



**லார்க்கை லார்கால
ஆண்டறிக்கை
ANNUAL REPORT
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இலங்கைத் தகவல் தொடர்பு மற்றும் தொழில்நுட்ப அமைச்சு ICTA) பிளேஓவு

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ආරම්භයේ සිටම ඩිජිටල් ක්‍රමෝපායයන් ක්‍රියාවට නැංවීමේ දී තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනය පෙරමුණ ගෙන කටයුතු කරමින් සිටින අතර, රාජ්‍ය හා පෞද්ගලික අංශවල සහ සිවිල් සමාජයේ බහුපාර්ශ්වකරුවන් මෙන්ම අනෙකුත් සංවර්ධන හවුල්කරුවන් සමඟ සහයෝගයෙන් කටයුතු කරයි. තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනය විසින් ශ්‍රී ලංකා පරිගණක හදිසි සුදානම් කණ්ඩායම (CERT) පිහිටුවීම හා පවත්වාගෙන යාම මගින් ආයතනික රාමු සකස් කිරීමෙන් ද, 2011 වර්ෂයේ සිට ලංකා රජයේ ජාලය පවත්වාගෙන යාම සඳහා ලංකා රජයේ තොරතුරු යටිතල පහසුකම් (LGII) ස්ථාපිත කිරීම මගින් ද, 2013 වර්ෂයේ සිට දකුණු ආසියාවේ පළමුවැනි Lanka Government Cloud (LGC) යෙදවීම මගින් ද, ජාත්‍යන්තර ප්‍රමිතීන් මත පදනම්ව තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණය හා සම්බන්ධ නීති රීති සහ ප්‍රතිපත්ති කෙටුම්පත් කිරීම මගින් හා පරිවර්තනය ඊ - සේවා ලබා දීම මගින් හා ආර්ථිකයේ වැදගත් අංශ ඩිජිටල්කරණය කිරීම සඳහා නායකත්වය ලබා දීම මගින් ද ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණයේ උන්නතිය උදෙසා සැලකිය යුතු දායකත්වයක් ලබා දී තිබේ. SLASSCOM පිහිටුවීම සහ මෙම අංශය සඳහා ඇමරිකානු ඩොලර් බිලියන 1 ක් ඉක්මවන අපනයන ආදායම් ඉලක්කය සපුරා ගැනීම සඳහා උපායමාර්ග සකස් කිරීම මගින් තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ කර්මාන්තය පෝෂණය කිරීම සඳහා තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනය පෙරමුණ ගෙන කටයුතු කර තිබේ.

තව ද ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 19 වන ව්‍යවස්ථා සංශෝධනයේ 36 (1) වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව, 2015 වර්ෂයේ සිට බලපැවැත්වෙන පරිදි තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනය පිළිබඳව විගණනයක් පැවැත්වීම සඳහා විගණකාධිපතිවරයාට බලය ලබා දී තිබේ.

දැක්ම

“ඩිජිටල්කරණය වූ සමෘද්ධිමත් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවක්”

මෙහෙවර

“ශ්‍රී ලාංකික පුරවැසියන්ගේ ජීවිත පරිණාමනය කරනු වස් නවෝත්පාදනය, ආවාරධර්ම පද්ධතියේ විශිෂ්ඨතම ප්‍රමිතීන් සහ වෘත්තීයවේදය භාවිතය සහ ආදර්ශනය මගින් ඵලදායී ඩිජිටල් විසඳුම් ජාතිය වෙත දායාද කිරීම”

අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලය

විශ්‍රාංගී මූලාරක් - සහාපතිනිය / විධායක නොවන

අපීක් පැරකුම් මදුරප්පෙරුම - අභ්‍යන්තර ප්‍රධාන විධායක නිලධාරී

පත්තිනි හේවගේ ආනන්ද සේනක විජයරත්න

කළුතරේ නිසර ධනුෂේක ගුණසිංහ

අබ්දුල් අසීස් මොහොමඩ් හිල්මි

දුමින්ද්‍ර රජීත් රත්නායක

දිනේෂ් මහේශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධන

උපුල් කුමාරප්පෙරුම

අධ්‍යක්ෂවරුන්ගේ වාර්තාව

1. සාමාන්‍ය

2001 අංක 07 දරන සමාගම් පනතේ දක්වා ඇති නියමයන්ට අනුකූලව සමාගමේ සහ සමූහයේ 2017 දෙසැම්බර් මස 31 වැනි දිනෙන් අවසන් වූ වර්ෂය සඳහා වන ඒකාබද්ධ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සහ එම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳව විගණකාධිපතිවරුන්ගේ වාර්තාව ඇතුළත් මෙම වාර්තාව කොටස්කරුවන් වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට ලැබීම ගැන ශ්‍රී ලංකා තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනයේ (ICTA), අධ්‍යක්ෂවරු සතුටට පත් වෙති.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතන (ICTA) (පුද්ගලික) සමාගම 1982 අංක 17 දරන සමාගම් පනත යටතේ 2003 මැයි 12 වන දින ග්‍රාහකයකු ලෙස සංස්ථාගත කරන ලද අතර ශ්‍රී ලංකා තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනය (ICTA) 2007 අංක 7 දරන සමාගම් පනත යටතේ පී�ී 4055 දරන ලියාපදිංචි අංකය ඔස්සේ නැවත ලියාපදිංචි වී තිබේ. කොළඹ 05, කිරිමණ්ඩල මාවත, අංක 160/24 දරන ස්ථානයෙහි මෙම සමාගමේ ලියාපදිංචි කාර්යාලය පිහිටා තිබේ.

2007 අංක 07 දරන සමාගම් පනත ප්‍රකාරව අවශ්‍ය තොරතුරු මෙම වාර්තාව මගින් සපයනු ලැබේ.

2. ව්‍යාපාර සමාලෝචනය

2.1 දැක්ම, මෙහෙවර හා ආයතනික පාලනය

තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනයේ (ICTA) දැක්ම හා මෙහෙවර iii පිටුවෙහි දක්වා තිබේ.

2.2 තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනයේ (ICTA) සහ එහි අනුබද්ධිත ආයතනවල මෙහෙයුම් පිළිබඳ සමාලෝචනය

තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනයේ (ICTA) ව්‍යාපෘති කාර්යසාධනය පිළිබඳව අංක 8 සිට 19 දක්වා පිටුවල දක්වා තිබේ.

2.3 සමාගමේ මූලික ක්‍රියාකාරකම්

තොරතුරු සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණය පිළිබඳ ජාතික ප්‍රතිපත්තිය සකස් කිරීම සඳහා සියළුම තොරතුරු හා අනුග්‍රහය අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලය විසින් පත්කරනු ලබන තොරතුරු සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ අන්තර් අමාත්‍යාංශ කමිටුව වෙත මෙම සමාගම මගින් ලබා දෙන අතර තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණය සම්බන්ධ ජාතික ප්‍රතිපත්ති රාමුව අනුමත කිරීම සඳහා අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලයට සහය වේ.

2007 වර්ෂයේ දී සංශෝධනය කරන ලද 2003 අංක 27 දරන තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ පනත ප්‍රකාරව රාජ්‍ය හා පෞද්ගලික යන අංශ දෙකම වෙනුවෙන් තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ උපායමාර්ග හා වැඩසටහන් සකස් කිරීම හා ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා මෙම සමාගම සවිබලගත්වා තිබේ.

2.4 අනුබද්ධිත ආයතනයක් වන ලංකා රජයේ යටිතල පහසුකම් (LGII) පුද්ගලික සමාගමේ මූලික ක්‍රියාකාරකම්

පූර්ණ අනුබද්ධිත ආයතනයක් වන සීමාසහිත ලංකා රජයේ තොරතුරු යටිතල පහසුකම් (පුද්ගලික) සමාගම (LGII), 2007 සමාගම් පනත යටතේ, 2011 වර්ෂයේ ජූලි මාසයේ දී පිහිටුවන ලද අතර මෙම අනුබද්ධිත සමාගමෙහි කටයුතු 2012 වර්ෂයේ දී ආරම්භ විය. ශ්‍රී ලංකා රජයේ ආයතන සම්බන්ධීකරණය කරනු ලබන වැදගත්, සුරක්ෂිත සහ විශ්වාසදායක මූලික තොරතුරු හුවමාරුව සඳහා යටිතල පහසුකම් සපයනු ලබන ප්‍රමුඛ ආයතනයක් වන මෙම සමාගමේ ප්‍රධාන කර්යය වනුයේ ලංකා රජයේ ජාලය (LGN) ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමත් සංවර්ධනය කිරීමත්ය. LGII විසින් තොරතුරු තාක්ෂණය හා සම්බන්ධ තවත් බොහෝ සේවාවන් ශ්‍රී ලංකා රජය වෙත සපයනු ලැබේ.

2.5 තොරතුරු සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනයේ (ICTA) සහ එහි අනුබද්ධ ආයතනවල මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන

සමාගමේ විගණනය කරන ලද මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සහ සමූහයේ ඒකාබද්ධ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන අංක 25 සිට 42 දක්වා වූ පිටුවල දක්වා තිබේ.

2.6 මූල්‍ය වාර්තා සකස් කිරීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් අධ්‍යක්ෂවරුගේ වගකීම

26 වන පිටුවේ දක්වා ඇති තොරතුරු සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනයේ (ICTA) මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සහ එහි අනුබද්ධ ආයතනවල හා සමූහයන්හි මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සැකසීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් අධ්‍යක්ෂවරුන් විසින් වග කියනු ලැබේ.

2.7 විගණකාධිපතිවරයාගේ වාර්තාව

විගණන නිලධාරියා ලෙස, විගණකාධිපතිවරයා විසින් 2017 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වූ වර්ෂය සඳහා ඒකාබද්ධ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සම්බන්ධයෙන් විගණනය සිදු කළ අතර ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් නිකුත් කළ විගණකවරුන්ගේ වාර්තාව 2007 අංක 07 දරන සමාගම් පනතේ 168 (1) (ඇ) වගන්තියට අනුව 21 – 24 දක්වා පිටුවල දක්වා ඇත.

2.8 වර්ෂය තුළ ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රතිපත්ති හා වෙනස්කම්

තොරතුරු සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනයේ (ICTA) සහ එහි සමූහය විසින් වාර්තා කරනු ලබන දිනට බලපවත්නා ශ්‍රී ලංකා ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රමිතීන්වලට අනුකූලව සිය මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සකස් කරන ලදී.

2.9 සමාගමේ සම්බන්ධතා රෙජිස්ටරයේ ඇතුළත් කිරීම්

2007 අංක 07 දරන සමාගම් පනතට අනුව සමාගම විසින් සම්බන්ධතා රෙජිස්ටරයක් පවත්වාගෙන යනු ලැබේ. අදාළ වර්ෂයට අදාළ කරුණු සම්බන්ධතා රෙජිස්ටරයේ ඇතුළත් කර ඇත. කිසිදු අධ්‍යක්ෂවරයකු සතුව සමාගමේ කොටස් නොමැත. 2007 අංක 07 දරන සමාගම් පනතේ 119 (1) (ඇ) වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව කොටස් හිමියන් හෝ ඔවුන්ගේ බලයලත් නියෝජිතයන් විසින් පරීක්ෂා කිරීම සඳහා සම්බන්ධතා රෙජිස්ටරය ලබා ගත හැකිය.

3. ආදායම සහ ලාභදායීතාව

2017 වර්ෂය සඳහා සමූහයේ ආදායම් සහ ප්‍රදාන අදායම රු.759,664,715.00 (2016 වර්ෂය තුළ රු. 1,049,817,558.00), වූ අතර තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනයේ (ICTA) ආදායම රු. 675,770,370.00 (2016 වර්ෂය තුළ රු. 966,735,542.00) විය. සමූහයේ බදු ගෙවීමෙන් පසු අලාභය රු.1,624,891,509.00 ක් (2016 වර්ෂය තුළ ලාභය රු. 14,169,209.00), වූ අතර බදු ගෙවීමෙන් පසු තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනයේ (ICTA) අලාභය රු. මිලියන 1,635,436,951 (2016 වර්ෂය තුළ ලාභය රු.11,271,579.00) ක් විය.

4. ලාභාංශ සහ සංචිත

4.1 ලාභාංශ

සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය තුළ ලාභාංශ පිළිබඳව සමාගම විසින් ප්‍රකාශයට පත් කර නොමැත.

4.2 සංචිත

සංචිතවල වලනය පිළිබඳව තොරතුරු මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇතුළත් සටහන්වල 27 පිටුවේ සමානාත්මතාවයේ වෙනස්වීම් ප්‍රකාශයේ දක්වා ඇත.

5. දේපළ, පිරිසත හා උපකරණ සහ අස්පාශ වත්කම්

දේපළ, පිරිසත සහ උපකරණ සහ අස්පාශ වත්කම් සම්බන්ධයෙන් සහ සමූහයේ ප්‍රාග්ධන වියදම් පිළිබඳ විස්තර පිළිවෙලින් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල 37 සිට 39 පිටුවල 8 වැනි 9 වැනි සටහන් යටතේ දක්වා ඇත.

6. ප්‍රකාශිත ප්‍රාග්ධනය

2017 දෙසැම්බර් 31 වන විට ප්‍රකාශිත ප්‍රාග්ධනය රු. 20/ ක සාමාන්‍ය වැය ශීර්ෂ කොටස් 2 කින් සමන්විත වේ. (2016 දෙසැම්බර් 31 වන විට ප්‍රකාශිත ප්‍රාග්ධනය රු. 20/ ක සාමාන්‍ය 2 වැය ශීර්ෂ කොටස් 2 කින් සමන්විත වේ.)

7. මූල්‍ය තොරතුරු

ඉපයීම්, ශුද්ධ වත්කම්වලට අදාළ තොරතුරු 86 වන පිටුවේ මූල්‍ය කටයුතු සම්බන්ධ විශේෂ කරුණු 'Financial Highlights' යටතේ දක්වා තිබේ.

8. අධ්‍යක්ෂවරු

ශ්‍රී ලංකා තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනයේ (ICTA) සහ ලංකා රජයේ තොරතුරු යටිතල පහසුකම් (පුද්ගලික) සමාගමේ (LGII) අධ්‍යක්ෂවරුන් පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු

2017 වර්ෂයේ දෙසැම්බර් මස 31 වැනි දින වන විට සමාගමේ අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලය පුළුල් තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණය, මූල්‍ය හා වාණිජ්‍යය දැනුමෙන් සන්නද්ධ හා පළපුරුදු අධ්‍යක්ෂවරුන් 08 දෙනෙකුගෙන් සමන්විත වූ අතර (2016 වර්ෂයේ දෙසැම්බර් මස 31 දින වන විට අධ්‍යක්ෂවරු සංඛ්‍යාව 10 ක් විය).

8.1 අධ්‍යක්ෂවරුන්ගේ නම් ලැයිස්තුව

2007 අංක 07 දරණ සමාගම් පනතේ 168 (1) වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව, 2016 වර්ෂයේ දෙසැම්බර් 31 වන දින වන විට සමාගමේ අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලය අධ්‍යක්ෂවරුන් දස දෙනෙකුගෙන් (10) සමන්විත වූ අතර (2016 දෙසැම්බර් මස 31 වන විට කටයුතු කරමින් සිටි අධ්‍යක්ෂවරුන් 06 දෙනෙකුගේ නම්) 2017 වර්ෂය අවසානය වන විට සමාගමේ කටයුතු කළ අධ්‍යක්ෂවරුන්ගේ නම් පහතින් දක්වා තිබේ:

8.2 2017 වර්ෂයේ දෙසැම්බර් 31 දින වන විට තොරතුරු සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනයේ (ICTA) නිලතල හොබවමින් සිටි අධ්‍යක්ෂවරුන්

නම	අධ්‍යක්ෂ තත්ත්වය
චිත්‍රාංගනී මුබාරක්	සභාපතිනිය/ විධායක නොවන
අජිත් පැරකුම් මදුරප්පෙරුම	අභ්‍යන්තර ප්‍රධාන විධායක නිලධාරී
පත්තිනි හේවගේ ආනන්ද සේනක විජයරත්න	විධායක නොවන
කළුතරේ නිසර ධනුෂ්ක ගුණසිංහ	විධායක නොවන
අබ්දුල් අසීස් මොහොඩ් හිල්මි	විධායක නොවන
දුමින්ද්‍ර රජීත් රත්නායක	විධායක නොවන
දිනේෂ් මහේශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධන	විධායක නොවන
උපුල් කුමාරප්පෙරුම	විධායක නොවන

2017 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දින වන විට ලංකා රජයේ තොරතුරු යටිතල පහසුකම් (පුද්ගලික) සමාගමේ (LGII) නිලතල හොබවමින් සිටි අධ්‍යක්ෂවරුන්

නම	අධ්‍යක්ෂ තත්ත්වය
වඩුගේ කුමාරසිරි වසන්ත දේශප්‍රිය	විධායක නොවන
ප්‍රේමලාල් රවින්ද්‍ර ඩයස්	විධායක නොවන
කිරි බණ්ඩා නිමල් රත්නායක	ප්‍රධාන විධායක නිලධාරී/ප්‍රධාන තාක්ෂණ නිලධාරී
සංජය කරුණාසේන (ඩබ්.කේ.ඩබ්. දේශප්‍රිය මහතාට වෛකල්පිත වශයෙන්)	විධායක නොවන

8.3 නව පත්වීම් සහ ඉල්ලා අස්වීම්

පසුගිය වාර්ෂික මහා සභා රැස්වීමෙන් පසුව සමාගමේ අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලය සඳහා ලබා දුන් නව පත්වීම් හා අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලයෙන් ඉල්ලා අස්වීම් පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු පහත දැක්වේ:

නම	පත්වීම	ඉල්ලා අස්වීම
මුහුන්දන් කනගසූරියම්	-	2017/08/11 දින ඉල්ලා අස්විය
රබිත නිර්මල රාජපක්ෂ	-	2017/08/25 දින ඉල්ලා අස්විය

8.4 මණ්ඩලයේ අනු කමිටු

විගණන කමිටුව ක්‍රියාත්මක වේ. මණ්ඩලයේ අනු කමිටුවල සංයුතිය සහ ඒවායේ කාර්යභාරය පිළිබඳව විගණන කමිටු වාර්තාවේ 7 වැනි පිටුවේ දක්වා තිබේ.

8.5 අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩල රැස්වීම් සඳහා අධ්‍යක්ෂවරුන්ගේ සහභාගීත්වය පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු

නම	මණ්ඩල රැස්වීම්	විගණන කමිටුවේ රැස්වීම්
චිත්‍රාංගනී මුබාරක්	14/14	-
අජිත් පැරකුම් මදුරප්පෙරුම	12/14	7/7
පත්තිනි හේවගේ ආනන්ද සේනක විජයරත්න	14/14	10/10
මුහුන්දන් කනගසූරියම්	8/8	-
කළුතරාගේ තිසේරා ධනුෂ්ක ගුණසිංහ	10/14	-
අබ්දුල් අසීස් මොහොමඩ් මොහොමඩ් හිල්මි	7/14	2/2
දුමින්ද්‍ර රජීත් රත්නායක	11/14	7/10
දිනේෂ් මහේශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධන	2/14	-
රබිත නිර්මල රාජපක්ෂ	4/9	-
උපුල් කුමාරප්පෙරුම	8/14	-

8.6 ගිවිසුම් සහ යෝජිත ගිවිසුම් පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යක්ෂවරුන්ගේ අභිමතය

සමාගම සමග පවත්නා කිසිදු ගිවිසුමක් හෝ යෝජිත ගිවිසුමක් සම්බන්ධයෙන් අධ්‍යක්ෂවරුන්ට සෘජු හෝ වක්‍රව අභිමතයක් නොමැත.

9. අවදානම් කළමනාකරණය සහ අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනය

ආයතනික පාලන රාමුවේ විධිවිධානවලට අනුකූලව මූල්‍ය මෙහෙයුම් සහ අවදානම් කළමනාකරණ ක්‍රියාකාරකම් ආවරණය වන පරිදි සමාගමේ සහ සමූහයේ අභ්‍යන්තර පාලන ක්‍රමවේදයක් පවත්වා ගැනීම සහ එහි ඵලදායීතාව සමාලෝචනය කිරීමේ වගකීම අධ්‍යක්ෂවරුන් සතුය.

10. පාරිසරික ආරක්ෂාව

රටෙහි පවත්නා අදාළ පාරිසරික නීති, රෙගුලාසි සහ අදාළ වෙනත් විශිෂ්ට පරිවෘත්ත අනුකූලව කටයුතු කරන බව සහතික කිරීම සඳහා සමාගම සහ සමූහය විසින් සෑම උත්සාහයක්ම දරනු ලැබේ.

11. ව්‍යවස්ථාපිත ගෙවීම්

රජය, වෙනත් නියාමන ආයතන සහ සේවකයින්ට අදාළ සියළු ව්‍යවස්ථාපිත ගෙවීම් නියමිත වේලාවට සිදු කර ඇති බවට අධ්‍යක්ෂවරුන් විසින් සිය දැනුම හා විශ්වාසය පරිදි උපරිම ලෙස සැහීමකට පත්වේ.

12. මූල්‍ය තත්ත්වය ප්‍රකාශන ඉදිරිපත් කළ දිනට පසුව සිදු වූ සිදුවීම්

42 වන පිටුවේ දක්වා ඇති මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සම්බන්ධයෙන් දක්වා ඇති 18 වැනි සටහනෙහි කරුණු හැරුණු විට මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල වෙනස් කිරීමක් සිදු කළ යුතු වැදගත්කමක් සහිත සිදුවීමක් මූල්‍ය තත්ත්ව ප්‍රකාශනය ඉදිරිපත් කළ දිනට පසුව සිදු වී නොමැත.

13. විගණන නිලධාරීන් පත්කිරීම

ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 19 වන ව්‍යවස්ථා සංශෝධනයේ 154 වන වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව සමාගමේ සහ උප සමාගමේ විගණකවරුන් ලෙස විගණකාධිපතිවරයා පත් කරයි.

14. අධ්‍යක්ෂවරුන්ගේ ප්‍රකාශ

අධ්‍යක්ෂවරුන් ප්‍රකාශ කර සිටින්නේ-

1. සමාගම විසින් සිය ව්‍යාපාරය පවත්වාගෙන යෑමේ දී අදාළ වන සියළුම නීති හා රෙගුලාසිවලට අනුකූලව සමාගම පවත්වාගෙන යනු ලබන අතර අදාළ නීති හා රෙගුලාසිවලට පටහැනිව කිසිදු ක්‍රියාකාරකමක නිරත වී නොමැති බවය. එමෙන්ම විවිධ නීති හා රෙගුලාසිවල විධිවිධානවලට අනුකූලව කටයුතු කරන බව සහතික කිරීම සඳහා වගකිව යුතු නිලධාරීන්, සෑම කාර්තුවකදී ම විගණන කමිටුවට අනුකූලව කටයුතු කරන බව තහවුරු කරන බවය.
2. සමාගම හා සම්බන්ධ ගිවිසුම්වල ඇති සියළුම නියමයන් සහ ඔවුන්ගේ අභිමතය අනුව ක්‍රියාත්මක වන කරුණු සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඡන්දය භාවිතා කිරීමෙන් වැළකී සිටින බවය.
3. එක් එක් බාණ්ඩයේ කොටස් හිමියන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් මුල් නිකුතුවට අනුකූලව සමානව කටයුතු කරන බව සහතික කිරීම සඳහා සියළු උත්සාහයන් ගෙන තිබෙන බවය.

15. ලාභ ලබන ව්‍යාපාර

ව්‍යාපාරය පවත්වා ගැනීම සඳහා සමාගම සතුව ප්‍රමාණවත් සම්පත් තිබෙන බව අධ්‍යක්ෂවරු විශ්වාස කරති. ඒ අනුව මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීමේ දී ලාභ ලබන ව්‍යාපාර පදනම අනුගමනය කිරීම සුදුසු බව අධ්‍යක්ෂවරු විශ්වාස කරති.

16. අවිනිශ්චිත බැරකම්

අවිනිශ්චිත බැරකම්වලට අදාළ විස්තර පිටු අංක 42 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශයේ 19.2 සටහනේ දක්වා ඇත.

17. වාර්ෂික මහා සභා රැස්වීම

සමාගමේ වාර්ෂික මහා සභා රැස්වීම, මණ්ඩලය සඳහා සහ මණ්ඩලය වෙනුවෙන් පවත්වනු ලැබේ.

අත්සන තබන ලදී

අත්සන තබන ලදී

සභාපති

අධ්‍යක්ෂ

(නම)

(නම)

මණ්ඩලයේ අධ්‍යක්ෂවරුන්ගේ නියමය පරිදි,

අත්සන තබන ලදී

සමාගමේ ලේකම්වරයා (නම)

විගණන කමිටු වාර්තාව

මෙම වාර්තාව තුළින් අප විස්තර කරනුයේ විගණන කමිටුවේ කාර්යභාරය සහ 2017 වර්ෂය තුළ එහි ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වය පිළිබඳවයි. මූලික ප්‍රමුඛතා වූයේ මූල්‍ය වාර්තාකරණයේ නිරවද්‍යතාවය, ඵලදායීව අවදානම් හඳුනා ගැනීම සහ කළමනාකරණය සහ අදාළ නීතිවලට අනුකූලවීම පිළිබඳව සහතිකය ලබා ගැනීමයි.

විගණන සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටුවේ සංයුතිය

තොරතුරු සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනයේ (ICTA) විගණන කමිටුව අවම වශයෙන් සාමාජිකයන් තිදෙනෙකුගෙන් (3) සමන්විත විය යුතු අතර ස්වාධීන විධායක නොවන අධ්‍යක්ෂවරුන් තිදෙනෙකුගෙන් පමණක් සමන්විත වේ. 2017 වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ කමිටුව පත් කරන ලද්දේ 2016 පෙබරවාරි මාසයේදී වන අතර විගණන කමිටුවේ සභාපතිවරයා ලෙස භාණ්ඩාගාර නියෝජිතයා පත් කරන ලදී. විගණන කමිටුවේ සාමාජිකයින් මූල්‍යමය කරුණු සම්බන්ධයෙන් ප්‍රවීණතාවක් දක්වන බවටත් මෑත කාලීන තොරතුරු පිළිබඳ යාවත්කාලීන දැනුමෙන් හා අදාළ අත්දැකීම්වලින් හෙබි පුද්ගලයින් බවටත් මණ්ඩලයේ සාමාජිකයන් සෑහීමකට පත් වේ.

කාරක සභා රැස්වීමට (හෝ එහි කොටසක් සඳහා) සහභාගී වූ අනෙක් නිලධාරීන් ලෙස සමාගමේ ලේකම්වරයා, ප්‍රධාන මූල්‍ය නිලධාරී (CFO), අධීක්ෂණ හා ඇගයීම් අංශ ප්‍රධානී, මානව සම්පත්/ පරිපාලන අංශ ප්‍රධානී, අධ්‍යක්ෂ නීති, අධ්‍යක්ෂ ප්‍රසම්පාදන ආදී නිලධාරීන් දැක්විය හැක. කරුණු කාරණා පිළිබඳව සෘජුවම සාකච්ඡා කිරීම සඳහා වර්ෂය තුළ වෙනත් නිලධාරීන්ගේ සහභාගීත්වයෙන් තොරව කාරක සභාව එක් රැස් වී ඇත.

තොරතුරු සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනයේ (ICTA) මූල්‍ය වාර්තාකරණය සහ විගණනය ඇතුළු අභ්‍යන්තර පාලන කටයුතු ප්‍රමාණවත්ව හා කාර්යක්ෂමව සිදු කරන බව සහතික කිරීමේ වගකීම ඉටු කිරීම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය සහාය අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලය වෙත ලබා දීම විගණන කමිටුවේ වගකීමකි.

විගණන හා කළමනාකරණ කමිටු රැස්වීම්

කමිටු සාමාජිකයාගේ නම	සාමාජිකත්වය ලද මාසය	2017 වර්ෂය තුළ සහභාගී වූ රැස්වීම් සංඛ්‍යාව
ආනන්ද විජේරත්න මහතා	2015 පෙබරවාරි	10
අජිත් මදුරප්පෙරුම මහතා	2016 පෙබරවාරි සිට අගෝස්තු	7
දුමින්ද්‍ර රත්නායක මහතා	2016 පෙබරවාරි	7
මොහොමඩ් හිල්මි මහතා	2017 නොවැම්බර්	2

විගණන හා කළමනාකරණ කමිටුවේ කාර්යභාරය

- අවදානම් කළමනාකරණය සහ අභ්‍යන්තර පාලන පද්ධතිවල ඵලදායීතාව ඇගයීම.
- වාර්ෂික වාර්තා, අර්ධ වාර්ෂික වාර්තා සහ කාර්තුමය මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන ඇතුළු මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඒකාබද්ධතාව පිළිබඳව සමාලෝචනය කිරීම.
- අභ්‍යන්තර විගණකවරයා විසින් සකස් කරන ලද තොරතුරු සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනයේ (ICTA) වාර්ෂික විගණන සැලැස්ම සමාලෝචනය කිරීම. (2016 සැප්තැම්බර් මාසයේ දී තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනය (ICTA) සඳහා විගණකවරයකු බඳවා ගන්නා ලදී.)
- විගණනය මගින් අනාවරණය කර ගනු ලබන කරුණු සහ විගණන නිර්දේශ, ක්‍රියාවලීන්හි පසුබෑම, අභ්‍යන්තර පාලන, ගිණුම්කරණ හා විගණන ප්‍රමිතීන් සහ අභ්‍යන්තර විගණන සැලැස්ම/ ක්‍රියාකාරකම් සම්බන්ධීකරණය කිරීම ආදිය සම්බන්ධයෙන් සාකච්ඡා කිරීම සඳහා අභ්‍යන්තර විගණක සමග නීතිපතා රැස්වීම් පැවැත්වීම.

- එහි ක්‍රියාකාරකම් හා නිර්දේශ සම්බන්ධයෙන් අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලයට වාර්තා කිරීම.
- තොරතුරු සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනයේ (ICTA) වාර්ෂික මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සහ අවදානම් කළමනාකරණ සහ අභ්‍යන්තර පාලන විධිවිධාන පවත්වාගැනීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් අධීක්ෂණය කිරීම.
- නෛතික හා නියාමන රෙගුලාසිවලට අනුකූලව කටයුතු කරන්නේ ද යන්න පිළිබඳව අධීක්ෂණය කිරීම.
- තොරතුරු සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනයේ (ICTA) ස්වාධීන බාහිර විගණකවරයා පත්කිරීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් උපදෙස් ලබා දීම.
- වාර්ෂික මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සමාලෝචනය කිරීම සහ අනුමත කිරීම.

මෙහෙයුම් කාර්යසාධනය

2017 තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනයට අභියෝගාත්මක වසරක් විය. වත්මන් අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලය සහ ප්‍රධාන විධායක නිලධාරී බලයට පත්වීමෙන් පසුව, ධනවත් හෝ දුගී, මහළු හෝ තරුණ, නාගරික හෝ ග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රදේශවල ජීවත්වන, උගත් හෝ නුගත් ජනතාව සඳහා වඩාත් අර්ථවත් ප්‍රතිඵල අත්කරදීම සඳහා තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනය විසින් පුළුල් වැඩපිළිවෙලක් ක්‍රියාත්මක කර තිබේ.

අපගේ දැක්ම වන “ඩිජිටල්කරණය වූ සමෘද්ධිමත් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවක්” යන්න යථාර්තයක් බවට පත් කිරීම සඳහා අප විසින් තේමාත්මක ක්ෂේත්‍ර 8 ක් හඳුනාගෙන තිබේ. ඒවා පහත දැක්වේ.

1. ඩිජිටල් සවිබලගැන්වීම සහ ඩිජිටල් සම්බන්ධකතාව
2. ඩිජිටල් පාලනය
3. රැකියා සහ අවස්ථා
4. ඩිජිටල් සමාජය
5. ඩිජිටල් අනන්‍යතාව
6. ඩිජිටල් වාණිජ්‍යය
7. ඩිජිටල් සෞඛ්‍යය සහ
8. ඩිජිටල් අධ්‍යාපනය

යනාදී බහු විධ වැඩසටහන් සහ ව්‍යාපෘති සැලසුම් කර ක්‍රියාත්මක තිබේ. අපගේ ප්‍රතිඵලයන්හි පළමු රැල්ල අපට දැක ගැනීමට ලැබුණේ එම වර්ෂය තුළදීය.

තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනය (ICTA) මගින් ක්‍රියාත්මක කරනු ලබන ඇතැම් ක්‍රියාකාරකම් මගින් සිදු කරනු ලබන බලපෑම පිළිබඳව නිවේදනය කිරීමට ලැබීම ආඩම්බරයට කරුණකි. ඒ අතුරින් ඊ- පාලනය ප්‍රමුඛතාව ලබා ගෙන ඇති බව පෙනී යයි. ලංකා රජයේ ජාලයේ (LGN 2.0) දෙවන අදියර යටතේ අවසන් කිරීමට නියමිතව තිබූ වෙබ් අඩවිවලින් 90% කට ආසන්න ප්‍රමාණයක් සකස් කර අවසන් කර තිබේ. එය ක්‍රියාත්මක වූ පසු ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජනතාවට සියළුම ඊ- රාජ්‍ය සේවාවන් සැපයීම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය සන්නිවේදන මෙම ආයතනය මගින් සපයනු ඇත. ඊ- පළාත් පාලනය සහ ඒ හා සමාන ඊ- රාජ්‍ය ව්‍යාපෘති නියමු මට්ටමින් ක්‍රියාත්මක වේ. හරස් රාජ්‍ය කටයුතු ඉටු කිරීම සඳහා ‘තනි කවුළුවක්’ ලෙස කටයුතු කරන Gov.lk, නුදුරු අනාගතයේ දී ස්ථාපිත කරනු ඇත. අනෙකුත් යටිතල පහසුකම් සහ වේදිකා (platform) සකස් කිරීමේ කටයුතු අතුරින් ලංකා අන්තර් ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වය රාමුව (LIFE), ඊ- පාලන පද්ධති සඳහා අන්තර් ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වය සඳහා ලංකා ගේට් මගින් ගෙවීම් පහසුකම් සපයනු ඇත. දැනට ක්‍රියාත්මක වන රජයේ තොරතුරු මධ්‍යස්ථානය (GIC) 14x7 පදනම යටතේ ඇමතුම් මධ්‍යස්ථානයක් සහ වෙබ් අඩවියක් හරහා භාෂා ත්‍රිත්වයෙන්ම රජයේ තොරතුරු සපයනු ලැබේ. පසුගිය වසර තුළ සාමාන්‍යයෙන් දිනකට ඇමතුම් 2500ක් සඳහා එමගින් ප්‍රතිචාර දක්වා තිබේ.

එමෙන්ම ඊ - සොසයිටි වැඩසටහන ද සැලකිය යුතු සාර්ථකත්වයක් අත් කර ගෙන තිබේ. නුදුරු අනාගතයේ දී සමස්ත සෞඛ්‍ය ක්ෂේත්‍රයම ආවරණය වන පරිදි රටපුරා ව්‍යාප්ත කිරීමේ අරමුණින් යුතුව තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනයේ ඉලෙක්ට්‍රොනික වෛද්‍ය වාර්තා පද්ධතිය හොරණ, හෝමාගම, සහ ගල්ගමුව යන යන මූලික රෝහල් තුනක නියමු මට්ටමින් ක්‍රියාත්මක කර ඇත. ඊ- හෙරිටේජ් (ඊ- උරුමය) ව්‍යාපෘතිය, එහි මූලික මට්ටමේ පැවතිය ද ක්‍රම ක්‍රමයෙන් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ උරුමය පිළිබඳ වටිනා අන්තර්ගතයක් නිර්මාණය කරමින් සිටී. වත්මන් රජයේ නවමු වැඩසටහනක් වන පොදු වයි ෆයි ව්‍යාපෘතිය මගින් පරිශීලකයන්ට නොමිලේ වයි ෆයි පහසුකම් සපයනු ලැබේ. මෙම වැඩසටහන විශේෂයෙන් තරුණ තරුණියන් අතර ජනප්‍රිය වැඩසටහනක් බව පෙනී යයි. වර්ෂය අවසානය වන විට පරිශීලකයන් 300,000 කට ආසන්න සංඛ්‍යාවක් ලියාපදිංචි වී ඇති අතර GB 35,000 ක මුළු දත්ත ප්‍රමාණයක් පරිභෝජනය කර තිබේ. දේශීය භාෂා ව්‍යාපෘතිය මගින් සයිබර් අවකාශයේ සිංහල දෙමළ භාෂා භාවිතය තවදුරටත් ප්‍රවර්ධනය කරමින් පරිශීලකයින් මුහුණ දෙන තීරණාත්මක ගැටළු සඳහා විසඳුම් ලබා දෙනු ලැබේ.

තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනයේ (ICTA) තවත් ජයග්‍රහණයක් වන්නේ එහි කර්මාන්ත සංවර්ධන වැඩසටහනයි. කුඩා හා මධ්‍යම පරිමාණ ඩිජිටල් ව්‍යාපෘති ආයතන සැලකිය යුතු සංඛ්‍යාවක් සඳහා මෙම වැඩසටහන හරහා විවිධ මාදිලියේ ශක්‍යතා සංවර්ධනය ඇතුළු ආරම්භක ප්‍රාග්ධනය ලබා දීම වැනි වැඩසටහන් රැසක් සඳහා වසර පුරා අනුග්‍රහය ලබා දී තිබේ. ඩිජිටල් යෙදුම් නිර්මාණය කිරීමේ විශිෂ්ටත්වය හඳුනා ගැනීම අරමුණු කරගත් ඊ- ස්වභාවික වැඩසටහන ද ජනප්‍රිය වී තිබේ. ඔවුන්ගේ පුරෝගාමී උත්සාහය අගයමින් අයදුම්කරුවන් දහසකට (1000) අධික සංඛ්‍යාවක් අතරින් විශාල පිරිසක් වෙත අඛණ්ඩව 7 වන වරටත් ඊ- ස්වභාවික සම්මාන ප්‍රදානය කරන ලදී.

තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනය (ICTA) විසින් 2017 වර්ෂයේ දී ද නව ව්‍යාපෘති රාශියක් ආරම්භ කර තිබේ. මේවා අතුරින් ඇතැම් ව්‍යාපෘති දැනටමත් අවසන් කර තිබේ. ඒ අතුරින් ඉතා වැදගත් වැඩසටහන් දෙකක් වනුයේ ‘ඊ- පාර්ලිමේන්තුව සහ ‘ඊ කැබිනට්’ නමැති රජයේ ඉහළම තලයේ ඩිජිටල් පරිවර්තනයන් වේ.

තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනයට (ICTA) අයත් උප සමාගමක් වන ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ සයිබර් ආරක්ෂාවේ කේන්ද්‍රස්ථානය ලෙස කටයුතු කරන ශ්‍රී ලංකා පරිගණක හදිසි සුදානම් කණ්ඩායම / සම්බන්ධීකරණ මධ්‍යස්ථානය (SLCERT|CC) විසින් ඔරොත්තුදීමේ හැකියාවෙන් යුතු සහ ආරක්ෂිත ඩිජිටල්කරණයට ලක් වූ ශ්‍රී ලංකාවක් ගොඩනැගීම සඳහා අප දරනා ප්‍රයත්නයෙහි වැදගත් සන්ධිස්ථානයක් පිළිබඳව සිය වාර්තා කරයි.

තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනයේ (ICTA) ප්‍රගතිය: ප්‍රතිඵල පදනම් කර ගත් අධීක්ෂණ සහ ඇගයීම් පද්ධතියක් මගින් ප්‍රමාණනය කරන ලදී.

අධීක්ෂණ හා ඇගයීමේ පද්ධතිය ඉගෙනුම් හා කාර්යසාධනය මැන බැලීම හා ප්‍රතිඵල සඳහා වගවීම ප්‍රවර්ධනය කරනු ලබන සංවර්ධන ඵලදායීතාව තහවුරු කරන්නා වූ මූලික මෙවලමක් බැවින් තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනය විසින් ශක්තිමත් හා උචිත ප්‍රතිඵල පදනම් කර ගත් අධීක්ෂණ හා ඇගයීම් පද්ධතියක් ක්‍රියාත්මක කරනු ලැබේ.

තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනයේ අධීක්ෂණ හා ඇගයීම් පද්ධතියේ අරමුණු;

- ව්‍යාපෘති හා වැඩසටහන් හරහා අධීක්ෂණ හා ඇගයීම් පද්ධතියක් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම තුළින් තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනය (ICTA) මගින් ඩිජිටල්කරණය කරන ලද ව්‍යාපෘතිවල සංවර්ධන ඵලදායීතාව/ ප්‍රතිඵල මැනීම.,
- ව්‍යාපෘති ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම (දත්ත අධීක්ෂණය කිරීම) තුළින් ජනනය කරන ලද දත්ත එක්රැස් කිරීම සහ තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනයේ (ICTA) අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලය ඇතුළු විවිධ පාර්ශ්වකරුවන් ඉලක්ක කර ගනිමින් නිත්‍ය කාර්ය සාධන වාර්තා පිළියෙල කිරීම,
- ඩිජිටල්කරණ වැඩසටහන්වල ප්‍රතිඵල/ බලපෑම් මැනීමේ අරමුණින් පුළුල් පදනමක් මත දත්ත රැස් කිරීම සඳහා විවිධ ඇගයීම්/ සමීක්ෂණ සැලසුම් සකස් කිරීම සහ ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම,
- තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනයේ (ICTA) ව්‍යාපෘති කළමනාකරණ කාර්ය මණ්ඩලයේ සහ ප්‍රාථමික පාර්ශ්වකරුවන්ගේ අධීක්ෂණ හා ඇගයීම් ශක්‍යතාව ගොඩනැගීම, ඩිජිටල් සංවර්ධනය පිළිබඳ ජාතික මට්ටමේ දත්ත එක් රැස් කිරීම සඳහා වගකිවයුතු සංවිධාන සමග හවුල්කාරීත්වය වර්ධනය කිරීම සහ ශක්‍යතා ගොඩනැගීම.
- අන්තර්ජාතික දර්ශක අධීක්ෂණය කිරීම (NRI, UN e-Gov Dev Index, ITU index) සහ
- තත්ත්වය වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම සඳහා කාලෝචිත නිවැරදි කිරීමේ ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ගැනීම සඳහා තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතන කළමනාකාරීත්වයට උපායමාර්ගික මගපෙන්වීමක් ලබා දීම.

තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනයේ (ICTA) අධීක්ෂණ හා ඇගයීම් ක්‍රමවේදය

තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනයේ ICTA අධීක්ෂණ හා ඇගයීම් ක්‍රමවේදය ප්‍රධාන සංරචක දෙකක් යටතේ වර්ගීකරණය කළ හැකිය;

- i) දැනට සිදු කරමින් පවතින අධීක්ෂණය, සහ
- ii) වාර අධීක්ෂණ.

