMA Circular 1-2019	4		
8	**Asset Management**			
8.1	The information about purchases of assets and disposals was submitted to the Comptroller General's Office in terms of Paragraph 07 of the Asset Management Circular No. 01/2017	Not Applicable		
8.2	A suitable liaison officer was appointed to coordinate the implementation of the provisions of the circular and the details of the nominated officer was sent to the Comptroller General's Office in terms of Paragraph 13 of the aforesaid circular	Not Applicable		
8.3	The boards of survey were conducted and the relevant reports submitted to the Auditor General on due date in terms of Public Finance Circular No. 05/2016	Complied		

8.4	The excesses and deficits that were disclosed through the board of survey and other relating recommendations, actions were carried out during the period specified in the circular	Not Applicable		
8.5	The disposal of condemn articles had been carried out in terms of FR 772	Not Applicable		
9	**Vehicle Management**			
9.1	The daily running charts and monthly summaries of the pool vehicles had been prepared and submitted to the Auditor General on due date	There are no pool vehicles assigned to this Ministry		
9.2	The condemned vehicles had been disposed of within a period of less than 6 months after condemning	There are no pool vehicles assigned to this Ministry		
9.3	The vehicle logbooks had been maintained and updated	Complied		
9.4	The action has been taken in terms of F.R. 103, 104, 109 and 110 withregard to every vehicle accident	Complied		
9.5	The fuel combustion of vehicles has been re-tested in terms of the provisions of Paragraph 3.1 of the Public Administration Circular No. 30/2016 of 29.12.2016	There are no pool vehicles assigned to this Ministry		
9.6	The absolute ownership of the leased vehicle log books has been transferred after the lease term	There are no pool vehicles assigned to this Ministry		

10	**Management of Bank Accounts**			
10.1	The bank reconciliation statements had been prepared, got certified andmade ready for audit by the due date	Complied		
10.2	The dormant accounts that had existed in the year under review or since previous years settled	Not Applicable		
10.3	The action had been taken in terms of Financial Regulations regarding balances that had been disclosed through bank reconciliationstatements and for which adjustments had to be made, and had those balances been settled within one Month	Complied		
11	**Utilization of Provisions**			
11.1	The provisions allocated had been spent without exceeding the limit	Complied		
11.2	The liabilities not exceeding the provisions that remained at the end of the year as per the FR 94(1)	Complied		
12	**Advances to Public Officers Account**			
12.1	The limits had been complied with	Complied		
12.2	A time analysis had been carried out on the loans in arrears	Not Applicable		
12.3	The loan balances in arrears for over one year had been settled	Not Applicable		
13	**General Deposit Account**			
13.1	The action had been taken as per F.R.571 in relation to disposal of lapsed deposits	Not Applicable		
13.2	The control register for general deposits had been updated and maintained	Complied		

14	**Impress Account**			
14.1	The balance in the cash book at theend of the year under review remitted to TOD	Complied		
14.2	The ad-hoc sub impress issued as per F.R. 371 settled within one month from the completion of the task	Complied		
14.3	The ad-hoc sub impress had not been issued exceeding the limit approved as per F.R. 371	Complied		
14.4	The balance of the impress account had been reconciled with the Treasury books monthly	Complied		
15	**Revenue Account**			
15.1	The refunds from the revenue had been made in terms of the regulations	Complied		
15.2	The revenue collection had been direvtly credited to the revenue account without credited to the deposit account	Complied		
15.3	Returns of arrears of revenue forward to the Auditor General in terms of FR 176	Not Applicable		
16	**Human Resource Management**			
16.1	The staff had been paid within the approved cadre	Although requests were made to the Ministry of Public Administration, the officers were not assigned.		
16.2	All members of the staff have been issued a duty list in writing	Complied		
16.3	All reports have been submitted to MSD in terms of their circular No.04/2017 dated 20.09.2017	Complied		
17	**Provision of information to the public**			
17.1	An information officer has been appointed and a proper register of information is maintained and updated in terms of Right To Information Act and Regulation	Complied		

