

ANNUAL REPORT

2024



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
COUNCIL OF SRI LANKA



Table of Contents

01

About the Sustainable Development Council

03

02

Organization Structure

06

03

Key Functions of the Organization

08

04

Action Plan 2024

09

05

Annexes

Sustainable Development Council
Financial Statement for the Year ended
31st December 2024

24

Auditor General Report 2024

37

About the Sustainable Development Council

The Sustainable Development Council (SDC) was established in terms of Sri Lanka Sustainable Development Act, No. 19 of 2017, as the nodal government institution with responsibilities for coordination, facilitation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the implementation of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Sri Lanka.

Vision

A sustainably developed Sri Lanka for all

Mission

Promoting Sri Lanka towards a sustainably developed nation through an inclusive and holistic approach that ensures environmental, social and economic harmony.

Core Values

- **Accountability:** Ensuring transparency and responsibility in all actions and decisions.
 - **Inclusivity:** Promoting participation of all sectors and stakeholders to achieve equitable and sustainable development.
 - **Innovation:** Embracing and promoting new ideas, approaches, and technologies to advance sustainable development.
 - **Transparency:** Committing to open and clear communication, ensuring that our processes and outcomes are accessible to all.
 - **Sustainability:** Upholding the principles of sustainability in all actions, balancing the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations.
-

Board of Directors

2024

Leadership

Chairperson

Mr. K.M.M.Sriwardhana

Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Economic
Stabilization and National Policies
(Since 10.06.2022)

Director General

Ms.Chamindry Saparamadu

(Since 02.11.2020)

Members of the Sustainable Development Council

Prof. I.A.U.N. Gunathilaka

Department of Botany, Faculty of Science, University of Peradeniya
(From 01-03-2021 to 17-01-2024)

Prof. D. M. S. Hemanthi Kariyawasam Ranasinghe

Department of Forestry & Environmental Sciences, University of Sri Jayawardhanapura
(From 01-03-2021 to 29-02-2024)

Dr. Ravi Fernando

(From 01-03-2021 to 29-02-2024)

Snr Prof. E. Dayaratne (Retired)

Senior Consultant, Department of Commerce, Faculty of Management Studies and
Commerce, University of Sri Jayewardenepura
(Since 15.08.2022)

Snr Prof. Mayura Samarakoon

Department of Sociology, University of Sri Jayewardenepura (Since 15.08.2022)

Mr. M.A.Munazir

Deputy Director (Planning), Provincial Planning Secretariat, Eastern Provincial Council
(From 16-08-2023 to 15-08-2024)

Mr. W.M.N.Weerasinghe

Deputy Chief Secretary (Planning), Uva Provincial Council
(From 16-08-2023 to 15-08-2024)

Mr.N.G.Dayarathne

Director (Planning), Chief Ministry, North Central Province
(From 16-08-2023 to 15-08-2024)

Mr. B.G.Gayan Milinda

Director (Skill Development), Vocational Education Division,
Ministry of Education, Higher Education and Vocational Education (Since 13.02.2024)

Mr. Nirvan Weerakoon

Managing Director, Media Monkey Pvt. Ltd.

(Since 13.02.2024)

Ms. M.A.B.S.Geethanjali Bandaranayake

Deputy Chief Secretary (Planning), North Western Provincial Council
(Since 20/09/2024)

Ms.K M Hemali Bandara Wickramasinghe

Deputy Director (Planning), Office of the Deputy Chief Secretary (Planning),
Sabaragamuwa Provincial Council
(Since 20/09/2024)

Ms. K. Niranchala

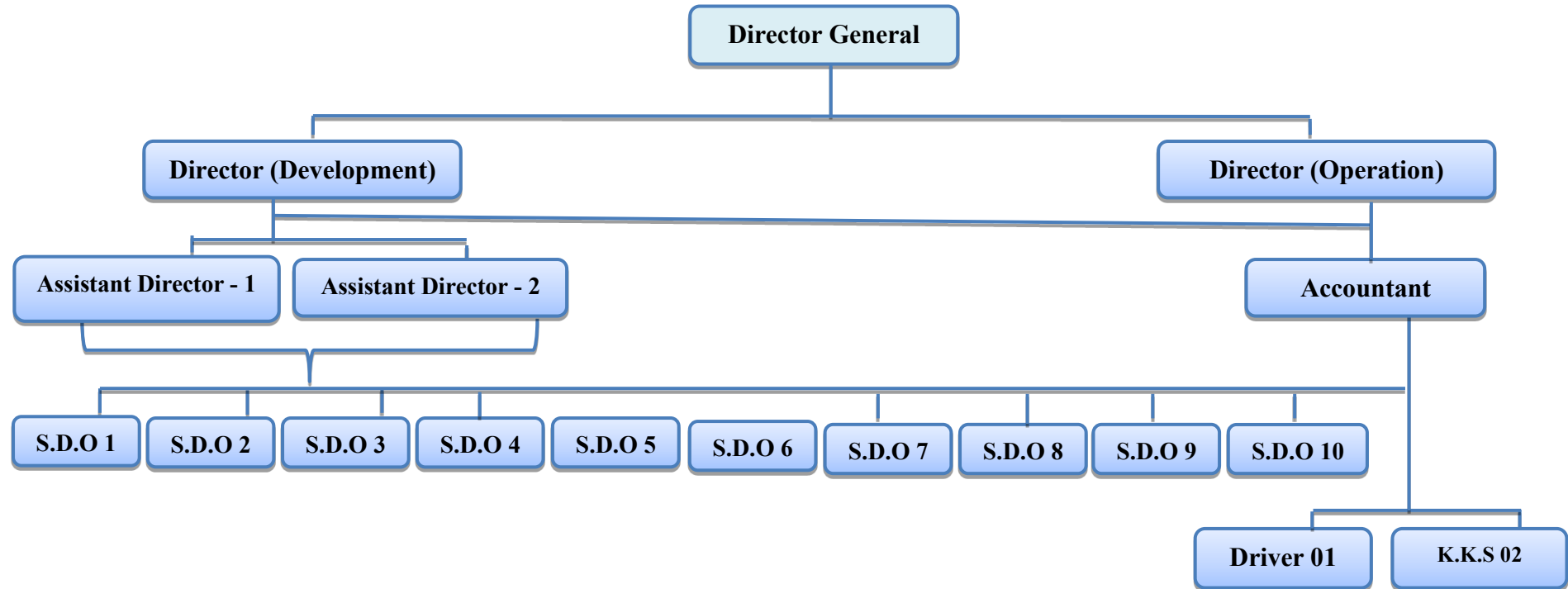
Deputy Director (Planning), Northern Provincial Council
(Since 20/09/2024)