දැනට ක්‍රියාත්මක කරමින් පවත්නා අධීක්ෂණ පද්ධති

ව්‍යාපෘති ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම (දත්ත අධීක්ෂණය) මගින් ජනනය වන දත්ත එක් රැස් කිරීම හා එක් තැන් කිරීම කෙරෙහි මෙම සංරචකය තුළින් අවධානය යොමු කරනු ලැබේ. ඒ තුළින් පහත දැක්වෙන අරමුණු ඉටු කර ගැනීමට අපේක්ෂිතය.;

- ප්‍රසම්පාදන ක්‍රියාවලිය ඇතුළු සැලසුම්ගත ඉලක්කවල ප්‍රගතිය මැනීම,
- ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ ප්‍රගතිය සහ ප්‍රතිඵලවල ගුණාත්මකභාව අධීක්ෂණය කිරීම,
- පාර්ශ්වකරුවන්ගේ සහභාගීත්ව මට්ටම් පිළිබඳ අවබෝධයක් ලබා ගැනීම,
- ප්‍රතිලාභීන් විසින් ව්‍යාපෘති සේවාවන් භාවිතා කරනු ලබන මට්ටම් මැන බැලීම.

අභ්‍යන්තර දත්ත සංචිත පද්ධතික් තුළට දත්ත එක් රැස් කර ඇතුළත් කිරීමේ වගකීම අභ්‍යන්තර ව්‍යාපෘති කළමනාකරණ කණ්ඩායම වෙත පැවරී ඇති අතර වර්තමානයේ දී අධීක්ෂණ හා ඇගයීම් කණ්ඩායම විවිධ පාර්ශ්වකාර ආයතන මගින් නිර්මාණය කරන ලද ආකෘති ඒකාබද්ධ කිරීමේ කර්තව්‍යයෙහි නිරතව සිටී.

ව්‍යාපෘතිවල කාර්යසාධනය වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් තීරණ ගැනීම සඳහා ඉවහල්වන දත්ත එක් රැස් කිරීම සඳහා, තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනයේ (ICTA) අධීක්ෂණ හා ඇගයීම් කණ්ඩායම විසින් ප්‍රතිලාභී ආයතන අධීක්ෂණය කිරීම සඳහා නිරතුරුව ක්ෂේත්‍ර වාරිකා පවත්වනු ලැබේ. මෙම ක්ෂේත්‍ර වාරිකාවල දී, අවශ්‍ය කරනු ලබන දත්ත එක් රැස් කිරීම සඳහා කණ්ඩායම් සාකච්ඡා, සෘජු නිරීක්ෂණ සහ ක්ෂේත්‍ර වාරිකා වැනි ශ්‍රීභූ ඇගයීම් ශීඝ්‍ර පක්‍රම (Rapid Appraisal techniques) භාවිතා කරනු ලබන අතර මෙම වාරිකා සිදු කරන අතරතුර, උචිත නිවැරදි කිරීමේ ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ගැනීම සඳහා එවැනි සොයාගැනීම් පිළිබඳව මෙන්ම විශිෂ්ට පරිචයන් හා උගත් පාඩම් පිළිබඳව ද ව්‍යාපෘති කළමනාකරණ කණ්ඩායම් දැනුවත් කරනු ලැබේ.

තවද, තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ උන්නතිය සම්බන්ධයෙන් මෙරට ස්ථාවරය පිළිබඳව අවබෝධයක් ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා අධීක්ෂණ හා ඇගයීම් ඒකකය ජාත්‍යන්තර විදුලි සංදේශ දර්ශකය (ITU), ජාලගත සුදානම දර්ශකය (NRI), එක්සත් ජාතීන්ගේ ඊ- රාජ්‍ය දර්ශකය (UN e-Government Index) වැනි ජාත්‍යන්තර සම්මත දර්ශක පිළිබඳව අඛණ්ඩව සමාලෝචනය කිරීමේ කටයුතුවල නිරතව සිටී.

ආවර්තික ඇගයීම්

මෙම සංරචකය යටතේ ව්‍යාපෘති නිශ්චිත මූලික හා ඇගයීම් සමීක්ෂණ පවත්වනු ලැබේ. අළුතින් සැලසුම් කරන ලද ඇතැම් ව්‍යාපෘති සඳහා පිරිවැය ප්‍රතිලාභ විශ්ලේෂණය ද මෙයට ඇතුළත් වේ. ව්‍යාපෘති නිශ්චිත මෙන්ම සමස්ත සමීක්ෂණ මගින් මූලික හා ප්‍රතිඵල පාදක කර ගත් දත්ත රැස් කරනු ලැබේ.

ඇගයීමට ලක්කරනු ලබන දත්තවල විශ්වසනීයත්වය, වලංගුභාවය, තථ්‍යතාව, සහ විෂයානුබද්ධ ස්වරූපය සහතික කිරීම සඳහා, තරඟකාරී මිළ ගණන් කැඳවීමේ ක්‍රියාවලියක් තුළින් ඇගයීම් කටයුතු ප්‍රවීණ බාහිර උපදේශන සමාගම්/ උපදේශකයින් මගින් සිදු කර ගැනීමට නියමිතය. කෙසේ වුවද, දත්ත රැස් කිරීමේ ක්‍රියාවලිය අභ්‍යන්තර අධීක්ෂණ හා ඇගයීම් කණ්ඩායම විසින් සෘජුවම අධීක්ෂණය කරනු ඇත.

තවද, තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ උන්නතිය සම්බන්ධයෙන් මෙරට ස්ථාවරය පිළිබඳව අවබෝධයක් ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා අධීක්ෂණ හා ඇගයීම් ඒකකය ජාත්‍යන්තර විදුලි සංදේශ දර්ශකය (ITU), ජාලගත සුදානම දර්ශකය (NRI), එක්සත් ජාතීන්ගේ ඊ- රාජ්‍ය දර්ශකය (UN e-Government Index) වැනි ජාත්‍යන්තර සම්මත දර්ශක පිළිබඳව අඛණ්ඩව සමාලෝචනය කිරීමේ කටයුතුවල නිරතව සිටී.

සාක්ෂි මත තීරණ ගැනීම සඳහා, තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනයේ (ICTA) කළමනාකරණය වෙත සහ ජාතික සැලසුම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව සහ විදුලි සංදේශ හා ඩිජිටල් යටිතල පහසුකම් අමාත්‍යාංශය වැනි අනෙකුත් පාර්ශ්වකරුවන් වෙත නිරන්තරයෙන් අධීක්ෂණ වාර්තා ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ඇත.

මූලික ජයග්‍රහණ:

1. ලංකා රජයේ ජාලය (2.0 (LGN 2.0) සහ ඊ - සේවා):

LGN යනු තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනය විසින් දියත් කරන ලද රජය ප්‍රතිනිර්මාණය කිරීමේ (Re Engineering) වැඩසටහනේ උපායමාර්ගික ව්‍යාපෘතියකි. මධ්‍යතන අන්තර්ජාලය, ඊ- මේල් සහ විඩියෝ සම්මන්ත්‍රණ සේවා, ලබා දීම සඳහා මධ්‍යම රජය, පළාත් රජය හෝ ප්‍රාදේශීය මට්ටමේ තිබෙන සියළුම රාජ්‍ය ආයතන, LGN 2.0 මගින් පිරිවැය ඵලදායිතාවයෙන් යුක්තව සහ සුරක්ෂිතව එකිනෙකට සම්බන්ධ කරනු ලබන අතර ඕනෑම ස්ථානයක සිට Lanka Government Cloud (LGC) වෙත ප්‍රවේශවීමේ හැකියාව ද ලබා දේ. යෝජිත LGN 2.0 වැඩසටහන මගින්, ෆයිබර් ඔප්ටික් (Fiber Optic) මාධ්‍ය මගින් සියළුම රජයේ ආයතන සඳහා තත්පරයට මෙගා බයිට් (Mbps) 100 ක වේගයකින් යුතු සම්බන්ධතාවක් ලබා දීමට සැලසුම් කර තිබේ. තව ද මෙම ජාලය මගින් වයි ෆයි පහසුකම් සපයමින් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ හරස් රාජ්‍ය සේවා ජාලය ශක්තිමත් කිරීම තුළින් ඔවුන්ගේ ප්‍රාදේශීය ජාලය සකස් කිරීමට ද තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනය (ICTA) බලාපොරොත්තු වේ.

මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය මගින් රජයේ ආයතනවල භෞතික සීමාවන් ඉවත්කර මහජනතාව වෙනුවෙන් ඵලදායී හා කාර්යක්ෂම රාජ්‍ය සේවාවක් ලබා දෙන බැවින් මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතියේ ප්‍රතිලාභ පුළුල් පරාසයක පවතිනු ඇත. මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය තුළින් රටේ ග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රදේශවල සිට පවා රජයේ සේවාවන් ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා පුද්ගලයින්ට ප්‍රවේශ විය හැකිය. එමගින් බිම් මට්ටමේ තව ව්‍යාපාරික අවස්ථා විවෘත කෙරෙනු ඇත. තවද රටේ සෑම ප්‍රදේශයකදීම රජයේ සේවාවන් වෙත ප්‍රවේශවීමේ හැකියාව ලැබී තිබීම හේතුවෙන් රජයේ සේවා ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා පැමිණෙන පුරවැසියන්ට වැය වන ගමන් වියදම් සහ වෙනත් වියදම් අඩු වනු ඇත. එමෙන්ම, වැඩිදියුණු කළ සම්බන්ධතාව සහ පොදු ඩිජිටල් වේදිකා (platforms) ලබා ගැනීමේ හැකියාව ලැබී තිබීම නිසා කාර්යක්ෂමතාව හා ඵලදායීව කටයුතු කිරීමේ හැකියාව රජයට ලැබෙනු ඇත.

තවද, මෙම ජාලයෙන් රජයේ සේවකයින් සහ පුරවැසියන් යන දෙපරිසරටම ඔවුන් සතු ඕනෑම වයි ෆයි සක්‍රීය උපාංගයක් භාවිතයෙන් ජාලය සමග පහසුවෙන් සම්බන්ධ විය හැකිය. මෙය විශ්වසනීයව හා කාර්යක්ෂමව සම්බන්ධතා පවත්වා ගැනීමේ ක්‍රමයක් බව දිගු කලක් තිස්සේ සනාථ වී තිබේ. තවද සේවකයින්ට සහ පුරවැසියන්ට ඔවුන්ගේ වයි ෆයි සක්‍රීය උපාංග භාවිතයෙන් රජයේ සේවාවන් සහ අන්තර්ජාලයට පිවිසීමට අවසර දෙනු ලැබේ. කෙසේ වුවද, සියළු පරිශීලක කණ්ඩායම්වලට අන්තර්ජාල ප්‍රවේශය සඳහා විවිධ පරිශීලක ප්‍රතිපත්ති සහිත වයි ෆයි සඳහා අවසර දෙනු ලැබේ.

2017 වර්ෂය අවසානය වන විට, රජයේ ස්ථාන/ආයතන 771 ක් සඳහා (පළමු අදියරෙහි සැලසුම් කර ඇති 860 න්) LGN සම්බන්ධතාව සහ අවසන් අඩවි වයි ෆයි ප්‍රවේශය ලබා දී ඇත. ශ්‍රී ලංකා ටෙලිකොම් ආයතනයට ප්‍රදානය කරන ලද නඩත්තු කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුව අඛණ්ඩව ක්‍රියාත්මක වෙමින් පවතී. 2016 සිට 2017 දක්වා කාලය තුළ ප්‍රමුඛ ඊ සේවා 8 ක් සකස් කිරීමේ කටයුතු සිදු කරන ලදී. සියළුම සේවා කඩිනමින් පිළියෙල කරනු ලැබේ. වෙනස් පාර්ශ්වකරුවන්ගේ මට්ටමින් සපයනු ලබන ක්ෂුද්‍ර සේවාවන් සමූහයක් ඉහත සඳහන් සේවාවන්ට ඇතළත් වේ.

2. Lanka Government Cloud 2.0 (LGC 2.0):

ලංකා ගේට් (Lanka Gate) සහ එහි සංරචක සඳහා පහසුකම් සැලසීමේ අරමුණින් Lanka Government Cloud (LGC 1.0) හි 1.0 සංස්කරණය මුලින්ම ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ලදී. පසුව එය government cloud ලෙස ව්‍යාප්ත විය. එහි ප්‍රතිඵලයක් ලෙස, සියළුම රාජ්‍ය සහ අනෙකුත් පැන නගින අවශ්‍යතා සපුරාලීම සඳහා LGC 1.0 තවදුරටත් වැඩිදියුණු කිරීමේ දී සීමාවන් කිහිපයකට යටත් විය යුතුව තිබේ. එවැනි පසුබිමක් තුල, කාර්යක්ෂම, පිරිවැය ඵලදායිතාවයෙන් යුත්, විශ්වාසදායී සහ සුරක්ෂිත සේවාවන් සැපයීම සඳහා කර්මාන්ත තත්ත්වයේ cloud පරිසරයක් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනය අදහස් කරයි.

LGC 2.0 මගින් රජයේ සියළුම යටිතල පහසුකම් අවශ්‍යතා සපුරාලන අතර යෝජිත වැඩසටහන් සඳහා පුරවැසි සහභාගීත්වය විවිධාකාරයෙන් ඉහළ යනු ඇතැයි අපේක්ෂා කෙරේ. LGC 2.0 ආරම්භක සංස්කරණයේ සීමාවන් සහ අවහිරතා සඳහා මෙමගින් විසඳුම් ලබා දෙන අතර LGC 2.0 මගින් government cloud (G-Cloud) සංකල්පය උසස් පරිමාණයකින් යුතුව ඉදිරියට ගමන් කිරීම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය මං පෙත් සලසනු ඇත. LGC 2.0 හි මූලික අංගයක් වන විශාල දත්ත පොකුර (Big data cluster), රජයේ සියළුම දත්ත නිසි පරිදි ගබඩා කර තබා ගැනීම සඳහා සුවිශේෂී කාර්යභාරයක් ඉටු කරයි. විශාල දත්ත පොකුරුවල ඉතා වැදගත් ප්‍රතිඵලයක් වන විශාල දත්ත විශ්ලේෂණ (හෝ විවිධ දත්ත වර්ග අඩංගු දත්ත කට්ටල පරීක්ෂා කිරීමේ ක්‍රියාවලිය), රටේ ආර්ථික වර්ධනය සඳහා ඵලදායීව භාවිතා කළ හැකිය. මීට අමතරව, තොරතුරු දැන ගැනීමේ අයිතිය පිළිබඳ පනත වැනි රජයේ ක්‍රියාමාර්ග සමග එක්ව විවෘත දත්ත වේදිකාව (open data platform) මගින් රට තුළ හිතකර පරිසරයක් නිර්මාණය කරනු ඇත.

(පොදු පොකුර) ස්ථාපනය සහ වින්‍යාස කිරීමේ කටයුතු 2017 වර්ෂයේ දී සිදු කරන ලදී. සේවා සැපයීම, මෙහෙයුම්/ පාලන රාමු සඳහා විධිවිධාන ක්‍රියාත්මක කරමින් පවතී. 2018 වර්ෂයේ මුල් භාගය තුළ LGC 2.0 සක්‍රිය කිරීමට නියමිතව තිබේ. එමගින් රජයේ ලේඛන පරිලෝකනය කිරීම, ඩිජිටල්කරණය කිරීම සහ ගබඩා කිරීමට ද හැකි වී තිබේ. මෙය විශාල වශයෙන් LGN, LGC හා ඩිජිටල් ලේඛණ කළමනාකරණ පද්ධති ව්‍යාපෘති යටතේ ක්‍රියාත්මක වේ. දැනට, තාක්ෂණික පිරිවිතර සම්පූර්ණ කර තිබේ.

3. ජනගහන ලියාපදිංචි කිරීමේ කාර්යාලය සහ ප්‍රතිලාභීන් හඳුනාගැනීමේ පද්ධතිය සමග ඒකාබද්ධ ඊ - සමාදේශීය විසඳුම - ඒකාබද්ධ සුබසාධක කළමනාකරණ පද්ධතිය:

සමාදේශීය ව්‍යාපාරය යනු ශ්‍රී ලංකා රජයේ ප්‍රමුඛතම සමාජ සුබසාධන වැඩසටහනයි. එය රාජ්‍ය ආයතන දෙකක් මගින් සිදු කරනු ලැබේ. ඒවා නම් සමාදේශීය කොමසාරිස් ජනරාල් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව (SCGD) සහ ශ්‍රී ලංකා සමාදේශීය අධිකාරිය (SASL) යන ආයතන වේ. ශ්‍රී ලංකාව ගොඩනැගීමේ අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් රජයේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවක් ලෙස සුදුසුකම් ලත් ප්‍රතිලාභීන් හඳුනාගෙන සමාදේශීය මුද්දර නිකුත් කිරීමේ බලය සමාදේශීය කොමසාරිස් ජනරාල් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව (SCGD) වෙත ලබා දී ඇත. සමාදේශීය ප්‍රතිලාභීන් සහ අඩු ආදායම්ලාභීන් සවිබල ගැන්වීමේ වගකීම ශ්‍රී ලංකා සමාදේශීය අධිකාරිය (SASL) වෙත පැවරී තිබේ. එබැවින් ප්‍රතිලාභීන්ගේ ආදායම් මට්ටම වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම, ප්‍රතිලාභීන්ගේ ඉතිරිකිරීමේ පුරුද්ද වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම, සහ ස්වයං රැකියා ව්‍යාපෘතිය සඳහා ණය පහසුකම් ලබා දීම ඉලක්ක කර ගනිමින් සංවර්ධන කටයුතු ගණනාවක් ශ්‍රී ලංකා සමාදේශීය අධිකාරිය (SASL) විසින් සිදු කරනු ලැබේ. ශ්‍රී ලංකා සමාදේශීය අධිකාරිය (SASL) 1995 අංක 30 දරණ සමාදේශීය අධිකාරී පනත යටතේ පිහිටුවා ඇති අතර එය කළමනාකරණය කරනු ලබන්නේ රජයේ මූල්‍ය රෙගුලාසි මගිනි.

ඊ- සමාදේශීය ව්‍යාපෘතිය ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් අවධානය යොමු කරනුයේ ශ්‍රී ලංකා සමාදේශීය අධිකාරියෙහි (SASL) කටයුතු හා ක්‍රියාවලි වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම සඳහාය. එය ජාතික මට්ටමේ සමාදේශීය ක්‍රියාකාරකම් සහ පළාත් පාලන මට්ටමේ සමාදේශීය ක්‍රියාකාරකම් ආවරණය කරන මධ්‍යගත විසඳුමකි. මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය ශ්‍රී ලංකා සමාදේශීය අධිකාරිය (SASL) සතු ව්‍යාපෘතියක් වන අතර අනෙක් පාර්ශ්වකරුවන් වන්නේ සමාදේශීය ප්‍රතිලාභීන්, සමාදේශීය කොමසාරිස් ජනරාල් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව (SCGD) සහ දිස්ත්‍රික් හා ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම්වරුන්ය. ඊ- සමාදේශීය ව්‍යාපෘතියේ කොඳු නාරටිය ලෙස ලංකා රජයේ ජාලය (LGN) භාවිතා කරනු ඇත. එබැවින් මෙය පුරවැසියන්ගේ සහ රජයේ සේවකයින්ගේ ප්‍රයෝජනය සඳහා, පවත්නා නවීන ජාල යටිතල පහසුකම් උපයෝගී කර ගනිමින් ලංකා රජයේ ජාලය (LGN) හරහා සිදු කරනු ලබන ප්‍රමුඛ වැඩපිළිවෙලකි.

2017 වසර අවසන් වන විට, සමාජ රෙජිස්ට්‍රාර් පද්ධති සකස් කිරීම සහ සුබසාධන වැඩ සටහන් සඳහා **one stop shop** ඒකාබද්ධ MIS ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ අවධියේ පැවතුණි. ප්‍රතිලාභීන් උඩුගත කිරීමේ (uploading) තොරතුරු, විශ්ලේෂණ සහ සෙවීමේ පද්ධති සාර්ථකව සකස් කරන ලද අතර පුහුණු වැඩසටහන් පවත්වන ලදී. මූලික සමීක්ෂණ පැවරුම අවසන් කරන ලදී. පළාත් සභා, පාර්ශ්වකරුවන්ගේ ආයතන සඳහා ලැප්ටොප් පරිගණක ප්‍රසම්පාදනය අවසන් කර ඇත. දත්ත පිරිසිදු කිරීමේ පැවරුම (Data cleaning assignment) අවසන් කරන ලදී. අවසාන විශ්ලේෂණ වාර්තාව ද ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇත. ඊ- සමාදේශීය පද්ධතියේ CRM සහ HRM මොඩියුල පවත්වාගෙන යාම සහ නඩත්තු කිරීම අවසන් කරන ලදී.

4. ඊ- පළාත් පාලනය (eLG):

දිවයිනේ මහ නගර සභා 18 ක්, නාගරික සභා 42 ක් සහ ප්‍රාදේශීය සභා 270 ක් තුළ සේවා සැපයීමේ ක්‍රියාවලි ඵලදායීව සහ කාර්යක්ෂමව ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම 'ඊ පළාත් පාලනය' වැඩසටහනේ අපේක්ෂාවයි. පළාත් පාලන බලධාරීන් ජනතාවට ලබා දීමට අපේක්ෂා කරනු ලබන සේවාවන් ලබා ගැනීමේ දී ජනතාව ගැටළුවලට මුහුණ දෙන ආකාරයත්, ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ වත්මන් පළාත් පාලන ආයතන 330 ඔවුන් වෙත පැවරී ඇති සේවා කාර්යක්ෂමව ලබා දෙන ආකාරයත් මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය මගින් විමසීමට ලක් කරනු ලැබේ.

ව්‍යාපෘතියේ නිශ්චිත අරමුණු:

- පාලන හා සේවා සැපයුම් ක්‍රියාවලියේ කාර්යක්ෂමතාව සහ ඵලදායීතාව වැඩි කිරීම
- අභ්‍යන්තර කළමනාකරණ ක්‍රියාවලීන් විධිමත් කිරීම
- ඵලදායී සේවා සැපයීමේ ක්‍රියාවලිය ප්‍රවර්ධනය කිරීම
- පුරවැසි හිතකාමී සේවා සැපයීම සහතික කිරීම
- සමාජ වගවීම සහ විනිවිද භාවය වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම
- අවස්ථාවන්වලට යොමුවීම සඳහා සමාජයේ ප්‍රවේශය වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම
- පළාත් පාලන ආයතනවල ආදායම් පදනම ශක්තිමත් කිරීම
- සහභාගීත්ව යහපාලනය දිරිමත් කිරීම.
- සමාජ ආර්ථික සංවර්ධනයේ කළමනාකරණය ප්‍රවර්ධන කිරීම
- ශ්‍රී ලංකාව වෙත ආයෝජකයින් ආකර්ෂණය කර ගැනීම සඳහා Doing Business Index සැලකිය යුතු ලෙස වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම

2017 වර්ෂයේ දී, පළාත් පාලන ආයතන තුළ පුරවැසියන් සහ නිලධාරීන් මුහුණ දෙන ප්‍රධාන ගැටළු හඳුනා ගැනීම සහ විධිමත් කිරීම සඳහා ව්‍යාපාර ක්‍රියාවලි සමාලෝචනය කිරීමේ කටයුතු අවසන් කර ඇති අතර සවිස්තරාත්මක BPR වාර්තාවක් සම්පාදනය කර ඇත. අභ්‍යන්තර ක්‍රියාවලි විධිමත් කිරීම සඳහා වැඩමුළු කිහිපයක් ද පවත්වන ලදී. ඊ- පළාත් පාලන (eLG) මූලික සමීක්ෂණය අවසන් කරන ලදී. මෙම පද්ධතිය, නියමු මට්ටමින් සිතාහැරුණු නගර සභාව, හෝමාගම ප්‍රාදේශීය සභාව සහ මීගමුව නගර සභාව යන ස්ථාන තුනක ස්ථාපිත කර තිබේ. එම ආයතන ත්‍රිත්වයෙහි සාර්ථකත්වය පෙන්වාදෙනු ලබන සමීක්ෂණයකින් පසුව, ඊ- පළාත් පාලන (eLG) විසඳුම ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා පළාත් පාලන අමාත්‍යාංශය සහ පළාත් සභා විසින් තවත් ස්ථාන 30 ක් හඳුනාගෙන තිබේ. වර්ෂය අවසානය වන විට මෙම ස්ථානවල මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය අඛණ්ඩව ක්‍රියාත්මක විය.

5. (පොකුරු ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම) (Cluster implementation) -(මිඩ්ල්වේයාර් යටිතල පහසුකම්/ වේදිකාව) (middleware infrastructure/ platform) සඳහා හරස් රාජ්‍ය Gov.lk 'තනි කවුළුව' ('Single Window') ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම:

සියළුම ඊ - රාජ්‍ය සේවා පුරවැසියන්ට ඉතා පහසුවෙන් එකවර ලබා ගැනීමට හැකි විය යුතුය. මෙමගින් ඔවුන්ට සබැඳි සම්බන්ධක (links) කිහිපයක් එකවර මතක තබා ගැනීමට අවශ්‍ය නොවේ. එවැනි තනි කවුළුවක් ('single window') මගින් කාර්යක්ෂම හරස් සීමා වෙළඳාම සහ පාලනයේ ඉහළ ඵලදායීතාව, වඩාත් තෘප්තිමත් ව්‍යාපාරික ප්‍රජාවක්, රජයේ මුදල් අවභාවිතය තුරන් කිරීම, ඉලෙක්ට්‍රොනිකව දත්ත ලබා ගැනීම හේතුවෙන් ගනු දෙනුවල දී සිදු වන දූෂණය අවම වීම සහ ඉහළ මට්ටමේ ජීවන තත්ත්වයන් භුක්තිවිඳීම සඳහා වඩාත් තෘප්තිමත් පුරවැසියන් නිර්මාණය කිරීම වැනි ප්‍රතිඵල ලබා ගත හැකි වනු ඇත. 2016 දී ආරම්භ කරන ලද මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය 2018 වන විට අවසන් කරනු ඇතැයි අපේක්ෂා කෙරේ.

2017 දී අනුමතිය ලැබීමෙන් පසු, පාර්ශ්වකාර සාකච්ඡා පවත්වා ඇත. Cloud යෙදවීමේ සේවා සැපයුම්කරු (Cloud Deployment Service Provider) විසින් කටයුතු ආරම්භ කර තිබේ. රජයේ තොරතුරු හා ක්‍රියාවලි

හුවමාරුව (GIPx) සකස් කිරීම සම්බන්ධ උපදෙස් - EOI අදියර සහ ඩිජිටල් ගනුදෙනු හුවමාරුව (DTx) සකස් කිරීම සම්බන්ධ උපදෙස් ලබා දීම, RFP අදියර සඳහා මිල ගණන් කැඳවීම ආදිය සිදු කළ යුතුව තිබේ.

6. ලංකා ගේට් යටිතල පහසුකම් නඩත්තු කිරීම/ ආශ්‍රිත සේවා සහ ආශ්‍රිත සංරචක:

මෙම වැඩසටහනේ අරමුණ වනුයේ අරමුදල් සපයන්නන් සහ ප්‍රතිලාභීන් ඇතුළු පුරවැසියන්, රජයේ වෙබ් දොරටු (Government Web Portal) හරහා ඊ-සේවා සපයන මෝටර් රථ ප්‍රවාහන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව, වාණිජ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව, ශ්‍රී ලංකා පොලීසිය සහ වෙනත් රාජ්‍ය ආයතන සඳහා අන්තර්ජාල හා ජංගම සේවා (කෙටි පණිවිඩ පදනම් කර ගත්, ජංගම යෙදුම්) හරහා මාර්ගගත රාජ්‍ය සේවාවන් බාධාවකින් තොරව සැපයීම සඳහා පහසුකම් සැලසීම තුළින් කාර්ෂණික හා ඵලදායී රාජ්‍ය සේවාවක් ලබා දීම සහතික කිරීමයි.

මෙම නිශ්චිත අරමුණු පහත දැක්වේ.

- අන්තර්ජාල ගෙවීම් දොරටු මගින් පාලනය වන රජයේ ගෙවීම් සේවා සකස් කර ඇති බව සහතික කිරීම,
- (අ) රජයේ නිල වෙබ් දොරටුව (Government official Web portal) (ආ) ඊ ආදායම් බලපත්‍ර විසඳුම (e Revenue License Solution) සහ සුරක්ෂිත යෙදුම් සහ (ඇ) පවත්නා ඊ - සේවාවන් සඳහා අනුග්‍රහය සහ නඩත්තු පරිපාටි සැපයීම.
- දත්ත ඉලෙක්ට්‍රොනිකව ලබා ගැනීමට ඇති හැකියාව නිසා ගනුදෙනුවල දී ඇති විය හැකි දූෂණය අඩු කිරීම
- පුරවැසියන්ට ඉහළ මට්ටමේ ජීවන තත්ත්වයක් ළඟා කර ගැනීම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය පහසුකම් සැපයීම තුළින් වඩාත් තෘප්තිමත් ජනතාවක් බිහි කිරීම.

2017 වර්ෂයේ දී ප්‍රධාන ඊ - සේවාවන් සඳහා අනුග්‍රහය සහ නඩත්තු පරිපාටි ලබා ගෙන තිබේ. (නිදසුන: පොලිස් නිශ්කාශන ඊ - සේවා, ප්‍රභවය පිළිබඳ සහතික නිකුත් කිරීම). එසේම මෙරට සියළුම පළාත්වල eRL විසඳුම සකස් කිරීමේ කටයුතු අවසන් කර ඇත. මේ වන විට සියළුම ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කාර්යාලවල සහ පළාත් ප්‍රධාන කාර්යාලවල eRL විසඳුම ක්‍රියාත්මක වේ. ඕනෑම පළාතක ලියාපදිංචි කර ඇති වාහන සඳහා මාර්ගගත ආදායම් බලපත්‍ර ලබා ගැනීමට පුරවැසියන්ට හැකි වී තිබේ. නිෂ්පාදන සහාය සහ Secure Socket Layer (SSL) මිල දී ගෙන ඇති අතර අදාළ සේවාවන් වල වින්‍යාස කර තිබේ. (configured).

7. ලංකා අන්තර්ක්‍රියාකාරීත්ව රාමුව (LIFE):

ලංකා අන්තර් ක්‍රියාකාරීත්ව රාමුව (LIFE) යනු රජයේ තොරතුරු පද්ධතිවල අන්තර් ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වය සහතික කිරීම සඳහා සකස් කර ඇති විවෘත ප්‍රමිතීන් සමූහයකි. අන්තර් ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වය යනු විවිධ ආයතනවල තිබෙන විවිධ තොරතුරු පද්ධති සමග බාධාවකින් තොරව ආයතනවලට එක්ව වැඩ කිරීමට ඇති හැකියාවයි. අන්තර් ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වය යනු ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වයේ උපරිම මට්ටමයි.

ඩිජිටල් රජයේ (Digital Government) ප්‍රමුඛ පරමාර්ථය වනුයේ සෑම රාජ්‍ය ආයතනයක්ම වත් ෂොප් ෂොප් (one-stop-shop) බවට පත් කිරීමත් සියළුම රාජ්‍ය සේවා තනි කවුළක් ඔස්සේ ලබා දීමත්ය. මෙම ඉලක්කය සපුරා ගැනීම සඳහා, සියළු රාජ්‍ය ආයතන ඉලෙක්ට්‍රොනික හා ක්‍රියාවලි අනුව සම්බන්ධිත ඒකාබද්ධ රජයක් ලෙස සකස් කළ යුතු වේ. ඒකාබද්ධ රජයක් සකස් කිරීම, ඵලදායී ලෙස ක්‍රියාත්මකවීම සඳහා සහ one-stop-shop සේවාවන් ලබා දීම සඳහා පද්ධති හරහා රජයේ ආයතන මගින් තොරතුරු ලබා දීම සහ හුවමාරු කර ගැනීම සිදු කළ යුතුය. මේ සඳහා ආයතනික සීමාවන් හරහා රජයේ ආයතනවල පොදු අරමුණ අවබෝධ කර ගැනීමත් තොරතුරු හුවමාරු කර ගැනීමත් අවශ්‍ය වන අතර පොදු ප්‍රමිතීන් සකස් කිරීම සඳහා සාමූහිකව කටයුතු කළ යුතුය.

ඒ ඒ රාජ්‍ය ආයතනවල තිබෙන දත්ත අනෙකුත් රාජ්‍ය ආයතනවල තිබෙන තොරතුරු පද්ධති හරහා හුවමාරු කර ගැනීම සඳහා අන්තර් ක්‍රියාකාරීත්ව යාන්ත්‍රණය සකස් කළ යුතුය. රජයේ ආයතන විසින් සකස් කරන ලද විවිධ තොරතුරු පද්ධති අතර අතරු මුහුණත් පිළිබඳව පූර්ණ අවබෝධයක් ලබා ඇති බවත් පදසටනය සහ අර්ථ

විග්‍රහය යන දෙකෙහිම අන්තර් ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වය සාක්ෂාත් කර ගෙන ඇති බවත් සහතික කිරීම සඳහා LIFe තුළින් අවධානය යොමු කරනු ලැබේ.

2017 දී LIFe වෙබ් අඩවිය (www.life.gov.lk) සකස් කර අවසන් කරන ලදී. පුද්ගලික, රට වාහන, සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘති සම්බන්ධීකරණය කිරීම සහ ඉඩම් විෂය සඳහා LIFe විසින් ප්‍රමිතීන් සකස් කර ඇත. සමාජ සුබසාධනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් LIFe ප්‍රමිතීන් සකස් කිරීම සඳහා මේ වන විටත් කොන්ත්‍රාත්තු පිරිනමා ඇති අතර එම කටයුතු ද ක්‍රියාත්මක වෙමින් පවතී.

8. ශ්‍රී ලංකා රජයේ රෝහල් තුළ ඉලෙක්ට්‍රොනික වෛද්‍ය වාර්තා:

තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනයේ ඩිජිටල් සෞඛ්‍ය වැඩසටහන මගින් රජයේ සෞඛ්‍ය සේවාවන්ට ඊ- සෞඛ්‍ය වාර්තා සහ උපකාරක තොරතුරු පද්ධති හඳුන්වාදීම තුළින්, 2018 වර්ෂයේ දෙසැම්බර් මස අවසානය වන විට ඩිජිටල් සෞඛ්‍ය සේවාවක් රටපුරා ඵලදායීව ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා ‘Digital Health Echo System’ පද්ධතියක් නිර්මාණය කිරීමටත් ඒ අතරම පෞද්ගලික අංශයට, සෞඛ්‍ය සේවා වෘත්තිකයන්ට, අධ්‍යයන කටයුතුවල නියැලෙන්නන්ට සහ අනෙකුත් සියළුම පාර්ශ්වකරුවන්ට පහසුකම් සැලසෙන පරිසරයක් නිර්මාණය කිරීමටත් බලාපොරොත්තු වේ.

ව්‍යාපෘතියේ නිශ්චිත අරමුණු වනුයේ:

1. තෝරා ගත් රෝහල්වල සෞඛ්‍යය සේවා ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා පැමිණෙන මුළු රෝගීන්ගෙන් 80% දක්වා ප්‍රමාණයක් සඳහා විද්‍යුත් වෛද්‍ය වාර්තා ආවරණය ඉහළ නැංවීම.
2. රෝගීන් රැකබලා ගැනීම සහ සෞඛ්‍ය සේවා සැලසුම් කිරීම සඳහා යාවත්කාලීන, නිවැරදි තොරතුරු ලබා ගැනීම සහතික කිරීම.
3. රජයේ රෝහල්වල සේවා සැපයීම, පාලනය, වගවීම සහ සම්පත් ඵලදායීලෙස භාවිතා කිරීමේ දී ගුණාත්මකභාවය හා කාර්යක්ෂමතාව වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම.
4. මතුවෙමින් පවතින හා නැවත මතුවන රෝග හඳුනා ගැනීම සඳහා සෞඛ්‍ය බලධාරීන්ගේ ශක්‍යතාව වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම සහ අවශ්‍ය වළැක්වීමේ ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ගැනීම.

2017 වර්ෂයේ දී හොරණ, හෝමාගම සහ ගල්ගමුව යන මූලික රෝහල් තුනක නියමු ව්‍යාපෘති ලෙස ඉලෙක්ට්‍රොනික වෛද්‍ය වාර්තා පද්ධති ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සිදු කරන ලදී. 2016/2017 වර්ෂ සඳහා සුදුසු රෝහල් තෝරා ගැනීම අවසන් කර ඇති අතර සියළුම පළාත්වලින් රෝහල් 48 ක් තෝරා ගෙන ඇත. දෘඩාංග අවශ්‍යතා තක්සේරුව මත පදනම්ව රෝහල් 48 ක් සඳහා පරිගණක දෘඩාංග ලබා දී ඇත. ලංකා රජයේ ජාලය (LGN) හරහා රෝහල් 46 ක ජාල ස්ථාපන කටයුතු අවසන් කර තිබේ. සෞඛ්‍යය සේවකයින් 600 කට අධික පිරිසක් සඳහා HHIMS මෘදුකාංග පිළිබඳව මූලික දැනුමක් ලබා දෙන ලදී. සෞඛ්‍යය කාර්ය මණ්ඩල 500 කට වැඩි පිරිසක් සඳහා මූලික පරිගණක කුසලතා සහ HHIMS මෘදුකාංගය පිළිබඳව තනි/ කුඩා කණ්ඩායම් පුහුණු මගින් පුහුණුව ලබා දුනි. රෝහල් 14 ක රෝහල් කළමනාකරණ පද්ධති (HHIMS) ක්‍රියාත්මක වන අතර රෝහල් 19ක එම පද්ධති ආරම්භ කිරීමට සූදානම් කර තිබේ.

9. ජාතික අවකාශීය දත්ත යටිතල පහසුකම් (NSDI):

භූගෝලීය තොරතුරු සහ දත්ත ගණනාවක් රජයේ ආයතන බොහෝ සංඛ්‍යාවක් සතුව තිබේ. නිදසුනක් ලෙස, මාර්ග, ගංවතුර, පාසල්, රෝහල් ආදිය පිළිබඳ දත්ත දැක්විය හැකිය. එහෙත් මෙම දත්ත යාවත්කාලීන කරන ලද හෝ හුවමාරු කරන ලද දත්ත නොවන අතර ඒවා ගුණාත්මක බවින් අඩුය. මෙම දත්ත සංවෘත පද්ධති තුළ කළමනාකරණය කර ඇති අතර තොරතුරු ගබඩා රාශියක් මෙමගින් නිර්මාණය කර තිබේ. දැනට ආයතන මගින් එක් රැස් කර ඇති දත්තවලට ප්‍රවේශවිය නොහැක. ලබා ගත හැකි තොරතුරු මොනවා ද සහ ඒවා ගබඩා කර තබා ගන්නේ කුමන ස්ථානයක ද යන්න දැන ගැනීම දුෂ්කරය. මේ වන විටත් ඔවුන් සතුව පවතින තොරතුරු නැවත එක් රැස් කිරීමට බොහෝ ආයතන පෙළඹී ඇත්තේ ඔවුන් සතුව එම තොරතුරු පවතින බව ඔවුන් නොදන්නා බැවිනි.

අවකාශීය දත්ත යටිතල පහසුකම් යනු සමාජ, ආර්ථික හා පාරිසරික ප්‍රතිලාභ උදෙසා සමාජ, ආර්ථික හා පාරිසරික දත්ත රාශියක් හුවමාරු කර ගැනීම, භාවිතා කිරීම සහ ඒකාබද්ධ කිරීම සඳහා සකස් කර ඇති ක්‍රමවේදයකි. මෙම ප්‍රතිලාභ රජය, ව්‍යාපාර සහ පුරවැසියන් හරහා කුඩා ප්‍රජා මට්ටම් දක්වා විහිදේ.

මේ වන විට සකස් කරන ලද ජාතික සිතියම් දොරටුව (National Map Portal) මගින් සිය ව්‍යාපාරය මාර්ග ගත හැසිරීම දෙසට යොමුවීමට උපකාරී වනු ඇත. අවකාශීය තොරතුරු ලබා දීම සඳහා හරස් රාජ්‍ය හා පුරවැසි කේන්ද්‍රීය ප්‍රවේශයක් සකස් කිරීමටත් කළමනාකරණය කිරීමටත් ඉඩ සැලසෙන පරිදි අවශ්‍ය වන ගෘහ නිර්මාණ ශිල්පය පිළිබඳ හවුල් පද්ධති, මෘදුකාංග, දෘඩාංග සහ ආධාරක සේවා මෙමගින් සපයනු ඇත. අනාගතයේ දී, භූ දොරටුව (geo portal) සමග ජාතික අවකාශීය දත්ත ප්‍රතිපත්තියක්, නීති සම්පාදනය සහ ප්‍රමිතීන් සකස් කරනු ලැබේ.

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ අවකාශීය දත්ත යටිතල ව්‍යුහයේ අරමුණු:

- ආර්ථික, සමාජීය හා පාරිසරික භූගෝල විද්‍යාව සමග පහසුවෙන් ප්‍රවේශ විය හැකි සහ පහසුවෙන් ඒකාබද්ධ කළ හැකි භූ දර්ශනය පිළිබඳ නිවැරදිව රටපුරා නිරූපණය කිරීම.
- අවකාශීය දත්ත කළමනාකරණය කිරීමේ දී හා හුවමාරු කිරීමේ දී ඉහළ කාර්යක්ෂමතාවක් සහ ඵලදායිතාවක් පවත්වා ගැනීම.
- ඒකාබද්ධ අවකාශීය තොරතුරු වෙත ප්‍රවේශවීම තුළින් රාජ්‍ය, ව්‍යාපාර සහ පුළුල් ප්‍රජාව තුළ සාක්ෂි පදනම් කර ගත් තීරණ ගැනීම
- පැන නගින අවස්ථාවන්ට ප්‍රතිචාර වශයෙන් ශ්‍රී ලංකාව පුරාම පහසුවෙන් ලබා ගත හැකි සහ පුළුල් ලෙස භාවිතාවන අවකාශීය විසඳුම්.

2017 වර්ෂයේ දී, මූලික සමීක්ෂණය, NSDI හි අවශ්‍යතා අධ්‍යයනය සහ ප්‍රතිපත්ති අධ්‍යයනය සිදු කර ඇත. නෛතික අධ්‍යයනය - බෙදාහැරීම් පහෙන් දෙකක් ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබේ. මිනින්දෝරු දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ පොළොන්නරුව දිස්ත්‍රික් කාර්යාලයේ පරිලෝකනය කරන ලද සමීක්ෂණ සැලසුම් 6000 ක් ඩිජිටල්කරණය කිරීමේ කටයුතු අවසන් කර තිබේ. ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ජාතික අවකාශීය දත්ත යටිතල පහසුකම් - පළමු අදියර කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුව ප්‍රදානය කර ඇති අතර එය ක්‍රියාත්මක වෙමින් පවතී. මූලික සමීක්ෂණ සඳහා වැඩමුළු භයක් පවත්වා තිබේ. අවශ්‍යතා අධ්‍යයනය සහ ප්‍රතිපත්ති අධ්‍යයනට සඳහා වැඩමුළු තුනක් පවත්වා තිබේ. NSDI සඳහා GIS දත්ත එක් රැස් කිරීම සඳහා පුහුණු වැඩසටහන් පහක් සම්බන්ධයෙන් ප්‍රමිතීන් සකස් කිරීම සිදු කර ඇති අතර එක් පුහුණු වැඩසටහනක් දැනටමත් අවසන් කර තිබේ.