17.2	Information about the institution to the public have been provided by Website or alternative measures and it has been facilitated to appreciate / allegation to public against the public authority by this website or alternative measures	Complied		
17.3	Bi- Annual and Annual reports have been submitted as per section 08 and10 of the RTI Act	Complied		
18	**Implementing citizens charter**			
18.1	A citizens charter/ Citizens client's charter has been formulated and implemented by the Institution in terms of the circular number 05/2008 and 05/2018(1) of Ministry of Public Administration and Management	Complied		
18.2	A methodology has been devised by the Institution in order to monitor and assess the formulation and the implementation of Citizens Charter / Citizens client's charter as per paragraph 2.3 of the circular	Complied		
19	**Preparation of the Human Resource Plan**			
19.1	A human resource plan has been prepared in terms of the format in Annexure 02 of Public Administration Circular No.02/2018 dated 24.01.2018.	Complied		
19.2	A minimum training opportunity of not less than 12 hours per year for each member of the staff has been ensured in the aforesaid Human Resource Plan	Complied		
19.3	Annual performance agreements have been signed for the entire staff based on the format in Annexure 01 of the aforesaid Circular	Complied		
19.4	A senior officer was appointed and assigned the responsibility of preparing the human resource development plan, organizing capacity building programs and conducting skill development programs as per paragraph No.6.5 of the aforesaid Circular	Complied		

20	**Responses to Audit Paras**			
20.1	The shortcomings pointed out in the audit paragraphs issued by the Auditor General for the previous years have been rectified	Complied		

Chapter 08 - Institutions under Ministry

8.1 Sri Lanka Computer Emergency Readiness Team (SL CERT)

S/No	Project Name	Main Objective of the Project	Project Duration	Total Estimated Cost (TEC) (Rs. Mn)	Cumulative Expenditure (Rs. Mn) as at 31.12.2024	Physical Progress (%) as at 31.12.2024	Physical Progress
1	Establishment of Cyber Security Operations Centre (NCSOC)	Implementation of a national level Security Operations Center (SOC) to monitor the security of critical government networks and systems in a proactive manner, to provide a secure and reliable public service to citizens.	2018-2025	830.25	446.37	90%	Completed Hardware and Software Installation & Configuration completed One tenant is connected. It is expected to connect 10 tenants in 2025.
2	National Certificate Authority	Establishment of NCA as the overall governance and the standard setting entity required for the smooth and effective functioning of Certification Service Providers (CSPs) in Sri Lanka to facilitate secure electronic transactions.	2019-2025	477.69	460.47	85%	Annual Audit Completed Procurement of Infrastructure was in Progress Enabling Root Certificate to Browsers was in Progress Web Trust Seal was Obtained

S/No	Project Name	Main Objective of the Project	Project Duration	Total Estimated Cost (TEC) (Rs. Mn)	Cumulative Expenditure (Rs. Mn) as at 31.12.2024	Physical Progress (%) as at 31.12.2024	Physical Progress
3	Risk assessments for government organizations	Improve the Cyber Security Readiness of 10 Government Organizations by Conducting Risk Assessments, Vulnerability assessments and penetration testing, Information security Policy and Business Continuity /Disaster recovery plan development and conducting Trainings.	2020- 2024	130.00	8.56	100%	Risk Assessment completed in 10 Government Organizations.
4	Cyber Security Capacity building program	Conducting Training of Trainers Program and Train 10,000 government employees.	2020-2024	59.00	15.88	60%	3600 government officials were trained another 3000 will be trained in 2025
5	Legal Reforms on Cyber Security	This project aims to introduce legal reforms to ensure cyber security.	2024	10.00	0.18	20%	Stakeholder consultation held to obtain expert opinion to identify the gaps in the existing legal frameworks and to address risks in new technologies

S/No	Project Name	Main Objective of the Project	Project Duration	Total Estimated Cost (TEC) (Rs. Mn)	Cumulative Expenditure (Rs. Mn) as at 31.12.2024	Physical Progress (%) as at 31.12.2024	Physical Progress
6	Development of Policies and Standards for current and future technologies	This project aims to develop information security policies, guidelines and standards to implement security controls to protect digital assets.	2024	22.50	4.00	40%	Procurement to develop standards and policies completed. Procurement to develop technical standards for cyber security is completed
7	Raise awareness on on-line safety, cyber Security and Social Media Security	Increase the awareness of potential cyber threats and risks to ensure cyber security among stakeholders and enhance cyber resilience	2024-2025	20.00	2.30	50%	Ministry of Public Administration, Home Affairs and Local Government agreed to facilitate Sri Lanka CERT to conduct district wise Cyber Security awareness sessions for government organization., TikTok Green Channel to Sri Lanka CERT was obtained.
8	Enhance the Capabilities of Forensic Units	To optimize the digital forensic process, provide comprehensive support to law enforcement, and establish malware analysis facilities.	2024-2025	19.00	6.40	35%	Procurement of Software and Hardware is in progress. Workstation, NAS procurement completed.