Representation of Secretary to the President

Ms. Chandima Wickramasinghe

Additional Secretary to the President, Presidential Secretariat
(Since 13/02/2024)

Organization Structure



Organogram

The Sustainable Development Council (SDC) is expected to operate through a well-defined organizational framework, strategically designed to ensure efficiently in coordination and execution of its mandates. The Council secretariat was structured into two primary divisions, each tasked with specific responsibilities:

1. Development Division

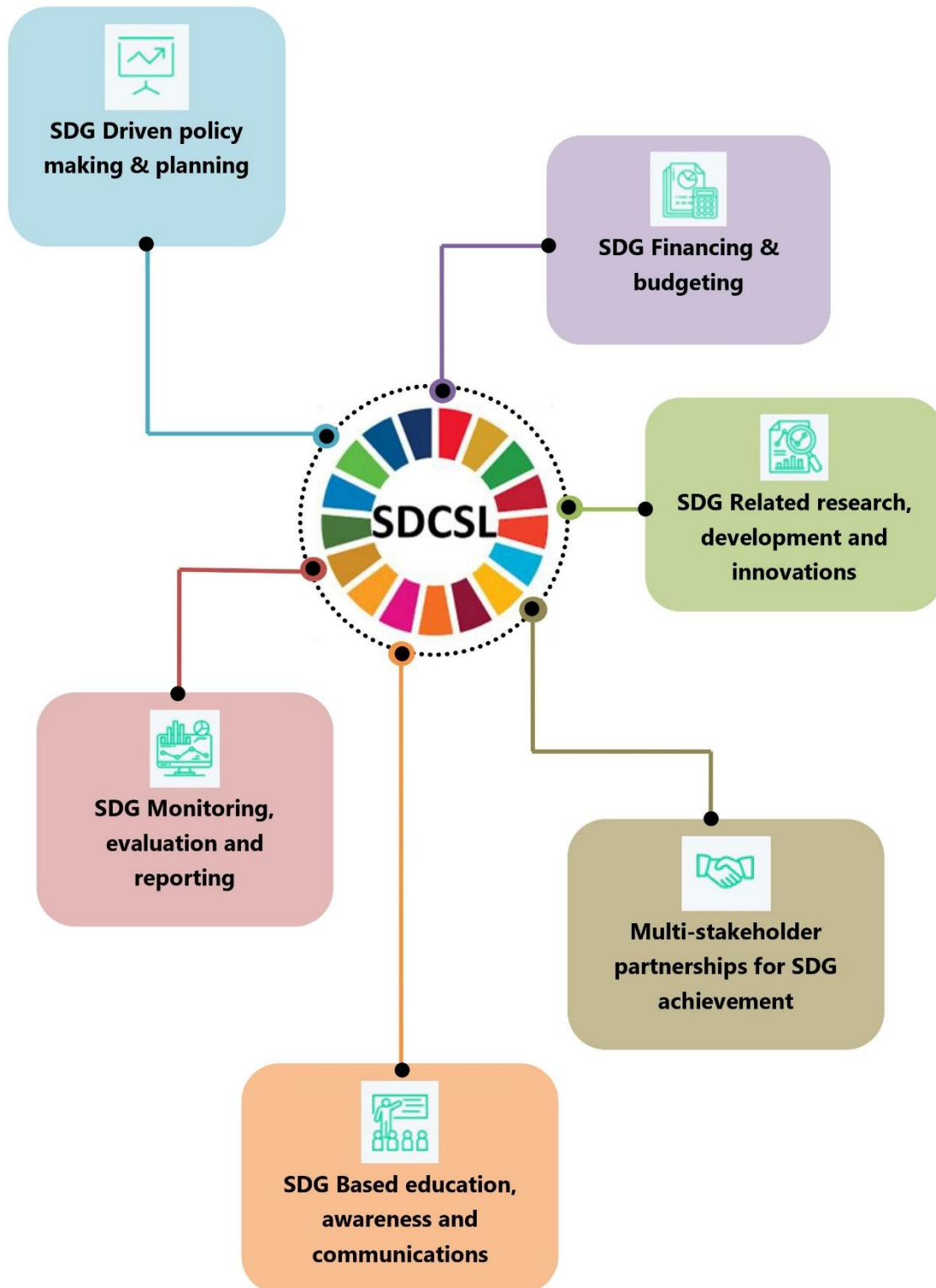
- Develops and integrates SDG-aligned policies, frameworks, and action plans at both national and provincial levels.
- Facilitates the alignment of sectorial strategies with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- Supports develop the sustainable development landscape in Sri Lanka including strengthening governance and coordination mechanism, data driven decision making, sustainable finance ecosystem etc.
- Designs and conducts training programs and workshops to build the capacity of public sector and private sector.
- Enhances stakeholders' understanding of SDG principles and their practical application.
- Promotes sustainability and inclusivity principles and standards across public and private sector.
- Tracks progress on SDG implementation through robust monitoring frameworks.
- Prepares detailed progress reports for national and international stakeholders.

2. Operations Division

- Oversees day-to-day operations, including financial management, administrative tasks, and logistical support.
 - Ensures effective coordination among stakeholders to streamline administration and finance-related activities.
 - Provides operational support to facilitate the execution of the Council's objectives efficiently and effectively.
-

Key Functions of the Organization

The Sustainable Development Council (SDC) of Sri Lanka serves as the central coordinating body for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) across the nation. Its key functions are as follows:



Action Plan 2024

SDCSL ACTION PLAN 2024



01. Provision of Technical/Policy Support

A wide range of technical and policy support initiatives were undertaken to strengthen SDG implementation at national, provincial, and local levels. One of the key achievements was the dissemination of SDG mainstreaming guidelines—available in both Sinhala and Tamil—to all nine provincial councils, providing a practical framework for integrating SDGs into provincial-level planning. To further enhance local planning capacities, initial discussions were held with the Ministry of Public Administration to organize a Training of Trainers (ToT) program focused on SDG-based planning for district and divisional authorities.

Efforts were made to identify the alignment of the current government's development priorities with the SDGs. This included mapping of the alignment between policy proposals in the document '*A Thriving Nation – A Beautiful Life*' with the SDGs and sharing the insights with the Presidential Secretariat.

Technical inputs were provided across several major policy initiatives, such as the validation of the Draft National Strategy for Social Protection, development of the Climate Change Act, and feedback on SDG trajectories through the ADB-UNDP knowledge product. Additionally, the review of the National Planning Department's project formats ensured stronger SDG alignment and mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in projects.