10. ඊ උරුම වැඩසටහන - සංස්කෘතික උරුමයන් පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු සඳහා උසස් තාක්ෂණය:

නවීන සංචාරක කර්මාන්තය තුළ සංස්කෘතික උරුම ස්ථාන නැරඹීමේ සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාරය වඩාත්ම සාර්ථක ප්‍රභේදයක් බවට පත්ව තිබේ. කෙසේ වුවද, වර්තමානයේ, සංස්කෘතික උරුමයන් පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු සඳහා ප්‍රවේශය සීමිත වී ඇති අතර විසිරී ඇත. ලබා ගත හැකි තොරතුරුවල නිරවද්‍යතාවය සහ අනුකූලතාව ද සැලකිල්ලට ගත යුතුය. ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ සංස්කෘතික උරුමයන් පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු ගබඩා කිරීම හා බෙදා හැරීම සඳහා නවීන තාක්ෂණය හඳුන්වාදීම සඳහා ඊ උරුම ව්‍යාපෘතිය ('e-Heritage Project') ආරම්භ කරන ලදී. ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ප්‍රතිරූපය සංස්කෘතික 'උරුම ස්ථාන ගමනාන්තය' ('heritage destination') ලෙස ඔසවා තැබීමේ අරමුණින් පුළුල් ඩිජිටල් සංස්කෘතික උරුම රාමුවක් හරහා සංචාරකයින්ට තොරතුරු ලබා ගැනීම, සංචාරකයින්ගේ දැනුම සහ සංස්කෘතික උරුම ස්ථාන පිළිබඳව තෘප්තිය ඉහළ නැංවීම ව්‍යාපෘතියේ අරමුණයි.

මෙම තුන් අවුරුදු (2016-2018) ව්‍යාපෘතිය, අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය සහ අනෙකුත් ජාතික පාර්ශ්වකරුවන් සමග සමීප සහයෝගීතාවයෙන් යුතුව ක්‍රියාත්මක කෙරේ. ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ දී සංස්කෘතික උරුමයන්, පුරාවිද්‍යාව සහ සංචාරක ප්‍රවර්ධනය යන ක්ෂේත්‍රවල සේවා සපයන්නන්ගේ සහ විශේෂඥයන්ගේ අනුග්‍රහය තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතයන්ගෙන් ලබා දෙනු ඇත. සංචාරකයින්ට, ශිෂ්‍යයන්ට, අධ්‍යයන කටයුතුවල නිරතවන්නන්ට සහ සමාජයට ලබා දෙන ප්‍රතිලාභ ඉහළ නැංවීම සඳහා පාර්ශ්වකරුවන් සමග සහයෝගීත්වයෙන් කටයුතු කිරීම තුළින් මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතියේ තිරසාර බව තහවුරු කරනු ලැබේ.

2017 වර්ෂයේ දී, පොළොන්නරුව සහ ගාල්ල දිස්ත්‍රික්කවල සංස්කෘතික උරුම ස්ථාන, ගොඩනැගිලි, ස්මාරක, වෙනත් ව්‍යුහයන් සහ සංස්කෘතික උත්සව පිළිබඳව ලැයිස්තු සකස් කිරීමේ කටයුතු අවසන් කර ඇති අතර එය මෙහෙයුම් කමිටුව විසින් අනුමත කරන ලදී. මාතලේ, මහනුවර, සහ අනුරාධපුර දිස්ත්‍රික්කවල ලැයිස්තු පිළියෙල කිරීමේ කටයුතු ද අවසන් කරන ලදී. පාඨ අන්තර්ගතය (Text Content) සකස් කිරීම සඳහා මාර්ගෝපදේශ සකස් කර ඇති අතර ව්‍යාපෘති මෙහෙයුම් කමිටුව විසින් අනුමත කරන ලදී. ඊට අමතරව, පොළොන්නරුව දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ පාඨ අන්තර්ගතය (Text Content) සකස් කිරීමේ කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුව ප්‍රදානය කර ඇති අතර, පොළොන්නරු දිස්ත්‍රික්කය සඳහා සිංහල භාෂාවේ පාඨ අන්තර්ගතය (Text Content) සකස් කර අවසන් කර ඇත. පොළොන්නරුවේ පාඨ අන්තර්ගත සමාලෝචන කමිටුව ලෙස (Text Content Review Committee) විෂය ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ ප්‍රවීණයන්ගෙන් සමන්විත කණ්ඩායමක් පත් කරන ලද අතර පාඨ අන්තර්ගතය (Text Content) සකස් කිරීමේ කටයුතු අවසන් කරමින් පවතී. ජංගම යෙදුම සහ වෙබ් යෙදුමක් සකස් කර අවසන් කර ඇත. ශ්‍රී ලංකා කෞතුකාගාරයේ ජංගම යෙදුම් සකස් කිරීමේ වැඩසටහන (Sri Lanka Museums Mobile Application development initiative) යටතේ කොළඹ ජාතික කෞතුකාගාරය දියත් කරන ලදී. මූලික මට්ටමේ සමීක්ෂණය ද පවත්වා අවසන් කර තිබේ. මෘදුකාංග සකස් කිරීම ද අවසන් කර තිබෙන අතර අන්තර්ක්‍රියාකාරී ප්‍රදර්ශන මණ්ඩල (Interactive Display Panels) ස්ථාපිත කිරීම සඳහා අන්තර්ගත (Content) සකස් කිරීමේ කටයුතු ද සිදු වෙමින් පවතී.

11. ඊ - සේවාහිමානී :

ඊ- සේවාහිමානී යනු ඩිජිටල් යෙදුම් නිර්මාණය කිරීමේ විශිෂ්ටයන් හඳුනාගැනීමේ අරමුණින් සකස් කරන ලද වැඩසටහනකි. සමාජයේ අවශ්‍යතා සපුරාලන පුළුල් පරාසයක අන්තර්ගත (Contents) සහ සේවාවන් සකස් කිරීම කෙරෙහි නිර්මාණකරුවන් තුල පවතින උනන්දුව මෙම ජාතික සම්මානය තුළින් තවදුරටත් වර්ධනය වනු ඇතැයි අපේක්ෂා කෙරේ. 2009 දී දියත් කරන ලද ඊ- සේවාහිමානී සම්මාන උළෙල වසර ගණනාවක් තිස්සේ පැවැත්වුණ අතර ශ්‍රී ලංකා සංවර්ධකයින් දිරිගැන්වීම සහ උසස් තලයකට ගෙන ඒම සඳහා කුසලතා පූර්ණ දේශීය නිර්මාණකරුවන් අතුරින් අතිදක්ෂ නිර්මාණකරුවන් කළ එළි දැක්වීම සාර්ථක අත්දැකීම් සිදු කර තිබේ. ඊ- සේවාහිමානී වැඩසටහන හරහා දේශීය සංවර්ධකයින්ගේ නව්‍ය හා නිර්මාණාත්මක තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණය පදනම් කරගත් නිෂ්පාදන හා සේවාවන් ප්‍රවර්ධනය කිරීම සඳහා අනගි මෙහෙවරක් ඉටු කොට ඇති අතර ඔවුන්ගේ ඩිජිටල් යෙදුම් දේශීය වෙළඳපල තුල ප්‍රදර්ශනය කිරීම සඳහා අවකාශය සලසන අතරම ජාත්‍යන්තර තලයට ප්‍රවේශවීමේ අවකාශය ද ප්‍රවර්ධනය කරයි.

ඩිජිටල් නවෝත්පාදනයේ දී දේශීය කුසලතා වෙනුවෙන් ප්‍රමුඛතා ලබා දීම සඳහා “නිර්මාණශීලීත්වයට අනුබල දීම සහ ව්‍යවසායකත්වය සවිබල ගැන්වීම” යනුවෙන්, තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනය විසින් ඊ - සේවාහිමානී වැඩසටහන අඛණ්ඩව 2017 වර්ෂයේ දී 7 වන වර්ෂය ද සමරනු ලැබීය. මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනය වෙත අයදුම්පත් 1,158 ක් ලැබුණ අතර ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් පූර් සභාවක් මගින් කටයුතු කර තිබේ. තෝරා ගත් අයදුම්පත් ජාත්‍යන්තර හා දේශීය යන දෙඅංශයේම කර්මාන්ත, ශාස්ත්‍රීය හා රජයේ ප්‍රවීණයන්ගේ විශේෂ විද්වත් මණ්ඩලයක් විසින් සමාලෝචනය කරනු ලැබේ. සම්මාන ප්‍රදානෝත්සවය කර්මාන්ත නියෝජිතයන්, අධ්‍යයන කටයුතුවල නිරතවන්නන් හා ව්‍යවසායකයින් ඇතුළු විශාල පිරිසකගේ සහභාගීත්වයෙන් පවත්වන ලදී. ජයග්‍රාහකයින් 20 දෙනෙකු සඳහා සම්මාන හා ත්‍යාග, කුසලතා සම්මාන 15 ක් සහ ඇගයීම් සහතිකපත් 8 ක් මෙහි දී පිරිනැමිණි.

12. රාජ්‍ය තොරතුරු කේන්ද්‍රය:

තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනය මගින් දියත් කරනු ලබන රජය ප්‍රතිනිර්මාණය කිරීමේ (Re-engineering Government (Re-Gov) වැඩසටහන මගින් පුරවැසි සේවාවේ කාර්යක්ෂමතාව සහ රජයේ තොරතුරු බෙදා හැරීමේ යාන්ත්‍රණය ඉහළ නැංවීම සඳහා ඊ- සේවා සහ ව්‍යාපෘති ආරම්භ කර තිබේ. විවිධ රාජ්‍ය ආයතන විසින් සපයනු ලබන පුරවැසි සේවාවන්ට අදාළ තොරතුරු නිවැරදිව ලබා ගැනීම දුෂ්කර හා අප්‍රසන්න කාර්යයක් බව සැලකීම දන්නා සාමාන්‍ය කරුණකි. මෙම තත්වයට පිළියමක් වශයෙන් රජය ප්‍රතිනිර්මාණය කිරීමේ (Re-engineering Government (Re-Gov) වැඩසටහන යටතේ, ඇමතුම් මධ්‍යස්ථානයක් හරහා එවැනි තොරතුරු ඉන්ද්‍රියානු භාෂාවෙන්ම ලබා දීම සඳහා රජයේ තොරතුරු මධ්‍යස්ථාන (GIC) ව්‍යාපෘති ආරම්භ කර තිබේ. ඇමතුම් මධ්‍යස්ථාන හරහා ඉල්ලා ඇති තොරතුරු වෙබ් අඩවියක් හරහා ලබා දීම උදෙසා මෙම GIC වැඩසටහන සඳහා (www.gic.gov.lk) සැලසුම් කළ අතර ඊට සමගාමීව ව්‍යාපෘතියක් 17 ක් ආරම්භ කරන ලදී.

පැය 14 x 7 දින පදනම මත ක්‍රියාත්මක වන ඇමතුම් මධ්‍යස්ථානය පුරවැසියන් විසින් ඔහුලව භාවිතා කරනු ලැබේ. සමාන්‍යයෙන් දිනකට ඇමතුම් 2500 කට වඩා මෙම ඇමතුම මධ්‍යස්ථානයට ලැබේ.

කෙසේ වෙතත්, එකම තොරතුරු වෙබ් අඩවිය හරහා ලබා දිය හැකි නම්, එවැනි තොරතුරු පුරවැසියන්ට පැය 24 x 7 තුළ කිසිදු සීමාවකින් තොරව ලබා ගත හැකි බව පැහැදිලි විය. මෙම අදහස හේතුවෙන් GIC වෙබ් අඩවිය වන www.gic.gov.lk නිර්මාණය වී ඇති අතර එය දැනටමත් ජාත්‍යන්තර සම්මාන 2 ක් හිමි කර ගෙන තිබේ.

13. පුරවැසියන් සවිබලගැන්වීම සහ වයි ෆයි වැඩසටහන ඇතුළු සම්බන්ධතා සංවර්ධනය කිරීම:

නූතන ඩිජිටල් ලෝකයේ අවශ්‍ය තොරතුරු සහ කුසලතාවන් සමග පුද්ගලයින් සම්බන්ධ කිරීම සඳහා පරිගණක හා අන්තර්ජාල තාක්ෂණය වෙත ප්‍රජාවගේ ප්‍රවේශය අත්‍යවශ්‍ය සම්පතක් බවට පත්ව තිබේ. රට පුරා දැරිය හැකි අධිවේගී අන්තර්ජාල ප්‍රවේශයක් ලබා ගැනීමේ හැකියාව ඉහළ නැංවීමෙන් ආර්ථික සංවර්ධනය හා සමාජ සහභාගීත්වය ප්‍රවර්ධනය කිරීමේ හැකියාව ද ඇති වේ. මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතියේ අරමුණ වනුයේ ආර්ථික, සමාජයීය සහ අධ්‍යාපන අවස්ථා වේගවත් කිරීම සඳහා ශ්‍රී ලංකා පුරවැසියන්ට අන්තර්ජාල ප්‍රවේශය වැඩි දියුණු කිරීමට රජය විසින් ගනු ලබන ක්‍රියාමාර්ග වේගවත් කිරීමයි.

මෙම දැක්ම සමගින් තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනය රජයේ දින 100 වැඩසටහන යටතේ ‘පොදු වයි ෆයි’ ව්‍යාපෘතිය දියත් කිරීම ආරම්භ කළේය. ශ්‍රී ලංකා ටෙලිකොම්, ඩයලොග්, මොඩිටෙල්, ලංකා කොම්, ලංකා බෙල් සහ එටිසලට් ඇතුළු ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ අන්තර්ජාල සේවා සපයන්නන්ගේ සහය ඇතිව තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනය විසින් මෙම වැඩසටහන මෙහෙයවනු ලැබේ. මෙම වැඩසටහනේ මූල්‍ය පරමාර්ථය වනුයේ ශ්‍රී ලාංකික පුරවැසියන්ට විවිධ අරමුණු ඉටු කර ගැනීම සඳහා බාධාවකින් තොරව අන්තර්ජාලය වෙත පිවිසීමට අවස්ථාව ලබා දීමයි. අධ්‍යාපනය, රැකියාව, ව්‍යවසායකත්වය, සෞඛ්‍ය , පාලනය යනාදී අරමුණු සාක්ෂාත් කර ගැනීම සඳහා මාර්ගගත (online) තොරතුරු තුළින් පුරවැසියාට අවස්ථාව සැලසෙනු ඇතැයි අපේක්ෂා කෙරේ. මෙම වැඩසටහනේ මූලික ප්‍රතිලාභීන් වනුයේ රැකියා විරහිත තරුණ කාන්තාවන් සහ ආන්තිකරණයට ලක් වූ ප්‍රජාව ඇතුළු ග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රජාව වන අතර හැකි පිරිවැයකින් එදිනෙදා තොරතුරු සෙවීමට ඔවුන්ට හැකි වේ.

එලදායීලෙස තොරතුරු සහ වෙනත් ආශ්‍රිත සේවාවන් වෙත ප්‍රවේශවීමට හැකි වීම තුළින් පුද්ගලයින්, කණ්ඩායම්, හෝ ප්‍රජාව වෙනුවෙන් පොදු වයි ෆයි සේවා ඉතා වැදගත් මෙහෙවරක් ඉටු කරයි. එපමණක් නොව අන්තර්ජාලය පරිශීලනය සඳහා මහජනතාවට ප්‍රවේශවීමට හැකියාව ලැබීමෙන්, විවිධ තොරතුරු සේවාවන් හරහා ඔවුන්ගේ සමාජයේ සහ ඉන් පිටත පවතින ගැටළු පිළිබඳ මනා අවබෝධයක් ලබා ගැනීමට ඔවුන්ට හැකිව තිබේ. නිදසුනක් ලෙස, පොදු වයි ෆයි භාවිතා කරන ගොවීන්ට කෘෂිකර්මික සේවාවන් පිළිබඳව තොරතුරු වෙබ් අඩවි මගින් ලබා ගැනීමට හැකි වන අතර උසස් නිෂ්පාදන ක්‍රම අනුගමනය කිරීමෙන් සහ පොහොර භාවිතා කිරීමෙන් ඔවුන්ගේ කෘෂිකාර්මික එලදායීතාව ඉහළ නැංවිය හැකිය. කෘෂිකර්මාන්තයට අමතරව ග්‍රාමීය ජනතාව කුඩා පරිමාණ ව්‍යාපාරික කටයුතුවල නිරත වන අතර එළදායී වෙළඳපල අවස්ථා සොයා ගැනීමට අන්තර්ජාලය භාවිතා කළ හැකිය. කෘෂිකාර්මික හා ව්‍යාපාරික ක්‍රියාකාරකම් සංවර්ධනය කිරීම ග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රදේශවල ජීවන තත්ත්වය වැඩි දියුණු කිරීමට දායක වේ. ව්‍යාපාර හා කෘෂිකර්මය සම්බන්ධයෙන් තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන සේවාවන්ට පහසුවෙන් ප්‍රවේශවීමට හැකිවීම තුළින් කෘෂිකාර්මික නිෂ්පාදන සහ වෙනත් ව්‍යාපාරික නිෂ්පාදන සඳහා වෙළඳපල වෙත ප්‍රවේශවීමට ඇති හැකියාව සැලකිය යුතු ලෙස ඉහළ ගොස් තිබේ. ගොවීන්ට සහ ව්‍යාපාරික ප්‍රජාවට නවීන තාක්ෂණය ලබා දීමෙන් ඔවුන්ගේ නිෂ්පාදන හා සේවාවන් අන්තර්ජාල පදනමින් විකිණීම සඳහා නව වෙළඳවලවල් ස්ථාපිත කර ඇති බැවින් ගොවීන්ට සහ ව්‍යාපාරික ප්‍රජාවට සහය දැක්වීමේ ශක්‍යතාව වයි ෆයි ව්‍යාපෘතිය සතුව තිබේ.

වර්තමාන ලෝකයේ සමාජ මාධ්‍ය ජාල ඉතා ජනප්‍රිය සන්නිවේදන මාධ්‍යයක් බවට පත්ව ඇති බැවින් සන්නිවේදනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් පොදු වයි ෆයි ව්‍යාපෘතිය ද වැදගත් කාර්ය භාරයක් ඉටු කරයි. පවුල්, මිතුරන් සහ ගනුදෙනුකරුවන් විසින් අන්තර්ජාලය හරහා පවත්වාගෙන යනු ලබන සමාජ මාධ්‍ය ජාල හරහා සන්නිවේදනය තවදුරටත් ශක්තිමත් වී ඇති බව පැහැදිලිය.

මෙම සේවාව වඩාත් පහසු, පරිශීලක - හිතකාමී අත්දැකීමක් බවට පත් කිරීම සඳහා තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනය (ICTA) විසින් පොදු වයි ෆයි පරිශීලක කළමනාකරණ විසඳුමක් සපයනු ලබන පොදු ලියාපදිංචි කිරීමේ සහ සත්‍යාපන වේදිකාවක් (platform) සකස් කර තිබේ. භාවිතා කරන ජාලය කුමක්

වුව ද මෙම පොදු වේදිකාව (platform) භාවිතා කිරීම තුළින් පුරවැසියකුට ගිණුමක් ලියාපදිංචි කිරීමෙන් පසු වයි ෆයි සේවාව භාවිතා කිරීම ආරම්භ කළ හැකිය. ද්වාරය (portal) වෙත පිවිසීමෙන් පසු ජාතික හැඳුනුම්පත් අංකය (ජාතික හැඳුනුම්පත) ඇතුළු පරිශීලක තොරතුරු සම්පූර්ණ කළ යුතුය. ජාතික හැඳුනුම්පත සහ ජංගම දුරකථන රෙජිස්ට්‍රාර්වරයා තහවුරු කිරීමෙන් පසු සේවා සපයන්නා නොසලකා රට පුරා වයි ෆයි සේවාව භාවිතා කිරීම ආරම්භ කළ හැකිය. මෙම වේදිකාවෙහි තිබෙන වාසි පහත දැක්වේ.

- පොදු වයි ෆයි සේවා වෙත පහසුවෙන් ප්‍රවේශ විය හැකි වීම
- ඔබගේ උපාංගය (device) නඩත්තු කිරීම
- සමකාලික සමාජ මාධ්‍ය
- ප්‍රතිපෝෂණ, පැමිණිලි සහ ගැටළු ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම
- පෞද්ගලික ආකෘතිය (profile) කළමනාකරු
- ඉතිරිව තිබෙන දත්ත පරීක්ෂා කිරීම
- පසුගිය පිවිසුම් (login) විස්තර පරීක්ෂා කිරීම

2017 වර්ෂයේ මැයි මස 23 වන දින ජාතික සැලසුම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙන් රු. මිලියන 169 ක් සඳහා අනුමතිය ලැබුණු පසු ව්‍යාපෘති විෂය වෙනස් කර තිබේ. ප්‍රවර්ධනය, අධ්‍යාපනය සහ නොමිලේ ලබා දෙන අතිරේක වයි ෆයි දත්ත ධාරිතාව සඳහා නව අනුමතිය ලබා දී තිබේ. මේ දක්වා, විදුලි සංදේශ සේවා සපයන්නන් හය දෙනකු මගින් පොදු වයි ෆයි සඳහා වඩාත් සුදුසු ස්ථාන (Hotspots) 1023ක් රටපුරා ස්ථාපිත කර තිබේ. පොදු වයි ෆයි ජාලය සඳහා සකස් කරන ලද පොදු වයි ෆයි පරිශීලක සත්‍යාපන පද්ධතියේ කටයුතු අවසන් කර තිබේ. පොදු වයි ෆයි ජාලයේ ලියාපදිංචි පරිශීලකයින් සංඛ්‍යාව 297,500 ක් වන අතර පොදු වයි ෆයි පරිශීලකයින් විසින් මේ දක්වා GB 35,000 ක දත්ත භාවිත කර තිබේ. පුවරු දෙකක්, සංඥා පුවරු 22 ක් සහ උපදෙස් පුවරු 600 ක් සවිකර තිබේ. වයි ෆයි පහසුකම් ස්ථාපනය කර තිබෙන වෙනත් ප්‍රමුඛ කාර්යාල කිහිපයක් ලෙස ජනාධිපති ලේකම් කාර්යාලය, අග්‍රාමාත්‍ය කාර්යාලය, අරලියගහ මන්දිරය සහ මුදල් අමාත්‍යාංශය දැක්විය හැක.

14. පුරවැසි සහ වෙනත් පාර්ශ්වකාර සුහුරු සමාජ කව සඳහා තොරතුරු තාක්ෂණ මානව සම්පත් ශක්‍යතාව ගොඩනැගීම:

සංවර්ධනය සඳහා අත්‍යවශ්‍ය මෙවලම් ලෙස තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණය වැඩි වශයෙන් පිළිගැනීමට ලක්ව තිබේ. ඒවා අතරට පුරවැසියන් සවිබලගැන්විය හැකි, කුසලතා වර්ධනය කළ හැකි, ඵලදායීතාව ඉහළ නැංවිය හැකි, සහ සියළුම මට්ටම්වල පාලනය වැඩිදියුණු කළ හැකි මෙවලම් ඇතුළත් වේ. සමාජ ඒකාබද්ධතාව, සාමය, ආර්ථික වර්ධනය සහ දරිද්‍රතාව අවම කිරීම සඳහා තොරතුරු සන්නිවේදන හා තාක්ෂණය භාවිත කිරීමට ශ්‍රී ලංකා රජය (GoSL) බලාපොරොත්තු වේ. මූලික අපේක්ෂාව වනුයේ තොරතුරු සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණය තුළින් සවිබලගැන්වූ පාලනයක් තුළින් වඩාත් ඵලදායී, පුරවැසි කේන්ද්‍රීය සහ විනිවිදභාවයෙන් යුතු රජයක් බිහි කිරීමයි.

2017 වර්ෂයේ දී විවිධ වැඩසටහන් යටතේ පුහුණුව ලැබූ රජයේ නිලධාරීන් සහ පුරවැසියන්ගේ සංඛ්‍යා පහත පරිදි වේ.

වැඩසටහන	පුහුණුව ලැබූ සංඛ්‍යාව	විශේෂ කරුණු
සුහුරු (SMART) සමාජ කව	දැනුම් නියෝජිතයන් 6,500	සැලසුම් කරන ලද සුහුරු සමාජ කව 800 න් 360 ක් ස්ථාපිත කරන ලදී.
කර්මාන්ත සංවර්ධන වැඩසටහන	වෘත්තිකයන් 140	
මූලික තොරතුරු තාක්ෂණ සංකල්ප පිළිබඳ සහතිකපත්‍ර පාඨමාලාව	රජයේ නිලධාරීන් 180	
මූලික හා උසස් තොරතුරු තාක්ෂණ කුසලතා සහ පද්ධති පරිපාලනය	රජයේ නිලධාරීන් 150	

15. කර්මාන්ත සංවර්ධන වැඩසටහන:

කර්මාන්ත සංවර්ධන වැඩසටහන ආරම්භ කරන ලද්දේ ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ තොරතුරු තාක්ෂණ හා BPM කර්මාන්තය වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම අරමුණු කර ගනිමිනි. වැඩසටහනේ සමස්ත ඉලක්කය වනුයේ ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් පෞද්ගලික අංශයේ මූලිකත්වයෙන්, ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ දැනට පවත්නා තොරතුරු සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ කර්මාන්තය ශක්තිමත් කිරීමයි. එනම් කර්මාන්ත සහ ව්‍යවසායකත්ව ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ නැගී එන අංශ දිරිමත් කිරීම, පුළුල් පදනමක් මත කර්මාන්ත සංවර්ධනය අභිප්‍රේරණය කිරීම සහ ජාත්‍යන්තර තරඟකාරීත්වය ප්‍රවර්ධනය කිරීමයි.

මෙම වැඩසටහන යටතේ පහත දැක්වෙන ක්‍රියාකාරකම් 2017 වර්ෂය තුළ ක්‍රියාවට නංවන ලදී.

- ව්‍යාපාර සංවර්ධනය සඳහා අනුග්‍රහය දක්වනු ලබන නියෝජිත සමාගම් - 140
- අභ්‍යන්තර ශක්‍යථාව වර්ධනය කිරීම සඳහා අනුග්‍රහය ලබා දුනි- 143
- තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණික (ICT) වෘත්තිකයන් ගොඩනගන ලදි/ සංවර්ධනය කරන ලදි - 4241
- ආරක්ෂිත වෘත්තිකයින් ගොඩනගන ලදි/ සංවර්ධනය කරන ලදි - 343
- ව්‍යවසායකයින් (ආධුනික/මුල් අවධිය) සඳහා අනුග්‍රහය ලබා දුනි. - 846
- ආරම්භක ව්‍යාපාර මගින් මූලික ප්‍රාග්ධනය යෙදවීම සහ පරිසර පද්ධති සඳහා අනුග්‍රහය ලබා දුනි. - 14
- ඩිස්ටර්ට් ඒෂියා (Disrupt Asia) වැඩසටහන ජූලි මාසයේ දී සාර්ථකව පැවැත්විණි:

16. දේශීය භාෂා වැඩසටහන:

තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණයේ දියුණුවත් සමගම සයිබර් අවකාශය තුළ සිංහල සහ දෙමළ භාවිතය මේ වන විට බහුලව සිදු වේ. මෙහි දී නව අභියෝගවලට මුහුණ දීමට සිදු වනු ඇත. එනම් මීට පෙර මෘදුකාංග යදුම් මගින් ඒ ඒ භාෂාවේම අකුරු (fonts) භාවිතා කර තිබේ. මෙම කර්මාන්තය සඳහා සම්මත අකුරු (fonts) වර්ගයක් මීට පෙර සකස් කර නොතිබුණි. එබැවින් එක් යෙදුමක් භාවිතයෙන් සකස් කරන ලියකියවිලි වෙත ප්‍රවේශවීමට හා ලියකියවිලි භාවිත කිරීමට හැකිව තිබුණේ එකම යෙදුම තුළින් පමණි. මෙය විශාල ගැටළුවක් විය. එයින් පුද්ගලික හා ප්‍රමිතියෙන් තොර විසඳුම් ලබා දුන් අතර අකුරු (fonts) සඳහා එයටම පමණක් ආවේණික වූ විශාල කේත සංඛ්‍යාවක් බිහි කරන ලදි. වර්තමානයේ දී සිංහල සහ දෙමළ භාෂාවෙන් යතුරුලියනය කිරීම, පරිගණක භාවිතයෙන් සිංහල හා දෙමළ භාෂාවෙන් තොරතුරු හුවමාරු කර ගැනීම සහ සිංහල දෙමළ වෙබ් අඩවි වෙත පිවිසීමේ හැකියාව ලැබී තිබේ. ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ බහුතර ජනතාව වෙනුවෙන් තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණය භාවිතය සඳහා නව මං පෙත් විවර වී තිබේ.

ප්‍රමිතියෙන් තොර විසඳුම් ගණනාවක් භාවිත කිරීම නිසා ඇති වූ සියළු දෝෂවලින් මිදීම සඳහා සුදුසුම විසඳුම ප්‍රමිතිකරණය විය. භාෂා අක්ෂර කට්ටලයක් සඳහා ඇති එකම ජාත්‍යන්තර ප්‍රමිතිය වනුයේ යුනිකෝඩ් (යුනිවර්සල් එන්කෝඩ්ග්) ය. යුනිකෝඩ් ප්‍රමිතියට ලෝකයේ සියළුම භාෂා ඇතුළත් වේ. එහි ප්‍රතිඵලයක් ලෙස ප්‍රධාන මෙහෙයුම් පද්ධති දැන් සිංහල හා දෙමළ භාෂාවෙන් භාවිත කළ හැකිය.

තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනය, ප්‍රධාන පාර්ශ්වකරුවන් වන විශේෂයෙන් ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රමිති ආයතනය, කොළඹ විශ්ව විද්‍යාලයේ පරිගණක පාසල සහ මොරටුව විශ්ව විද්‍යාලය සමග ප්‍රමිතිකරණය සඳහා කටයුතු කරමින් සිටී. ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ බොහෝ දෙනෙකු මේ වන තෙක් නොදැන සිටි සිංහල සංඛ්‍යා සඳහා වන කේතකීකරණය සිංහල අකුරු ප්‍රමිතියේ නවතම අනුවාදයට ඇතුළත් වේ. සිංහල හා දෙමළ තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නිමැවුම් පරීක්ෂා කිරීම සහ සහතික කිරීම සඳහා ප්‍රමිති සකස් කර ඇත. යතුරු පුවරු, අකුරු වැනි සිංහල හා දෙමළ නිපැයුම් සකස් කරන සමාගම්වලට මේවා ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රමිති ආයතනය මගින් පරීක්ෂා කර සහතික කර ගත හැකි අතර SLS සලකුණක් ලබා ගත හැකිය.

සිංහල සහ දෙමළ ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රමිතීන් (SLS):

- තොරතුරු අන්තර් හුවමාරුව සඳහා ශ්‍රී ලංකා සිංහල අකුර කේතය, SLS 1134 : 2004 සහ SLS 1134: 2011.
- තොරතුරු අන්තර් හුවමාරුව සඳහා ශ්‍රී ලංකා දෙමළ අකුර කේතය, SLS 1326 : 2008 (දෙමළ)

සිංහල සහ දෙමළ යුනිකෝඩ් අකුරු (Font) නිර්මාණය කිරීමෙහි ලා තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනය පෙරමුණ ගෙන කටයුතු කර තිබේ. ආරම්භයේදීම අකුරු (Font) නිර්මාණකරුවන් සඳහා දැනුවත් කිරීමේ වැඩසටහනක් තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනයේ දී පැවැත්විණි. මෙම ක්ෂේත්‍රය පිළිබඳ නිපුණතාව සහ දැනුම වර්ධනය කිරීම සඳහා අකුරු (Font) නිර්මාණකරුවන් කලාත්මකව හා නිවැරදිව සිංහල සහ දෙමළ අකුරු (Font) මත පදනම්ව ප්‍රමිති සකස් කරන්නේ කෙසේද යන්න සම්බන්ධයෙන් ඔවුනට පුහුණුවක් ලබා දුනි. පුහුණුවන්නන් විසින් ගෞලිගත සිංහල අකුරු (Font) කිහිපක් නිර්මාණය කරන ලදි. කලක සිට භාවිතයේ පවතින අකුරු සහ යුනිකෝඩ් නොවන අකුරු (Font) භාවිතා කරන්නන් අධෛර්යමත් කිරීම සඳහා යුනිකෝඩ් අකුරු (Font) අවශ්‍ය වේ.

මෙම කර්මාන්තය මගින් යුනිකෝඩ් සමග අනුකූලවන අකුරු නිර්මාණය කරන ලදි. සිංහල යුනිකෝඩ් අකුරු භාෂිත (Bhashitha) ලෙසත් දෙමළ යුනිකෝඩ් අකුරු ශ්‍රී ටැමිල් (SriTamil) ලෙසත් සකස් කර තහවුරු කිරීමට ද තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනය කටයුතු කරන ලදි. මේ දෙකෙහි IPR තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනය සතුය වේ. මේවා පරිශීලකයන්ට නොමිලේ ලබා ගත හැකිය. අකුරු සම්බන්ධ නීති රීති අකුරු සැලසුම්කරුවන්හට නොමිලේ ලබා දේ. යුනිකෝඩ් අකුරු නිර්මාණය කිරීම හේතුවෙන් සිංහල අන්තර්ගත (content) රාශියක් බිහි වී තිබේ.

2017 වර්ෂයේ දී සිංහල හා දෙමළ භාෂාවන් සඳහා වූ දෘෂ්‍ය අකුරු හඳුනාගැනීමේ OCR ආදර්ශ පද්ධතියක් සකස් කරන ලදි. සිංහල භාෂාව සඳහා මූලික පාඨ කථන ආකෘතිය ද සකස් කර තිබේ.

මීට අමතරව, 2017 වර්ෂයේ දී පහත දැක්වෙන ප්‍රමුඛ ව්‍යාපෘති ආරම්භ කරන ලදි.

- **රී- පාර්ලිමේන්තුව:** මූලික ව්‍යාපාර ක්‍රියාවලි සම්බන්ධව පුළුල් අධ්‍යයනයක් සිදු කර තිබේ. ලේඛන කළමනාකරණ පද්ධතිය ප්‍රසම්පාදනය කිරීමේ කටයුතු RFP අවධියේ පවතී. යටිතල පහසුකම් යාවත්කාලීන කිරීම සඳහා වූ කැබිනට් පත්‍රිකාවක් සමාලෝචනය කිරීම සඳහා විදුලි සංදේශ හා ඩිජිටල් යටිතල පහසුකම් අමාත්‍යාංශය වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලදි.
- **රී - කැබිනට්:** රී- කැබිනට් සංකල්ප සකස් කර ඇති අතර අවසන් කිරීමට නියමිතය. මෙම සංකල්පය සකස් කර අවසන් කිරීමෙන් පසුව තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ ආයතනය සහ අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල කාර්යාලය අතර අවබෝධතා ගිවිසුමක් අත්සන් කිරීමට නියමිතය.
- **කෘෂිකාර්මික බෝග සැලසුම් කිරීම, නාගරික ඉඩම් පරිහරණ සැලසුම් කිරීම සහ අවකාශීය දත්ත පිළිබඳ ඒකාබද්ධ ආපදා කළමනාකරණය සඳහා සේවා වැඩසටහන්:** මෙම වැඩසටහන් තවමත් සැලසුම් අදියරේ පවතී. තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිතායතනය (ICTA) විසින් පාර්ශ්වකරුවන් සමග සාකච්ඡා පවත්වා එකඟතාවකට පැමිණ තිබෙන අතර වියාපෘති සැලැස්ම මේ වන විටත් සකස් කර තිබේ.
- **ඒකාබද්ධ ප්‍රවාහන, ප්‍රවේශපත්‍ර සහ ගෙවීම් වේදිකාව:** කොන්ත්‍රාත්තු ප්‍රදානය කිරීමේ මට්ටම දක්වා ප්‍රසම්පාදන කටයුතු සිදු කර තිබේ. මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය දැනට අත්හිටුවා තිබෙන අතර ඉදිරියට ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා භාණ්ඩාගාර තීරණය අපේක්ෂාවෙන් සිටී.
- **ඉඩම් ලේඛන ඩිජිටල්කරණය කිරීම - ඉඩම් ලේඛන 30 ක් :** ඉඩම් ලේඛණ ඩිජිටල්කරණය කිරීම - ප්‍රසම්පාදන කටයුතු ආරම්භ කර තිබේ.
- **ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රතීතන මණ්ඩලය පරිගණකගතකරණය (Computerization of Sri Lanka Accreditation Board):** අවබෝධතා ගිවිසුම අත්සන් කර තිබේ. වත්මන් ක්‍රියාවලි හඳුනාගෙන ලේඛනගත කරන

ලදි. ක්‍රියාවලි විධිමත් කිරීමේ කටයුතු සිදු කරන ලද අතර සහ එක් එක් මූලික හා අනු ක්‍රියාවලි සඳහා වඩාත් විධිමත් කාර්ය ප්‍රවාහයක් නිර්මාණය කරන ලදි. අභ්‍යන්තර හා බාහිර ක්‍රියාදාම විධිමත් කරනු ලබන අවසන් නිර්දේශ මාලාව ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රතීතන මණ්ඩලයේ (Accreditation Board) අනුමතිය සඳහා ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලදි.

- **ඊ මෝටර් රථ ලේඛණ පරිලෝකනය කිරීම:** සැලසුම් සකස් කර සමාලෝචනය කරන ලදි. ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ ක්‍රමවේදය සහ ප්‍රසම්පාදන ක්‍රමවේදය සකස් කර අවසන් කර තිබේ. දැනට සිදුවෙමින් පවතින එක් අයිතමයක් හැර (අයිතම 05 ක්) සම්බන්ධයෙන් ප්‍රසම්පාදන කටයුතු අවසන් කර තිබේ. ස්ථාපන සහ වින්‍යාස කිරීමේ (Installation and configuration) කටයුතු සිදුවෙමින් පවතී (සාමාන්‍ය පොකුරු). සේවා සැපයීම, මෙහෙයුම් / පාලන රාමු සඳහා කටයුතු සම්පාදනය කරමින් තිබේ.
- **දැනුම වර්ධනය කිරීම සඳහා ඩිජිටල් පුස්තකාල:** ව්‍යාපෘතියේ අනු ක්‍රියාකාරකම් 13 කින් සමන්විත වන අතර මේ වන විට ක්‍රියාකාරකම් 4 ක ප්‍රසම්පාදන කටයුතු අවසන් කර තිබේ.
- **සුහුරු (SMART) සමිති සහ පුරවැසි ශක්‍යතා වර්ධනය:** කාන්තා සංවර්ධන නිලධාරීන් සමග රාජ්‍ය අංශයේ සහ පෞද්ගලික අංශයේ සේවයේ නියුතු පාර්ශ්වයන්ගේ සහභාගීත්වයෙන් පාර්ශ්වකාර උපදේශන වැඩමුළු පවත්වා අවසන් කර තිබේ.
- **ඩිජිටල් අධ්‍යාපනය:** වෘත්තීය පුහුණු අධිකාරිය සමග ආරම්භක පාර්ශ්වකාර උපදේශන රැස්වීම් පවත්වන ලදි. අධ්‍යාපකයින් 250 ක් සඳහා දින 4 නේවාසික අධ්‍යාපනික පුහුණු (EduCSIRT) පහක් (05) පවත්වන ලදි. අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය සහ සියලුම අධ්‍යාපන කලාප නියෝජනය කරනු ලබන ප්‍රධාන නිලධාරීන් 130 දෙනකු සඳහා තාක්ෂණය පිළිබඳව දෙදින (02) නේවාසික අධ්‍යාපන සංසදයක් පවත්වන ලදි.
- **සයිබර් ආරක්ෂණ ශක්‍යතාව සහ යටිතල පහසුකම් සංවර්ධනය:** දැනුවත් කිරීමේ වැඩසටහන් පවත්වන ලදි. දෘඩාංග හා මෘදුකාංග ප්‍රසම්පාදනය කටයුතු

ஆண்டறிக்கை 2017



இலங்கை தகவல் மற்றும் தொடர்பாடல் தொழில்நுட்ப முகவர் நிலையம்

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ICTA ஜப் பற்றி

இலங்கை தகவல் தொடர்பாடல் தொழினுட்ப முகவர் நிலையம் (ICTA) திறைசேரியினால் முழுமையாக உரித்தான கம்பனி ஒன்றாக 12ஆந் திகதி மே மாதம் 2003 ஆம் ஆண்டு நிறுவப்பட்டது. 2003இன் இலக்கம் 27 தகவல்களும் தொடர்பாடல் தொழினுட்ப சட்டம் ("ICT")இற்கு நியதிச்சட்ட அதிகாரத்தை வழங்கியதோடு அதன் பணிப்பாணை 2008 இன் இலக்கம் 33 ICT (திருத்தம்) ஊடாக மேலும் மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டது.

அதன் ஆரம்பத்தில் இருந்து, அரசு பல்தர பங்குாரர்கள், தனியார் துறையும் சிவில் சமூகமும் மற்றைய அபிவிருத்தி பங்காளர்கள் ஆகியோருடன் டிஜிட்டல் (Digital) உத்திகளை அமுலாக்குதலில் ICTA முன்னணியில் இருந்தது. மேலும் ICTA ஸ்ரீ லங்கா CERT ஐ (கணனி அவசரகால ஆயத்தக் குழு) நிறுவி பேணுவதன் மூலமும் 2011ஆம் ஆண்டு தொடக்கம் லங்கா அரசு வலையமைப்பை (LGN) முகாமைத்துவம் செய்வதற்காக லங்கா அரசு தகவல் உட்கட்டமைப்பை (LGII) நிறுவியதன் மூலமும் 2013 ஆம் ஆண்டு தொடக்கம் தென்கிழக்கு ஆசியாவின் முதலாவது அரசு கிளவுட் ஆன லங்கா அரசு கிளவுட்டினைப் (LGC) பரப்பி வைத்ததன் மூலமும் குறிப்பிடத்தக்க பங்களிப்புகளை செய்துள்ளது. சர்வதேச தரங்களின் அடிப்படையில் பல தொடர்பான சட்டங்களையும் கொள்கைகளையும் வரைவுபடுத்தியதோடு உருமாற்றஞ்சார் e-சேவைகளைப் (e-Services) பரப்பியதோடு பொருளாதாரத்தின் உயிர்நாடியான துறைகளின் டிஜிட்டல்மய மாக்கலுக்கு (digitalization) தலைமைத்துவம் வழங்கியது. மேலும், ICTA, SLASSCOM ஐ நிறுவியதன் மூலம் ICT கைத்தொழிலை வளப்படுத்துவதற்கு தலைமைத்துவம் வகித்ததோடு இத்துறைக்கு USD 1 பில்லியனுக்கும் அதிகமான ஏற்றுமதி வருமானத்தை அடைவதற்கான உத்திகளை உருவாக்கியது.