Developments in Cyber Security and Personal Data Protection

1. Enactment of Cyber Security Act

Sri Lanka has drafted the cyber security bill with a focus on establishing a regulatory framework to address the civilian aspects of cybersecurity. This includes strengthen legal provisions to protect Critical National Information Infrastructure (CNII), establishment of Cyber Security Regulatory Authority (CSRA) of Sri Lanka, and create a safe and secure cyber environment for citizens. This legal framework is critical in regulating the cyber Security sectors in preventing, detecting, mitigating, and responding to cyber incidents effectively. This act will be enacted in the first quarter of 2025.

2. Cyber Security Strategy 2025-2029

With respect to cyber security the government has taken necessary steps to draft the Nation's Cyber Security Strategy which will be implemented from 2025 to 2029. Sri Lanka launched the nation's first National Information and Cyber Security Strategy in 2019 and implemented till December 2023 and achieved significant milestones. Sri Lanka's progress after the successful implementation of this strategy is reflected in its recognition as an "Advancing" country in the Global Cyber Security Index (GCI), which highlights its commitment to enhancing cyber security practices across multiple pillars.

With the support of the World Bank, Sri Lanka CERT has developed the second iteration of the National Cyber Security Strategy of Sri Lanka: 2025 – 2029, to specifically address the civilian aspects of cybersecurity. This strategy aims to address the evolving cybersecurity challenges facing the nation and further strengthen the resilience and trustworthiness of the cyber ecosystem of the country. This cyber security strategy serves as a roadmap for strengthening the country's cybersecurity posture while supporting the broader goals of digital transformation, innovation, and economic growth outlined in the DoiT 5.0 Digital Policy for Sri Lanka.

This new Strategy provide the road map for building the required legal and regulatory framework that mainly focuses on strengthen legal provisions to protect CNII, strengthen cybercrime legal frameworks, introducing legal review and reforms, establish mechanisms, including processes, policies and standards, to identify and mitigate risks associated with relatively new technologies, such as Internet of Things (IoT) and blockchain, as well as emerging technologies, such as machine learning and Artificial Intelligence (AI). The other priorities include deepening Sri Lanka's cybersecurity skills through advanced education and professional training opportunities, enhancing the country's ability to monitor, prevent and respond to cyber incidents as well as strengthen recovery abilities, increasing cooperation on a global scale and leverage local partnerships to build a robust cybersecurity ecosystem, including public-private partnerships for coordination and building trust

3. The Information and Cyber Security Policy for Government Organizations

Approved by the Cabinet of Ministers in 2022, this policy strengthens the cybersecurity posture of Sri Lanka's public sector by mandating its implementation in all government entities designated as "Public Authorities" under the Right to Information Act. The policy is built on international standards such as ISO 27001 and the NIST ((National Institute of Standards and Technology) Cybersecurity Framework and employs a risk-based approach to establish organizational cybersecurity programs. It outlines a comprehensive set of actions for identifying and protecting assets, detecting and responding to cybersecurity incidents, and recovering from cyberattacks effectively. This initiative ensures government organizations are well-equipped with necessary technologies, standards and legal frameworks in safeguarding citizen data, building digital trust in government services, and contributing to a secure and resilient digital economy.

These initiatives reflect Sri Lanka's holistic approach to promoting a secure digital ecosystem and supporting its broader goals of digitalization, innovation, and digital economic growth. By addressing emerging challenges and leveraging global best practices, the Sri Lankan government is paving the way for a future-ready, digitally empowered nation.

Future Plans – SL CERT

Establishment of a Threat Hunting and Malware Analysis Lab

Objective of this initiative is to establish a dedicated Threat Hunting and Malware Analysis Laboratory with state-of-the-art tools and technologies for detecting, analyzing, and mitigating malware and Advanced Persistent Threats (APTs). A Team of Professionals will be trained to specialize in threat hunting and malware analysis. Protocols for proactive threats detection, analysis and response will be formulated and implemented. It is expect to establish strategic partnership with international cyber security organizations for knowledge sharing and threat intelligence. The proposal has been forwarded to National Planning Department for approval.