Support was also extended to the Department of Census and Statistics for developing the National Statistical Development Strategy and defining Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Sri Lanka. Ongoing tracking of Cabinet decisions and government policy initiatives further enabled timely monitoring and tracking of key government initiatives that have an impact on SDGs.

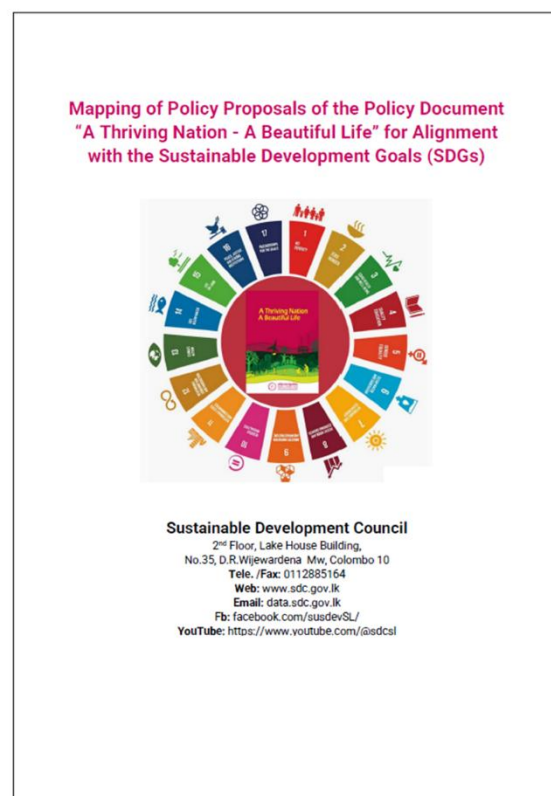
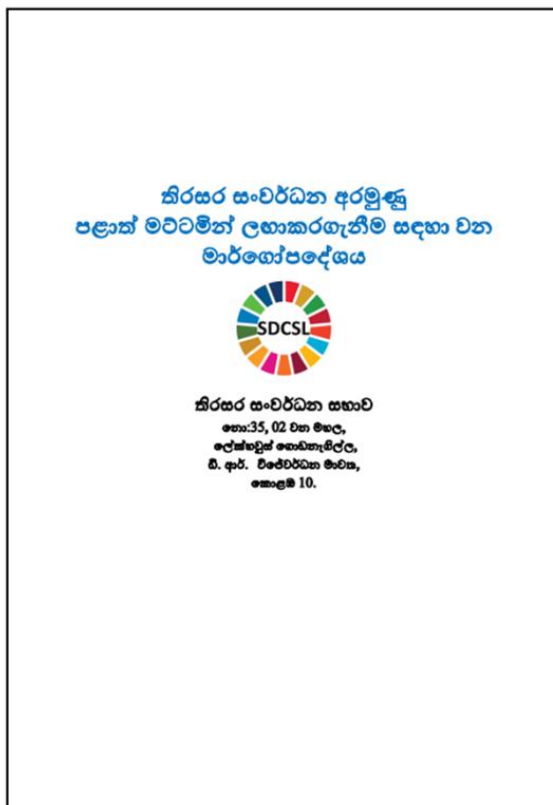
Engagement with broader national and international development frameworks continued to be a priority. Active participation in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Steering Committee meetings and technical contributions to the European Climate Foundation's 2050 Pathways Program helped promote climate-sensitive planning and budgeting. Support was also extended to the EU Green Recovery Facility, particularly in assessing strategies for inclusive green and blue economic transitions. At the regional level, inputs were shared during the South Asia Sub-Regional Consultation on the Global Compact for Migration (GCM), contributing to the Asia-Pacific Regional Review processes relating to migration.

In addition to that, involvement extended across various sectoral policy processes, including support for the Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) initiative for the Blue

Economy, the Technology Needs Assessment and Action Plan under the NDA Readiness Project, and the National Strategic Plan for Innovation. Contributions were also made to national reviews, such as the UNICEF Annual Social Policy Review and the progress assessment of the National Drought Plan. Additionally, feedback was provided for a proposed women's empowerment initiative focused on financial and digital literacy, jointly organized by the Prime Minister's Office and the Seethawaka Divisional Secretariat.

Furthermore, key contributions included participation in research on Sri Lanka's Impact Investment Landscape, the alignment of SDG targets with the National Biodiversity Targets 2024 -2030, and summarizing institutional SDG contributions during a Disaster Management Center workshop focused on the Sendai Framework. Valuable insights were also shared at the Green Public Procurement (GPP) workshop, emphasizing procurement sustainability, lifecycle costing, and environmental performance monitoring.

These diverse contributions demonstrate a comprehensive approach to technical and policy support, fostering alignment, coordination, and capacity building across multiple sectors and governance levels. This integrated approach is instrumental in accelerating progress towards the implementation of sustainable development in Sri Lanka.



02. Institutional Coordination and Support for SDG Acceleration

Significant progress was made in strengthening institutional coordination and inter-ministerial collaboration to accelerate the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In line with the decisions of the National SDG Steering Committee, coordinated efforts were facilitated with various Ministries to address priority issues. These included expediting the formulation of national guidelines on post-harvest food loss management through the National Institute of Post-Harvest Management, and expediting legal processes in child abuse cases by proposing the establishment of dedicated provincial high courts to handle cases of child abuse and sexual harassment against women. Additionally, these efforts contribute to the enforcement of the 3% disability quota for general recruitment in the public service, promoting greater inclusivity and equity in public employment.

In the education sector, focused attention was given to SDG 4. A dedicated National SDG Steering Committee meeting was convened to assess progress and identify gaps in education sector data availability. During this session, strategies were discussed to enhance data collection and reporting mechanisms, which are essential for measuring and improving educational outcomes. These efforts were part of a broader initiative to ensure accurate tracking and accountability in the attainment of education-related SDG targets.

The health sector saw strengthened engagement through regular interaction with the SDG 3 Steering Committee, led by the Ministry of Health. A comprehensive review of 32 health-related SDG indicators was conducted, enabling the identification of key bottlenecks that hinder progress. Targeted strategies were proposed to overcome these challenges, thereby reinforcing the sector's contribution to achieving SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being.

For SDG 5 on Gender Equality, significant institutional mechanisms were established to advance gender-related goals. A Steering Committee was initiated under the Ministry of Women, Child Affairs, and Social Empowerment and in pursuance of the Council decision dated 9th January as, an inter-agency coordination mechanism. The first committee meeting, held on 15th May, brought together representatives from nine government agencies. The meeting focused on defining committee responsibilities, developing a time-bound action plan with short- to medium-term strategies, and identifying the required resources and partnerships needed to accelerate progress toward SDG 5.