மேலும், யாப்பின் 19ஆவது திருத்தத்தின் உறுப்புரை 36(1)இன் விதிகளுக்கு ஏற்ப 2015ஆம் ஆண்டில் இருந்து மீதான கணக்காய்வுகளை மேற்கொள்வதற்கு கணக்காய்வாளர் நாயகத்திற்கு அதிகாரம் வழங்கப்பட்டது.

தொலைநோக்கு

“ஓர் டிஜிட்டல்சார் உள்ளடக்கமானதும் செழிப்பானதுமான இலங்கை”

பணிக்கூற்று

“இலங்கை பிரஜைகளின் வாழ்க்கைகளை உருமாற்றுவதற்காக புத்தாக்கம், நெறிமுறைகளினதும் தொழில்வாண்மையினதும் உயர் தரங்கள் ஆகியவற்றினை நடைமுறைப்படுத்துவதனாலும் எடுத்துக்காட்டுவதனாலும் வினையாற்றலான டிஜிட்டல்சார் (Digital) தீர்வுகளுடன் நாட்டுக்கு சேவை புரிதல்”

பணிப்பாளர்கள் சபை

சித்திராங்கனி முபாரக் - முனைவர் / நிறைவேற்று அதிகாரமற்ற

அஜித் பெரகும் மதுரப்பெரும

பத்தினி ஹேவகே ஆனந்த சேனக்க விஜேரத்ன

களுதந்திரிகே திசார தனுஷ்க குணசிங்க

அப்துல் அஸீஸ் முகம்மது ஹில்மி

துமிந்ர ராஜித் ரத்நாயக்க

தினேஷ் மகழீ ஜயவர்தன

உபுல் குமாரப்பெரும

பணிப்பாளர்களின் அறிக்கை

1. பொது

ஸ்ரீ லங்கா தகவல்களும் தொடர்பாடல் தொழினுட்பமும் முகவர் நிலையத்தின் (ICTA) பணிப்பாளர்கள், இவ்வறிக்கையையும் கம்பனியினதும் குழுவினதும் 31 டிசம்பர் 2018 இல் முடிவடைந்த ஆண்டிற்கான ஒன்றிணைக்கப்பட்ட நிதிசார் கூற்றுக்களையும் 2007இன் கம்பனிகள் சட்டம் இலக்கம் 07இன் தேவைப்பாடுகளுக்கு ஒத்தமைவான நிதிசார் கூற்றுக்கள் மீதான கணக்காய்வாளர்களின் அறிக்கையையும் பங்குதாரர்களுக்கு சமர்ப்பிப்பதில் பெருமகிழ்ச்சி அடைகின்றனர்.

ஸ்ரீ லங்கா தகவல்களும் தொடர்பாடல் தொழினுட்பமும் (தனியார்) வரையறுக்கப்பட்ட முகவர் நிலையம் (ICTA) 1982 இன் கம்பனிகள் சட்டம் இலக்கம் 17இன் கீழ் 12ஆந் திகதி மே மாதம் 2003ஆம் ஆண்டு திறைசேரி செயலாளர், பொருளாதார மறுசீரமைப்பு, விஞ்ஞானம், தொழினுட்பம் அமைச்சின் செயலாளர் ஆகியோர் ஒப்பளிப்பாளர்களாக 2007 இன் கம்பனிகள் சட்டம் இலக்கம் 7இன் கீழ் பதிவிலக்கம் PV 4055 உடன் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. கம்பனியின் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்ட அலுவலகம் இலக்கம் 160/24, கிரிமண்டல மாவத்த, கொழும்பு 05இல் அமைந்துள்ளது.

இவ்வறிக்கை 2007இன் கம்பனிகள் சட்டம் இலக்கம் 07இன் தேவைக்கேற்ப தகவல்களை வழங்குகிறது.

2. வியாபாரத்தின் மீளாய்வு

2.1 தொலைநோக்கு, பணிக்கூற்று, கூட்டிணைந்த நடத்தை

ICTA இன் தொலைநோக்கும் பணிக்கூற்றும் பக்கம் iii இல் தரப்பட்டுள்ளன.

2.2 ICTA இனதும் அதன் துணை நிறுவனங்களினதும் மீதான செயற்பாடுகள் மீளாய்வு

ICTA செயற்றிட்டத்தின் ஆற்றுகை பக்கம் 8 இல் இருந்து 15 வரையில் தரப்பட்டுள்ளது.

2.3 இக்கம்பனியின் பிரதான செயற்பாடுகள்

இக்கம்பனி அமைச்சரவை அமைச்சர்களினால் நியமிக்கப்பட்ட தகவல் தொடர்பாடல் தொழினுட்பத்தின் மீதான அமைச்சர்களிடக் குழுவிற்ரு தேசிய கொள்கை பற்றிய தகவல் தொடர்பாடல் தொழினுட்பத்தினை உருவாக்குவதற்கான சகல தகவல்களையும் ஒத்தாசையையும் வழங்குவதோடு தகவல்களும் தொடர்பாடலும் தொழினுட்பத்துடன் தொடர்பாக தேசிய கொள்கை சட்டவரையை அங்கீகரிப்பதற்காக அமைச்சரவை அமைச்சர்களுக்கு உதவுகிறது.

2007இல் திருத்தப்பட்ட 2003இன் இலக்கம் 27 சட்டத்தின் பிரகாரம், இக்கம்பனிக்கும், அரசு, தனியார் ஆகிய இரு துறைகளிலும் தகவல்களும் தொடர்பாடலும் தொழினுட்பம் தொடர்பாக விருத்தி செய்வதற்கும் உத்திகளையும் நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டங்களை அமுலாக்குவதற்கும் அதிகாரமளிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

2.4 துணை நிறுவனங்களின் பிரதான செயற்பாடுகள் - லங்கா அரசு தகவல்கள் உட்கட்டமைப்பு (தனியார்) வரையறுக்கப்பட்டது. (டுபுஜஜ)

முழுமையாக உரித்தான துணை நிறுவனமான லங்கா அரசு தகவல்கள் உட்கட்டமைப்பு (தனியார்) வரையறுக்கப்பட்டது (LGII) 2007இன் கம்பனிகள் சட்டத்தின் யூலை 2011இல் நிறுவப்பட்டதோடு இத்துணை நிறுவனத்தின் செயற்பாடுகள் 2012இல் ஆரம்பமாகின. இக்கம்பனியின் பிரதான செயற்பாடு, ஸ்ரீ லங்காவின் அரசாங்கத்தின் அரசு நிறுவனங்களை இணைக்கும் உயர்ந்தளவில் கிடைக்கப்பெறும், பாதுகாப்பானதும் நம்பிக்கையானதுமான உள்ளுறையான தகவல்கள் உட்கட்டமைப்பு முதுகெலும்பான

லங்கா அரசு வலையமைப்பினை (LGN) இயக்குதலும் விருத்தி செய்தலும் ஆகும். LGII ஸ்ரீ லங்கா அரசாங்கத்திற்கு பல மற்றைய தகவல்கள் தொழினுட்பம் (IT) தொடர்பான சேவைகளையும் ஊக்குவிக்கிறது.

2.5 ICTA இனதும் அதன் துணை நிறுவனங்களினதும் நிதிசார் கூற்றுக்கள்

கம்பனியின் கணக்காய்வு செய்யப்பட்ட நிதிசார் கூற்றுக்கள் இக்குழுவின் ஒன்றிணைந்த நிதிசார் கூற்றுக்களுடன் நிதிசார் கூற்றின் பக்கங்கள் 25 இல் இருந்து 42 வரையில் உள்ளன.

2.6 நிதிசார் அறிக்கைக்கான பணிப்பாளர்களின் பொறுப்பு

ICTA இனதும் அதன் துணை நிறுவனங்களினதும் பக்கம் 26 இல் காணப்படும் குழு நிதிசார் கூற்றுக்களினதும் நிதிசார் கூற்றுக்களைத் தயாரித்தலுக்கான பொறுப்பு பணிப்பாளர்களினதாகும்.

2.7 கணக்காய்வாளரின் அறிக்கை

31 டிசம்பர் 2016இல் நிறைவடைந்த ஆண்டின் ஒன்றிணைந்த நிதிசார் கூற்றுக்களின் கணக்காய்வையும் அதற்கேற்ப 2007இன் இலக்கம் 07 கம்பனிகள் சட்டத்தின் பிரிவு 168 (1) (c) இனால் தேவைப்பட்டவாறான வெளியிட்ட கணக்காய்வாளர்கள் அறிக்கையையும் கணக்காய்வாளர் என்ற ரீதியில் கணக்காய்வாளர் நாயகம் மேற்கொண்டதோடு அது பக்கங்கள் 21 இல் இருந்து 24 வரையில் தரப்பட்டுள்ளன.

2.8 இவ்வாண்டின் போது கணக்கிடல் கொள்கைகளும் மாற்றங்களும்

ICTA உம் அதன் குழுவும் தமது நிதிசார் கூற்றுக்களை அறிவிக்கப்படும் திகதி அன்று நடைமுறையில் உள்ள ஸ்ரீ லங்கா கணக்கிடல் தரங்களுக்கு ஒப்ப தயாரித்தனர்.

2.9 கம்பனியின் ஆர்வங்கள் பதிவேட்டில் உள்ள உள்ளீடுகள்

2007இன் கம்பனிகள் சட்டம் இலக்கம் 07இற்கு ஏற்ப கம்பனியினால் ஆர்வங்கள் பதிவேடொன்று பேணப்பட்டது. அவ்வாண்டின் போது தொடர்புபட்ட சகல உள்ளீடுகளும் ஆர்வங்கள் பதிவேட்டில் பதியப்பட்டன. பணிப்பாளர்களின் ஒருவரேனும் இக்கம்பனியின் பங்குகளை வைத்திருக்கவில்லை. 2007இன் கம்பனிகள் சட்டத்தின் பிரிவு 119 (1) (d) இற்கு ஏற்ப பங்குதாரர்கள் அல்லது அவர்களது அதிகாரம் பெற்ற பிரதிநிதிகள் பார்வையிடுவதற்காக ஆர்வங்கள் பதிவேடு உள்ளது.

3. வருமானமும் இலாபமும்

குழுவின் 2017இற்கான வருமானம் ரூ. 759,664,715.00 (2016இல் ரூ. 1,049,817,558.00), ஆக உள்ள அதேவேளையில் ICTA இன் வருமானம் ரூ. 675,770,370.00 (2016இல் ரூ. 966,735,542.00) வரி செலுத்தியதன் பின்னர் குழுவின் நட்டம் ரூ. 1,624,891,509.00 (2016இல் ரூ. 10,079,213.00 மில்லியன்) ஆக இருந்த அதேவேளையில் வரி செலுத்தியதன் பின்னர் ICTA இன் நட்டம் ரூ. 1,635,436,951 மில்லியன் (2016இல் இலாபம் ரூ. 11,271,579.00) ஆகும்.

4. பங்கிலாபங்களும் ஒதுக்கீடுகளும்

4.1 பங்கிலாபம்

மீளாய்வின் கீழ் உள்ள ஆண்டிற்கான கம்பனி பங்கிலாபத்தைப் பிரகடனஞ் செய்யவில்லை.

4.2 ஒதுக்கீடுகள்

ஒதுக்கீடுகளின் அசைவு பற்றிய தகவல்கள் நிதிசார் கூற்றுக்களுக்கான குறிப்புகளில் பக்கம் 3இல் ஒப்புரவில் மாற்றங்களின் கூற்றில் தரப்பட்டுள்ளது.

5. ஆதனங்கள், பொறித் தொகுதிகளும் சாதனங்களும், புலனாகாத ஆதனங்கள்

ஆதனம், பொறித் தொகுதிகளும் சாதனங்களும், புலனாகாத ஆதனங்கள் என்பவற்றுடன் குழுவிற்கும் ஏற்பட்ட மூலதனச் செலவுகளின் விவரங்கள் முறையே நிதிசார் கூற்றுக்களுக்காக பக்கங்கள் 37 – 39 இல் உள்ள குறிப்பு 8இலும் 9இலும் தரப்பட்டுள்ளன.

6. வெளிப்படுத்தப்பட்ட மூலதனம்

31ஆந் திகதி டிசம்பர் 2017 இல் வெளிப்படுத்தப்பட்ட மூலதனம் 02 சாதாரண வாக்களிப்பு பங்குகளைக் கொண்ட ரூ. 20/- ஆகும் (31ஆந் திகதி டிசம்பர் 2016இல் 2 சாதாரண வாக்களிப்பு பங்குகள் ரூ. 20) ஆகும்.

7. நிதிசார் தகவல்கள்

உழைப்புகள், நிகர ஆதனங்கள் ஆகியன பற்றிய தகவல்கள் பக்கம் 86 இல் 'நிதிசார் முனைப்புறுத்திகளில்' தரப்பட்டுள்ளன.

8. பணிப்பாளர்கள்

ICTA & LGII இன் பணிப்பாளர்கள் பற்றிய தகவல்கள்

31 டிசம்பர் 2017இல் பரந்த தகவல்களும் தொடர்பாடல் தொழினுட்பமும், நிதி, வணிக அறிவு, அனுபவம் ஆகியவற்றைக் கொண்ட 08 பணிப்பாளர்களை (31 டிசம்பர் 2016இல் 10 பணிப்பாளர்களை) கம்பனியின் பணிப்பாளர்கள் சபை கொண்டிருந்தது.

8.1 பணிப்பாளர்களின் பட்டியல்

31 டிசம்பர் 2017இல் கம்பனியின் பணிப்பாளர்கள் சபை 08 பணிப்பாளர்களை (31 டிசம்பர் 2016இல் 10 பணிப்பாளர்கள்) கொண்டிருந்ததோடு 2007இன் இறுதியில் கம்பனிகள் சட்டம் இலக்கம் 07இன் பிரிவு (1) (h) இன் தேவைக்கு ஏற்ப கம்பனியின் பணிப்பாளர்களின் பெயர்கள் கீழே தரப்பட்டுள்ளன:

8.2 31ஆந் திகதி டிசம்பர் 2017இல் உள்ளவாறு ஐஊவுயுஇல் பதவி வகுத்த பணிப்பாளர்கள்

பேஅந	னுசைநஉவழசளானி ளுவயவரள
சித்ராங்கனி முபாரக்	தலைவர்/நிறைவேற்று அதிகாரமற்ற
அஜித் பெரகும் மதுரபெரும	இடைக்கால பிரதம நிறைவேற்று அதிகாரி
பத்தினி ஹேவகே ஆனந்த சேனக விஜேரத்ன	நிறைவேற்று அதிகாரமற்ற
களுத்திரிகே திசார தனுஷ்க்க குணசிங்க	நிறைவேற்று அதிகாரமற்ற
அப்துல் அஸீஸ் முகம்மது ஹில்மி	நிறைவேற்று அதிகாரமற்ற
துமிந்திர ராஜித் ரத்நாயக்க	நிறைவேற்று அதிகாரமற்ற
தினேஷ் மகபு ஜயவர்தன	நிறைவேற்று அதிகாரமற்ற
உபுல் குமாரப்பெரும	நிறைவேற்று அதிகாரமற்ற

31ஆந் திகதி டிசம்பர் 2017இல் LGIIஇல் பதவி வகித்த பணிப்பாளர்கள்

பெயர்	பணிப்பாளர் அந்தஸ்து
வடுகே குமாரசிறி வசந்த தேசப்பிரிய	நிறைவேற்று அதிகாரமற்ற
பெம்லால் ரவிந்திர டயஸ்	நிறைவேற்று அதிகாரமற்ற
கிறி பண்டா நிமல் ரத்நாயக்க	CEO/CTO
சஞ்சய கருணாசேன (W.K.W. தேசப்பிரியவிற்கு மாற்றாக)	நிறைவேற்று அதிகாரமற்ற

8.3 புதிய நியமனங்களும் இராஜிநாமாக்களும்

கடைசியாக நடந்த வருடாந்த பொதுக் கூட்டத்திற்குப் பின்னர் கம்பனியின் பணிப்பாளர்கள் சபையில் இருந்து இராஜிநாமா செய்தவர்களும் அதற்கான புதிய நியமனங்களும் பற்றிய தகவல்கள் கீழே தரப்பட்டுள்ளன:

பெயர்	நியமனம்	இராஜிநாமா
முகுந்தன் கனகசூரியம்	-	11/08/2017இல் இராஜிநாமா செய்தார்
ரக்கித்த நிர்மலா ராஜபக்ஷ	-	25/08/2017இல் இராஜிநாமா செய்தார்

8.4 உப-குழுக்கள் சபை

கணக்காய்வு குழு நியமிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. உப-குழுக்களும் அதன் செயற்பாடுகளும் கணக்காய்வு குழு அறிக்கையில் தரப்பட்டுள்ளன.

8.5 பணிப்பாளர்கள் சந்திப்புகளில் பணிப்பாளர்களின் வரவு பற்றிய விவரங்கள்

பெயர்	சபை கூட்டங்கள்	கணக்காய்வு குழு சந்திப்புகள்
சித்திராங்கனி முபாரக்	12/12	-
அஜித் பெரகும் மதுரப்பெரும	11/12	6/7
பத்தினி ஹேவகே ஆனந்த சேனக விஜேரத்ன	10/12	7/7
முகுந்தன் கனகசூரியம்	12/12	-
களுதந்திரிகே திசர தனஷ்க குணசிங்க	8/11	-
அப்துல் அஸீஸ் முகம்மது ஹில்மி	11/11	-
துமிந்த ராஜித் ரத்நாயக்க	10/11	7/7
தினேஷ் மகமூர் ஜயவர்தன	6/11	-
ரக்கித்த நிர்மலா ரதஜபக்ஷ	7/11	-
உபுல் குமாரப்பெரும	3/7	-

8.6 ஒப்பந்தங்களில் அல்லது உத்தேச ஒப்பந்தங்களில் பணிப்பாளர்களின் ஆர்வங்கள்

பணிப்பாளர்களுக்கு கம்பனியுடனான எந்த ஒப்பந்தத்தில் அல்லது உத்தேச ஒப்பந்தங்களில் நேரடியான அல்லது மறைமுகமாக ஆர்வம் இல்லை.

9. இடர் முகாமைத்துவமும் உள்ளகக் கட்டுப்பாடுகளும்

பணிப்பாளர்கள் கம்பனியினதும் குழுவினதும் நிதிசார் இயக்கல்களையும் இடர் முகாமைத்துவ செயற்பாடுகளையும் உள்ளடக்கி கூட்டிணைந்த ஆளுகை சட்டவரையின் நிபந்தனைகளுக்கு இணைவாக அதன் விளைதிறனை (பயனுறுதியை) மீளாய்வதற்கு பொறுப்பானவர்களாவர்.

10. சூழல்சார் பாதுகாப்பு

கம்பனியும் குழுவும் நாட்டின் இயைபான சூழல்சார் சட்டங்கள், விதிகள், சிறந்த பழக்கவழக்கங்கள் ஆகியவற்றுடன் இணைந்திருப்பதனை உறுதிப்படுத்துவதற்கு சகல முயற்சிகளையும் எடுக்கும்.

11. நியதிச் சட்ட கொடுப்பனவுகள்

பணிப்பாளர்கள், அவர்களது சிறந்த அறிவிற்கும் நம்பிக்கைக்கும் ஏற்ப அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் மற்றைய ஒழுங்காற்று நிறுவனங்களுக்கும் தொடர்புபட்ட ஊழியர்களுக்கும் சேர வேண்டிய சகல நியதிச் சட்ட கொடுப்பனவுகளும் உரிய காலத்தில் செலுத்தப்பட்டன எனத் திருப்தி அடைகின்றனர்.

12. நிதிசார் நிலையின் கூற்றின் திகதிக்குப் பின்னரான நிகழ்வுகள்

பக்கம் 42இல் உள்ள நிதிசார் கூற்றுக்களுக்கான குறிப்பு 18இல் வெளிப்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளவற்றுக்குப் புறம்பாக நிதிசார் கூற்றுக்களில் சீராக்கங்கள் தேவைப்படும் எவ்வித பொருள்சார் குறிப்பிடத்தக்க நிகழ்வு எதுவும் நிதிசார் நிலையின் கூற்றின் திகதிக்குப் பின்னர் நிகழவில்லை.

13. கணக்காய்வாளர்களின் நியமனம்

கம்பனியின் துணைக் கம்பனியான லங்கா அரசு தகவல்கள் உட்கட்டமைப்பு (தனியார்) லிமிட்டட் (LGII)இற்கான கணக்காய்வாளர்களாக யாப்பின் 19ஆம் திருத்தத்தின் உறுப்புரை 154இற்கு இணைவாக நடப்பு நிதியாண்டிற்கான கணக்காய்வாளராக கணக்காய்வாளர் நாயகத்தை நியமித்தல்.

14. பணிப்பாளர்களின் பிரகடனங்கள்

பணிப்பாளர்கள் பின்வருமாறு பிரகடனஞ் செய்கின்றனர் -

1. அதன் வியாபாரத்தை நடத்துவதில் கம்பனி சகல பொருத்தமான சட்டங்களுடனும் விதிகளுடனும் இணங்குவதோடு பொருத்தமான சட்டங்களையும் விதிகளையும் மீறும் எவ்வித செயற்பாட்டிலும் ஈடுபடவில்லை. பல்வேறு சட்டங்களினதும் விதிகளினதும் நிபந்தனைகளுடன் இணைவாக இருத்தலை உறுதிப்படுத்துவதற்கு பொறுப்புள்ள அதிகாரிகள் ஒவ்வொரு பகுதியிலும் இணைவை கணக்காய்வு குழுவிற்கு உறுதிப்படுத்தினர்.
2. கம்பனி ஈடுபட்டுள்ள ஒப்பந்தங்களில் உள்ள சகல பொருள்சார் ஆர்வங்களும் அவர்கள் பொருள்சார்ந்து ஆர்வங் கொண்ட விடயங்கள் மீது வாக்களித்தலைத் தவிர்த்துக் கொள்ளல்.
3. ஒவ்வொரு வகையிலும் உள்ள பங்குதாரர்களும் மூல வழங்கல் நியதிகளுக்கு ஏற்ப பாரபட்சமின்றி நடத்தப்படுவதனை உறுதிப்படுத்துவதற்கு சகல முயற்சிகளும் எடுக்கப்பட்டன.

15. நடப்பு வியாபாரம்

வியாபாரத்தை தொடர்ந்து நடத்துவதற்குப் போதுமானவ்வு வளங்கள் உள்ளன என பணிப்பாளர்கள் நம்புகின்றனர். அதற்கேற்ப, நிதிசார் கூற்றுக்களைத் தயாரித்தலில் நடப்பு வியாபாரத்தின் அடிப்படையில் அங்கீகரிப்பது பொருத்தமாகும் எனப் பணிப்பாளர்கள் கருதுகின்றனர்.

16. சார்ந்த (எதிர்பாரா) பொறுப்புக்கள்

சார்ந்த பொறுப்புகள் பற்றிய விவரங்கள் பக்கம் 42இல் நிதிசார் கூற்றுகளுக்கான குறிப்பு 19.2இல் தரப்பட்டுள்ளன.

17. வருடாந்த பொதுக் கூட்டம்

கம்பனியின் வருடாந்த பொதுக் கூட்டம்

சபைக்காகவும் சபையின் சார்பாகவும்
நடைபெறும்.

கைச்சாத்து

கைச்சாத்து

தலைவர்
(பெயர்)

பணிப்பாளர்
(பெயர்)

பணிப்பாளர்கள் சபையின் கட்டளைப் பிரகாரம்,

கைச்சாத்து

கம்பனி செயலாளர்கள்
(பெயர்)

கணக்காய்வுக் குழு அறிக்கை

இவ்வறிக்கையில் நாம் 2017 ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது கணக்காய்வு குழுவின் வகிபங்களையும் அதன் செயற்பாடுகளையும் விவரிக்கின்றோம். நிதிசார் அறிக்கைப்படுத்துதலின் உட்டெளிவு மீது உறுதிப்பாட்டினைப் பெறுதல், விளைதிறனான இடர் இனங்காணலும் முகாமைத்துவமும், உரிய சட்டவாக்கத்துடனான பொருத்தப்பாடும் பிரதான முந்துரிமைகள் ஆகும்.

கணக்காய்வும் முகாமைத்துவமும் குழுவின் அமைப்பு

ICTAஇன் கணக்காய்வு குழு சுயாதீனமான செயலாற்று அதிகாரம் அற்ற பணிப்பாளர்களை மட்டும் உள்ளடக்கி, ஆகக் குறைந்தது அவ்வாறான மூன்று உறுப்பினர்களைக் கொண்டிருக்கும். 2017ஆம் ஆண்டிற்கான குழு பெப்ரவரி மாதம் 2016இல் (அவ்வாண்டின் போது உறுப்பினர்களின் மாற்றங்களுடன்) முந்தைய குழுவில் இருந்து மூன்று உறுப்பினர்களுடன் மீள நியமிக்கப்பட்டதோடு திறைசேரி பிரதிநிதி தொடர்ந்தும் கணக்காய்வு குழுவின் தலைவராக இருந்தார். கணக்காய்வு குழுவின் உறுப்பினர்கள் நிதிசார் விடயங்களில் தகுதிவாய்ந்தவர்களாகவும் அண்மைக்கால, உரிய அனுபவம் உள்ளவர்கள் என சபை உறுப்பினர்கள் தம்மை திருப்தி செய்து கொண்டனர்.

குழுக் கூட்டத்தில் சமூகமளித்த மற்ற பங்குபற்றினர்கள் (அதிலிருந்து ஒரு பகுதி) கம்பனி செயலாளர், பிரதம நிதிசார் அதிகாரி (CFO), கண்காணிப்பும் மதிப்பீட்டும் தலைவர், மனித வள (HR)/நிர்வாகம் தலைவர், பணிப்பாளர் - சட்டம், பணிப்பாளர் - கொள்வனவு ஆகியோர் ஆவர். அவ்வாண்டின் போது, மற்றையவர்களின் பிரசன்னமின்றி எழுவினைகளை நேரடியாகக் கலந்துரையாடுவதற்காக குழு உறுப்பினர்கள் சந்தித்தனர்.

பணிப்பாளர்கள் சபை கணக்காய்வுகள் உட்பட ICTAஇன் நிதிசார் அறிக்கைப்படுத்துதலும் உள்ளகக் கட்டுப்பாடும் போதுமானவை எனவும் விளைதிறனாக மேற்கொள்ளப்படுகின்றன எனவும் உறுதிப்படுத்தும் அதன் பொறுப்பை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு கணக்காய்வு குழு பொறுப்பானதாகும்.

கணக்காய்வும் முகாமைத்துவமும் குழுக்களின் கூட்டங்கள்

குழு உறுப்பினர்கள்	உறுப்பினர் காலம்	2017இல் பங்குபற்றிய கூட்டங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை
திரு. ஆனந்த விஜேரத்ன	பெப்ரவரி, 2015	7
கலாநிதி. அஜித் மதுரப்பெரும	பெப்ரவரி, 2016 இல் இருந்து ஆகஸ்ட் 2016 வரை	7
திரு. துமிந்த ரத்நாயக்க	பெப்ரவரி, 2016	7
ஜனாப். முகம்மது ஹில்மி	பெப்ரவரி, 2015	2

கணக்காய்வும் முகாமைத்துவமும் குழுவின் வகிபங்கு

- இடர் முகாமைத்துவத்தினதும் உள்ளகக் கட்டுப்பாட்டினதும் உள்ளகக் கட்டுப்பாட்டினதும் பயன்தருதன்மையை மதிப்பீடு செய்தல்;
- ஆண்டறிக்கைகள், அரையாண்டு அறிக்கைகள், காலாண்டு நிதிசார் கூற்றுகள் ஆகியன உட்பட நிதிசார் கூற்றுகளின் சீர்மையை மீளாய்தல்;
- உள்ளகக் கணக்காய்வாளரினால் வடிவமைக்கப்பட்ட ICTAஇன் ஆண்டுத் திட்டத்தையும் வருடாந்த கணக்காய்வுத் திட்டத்தையும் மீளாய்தல் (செப்டெம்பர் 2016இல் ICTA இனால் ஓர் உள்ளகக் கணக்காய்வாளர் அமர்த்தப்பட்டார்).

- கணக்காய்வு கண்டுபிடிப்புகளும் விதப்புரைகளும், முறைமை காலந்தவறுதல், உள்ளகக் கட்டுப்பாடுகள், கணக்கிடலும் கணக்காய்வும் தரங்கள், உள்ளக கணக்காய்வு திட்டத்தின் செயற்பாடுகளின் இணைபாக்கம் ஆகியவற்றின் மீது கலந்துரையாடுவதற்கு உள்ளகக் கணக்காய்வாளருடன் சீராக சந்தித்தல்.
- அதன் செயற்பாடுகளும் விதப்புரைகளும் பற்றி பணிப்பாளர்கள் சபைக்கு அறிக்கைப்படுத்துதல்
- ICTAஇன் வருடாந்த நிதிசார் கூற்றுக்களும் இடர் முகாமைத்துவமும், உள்ளகக் கட்டுப்பாட்டு ஒழுங்குமுறைகள் என்பவற்றின் சீர்மையை பொருட்படுத்தாமை
- சட்டத்துடனும் சீராக்கத் தேவைகளுடனும் இணக்கத்தை பொருட்படுத்தாமை
- ICTAஇன் சுயாதீன வெளியக கணக்காய்வாளரின் நியமனத்தின் மீது அறிவுறுத்துதல்
- வருடாந்த நிதிசார் கூற்றுக்களின் மீளாய்வும் அங்கீகரிப்பும்

இயக்கல்சார் ஆற்றுகை

2017 ஆம் ஆண்டு ICTA இற்கு சவாலானதான ஒன்றாக இருந்தது. தற்போதைய பணிப்பாளர்கள் சபையினாலும் இனாலும் பதவியேற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டதன் பின்னர், மக்களுக்கு, செல்வர்களாயினும் வறியவர்களாயினும், முதியோராயினும் இளையோராயினும், நகரில் அல்லது கிராமிய பிரதேசங்களில் வாழ்போராயினும், கல்வி கற்றோராயினும் அல்லாதவராயினும், அவர்கள் அனைவரும் கூடியளவு அர்த்தமுள்ள பெறுபேறுகளை அடைவதலைக் கருத்திற் கொண்டு ஒரு விரவான வேலைத்திட்டத்தைத் தொடங்குவதற்கு ICTA நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தது.

எமது தொலைநோக்கான “ஓர் இலக்கஞ்சார் உள்ளடக்கமானதும் செழிப்பானதுமான ஸ்ரீ லங்கா” என்பதனை ஒரு யதார்த்தமாக்குதலை நாம் எட்டு கருப்பொருள்களாக இனங்கண்டுள்ளோம். அமையாவன:

1. இலக்கஞ்சார் வலுவூட்டலும் இலக்கஞ்சார் தொடுப்புடைமையும் (Digital Empowerment and Digital Connectivity)
2. இலக்கஞ்சார் அரசாங்கம் (Digital Government)
3. தொழில்களும் வாய்ப்புகளும்
4. இலக்கஞ்சார் சமூகம் (Digital Society)
5. இலக்கஞ்சார் ஆளடையாளம் (Digital Identity)
6. இலக்கஞ்சார் வர்த்தகம் (Digital Commerce)
7. இலக்கஞ்சார் சுகாதாரம் (Digital Health)
8. இலக்கஞ்சார் கல்வி (Digital Education) என்பனவாகும்.

பல்மடங்கு வேலைத்திட்டங்களும் செயற்றிட்டங்களும் வடிவமைக்கப்பட்டு ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டன. இது பெறுபேறுகளின் முதல் அலைவீச்சை நாம் கண்ட முதல் வருடம் ஆகும்.

தனது பிரதான செயற்றிட்டங்கள் சிலவற்றினால் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட தாக்கத்தையிட்டு ICTA பெருமதிம் அடைகிறது. E-அரசாங்கம் தலைமை வகிப்பதாகக் காணப்படுகிறது. லங்கா அரச வலையமைப்பின் கட்டம் II (LGN 2.0) எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்டவாறே கிட்டத்தட்ட 90% வலைத்தலங்களுடன் திட்டமிட்ட நிறைவடைவதலுக்கு மிகவும் முன்பே இணைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. லங்கா அரச முகில் LGC 2.0 சகல e-அரசாங்க சேவைகளும் ஸ்ரீ லங்கா பொது மக்களுக்கு வழங்குவதற்கு உதவியளிக்கும். இவ்வாறான e-உள்ளுராட்சி போன்ற e-அரசாங்க செயற்றிட்டங்கள் முன்னோடி மட்டத்தில் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. குறுக்கு அரசாங்க செயற்பாடுகளுக்கான ஒரு ‘தனி யன்னல்’ ஆன Gov.lk யும் விரைவில் செயற்படத் தொடங்கும். மற்றைய உட்கட்டமைப்பும் அரங்க தொடக்க முயற்சிகளிடையே Lanka Gate கொடுப்பனவு வசதிகளை வழங்கும் அதேவேளையில் Lanka Interoperability Framework (LIFE) e-அரசாங்க முறைமைகளுக்காக சேர்ந்து செயற்படுத்த தன்மையை வழங்கும். Government Information Centre (GIC) இப்போது 14x7 அடிப்படையில் சகல மூன்று மொழிகளிலும் ஓர் அழைப்பு நிலையத்தினதும் இணையத்தளத்தினதும் ஊடாக அரசாங்க தகவல்களை வழங்குகிறது. கடந்த ஆண்டின் போது அரு நாளொன்றுக்கு சராசரியாக 2,500 அழைப்புகளுக்குத் துலங்கியது.

அவ்வாறே e-சமூக முயற்சிகளும் சில சுவாரசியமான வெற்றியைக் கண்டது. ICTA இன் இலத்திரன் மருத்துவப் பதிவு முறைமை ஹெரான, ஹோமாகம், கல்கமுவ ஆகிய இடங்களில் உள்ள மூன்று தள வைத்தியசாலைகில் முன்னோடி மட்டத்தில் அமுலாக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதோடு அண்மை எதிர்காலத்தில் ஒட்டுமொத்த சுகாதாரத் துறையையும் உள்ளடக்குவதற்கு விரிவாக்கப்படவுள்ளது. E-பாரம்பரியம் செயற்றிட்டம் (E-Heritage project) இன்னும் அதன் ஆரம்பக் கட்டங்களில் இருக்கின்ற போதிலும் கிரமமாக ஸ்ரீ லங்காவின் பாரம்பரியம் பற்றிய பெறுமதியான உள்ளடக்கத்தை உருவாக்குதலையும் முன்வைத்தலையும் செய்கின்றது. தற்போதைய அரசாங்கத்தின் நவீன புத்தாக்கம் ஒன்றான பொதுசன Wi-Fi செயற்றிட்டம் பயன்படுத்துநர்களுக்கு இலவச Wi-Fi வசதிகளை வழங்குகிறது. இத்தொடக்க முயற்சி விசேடமாக இளைஞர்களிடையே பிரபலமாகியுள்ளது. இவ்வாண்டின் இறுதியில் பொதுசன வலையமைப்பில் கிட்டத்தட்ட 300,000 பதிவு செய்யப்பட்ட பயன்படுத்துநர்கள்

இருந்ததோடு அது 35,000 GB தரவுகளை நுகர்ந்து உள்நாட்டு மொழி செயற்றிட்டம் (Local language project) தொடர்ந்து கணினிவெளிப்பில் (cyberspace) சிக்களத்தையும் துரிதமும் பயன்படுத்துதலை ஊக்குவித்து வருகிறது.

ICTAஇன் கைத்தொழில் அபிவிருத்தி வேலைத்திட்டத்திற்கு (Industry Development program) இன்னொரு சாதனையும் உண்டு. ஆற்றலளவு கட்டியெழுப்பதலில் இருந்து விதை நிதி வழங்கல் வரை காலப்போக்கில் வித்தியாசமான பாங்குகளில் மாறுபடும் இச்செயற்றிட்டத்தின் ஊடாக சிறியதில் இருந்து நடுத்தரம் வரையிலான அளவு இலக்கஞ்சர் வியாபார நிறுவனங்களின் ஒரு குறிப்பிடத்தக்க எண்ணிக்கைக்கு ஆதரவளிக்கப்பட்டது. இலக்கஞ்சர் பிரபாக உருவாக்கலில் மேம்பாட்டை அங்கீகரிப்பதை இலக்காகக் கொண்ட e-சுமாயினியும் ஜனரஞ்சகமாகியுள்ளது. அடுத்தடுத்து 7 ஆவது தடவையாக நசயாபினி விருதுகள் 1,000 விண்ணப்பதாரிகளுக்கு அளங்கந்து முன்னோடிகளிடையே முயற்சிகளை அங்கீகரித்து சாதனையாளர்களுக்கு வழங்கப்பட்டன.

ICTAபல புதிய செயற்றிட்டங்களையும் 2017இல் தொடங்கியுள்ளது. இவற்றுள் சில ஏற்கனவே நிறைவு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளன. குறிப்பிடத்தக்க இரு தொடக்க முயற்சிகளாவன 'நபராளுமன்றம்', 'ந-அமைச்சரவை' எனும் அரசாங்கத்தின் அதியுயர் சேணிகளில் உள்ள இலக்கஞ்சர் மாற்றம் ஆகும்.

அதன் ஆண்டறிக்கையை முன்வைக்கும் ஸ்ரீ லங்காவில் இணையவெளி பாதுகாப்பிற்கான குவியப்புள்ளி ICTA சொந்த துணைநிறுவனம், Sri Lanka Computer Emergency Readiness Team | Co-ordination Center (SLCERT|CC) மீளாற்றலுடையதும் பாதுகாப்பான இலக்கஞ்சர் ஸ்ரீ லங்காவை கட்டியெழுப்பும் எமது பாதையில் ஒரு முக்கியமான திரும்பற்புள்ளியைப் பதிவு செய்கிறது.

ICTA இன் முன்னேற்றம்: கண்காணிப்பும் மதிப்பிடலும் (M&E) முறைமை அடிப்படையிலான பெறுபேறுகளினால் அளக்கப்பட்டது.

கற்றலையும் ஆற்றுகையையும் அளத்தலையும் பெறுபேறுகளின் பொறுப்புடைமையையும் ஊக்குவிக்கும் விருத்திசார் பயனுறுதியை உறுதிப்படுத்துவதற்கான ஒரு பிரதான கருவியொன்றாக கண்காணிப்பும் மதிப்பிடலும் (M&E) முறைமையை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்ட உறுதியான, ஒத்திசைவான பெறுபேறுகளை ICTA அமுலாக்குகிறது.

ICTA M&E முறைமையின் குறிக்கோள்களாவன:

- ♦ செயற்றிட்டங்களும் வேலைத்திட்டங்களுக்கும் குறுக்காக ஒரு கண்காணிப்பும் மதிப்பிடலும் முறைமையை அமுலாக்குதலின் ஊடாக ICTA இலக்கமாக்கல் செயற்றிட்டங்களின் பெறுபேறுகளின் விருத்திசார் பயனுறுதியை/பெறுபேறுகளை அளத்தல்.
- ♦ செயற்றிட்ட அமுலாக்கல் (தரவுகளைக் கண்காணித்தல்) ஊடாக உண்டாக்கப்பட்ட தரவுகளை சேகரித்தலும் ICTAஇன் பணிப்பாளர்கள் சபை உட்பட பல்வேறு பங்காளர்களை இலக்குபடுத்தி ஒழுங்காக ஆற்றுகை அறிக்கைகளை முன்வைத்தல்.
- ♦ இலக்கமாக்கல் தொடக்க முயற்சிகளின் பெறுபேறுகளை/தாக்கங்களை அளப்பதற்கு பரந்தளவிலான தரவுகளை சேகரிப்பதற்கு பல்வேறு மதிப்பீடுகள்/கணிப்பீடுகள்/அளவீடுகளை வடிவமைத்தலும் அமுலாக்குதலும்.
- ♦ ICTA செயற்றிட்ட முகாமைத்துவ ஆளணியினரினதும் ஆரம்ப பங்குதாரர்களினதும் ஆற்றலளவு தொடர்புபட்ட M&Eஐக் கட்டியெழுப்புதலும் இலக்கஞ்சர் அபிவிருத்தி மீதான தேசிய மட்ட தரவுகளை சேகரிப்பதற்கு பொறுப்புள்ள நிறுவனங்களின் ஆற்றலளவுகளைக் கட்டியெழுப்புதலும்.
- ♦ சர்வதேச சுட்டிகளை (NRI, UN e-Gov Dev Index, ITU index) கண்காணித்தல்
- ♦ குழ்நிலையை மேம்படுத்துவதற்கு காலத்திற்கேற்ற திருத்த நடவடிக்கைகளை மேற்கொள்வதற்கு ICTA முகாமைத்துவத்திற்கு உத்திசார் பணிப்புரைகளை வழங்குதல்.

ICTA M&E அணுகுமுறை

ICTA M&E செயலொழுங்கை பிரதானமாக இரு கூறுகளாக வகைப்படுத்த முடியும்:

- i) நடைபெறும் கண்காணிப்பு
- ii) ஆவர்த்தன (காலத்திற்குக் கால) மதிப்பீடு

நடைபெறும் கண்காணிப்பு முறைமை

பின்வரும் நோக்கங்களுக்காக செயற்றிட்ட அமுலாக்கலில் (தரவுகளைக் கண்காணித்தல்) இருந்து தோற்றுவிக்கப்பட்ட தரவுகளை சேகரித்தலும் ஒப்பிடுதலும் மீது இக்கூறு கவனத்தைக் குவிக்கிறது:

- ◆ கொள்வனவு முறைமை உட்பட முன்னேற்றத்தை திட்டமிடப்பட்ட இலக்குகளுக்கு எதிராக அளத்தல்,
- ◆ அமுலாக்கல் முன்னேற்றத்தையும் தர உள்ளீடுகளையும் கண்காணித்தல்,
- ◆ பங்காளர்களின் ஈடுபடுகளின் மட்டங்களை விளங்கிக் கொள்ளுதல்,
- ◆ நலன்பெறுநர்களினால் செயற்றிட்ட சேவைகளின் பயன்படுத்துதல் மட்டங்களை அளத்தல்.

உள்ளக செயற்றிட்ட முகாமைத்துவ அணி தரவுகளை சேகரித்தலுக்கும் ஓர் உள்ளக தரவுத்தள முறைமையினுள் தரவுகளை உள்ளிடுவதற்கும் பொறுப்பாக இருப்பதோடு தற்போது M&E அணி பல்வேறு பங்காளர் நிறுவனங்களினால் வடிவமைக்கப்பட்ட ஒருங்கிணைத்தலில் ஈடுபட்டுள்ளது.

செயற்றிட்ட ஆற்றுகையை மேம்படுத்துதல் மீதான தீர்மானங்களை எடுப்பதற்குத் தேவையான தரவுகளை சேகரிப்பதற்காக ICTA M&E அணி நலன்பெறும் நிறுவனங்களுக்கே ஒழுங்கான களத்தரிப்புகளை மேற்கொள்கிறது. இக்களத் தரிப்புகளின் போது குவிக் குழு கலந்துரையாடல்கள் நேரடி அலாதிப்புகள் களக் கலந்துரையாடல்கள் போன்ற விரைவு மதிப்பீடுகள் நுட்பங்கள் (Rapid Appraisal techniques) தேவையான தரவுகளை சேகரிப்பதற்குப் பயன்படுத்தப்படுவதோடு அவ்வாறான கண்டுபிடிப்புகள் பெருந்தரமான சீர்தரம் நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுப்பதற்காக செயற்றிட்ட முகாமைத்துவ அணிகளுக்கு தொடர்புபடுத்தலோடு இத்தரிப்புகளின் போது நல்ல பழக்கவழக்கங்களும் பாடங்களும் தொடர்புபடுகின்றன.