8.2 Telecommunications Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka (TRCSL)

S/No	Project Name	Main Objective of the Project	Project Duration	Total Estimated Cost (TEC) (Rs. Mn)	Cumulative Expenditure (Rs. Mn) as at 31.12.2024	Physical Progress (%) as at 31.12.2024	Physical Progress
1	Smart School Project Provide smart boards to 1000 schools	Enhancing ICT infrastructure in schools to digitalized general education	2024-2025	700.00	1,063.00	60%	1000 smart boards were imported and tested. Will be distributed to the schools in collaboration with MOE
2	School fiber connectivity project	Provide high speed internet connectivity to the schools	2024-2025	500.00	3.00	50%	Connectivity provided for 500 schools. It is expected to provide connectivity to another 500 schools in 2025.
3	Gamata Sannivedanaya – Connect Sri Lanka Project (construction of Towers)	To establish a technology driven society and fully digitalized Sri Lanka by ensuring comprehensive 4G / fiber broadband coverage across the country.	2021-2025	1,367.5	486.06	21%	The scope of the project is as follows; Ratnapura - 35 Kurunegala – 35 Matara – 21 Kandy – 33 Anuradhapura – 31 Badulla – 34 Kalutara – 34 Kegalle – 34 Jaffna – 11 Trincomalee – 08 Matale - 21 **Total 297** Achievement is shown in the below table

**Financed by TRCSL fund*

Gamata Sannivedanaya – Progress Summary as at 31.12.2024

District	Total Towers	Documents not yet submitted	Authority approvals processing	Final approval granted by TRCSL (construction not yet started or construction in progress	On-aired
Ratnapura	35	02	01	01	31
Kurunegala	35	03	07	04	21
Matara	21	06	07	05	03
Kandy	33	20	05	08	-
Anuradhapura	31	13	14	04	-
Badulla	34	21	07	05	01
Kalutara	34	07	16	10	01
Kegalle	34	08	09	11	06
Jaffna	11	08	-	03	-
Trincomalee	08	07	01	-	-
Matale	21	19	-	02	-
Total	**297**	**114**	**67**	**53**	**63**

*****02 sites temporarily on-aired by mobitel (Kalutara – Wawella / Kegalle – Dickellakanda)

Sri Lanka Telecommunications (Amendment) Act No. 39 of 2024

This Act has been amended after 28 years and passed by the Parliament on 17/07/2024. These amendments has allowed introducing regulations to create a more competitive and fair market in the telecommunication sector in accordance with the accepted global standards.

Implementation of Number Portability

By implementing this, fixed or mobile subscriber can change the operator while retaining the original number. Commission has granted approval for the number portability rules and guidelines. Sinhala and Tamil translations are being done. Financial evaluation is in progress. It will be operational within next three months.

8.3 Department for Registration of Persons (DRP)

S/No	Project Name	Main Objective of the Project	Project Duration	Total Estimated Cost (TEC) (Rs. Mn)	Cumulative Expenditure (Rs. Mn) as at 31.12.2024	Physical Progress (%) as at 31.12.2024	Physical Progress
1	e-NIC Project	Establishment of a secure, centralized Electronic Storage for registration of Citizens who are of 15 years and above (National Register of Persons- NRP) and Issuance of Electronic National Identity Card	2015-2025	6,000.89	4,394.55	84%	335 Divisional-DRP units and Provincial DRP units in 5 Provinces established. Disaster Recovery Data Centre (DRDC) in Nuwara Eliya and Main Data Centre at Head Office - DRP have been established. Island-wide data capturing program to get Biographic, Biometric and ICAO Standard Photograph of every eligible Citizen will be commenced in 2nd quarter 2025. Implementation of SLUDI in collaboration with eNIC project under Cabinet approval.

8.4 Information and Communication Technology Agency of Sri Lanka (ICTA)

S/No	Project Name	Main Objective of the Project	Project Duration	Total Estimated Cost (TEC) (Rs. Mn)	Cumulative Expenditure (Rs. Mn) as at 31.12.2024	Physical Progress (%) as at 31.12.2024	Physical Progress
01	Technical Diffusion Project	development of new technologies, diffusion of existing and new technologies to local and global businesses and transforming the businesses by effectively adopting the technologies	2021-2024	1,002.00	0.19	23%	Technology adaptation had been done for 37 agriculture-related SMEs- 37 SME were supported and they adopted smart agriculture. 12 workshops and seminars conducted with 806 participants to increase the technical know-how among industries and Govt. stakeholders through local tech companies.
02	Capacity Building Programme for Digitally inclusive Sri Lanka	Empowering citizen to adopt digital technologies Make future ready employable work force Improving Capacities and digital competencies of government employees	2021-2024	1,005.00	4.40	55%	The Integrated Capacity Building Model has been developed. 150 Master trainers and 1,799 government officials trained under NextGenGov initiative.