Beyond individual SDGs, multi-sectoral engagement of youth was promoted through regular involvement with the VNET Steering Committee. These engagements contributed to thematic consultations on key areas such as education, health, youth empowerment, and climate change. As a result, four voluntary national initiatives were identified for implementation in 2024. Moreover, strategic partnerships were explored, including with the Australian Volunteers Program Sri Lanka. A draft proposal was submitted to the VNET Steering Committee outlining potential collaboration with the Ministry of Health, and discussions are ongoing to finalize the scope and implementation of this partnership.

Overall, these efforts represent a holistic and coordinated approach to accelerating SDG implementation. Through active engagement with Ministries, inter-agency coordination mechanisms, and international partners, the national SDG process has been strengthened, ensuring greater alignment of policies, improved governance, and enhanced capacity to deliver on the 2030 Agenda.



03. SDG Financing

Significant efforts were undertaken to advance innovative sustainable financing mechanisms in support of Sri Lanka's SDG implementation. Engagements with national-level platforms included regular participation in the Sustainable Finance Committee appointed by the Presidential Secretariat and providing technical support for the Central Bank of Sri Lanka's (CBSL) review of the 2019 Roadmap for Sustainable Financing. Additionally, the Ministry of Finance was supported in the development and issuance of the 2024 SDG Budget Coding and Tagging Circular, which followed the completion of SDG budget tagging across 28 ministries and 25 special spending units.

In the climate and energy sectors, collaboration was strengthened through technical support for consultations to develop Sri Lanka's Climate Finance Capacity Building and Resource Mobilization Strategy. Inputs were also provided for the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) for the energy sector, in partnership with the Ministry of Power and Energy, the Ministry of Finance, UNDP, and the Presidential Secretariat. Contributions to financing dialogues and strategy development positioned these frameworks to align with national energy priorities while integrating climate resilience.

A major innovation was the establishment of collaborative frameworks for blended finance, particularly focused on the agribusiness sector due to its high potential for sustainability gains and SDG impact. Through strategic partnerships with the Sri Lanka Banks Association (SLBA), the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce (CCC), and other stakeholders, a country-level Blended Finance Facility (BFF) was conceptualized. This included the design of a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), mapping of funding sources, generating a large body of research and context assessments and stakeholder mobilization for alignment of objectives. Technical and legal advisory services were facilitated to explore potential legal, governance and investment models, for a country-level platform and the groundwork was laid for mobilizing both domestic and external resources for impactful ventures.

Numerous stakeholder dialogues and high-level engagements were facilitated to strengthen public-private partnerships and support sustainable investment. These included consultations, roundtables, thematic dialogues, and international webinars co-hosted with institutions like SLYCAN Trust, APTA CCI, Global Alliance for Sustainable Planet and development partners such as the UNDP, JICA and the US Embassy. Topics focused on scaling climate-resilient investments, promoting biomass value chains, and establishing financing pathways including private sector participation for sustainable agricultural transformation, green growth, and ESG investments.

Further, efforts were initiated towards exploring innovative financing models and natural capital accounting strategies. Strategic engagements aimed at launching a Natural Capital Forum further reflect efforts to embed environmental valuation into financing systems. Collectively, these initiatives demonstrate innovative multi-dimensional and forward-looking approaches to mobilizing finance for sustainable development and climate resilience in Sri Lanka.



04. Private Sector Engagement for Sustainable Development

The private sector's contributions to sustainable development were further recognized and incentivized through national-level awards. Evaluation criteria were developed for the "Contributor to Sustainable Development in Exports" award at the Presidential Export Awards, where 66 applicants were assessed for two financial years. Further efforts in this area included evaluating and judging applicant companies for the ACCA Sustainability Reporting Awards 2024, whereby sustainability reports of 26 companies were evaluated to promote transparent, accountable and sustainable business practices.

A landmark achievement was the launch of the Inclusive and Sustainable Business (ISB) Promotion Strategy to achieve the SDGs, which provides a comprehensive policy framework to support enterprises that embed inclusivity and sustainability into their business operations. Launched in January 2024 with high-level national and international participation, the strategy was promoted across platforms such as the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) Business Conclave and the European Chamber of Commerce convened events, ensuring wide stakeholder ownership and adoption.

At the global level, Sri Lanka's ISB Strategy has been showcased at forums such as the Social Enterprise World Forum 2024 the ASEAN Inclusive Business Forum and the GRI South Asia Year End Meeting. Engagements with partners like JICA, ESCAP, and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation have helped explore new financing mechanisms and investment support for inclusive businesses. Domestically, industry-specific engagements have been held with SLASSCOM, the National Chamber of Exporters, and the British Council, focusing on sustainability as a business driver and on fostering green and inclusive entrepreneurship among youth.

Implementation of the ISB Strategy has been supported through the formation of a national steering committee and, an action plan with clear institutional responsibilities, and an Action Plan to Develop Inclusive and Sustainable Business capacities developed based on a comprehensive assessment of the existing business capacities and gaps. Several capacity-building efforts followed, including co-creation and sensitization workshops, webinars on successful business models like Jetwing Hotels and the Good Market Platform. Work has also begun on designing an Inclusive Business Accreditation System (IBAS) to recognize and validate inclusive business practices in Sri Lanka which has been supported by an assessment of examples of IB accreditation systems implemented in other countries in the Asia-Pacific region.



05. SDG Monitoring & Evaluation

In 2024, the Sustainable Development Council (SDC) made significant progress in strengthening Sri Lanka's Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework. Key achievements included the validation and integration of 29 new administrative indicators across multiple sectors, upgrades to the National SDG Data Management System and Dashboard, and concerted efforts to build institutional capacity through targeted training and coordination mechanisms.

A major component of the year's progress was the validation and integration of administrative data for 29 indicators across thematic areas including education, WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene), energy, tourism, justice, marine protection, agriculture, and waste management. These indicators provided crucial new insights on key national priorities, such as youth participation in vocational education, access to safe drinking water and electricity, sustainable agriculture, and marine biodiversity protection. Localized indicators, such as labor productivity in irrigated and rainfed paddy farming, were developed to strengthen relevance and policy responsiveness at the ground level.