மேலும் M&E அலகு ICT அபிவிருத்தி தொடர்பாக நாட்டின் நிலையை விளங்கிக் கொள்வதற்காக சர்வதேச தொலைத்தொடர்பு சுட்டி {International Telecommunication Index (ITU)}, வலையமைக்கப்பட்ட ஆயத்த சுட்டி {Networked Readiness Index (NRI)}, UN e-அரசாங்க சுட்டி போன்ற சர்வதேச தர அடிப்படையிலான சுட்டிகளின் தொடர் மீளாய்வில் ஈடுபட்டுள்ளது.

ஆவர்த்தன மதிப்பிடல்கள்

செயற்றிட்டம் குறித்த தளநிலையும் மதிப்பிடலும் அளவீடுகள் இக்கூறின் கீழ் நடத்தப்பட்டன. இது சில புதிதாக வடிவமைக்கப்பட்ட செயற்றிட்டங்களுக்கான செலவு நலன் பகுப்பாய்வையும் உள்ளடக்குகிறது. தளநிலையும் பெறுபேறும் தொடர்பான தரவுகள் செயற்றிட்டம் குறித்ததும் குறுக்குவெட்டு / ஒட்டுமொத்த அளவீடுகளும் ஊடாக சேகரிக்கப்பட்டன.

மதிப்பீட்டு தரவுகளின் நம்பகத்தன்மை, உறுதிப்பாடு, கடினத்தன்மை, குறிக்கோள் இயல்பு ஆகியவற்றை ஊறுதிப்படுத்துவதற்காக மதிப்பீட்டு செயற்பாடுகள் போட்டி ஏல் முறைமையின் ஊடாக தகுதி வாய்ந்த வெளியக ஆலோசக நிறுவனங்களுக்கு / ஆலோசகர்களுக்கு வழங்கப்படவுள்ளன. எவ்வாறெனினும், தரவு சேகரித்தல் செயலொழுங்கு உள்ளக M&E அணியினால் நெருக்கமாக கண்காணிக்கப்படும்.

மேலும், M&E அலகு, ICT அபிவிருத்தி தொடர்பாக நாட்டின் நிலையை விளங்கிக் கொள்வதற்காக சர்வதேச தொலைத்தொடர் சுட்டி {International Telecommunication Index (ITU)}, வலையமைக்கப்பட்ட ஆயத்த சுட்டி {Networked Readiness Index (NRI)}, UN e-அரசாங்க சுட்டி போன்ற சர்வதேச தளநிலை சுட்டிகளை தொடர்ந்து மீளாய்வில் ஈடுபட்டுள்ளது.

சான்று அடிப்படையிலான தீர்மானங்களை எடுப்பதற்காக, ஒழுங்கான கண்காணிப்பு அறிக்கைகள் ICTA முகாமைத்துவத்திற்கும் தேசிய திட்டமிடல் திணைக்களம் (National Planning Department), தொலைத்தொடர்பும் இலக்கஞ்சார் உட்கட்டமைப்பும் அமைச்சு (Ministry of Telecommunication and Digital Infrastructure) போன்ற மற்றைய பங்காளர்களுக்கு சமர்ப்பிக்கும்.

பிரதான அடைவுகள்:

1. லங்கா அரசாங்க வலையமைப்பு 2.0 (LGN 2.0) உம் e-சேவைகளும்:

LGN என்பது ICTA இனால் தொடங்கப்பட்ட Re-Engineering Government நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டத்தின் உத்திசார் செயற்றிட்டமொன்றாகும். LGN 2.0 முதுகெலும்பு இறுதியாக சகல அரசாங்க நிறுவனங்களையும் - அவை மத்திய, மாகாண அல்லது உள்ளூர் மட்டங்களில் இருப்பினும், ஒரு செலவுத்திறனான பாதுகாப்பான விதத்தில், மையப்படுத்தப்பட்ட இணையத்தளம், மின்னஞ்சல், காணொலி மாநாடு சேவைகள் ஆகியவற்றை வழங்குவதற்கும் எங்கிருந்த போதிலும் லங்கா அரசாங்க முகில் (LGC) சேவைகளின் அடைகையை இயல்பு செய்வதற்கும் இணைக்கும். நாரிழை கட்டில் ஊடகங்களின் அடிப்படையில் சகல அரசாங்க அமைவிடங்களுக்கும்மான 100 Mbps கடைசி மைல் வரையிலான தொடுப்புடைமையை வழங்குவதற்குப் பிரேரிக்கப்பட்ட 2.0 தொடக்கமுயற்சி திட்டமிட்டுள்ளது. மேலும் இந்த வலையமைப்பிலிருந்து ஸ்ரீ லங்காவில் குறுக்கு அரசாங்க வலையமைப்புடன் Wi-Fi வசதிகளை வழங்கும் தமது உள்ளூர் பிரதேச வலையமைப்பொன்றை கட்டுவதற்கு ICTA கருதியுள்ளது.

இச்செயற்றிட்டம் அரசாங்க நிறுவனங்களின் பௌதீக எல்லைகளை அகற்றுவதனாலும் பொதுமக்களுக்கு வினைத்திறனானதும் பயன்தருதன்மையானதுமான அரசாங்க சேவையை வழங்குதலினாலும் இச்செயற்றிட்டத்தின் அனுகூலங்கள் ஒரு பரந்த வீச்சில் இருக்கும். இச்செயற்றிட்டத்தின் ஊடாக, நாட்டின் கிராமிய பிரதேசங்களில் இருந்தும் அரசாங்க சேவைகளை அடையக்கூடியதாக இருக்கும். எனவே, அடிமட்டங்களில் புதிய வியாபார வாய்ப்புகள் திறக்கும். மேலும் அது நாட்டின் ஒவ்வொரு பகுதியிலும் அரசாங்க சேவைகளின் அடையக்கூடியதாக இருப்பதனால் அரசாங்க சேவைகளைப் பெறுவதற்கான பயணச் செலவுகளையும் செலவினங்களையும் குறைக்கும். மேலும், பொது இலக்கஞ்சார் அரசாங்கங்களின் மேம்படுத்தப்பட்ட தொடுப்புடைமையுடனும் கிடைத்தற்றன்மையுடனும் வினைத்திறனாகவும் பயன்னுறுதியுடனும் செயலாற்றுவதற்காக ஆற்றலளவை அரசாங்கம் பெறும்.

மேலும், இவ்வலையமைப்பில் இருந்து அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களும் பிரஜைகளும் ஆகிய இரு தரத்தினரும் தமது Wi-Fi சாத்தியப்படுத்தப்பட்ட எந்தக் கருவியையும் பயன்படுத்தி இலகுவாக வலையமைப்பை இணைக்க முடியும். இது தொடுப்புடைமையின் நம்பகமானதும் வினைத்திறனானதுமான ஒரு முறையாக நிரூபிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. மேலும், ஊழியர்களும் பிரஜைகளும் ஆகிய இரு தரத்தினரும் தமது Wi-Fi சாத்தியமாக்கப்பட்ட கருவியைப் பயன்படுத்தி அரசாங்க சேவைகளையும் இணையத்தளத்தையும் பயன்படுத்தி அடைவதற்கு அனுமதிக்கப்படுவர்.

2017ஆம் இறுதியின் போது, 771 முனை தலங்களுக்கு/அரசாங்க நிறுவனங்களுக்கு (கட்டம் Iஇல் திட்டமிடப்பட்டிருந்த 860இல்) Wi-Fi தொடுப்புடைமை வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. பராமரிப்பு ஒப்பந்தம் SLTஇற்கு வழங்கப்பட்டதோடு பராமரிப்பு செயற்பாடுகள் நடைபெற்றுக் கொண்டுள்ளன. மொத்தமான 8 பிரதானமான ந-சேவைகள் அபிவிருத்திகள் 2016இல் இருந்து 2017 வரையிலான காலகட்டத்தின் போது மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டன. சகல சேவைகளும் விரைவில் விருத்தி செய்யப்படும். இச்சேவைகள் ஒரு வித்தியாசமான பங்காளர்கள் மட்டத்தில் சேவை வழங்கும் நுண் e-சேவைகள் தொகுதி ஒன்றையும் உள்ளடக்குகிறது.

2. லங்கா அரசாங்க முகில் 2.0 (LGC 2.0):

லங்கா அரசாங்க முகில் (LGC 1.0)இன் வடிவம் 1.0 ஆரம்பத்தில் லங்கா கேட்டையும் (Lanka Gate) அதன் கூறுகளையும் இலகுவாக்கும் குறிக்கோளுடன் அமுலாக்கப்பட்டது. பின்னர் அது அரசாங்க முகிலாக விரிவாக்கப்பட்டது. அதன் விளைவாக, LGC 1.0ஐ மேலும் சகல அரசாங்க, தோன்று தேவைகளுக்கு வழங்குதலை மேம்படுத்துதலில் உள்ள சில வரையறைகளினால் அது உள்ளார்ந்ததாகிவிட்டது. இப்பின்னணியில், வினைத்திறனான, செலவுத்திறனான, நம்பகமான, பாதுகாப்பான சேவைகளை வழங்குவதற்கு ஒரு கைத்தொழில் தர முகில் சூழலை அமுலாக்குவதற்கு ICTA கருதியது. LGC 2.0 சகல அரசாங்க உட்கட்டமைப்புத் தேவைகளையும் வழங்குவதோடு பிரேரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள தொடக்கமுயற்சிகளுடன் பல்வழிகளில் பிரஜைகள் ஈடுபாடு மேம்படுத்தப்படும் எனவும் எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்டது. LGC 2.0 ஆரம்பப் பதிப்பின் வரையறைகளுக்கும் கட்டுப்பாடுகளுக்கும் தீர்வுகள் வழங்கும் அதேவேளையில் மேம்படுத்தப்பட்ட அளவிடுதலுடன் அரசாங்க முகில் (G-Cloud) எண்ணக்கருவுடன் முன்னோக்கிச் செல்வதற்கு LGC 2.0 அரங்கம் ஒன்றை உருவாக்கும். LGC 2.0 இன் பிரதான கூறொன்றாகிய பெரிய தரவுகள் கொத்தணி, சகர அரசாங்க தரவுகளும் பொருத்தமானவாறு களஞ்சியப்படுத்தப்பட்டதன் பின்னர் ஓர் உயிர்நாடியான வகிபங்கை ஆற்றும். பெரிய தரவுகள் கொத்தணியின் பிரதான வெளியீடாக இருக்கும் பெரிய தரவுகள் பகுப்பாய்வு (அல்லது பல்வகை தரவு வகைகளைக் கொண்ட பாரிய தரவுத் தொகுதிகளைப் பரீட்சிக்கும் செயலொழுங்கு) நாட்டின் பொருளாதார விருத்திக்கு திறம்படப் பயன்படுத்தப்பட முடியும். இவற்றுக்கு அப்பால், திறந்த தரவுகள் அரங்கு, தகவல்களுக்கான உரிமை சட்டம் (Right-to-Information Act) போன்ற அரசாங்கத்தின் தொடக்கமுயற்சிகளுடன் நாட்டில் உகந்த சூழலொன்றை உருவாக்கும்.

LGC 2.0 (General Cluster) இன் நிறுவனம் உருவமைப்பும் 2017இல் நிகழ்ந்தது. சேவை வழங்கலும் இயக்கல்சார்/ஆளுகை சட்டகவமைப்புகள் என்பவற்றுக்கான ஏற்பாடுகள் நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. LGC 2.0 என்பது 2018ஆம் ஆண்டின் தொடக்கத்தில் ஆரம்பிக்கப்படவுள்ளது. அது அரசாங்க ஆவணங்களை நுணுகுநோக்கல், இலக்கமாக்கல், களஞ்சியப்படுத்துதல் ஆகியவற்றையும் சாத்தியமாக்கும். இது LGN, LGC, Digital Document Management System செயற்றிட்டங்கள் மீது பிரதானமாக தங்கியுள்ளது. தற்போது, தொழினுட்ப விவரக்கூறுகள் நிறைவு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளன.

3. குடித்தொகை பதிவேட்டுமும் நலன்பெறுநர் ஆளடையாள முறைமையுடனும் ஒன்றிணைக்கப்பட்ட eசமுர்தி தீர்வு - ஒன்றிணைக்கப்பட்ட நலன்புரி முகாமைத்துவ முறைமை:

சமுர்தி ஸ்ரீ லங்கா அரசாங்கத்தின் சமூக நலன்புரி வேலைத்திட்டத்தின் தலையாயதாகும். அது இரு அரசாங்க நிறுவனங்களினால் நடத்தப்படுகிறது. அவையாவன: சமுர்தி ஆணையாளர் நாயகத்தின் திணைக்களம் (SCGD), ஸ்ரீ லங்காவின் சமுர்தி அதிகார சபை (SASL) என்பனவாகும். SCGD இற்கு அரசாங்கத்தின் திணைக்களமொன்றாக தேசத்தைக் கட்டியெழுப்புதல் அமைச்சினால் நலன்பெறுநர்களை இனங்காணலுக்கும் சமுர்தி முத்திரைகளை வழங்குதலுக்குமான பொறுப்பாணை வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. SASL, சமுர்தி நலன்பெறுநர்களையும் கீழ்வருமானம் சம்பாதிப்பவர்களையும் வலுவூட்டுவதற்கு பொறுப்பானதாகும். எனவே, நலன்பெறுநர்களின் வருமான மட்டத்தை மேம்படுத்துதல், நலன்பெறுநர் சேமிப்பு பழக்கத்தை மேம்படுத்துதல், சுயதொழில் செயற்றிட்டங்களுக்காக கடன் வசதிகளை வழங்குதல் ஆகியவற்றை இலக்காகக் கொண்ட பல அபிவிருத்தி செயற்பாடுகளை SASL நடத்தி வருகிறது. 1995இன் சட்டம் இலக்கம் 30 ஸ்ரீ லங்கா சமுர்தி அதிகார சபை சட்டத்தினதும் ஸ்ரீ லங்கா அரசாங்கத்தின் நிதிப் பிரமாணங்களினதும் கீழ் SASL ஸ்தாபிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

e-சமுர்தி செயற்றிட்டம் பிரதானமாக இன் செயற்பாடுகளையும் வேலை செயலொழுங்குகளையும் மேம்படுத்துதலில் கவனத்தை செலுத்துகிறது. தேசிய மட்ட சமுர்தி செயற்பாடுகளையும் உள்ளூர் ராட்சி மட்டத்தில் சமுர்தி செயற்பாடுகளையும் உள்ளடக்கும் மையப்படுத்தப்பட்ட தீர்வொன்றாகும். இச்செயற்றிட்டம் SASL இற்கு உரித்தானதோடு சமுர்தி நலன்பெறுநர்கள், SCGD, மாவட்ட, பிரதேச செயலாளர்கள் ஆகியோர் மற்றைய பங்களாளர்களாகும். லங்கா அரசாங்க வலையமைப்பு (LGN)

e-சமுர்தி செயற்றிட்டத்தின் முதுகெலும்பாகப் பயன்படுத்தப்படும். எனவே, பிரஜைகளினதும் ஸ்ரீ லங்கா அரசாங்கத்தினதும் நலனுக்காக நிலவும் அதிநவீன உட்கட்டமைப்பைப் பயன்படுத்துவதற்கான LGN ஊடாக பிரதான தொடக்கமுயற்சியொன்றாகும்.

2017ஆம் ஆண்டின் இறுதியளவில், நலன்புரி வேலைத்திட்டத்திற்கான சமூக பதிவேட்டினதும் ஓரிட கொள்வனவு நிலையத்தின் (one stop shop) ஒன்றிணைந்த MIS இனதும் முறைமை அபிவிருத்தி அமுலாக்கல் கட்டத்தில் இருந்தது. நலன்புரி மேலேற்றல் தகவல்கள், பகுப்பாய்வு, தேடல் முறைமை ஆகியன வெற்றிகரமாக நிறைவு செய்யப்பட்டதோடு பயிற்சிகளும் நடத்தப்பட்டன. அடித்தள அளவீட்டு ஒப்படை நிறைவு செய்யப்பட்டது. பங்காளர் நிறுவனங்களுக்கான கணினிகள், மடிமேல் கணினிகள் ஆகியவற்றின் கொள்வனவு நிறைவு செய்யப்பட்டது. தரவுகளை சுத்திகரித்தல் ஒப்படை நிறைவு செய்யப்பட்டது. இறுதி பகுப்பாய்வு அறிக்கையும் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. e-சமுர்தி முறைமையின் CRM, HRM மொடியூலின் ஒத்தசையும் பராமரிப்பும் நிறைவு செய்யப்பட்டது.

4. e-உள்ளூராட்சி (eLG):

‘ந-உள்ளூராட்சி’ தொடக்கமுயற்சி, தீவில் உள்ள 18 மாநகர சபைகள், 42 நகர சபைகள், 270 பிரதேச சபைகள் ஆகியவற்றில் சேவை விநியோக செயலொழுங்குகளை பயன்தருவதும் ஆற்றலுடையதுமாக ஆக்குவதற்குக் கருதியுள்ளது. இச்செயற்றிட்டம், உள்ளூராட்சி அதிகார சபைகள் மக்களுக்கு வழங்குவதற்கு எதிர்பார்க்கப்படும் சேவைகளைப் பெறுதலில் மக்கள் பிரச்சினைகளுக்கு முகங்கொடுக்கின்றனரா எனவும் ஸ்ரீ லங்காவில் தற்போதுள்ள 330 உள்ளூர் அதிகார சபைகள் அவற்றுக்கு ஒப்படைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள சேவைகளை திறமையாக வழங்குகின்றனவா எனவும் வினாவுகின்றது.

இச்செயற்றிட்டத்தின் குறித்த குறிக்கோள்களாவன:

- ◆ ஆளுகையிலும் சேவை விநியோக செயலொங்கிலும் பயன்தருதன்மையையும் ஆற்றலையும் அதிகரித்தல்
- ◆ உள்ளக முகாமைத்துவ செயலொழுங்குகளை இழைவரிப்படுத்துதல்
- ◆ வினைத்திறனான சேவை விநியோக செயலொழுங்கை ஊக்குவித்தல்
- ◆ பிரஜைநேய விநியோக சேவைகளை உறுதிப்படுத்துதல்
- ◆ சமூக பொறுப்புடைமையையும் ஒளிவின்மையையும் மேம்படுத்துதல்
- ◆ சமூக உள்ளடக்கற்றன்மையையும் வாய்ப்புகளுக்கான அடைவையும் மேம்படுத்துதல்
- ◆ உள்ளூராட்சி அதிகார சபைகளின் வருமான தளத்தை வலுப்படுத்துதல்
- ◆ பங்கேற்றல் நல்ல ஆளுகையை ஊக்குவித்தல்
- ◆ சமூக-பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்தியில் முகாமைத்துவத்தை மேம்படுத்துதல்
- ◆ ஸ்ரீ லங்காவிற்கு முதலீட்டாளர்களை கவருவதற்காக செய்யுந் தொழில் சுட்டியை (Doing Business Index) குறிப்பிடத்தக்க அளவு மேம்படுத்துதல்

2017இல், உள்ளூராட்சி அதிகார சபைகளினும் பிரஜைகளினாலும் அதிகாரிகளினாலும் முகங்கொடுக்கப்படும் பிரதான எழுவினைகளை இனங்காண்பதற்கும் இழைவரிப்படுத்துவதற்கும் ஒரு வியாபார செயலொழுங்கு மீளாய்வு நடத்தப்பட்டதோடு ஒரு விவரமான BPR அறிக்கையும் தொகுக்கப்பட்டது. மேலும், உள்ளக செயலொழுங்குகளை இழைவரிப்படுத்துதலுக்காக பல செயலமர்வுகள் நடத்தப்பட்டன. eLG அடித்தள அளவீடு நிறைவு செய்யப்பட்டது. முன்னோடி மட்டத்தில், சீத்தாவாக்கபுர நகர சபை, ஹோமாகம் பிரதேச சபை, நீர்கொழும்பு நகர சபை ஆகிய மூன்று இடங்களில் இம்முறைமை பரப்பப்பட்டுள்ளது. இம்முன்றிலும் வெற்றிகரத்தை சுட்டிக்காட்டிய ஓர் அளவீட்டைத் தொடர்ந்து, eLG

தீர்வுகளை அமுலாக்குதலுக்கு உள்ளூராட்சி அமைச்சினாலும் மாகாண சபைகளினாலும் மேலும் 30 இடங்கள் இனங்காணப்பட்டன. இவ்வாண்டின் இறுதியளவில் இவ்விடங்களில் அமுலாக்கல் நடைபெற்றுக் கொண்டிருந்தன.

5. குறுக்கு அரசாங்கத்திற்கான Gov.lk இன் “தனி யன்னல்” (‘Single Window’) இன் அமுலாக்கல் (கொத்தணி அமுலாக்கல்) – {நடுப்பொருள் உட்கட்டமைப்பு / அரங்கம் (middleware infrastructure/ platform)}:

இலட்சிய ரீதியாக பிரஜைகளுக்கு ஓரிடத்திலேயே சகல அரசாங்க e-சேவைகளையும் பெறக்கூடியதாக இருத்தல் வேண்டும். இது அவர்களை பல இணைப்புகளை நினைவில் வைத்திருக்கச் செய்யாது. அவ்வாறான ஒரு ‘தனி யன்னல்’இன் பெறுபேறு திறமையான எல்லைகளுக்குக் குறுக்கிலான வாணிபம், அரசாங்கத்தில் உயர் பயன்தருதன்மையும் உற்பத்தித் திறனும், மிகவும் திருப்தியான வியாபார சமுதாயம், அரசாங்க நிதிகளின் துஷ்பிரயோகத்தின் நீக்கம், இலத்திரன் ரீதியாகத் தரவுகளின் கிடைத்தற்றன்மையின் காரணமாக கொடுக்கல் வாங்கல்களின் குறைந்த ஊழல் என்பவற்றுடன் உயர் மட்ட வாழ்க்கைத் தரங்களை அனுபவிக்கும் நன்கு திருப்தி அடைந்த பிரஜைகளின் உருவாக்கம் ஆகியவற்றை பெறாகக் கொண்டிருக்கும். 2016இல் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்ட இச்செயற்றிட்டம் 2018ஆம் ஆண்டளவில் அதனையே அடையும் என எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது.

2017இல், அங்கீகாரம் பெற்றதன் பின்னர், பங்களர்கள் ஆலோசனைகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டன. முகில் பரப்பதல் சேவை வழங்குநர் (CloudDeploymentServiceProvider) வேலையை தொடங்கிவிட்டது. அரசாங்க தகவல்களும் செயலொழுங்கு பரிமாறலும் அபிவிருத்தி (GIPx) – EOI கட்டத்திற்கான ஆலோசனை, இலக்கஞ்சார் பரிவர்த்தனை பரிமாற்றம் அபிவிருத்தி (DTx) – RFP கட்டத்திற்கான ஆலோசனை என்பவற்றிற்கான கேள்விகள் மீளக்கோரப்பட உள்ளன. .

6. லங்கா கேட் உட்கட்டமைப்புப் பராமரிப்பு / தொடர்புபட்ட சேவைகளும் தொடர்புபட்ட கூறுகளும்:

இத்தொடக்கமுயற்சியின் இலக்கு, பிரஜைகள், வாகன போக்குவரத்தின் மாகாண திணைக்களங்கள், வர்த்தகத் திணைக்களம், ஸ்ரீ லங்கா பொலீஸ், அரசாங்க இணையத்தள வாயிலின் ஊடாக e-சேவைகளை வழங்கும் மற்றைய அரசாங்க நிறுவனங்கள் ஆகியன உட்பட நிதி வழங்குநர்களுக்கும் நலன்பெறுநர்களுக்கும் இணையமும் நடமாடும் சேவைகளும் (SMS அடிப்படையான, நடமாடும் பிரயோகங்கள்) ஊடாக தொடரறா அரசாங்க சேவைகளின் தொடர்ச்சியான வழங்கலை இலகுபடுத்துதலின் மூலம் அரசாங்கத்தினுள் உயர் பயன்தருதன்மையையும் உற்பத்தித்திறனையும் உறுதிப்படுத்துதல் ஆகும்.

குறித்த குறிக்கோள்கள் பின்வருவனவற்றை உள்ளடக்கும்:

- ♦ இணைய கொடுப்பனவு வாயில்களினதும் நடமாடும் கொடுப்பனவுகளினதும் மீது உந்துவிசையாக இருக்கும் நிறைவு செய்யப்பட்ட அரசாங்க கொடுப்பனவு சேவைகளின் கிடைத்தற்றன்மையை உறுதிப்படுத்துதல்
- ♦ a) அரசாங்க உத்தியோகபூர்வ இணையத்தள வாயில், b) eஅரசிறை அனுமதிப் பத்திர தீர்வும் பாதுகாக்கப்பட்ட பிரயோகங்களும் c) நிலவும் eசேவைகள் ஆகியவற்றுக்கு ஒத்தாசையும் பராமரிப்பு நடைமுறைகளையும் வழங்குதல்
- ♦ இலத்திரன் ரீதியாக தரவுகளின் கிடைத்தற்றன்மையினால் கொடுக்கல் வாங்கல்களில் ஊழல் குறைவடைதல்
- ♦ நன்கு திருப்தியடைந்த குடித்தொகையை பெறுபேறாகத் தரும், பிரஜைகளுக்கான உயர் மட்டத்திலான வாழ்க்கைத் தரங்களை ஊக்குவித்தல்

2017இல், பிரதான e-சேவைகளுக்கு (உதாரணம்: பொலீஸ் தடைநீக்கல் eசேவைகள், மூலச் சான்றிதழை வழங்குதல்) ஒத்தாசையும் பராமரிப்பும் கிடைக்கப்பெற்றது. நாட்டின் சகல மாகாணங்களிலுள்ள eRL தீர்வைப் பரப்புதல் நிறைவடைந்தது. தற்போது இந்த eRL தீர்வு சகல பிரதேச செயலகங்களிலும் மாகாண தலைமை காரியாலங்களிலும் செயற்படுகிறது. பிரஜைகளுக்கு எந்த மாகாணத்தில் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்ட வாகனங்களுக்கான அரசிறை அனுமதிப் பத்திரங்களைப் பெற முடியும். உற்பத்தித் துணையும் Secure Socket Layer (SSL) உம் கொள்வனவு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளதோடு உரிய சேவைகளில் உருவமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

7. லங்கா சேர்ந்து செயற்படுத்தன்மை சட்டகம் {Lanka Interoperability Framework (LIFe)}:

லங்கா சேர்ந்து செயற்படுத்தன்மை சட்டகம் என்பது அரசாங்க தகவல்கள் முறைமைகளில் சேர்ந்து செயற்படுத்தன்மையை உறுதிப்படுத்துவதற்கான திறவலான தரங்களின் தொகுதி ஒன்றாகும். சேர்ந்து செயற்படுத்தன்மை என்பது மூட்டின்றி சேர்ந்து வேலை செய்வதற்கு பல்வேறு நிறுவனங்களிடம் இருந்து தகவல்கள் முறைமைகளை திசைதிருப்பும் ஆற்றல் ஆகும். சேர்ந்து செயற்படுத்தன்மை செயற்படுத்தன்மையின் உச்ச அளவாகும்.

இலக்கஞ்சார் அரசாங்கத்தின் இறுதி இலக்கு ஒவ்வோர் அரசாங்க நிறுவனமும் ஒரு தரிப்பு நிலையமாக ஆக்குவதும் ஒரு தனி யன்னலின் ஊடாக சகல அரசாங்க சேவைகளையும் வழங்குதலும் ஆகும். இந்த இலக்கை எய்துவதற்கு சகல அரசாங்க நிறுவனங்களும் இலத்திரன் ரீதியாகவும் செயலொழுங்கு ரீதியாகவும் இணைக்கப்பட்ட ஓர் இணைக்கப்பட்ட அரசாங்கம் உருவாக்கப்படல் வேண்டும். ஒன்றிணைந்த அரசாங்கமொன்று பயன்தருதன்மையுடன் இயங்குவதற்கும் ஓரிட தரிப்பு நிலைய சேவைகளை வழங்குவதற்கும் முறைமைகளுக்குக் குறுக்காக அரசு நிறுவனம் தகவல்களை பகிர்ந்து கொண்டு பரிமாற்றம் செய்து கொள்ள வேண்டும். இதற்கு நிறுவனஞ்சார் எல்லைகளுக்குக் குறுக்காக அரசாங்க நிறுவனங்களின் பொது குறிக்கோள்களை விளங்கிக் கொள்ளுதலும் பகிர்ந்து கொள்ளுதலும் பொது தரங்களை நோக்கி சேர்ந்து வேலை செய்தலும் அவசியமாகும்.

இதற்கு தமது தகவல்கள் முறைமைகளுக்கு இடையில் தரவுகளை பரிமாறிக் கொள்வதற்கு அரசாங்க நிறுவனங்கள் விருத்தி செய்து கொள்ள வேண்டியதும் அவசியம் ஆகும். அரசாங்க நிறுவனங்களினால் விருத்தி செய்யப்பட்ட பல்வேறு தகவல்கள் முறைகளுக்கு இடையே இடைமுகங்கள் முழுமையாக விளங்கிக் கொள்ளப்பட்டு அவை தொடரியல், சொற்பொருள் சேர்ந்து செயலாற்றுதல் ஆகிய இரண்டினையும் உறுதிப்படுத்துதல் மீது LIFe கவனத்தைக் குவிக்கிறது.

2017இல், LIFe இணையத்தளம் (www.life.gov.lk) நிறைவு செய்யப்பட்டது. மேலும் LIFe தரங்கள் தனிப்பட்ட, வாகனஞ்சார்ந்த, அபிவிருத்தி செயற்றிட்டங்களின் இணைப்பாக்கஞ் செய்தல், காணி ஆட்சிகள் ஆகியவற்றுக்காக விருத்தி செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளன. சமூக நலன்புரிக்கான LIFe standers இணை விருத்தி செய்தலுக்கான ஒப்பந்தம் வழங்கப்பட்டதோடு செயற்பாடுகள் நடைபெற்றுக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றன.

8. ஸ்ரீ லங்கா அரசாங்க மருத்துவ மனைகளில் இலத்திரன் மருத்துவப் பதிவேடுகள்:

ICTA இன் இலக்கஞ்சார் சுகாதார வேலைத்திட்டம், தனியார் துறை, சுகாதார கவனிப்பு தொழில்வாண்மையாளர்கள், கல்விமான்கள், மற்றும் 2018 டிசம்பர் இறுதியளவில் நாடெங்கும் இலக்கஞ்சார் சுகாதாரத்தை அமுலாக்குதலில் வினையாற்றலுடன் ஈடுபட்டுள்ள மற்றைய சகல பங்களாளர்கள் ஆகியோருக்கு ஒரு சாத்தியமான உருவாக்கும் அதேவேளையில் இலத்திரன் சுகாதார பதிவேடுகளும் துணை தகவல்கள் முறைமைகளையும் அறிமுகஞ் செய்வதன் மூலம் ஓர் 'இலக்கஞ்சார் சுகாதார எதிரொலி முறைமை'யை உருவாக்குவதனை இலக்காகக் கொண்டுள்ளது.

இச்செயற்றிட்டத்தின் குறித்த குறிக்கோள்களாவன பின்வருமாறு:

1. சுகாதார சேவைகளை அடையும் மொத்த நோயாளிகளில் இருந்து 80% வரையில் தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்ட மருத்துவ மனைகளின் இலத்திரன் மருத்துவப் பதிவேடுகளை உள்ளடக்கலை அதிகரித்தல்
2. நோயாளர் கவனிப்பிற்காக இற்றைப்படுத்தப்பட்ட செவ்வையான தகவல்கள் கிடைத்தலை உறுதிப்படுத்துதலும் சுகாதார சேவைகளைத் திட்டமிடலும்.
3. அரசாங்க மருத்துவ மனைகளின் சேவை வழங்குதலில் தரத்தையும் வினையாற்றலையும், ஆளுகை, பொறுப்புக்கூறல், வளங்களின் வினைத்திறனான பயன்படுத்துதல் ஆகியவற்றை மேம்படுத்துதல்.
4. தோன்றும், மீளத்தோன்றும் நோய்களை கண்டுபிடிப்பதற்கும் தேவையான தடுப்பு நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுப்பதற்கும் சுகாதார அதிகாரிகளின் ஆற்றலளவை மேம்படுத்துதல்.

2017இல், இலத்திரன் மருத்துவ பதிவேடுகள் முறைமைகள் முன்னோடிகளாக ஹோரண, ஹோமாகம், கல்கமுவு ஆகிய மூன்று தள மருத்துவ மனைகளில் அமுலாக்கப்பட்டன. 2016/2017இற்கான மருத்துவ மனைகளை தெரிவு செய்தல் நிறைவுற்றுள்ளதோடு சகல மாகாணங்களில் இருந்தும் 48 மருத்துவ மனைகள் தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்டன. வன்பொருள் தேவை கணிப்பீட்டின் அடிப்படையில் சகல 48 மருத்துவ மனைகளுக்கும் கணினி வன்பொருள் வழங்கப்பட்டது. லங்கா அரசாங்க வலையமைப்பின் (LGN) ஊடாக 46 மருத்துவமனையில் வலையமைப்பு பொருத்துதல் நிறைவடைந்துள்ளது. HHIMS மென்பொருள் மீதான செயற்றிட்ட திசைகோட்டுத்துதல் நிரலாக்கங்களும் அடிப்படை விழிப்புணர்வும் 600இற்கு மேற்பட்ட சுகாதார ஆளணியினருக்கு நடத்தப்பட்டது. 500இற்கு மேற்பட்ட சுகாதார ஆளணியினர் அடிப்படை கணினி திறன்களும் HHIMS மென்பொருளும் மீது தனிநபர்களாகவும்/ சிறு குழு பயிற்சிகளாகவும் பயிற்றப்பட்டனர். மருத்துவ மனை சுகாதார தகவல்கள் முகாமைத்துவ முறைமை (HHIMS) 14 மருத்துவ மனையில் நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. 19 மருத்துவ மனைகள் தொடங்கப்படுவதற்கு ஆயத்தமாக உள்ளன.

9. தேசிய வெளிசார் தரவுகள் உட்கட்டமைப்பு (NSDI):

அநேகமான அரசாங்க நிறுவனங்கள், கணிசமான அளவு புவிவெளிசார் தகவல்களை, உதாரணமாக வீதிகள், வெள்ளப்பெருக்குகள், பாடசாலைகள், மருத்துவ மனைகள் போன்றவற்றின், வைத்திருக்கின்றன ஆனால் அநேகமாக அவை காலத்திற்குரியது, பகிர்ந்து கொள்ளப்பட்டது அல்லது போதுமானளவு தரமானது அல்ல. இத்தரவுகள் மூடிய முறைமைகளினால் முகாமைத்துவம் செய்யப்படுவதோடு இது திரளான தகவல்கள் கிடங்குகளை உருவாக்கியுள்ளன. தற்போது, நிறுவனங்களினால் சேகரிக்கப்பட்ட தரவுகள் அடையப்பெற முடியாதவை ஆகும். என்ன தகவல் கிடைக்கப்பெறுகிறது அது எங்கு வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது என அறிந்து கொள்வது கடினமாகும். இதனால் பல நிறுவனங்கள் ஒரே தகவலை சேகரித்தலும் இட்டுச் சென்றுள்ளது ஏனெனில் அவர்களுக்கு அத்தகவல் ஏற்கனவே இருப்பது தெரியாது.

வெளிசார் தரவுகள் உட்கட்டமைப்பு என்பது சமூக, பொருளாதார, சூழல்சார் நலன்களுக்கான அவ்வாறான ஒரு பரந்த வீச்சை பகிர்ந்து கொண்டு, பயன்படுத்தி, ஒன்றிணைக்கும் ஒன்றாகும். இந்நலன்கள் அரசாங்கம், வியாபாரங்கள், பிரஜைகள் என்பவற்றுக்கு குறுக்காக சிறிய சமுதாய மட்டங்களுக்கு விரிவடையும்.

விருத்தி செய்யப்பட்டுள்ள தேசிய தேசப்பட வாயில், மாறுகையை நோக்கி அதன் காரியங்களை இணைப்பினிலையில் நடத்துதலுக்கு உதவும். அது பகிர்ந்து கொள்ளப்படும் முறைமை கட்டடக்கலை, மென்பொருள், துணை சேவைகள் ஆகியவற்றை வெளிசார் தகவல்களின் விநியோகத்திற்கு ஒரு குறுக்கு-அரசாங்க, பிரஜை-மைய அணுகுமுறையை விருத்தி செய்து முகாமை செய்வதற்கு வழங்கும். புவி-வாயிலுடன் ஒரு தேசிய வெளிசார் தரவுகள் கொள்கை, சட்டம், தரங்கள் ஆகியன எதிர்காலத்தில் விருத்தி செய்யப்படும்.

ஸ்ரீ லங்கா வெளிசார் தரவுகள் உட்கட்டமைப்பின் இலக்குகள்:

- ◆ பொருளாதார, சமூக, சூழல்சார் புவியியல்களுடன் எளிதாக அடையத்தக்க, இலகுவாக ஒன்றிணைக்கப்பட்ட நிலப்பரப்பின் ஒரு செவ்வையான பிரதிநிதித்துவம்.
- ◆ வெளிசார் தரவுகளை முகாமைத்துவம் செய்வதிலும் பகிர்ந்து கொள்வதிலும் அதிகரித்த ஆற்றலும் உற்பத்தித் திறனும்.
- ◆ ஒன்றிணைக்கப்பட்ட வெளிசார் தகவல்களை அடைதலின் ஊடாக அரசாங்க, வியாபார, பரந்த சமுதாயங்களில் சான்று அடிப்படையிலான தீர்மானம் எடுத்தல்.
- ◆ தோன்றிவரும் வாய்ப்புகளுக்கு துலங்கலாக ஸ்ரீ லங்காவிற்கு குறுக்காக வெளிசார் தீர்வுகள் இலகுவாகவும் பரவலாகவும் கிடைத்தல்.

2017இல், அடித்தள அளவீடு, NSDIஇன் தேவைக் கற்கை, கொள்கை கற்கை ஆகியன நிறைவு செய்யப்பட்டன. சட்டரீதியான கற்கை – ஐந்து இறுதிப்பொருள்களுள் இரண்டு சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டன. அளவைத் திணைக்களத்தின் பொலன்னறுவை மாவட்டக் காரியாலயத்தில் scan செய்யப்பட்ட மொத்தமாக 6000 அளவை வரைப்படங்களை இலக்கமயப்படுத்துதல் நிறைவு செய்யப்பட்டது. ஸ்ரீ லங்காவில் தேசிய வெளிசார் தரவுகள் உட்கட்டமைப்பு – கட்டம் 01 இற்கான ஒப்பந்தம் வழங்கப்பட்டு முன்னேறிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அடித்தள அளவீட்டிற்காக ஆறு செயலமர்வுகள் நடத்தப்பட்டன: மூன்று தேவை கற்கைக்கும் கொள்கை கற்கைக்கும் ஆகும். NSDI இற்கான GIS தரவுகள் சேகரித்தலுக்கான ஐந்து பயிற்சிநெறிகளை கொள்வனவு நிறைவு செய்யப்பட்டு ஏற்கனவே ஒரு பயிற்சிநெறி நிறைவடைந்துள்ளது.

10. e-பாரம்பரிய வேலைத்திட்டம் - பாரம்பரிய தகவல்களுக்கான வெட்டு-முனை தொழினுட்பம் (Heritage Program - Cutting-edge Technology for Heritage Information):

Heritage உல்லாசப் பயணம் நவீன உல்லாசப் பயண வகைகளின் மிக வெற்றிகரமான ஒன்றாக தோன்றியுள்ளது. எவ்வாறெனினும், தற்போது, கலாசார பாரம்பரியம் பற்றிய தகவல்களுக்கான அடைவு வரையறுக்கப்பட்டதும் சிதறியதாகவும் காணப்படுகிறது. கிடைக்கப்பெறும் தகவல்களின் செவ்வையும் மாறாத்தன்மையும் கவலைக்குரியன. 'e-Heritage Project' ஸ்ரீ லங்காவின் கலாசாரப் பாரம்பரியம் பற்றி தகவல்களை களஞ்சியப்படுத்துதலுக்கும் பரவலாக்குதலுக்குமான வெட்டு-முனை தொழினுட்பம் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டது. இச்செயற்றிட்டத்தின் இலக்கு, 'பாரம்பரிய இலக்கு' ('heritage destination') ஒன்றாக ஸ்ரீ லங்காவின் விம்பத்தை உயர்த்தும் நோக்குடன் முழுமையான இலக்கஞ்சார் பாரம்பரிய சட்டகம் ஒன்றின் ஊடாக உல்லாசப் பயணிகள் தகவல்களைப் பெறுதலையும் அது பற்றிய உல்லாசப் பயணிகளின் அறிவையும் திருப்தியையும் மேம்படுத்துதல் ஆகும்.

இந்த முன்னாண்டு (2016 – 2018) செயற்றிட்டத்தில் அமுலாக்கல் கல்வி அமைச்சுடனும் மற்றும் தேசிய பங்காளர்களுடனும் நெருங்கிய கூட்டுழைப்புடன் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டது. அமுலாக்கலின் போது ICTA கலாசார பாரம்பரியம், தொல்பொருளியல், உல்லாசப் பயண ஊக்குவிப்பு ஆகிய துறைகளில் உள்ள சேவை வழங்குநர்களினதும் நிபுணர்களினதும் ஒத்துழைப்பைப் பெற்றுக் கொள்ளும். உல்லாசப் பயணிகள், மாணவர்கள், கல்வியாளர்கள், சமூகம் ஆகியோருக்கு நலன்களை மேம்படுத்துவதற்காகப் பங்காளர்களின் ஒத்தாசையின் ஊடாக நிலைத்திறன் உறுதிப்படுத்தப்படும்.

2017இல், பொலன்னறுவை, காலி ஆகிய மாவட்டங்களில் உள்ள பாரம்பரிய தலங்கள், கட்டடங்கள், நினைவுச் சின்னங்கள், வேறு கட்டமைப்புகள், கலாசார நிகழ்ச்சிகள் ஆகியவற்றின் பட்டியல் நிறைவு செய்யப்பட்டு செயற்றிட்ட வழிநடத்தல் குழுவினால் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டது. மாத்தளை, கண்டி, அநுராதபுரி ஆகிய மாவட்டங்களின் பட்டியல்களும் பூர்த்தி செய்யப்பட்டன. உரை உள்ளடக்க விருத்திக்கான வழிகாட்டல்கள் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டு செயற்றிட்ட வழிகாட்டல் குழுவினால் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டது. மேலதிகமாக, பொலன்னறுவை மாவட்டத்தின் உரை உள்ளடக்க விருத்திக்கான ஒப்பந்தம் வழங்கப்பட்டு, பொலன்னறுவை மாவட்டத்திற்கான சிங்கள மொழி உரை உள்ளடக்க விருத்தி பூர்த்தி செய்யப்பட்டது.