03	Employee Trust Fund (ETF) Management System	To improve efficiency and effectiveness of the ETF management process through implementing a centralized solution (Develop an ICT solution for the Employment Trust Fund Board (ETFB) fund management system and related services to offer efficient services.	2016-2018 extended up to 2024	100.00	80.64	99%	Completed the ETF system, 11 change requests and User Acceptance Test (UAT). Completed the user training and TOT.
04	National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) - Phase II	Development of a single platform to share spatial data and for effective decisions making	2016-2022	530.00	175.27	90%	NSDI platform successfully completed and functioning (www.nsdi.gov.lk). NSDI policy and NSDI Road Map for 2022-2024 have been prepared. Cabinet approval to be obtained for the NSDI Policy.
05	Management and Operation of Government Information Centre (GIC)	Establish fully functional Government Information Centre with up to date information on government Services	2016-2022 extended up to date	105.90	341.78	100%	Operation and maintenance is on-going. Improvements are being done.

06	Technology Industry Development Programme (To improve competitiveness of the IT BPM industry and enhance job opportunities through new technology-based businesses)	To improve competitiveness of the IT-BPM industry and enhance job opportunities through new technology – based businesses	2021-2024	759.00	2.94	41%	Increased export readiness of 30 IT-BPM companies. 15 IT-BPM firms on-boarded for one-on-one business coaching. 260 employees of IT-BPM firms were supported to re-skill and up-skill. National digital consortia held with Multi National companies to invest in Sri Lanka
07	Start-up and Scale -up Programme	To improve competitiveness of the Technology Industry of Sri Lanka	2021-2024	625.00	24.32	81%	Market access opportunities for 30 businesses was facilitated. 20 start-ups have been supported with grant funding by brandix worth 25 Mn.

08	Regional Cluster Development	To establish a conducive ecosystem for effectively functioning regional technology cluster which provide entrepreneurship innovation, technology diffusion and more technology based jobs in the region	2021-2024	163.00	1.40	50%	Established the Jaffna Tech Diffusion Cell is in progress. The conceptualization phase has been successfully completed. A location for establishing the Learning and Innovation Center (LIC) in the Matale district has been finalized in collaboration with SLT and District Secretariat. A need assessment to identify requirements for the Learning and Innovation Center and the identification of stakeholders' requirements has also been completed. Virtual startup clinic conducted in collaboration with Registrar of Companies (ROC) and three other clinics conducted for selected startups.
09	ICT Solution for Government Analyst Department (GAD)	To increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the process carried out by the GAD. Both internal and external stakeholders of GAD and citizens will be benefitted in numerous ways by introducing proper ICT solutions	2016-2018 extended up to 2024	40.00	30.02	90%	The User Acceptance Test (UAT) and user training have been completed.

10	Government Digital Forms	Establish fully fledged platform to produce digital forms for government organizations	2021-2024	84.00	7.17	50%	Completed the development of forms.gov.lk solution in 2022. Established the solutions in 9 institutions on a pilot basis. 7 active live forms are available.

***** As ICTA is in the liquidation process, limited activities will be carried out by ICTA in 2025.

8.5 Data Protection Authority (DPA)

- DPA structure under the law makes it an autonomous body with broad objectives under Section 31. It is governed & administered by Chairman & the Board of Directors, appointed by President based on several criteria in the Personal Data Protection Act (PDPA) (Sec 29 & 30). Day to day operations and regular functions are managed by Director-General appointed by the Board.

- Key Priorities of the DPA are as follows :
  - Institutional capacity building
  - Driving compliance and promoting responsible innovation
  - Safeguarding and empowering people through a better understanding of their rights and our role
  - Effective investigation and enforcement
  - International and regional cooperation

- The Board took the initiative to Issue the following of Orders [notifications published by Minister (former President)]
  Gazette Order, dated 8th January 2024 appointing the following dates to operationalize several Parts of PDPA:
  - 1st December 2023 as the date on which the provisions of Part VI, VIII, IX and X of the Act becomes operative
  - 18th March 2025 as the date on which the provisions of part I, II, III and VII of the Act becomes operative

- Preparation of a Strategy and an Operationalization Road Map *(with the technical assistance of the European Commission)*

- Preparation of a Procedures Manual for HR and Administration *(by technical assistance by UNOPS)*

- Initiated and work is in progress to develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for complaint handling, investigation, and enforcement *(with the technical assistance of European Commission)*

- Internal Committees namely Audit Committee, Legal Committee of the Board, Marketing and Communication Subcommittee and HR and Administration (including IT infrastructure) Subcommittee established to coordinate respective matters and report to the Board

- The first DP Circular was issued in all 3 languages (Circular No. 01/2024 dated 13th September 2024) titled ‘Application of the PDPA in Public sector & Introduction to DPA’

- Other legal and policy documents and about DPA, including nine (9) Directives, Guidelines, rules and regulations published in the DPA’s website in Draft form for stakeholder comments.