The National SDG Progress Dashboard and Data Portal saw substantial improvements, by integrating 204 indicators, 182 official and 22 proxy indicators that were updated with the most recent 2023 - 2024 data. The 2024 version of the Dashboard was embedded into the public data portal and widely disseminated to ministries, academia, private sector, international agencies and stakeholders at a national level forum held in August 2024. Technical coordination with the Ministry of Technology also commenced to streamline data collection and dissemination processes, guided by recommendations from the SDG Technical Committee. A robust and scalable ICT platform continued to support knowledge sharing and national-level data exchange.

Efforts in capacity building and stakeholder engagement were central to the M&E strengthening process. Over 90 planning and data focal officers from 27 ministries participated in a series of virtual and in-person workshops and training sessions. These engagements organized in collaboration with regional partners such as UN ESCAP, focused on improving indicator quality, inter-agency data sharing, and the rollout of an integrated M&E action plan. SDG Unit staff from the Department of Census and

Statistics received dedicated training on portal system management and data validation workflows.

A significant milestone was the establishment of an Inter-Agency Committee on Migration, aligning with the SD Council's directive and in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM). This committee brought together key government entities, including ministries responsible for labor, education, immigration, and anti-human trafficking. The committee developed a work plan across eight priority areas and organized a sensitization workshop in July 2024 to build awareness of the migration-SDG nexus. A draft national framework to measure migration's contribution to SDGs was also prepared.

For the first time, a national SDG Progress Report was prepared in 2024, analyzing performance across 182 official and 22 proxy indicators. It offered a comprehensive review of achievements, challenges, and strategic recommendations across all 17 SDGs.

The Monitoring & Evaluation Framework was further developed, following a consultative session with research institutions and NGOs held in September 2024. This session led to the identification of new focal points and integration of alternative, non-governmental data sources to support more timely and inclusive progress evaluations.



06. SDG Reporting

Throughout 2024, SDC significantly enhanced SDG review reporting, and advocacy mechanisms by leveraging high-level regional and global engagements, strengthening inter-agency coordination, and contributing to key bilateral and multilateral dialogues. These efforts were instrumental in elevating the country's visibility on the global SDG platforms and reinforcing its commitment to inclusive, sustainable and integrated development.

At the regional level, SDC actively engaged in major Asia-Pacific forums. Notably, during the 11th Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD) in Bangkok, SDC shared its post-Voluntary National Review (VNR) experiences and lessons in strengthening SDG monitoring and evaluation. The country was represented as an invited panelist at the "Leave No One Behind" meeting and also contributed as a speaker at the associated event on financing social protection, co-hosted by UNICEF and UNDP. Additionally, Substantive inputs were provided for the 80th Session of UNESCAP, further demonstrating continued engagement in regional economic and social dialogue. Sri Lanka also participated in the 10th World Water Forum in Bali. SDC contributed to preparing a brief for the Head of State's address at the global forum and contributed inputs at the South Asia Forum on the SDGs, highlighting national progress on SDGs 3, 5, 8, 14, and 17, as well as identifying breakthrough areas and persistent challenges.

On the global stage, SDC remained actively involved in UN mechanisms. During the 79th Session of the UN General Assembly (UNGA) in New York, SDC contributed inputs through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, particularly on agenda items of the Second Committee, thereby reinforcing its policy alignment with global SDG priorities.

At the 2023 Regional Workshop for the Global Sustainable Development Report in New Delhi, hosted by UNDESA in partnership with GIZ and the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Sri Lanka's national progress was presented, showcasing integrated planning and monitoring systems for the SDGs and reflecting a coordinated national approach.

Moreover, during the Sustainable Development Transformation Forum in Incheon, SDC was invited to share experiences on integrating SDGs into planning and budgeting

processes, contributing to a session on green growth, demographic dividends, and decent work, organized by the UN Office for Sustainable Development (UNOSD).

Complementing these engagements, inter-agency coordination and bilateral diplomacy were also prioritized to support the SDG agenda. SDC successfully hosted a mission of the Executive Secretary of UNESCAP, facilitating high-level discussions with key national stakeholders, including the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other economic and planning agencies. Sri Lanka continued its engagement as a member of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee on Human Rights, where it regularly provided feedback on the interlinkages between SDGs and human rights issues. The country also contributed periodic updates on the implementation of Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations and SDC played an active role in preparing briefing notes for the visit of the CICA Secretary General. Furthermore, Sri Lanka provided observations regarding the COP29 Declaration to Triple Nuclear Energy, coordinated through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, demonstrating the government's commitment to aligning national energy strategies with global climate and sustainability goals.



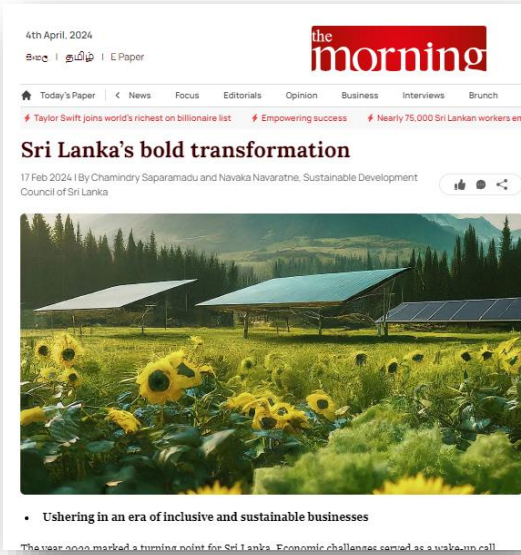
07. SDG Education, Capacity Building, Awareness & Communication

Significant efforts have been made to enhance Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) awareness and knowledge across various sectors in Sri Lanka through a comprehensive range of educational initiatives, capacity-building sessions, and targeted communications. These efforts include numerous presentations, keynote addresses, and lectures delivered at national and international forums, covering critical topics such as policy coherence, youth engagement, sustainable business models, sustainable finance and the integration of SDGs within legislative and economic frameworks. These engagements have helped amplify the understanding of the SDG agenda among policymakers, youth leaders, academia, and business communities.

Workshops and awareness sessions form a core part of the outreach strategy, targeting diverse groups such as government officials, Members of Parliament, the business leaders and youth organizations to librarians and students. Collaborations with bodies such as the Sri Lanka Library Association, Parliament Secretariat, and educational institutions have been instrumental in promoting knowledge on relevant topics such as sustainable domestic energy consumption, SDG-based planning, environmental health, innovative financing and mainstreaming SDGs into local development processes. These sessions have ensured that both grassroots and institutional stakeholders are equipped with the relevant information and tools to contribute effectively towards achieving the SDGs.