பொலன்னறுவையின் உரை உள்ளடக்க மீளாய்வு குழுவாக விடய ஆட்சியில் நிபுணர்கள் குழுவொன்று நியமிக்கப்பட்டு உரை உள்ளடக்கம் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது. நடமாடும் பிரயோகமும் இணைத்தள பிரயோகமும் நிறைவு செய்யப்பட்டன. கொழும்பு தேசிய நூதனசாலை ஸ்ரீ லங்கா நூதனசாலைகள் நடமாடும் பிரயோக தொடக்கமுயற்சியின் கீழ் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டது. அடித்தள அளவீடும் நிறைவு செய்யப்பட்டது. மென்பொருள் விருத்தி நிறைவு செய்யப்பட்டதோடு இடைத்தாக்க காட்சி வாயில்களை நிறுவுவதற்காக உள்ளடக்க விருத்தி நடைபெற்றுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது.

11. e-சுயாபிமானி:

இலக்கஞ்சார் பிரயோக உருவாக்கலில் சிறப்பை அங்கீகரித்தலை இலக்காகக் கொண்ட ஒரு தொடக்கமுயற்சி e-சுயாபிமானி ஆகும். இந்த தேசிய விருது, சமூகத்தின் தேவைகளுக்குப் பணியாற்றும் உள்ளடக்கத்தினதும் சேவைகளினதும் பரந்த வீச்சொன்றின் விருத்தியில் பெரும் ஆர்வத்தைத் தூண்டும் என எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. 2009இல் தொடங்கப்பட்ட e-சுயாபிமானி விருதுகள் காலப்போக்கில் உள்நாட்டு திறமைகளின் சிறந்தவற்றை வெளிக்கொணர்ந்து ஸ்ரீ லங்கா விருத்தியாளர்களை பாரிய புகழுக்கு ஊக்குவித்து தூண்டுகிறது. இத்தொடக்கமுயற்சி, உள்நாட்டு சந்தையில் தமது இலக்கஞ்சார் பிரயோகங்களைக் காட்சிப்படுத்துவதற்கு ஏதுவான சூழலொன்றை உருவாக்குவதன் மூலம் e-சுயாபிமான வேலைத்திட்டத்தின் ஊடாக உள்நாட்டு விருத்தியாளர்களின் புத்தாக்கமும் ஆக்கபூர்வமானதுமான ICT அடிப்படையிலான உற்பத்திகளையும் சேவைகளையும் ஊக்குவித்து அதேவேளையில் சர்வதேச அரங்குகளிலும் அவர்களை ஊக்குவிக்கிறது.

7ஆவது அடுத்துவரும் ஆண்டு e-சுயாபிமானி 2017இல், “படைப்பாற்றலை ஊக்குவித்தலும் தொழில்முனைவோருக்கு அதிகாரமளித்தலும்” மீதான இலக்கஞ்சார் புத்தாக்கத்தை முன்னுரிமைப்படுத்தும் உள்நாட்டு திறமைகளை ICTA கொண்டாடியது. ICTA 1,158 விண்ணப்பங்களை பெற்றதோடு நடுவர் செயலொழுங்கும் பூர்த்தி செய்யப்பட்டது. சர்வதேசம், உள்நாடு ஆகிய இரண்டிலும் இருந்து கைத்தொழில், கல்விசார், அரசாங்க நிபுணர்களின் குழுவொன்றினால் தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்ட விண்ணப்பங்கள் மீளாய்வு செய்யப்பட்டன. விருதுகள் வைபவம் கைத்தொழில் பிரதிநிதிகள், கல்வியாளர்கள், தொழில்முயற்சியாளர்கள் உட்பட பெரும் எண்ணிக்கையான பங்குபற்றுகளுடன் நடத்தப்பட்டது. 20 வெற்றியாளர்கள், 15 திறமை விருதுகள், 8 பாராட்டு சான்றிதழ்கள் ஆகியோர் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டனர்.

12. அரசாங்க தகவல்கள் நிலையம்:

ICTA இன் Re-engineering Government (Re-Gov) Programme அரசாங்கத்தின் பிரஜைகள் சேவையினதும் தகவல்கள் விநியோக பொறிமுறையினதும் திறமையை அதிகரிப்பதற்கு ஒரு தொகை ந-சேவைகளையும் சாத்தியமாக்கும் செயற்றிட்டங்களையும் தொடங்கியது. பல்வேறு அரசாங்க நிறுவனங்களினால் வழங்கப்படும் பிரஜைகள் சேவைகளுடன் தொடர்புபட்ட சரியானதும் பொருத்தமானதுமான தகவல்களை பெறுதல் கடினமானதும் விரும்பத்தகாததுமான காரணம் என்பது யாவரும் அறிந்த விடயமாகும். இந்நிலைக்குத் தீர்வு காண்பதற்காக, ஓர் அழைப்பு நிலையத்தின் ஊடாக சகல 3 மொழிகளிலும் அவ்வாறான தகவல்களை வழங்குவதற்கு அரசாங்க தகவல்கள் நிலையம் (GIC) Re-Gov Programme ஐத் தொடங்கியது. அழைப்பு நிலையத்தினால் வழங்கப்பட்ட அதே தகவல்களை இணையத்தளம் மூலமும் வழங்குவதற்காக ஒரு சமாள்தர செயற்றிட்டம் GIC இணையத்தை (www.gic.gov.lk) வடிவமைப்பதற்குத் தொடங்கப்பட்டது.

14 மணி X 7 நாட்கள் எனும் அடிப்படையில் இயங்கும் இவ்வழைப்பு நிலையம் பெருமளவில் பயன்படுத்தப்படுகிறது. சராசரியாக அதற்கு நாளாந்தம் 2,500இற்கும் அதிகமான அழைப்புகள் வருகின்றன.

எவ்வாறெனினும் இதே தகவல்கள் இணையத்தளத்தில் வழங்கப்படலாமெனின் அவ்வாறான தகவல்களை பிரஜைகள் எவ்வித வரம்பெல்லையும் இன்றி 24 மணி X 7 பெற்றுக் கொள்ள முடியும் என்பது தெளிவாகியது. இக்கருத்து ஏற்கனவே 2 சர்வதேச விருதுகளை வெற்றி கொண்ட இணையத்தளம் www.gic.gov.lk உருவாவதற்கு இடமளித்தது.

13. Wi-Fi வேலைத்திட்டம் உட்பட பிரஜைகளுக்கு அதிகாரமளித்தலும் இணைப்புநிலை விருத்தியும் (Citizen Empowerment and Connectivity Development including Wi-Fi Program):

கணினிக்கும் இணையத்தின் தொழினுட்பத்திற்குமான சமுதாய அடைவு, நவீன இலக்கஞ்சார் உலகில் தேவைப்படும் தகவல்களுக்கும் திறன்களுக்கும் மக்களை இணைப்பதற்கு ஓர் அத்தியாவசியமான வளமாகும். நாடெங்கும் மலிவான உயர்-கதி இணையத்தின் அடைவின் கிடைத்தற்றன்மையை அதிகரிப்பதனால், அதற்கு பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்தியும் சமூக உள்ளடக்கலையும் மேம்படுத்துவதற்கான தேர்ச்சி கிடைக்கும். இச்செயற்றிட்டம், பொருளாதார, சமூக, கல்விசார் வாய்ப்புகளை முடுக்கிவிடுவதற்கு ஸ்ரீ லங்கா பிரஜைகளுக்கு இணையத்தின் அடையற்றன்மையை மேம்படுத்துதலில் அரசாங்கத்தின் முயற்சிகளை முடுக்குவதனை இலக்காகக் கொண்டுள்ளது.

இத்தொலைநோக்குடன், அரசாங்கத்தின் 100-நாள் வேலைத்திட்டத்தின் கீழ் 'Public Wi-Fi' செயற்றிட்டத்தைப் பரப்புவதனை தகவல்களும் தொடர்பாடலும் தொழினுட்ப முகவர் நிலையம் (ICTA) தொடங்கியது. இவ்வேலைத்திட்டம் இனால் ஸ்ரீ லங்கா ரெலிகொம் (Sri Lanka Telecom), டயலாக் (Dialog), மொபிடெல் (Mobitel), லங்காகொம் (Lankacom), லங்காபெல் (Lanka Bell), எட்டிசலாட் (Etisalat) ஆகியன உட்பட ஸ்ரீ லங்காவில் உள்ள இணையத்தின் சேவை வழங்குநர்களின் ஒத்தாசையுடன் தலைமை தாங்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. இவ்வேலைத்திட்டத்தின் பிரதான குறிக்கோள், பல்வேறு நோக்கங்களுக்காக இணையத்தின் தடையின்றி ஸ்ரீ லங்கா பிரஜைகள் அடைவதற்கு அனுமதித்தல் ஆகும். இணைப்புநிலை (online) தகவல்களை அடைதல் பிரஜைகளுக்கு கல்வி, தொழில், தொழிலாண்மை, சுகாதாரம், ஆளுகை போன்றவற்றில் இலக்குகளைப் பின்தொடர்வதற்கு அனுமதிக்கும் என எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. இத்தொடக்கமுயற்சியின் பிரதான நலன்பெறுநர்கள் தொழிலநிறுவனம், இளைஞர்கள், பெண்கள், ஓரப்படுத்தப்பட்ட சமுதாயங்கள் ஆகியோர் உட்பட்ட கிராமிய சமுதாயங்கள் தமது அன்றாட தகவல்களை கட்டுப்படியான செலவில் தேடுவதற்கு இயைபுடையதான பயன்படுத்துபவர்களாவர்.

பொதுசன Wi-Fi சேவைகள் (Public Wi-Fi), தனிநபர், குழு அல்லது சமுதாயத்தில் ஒரு முறை வினைத்திறனாகப் பயன்படுத்தி அவற்றின் சக்தியை அங்கீகரித்த தகவல்களினதும் மற்றைய தொடர்புடைய சேவைகளினதும் ஊடாக ஒரு குறிப்பிடத்தக்க வகிபங்கை அழைக்கிறது. மேலும் பல்வேறு தகவல்கள் சேவைகளின் ஊடாக தமது சமூகத்தினுள்ளும் வெளியேயும் நிலவும் பல்வேறு எழுவிணைகள் பற்றி நன்கு அறிந்திருப்பதற்கு பயன்படுத்துநர்களுக்கு இணைத்தளத்திற்கான அடைவ உதவும் உதாரணமாக, பொதுசன Wi-Fi ஐப் பயன்படுத்தும் விவசாயிகளுக்கு இணையத்தளத்தில் இருந்து விவசாயத் தொடர்பான சேவைகள் பற்றிய தகவல்களைப் பெற்றுக் கொள்ளக்கூடியதாக இருப்பதோடு சிறந்த உற்பத்தி முறைகளிலும் உரங்களிலும் முதலீடு செல்வதன் ஊடாக தமது விவசாயஞ்சார் உற்பத்தித்திறனை அதிகரித்துக் கொள்ள முடியும் விவசாயத்திற்குப் புறம்பாக, சிறியளவு விவாபார செயற்பாடுகளில் ஈடுபட்டுள்ள கிராமிய மக்கள் கூடிய சந்தை வாய்ப்புகளைக் கண்டுபிடிப்பதற்கு இணையத்தளத்தைப் பயன்படுத்த முடியும் விவசாயத்தையும் விவாபார செயற்பாடுகளையும் விருத்தி செய்தல் கிராமிய பிரதேசங்களில் வாழ்க்கைத் தரங்களை மேம்படுத்திக் கொள்வதற்குப் பங்களிப்பு செய்யும் தகவல்களும் தொடர்பாடலும் சேவைகளுக்கான இலகுவான அடைதல் விவசாயத்திற்கும் விவாபாரங்களுக்கும் குறிப்பிடத்தக்க அளவு மேம்படுத்தப்பட்ட சந்தைகளுக்கான அடைவை விவசாயஞ்சார் உற்பத்திக்கும் மற்றைய விவாபார உற்பத்திக்கும் வழங்கியுள்ளது. எனவே பொதுசன Wi-Fi செயற்றிட்டத்திற்கு, தமது உற்பத்திகளினதும் சேவைகளினதும் இணையத்தின் அடிப்படையிலான விற்பனைக்கு புதிய சந்தைகள் நிறுவப்படுவதனால் அவர்களுக்கு நவீன தொழினுட்பத்தை வழங்குதல் மூலம் உதவ முடியும்.

பொதுசன Wi-Fi செயற்றிட்டம் இன்றைய உலகத்தில் மிகப் பிரசித்தமான தொடர்பாடல் முறைகள் சமூக ஊடக வலைத்தளங்களாக தொடர்பாடல் தொடர்பாக ஒரு வகிபங்கையும் அழைக்கிறது. குடும்பங்களினாலும் நண்பர்களினாலும் பராமரிக்கப்படும் சமூக வலைத்தளங்கள் தொடர்பாடலை சாத்தியமாக்கியுள்ளது என்பது தெளிவாகிறது. மேலும் இணையத்தளத்தின் ஊடாக வாடிக்கையாளர்களையும் சாத்தியமாக்கியுள்ளது.

இச்சேவையை மேலும் மிக இலகுவாகப் பயன்படுத்தக்கூடிய, பயன்படுத்துநர்நேய அனுபவமாக ஆக்குவதற்காக, ICTA ஒரு பொது Wi-Fi பயன்படுத்துநர் முகாமைத்துவ தீர்வை ஒரு பொது பதிவு செய்தலும்

அங்கீகரித்தலும் அரங்கத்தை ஏற்படுத்தியுள்ளது. பயன்படுத்தப்படும் இணையத்தளத்தைக் கருத்திற் கொள்ளாமல், இந்தப் பொது அரங்கத்தைப் பயன்படுத்துவதன் மூலம் ஒரு பிரஜைக்கு ஒரு கணக்கை பதிவு செய்து Wi-Fi சேவையைப் பயன்படுத்தத் தொடங்க முடியும். புகுபதிகை (login) செய்ததன் பின்னர் தேசிய ஆளடையாள அட்டை எண் (NIC) உட்பட பயன்படுத்துநர் விவரங்களை நிரப்ப வேண்டும். NIC உம் கையடக்கத் தொலைபேசி எண்ணும் உறுதிப்படுத்தப்பட்டதன் பின்னர் சேவை வழங்குநரைக் கருத்திற் கொள்ளாமல் பதிவுசெய்தவர் நாட்டைச் சுற்றி Wi-Fi சேவையைப் பயன்படுத்தத் தொடங்கலாம். இவ்வரங்கின் அனுகூலங்கள் பின்வருவனவற்றை உள்ளடக்கும்:

- பொதுசன Wi-Fi சேவைக்கு இலகுவான அடைவ
- உங்கள் கருவியைப் பராமரித்தல்
- ஒருங்கிணைக்கப்பட்ட சமூக ஊடகங்கள்
- பின்னூட்டல், முறைப்பாடுகள், எழுவிணைகள் ஆகியவற்றை சமர்ப்பித்தல்
- தனிப்பட்ட சுயவிவர முகாமை
- எஞ்சியுள்ள தரவுகளை சரிபார்த்தல்
- கடைசி புகுபதி விவரங்களின் பொழிப்பு

தேசிய திட்டமிடல் திணைக்களத்தில் இருந்து 23ஆந் திகதி மே மாதம் 2017இல் ரூ. 169 மில்லியனுக்கான அனுமதி பெறப்பட்டதும் செயற்றிட்டத்தின் நோக்கம் மாறியது. பதவியுயர்வு, கல்வி, மேலதிக இலவச Wi-Fi தரவுகள் கொள்ளளவு ஆகியவற்றுக்கான புதி அனுமதி வழங்கப்பட்டது. இது வரை, ஆறு தொலைதொடர்பு சேவை வழங்குநர்களினால் நாடெங்கும் 1023 பொதுசன Wi-Fi நிலையங்கள் நிறுவப்பட்டுள்ளன. பொதுசன Wi-Fi வலையமைப்பிற்கான ஒரு பொது பொதுசன Wi-Fi பயன்படுத்துநர் அங்கீகரிப்பு முறைமை நிறைவு செய்யப்பட்டது. பொதுசன Wi-Fi வலையமைப்பில் 297,500 பதிவு செய்யப்பட்ட பயன்படுத்துநர்கள் இருப்பதோடு இன்று வரை பொதுசன Wi-Fi பயன்படுத்துநர்களினால் மொத்தமாக 35,000 GB தரவுகள் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளன. இரண்டு விளம்பரப் பலகைகள், 22 பெயர்ப் பலகைகள், 600 அறிவுறுத்தல் பலகைகள் ஆகியன பொருத்தப்பட்டன. ஜனாதிபதி செயலகம், பிரதமர் அலுவலகம், அலரி மாளிகை, நிதி அமைச்சு ஆகியன Wi-Fi வசதிகள் பொருத்தப்பட்ட மற்ற பிரசித்தமான அமைவிடங்களாகும்.

14. பிரஜைகளுக்கான ICT HR ஆற்றலளவு கட்டியெழுப்புதலும் மற்றைய பங்களர் Smart Social Circle உம் (Capacity building for Citizens and other stakeholders Smart Social Circle):

அபிவிருத்திக்கு அத்தியாவசியமான கருவிகளாக தகவல்களும் தொடர்பாடலும் தொழினுட்பங்கள் (ICTs) அதிகரிக்கும் அளவில் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றன: பிரஜைகளுக்கு அதிகாரமளிக்கக்கூடிய, திறன்களை மேம்படுத்தக்கூடிய, உற்பத்தித் திறனை அதிகரிக்கக்கூடிய, சகல மட்டங்களிலும் ஆளுகையை மேம்படுத்தக்கூடிய கருவிகள். ஸ்ரீ லங்கா அரசாங்கம் (GoSL), சமூக ஒன்றிணைப்பு, சமாதானம், பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சி, வறுமையை குறைத்தல் ஆகியவற்றை போஷிப்பதற்கு ICT ஐ பயன்படுத்துதலை இலக்காகக் கொண்டுள்ளது. ICTஇனால் ஊக்குவிக்கப்படும் ஆளுகையின் ஊடாக எதிர்பார்க்கப்படும் ஒரு பிரதான பெறுபேறு மிகவும் செயல்திறன் மிக்கதும், பிரஜைகள் மையமானதும், ஒளிவுமறைவு அற்றதாகவும் இருக்கும்.

2017இல், வித்தியாசமான தொடக்கமுயற்சிகளின் கீழ் பயிற்றப்பட்ட அரசாங்க அதிகாரிகளினதும் பிரஜைகளினதும் எண்ணிக்கைகள் கீழே தரப்பட்டுள்ளன.

வேலைத்திட்டம்	தேர்வுபெற்ற முக வசயனநென	கூடுதலியசமள
SMART சமூக வட்டங்கள்	6,500 அறிவு முகவர்கள்	திட்டமிடப்பட்ட 800 SMART சமூக வட்டங்களில் 360 ஸ்தாபிக்கப்பட்டன.
கைத்தொழில் அபிவிருத்தி வேலைத்திட்டம்	140 தொழில்வாண்மையாளர்கள்	
அடிப்படை IT எண்ணக்கருக்கள் பற்றிய சான்றிதழ் பாடநெறி	180 அரசாங்க அதிகாரிகள்	
அடிப்படை, உயர் ICT திறன்களும் முறைமை நிர்வாகமும்	150 அரசாங்க அதிகாரிகள்	

15. கைத்தொழில் அபிவிருத்தி வேலைத்திட்டம்:

கைத்தொழில் அபிவிருத்தி வேலைத்திட்டம் ஸ்ரீ லங்காவின் IT, BPM கைத்தொழில்களை மேம்படுத்துதல் மீது கவனத்தை குவித்து தொடங்கப்பட்டதாகும். இவ்வேலைத்திட்டத்தின் மொத்த இலக்கு, ஸ்ரீலங்காவில் தற்போதுள்ள ஐஐடி கைத்தொழிலை மேலாதிக்கமாக தனியார் துறையினால் இட்டுச் செல்லப்படும் தொடக்கமுயற்சிகளின் ஊடாக வலுப்படுத்துதல் ஆகும்; கைத்தொழிலினதும் தொழில்முனைவோரினதும் தோன்றி வரும் துறைகளை ஊக்குவித்தல், பரந்த அடிப்படையிலான கைத்தொழில் வளர்ச்சியை ஊக்குவித்தல், சர்வதேச போட்டித்தன்மையை ஊக்குவித்தல் என்பனவாகும்.

- இவ்வேலைத்திட்டத்தின் கீழ் பின்வரும் செயற்பாடுகள் 2017இல் நடத்தப்பட்டன.
- வியாபார அபிவிருத்திக்கு ஆதரவு வழங்கப்பட்ட அனுமதி பெற்ற கம்பனிகள் - 140
- உள்ளக ஆற்றலளவைக் கட்டியெழுப்புவதற்கு ஆதரவளிக்கப்பட்ட கம்பனிகள் - 143
- கட்டியெழுப்பப்பட்ட / விருத்தி செய்யப்பட்ட ICT தொழில்வாண்மையாளர் - 4241
- கட்டியெழுப்பப்பட்ட / விருத்தி செய்யப்பட்ட பாதுகாப்பு தொழில்வாண்மையாளர் - 343
- ஆதரவு வழங்கப்பட்ட தொழில்வாண்மையாளர் (ஆர்வலர்: ஆரம்பக் கட்டம்) - 846
- Seed நிதிக்கும் சூழல்முறைமைக்கும் ஆதரவளிக்கப்பட்ட தொடங்குநர்கள் - 14
- Disrupt Asia நிகழ்ச்சி யூலையில் வெற்றிகரமாக நடத்தப்பட்டது.

16. உள்நாட்டு மொழி தொடக்கமுயற்சி:

மின்வெளியில் (cyberspace) சிங்களத்தையும் தமிழையும் பயன்படுத்துதல் ICTகளின் அபிவிருத்திகளுடன் இப்போது அதிகரித்தளவில் சாதாரணமாகும். இது புதிய சவால்களைக் கொண்டு வரும். முன்பு மென்பொரு பிரயோகங்கள் தமது சொந்த எழுத்துருக்களை பயன்படுத்தும். கைத்தொழிலுக்கென்றே நியம எழுத்துரு இல்லை. அதனால், ஒரு பிரயோகத்தைப் பயன்படுத்தி உற்பத்தியாக்கப்பட்ட ஆவணங்களை அதே பிரயோகத்தின் ஊடாக மட்டுமே அணுகவும் பயன்படுத்தவும் முடியும். அவ்வேளையில் இது ஒரு பிரதான பிரச்சையாக இருந்தது. அது தனியார் நியமமற்ற தீர்வுகளை எழுப்பியதோடு எழுத்துருக்களுக்கு பெரும் எண்ணிக்கையான உரித்தரிமை குறியீடுகளையும் உருவாக்கியது. இப்போது சிங்களத்திலும் தமிழிலும் தட்டச்சு செய்யக்கூடியதாக இருப்பதோடு கணினிகளைப் பயன்படுத்தி சிங்களத்திலும் தமிழிலும் தகவல்களை பரிமாறிக் கொள்ளவும் சிங்களத்திலும் தமிழிலும் இணையத்தளத்தை உலாவவும் முடியும். ஸ்ரீ லங்காவில் அநேகமான மக்களுக்கு ICT ஐப் பயன்படுத்துதலில் புதிய வழிகள் திறந்துள்ளன.

எண்ணற்ற தரமற்ற தீர்வுகளைப் பயன்படுத்துதலினால் ஏற்படுத்தப்படும் சகல ஒழுங்கீனத்திலிருந்து விடுபடுவதற்கான திறவுகோல் தரப்படுத்துதல் ஆகும். மொழி எழுத்துருக்களுக்காகக் கிடைக்கப்பெறும் ஒரேயொரு சர்வதேச தரம் யுனிகோட் {Unicode (Universal Encoding)} ஆகும். Unicode தரம் உலகின் சகல மொழிகளையும் உள்ளடக்கியுள்ளது. அதன் விளைவாக, பிரதான இயக்கல் முறைமைகளை இப்போது சிங்களத்திலும் தமிழும் பயன்படுத்த முடியும்.

பிரதான பங்களார்களின் கூட்டுரிமையுடன் ICTA, விசேடமாக இலங்கைக் கட்டளைகள் நிறுவனம் (Sri Lanka Standards Institution). கொழும்பு பல்கலைக்கழகக் கணணிக் கல்லூரி (University of Colombo School of Computing), மொரட்டுவ பல்கலைக்கழகம் ஆகியன தரப்படுத்துதல் மீது செயற்படுகின்றன. சிங்கள தரத்தின் சமீபத்திய பதிப்பு இது வரை ஸ்ரீ லங்காவில் உள்ள அநேகமாக மக்கள் அறிந்திராத சிங்கள எண்குறிகளுக்கான குறியீட்டு முறையை உள்ளடக்கும். சிங்கள, தமிழ் ICT உற்பத்திகளை சோதித்தலுக்கும் சான்றுபடுத்துதலுக்குமான தரங்களும் விருத்தி செய்யப்படுகின்றன. விசைப்பலகைகள், எழுத்துருக்கள் போன்ற சிங்கள, தமிழ் விருத்தி செய்யும் கம்பனிகள் அவற்றை இலங்கைக் கட்டளைகள் நிறுவனத்தினால் பரீட்சிக்கப்பட்டு சான்றுபடுத்தி SLS குறியீடொன்றைப் பெற்றுக் கொள்ள முடியும்.

சிங்களம், தமிழ் ஸ்ரீ லங்கா தரங்கள் (SLS):

- ♦ தகவல்கள் இடைமாற்றத்திற்கான ஸ்ரீ லங்கா சிங்கள எழுத்துரு குறியீடு (Sri Lanka Sinhala Character Code for Information Interchange), SLS 1134 : 2004 & SLS 1134: 2011.
- ♦ தகவல்கள் இடைமாற்றத்திற்கான ஸ்ரீ லங்கா தமிழ் எழுத்துரு குறியீடு (Sri Lanka Tamil Character Code for Information Interchange), SLS 1326 : 2008 (Tamil)

ICTA சிங்கள, தமிழ் யுனிகோட் எழுத்துருக்களின் விருத்தியிலும் தலைமை வகித்தது. ICTA இன் தொடக்க முயற்சியின் போது, எழுத்துரு விருத்தி செய்வோருக்கு விழிப்புணர்வு வேலைத்திட்டங்கள் நடத்தப்பட்டன. எழுத்துரு விருத்தி செய்வோர் பயிற்றப்பட்டு இத்துறையில் திறனையும் அறிவையும் மேம்படுத்துவதற்காக அழகியல்ரீதியாக சரியான சிங்கள, தமிழ் எழுத்துருக்கள் அடிப்படையில் எவ்வாறு தரங்களை விருத்தி செய்வது என்பது பற்றிய அறிவும் நிபுணத்துவமும் வழங்கப்பட்டன. இப்பயிலுநர்கள் பல பகட்டான சிங்கள எழுத்துருக்களை உற்பத்தி செய்தனர். மரபுவழி, யுனிகோட் அல்லாத எழுத்துருக்களைப் பயன்படுத்துதலில் இருந்து ஊக்கமிழக்கச் செய்வதற்கு யுனிகோட் எழுத்துருக்கள் அவசியம் ஆகும்.

இக்கைத்தொழில் அதனை பின்பற்ற யுனிகோட்டிற்கு இணக்கமான எழுத்துருக்களை விருத்தி செய்துள்ளது. ICTAயும் யுனிகோட் சிங்கள எழுத்துரு பாஷித்தவையும் தமிழ் எழுத்துரு ஸ்ரீதமிழையும் விருத்தி செய்தலை உறுதிப்படுத்தியுள்ளது. இவை இரண்டினதும் IPR ICTAயினதாகும். இவை பயன்படுத்துநர்களுக்கு இலவசமாகக் கிடைக்கும். எழுத்துரு வடிவமைப்போருக்கு எழுத்துரு விதிகள் இலவசமாக வழங்கப்படுகிறது. யுனிகோட் எழுத்துருக்களை விருத்தி செய்தலின் விளைவாக எண்ணற்ற சிங்கள உள்ளடக்கத்தை உருவாக்கியுள்ளது.

2017இல், சிங்களம், தமிழ் மொழிகளுக்கான ஒளியுரு எழுத்துக்குறி உணர்வு முறைமையின் {Optical Character Recognition (OCR)} ஆரம்ப மாதிரியுரு விருத்தி செய்யப்பட்டது. சிங்களத்திற்கான ஆரம்ப உரையில் இருந்து பேச்சிற்கான (Initial Text to Speech) மாதிரியும் நிறைவு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது.

மேலும், பின்வரும் பிரதான செயற்றிட்டங்கள் 2017இல் தொடங்கப்பட்டன.

- **உபாராளுமன்றம்:** முக்கிய வியாபார செயலொழுங்குகள் பற்றிய முழுமையான கற்கை நிறைவடைந்துள்ளது. ஆவண முகாமைத்துவ முறைமையின் கொள்வனவு RFP கட்டத்தில் இருக்கிறது. உட்கட்டமைப்பு இற்றைப்படுத்துதலுக்கான அமைச்சரவை ஆவணம் மீளாய்விந்காக தொலைத்தொடர்பாடல் மற்றும் டிஜிட்டல் உட்கட்டமைப்பு அமைச்சிற்கு சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டது.

- **e அமைச்சரவை:** இலத்திரன் அமைச்சரவை எண்ணக்கரு விருத்தி செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளதோடு முடிவு செய்யப்படவுள்ளது. ICTAஇற்கும் அமைச்சர்கள் அமைச்சரவைக்கும் இடையிலான புரிந்துணர்வு ஒப்பந்தம் (MoU) இவ்வெண்ணக்கரு முடிவுசெய்யப்பட்டதன் பின்னர் கைச்சாத்திடப்படும்.
- **விவசாய பயிர் திட்டமிடல், நகர காணி பயன்பாட்டைத் திட்டமிடல், வெளிசார் தரவுகள் மீதான ஒன்றிணைக்கப்பட்ட அனர்த்த முகாமைத்துவம் ஆகியவற்றுக்கான சேவை தொடக்கமுயற்சிகள் (Service Initiatives for Agriculture Crop Planning, Urban Land Use Planning, and Integrated Disaster Management on Spatial Data):** இத்தொடக்கமுயற்சி இன்னும் திட்டமிடல் கட்டத்திலேயே இருக்கிறது. ICTA பங்காளர்களுடன் கலந்துரையாடி ஏற்றுக் கொண்டதோடு செயற்றிட்ட திட்டமிடல் ஏற்கனவே விருத்தி செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது.
- **ஒருங்கிணைந்த போக்குவரத்து, அனுமதி சீட்டு வழங்கல், கொடுப்பனவு மேடை (Unified Transport, Ticketing and Payment Platform):** ஒப்பந்தம் வழங்கும் மட்டம் வரையில் கொள்வனவு செயற்பாடுகள் நிறைவு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளன. இச்செயற்றிட்டம் தற்போது மேலும் தொடர்வதற்கு திறைசேரியின் அனுமதிக்காகக் காத்திருக்கிறது.
- **காணி பதிவேடுகளின் இலக்கமயமாக்கல் - 30 காணி பதிவேடுகள் (Digitization of Land Registers- 30 Land Registries):** காணி பதிவேடுகளின் இலக்கமயமாக்கல் - கொள்வனவு செயற்பாடுகள் தொடங்கிவிட்டன.
- **இலங்கை அங்கீகார வாரியத்தின் கணினிமயமாக்கல் (Computerization of Sri Lanka Accreditation Board):** MOU கைச்சாத்திடப்பட்டது. தற்போதைய செயலொழுங்குகள் இனங்காணப்பட்டு ஆவணப்படுத்தப்பட்டன. செயலொழுங்கு ஒழுங்குபடுத்துதல் பயிற்சிகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டு ஒவ்வொரு முக்கிய, உப செயலொழுங்கிற்கும் கூடிய ஒழுங்குபடுத்தப்பட்ட வேலை பாய்ச்சல்கள் உருவாக்கப்பட்டன. இலங்கை அங்கீகரிப்பு வாரியத்தின் அனுமதிக்காக உள்ளாக, வெளியக செயலொழுங்குகளை ஒழுங்குபடுத்தும் இறுதி விதப்புரைகள் தொகுதி முன்வைக்கப்பட்டன.
- **நவாகன ஆவணங்களின் Scan பண்ணுதல் (Scanning of e Motoring Documents):** வடிவமைப்புகள் மீளாய்வுகளும் நிறைவடைந்துள்ளன. அமுலாக்கல் அனுகுமுறையும் கொள்வனவு முறையில்களும் நிறைவடைந்துள்ளன. ஓர் உருப்படியைத் தவிர்த்து மற்றைய 05 உருப்படிக்கான கொள்வனவு செயற்பாடுகள் நிறைவடைந்துள்ளன. அவ்வொரு உருப்படிக்கு கொள்வனவு செயற்பாடுகள் நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. நிறுவுதலும் உள்ளமைவும் செயற்பாடுகள் நடைபெற்றுக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றன (பொது கொத்தணி). சேவை வாய்ப்பளித்தல், இயக்கல்சார்/ஆளுகை சட்டகம் ஆகியவற்றுக்கான ஒழுங்குகள் நடைபெற்றுக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றன.
- **அறிவு மேம்பாட்டிற்காக இலக்கஞ்சார் நூலகங்கள் (Digital Libraries for Knowledge Enhancement):** இச்செயற்றிட்டத்திற்கு மொத்தமாக 13 உப செயற்பாடுகள் இருப்பதோடு இதுவரை 4 செயற்பாடுகளுக்கான கொள்வனவுகள் நிறைவடைந்துள்ளன.
- **SMART சமூகமும் பிரஜைகள் ஆற்றலளவை கட்டுதலும் (SMART Society and Citizen Capacity Building):** மகளிர் அபிவிருத்தி அதிகாரிகளுடன் அரசாங்க துறையும் தனியார் துறையும் தரப்பினர்களுடன் பங்காளர்கள் ஆலோசனை செயலமர்வு நிறைவு செய்யப்பட்டது.
- **இலக்கஞ்சார் கல்வி (Digital Education):** தொழில் பயிற்சி அதிகார சபையுடன் ஆரம்ப பங்காளர் ஆலோகைசை கூட்டங்கள் நடத்தப்பட்டன. 250 கல்வியாளர்களுக்கு ஐந்த் 4 – நாள் வதிவிட வசதியுடனான EduCSIRT பயிற்சிகள் நிறைவடைந்துள்ளன. கல்வி அமைச்சையும் சகல கல்வி வலயங்களையும் பிரதிநிதித்துவம் செய்யும் 130 பிரதான அதிகாரிகளுக்கான தொழினுட்பம் பற்றிய 2 – நாள் வதிவிட வசதியுடனான கல்வி கருத்தரங்கு நிறைவு செய்யப்பட்டது.
- **இணைய பாதுகாப்பு ஆற்றலளவும் உட்கட்டமைப்பு அபிவிருத்தியும் (Cyber Security Capacity and Infrastructure development):** விழிப்புணர்வு வேலைத்திட்டங்கள் நடத்தப்பட்டன. வன்பொருள்களினதும் மென்பொருள்களினதும் கொள்வனவு

ICTA ANNUAL REPORT 2017



Information and Communication Technology Agency of Sri Lanka

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About ICTA

Information and Communication Technology Agency of Sri Lanka (ICTA) was established as a Company on 12th May 2003, fully owned by the Treasury. The Information and Communication Technology (“ICT”) Act No. 27 of 2003, empowered ICTA with statutory powers and its mandate was further enhanced through ICT (Amendment) Act No. 33 of 2008.

Since its inception, ICTA has been at the forefront of implementing digital strategies, working with multiple stakeholders in Government, private sector and the civil society as well as other development partners. ICTA has also made significant contributions by creating institutional frameworks by establishing and maintaining Sri Lanka CERT (Computer Emergency Readiness Team), establishing Lanka Government Information Infrastructure (LGII) to manage Lanka Government Network (LGN) since 2011, deployed South Asia’s first Government cloud, the Lanka Government Cloud (LGC) since 2013, Drafted several ICT related laws and policies based on International standards, deployed transformational e-Services and gave leadership to digitalization of vital sectors of the economy. ICTA also took the lead to enrich the ICT industry, by the establishment of SLASSCOM and formulated strategies to achieve export revenue target of over USD 1 billion for this sector.

Further, in terms of Article 36 (1) of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution, the Auditor General is authorized to carry out audits on ICTA with effect from the year 2015.

Vision

“A Digitally Inclusive and Prosperous Sri Lanka.”

Mission

“Serve the nation with the Effective Digital Solutions by practicing and demonstrating of innovation, highest standards of ethics and professionalism in order to enable transforming lives of Sri Lankan citizens”

Board of Directors

Chitranganie Mubarak - Chairperson / Non-Executive
Ajith Perakum Madurapperuma - Interim CEO
Paththini Havage Ananda Senake Wijayarathne
Kaluthanthrige Thisara Danushka Gunasinghe
Abdul Azeez Mohamed Hilme
Dumindra Rajith Ratnayaka
Dinesh Mahashri Jayawardana
Upul Kumarapperuma

Directors Report

1. General

The Directors of Information and Communication Technology Agency (ICTA), Sri Lanka (ICTA) have pleasure in presenting to the Shareholders this Report together with the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 of the Company and the Group and the Auditors' Report on those Financial Statements, conforming to the requirements of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007.

The Information & Communication Technology Agency of Sri Lanka (Private) Limited (ICTA) was incorporated on 12th May 2003 under the Companies Act No. 17 of 1982, with the Secretary to the Treasury and the Secretary to the Ministry of Economic Reform, Science and Technology as the subscribers and ICTA has been re-registered with the registration No. of PV 4055 under the Companies Act No 7 of 2007. The registered office of the Company is situated at No 160/24, Kirimandala Mawatha, Colombo 05.

This Report provides the information as required by the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007. This Report was reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors on DD Month Year.

2. Review of Business

2.1. Vision, Mission and Corporate Conduct

ICTA Vision & Mission are given in page iii

2.2. Review on Operations of ICTA and its Subsidiary

ICTA Project performance is given in page 8 to page 19

2.3. Principal Activities of the company

The Company provides all information and assistance for the formulation of the National Policy on Information Communication Technology to the Inter Ministerial Committee on Information Communication Technology appointed by the Cabinet of Ministers & assists the Cabinet of Ministers to approve the National Policy Framework in relation to Information and Communication Technology.

By virtue of Information and Communication Technology Act. No. 27 of 2003 as amended in 2007, the company is also empowered to develop and implement strategies and programs on information and communication technology in both the public and private sectors.

2.4. Principal Activities of the subsidiary - Lanka Government Information Infrastructure (Pvt) Ltd. (LGII)

Lanka Government Information Infrastructure (Pvt) Ltd. (LGII) a fully owned subsidiary of was established under company's act of 2007 in July 2011 and operations by this subsidiary started in 2012. The principal activity of the company is Operating and development of the Lanka Government Network (LGN) which is the highly available, secure and reliable underlying information infrastructure backbone that connects Government organizations of the Government of Sri Lanka. LGII also facilitates many other IT related services to Sri Lanka Government.

2.5. Financial Statements of ICTA and its Subsidiary

The Audited Financial Statements of the company together with the consolidated financial statements of the Group are appearing on pages 25 to 42.

2.6. Directors' Responsibility for Financial Reporting

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the Financial Statements of the ICTA and its subsidiary and Group Financial statements appearing on page 26.

2.7. Auditors' Report

The Auditor General as the Auditor performed the audit on the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 and the Auditors' Report issued thereon is given on pages 21 to 24 as required by Section 168 (1) (c) of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007.

2.8. Accounting Policies and Changes during the Year

ICTA and its Group prepared their Financial Statements, in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards which were in effect up to the reporting date.

2.9. Entries in the Interests Register of the Company

An Interests Register is maintained by the Company, as required by the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007. All related entries were made in the Interests Register during the year. None of the Directors holds shares of the company. The Interests Register is available for inspection by Shareholders or their authorised representatives as required by Section 119 (1) (d) of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007.

3. Revenue and Profitability

Revenue and Grant Income of the Group for 2017 was Rs. 759,664,715.00 (Rs. 1,049,817,558.00 in 2016), while ICTA's revenue was Rs. 675,770,370.00 (Rs. 966,735,542.00 in 2016). The Loss after tax of the Group stood at Rs 1,624,891,509.00 (Profit Rs. 14,169,209.00 in 2016), while ICTA's Loss after tax was Rs. 1,635,436,951 Mn (Profit Rs. 11,271,579.00 in 2016).

4. Dividends and Reserves

4.1. Dividend

The Company has not declared dividend for the year under review.

4.2. Reserves

Information on the movement of reserves is given in the Statement of Changes in Equity on page 27 in Notes to the financial statements.

5. Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets

Capital expenditure incurred on Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets and of the Group, the details of which are given in Note 8 to 9 on pages 37 to 39 to the Financial Statements respectively.

6. Stated Capital

The Stated Capital as at 31st December 2017 was Rs. 20/- comprising of 02 ordinary voting shares (Rs. 20 as at 31st December 2016 comprising of 2 ordinary voting shares).

7. Financial Information

Information relating to earnings, net assets is given in the 'Financial Highlights' on pages 86.

8. Directors

Information on Directors of the ICTA & LGII

The Board of Directors of the Company as at 31 December 2017 consisted of 08 no of Directors (10 Directors as at 31 December 2016) with wide Information & communication technology, financial, commercial knowledge and experience.

8.1. List of Directors

The Board of Directors of the Company as at 31 December 2017 consisted of 08 no of Directors (10 no of Directors as at 31 December 2016) with Names of the Directors of the Company as at the end of 2017, as required by the Section 168 (1) (h) of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007, are given below:

8.2. Directors Holding Office in ICTA as at 31st December 2017

Name	Directorship Status
Chitranganie Mubarak	Chairperson / Non-Executive
Ajith Perakum Madurapperuma	Interim CEO
Paththini Havage Ananda Senake Wijayarathne	Non-Executive
Kaluthanthrige Thisara Danushka Gunasinghe	Non-Executive
Abdul Azeez Mohamed Hilme	Non-Executive
Dumindra Rajith Ratnayaka	Non-Executive
Dinesh Mahashri Jayawardana	Non-Executive
Upul Kumarapperuma	Non-Executive

Directors Holding Office in LGII as at 31st December 2017

Name	Directorship Status
Waduge Kumarasiri Wasantha Deshapriya	Non-Executive
Pemlal Ravindra Dias	Non-Executive
Kiri Banda Nimal Ratnayake	CEO/CTO
Sanjaya Karunasena (Alternate to W.K.W. Deshapriya)	Non-Executive

8.3. New Appointments and Resignations

The information on new appointments and resignations to and from the Board of Directors of the Company subsequent to the last Annual General Meeting is given below:

Name	Appointment	Resignation
Muhunthan Canagasooriyam	-	Resigned on 11/08/2017
Rakitha Nirmala Rajapakshe	-	Resigned on 25/08/2017

8.4. Board Sub-Committees.

Audit Committee, is in place. Composition of the Board Sub-Committees and its functions are presented in Audit Committee Report.