- DPA Board Members and officials have been part of many awareness creation sessions/forums on the PDPA which includes sessions/forums of Friedrich Naumann Foundation, SLASSCOM, Bar Association, The Sri Lanka Institute of Directors, The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, Ministry of Finance, The German AHK Association, and Ada Derana. They were invited for consultations in USA (Washington DC) and Germany (Bonn/Berlin).

- The Board resolved to appoint Advisory Committees, starting from the following five (05) priority thematic areas

    - Health Services
    - Finance, Banking and Capital Markets, Telecom and Insurance
    - Employment
    - Children and related Issues
    - Tourism

- The Board of Directors have noted that the Act requires some minor amendments, and worked out a draft to be formalized by the Legal Draftsman’s Dept. – **Cabinet approved the key amendments and to extend the enforcement date beyond previously appointed 18th March 2025.**

8.6 Sri Lanka Telecom (SLT)

Completed Key Projects in the Last Year

1. **SLT Fiber Project**:

   This project focused on expanding the fiber optic network to provide high speed fiber availability in every district secretariat areas and enable fiber new connections aimed to residential and commercial customers. Fiber technology assures internet speed and reliability for customers, ensuring better connectivity and improved service quality. By improving fiber infrastructure, this project supports the country's digital economy by enabling public and businesses to access information and operate more efficiently. SLT capital expenditure on fiber project in year 2024 was Rs 17.2 Billions in year inclusive of previous committed project payments as well as delivered nearly 104 K new connections within the year.

2. **Data Centre and Cloud Enhancement Project**:

   This initiative involved upgrading the existing data center infrastructure to support advanced features, capacity expansions and also emerging cloud services. The enhancements included increased storage capacity, improved security measures, and the integration of cutting-edge technologies to offer scalable and efficient cloud solutions to clients. This project boosts the digital economy by providing businesses with reliable and secure data centre and cloud services, facilitating digital transformation, and supporting the growth of tech startups and enterprises. Data Centre capacity enhanced by 60 additional colocation spaces inclusive of additional storage capacities. Further multicloud environment and OpenShift based Kubernetes cluster introduced for corporate. Data centre network architecture also transformed in to Software define network architecture to cater future demands.

3. **School Fiberisation Project**

   The School Fiberisation Project aimed at connecting rural schools to the internet by laying high speed fiber connectivity and expand the fiber footprint to cover secondary level schools which are deprived of latest technology. By providing high-speed internet access, the project facilitated digital learning and educational resources for students and teachers in remote areas, bridging the digital divide and promoting educational equity. This project supports the country's educational development by equipping the future workforce with essential digital skills and knowledge, fostering a more inclusive and skilled society. SLT already connected 550 secondary schools as guided by the Ministry of Education and TRCSL and the project will continue to connect 1000 Schools by this project completion bridging the digital gaps. SLT has almost connected 3000+ schools with fiber with previously done school fiberisatoin projects as well.

Projects in 2025

1. SMW 6

This project involves investing in the South-East Asia–Middle East–Western Europe 6 (SMW 6) submarine cable system between Marseille and Singapore, with a cable length of approximately 11500 kilometers and having a capacity of 126 Tbps. The investment aims to enhance international connectivity, providing faster and more reliable internet services by linking multiple countries across continents. Sri Lanka will be a full landing station and so far the cable landing investments and landing station development has been progressing. This project will enable seamless global communication, enhancing trade opportunities, and attracting international businesses to the country. SLT will be completing nearly Rs15 Bn investment for this project up to completion.

2. Fiber New Connections 2025

Continuing the efforts from the SLT Fiber Project, this initiative will focus on extending fiber optic connections to new customers. The goal is to expand the network coverage, ensuring that more households and businesses can benefit from high-speed internet access. It is expected to connect additional 120K customers to the network.