Publications and media outputs have complemented these educational efforts, with articles published in prominent newspapers and specialized industry magazines focusing on inclusive and sustainable business practices, climate finance, and blended finance models for agricultural transformation. Such outputs have played a crucial role in raising public awareness and fostering informed discussions on sustainable development. Video productions and media content prepared for high-profile events like COP 28 have further extended the reach of these messages to wider national and international audiences.

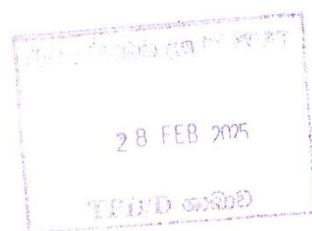
Capacity building has also extended to academic program development and student engagement initiatives, including input into university curricula and participation as evaluators in youth challenge competitions. These activities help nurture the next generation of SDG champions by integrating sustainability concepts within higher education and providing platforms for youth innovation and leadership.



**Sustainable Development Council
Financial Statement for the
Year ended 31st December 2024**

**No.35, 2nd Floor, Lake House Building,
D.R.Wijewardena Mw, Colombo 10**

Sustainable Development Council
Financial Statement for the
Year ended 31st December 2024



No. 35, 2nd Floor, Lake House Building,
D.R. Wijewardena Mw, Colombo 10

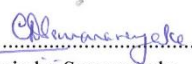


**Sustainable Development Council
Statement of Financial Performance
For The Year Ended 31.12.2024**

	Note	2024 (Rs)	2023 (Rs)
Income			
Treasury Receipt	1	23,258,000	23,407,000
Add : Other Income		139,060	10,000
		23,397,060	23,417,000
Less:- Expenditure			
1. Personal Emoluments	2	18,792,234	15,918,471
2.Travelling & Subsistence	3	86,486	457,470
3.Supplies Expenditure	4	1,072,169	958,136
4.Maintenace	5	2,782,633	451,446
5.Services Expenditure	6	9,154,910	3,334,612
6. Other Miscellaneous	7	1,498,461	1,765,766
7.Sustainable Development Projects		2,286,697	-
Total Operating Expenditure		35,673,590	22,885,901
Net Surplus /(Deficit) for the period		(12,276,530)	531,098
Balance as at 01.01.2024		15,339,833	14,808,735
Cumulative Surplus /(Deficit) at the end of the period		3,063,303	15,339,833


 Y.D. Gamage 10/02/25
Accountant

Accountant
 Sustainable Development Council
 No. 35,
 2nd Floor, Lake House Building,
 D.R. Wijewardena Mw, Colombo 10.


 Chamindry Saparamadu
Director General

Director General
 Sustainable Development Council
 No. 35, 2nd Floor, Lake House Building,
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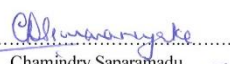


Sustainable Development Council
Statement of Financial Position
As at 31/12/2024

	Note	2024 (Rs.)	2023 (Rs.)
ASSETS			
Non Current Assets			
Property Plant & Equipments	8	1,689,930	1,703,233
Total Non current Assets		1,689,930	1,703,233
Current Assets			
Inventory/Stock			
Trade & Receivables			
Pre Payments			
Security Deposits			
Savings Account			
Bank Account		2,438,072	14,339,596
Cash in Hand			
Total Current Assets		2,438,072	14,339,596
TOTAL ASSETS		4,128,002	16,042,829
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Payables	9	854,279	244,946
Other Payables (W&OP)		58,200	14,550
Provision For Audit Fee		152,220	443,500
Security Deposits			
Total Current Liabilities		1,064,699	702,996
Non Current Liabilities			
Provision For Gratuity			
Total Non Current Liabilities			
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,064,699	702,996
NET ASSETS / EQUITY			
Government Grant Account			
Reserve Account			
Capital Reserve			
GTZ Grant			
Revaluation Reserve Account			
Surplus / Deficit		3,063,303	15,339,833
TOTAL NET ASSETS / EQUITY		4,128,002	16,042,829

The accounting policies on pages 06 to 08 and notes on pages 09 to 11 form an integral part of these financial statements. The Sustainable Development Council is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements. The financial statements were approved as per the decision on 16th September 2022 of the Sustainable Development Council and signed on their behalf.


Accountant
 Sustainable Development Council
 No. 35,
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 D.R. Wijewardena Mw, Colombo 10.


Director General
 Chamindry Saparamadu

Director General
 Sustainable Development Council
 No. 35, 2nd Floor, Lake House Building,
 D.R. Wijewardena Mw, Colombo 10


Secretary
 Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
 (Chairman, Sustainable Development Council)

K.M. Mahinda Siriwardana
 Secretary to the Treasury and Secretary
 to the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
 Ministry of Finance
 Colombo 01.

Page - 02



**Sustainable Development Council
Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 31.12.2024**

	Rs.
Balance as at 01.01.2020	5,880,468
Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the reporting period	164,414
Balance as at 31.12.2020	<u>6,044,882</u>
Balance as at 01.01.2021	6,044,882
Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the reporting period	3,074,662
Balance as at 31.12.2021	<u>9,119,544</u>
Balance as at 01.01.2022	9,119,544
Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the reporting period	5,689,193
Balance as at 31.12.2022	<u>14,808,737</u>
Balance as at 01.01.2023	14,808,737
Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the reporting period	531,098
Balance as at 31.12.2023	<u>15,339,835</u>
Balance as at 01.01.2024	15,339,835
Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the reporting period	(12,276,530)
Balance as at 31.12.2024	<u>3,063,305</u>



Sustainable Development Council
Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 31.12.2024

	2024 (Rs.)	2023 (Rs.)
Operational Activities		
Net Surplus /(Deficit) for the period	(12,276,530)	531,098
Add: Non Cash Expenses		
Depreciation Expenses	1,291,834	996,198
	(10,984,696)	1,527,296
Changes of Working Capital		
Changes of Receivables		-
Changes of Payables	361,702	(88,092)
Net Cash Outflow Generated from (used for) Operational Activities	(10,622,994)	1,439,204
Investment Activities		
Acquisition of Non Current Assets	(1,278,530)	-
Financing Activities		
Cash and Bank Balance Increase During The Period	(11,901,524)	1,439,204
Cash and Bank Balance as at 1st January 2024	14,339,596	12,900,392
Cash Bank Balance as at 31st December 2024	2,438,072	14,339,596