8.5. Details of Directors attendance at Directors' meetings

Name	Board Meetings	Audit Committee Meetings
Chitranganie Mubarak	14/14	-
Ajith Perakum Madurapperuma	12/14	7/7
Paththini Havage Ananda Senake Wijayarathne	14/14	10/10
Muhunthan Canagasooriyam	8/8	-
Kaluthanthrige Thisara Danushka Gunasinghe	10/14	-
Abdul Azeez Mohamed Hilme	7/14	2/2
Dumindra Rajith Ratnayaka	11/14	7/10
Dinesh Mahashri Jayawardana	2/14	-
Rakitha Nirmala Rajapakshe	4/9	-
Upul Kumarapperuma	8/14	-

8.6. Directors' Interests in Contracts or Proposed Contracts

Directors have no direct or indirect interest in any other contract or proposed contract with the Company.

9. Risk Management and Internal Controls

The Directors are responsible for the Company's and the Group's system of internal controls covering financial operations and risk management activities and review its effectiveness, in accordance with the provisions of the corporate governance framework.

10. Environmental protection

The Company and the Group make every endeavor to ensure compliance with the relevant environmental laws, regulations and best practices applicable in the country.

11. Statutory Payments

The Directors, to the best of their knowledge and belief are satisfied, that all statutory payments due to the Government, other regulatory institutions and related to the employees have been made on time.

12. Events after date of the Statement of Financial Position

No event of material significance that require adjustments to the Financial Statements has occurred subsequent to the date of the Statement of Financial Position, other than those disclosed in Note 18 to the Financial Statements on page 42.

13. Appointment of Auditors

Appoint The Auditor General as the Auditor for the financial year in compliance with Article 154 of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution being the Auditors for the company and its Company's Subsidiary company Lanka Government Information Infrastructure (Pvt) Ltd. (LGII).

14. Directors' Declarations

The Directors declare that-

1. The Company complies with all applicable laws and regulations in conducting its business and have not engaged in any activity contravening the relevant laws and regulations. Officers responsible for ensuring compliance with the provisions in various laws and regulations, confirm compliance in each quarter to the Audit Committee.
2. All material interests in contracts involving the Company and refrained from voting on matters in which they were materially interested.
3. All endeavours have been made to ensure that Shareholders in each category have been treated equitably in accordance with the original Terms of Issue.

15. Going Concern

The Directors are confident that the company has adequate resources to continue business operations. Accordingly, the Directors consider that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Financial Statements.

16. Contingent Liabilities

Details with regard to the contingent liabilities are given in Note 19.2 to the financial statements on page 42.

17. Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held on

For and on behalf of the Board,

Signed

Chairman

(Name)

Signed

Director

(Name)

By the order of the Board of Directors,

Signed

Secretaries to the company (Name)

Audit Committee Report

In this Report we describe the role of the Audit and Management Committee and its functioning during 2017. The main priorities were to receive assurance on the soundness of the financial reporting, effective risk identification and management and compliance with the relevant legislation.

Composition of the Audit & Management Committee

The Audit and Management Committee of ICTA is comprised only of independent Non-Executive Directors with a minimum requirement of three such members. The Committee for year 2017 was appointed in February, 2016 (with changes of the members during the year) and the Treasury representative was appointed as the Chairman of the Audit and Management Committee. The Board members have satisfied themselves that the members of the Audit and Management Committee are competent in financial matters and have recent and relevant experience.

The other attendees at Committee meeting (or part of thereof) were the Company Secretary, Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Head of Monitoring and Evaluation, Head of HR / Administration, Director – Legal, Director – Procurement etc. During the year, the Committee members have met without others being present, to discuss issues directly.

The Audit and Management Committee is responsible for assisting the Board of Directors to fulfill its responsibility of ensuring that ICTA's financial reporting and internal controls, including audits, are adequate and undertaken efficiently.

Meetings of the Audit and Management Committee

Committee Member	Member since	No. of meeting attended for year 2017
Mr. Ananda Wijerathne	February, 2015	10
Dr. Ajith Madurapperuma	February, 2016 to August, 2016	7
Mr. Dumindra Ratnayake	February, 2016	7
Mr. Mohammed Hilme	November, 2017	2

The Role of the Audit and Management Committee

- Evaluating the effectiveness of the system of risk management and internal control;
- Reviewing the integrity of the financial statements, including annual reports, half-year reports, and quarterly financial statements;
- Review of the annual audit plan of ICTA designed by the Internal Auditor (An Internal Auditor was hired for ICTA in September, 2016)
- Meets regularly with the Internal Auditor on discussing audit findings and recommendations, process lapses, internal controls, accounting and auditing standards, and coordination of internal audit plan / activities
- Reports to the Board of Directors on its activities and recommendations
- Oversight of the integrity of the ICTA's annual financial statements and risk management and internal control arrangements
- Oversight of compliance with legal and regulatory requirements
- Advises on the appointment of ICTA's independent External Auditor
- Review and approval of the annual financial statements

Operational Performance

Year 2017 has been a challenging one for ICTA. Following assumption of office by the current Board of Directors and CEO, ICTA has taken steps to initiate a broader program intended to achieve more meaningful outcomes for the people, be them rich or poor, old or young, living in urban or rural areas, educated or not.

To make our vision 'A Digitally Inclusive Sri Lanka' a reality we have identified eight thematic areas, namely,

1. Digital Empowerment and Digital Connectivity
2. Digital Government
3. Jobs and Opportunities
4. Digital Society
5. Digital Identity
6. Digital Commerce
7. Digital Health and
8. Digital Education

Multiple programs and projects were designed and launched. This was the year we have seen the first wave of results.

ICTA is proud to announce the impact made by some of its key projects. E-Government seems to be leading. Phase II of Lanka Government Network (LGN 2.0) connected nearly 90% of the sites it was supposed to, long before scheduled completion. Once it is in place Lanka Government Cloud LGC 2.0 will be hosting all e-government services to be delivered to Sri Lankan public. Similar e-Government projects like e-Local Government are being carried out in pilot level. Gov.lk, a 'single window' for cross government functions too will be there shortly. Among other infrastructure and platform initiatives Lanka Gate will offer payment facilities while Lanka Interoperability Framework (LIFe), interoperability for e-government systems. Government Information Centre (GIC) now operational 14 x7 basis is providing government information in all three languages through a call centre and a web site. During the past year it has responded to an average of 2,500 calls a day.

Similarly e-Society efforts too have seen interesting success. ICTA's electronic medical record system has been implemented in pilot level at three base hospitals at Horana, Homagama and Galgamuwa, to be expanded to cover the entire health sector in near future. E-Heritage project, though still at its early stages, is gradually creating and presenting valuable content on Sri Lanka's heritage. Public Wi-Fi project, a novel initiative of the current government is providing free Wi-Fi facilities to users. This initiative seems to be popular especially among youth. By the end of the year there were nearly 300,000 registered users on public Wi-Fi network consuming a total of 35,000 GB data. Local language project has been continuously promoting Sinhala and Tamil usage in cyberspace, addressing the critical issues faced by the users.

Another achievement is with ICTA's Industry Development program. A significant number of small to medium scale digital business entities was supported through this program over the year in different modes varying from capacity building to seed funding. The e-Swabhimani, an initiative aimed at recognizing excellence in digital application creation too has become popular. For the 7th consecutive time, e-Swabhimani awards were given to achievers among over 1,000 applicants, recognizing their pioneering efforts.

ICTA has also commenced many new projects in 2017. Some of these are already completed. Two of the significant initiatives are 'eParliament' and 'eCabinet' – digital transformation at the highest echelons of government.

ICTA's own subsidiary, Sri Lanka Computer Emergency Readiness Team | Co-ordination Center (SLCERT|CC), the focal point for Cyber security in Sri Lanka, which presents its annual report together, records an important milestones on our way of building a resilient and secure digital Sri Lanka.

ICTA's progress: Measured by a results based Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system

ICTA implements strong and coherent results based monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system as it is a key tool for ensuring development effectiveness that promotes learning and performance measurement and accountability for results.

The objectives of the ICTA M&E system are to;

- ♦ Measure development effectiveness/ outcomes of ICTA digitization projects through implementing a monitoring and evaluation system across projects and programs,
- ♦ Gather data generated through project implementation (monitoring data) and produce regular performance reports targeting various stakeholders including ICTA Board of Directors,
- ♦ Design and implement various evaluation assessments/ surveys to gather broad based data to measure the outcomes/impacts of digitization initiatives,
- ♦ Build M&E related capacity of ICTA project management staff and primary stakeholders e) develop partnership with and build capacities of responsible organizations for collecting national level data on digital development
- ♦ Monitor the international indexes (NRI, UN e-Gov Dev Index, ITU index) and
- ♦ Provide strategic direction to ICTA management to make timely corrective actions to improve the situation.

ICTA M&E Approach

ICTA M&E process can be mainly categorized into two components;

- i) Ongoing monitoring, and
- ii) Periodic Evaluations.

Ongoing Monitoring System

This component focuses on the collection and collating of data generated from project implementation (monitoring data) for the purpose of;

- ♦ measuring the progress against planned targets including the procurement process,
- ♦ monitoring the implementation progress and quality of outputs,
- ♦ understanding the levels of stakeholder engagements,
- ♦ measuring the usage levels of project services by beneficiaries.

Internal project management team is responsible for collecting and entering data in to an internal database system and currently the M&E team is engaged in consolidating formats designed by various stakeholder organizations.

In order to collect data required to take decisions on improving project performances, ICTA M&E team is conducting regular field visits to the beneficiary organizations. During these site visits, Rapid Appraisal

techniques such as focus group discussions, direct observations and field discussions are used to gather required data and such findings are communicated to the project management teams to take appropriate corrective measures, and also good practices and lessons learnt are communicated during these visits.

Furthermore, the M&E unit engages in the continuous reviewing of international benchmark indices such as International Telecommunication Index (ITU), Networked Readiness Index (NRI) and UN e-Government Index to understand the country's standing in terms of ICT development.

Periodic Evaluations

Project specific baseline and evaluation surveys are conducted under this component. This also includes cost benefit analysis for some of the newly designed projects. Baseline and outcome related data are collected through project specific as well as cross cutting /overall surveys.

To ensure the reliability, validity, rigorousness, and objective nature of evaluation data, evaluation activities are to be outsourced to competent external consulting firms/consultants through competitive bidding process. However, data collection process will be closely monitored by the internal M&E team.

Furthermore, M&E unit engages in continuously reviewing international benchmark indices such as International Telecommunication Index (ITU), Networked Readiness Index (NRI) and UN e-Government Index to understand the country's position in terms of ICT development.

To take evidence based decisions, regular monitoring reports will be submitted to ICTA Management and other stakeholders such as National Planning Department and Ministry of Telecommunication and Digital Infrastructure.

Key Achievements:

1. Lanka Government Network 2.0 (LGN 2.0) and e-Services:

LGN is a strategic project of Re-Engineering Government program launched by the ICTA. LGN 2.0 backbone will eventually connect all government bodies, be them at central, provincial or local levels, in a cost-effective and secure manner to provide centralized Internet, email and video conferencing services, also enabling access to Lanka Government Cloud (LGC) services from anywhere. The proposed LGN 2.0 initiative plans to offer up to 100 Mbps last mile connectivity for all government locations based on fiber optic media. Also from this network ICTA intends to build their Local area network with providing Wi-Fi facilities with enabling cross government dedicated network in Sri Lanka.

Benefits of this project will be in a wide range as this project removes physical boundaries of the government institutions and offer effective and efficient government service to the public. Through this project, people will be able to access to government services even from rural areas of the country. Therefore it will open new business opportunities at grass root levels. Further it will reduce travelling costs and expenditure on obtaining government services due to the accessibility of government services in every part of the country. Further, government will get the capacity to perform efficiently and effectively with the improved connectivity and availability of common digital platforms.

Further, from this network both government employees and citizens will be able to easily connect the network using any of their Wi-Fi enabled device. This has long proven to be a reliable and efficient method of connectivity. Further, both employees and citizens will be allowed to access government services and internet using their Wi-Fi enabled device. However, all user groups will be allowed Wi-Fi with different user policies for the internet access.

By the end of the year 2017, LGN connectivity and end sites Wi-Fi access have been provided for 771 sites/government organizations (out of the 860 planned in the Phase I). Maintenance contract awarded

to SLT and the maintenance activities are ongoing. A total of 8 key eservices developments were carried out during the period from 2016 to 2017. All eservices will be developed soon. Said services include a set of micro eservices which caters at a different stakeholder level.

2. Lanka Government Cloud 2.0 (LGC 2.0):

Version 1.0 of Lanka Government Cloud (LGC 1.0) was initially implemented with the objective of facilitating Lanka Gate and its components. It was expanded later as the government cloud. Consequently, few limitations in enhancing LGC 1.0 further to cater to all government and emerging needs have become inherent. In that backdrop, ICTA intends to implement an industry standard cloud environment to provide efficient, cost effective, reliable and secure services. LGC 2.0 will cater to all government infrastructure requirements and it is expected that citizen engagement will be improved in multiple ways with proposed initiatives. While LGC 2.0 will be providing answers to the limitations and constraints of the initial version, LGC 2.0 will create the platform to move forward with government cloud (G-Cloud) concept with enhanced scalability. Big data cluster, a key component of LGC 2.0 will be playing a vital role with all government data appropriately stored. Big data analytics (or process of examining large data sets containing a variety of data types) which will be a major outcome of the big data cluster can be effectively used for the economic growth of the country. Apart from this, open data platform will create a conducive environment in the country along with the government's initiatives such as Right-to-Information Act.

Installation and configuration activities of LGC 2.0 (General Cluster) happened in 2017. Arrangements for service provisioning, operational/governance frameworks are on-going. LGC 2.0 is scheduled to go live in early 2018. It will also enable scanning, digitizing and storing government documents. This has a major dependency on the LGN, LGC and Digital Document Management System projects. Currently, technical specs have been completed.

3. Integrated eSamurdhi solution with Population Registry and Beneficiary Identification System- Integrated Welfare Management System:

Samurdhi is the foremost social welfare program of Government of Sri Lanka. It is carried out by two government organizations i.e. Samurdhi Commissioner General's Department (SCGD) and Samurdhi Authority of Sri Lanka (SASL). SCGD has been given the mandate of identifying eligible beneficiaries and issue Samurdhi Stamps, by the Ministry of Nation's Building Sri Lanka as a government department. SASL is responsible for empowering Samurdhi beneficiaries and low income earners. Therefore, SASL carries out number of development activities targeting to improve beneficiary income level, improve beneficiary savings habits and provide credit facilities for self employment projects. SASL has been established under the Samurdhi Authority of Sri Lanka Act No. 30 of 1995 and managed by Financial Regulations of the GoSL.

e-Samurdhi Project mainly focuses on improving the functions and work processes of SASL. It is a centralized solution that covers National level Samurdhi activities and Local government level Samurdhi activities. While the project is owned by SASL, other stakeholders are Samurdhi beneficiaries, SCDG and District and Divisional Secretariats. The Lanka Government Network (LGN) would be used as the backbone of the e-Samurdhi project. Therefore, this would one of major initiative via LGN to exploit the existing sophisticated network infrastructure for the benefit of citizen and the GoSL.

By the end of 2017, system development of social registry and integrated MIS of one stop shop for welfare program was in implementation stage. Beneficiary uploading information, analysis and searching system were successfully completed and trainings were conducted. The baseline survey assignment was completed. Procurement of PCs, Laptops for stakeholder organizations has been completed. Data cleaning assignment was completed. Final analysis report has also been submitted. Support and maintenance of the CRM and HRM module of eSamurdhi system were completed.

4. **e-Local Government (eLG):**

The 'eLocal Government' initiative intends to make the service delivery processes effective and efficient at 18 Municipal Councils, 42 Urban Councils and 270 Pradeshiya Sabhas in the island. The project questions whether people face problems in obtaining the services the local government authorities are expected to deliver to the people and whether current 330 local authorities in Sri Lanka deliver efficiently the service they are entrusted with.

Specific objectives of the project are to:

- ◆ Increase the efficiency and effectiveness in governance and service delivery process
- ◆ Streamline internal management processes
- ◆ Promote effective service delivery process
- ◆ Assure citizen friendly delivery of services
- ◆ Improve social accountability and transparency
- ◆ Enhance social inclusiveness and access to opportunities
- ◆ Strengthen the revenue base of the Local Government Authorities
- ◆ Encourage participatory good governance
- ◆ Improve management in socio-economic development
- ◆ Improve the Doing Business Index significantly to attract investors to Sri Lanka

In 2017, a business process review has been carried out to identify and streamline main issues faced by citizens and officials within Local Authorities and a detailed BPR report has been complied. Also multiple workshops were carried out to streamline internal processes. eLG baseline survey was completed. At pilot level, the system has been deployed in three sites namely, Seethwakapura Urban Council, Homagama Pradesheeya Sabha and Negombo Urban Council. Following a survey that indicated success in those three, further 30 sites were identified by the Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Councils to implement the eLG Solution. By the end of the year implementation at these sites were ongoing.

5. **Implementation of Gov.lk 'Single Window' for cross government (Cluster implementation)-(middleware infrastructure/ platform):**

Ideally citizens must be able to obtain all government e-services at one stop. This makes them not to remember several links. Such a 'single window' will result it efficient cross-border trade, higher efficiency and productivity in the government, more satisfied business community, elimination of misuse of government funds, lower corruption in transactions due to availability of data electronically and create more satisfied citizens enjoying a higher level of living standards. This project initiated in 2016 is expected to achieve the same by 2018.

In 2017, after receiving approval, stakeholder consultations have been performed. Cloud Deployment Service Provider has commenced work. Consultancy for Government Information and Process Exchange (GIPx) development - EOI Stage, and Consultancy for Digital Transaction Exchange (DTx) development - RFP Stage bids remains to be recalled.

6. **Lanka Gate Infrastructure Maintenance/Related Services and Related Components:**

The aim of this initiative is to ensure higher efficiency and productivity within the government by facilitating the continuous provision of online government services through Internet and mobile services (SMS based, mobile apps) to fund providers and beneficiaries including Citizens, Provincial Departments of

Motor traffic, Department of commerce, Sri Lanka Police and Other Government Organizations which provide eServices through Government Web Portal.

Specific objectives include:

- ◆ Ensuring the availability of completed government paying services that leverage on internet payment gateways and mobile payments
- ◆ Providing support and maintenance procedures for a) Government official Web portal, b) eRevenue License Solution and secured applications and c) Existing eServices
- ◆ Lowering corruption in transactions due to availability of data electronically
- ◆ Facilitating higher level of living standards for citizens resulting in a better satisfied population

In 2017, support and maintenance have been obtained for key e-Services (eg. Police Clearance eService, Issuance of Certificate of origin). Also rollout of eRL solution into all the provinces in the country has been completed. Now the eRL solution is running in all the Divisional Secretariats and provincial head offices. Citizens can obtain revenue license online for vehicles registered in any province. Production support and Secure Socket Layer (SSL) has been purchased and configured in relevant services.

7. Lanka Interoperability Framework (LIFe):

Lanka Interoperability Framework (LIFe) is a set of open standards to ensure the interoperability in government information systems. Interoperability is the ability of diverse information systems from various organizations to seamlessly work together. Interoperability is the highest degree of operability.

The ultimate goal of Digital Government is to enable each government organizations to become a one-stop-shop and provide all government services through a single window. In order to achieve this goal, it is required to create a connected government where all the government organizations are electronically and process wise connected. For an integrated government to effectively operate and provide one-stop-shop services, it requires government organization to share and exchange information across systems. This requires understanding on and sharing common objectives of the government organizations across organizational boundaries and collectively working towards setting up of common standards.

This also requires government organizations to develop interoperability mechanisms for exchange data between their information systems. LIFe focuses on ensuring interfaces between various information systems which are developed by government organizations are completely understood and they achieve both syntactic and semantic interoperability.

In 2017, LIFe Web Site (www.life.gov.lk) was completed. Also LIFe standards have been developed for personal, vehicular, development projects coordination, and land domains. Development of LIFe standers for Social Welfare contract awarded and activities are ongoing.

8. Electronic Medical Records in Sri Lankan Government Hospitals:

Digital Health program of ICTA aims to create a 'Digital Health Echo System' in the country by introducing electronic health records and supportive information systems into the government healthcare service whist creating an enabling environment for private sector, healthcare professionals, academia and all other stakeholders to engage effectively in implementing digital health across the country by end of December 2018.

Specific objectives of the project are to:

1. Increase the Electronic Medical Records coverage of the selected hospitals up to 80% from the total patients who access the health services

2. Ensure availability of updated, accurate information for patient care and planning of health services.
3. Improve quality and efficiency in service delivery, governance, accountability and effective use of resources of the government hospitals.
4. Improve the capacity of health authorities to detect emerging and re-emerging diseases and take necessary preventive actions.

In 2017, Electronic Medical Records Systems were implemented as pilots in three base hospitals, namely those of Horana, Homagama and Galgamuwa. Selection of hospitals for 2016/2017 was completed and 48 hospitals were selected from all provinces. Computer Hardware has been provided to all 48 hospitals based on the hardware requirement assessment. Network installation was completed in 46 hospitals through Lanka Government Network (LGN) Project orientation programmers and basic awareness on HHIMS software were conducted for more than 600 health staff. More than 500 health staff were trained on basic computer skills and HHIMS software as individual/small group trainings. There are 14 hospitals, where Hospital Health Information Management System (HHIMS) is up and running and 19 hospitals are ready to launch.

9. National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI):

Most of the government organizations hold considerable quantities of geospatial information and data, for example data of roads, floods, schools, hospitals, but often they are not current, shared or of sufficient quality. These data are managed in closed systems and this has created a multitude of information silos. Currently, data collected by organizations is not accessible. It is difficult to know what information is available and where it is held. This has led to several organizations collecting the same information because they are unaware that the information already exists.

Spatial Data Infrastructure is one that shares, uses and integrates a wide range of such data for social, economic and environmental benefits. These benefits extend across the government, businesses and citizens through to smaller community levels.

The developed National Map Portal will help the transition towards on-line conduct of its business. It will provide a shared system architecture, software, hardware and support services to allow the development and management of a cross-government and citizen-centric approach to the delivery of spatial information. Along with the geo portal a national spatial data policy, legislation and standards will be developed in the future.

Goals of Sri Lanka Spatial Data Infrastructure:

- ◆ An accurate nationwide representation of the landscape that is readily accessible and easily integrated with economic, social and environmental geographies.
- ◆ Greater efficiency and productivity in the management and sharing of spatial data.
- ◆ Evidence-based decision making in government, business and the wider community through access to integrated spatial information.
- ◆ Spatial solutions readily available and widely used across Sri Lanka in response to emerging opportunities.

In 2017, baseline survey, requirement study of NSDI and policy study have been completed. Legal study- two deliverables out of five was submitted. A total of 6,000 of digitization of scanned survey plans at Polonnaruwa District office of Survey Department has been completed. National Spatial Data Infrastructure in Sri Lanka- Phase 01 contract awarded and is in progress. Six workshops have been conducted for baseline survey; three for requirement study and policy study. Procurement of five

training programs for GIS Data Collection for NSDI have been completed and one training program has already completed.

10. e-Heritage Program - Cutting-edge Technology for Heritage Information:

Heritage tourism has emerged as one of the most successful types of modern tourism. However, at present, the access to information on cultural heritage is limited and scattered. The accuracy and consistency of available information are also of concern. 'e-Heritage Project' was initiated to introduce cutting-edge technology for the storage and dissemination of information on the cultural heritage of Sri Lanka. The project's aim is to improve tourists' access to information, tourists' knowledge on and satisfaction at heritage sites through a comprehensive digital heritage framework with view to raise Sri Lanka's image as a 'heritage destination'.

In this three-year (2016-2018) project, implementation is carried out in close collaboration with the Ministry of Education and other national stakeholders. ICTA will obtain the support of service providers and experts in the fields of cultural heritage, archaeology and tourism promotion during the course of implementation. Sustainability will be ensured through the collaboration with stakeholders to enhance benefits to tourists, students, academia and the society.

In 2017, the list of Heritage sites, buildings, monuments, other structures and cultural events in Polonnaruwa and Galle districts were completed and approved by the Project Steering Committee. Lists of Matale, Kandy and Anuradhapura Districts were also completed. Guidelines for text content development was done and approved by the Project Steering Committee. In addition, Contract for Text Content Development of Polonnaruwa District was awarded and text content development in Sinhala Language has been completed for Polonnaruwa district. A group of experts in subject domain was appointed as the Text Content Review Committee of Polonnaruwa and the text content are being finalized. Mobile Application and a web application have been completed. Colombo National Museum was launched under Sri Lanka Museums Mobile Application development initiative. Baseline Survey too was completed. Software development has been completed and content development is in progress to establish to Interactive Display Panels.

11. e-Swabhimani:

The e-Swabhimani is an initiative aimed at recognizing excellence in digital application creation. It is expected that this national award would stimulate a greater interest in the development of a wide range of content and services that would serve the needs of the society. The e-Swabhimani Awards launched in 2009 has over the years successfully brought to light the best of local talents, encouraging and spurring Sri Lankan developers to greater heights. This initiative is strongly committed to promote innovative and creative ICT based products and services of the local developers through e-Swabhimani program by creating an enabling environment to show case their digital applications at local market while promoting them in international platforms.

In the 7th consecutive year e-Swabhimani 2017, ICTA celebrated local talents of digital innovation prioritizing on "Inspiring creativity and empowering entrepreneurship". ICTA has received 1,158 applications and the Jury process has been completed. Selected application reviewed by an eminent panel of experts from industry, academic and government, both international and local. Award ceremony was held with large number of participants including industry representatives, academia and entrepreneurs. 20 winners, 15 merit awards and 8 certifications of appreciations were recognized.

12. Government Information Centre:

The Re-engineering Government (Re-Gov) Programme of ICTA has initiated a number of eServices and enabling projects to increase the efficiency of the citizen service and information delivery mechanism of the government. It is common knowledge that obtaining the correct and relevant information which is

related to the citizen services provided by various government organizations is a difficult and unpleasant task. In order to address this situation, the Re-Gov Programme initiated the Government Information Centre (GIC) Project to provide such information in all 3 languages through a call centre. In order to provide the same information given through the call centre over the web, a parallel project was initiated to design the GIC website (www.gic.gov.lk).

The call centre which is operational on 14 hours x 7 days basis is highly utilized. On average it receives over 2,500 calls daily.

However, it became obvious that if the same information can be provided over the web, such information can be accessed by citizen 24 hours x 7 without any limitations. This idea gave the birth to GIC website www.gic.gov.lk which has already won 2 international awards.

13. Citizen Empowerment and Connectivity Development including Wi-Fi Program:

Community access to computer and Internet technology is an essential resource, connecting people to the information and skills required in the modern digital world. By increasing the availability of affordable high-speed Internet access throughout the country, it has the competency to promote economic development and social inclusion. This project aims to accelerate the government's efforts in enhancing Internet accessibility for Sri Lankan citizens to accelerate economic, social and educational opportunities.

With this vision, the Information and Communication Technology Agency (ICTA) initiated the roll out the 'Public Wi-Fi' project under the 100-day program of the Government. The program is being spearheaded by the ICTA along with the support of the internet service providers in Sri Lanka including Sri Lanka Telecom, Dialog, Mobitel, Lankacom, Lanka Bell and Etisalat. The main objective of this program is to allow Sri Lankan citizens to be able to freely access to the internet for a variety of purposes. It is anticipated that access to online information will allow the citizen to pursue goals in education, employment, entrepreneurship, health, governance, etc. The main beneficiaries of this initiative are rural community including unemployed, youth, women and marginalized communities to access the Internet for their day to day information search with an affordable cost.

Public Wi-Fi services play a significant role in individual, group, or a community through access to information and other related services once used effectively and recognizing their potential. Moreover public access to internet help users to be well informed on various issues prevailing in and outside their society, through various informational services. For instance, farmers who use public Wi-Fi can obtain information on agricultural services from the web and able to increase their agricultural productivity through investing in better methods of production and fertilizers. Apart from agriculture, rural people engage in small-scale business activities can use the internet to find more market opportunities. Developing agriculture and business activities can contribute to improving the living conditions in rural areas. Easy access to information and communication services has given agriculture and businesses significantly improved access to markets for agricultural produce and other business products. The Public Wi-Fi project therefore has the potential to assist farmers and business community by providing them with modern technology, as new markets are established for internet base selling of their products and services.

Public Wi-Fi project also plays a role in relation to communication as social media networks are very popular mode of communication in today's world. It is evident communication enabled via social networks maintained by families, friends and also customers through the internet.

In order to make this service a more easy to use, user –friendly experience, ICTA has engineered a common registration and authentication platform that provides a common Wi-Fi User management solution. By using this common platform, regardless of the network used, a citizen can have an account registered and start using Wi-Fi service. Once logged into the portal, it requires to fill user details including the National Identity Card number (NIC). Upon confirmation of the NIC and the mobile number registrant can start using the Wi-Fi service around the country irrespective of the service provider. The advantages

of this platform includes:

- ◆ Easy access to the Public Wi-Fi service
- ◆ Maintain your device
- ◆ Synchronized social media
- ◆ Submit feedback, complains and issues
- ◆ Personal profile manager
- ◆ Check remaining data balance
- ◆ Summarize last login details

Project scope has been changed upon an approval received for Rs. 169 Mn on 23 May 2017 from National Planning Department. The new approval has been given for promotion, education and additional free Wi-Fi data capacity. So far, 1023 public Wi-Fi hotspots established throughout the country by six telecommunication service providers. A common public Wi-Fi user authentication system developed for public Wi-Fi network completed. 297,500 registered users on public Wi-Fi network and a total of 35,000 GB data has been used by public Wi-Fi users to date. Installation of two hoardings, 22 sign boards and 600 instruction boards has been installed. Other prominent locations Wi-Fi facilities were installed include Presidential Secretariat, Prime Minister's Office, Temple Trees and Ministry of Finance.

14. ICT HR Capacity building for Citizens and other stakeholders Smart Social Circle:

Information and Communication technologies (ICTs) are increasingly being recognized as essential tools for development: tools that can empower citizens, enhance skills, increase productivity, and improve governance at all levels. Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL) aims to use ICT to foster social integration, peace, economic growth and poverty reduction. A key anticipated outcome is more effective, citizen centered, and transparent government through ICT enabled governance

In 2017 following are the number of government officials and citizens trained under different initiatives.

Program	Number of trained	Remarks
SMART social circles	6,500 knowledge agents	360 out of 800 planned SMART social circles were established.
Industry Development Program	140 professionals	
Certificate course on basic IT concepts	180 government officials	
Basic and advanced ICT skills and system administration	150 government officers	

15. Industry Development Program:

Industry Development Program was originated focusing on improving the IT and BPM Industry of Sri Lanka. The overall goal of the program is to strengthen, predominantly through private sector-led initiatives, the existing ICT industry in Sri Lanka; to encourage emerging sectors of the industry and entrepreneurship, to stimulate broad-based industry growth, and to promote international competitiveness.

Following activities are conducted under this program in 2017.

- ◆ Delegate companies supported for Business Development – 140
- ◆ Companies supported to build internal capacity – 143

- ◆ ICT professionals Built/ Developed – 4241
- ◆ Security professionals Built/Developed – 343
- ◆ Entrepreneurs supported (aspiring/early stage) – 846
- ◆ Startups supported for Seed Funding and Ecosystem – 14
- ◆ The Disrupt Asia event was successfully held in July.

16. Local Language Initiative:

Sinhala and Tamil usage in cyberspace is increasingly common now with the advancements of ICTs. That will bring new challenges. Such as, previously, software applications used their own fonts. There was no standard font for the industry. Therefore documents produced using one application could be accessed and used only through that application. This was a major problem once. It gave rise to private, non-standard solutions, and to a large number of proprietary codes for fonts. Now it is possible to type in Sinhala and Tamil, exchange information in Sinhala and Tamil using computers and browse the web in Sinhala and Tamil. New avenues are now open in the use of ICT for most people in Sri Lanka.

Standardization was the key to escaping all the disorder caused by the use of numerous non-standard solutions. The only available international standard for a language character set is Unicode (Universal Encoding). The Unicode standard includes all the world's languages. As a result, key operating systems can now be used in Sinhala and Tamil.

ICTA, in partnership with key stakeholders, especially the Sri Lanka Standards Institution, the University of Colombo School of Computing and the University of Moratuwa has been working on standardization. The latest version of the Sinhala standard includes encoding for Sinhala numerals, which were hitherto not known to most people in Sri Lanka. Standards have also been developed for testing and certifying Sinhala and Tamil ICT products. Companies which develop Sinhala and Tamil products such as keyboards, fonts etc can get these tested and certified by the Sri Lanka Standards Institution and obtain a SLS mark.

Sinhala and Tamil Sri Lanka Standards (SLS):

- ◆ Sri Lanka Sinhala Character Code for Information Interchange, SLS 1134 : 2004 and SLS 1134 : 2011.
- ◆ Sri Lanka Tamil Character Code for Information Interchange, SLS 1326 : 2008 (Tamil)

ICTA has also spearheaded the development of Sinhala and Tamil Unicode fonts. At ICTA's initiation, awareness programs were held for font developers. Font developers were training and provided with the knowledge and expertise on how to develop standards based on aesthetically correct Sinhala and Tamil fonts, in order to upgrade the skill and knowledge in this area. The trainees produced several stylized Sinhala fonts. Unicode fonts are needed to discourage users from using legacy, non-Unicode fonts.

The industry has followed and developed Unicode compliant fonts. ICTA has also ensured the development of a Unicode Sinhala font Bhashitha, and a Tamil font SriTamil. The IPR of these two are ICTA's. These are made available free to users. The font rules are given free to font designers. Development of Unicode fonts has resulted in a multitude of Sinhala content.

In 2017, initial model of the Optical Character Recognition (OCR) system for Sinhala and Tamil languages were developed. Initial Text to Speech model for Sinhala too has been completed.

In addition, following key projects were commenced in 2017.

- ◆ **eParliament:** A comprehensive study on core business processes has been completed. Procurement of document management system is in RFP stage. A cabinet paper for infrastructure update was submitted to the Ministry of Telecommunications and Digital Infrastructure for review
- ◆ **eCabinet:** Electronic cabinet concept has been developed and to be finalized. An MoU between ICTA and the office of cabinet of ministers is to be signed after the finalization of the concept.
- ◆ **Service Initiatives for Agriculture Crop Planning, Urban Land Use Planning, and Integrated Disaster Management on Spatial Data:** This initiative is still in the planning stage. ICTA has discussed and agreed with stakeholders and project plan has already been developed.
- ◆ **Unified Transport, Ticketing and Payment Platform:** Completed the procurement activities up-to the level of awarding the contract. The project is currently on hold and awaiting for treasury decision to proceed.
- ◆ **Digitization of Land Registers- 30 Land Registries:** Digitization of the land registries - procurement activities have begun.
- ◆ **Computerization of Sri Lanka Accreditation Board:** MOU has been signed. Current processes were identified and documented. Carried out Process streamlining exercises and created more streamlined work flows, for each of the core and sub processes. Presented the final set of recommendations, which will streamline the internal and external processes for Sri Lanka Accreditation Board approval.
- ◆ **Scanning of e Motoring Documents:** Design and reviews were completed. Implementation approach and procurement methodologies are completed. Procurement activities are completed (05 items) except for one item which is ongoing. Installation and configuration activities are ongoing (General Cluster). Arrangements for service provisioning, operational/governance frameworks are ongoing.
- ◆ **Digital Libraries for Knowledge Enhancement:** The project has a total number of 13 sub activities and so far procurements completed in 4 activities.
- ◆ **SMART Society and Citizen Capacity Building:** Stakeholder consultation workshop completed with the participation of public sector and private sector parties along with women development officers.
- ◆ **Digital Education:** Initial stakeholder consultation meetings conducted with Vocational training Authority. Five 4-day residential EduCSIRT trainings for 250 educators completed. 2-day residential Education forum on technology for 130 key officials representing Ministry of Education and all educational zones completed.
- ◆ **Cyber Security Capacity and Infrastructure development:** Awareness programs were conducted. Procurement of hardware and software are

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கணக்காய்வாளர் நாயகத்தின் அறிக்கை
Report of the Auditor General



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தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்
NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE



මගේ අංකය
எனது இல.
My No.

CMU/A/ICTA/01/2017/13

ඔබේ අංකය
உமது இல.
Your No.

දිනය
திகதி
Date

13 January 2020

Chairman

Information and Communication Technology Agency (Private) Limited

Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements of the Information and Communication Technology Agency (Private) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2017

The audit of the financial statements of the Information and Communication Technology Agency (Private) Limited, (“the Company”), and the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary (“ Group”) for the year ended 31 December 2017 comprising the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017 and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, was carried out under my direction in pursuance of provisions in Article 154(1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

Board’s Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors (“Board”) is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards and for such internal control as the Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor’s Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards. Those Standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain

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இல. 306/72, பொல்துவ வீதி, பத்தரமுல்லை, இலங்கை.

No. 306/72, Polduwa Road, Battaramulla, Sri Lanka.



reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's and Group's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 Company's and Group's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by Board, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Basis for Disclaimer Opinion

- (a) Eventhough, there were ledger accounts, a sum of Rs.1,157,119,346 in respect of treasury grant, transactions with related parties, pre payments, account payable, provision for gratuity and provision for depreciation had been directly adjusted to trial balance and the financial statement without recording to the respective ledger accounts.
- (b) As per the financial statements of the Company, the cost of the property, plant and equipment and intangible assets as at 01 January 2017 were Rs. 2,140,197,281 and Rs.5,528,113 respectively. However, no fixed assets register and detail schedules were available for audit. Therefore, audit was unable to ascertain the accuracy of such balances. Further, physical verification had not been carried out in respect of Property, Plant and Equipment for the year under review.



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தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்
NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE

- (c) According to the accounting policy of the Company, the depreciation should be calculated on reducing balance method. However, contrary to that the depreciation had been made on straight line method.
- (d) According to Paragraph 63 of LKAS 16, impairment losses should be recognized. However, the company had not done impairment test for the Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (e) Contrary to Paragraph 55 of LKAS 19, the Company had been calculated the retirement benefit obligation of all employees amounting Rs. 39,149,400 based on half month's salary of the last month of the financial year.
- (f) Details in respect of grants received had not been made available for audit. Therefore, audit was unable to verify the accuracy of deferred liability for grant assets amounting Rs. 295,976,497 as at 31 December 2017 and the basis of transferring a sum of Rs.144,192,281 to income statement.
- (g) The Company has incurred net loss of Rs. 1,635,436,951 for the year ended 31 December 2017. Hence, the Company's total liabilities exceeded its total assets by Rs.1,855,406,085 and Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by Rs.1,816,256,715 as at 31 December 2017. These events indicate the existence of a material uncertainty about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements (and notes thereto) for the year under review do not disclose this fact along with necessary disclosures regarding the existence of plans management has put in place or the existence of other mitigating factors.

Disclaimer of Opinion

Because of the significance of the matter described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph, I have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion. Accordingly, I do not express an opinion on the financial statements of the Company and the Group.



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by Section 163(2) of the Companies Act, No.07 of 2007, I state the following:

- (a) The basis of opinion and scope and limitations of the audit are as stated above.
- (b) In my opinion :
 - I have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion and as far as appears from my examination proper accounting records have not been kept by the Company.
 - The financial statements of the Company and the Group comply with the requirements of Section 151 and 153 of the Companies Act, No. 07 of 2007.
- (c) As per Section 220 of the Companies Act, No.07 of 2007, if at any time it appears to a director of a company that the net assets of the Company are less than half of its stated capital, the Board shall within twenty working days of that fact becoming unknown to the director, call an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company to by stating the nature and extent of the losses incurred by the Company, and the steps, if any, which are being taken by the Board to prevent further such losses or to recoup the losses incurred. However, Board of Directors of the Company fails to comply with this requirement even though the net assets of the Company are less than half of its stated capital.

Report to Parliament

My report to Parliament in pursuance of provisions in Article 154 (6) of the Constitution will be tabled in due cause.


W.P.C. Wickramaratne
Auditor General

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கணக்காய்வு செய்யப்பட்ட நிதிசார் கூற்றுகள்
Audited Financial Statements

ICT AGENCY OF SRI LANKA (PVT) LTD

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2017

(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

		Group		Company	
	NOTE	2017	2016	2017	2016
Revenue	4	23,359,293	14,169,209	13,747,748	11,271,579
Grant Income	5	736,305,422	1,035,648,349	662,022,622	956,397,861
Grant Disbursements					
General Treasury					
Project Implementation Expenses	6	2,237,647,954	936,505,188	2,186,968,451	873,148,770
Net Surplus on Operating Activities		(1,501,342,532)	99,143,161	(1,524,945,828)	83,249,091
Project Infrastructure & Support Services	7	146,908,269	99,143,161	124,238,871	83,249,091
Net Surplus/(Deficit) from Operating Activities		(1,648,250,802)	-	(1,649,184,699)	-
Net Surplus/(Deficit) on Non-Grant Activities		(1,624,891,509)	14,169,209	(1,635,436,951)	11,271,579

The Accounting Policies and notes on pages 5 through 18 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.



ICT AGENCY OF SRI LANKA (PVT) LTD
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2017

(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

		Group		Company	
	NOTE	2017	2016	2017	2016
Assets					
Non-Current Assets					
Property, Plant & Equipment	8	288,831,724	123,725,392	288,338,812	118,624,235
Intangible Assets	9	7,637,685	186,939	7,637,685	186,939
Financial Assets	10			30	30
		<u>296,469,409</u>	<u>123,912,332</u>	<u>295,976,527</u>	<u>118,811,205</u>
Current Assets					
Other Receivables	11	23,111,945	291,151,147	23,108,195	286,473,101
Amounts Due from Related Party	17	-	-	-	-
Cash & Cash Equivalents	12	34,918,632	10,764,778	20,482,314	628,333
		<u>58,030,577</u>	<u>301,915,925</u>	<u>43,590,509</u>	<u>287,101,434</u>
Total Assets		<u>354,499,986</u>	<u>425,828,257</u>	<u>339,567,036</u>	<u>405,912,638</u>
Equity & Liabilities					
Stated Capital	13	20	20	20	20
Accumulated Surplus		(1,779,884,342)	(154,992,824)	(1,855,406,105)	(219,969,154)
Total Equity		<u>(1,779,884,322)</u>	<u>(154,992,804)</u>	<u>(1,855,406,085)</u>	<u>(219,969,134)</u>
Non-Current Liabilities					
Retirement Benefit	14	51,755,922	38,602,350	39,149,400	29,166,250
Deferred Revenue for Grant Assets	15	296,469,409	123,912,332	295,976,497	118,811,175
		<u>348,225,331</u>	<u>162,514,682</u>	<u>335,125,897</u>	<u>147,977,425</u>
Current Liabilities					
Trade & Other Payables	16	1,786,158,977	418,306,379	1,781,342,206	413,632,099
Amounts Due to Related Party	17			78,505,018	64,272,248
Deferred Grant Payable		-	-	-	-
		<u>1,786,158,977</u>	<u>418,306,379</u>	<u>1,859,847,224</u>	<u>477,904,348</u>
Total Equity & Liabilities		<u>354,499,986</u>	<u>425,828,257</u>	<u>339,567,036</u>	<u>405,912,638</u>

The Accounting Policies and notes on pages 5 through 18 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

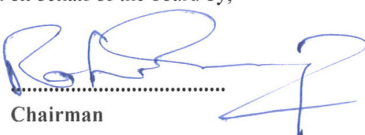
These Financial Statements are in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007.