Sustainable Development Council		
Trial Balance as at 31.12.2024		
	DR - Rs	CR - Rs
Sitting Allowances	126,000	
Salaries & Wages	11,040,971	
Over time & Holiday payments	68,309	
Other Allowances	5,922,933	
Pention Contribution 25%	731,283	
EPF 12%	593,308	
Property Loan - Government Contribution	161,104	
ETF 3%	148,326	
Travelling - Domestic	-	
Travelling - Foreign	86,486	
Stationery & Office requisites	1,072,169	
Extra Provision for Audit Fee		139,060
Vehicle Repair		
Plant & Machinery - Repair	332,662	
Building & Structure- Repair	2,449,971	
Postal & Communication	428,370	
Electricity & Water	737,224	
Building Rent	6,712,651	
Transport	777,845	
Other Services	498,820	
Other (Miscellaneous)	206,627	
Sustainable Development Projects	2,286,697	
Assets- Property Plant and Equipments	6,942,547	
Depreciation Reserve-Property Plant and Equipments		5,252,617
Payable - Transport Expenses		21,681
Payable - Postal & Communication Expenses		1,346
W&OP Payable		58,200
Payable - Other Services		46,100
Government Grant Account		23,258,000
Payable - Electricity & Water		48,511
Payable - Foreign Travel		14,400
Cash in bank	2,438,072	
Surplus		15,339,833
Payable -Building Rent		610,241
Payable - Sustainable Development Expenditures		112,000
Provision for Audit fee		152,220
Other Income		
Depreciation	1,291,834	
Total	45,054,209	45,054,209



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST
DECEMBER 2024**

1. Domicile and Legal Form

The Sustainable Development Council was established under the Sri Lanka Sustainable Development Act No. 19 of 2017 and was formally set up as a legal entity that has started operations from 2019. The Sustainable Development Council is situated in the 2nd Floor of Lake House Building which is located in the address, No. 35, D.R. Wijewardena Mw, Colombo 10, Sri Lanka.

1.1. Principle Activities and Nature of Operations

Sustainable Development Council is a government agency under the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, that functions in monitoring and evaluating other government agencies working for achieving a sustainably developed Sri Lanka according to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development of United Nations.

There is a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals, 169 targets associated with the goals and 230 indicators for improving economic, social and environmental standards of countries. The aim of the Council is to transform Sri Lanka's development process into a sustainable process that ensures an inclusive, thriving, peaceful and environmentally conscious nation both locally and globally.

1.2. Basis of Preparation

Statement of Compliance

The financial statement of the Sustainable Development Council consists with the statement of the financial performance, statement of the financial position, notes to the financial statement. These financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards (SLPSAS) for the public entities published jointly by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka (ICASL) and the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.



Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, unless otherwise stated.

Going Concern

The members of the Council are satisfied that the secretariate has adequate resources to continue its operations in the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the financial statements are prepared based on going concern basis.

1.3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Foreign Currency Transactions

These Financial Statements are presented in Sri Lanka Rupees, which is Secretariate's functional currency. Transaction in foreign currencies is initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure

Expenditure incurred to replace a component of an item of property, plant and equipment that is accounted for separately, including major inspection and overhaul expenditure, is capitalized. Other subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the item of property, plant and equipment. All other expenditure is recognized in the statement of financial performance as an expense as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight - line method using the following rates per annum, based on the estimated useful economic life of the asset.

Furniture and Office Equipment 20%

The useful life of the assets is reviewed at the beginning of each financial year if expectations are differed from previous estimates changes are made to reflect such changes.



Impairment

Carrying value of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An asset's carrying value is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

(c) Receivables

Receivables are carried at anticipated realizable value. Debtors are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectable are written off during the year in which they are identified.

(d) Liability and Provisions

Liabilities are classified as current liabilities on the statement of financial position are those which fall due for payment on demand or within one year from the date of the statement of the financial position. Non-current liabilities are those balances that fall due for payment after one year from the statement of financial position date.

(e) Employee Benefits**Defined Contribution Plan**

Some employees of the Sustainable Development Council are members of the Employees' Provident Fund and Employees' Trust Fund to which the institute contributes 12% and 3% respectively of such employees' basic wage or salary. Other employees are from central government on secondment basis and the institute contributes 25% of such employees' basic salary to Department of Pensions. Further, on behalf of the employees who had the loan facility from the public servants' property loan scheme, the institute bears the government contribution of the relevant loan interest.



**Sustainable Development Council
Notes to the Financial Statements**

Note - 01

Treasury Receipts

	2024	2023
	Rs.	Rs.
January	1,500,000	1,000,000
February	3,340,000	1,000,000
March	2,742,000	3,000,000
April	3,554,000	2,400,000
May	1,500,000	1,400,000
June	2,784,000	3,170,000
July	1,394,000	2,417,000
August	-	2,300,000
September	-	2,400,000
October	1,590,000	1,400,000
November	1,580,000	1,500,000
December	3,274,000	1,420,000
	23,258,000	23,407,000

Note -02

Personnel Emoluments

	2024	2023
	Rs.	Rs.
Sitting Allowance	126,000	132,000
Salaries & Wages	11,040,971	8,763,573
Overtime & Holiday Payments	68,309	-
Other Allowances	5,922,933	5,573,660
EPF 12%	593,308	522,436
ETF 3%	148,326	131,398
Pension Contribution	731,283	642,098
Property Loan - Government Contribution	161,104	153,306
	18,792,234	15,918,471

Note -03

Travelling & Subsistence

	2024	2023
	Rs.	Rs.
Domestic	-	-
Foreign	86,486	457,470
	86,486	457,470.00

Note -04

Supplies Expenditure

	2024	2023
	Rs.	Rs.
Stationery & Office Requisites	1,072,169	958,136



**Sustainable Development Council
Notes to the Financial Statements**

Note -05**Maintenance Expenditure**

	2024	2023
	Rs.	Rs.
Plant & Machinery	332,662	451,446
Building and Structure	2,449,971	-
	<u>2,782,633</u>	<u>451,446</u>

Note -06**Services Expenditure**

	2024	2023
	Rs.	Rs.
Postal & Communication	428,370	1,636,125
Electricity & Water	737,224	45,647
Transport	777,845	882,155
Other Services	498,820	475,365
Building Rent	6,712,651	-
Audit Fee	-	295,320
	<u>9,154,910</u>	<u>3,334,612</u>

Note -07**Other Miscellaneous**

	2024	2023
	Rs.	Rs.
Depreciation Expenses	1,291,834	996,198
Other (Miscellaneous)	206,627	769,568
	<u>1,498,461</u>	<u>1,765,766</u>



Sustainable Development Council
Notes to The Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31.12.2024

Note - 08**Property Plant and Equipments**

Description	Costs		Depreciation		Rs.
	Balance as at 1/1/2023	Purchase During The Year 2023	Balance as at 1/1/2023	Depreciation for The Year 2023	Net Book Value Balance as at 31/12/2023
Office Furniture	2,124,096	-	1,191,324	424,819	507,953
Desktop Computers	1,342,800	-	805,680	268,560	268,560
Laptop computers	1,976,901	-	879,494	258,774	838,633
UPS Machines	67,080	-	26,832	13,416	26,832
LG Refrigerator	52,990	-	21,196	10,598	21,196
Hard Drives & Pen Drives	30,250	-	12,100	6,050	12,100
Projector	69,900	-	27,960	13,980	27,960
Total	5,664,017	-	2,964,586	996,198	1,703,233

Description	Costs		Depreciation		Rs.
	Balance as at 1/1/2024	Purchase During The Year 2024	Balance as at 1/1/2024	Depreciation for The Year 2024	Net Book Value Balance as at 31/12/2024
Office Furniture	2,124,096	295,000.00	1,616,143	448,581	354,372
Desktop Computers	1,342,800	-	1,074,240	268,560	-
Laptop computers	1,976,901	-	1,138,268	395,380	443,253
UPS Machines	67,080	-	40,248	13,416	13,416
LG Refrigerator	52,990	-	31,794	10,598	10,598
Hard Drives & Pen Drives	30,250	-	18,150	6,050	6,050
Projector	69,900	-	41,940	13,980	13,980
AC Machines	-	983,530	-	135,269	848,261
Total	5,664,017	1,278,530	3,960,783	1,291,834	1,689,930

Note - 09**Payables**

	2024	2023
	Rs.	Rs.
Transport Expenses	21,681	106,895
Postal & Communication Ex.	1,346	3,175
Other Services	46,100	36,705
Electricity & Water	48,511	3,701
Foreign Travel Expenses	14,400	-
Building Rent	610,241	-
Salaries and Wages	-	63,870
Other Allowances	-	30,600
Sustainable Development Expenses	112,000	-
	854,279	244,946



Auditor General Report 2024

**No.35, 2nd Floor, Lake House Building,
D.R.Wijewardena Mw, Colombo 10**



Chairman
Sustainable Development Council

Auditor General's Report in terms of Section 12 of the National Audit Act, No.18 of 2018, on the Financial Statements and Other Legal Regulatory Requirements of the Sustainable Development Council for the year ended 31st December 2024.

1. Financial Statements

1.1 Opinion

The financial statements of the Sustainable Development Council for the year ended 31st December 2024, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31st December 2024 and the statement of financial performance for the year then ended, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, a summary of significant accounting policies, were audited under my direction in accordance with the provisions of the National Audit Act, No.19 of 2018, read in conjunction with Article 154 (1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, and the Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971. My report will be tabled in the Parliament in due course in accordance with Article 154 (6) of the Constitution.

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Council present a true and fair view of its financial position as at 31st December 2024 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards.



1.2 Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards (SLAS). My responsibilities under those auditing standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of this report. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

1.3 Other information included in the 2024 Annual Report of the Council.

Other information means information that is included in the Council's 2024 Annual Report, which is expected to be provided to me after the date of this audit report, but is not included in the financial statements and the auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for this other information.

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and I do not express any form of assurance or opinion thereon.

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information identified above, when available, and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or with my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise.

1.4 Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards and for determining such internal control is as necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Council's ability to continue as a going concern and for using the going concern basis of accounting, disclosing any matters relevant to the Council's continued existence unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or, in the absence of any other alternative, has no alternative but to do so.

The responsibility of auditing the financial reporting process of the Council lies with those charged with governance.

In terms of Subsection 16 (1) of the National Audit Act, No.19 of 2018, the Council shall maintain proper books and records of its income, expenditure, assets and liabilities to enable it to prepare its annual and interim financial statements.

1.5 Auditor's responsibility with regard to the audit of financial statements.

My objectives are to provide reasonable assurance that 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 Lanka 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 that users make on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of the audit, I exercised professional judgment and professional skepticism in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards. I further

- in providing a basis for the audit opinion expressed, we designed and performed audit procedures that were appropriate to the circumstances to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. The effects of fraud are greater than those of material misstatements due to misrepresentation, as they arise from collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.



- although not for the purpose of expressing an opinion, on the effectiveness of internal control, an understanding of internal control was obtained in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.
- the appropriateness of the accounting policies used, the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made, and the related disclosure made by the management were evaluated.
- the appropriateness of using the going concern basis of accounting was determined based on the audit evidence obtained regarding whether events or conditions have materially cast doubt on the institution's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements and, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. However, future events or conditions may cause the institution to cease to be a going concern.
- the overall presentation of the financial statements, including the disclosures, was concluded to include the transactions and events underlying the structure and content of the financial statements, and to be appropriate and fair.

I communicate with those charged with governance about significant audit findings, major internal control weaknesses, and other matters identified during my audit.

2. Report on other legal and regulatory requirements.

2.1.1 The National Audit Act, No.19 Of 2018 includes special provisions regarding the following requirements.

2.1.1. In accordance with the requirements of Section 12 (a) of the National Audit Act, No.19 Of 2018, I have obtained all the information and explanations necessary for the audit and, as appears from my examination, the Council has maintained proper financial records.

2.1.2. The financial statements of the Council are consistent with the previous year as required by Section 6 (1) (d) (iii) of the National Audit Act, No.19 Of 2018.



- 2.1.3. As per the requirement set out in Section 6 (1) (d) (iv) of the National Audit Act, No.19 Of 2018, the recommendations I made in the previous year are included in the financial statements presented.
- 2.2. Based on the procedures followed and the evidence obtained and limited to the quantitative aspects, nothing came to my attention that warrants the following statement.
- 2.2.1. In accordance with the requirements set out in Section 12 (d) of the National Audit Act, No.19 Of 2018, that any member of the governing body of the Council has a direct or indirect relationship with the Council in connection with any agreement outside the ordinary course of business.
- 2.2.2. In accordance with the requirements set out in Section 12 (e) of the National Audit Act, No.19 Of 2018, that an act that has not been in accordance with any relevant written law or other general or special directives issued by the governing body of the Council.
- 2.2.3. That the Council has acted in a manner inconsistent with the powers, functions and duties of the Council as required by Section 12 (g) of the National Audit Act, No.19 Of 2018.
- 2.2.4. As per the requirement stated in Section 12 (h) of the National Audit Act, No.19 Of 2018, that the resources of the Council have not been procured and utilized economically, efficiently and effectively within the time limits in accordance with the relevant laws.

G.H.D.Dharmapala

Auditor General (Acting)