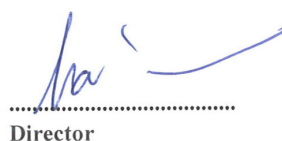

Head of Finance


Chief Executive Officer

The board of directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these Financial Statements.

Signed and on behalf of the board by;


Chairman


Director

20 June 2019

ICT AGENCY OF SRI LANKA (PVT) LTD**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2017****(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)**

	Group			Company		
	Stated Capital	Accumulated Surplus	Total	Stated Capital	Accumulated Surplus	Total
As at 31st December 2015	20	77,517,796	77,517,796	20	19,622,175	19,622,195
Surplus for the Year	-	14,169,209	14,169,209	-	11,271,579	11,271,579
Adjustment-Non financial Assets		(438,256,147)	(438,256,147)		(413,492,787)	(413,492,787)
Write off-Backs	-	(39,597,042)	(39,597,042)	-	(30,527,439)	(30,527,439)
Adjustment - Deferred Liability for Grant Assets		231,173,361	231,173,361		193,157,319	193,157,319
As at 31st December 2016	20	(154,992,824)	(154,992,824)	20	(219,969,154)	(219,969,134)
Surplus for the Year	-	(1,624,891,509)	(1,624,891,509)	-	(1,635,436,951)	(1,635,436,951)
As at 31st December 2017	-	(1,779,884,333)	(1,779,884,333)	-	(1,855,406,105)	(1,855,406,085)

The accounting policies and notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

Figures in brackets indicate deductions.



ICT AGENCY OF SRI LANKA (PVT) LTD

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2017

(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

	Group		Company	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year	(1,624,891,509)	14,169,209	(1,635,436,951)	11,271,579
Adjustments for;				
Depreciation & Amortization	148,800,527	121,230,793	144,192,281	104,740,886
Provision for Gratuity	14,264,572	15,002,767	11,094,150	9,582,917
Gratuity Paid	(1,111,000)	(3,535,000)	(1,111,000)	(3,535,000)
Deferred Revenue for Grant Assets Adjustment	172,557,078	(23,287,304)	177,165,322	3,450,341
Write off-Backs	-	(255,161,277)	-	(250,862,908)
	(1,290,380,331)	(131,580,812)	(1,304,096,198)	(125,352,185)
Working Capital Changes				
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Receivables	268,039,203	(244,877,152)	263,364,907	(248,395,874)
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Payables	1,367,852,586	89,350,710	1,367,710,106	297,406,715
Increase / (Decrease) in Related Parties	-	-	14,232,770	(192,121,828)
Increase / (Decrease) in Grant Payable	-	(265,553,846)	-	(265,553,846)
Net Cash Generated (Used in) from Operating Activities	345,511,457	(552,661,101)	341,211,585	(534,017,019)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities				
Additions to Property, Plant & Equipment	(321,357,603)	413,018,650	(321,357,603)	413,068,650
Net Cash Generated (Used in) from Investing Activities	(321,357,603)	413,018,650	(321,357,603)	413,068,650
Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(24,153,854)	139,642,451	(19,853,982)	(120,948,369)
Cash & Cash Equivalents as at the beginning of the Year	10,764,778	150,407,229	628,333	121,576,702
Cash & Cash Equivalents as at the End of the Year	34,918,632	10,764,778	20,482,314	628,333

The Accounting Policies and notes on pages 5 through 18 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY AGENCY OF SRI LANKA (PVT) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year Ended 31 December 2017

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

1.1. General

The Information & Communication Technology Agency of Sri Lanka (Private) Limited (ICTA) was incorporated on 12th May 2003 under the Companies Act No. 17 of 1982, with the Secretary to the Treasury and the Secretary to the Ministry of Economic Reform, Science and Technology as the subscribers and ICTA has been re-registered with the registration No. of PV 4055 under the Companies Act No 7 of 2007.

The consolidated financial statements of Information Communication Technology Agency of Sri Lanka (Private) Limited as at and for the year ended 31 December 2017 comprise the company and its subsidiaries Sri Lanka Computer Emergency Response Team (Private) Limited (CERT) and Lanka Government Information Infrastructure (Private) Limited (LGII).

The Group is,

- to provide assistance in the formulation and submission of proposals with regard to the National policy and the Action Plan on Information & Communication Technology.

- to take steps necessary to facilitate and monitor their implementation and
- to provide all information and assistance for identifying and making the said technologies available to the public sector and the general public.

By virtue of Information and Communication Technology Act. No. 27 of 2003 as amended in 2007, the company was empowered to implement its objectives.

The registered office of the Company is situated at No 160/24, Kirimandala Mawatha, Colombo 05.

1.2. Principal Activities and Nature of Operations

The Company provides all information and assistance for the formulation of the National Policy on Information Communication Technology and assists the Cabinet of Ministers & Inter Ministerial Committee on Information Communication Technology.

1.3. Date of Authorization for Issue

The financial statements of Information & Communication Technology Agency of Sri Lanka (Pvt) Ltd for the year ended

INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY AGENCY OF SRI LANKA (PVT) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year Ended 31 December 2017

December 31, 2017 was authorized for issuance by the directors on June 20, 2019.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements which have been presented in Sri Lankan Rupees have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

2.1. Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements of Information & Communication Agency of Sri Lanka (Pvt) Ltd and its subsidiaries have been prepared and presented in compliance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards and Companies Act. No 07 of 2007.

2.2. Comparative Information

The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Company. Previous year's figures and phrases have been re-arranged wherever necessary, to conform to the current year's presentation.

2.3. Use of Estimates & Judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards require management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions

that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

2.4. Basis of Consolidation

The financial statements of the group represent the consolidation of the financial statements of the company and its subsidiaries – Computer Emergency Response Team (Private) Limited (CERT) and Lanka Government Information Infrastructure (Private) Limited (LGII) in accordance with Section 153(1) (a) of the



INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY AGENCY OF SRI LANKA (PVT) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year Ended 31 December 2017

companies act no 7 of 2007 and the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1. Foreign Currency Translation

The financial statements are presented in Sri Lankan Rupees, which is the company's functional and presentation currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the Statement of Financial Position. All differences are taken to Statement of Comprehensive Income. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at dates of the initial translations. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

3.2. Taxation

Current Taxes

The Information and Communication Technology Act No. 27 of 2003 provides, under section 8(1), for the exemption of the income or profits of the company from Income Tax.

3.3. Other Receivables

Other Receivables and dues from related Parties are recognized at Cost.

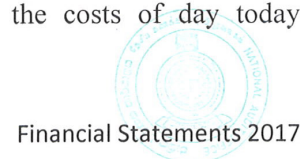
3.4. Cash & Cash Equivalents

Cash & Cash Equivalents are cash in hand, demand deposits and short-term highly liquid investments, readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and deposits in banks net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Investment with short maturities i.e. three months or less from the date of acquisition is also treated as cash equivalents.

3.5. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, excluding the costs of day today



INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY AGENCY OF SRI LANKA (PVT) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year Ended 31 December 2017

servicing, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value. Such cost includes the cost of replacing parts of the plants and equipment when that cost is incurred, if the recognition criteria are met.

Depreciation is calculated on a Reducing Balance Method at the following rates.

Asset	Rate
Furniture Fittings & Equipment	20%
Office Equipment	20%
Computer	20%

3.6. Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets are recognized, if it is probable that economic benefits are attributable to the assets will flow to the entity and cost of the assets can be measured reliably.

3.6.1. Software and Publication

All computer software costs incurred, which are not internally related to associate hardware, which can be clearly identified, reliably measured and it's probable that they will lead to future economic benefits, are included

in the Statement of Financial Position under the category of intangible assets and carried at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

3.6.2. Subsequent Expenditure

Expenditure incurred on software is capitalized, only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

3.6.3. Amortization

Amortization is calculated on reducing Balance Method at the following rate.

Asset	Amortization rate
Software and publication	20%

3.7. Investments

Current investments are carried at market value.

Unrealized gains and losses on current investments carried at market value are recognized as income or expense.

INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY AGENCY OF SRI LANKA (PVT) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year Ended 31 December 2017

3.8. Retirement Benefit Obligations

a) Defined Benefit Plan- Gratuity

Gratuity is a defined benefit plan. The company is liable to pay gratuity in terms of the relevant statute. In order to meet this liability, a provision is carried forward in the Statement of Financial Position, equivalent to an amount calculated based on a half month's salary of the last month of the financial year of all employees for each completed year of service, commencing from the first year of service. The resulting difference between brought forward provision at the beginning of a year net of any payments made, and the carried forward provision at the end of a year is dealt with in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

b) Defined Contribution Plans- Employees' Provident Fund & Employees' Trust Fund

Employees are eligible for Employees' Provident Fund contribution and Employees' Trust Fund Contribution in line with the respective statutes and regulations. The Company contributes 12% and 3% of gross emoluments of

employees to Employees' Provident Fund and Employees' Trust Fund respectively.

3.9. Grants & Subsidies

Grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions are complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income over the period necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate. Where the grant relates to an asset, it is set up as deferred income. Where the company receives non-monetary grant, the asset and that grant are recorded at nominal amounts and released to the income statement over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal installments.

3.10. Revenue Recognition

In consultation with the Sri Lanka Accounting and Auditing Standards Monitoring Board and in accordance with the requirements of Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance LKAS- 20, the company recognized during the year as



INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY AGENCY OF SRI
LANKA (PVT) LTD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year Ended 31 December 2017

income and the outlays on project implementation and administration project infrastructure and support services as expenditure.

3.11. Interest

Revenue is recognized on a time proportion basis that takes in to accounts the effective interest rate on asset.

3.12. Other

Other income is recognized on accrual basis.

ICT AGENCY OF SRI LANKA (PVT) LTD**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2017**

(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

	Group		Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
NOTE 04 REVENUE				
Sundry Income	34,614,265	19,403,231	11,079,198	8,689,541
Communication	-	-	-	-
Tender Document Fees	2,668,550	2,582,038	2,668,550	2,582,038
Sundry Income /(Expense)	(13,923,522)	(7,816,060)	-	-
Income from Non Grant Activities	-	-	-	-
	23,359,293	14,169,209	13,747,748	11,271,579
NOTE 05 GRANT INCOME				
Grant Income - Treasury	586,570,999	945,669,649	517,830,341	887,451,676
Other Project Income	-	-	-	-
Deferred Grant Income	149,734,423	89,978,700	144,192,281	68,946,186
	736,305,422	1,035,648,350	662,022,622	956,397,861
NOTE 06 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION EXPENSES				
Salaries and Wages	418,848,278	233,107,463	383,068,365	200,922,463
Salaries and Wages - External	21,618,276	16,978,529	21,012,109	16,430,279
Staff Allowances	366,000	1,579,041	366,000	1,579,041
Overtime	4,597,113	4,033,826	4,211,320	3,709,456
Travelling Allowances	19,625,250	9,307,000	17,162,750	6,127,500
Provision for Gratuity	14,264,572	15,002,767	11,094,150	9,582,917
Connectivity Expenses	2,597,770	4,107,933	2,269,100	3,912,933
Communication Expenses	575,854,434	173,675,098	575,854,434	173,675,098
Project Consultancies	402,266,113	100,528,117	402,266,113	100,528,117
Advertising Expenses	15,333,685	15,080,706	15,275,322	15,080,706
Events & Seminars	150,585,095	108,146,763	149,989,247	108,132,199
Training Expenses	1,049,412	11,532,022	264,275	11,520,394
Maintenance & Support Services	268,082,107	30,837,984	268,082,107	28,032,974
Fuel Expenses	3,043,477	3,350,809	3,043,477	3,350,809
Overseas Travel Expenses	2,274,625	10,842,641	2,274,625	10,842,641
Meeting Expenses	3,773,811	777,771	3,773,811	777,771
Depreciation & Amortization	148,800,525	121,230,791	144,192,281	104,740,886
Printing	5,853,932	1,289,022	5,433,937	1,249,422
Translation	-	164,152	-	164,152
Courier Chargers	-	24,425	-	24,425
Travelling Expenses - Project	14,980,982	14,546,700	13,502,530	12,439,959
Maintenance of Computer software	7,387,323	5,747,846	7,387,323	5,747,846
Goods & Equipments	14,610,698	36,620,240	14,610,698	36,620,240
Equipment Hiring Expenses	11,932,662	9,818,888	11,932,662	9,781,888
Rental Charges	3,939,945	563,955	3,939,945	563,955
Refreshment Expenses	149,038	50,950	149,038	50,950
Professional Fees	16,762,064	4,785,905	16,762,064	4,785,905
Membership & Annual Subscription	2,274,146	284,715	2,274,146	284,715
Web Development Expenses	106,776,623	2,489,130	106,776,623	2,489,130
	2,237,647,954	936,505,188	2,186,968,451	873,148,770



ICT AGENCY OF SRI LANKA (PVT) LTD
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2017

(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

	Group		Company	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
NOTE 07 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE & SUPPORT SERVICES				
Telephone Charges	9,268,893	8,514,383	6,678,106	6,183,028
Computer Maintenance	8,436,327	7,533,905	7,636,909	7,095,466
Equipment Hiring Expenses	321,221	644,086	131,471	644,086
Sponsorships	1,503,500	100,000	1,503,500	100,000
Audit Fees	-	-	-	-
Medical Expenses	3,349,778	1,802,733	3,139,778	1,442,733
Insurance	12,894,911	5,908,838	12,331,747	5,402,844
Rent of Premises	46,270,957	34,405,506	33,348,106	24,616,334
Electricity	7,085,105	7,370,410	7,085,105	7,370,410
Repairs & Maintenance	122,617	-	122,617	-
Security Service Charges	1,541,752	617,227	1,541,752	617,227
Secretarial Services	1,412,623	969,367	1,202,355	739,867
Board Sitting Allowance	305,000	975,000	305,000	975,000
Bank Charges	276,100	37,135	250,917	26,885
Courier	418,932	176,762	418,932	170,366
Postage	32,893	35,000	27,400	35,000
Newspapers & Periodicals	149,620	138,090	149,620	138,090
Toners & Cartridges	623,458	602,684	623,458	602,684
Refreshments	3,162,333	2,856,983	3,064,198	2,787,982
Drinking Water	372,620	376,242	313,413	295,843
Cleaning Service	2,194,609	1,706,615	2,194,609	1,706,615
Stationary	1,693,493	1,038,946	1,693,493	1,038,946
License Fees	1,482,205	554,494	-	-
Travelling - Foreign	11,804,144	593,021	8,851,491	239,810
Travelling - Local	5,121,660	10,657,123	5,121,660	10,235,377
Office Requisites	33,680	10,600	-	-
Vehicle Rent	9,108,800	4,654,079	9,108,800	4,654,079
General Administration Expenses	8,431,295	5,374,386	8,431,295	5,374,386
Sundry Expenses	336,667	579,638	-	-
Membership & Annual Subscription	273,470	16,000	273,470	16,000
Legal Fees	494,827	18,000	443,827	18,000
Fixed Assets Verification Fees	-	-	7,007,176	-
Payroll Processing Fee	1,377,607	875,910	1,238,669	722,035
	<u>139,901,094</u>	<u>99,143,161</u>	<u>124,238,871</u>	<u>83,249,091</u>



ICT AGENCY OF SRI LANKA (PVT) LTD

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2017

(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

NOTE 08 PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

8.1 Group	Furniture & Fittings	Computer & Software	Office Equipment	Sundry Equipment	Total
Cost					
Balance as at 01.01.2017	45,443,872	874,727,376	59,580,058	1,251,150,659	2,230,901,965
Additions	152,910	310,981,108	726,479	-	311,860,497
Disposals/ Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.12.2017	45,596,782	1,185,708,485	60,306,537	1,251,150,659	2,542,762,462
Accumulated Depreciation					
Balance as at 01.01.2017	41,773,052	751,809,390	59,186,165	1,213,677,352	2,066,445,959
Charge for the Year	2,645,068	135,722,484	277,036	19,920,159	158,564,748
Disposals/ Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.12.2017	44,418,121	887,531,874	59,463,201	1,233,597,511	2,225,010,707
Net Book Value	1,178,661	298,176,611	843,336	17,553,148	317,751,755



ICT AGENCY OF SRI LANKA (PVT) LTD

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2017
(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

NOTE 08 PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

8.2 Company	Furniture & Fittings	Computer & Software	Office Equipment	Sundry Equipment	Total
Cost					
Balance as at 01.01.2017	42,444,265	843,938,118	58,924,329	1,194,890,569	2,140,197,281
Additions	152,910	310,931,108	726,479	-	311,810,497
Disposals/ Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.12.2017	42,597,175	1,154,869,227	59,650,808	1,194,890,569	2,452,007,778
Accumulated Depreciation					
Balance as at 01.01.2017	39,765,845	736,786,732	58,798,041	1,186,222,428	2,021,573,046
Charge for the Year	2,391,440	130,805,253	231,087	8,668,141	142,095,921
Disposals/ Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.12.2017	42,157,284	867,591,986	59,029,128	1,194,890,569	2,163,668,967
Net Book Value	439,891	287,277,241	621,680	-	288,338,812



Financial Statements 2017

ICT AGENCY OF SRI LANKA (PVT) LTD**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2017****(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)****NOTE 09 INTANGIBLE ASSETS****9.1 Group**

Cost	Balance as at 01.01.2017	Fundamental Adjustment	Additions	Disposals/ Transfers	Balance as at 31.12.2017
Software and Publications	8,354,430		9,547,106	-	17,901,536
	<u>8,354,430</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,547,106</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>17,901,536</u>
Accumulated Depreciation	Balance as at 01.01.2017	Fundamental Adjustment	Charge for the Year	Disposals/ Transfers	Balance as at 31.12.2017
Software and Publications	8,167,491		2,096,361	-	10,263,851
	<u>8,167,491</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,096,361</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,263,851</u>
Carrying Value				2017	2016
Software and Publications				7,637,685	186,939
				<u>7,637,685</u>	<u>186,939</u>

9.2 Company

Cost	Balance as at 01.01.2017	Fundamental Adjustment	Additions	Disposals/ Transfers	Balance as at 31.12.2017
Software and Publications	5,528,113		9,547,106	-	15,075,219
	<u>5,528,113</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,547,106</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,075,219</u>
Accumulated Depreciation	Balance as at 01.01.2017	Fundamental Adjustment	Charge for the Year	Disposals/ Transfers	Balance as at 31.12.2017
Software and Publications	5,341,174		2,096,361	-	7,437,534
	<u>5,341,174</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,096,361</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,437,534</u>
Carrying Value				2017	2016
Software and Publications				7,637,685	186,939
				<u>7,637,685</u>	<u>186,939</u>



ICT AGENCY OF SRI LANKA (PVT) LTD
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2017

(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES,

	Group		Company	
NOTE 10 FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Investments in Subsidiaries (10.1)			30	30
10.1 Investments in Subsidiaries				
Sri Lanka Computer Emergency Response Team (Pvt) Ltd			20	20
Lanka Government Information Infrastructure (Pvt) Ltd			10	10
			<u>30</u>	<u>30</u>
NOTE 11 OTHER RECEIVABLES				
Grant Receivable	-	285,787,370	-	281,113,074
Refundable Deposits	2,379,750	2,139,750	2,376,000	2,136,000
Receivables	-	-		
General Advances	9,476,011	324,549	9,476,011	324,549
Prepayments	11,256,183	2,899,478	11,256,183	2,899,478
	<u>23,111,945</u>	<u>291,151,147</u>	<u>23,108,195</u>	<u>286,473,101</u>
NOTE 12 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS				
Cash at Bank	34,918,632	10,764,778	20,482,314	628,333
	<u>34,918,632</u>	<u>10,764,778</u>	<u>20,482,314</u>	<u>628,333</u>
NOTE 13 STATED CAPITAL				
Fully Paid Ordinary Shares	20	20	20	20
	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>
NOTE 14 RETIREMENT BENEFITS				
Balance as at 01st January	38,602,350	27,134,583	29,166,250	23,118,333
Charge for the Year	14,264,572	15,002,767	11,094,150	9,582,917
Payments	(1,111,000)	(3,535,000)	(1,111,000)	(3,535,000)
Balance as at 31st December	<u>51,755,922</u>	<u>38,602,350</u>	<u>39,149,400</u>	<u>29,166,250</u>
NOTE 15 DEFERRED LIABILITY FOR GRANT ASSETS				
Amount Recognized as at 01st January	123,912,332	124,184,354	118,811,175	115,360,833
Prior Year Adjustment		(231,173,361)		(193,157,319)
	<u>123,912,332</u>	<u>(106,989,007)</u>	<u>118,811,175</u>	<u>(77,796,486)</u>
Income Deferred during the Year	321,357,603		321,357,603	
Adjustments - Deferred Grant Payable	-	265,553,846		265,553,846
Transferred to LGII	-			
Transferred Assets Grant from ICTA		56,260,090		
Transferred to Income Statement	(148,800,525)	(90,912,598)	(144,192,281)	(68,946,186)
Balance as at 31st December	<u>296,469,409</u>	<u>123,912,332</u>	<u>295,976,497</u>	<u>118,811,175</u>

ICT AGENCY OF SRI LANKA (PVT) LTD
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2017

(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

	Group		Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
NOTE 16 OTHER PAYABLES				
Creditors	1,614,796,498	272,415,295	1,609,979,726	267,741,006
Audit Fees	-	690,000	-	-
Other Project - Payables	171,283,066	145,891,094	171,283,066	145,891,094
Other Payables & Accrued Expenses	79,413	-	79,413	-
	<u>1,786,158,977</u>	<u>418,996,389</u>	<u>1,781,342,205</u>	<u>413,632,099</u>

NOTE 17 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

17.1 Details of significant related party disclosures are as follows:

Related Party Computer Emergency Readiness Team (Pvt) Ltd

Relationship Subsidiary

Nature of Transaction

Balance as at 01st January	30,078,398	8,913,595
Expenses borne by the company	13,463,170	21,164,803
Amount received from the related party	-	-
Balance as at 31st December	<u>43,541,568</u>	<u>30,078,398</u>

Related Party Lanka Government Information Infrastructure (Pvt) Ltd

Relationship Subsidiary

Nature of Transaction

Balance as at 01st January	34,193,850	247,480,481
Expenses borne by the company	769,600	(213,286,630)
Amount received from the related party	-	-
Balance as at 31st December	<u>34,963,450</u>	<u>34,193,850</u>

17.2 Transactions with key management personnel of the company.

According to LKAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures', Key Management personnel are those having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity.

	2017	2016	2017	2016
Key Management Personnel Compensation				
Short-Term Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>



ICT AGENCY OF SRI LANKA (PVT) LTD

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2017

(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

NOTE 18 EVENTS OCCURING AFFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There has been no material event occurred after the reporting date that require adjustments to or disclosure of the financial statements.

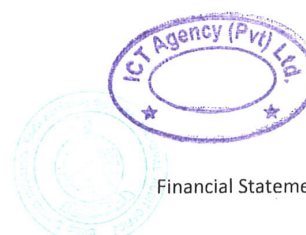
NOTE 19 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

19.1 Commitments

There was no capital expenditure or financial commitment outstanding at the reporting date.

19.2 Contingencies

There was no significant contingent liability as at reporting date.



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கணக்காய்வாளர் நாயகத்தின் அறிக்கை
Report of the Auditor General



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தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்
NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE



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எனது இல.
My No.

CMU/A/CERT/01/2017/02

ඔබේ අංකය
உமது இல.
Your No.

දිනය
திகதி
Date

18 December 2019

Chairman

Sri Lanka CERT (Private) Limited

**Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements of the Sri Lanka CERT
(Private) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2017**

The audit of the financial statements of the Sri Lanka CERT (Private) Limited ("Company") for the year ended 31 December 2017 comprising the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017 and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, was carried out under my direction in pursuance of provisions in Article 154(1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

Board's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors ("Board") is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards and for such internal control as the Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards. Those Standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's

judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 Company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by Board, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Basis for Disclaimer Opinion

- (a) Even though, there were ledger accounts, a sum of Rs.59,370,157 in respect of treasury grant, transactions with related parties, provision for gratuity and provision for depreciation had been directly adjusted to the trial balance and financial statement without recording to the ledger accounts.
- (b) As per the financial statements of the Company, the cost of the property, plant and equipment and intangible assets as at 01 January 2017 was Rs. 13,414,281 and Rs.2,826,317 respectively. However, the Company had not properly maintained fixed assets register and detail schedules. Therefore, the audit was unable to ascertain the accuracy of such balances.
- (c) Physical verification had not been carried out in respect of Property, Plant and Equipment for the year under review.
- (d) According to the Company accounting policy, provision for depreciation should be calculated on reducing balance method. However, the depreciation had been made based on straight line method.
- (e) According to Paragraph 63 of LKAS 16, impairment loss should be recognized. However, the Company had not done impairment test for the Property, Plant and Equipment.



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தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்
NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE

- (f) Contrary to Paragraph 55 of LKAS 19, the Company had been calculated the retirement benefit obligation of all employees amounting Rs. 10,839,022 based on half month's salary of the last month of the financial year.
- (g) A sum of Rs.805,450 transferred to the salary control account for the re-imbursement of expenses incurred by the project employees had been remained in the control account without transferring to the relevant expenditure accounts. The respective control account balance was included in the cash & cash equivalents. As a result the cash & cash equivalent as at 31 December 2017 had been overstated and staff expenditure had been understated by similar amount.

Disclaimer of Opinion

Because of the significance of the matter described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph, I have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion. Accordingly, I do not express an opinion on the financial statements of the Company as at 31 December 2017.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by Section 163(2) of the Companies Act, No.07 of 2007, I state the following:

- (a) The basis of opinion and scope and limitations of the audit are as stated above.
- (b) In my opinion:
- I have not obtain all informations and explanations that were required for the audit as stated above and hence, I do not express an opinion on these financial statements.
 - The financial statements of the Company comply with the requirements of Section 151 of the Companies Act, No. 07 of 2007.



Report to Parliament

My report to Parliament in pursuance of provisions in Article 154 (6) of the Constitution will be tabled in due cause.

W.P.C. Wickramaratne

Auditor General

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கணக்காய்வு செய்யப்பட்ட நிதிசார் கூற்றுகள்
Audited Financial Statements

SRI LANKA CERT (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2017
(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

	<u>NOTE</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Revenue	4	9,254,445	2,897,630
Grant Income	5	52,477,226	42,278,636
Expenses			
Project Implementation Expenses	6	(38,334,903)	(33,284,495)
Project Infrastructure & Support Services	7	(14,142,323)	(8,994,142)
Net Surplus on Grant Activities		-	-
Net Surplus/(Deficit) on Non-Grant Activities		<u>9,254,445</u>	<u>2,897,630</u>

SRI LANKA CERT (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

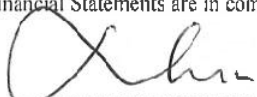
AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2017

(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

	<u>NOTE</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
<u>Assets</u>			
<u>Non-Current Assets</u>			
Property, Plant & Equipment	8	259,180	902,036
Intangible Assets	9	-	-
		<u>259,180</u>	<u>902,036</u>
<u>Current Assets</u>			
Other Receivables	10	-	3,492,154
Amounts Due from Related Party	11	43,541,568	31,012,295
Cash & Cash Equivalents	12	6,965,400	2,665,528
		<u>50,506,968</u>	<u>37,169,977</u>
Total Assets		<u>50,766,148</u>	<u>38,072,013</u>
<u>Equity & Liabilities</u>			
Stated Capital	13	20	20
Accumulated Surplus		<u>34,851,154</u>	<u>25,596,710</u>
Total Equity		<u>34,851,174</u>	<u>25,596,730</u>
<u>Non-Current Liabilities</u>			
Retirement Benefit	14	10,839,022	8,081,100
Deferred Revenue for Grant Assets	15	259,180	902,036
		<u>11,098,202</u>	<u>8,983,136</u>
<u>Current Liabilities</u>			
Trade & Other Payables	16	4,816,772	3,492,148
		<u>4,816,772</u>	<u>3,492,148</u>
Total Equity & Liabilities		<u>50,766,148</u>	<u>38,072,013</u>

The Accounting Policies and notes on pages 5 through 16 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

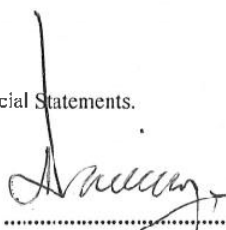
These Financial Statements are in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007.


.....
Chief Executive Officer

The board of directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these Financial Statements.
Signed and on behalf of the board by;


.....
Director

29 May 2019


.....
Director

SRI LANKA CERT (PRIVATE) LIMITED**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2017****(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)**

	Stated Capital	Accumulated Surplus	Total
As at 31st December 2015	20	30,694,931	30,694,951
Surplus for the Year	-	2,897,630	2,897,630
Adjustment-Non financial Assets		(3,337,016)	(3,337,016)
Write off-Backs	-	(10,363,967)	(10,363,967)
Adjustment - Deferred Liability For Grant Assets		5,705,131	5,705,131
As at 31st December 2015	20	25,596,710	25,596,730
Surplus for the Year	-	9,254,445	9,254,445
As at 31st December 2016	20	34,851,154	34,851,174

The accounting policies and notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.
 Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

SRI LANKA CERT (PRIVATE) LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2017
(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

	Note	2017	2016
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year		9,254,445	2,897,630
Adjustments for;			
Depreciation & Amortization		642,858	1,021,827
Provision for Gratuity		2,757,922	4,858,600
Gratuity Paid		-	-
Profit from Disposal of the Assets		-	-
Deferred Revenue for Grant Assets Adjustment		(642,856)	(7,402,545)
Write off-Backs		-	(4,658,836)
		<u>12,012,369</u>	<u>(3,283,324)</u>
Working Capital Changes			
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Receivables		3,492,154	3,930,468
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Payables		1,324,624	2,723,126
Increase / (Decrease) in Related Parties		(12,529,273)	(22,098,700)
		<u>4,299,874</u>	<u>(18,728,430)</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Additions to Property, Plant & Equipment		-	(50,000)
Cash Received from Sale of the assets		-	-
Net Cash Generated (Used in) from Investing Activities		<u>-</u>	<u>(50,000)</u>
Cash & Cash Equivalents as at the beginning of the Year		2,665,528	21,443,957
Net Cash Generated (Used in) during the Year		4,299,874	(18,778,430)
Cash & Cash Equivalents as at the End of the Year		<u>6,965,402</u>	<u>2,665,528</u>

SRI LANKA CERT (PVT) LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Year ended 31 December 2017****1. CORPORATE INFORMATION****1.1. General**

Sri Lanka CERT (Pvt) Ltd was established in June 2006 as an affiliate of ICTA to be the national centre for cyber security. Sri Lanka CERT has been mandated to be the focal point for preventing, protecting against and responding to cyber security threats and vulnerabilities in Sri Lanka's ICT infrastructure and to liaise with all Government Organizations, Private Sector, Academia and Non- Governmental Organizations to disseminate information relating to potential Cyber Security threats and providing assistance to mitigate such incidents. Prior to June 2006, the initial activities relating to Cyber Security were carried as a programmed activity of the ICTA.

By virtue of Information and Communication Technology Act No. 27 of 2003 (as amended by Act No: 33 of 2008, the company was empowered to implement its objectives.

1.2. Principle Activities and Nature of Operations

Sri Lanka CERT activities include;

- Responsive services such as incident handling that involves

responding to a request or notification by a constituent that an unusual event has been detected, which may be affecting the performance, availability or stability of the services or cyber systems belonging to that constituent.

- Awareness services, such as conducting of cyber security awareness programs for the general public including school children, and the conduct of seminars, conferences and workshops for professionals in both the state and private sectors and maintaining an up to date knowledge base relating to cyber security in the Sri Lanka CERT website.
- Provision of consultancy services such as digital forensics investigations, vulnerability assessments, network security assessments, and information security policy development and implementation.

1.3. Date of Authorization for Issue

The financial statements of Sri Lanka CERT (Pvt) Ltd for the year ended

SRI LANKA CERT (PVT) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2017

December 31, 2017 was authorized for issuance by the directors on June 20, 2019.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements which have been presented in Sri Lankan Rupees and on a historical cost basis.

2.1. Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of Information & Communication Agency of Sri Lanka (Pvt) Ltd and its subsidiaries have been prepared and presented in compliance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards and Companies Act. No 07 of 2007.

2.2. Use of Estimates & Judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making

the judgments about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1. Foreign Currency Translation

The financial statements are presented in Sri Lankan Rupees, which is the company's functional and presentation currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the Statement of Financial Position date. All differences are taken to Statement of Comprehensive Income. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of

SRI LANKA CERT (PVT) LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Year ended 31 December 2017**

historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at dates of the initial translations. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

3.2. Other Receivables

Other Receivables and dues from related parties are recognized at Cost.

3.3. Cash & Cash Equivalents

Cash & cash equivalents are cash in hand, demand deposits and short-term highly liquid investments, readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and deposits in banks net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Investment with short maturities i.e. three months or less from the date of acquisition is also treated as cash equivalents.

3.4. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost excluding the costs of day today servicing, less accumulated depreciation

and accumulated impairment in value. Such cost includes the cost of replacing parts of the plants and equipment when that cost is incurred, if the recognition criteria are met.

Depreciation is calculated on Reducing Balance Method at the following rates.

Asset	Rate
Furniture Fittings & Equipment	20%
Office Equipment	20%
Computers	20%

3.5. Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets are recognized, if it is probable that economic benefits are attributable to the assets will flow to the entity and cost of the assets can be measured reliably.

3.5.1. Software and Publication

All computer software costs incurred, which are not internally related to associate hardware, which can be clearly identified, reliably measured and it's probable that they will lead to future economic benefits, are included in the Statement of Financial Position under the category of intangible assets and carried at

SRI LANKA CERT (PVT) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2017

cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

3.5.2. Subsequent Expenditure

Expenditure incurred on software is capitalized, only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

3.5.3. Amortization

Amortization is calculated on reducing Balance Method at the following rate.

Asset	Amortization rate
Software and publication	20%

3.6. Investments

Current investments are carried at market value.

Unrealized gains and losses on current investments carried at market value are recognized as income or expense.

3.7. Retirement Benefit Obligations

a) Defined Benefit plan- Gratuity

Gratuity is a defined benefit plan. The company is liable to pay gratuity in terms of the relevant statute. in order to

meet this liability, a provision is carried forward in the Statement of Financial Position, equivalent to an amount calculated based on a half month's salary of the last month of the financial year of all employees for each completed year of service, commencing from the first year of service. The resulting difference between brought forward provision at the beginning of a year net of any payments made, and the carried forward provision at the end of a year is dealt with in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

b) Defined Contribution Plans- Employees' Provident Fund & Employees' Trust Fund

Employees are eligible for Employees' Provident Fund contribution and Employees' Trust Fund Contribution in line with the respective statutes and regulations. The Company Contributes 12% and 3% of gross emoluments of employees to Employees' Provident Fund and Employees' Trust Fund respectively.

SRI LANKA CERT (PVT) LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Year ended 31 December 2017****3.8.Grants & Subsidies**

Grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions are complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income over the period necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate. Where the grant relates to an asset, it is set up as deferred income. Where the company receives non-monetary grant, the asset and that grant are recorded at nominal amounts and released to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal installments.

3.9.Revenue Recognition

In consultation with the Sri Lanka Accounting and Auditing Standards Monitoring Board and in accordance with the requirements of LKAS -20- Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance, the company recognized during the year as income and the outlays on project implementation.

3.10. Interest

Revenue is recognized on a time proportion basis that takes in to accounts the effective interest rate on asset.

3.11. Other

Other income is recognized on accrual basis.

SRI LANKA CERT (PRIVATE) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2017

(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
<u>NOTE 04 REVENUE</u>		
Other Revenue	23,177,967	10,713,690
Medical Expense	-	-
Sundry Income /(Expense)	(13,923,522)	(7,816,060)
Bank Charges	-	-
	<u>9,254,445</u>	<u>2,897,630</u>
<u>NOTE 05 GRANT INCOME</u>		
Grant Income - Treasury	51,834,370	40,581,223
Other Project Income	-	-
Deferred Grant Income	642,856	1,697,414
	<u>52,477,226</u>	<u>42,278,636</u>
<u>NOTE 06 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION EXPENSES</u>		
Salaries and Wagers	28,129,730	21,765,000
Salaries and Wagers - External	453,000	322,667
Provision for Gratuity	2,757,922	4,858,600
Travelling Allowances	2,357,500	2,624,500
Connectivity Expenses	328,670	195,000
Events & Seminar	595,849	14,565
Over Time	385,793	324,370
Training Expenses	785,137	11,628
Travelling Expenses - Local	1,478,452	2,106,741
Printing	419,995	39,600
Depreciation & Amortization	642,856	1,021,825
	<u>38,334,903</u>	<u>33,284,495</u>

SRI LANKA CERT (PRIVATE) LIMITED**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2017****(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)**

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
<u>NOTE 07 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE & SUPPORT SERVICES</u>		
Telephone Charges	2,498,766	2,296,671
Audit Fees		
Medical Expenses	210,000	180,000
Insurance	208,713	243,773
Rent of Premises	5,011,419	4,075,730
Travelling - Foreign	2,952,654	353,211
Equipment Hiring Expenses	189,750	-
Payroll Processing Fee	84,724	44,248
Computer Maintenance	799,418	438,439
Professional Fees	210,268	127,500
Bank Charges	25,183	10,250
Courier	-	6,396
Postage	5,493	-
Refreshments	53,971	17,492
Sundry Expenses	336,667	579,638
Drinking Water	39,413	55,702
Office Requisites	33,680	10,600
License Fees	1,482,205	554,494
	<u>14,142,323</u>	<u>8,994,142</u>

SRI LANKA CERT (PRIVATE) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2017

(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

NOTE 08 PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

8.1	Cost	Balance as at 01.01.2016	Additions (2016)	Disposals/ Transfers	Balance as at 31.12.2016
	Furniture and Fittings	2,999,607	-	-	2,999,607
	Computers	9,886,486	-	-	9,886,486
	Office Equipment	528,189	-	-	528,189
		<u>13,414,281</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,414,281</u>
8.2	Accumulated Depreciation	Balance as at 01.01.2015	Charge for the Year	Disposals/ Transfers	Balance as at 31.12.2016
	Furniture and Fittings	2,924,007	75,600	-	2,999,607
	Computers	9,092,009	551,276	-	9,643,286
	Office Equipment	496,229	15,980	-	512,209
		<u>12,512,245</u>	<u>642,856</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,155,101</u>
8.3	Net Book Value			2017	2016
	Furniture and Fittings			-	75,600
	Computers			243,200	794,476
	Office Equipment			15,980	31,960
				<u>259,180</u>	<u>902,036</u>

SRI LANKA CERT (PRIVATE) LIMITED**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2017

(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

NOTE 09 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

9.1	Cost	Balance as at 01.01.2016	Additions	Disposals/ Transfers	Balance as at 31.12.2016
	Software and Publications	2,826,317	-	-	2,826,317
		<u>2,826,317</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,826,317</u>
9.2	Accumulated Depreciation	Balance as at 01.01.2016	Charge for the Year	Disposals/ Transfers	Balance as at 31.12.2016
	Software and Publications	2,826,317	-	-	2,826,317
		<u>2,826,317</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,826,317</u>
9.3	Carrying Value			2017	2016
	Software and Publications			-	-
				<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

SRI LANKA CERT (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2017
(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
NOTE 10 OTHER RECEIVABLES		
Grant Receivable	-	3,492,154
General Advance	-	-
Prepayments	-	-
Deposits	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>3,492,154</u>

NOTE 11 AMOUNTS DUE FROM RELATED PARTY

ICT Agency of Sri Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.	43,541,568	31,012,295
	<u>43,541,568</u>	<u>31,012,295</u>

NOTE 12 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash at Bank	6,965,400	2,665,528
	<u>6,965,400</u>	<u>2,665,528</u>

NOTE 13 STATED CAPITAL

Fully Paid Ordinary Shares	20	20
	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>

NOTE 14 RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Balance as at 01st January	8,081,100	3,222,500
Charge for the Year	2,757,922	4,858,600
Payments	-	-
Balance as at 31st December	<u>10,839,022</u>	<u>8,081,100</u>

The gratuity liability is neither externally funded nor actuarially valued.

NOTE 15 DEFERRED LIABILITY FOR GRANT ASSETS

Amount Recognized as at 01st January	902,036	8,304,581
Prior Year Adjustment		(5,705,131)
	<u>902,036</u>	<u>2,599,450</u>
Income Deferred during the Year		-
Transferred to Income Statement	(642,856)	(1,697,414)
Balance as at 31st December	<u>259,180</u>	<u>902,036</u>

SRI LANKA CERT (PRIVATE) LIMITED**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2017

(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
NOTE 16 OTHER PAYABLES		
Payables	4,816,772	3,492,148
	<u>4,816,772</u>	<u>3,492,148</u>

NOTE 17 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**17.1 Details of significant related party disclosures are as follows:****Related Party**

ICT Agency of Sri Lanka (Pvt) Ltd

Relationship

Parent company

Nature of Transaction

Balance as at 01st January	31,012,295	8,913,595
Expenses borne by the company	12,529,273	22,098,700
Amount received from the related party	-	-
Balance as at 31st December	<u>43,541,568</u>	<u>31,012,295</u>

17.2 Transactions with key management personnel of the company.

According to LKAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures', Key Management personnel are those having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity.

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Key Management Personnel Compensation		
Short-Term Employee Benefits	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

SRI LANKA CERT (PRIVATE) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2017

(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

NOTE 18 EVENTS OCCURING AFFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There has been no material event occurred after the reporting date that require adjustments to or disclosure of the financial statements.

NOTE 19 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

19.1 Commitments

There was no capital expenditure or financial commitment outstanding at the reporting date.

19.2 Contingencies

There was no significant contingent liability as at reporting date.

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கணக்காய்வாளர் நாயகத்தின் அறிக்கை
Report of the Auditor General



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தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்
NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE



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My No. }

ඔබේ අංකය }
உமது இல. }
Your No. }

දිනය } 16 December 2019
திகதி }
Date }

Chairman

Lanka Government Information Infrastructure (Private) Limited

**Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements of the Lanka Government
Information Infrastructure (Private) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2017**

The audit of the financial statements of the Lanka Government Information Infrastructure (Private) Limited (“the Company”) for the year ended 31 December 2017 comprising the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017 and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, was carried out under my direction in pursuance of provisions in Article 154(1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

Board’s Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors (“Board”) is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards and for such internal control as the Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor’s Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards. Those Standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements.



An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 Company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by Board, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Basis for Disclaimer Opinion

- a. Even though, there were ledger accounts, a sum of Rs.22,466,318 in respect of treasury grant, transactions with related parties, provision for gratuity and provision for depreciation had been directly adjusted to the trial balance and financial statement without recording to the respective ledger accounts.
- b. As per the financial statements of the Company, the cost of the property, plant & equipment as at 31 December 2017 was Rs. 77,340,402. However, the Company had not maintained fixed assets register and detail schedules. Therefore, the audit was unable to ascertain the accuracy of such balances.
- c. Physical verification had not been carried out in respect of property, plant and equipment for the year under review.
- d. According to the Company accounting policy, provision for depreciation should be calculated on reducing balance method. However, the depreciation had been made based on straight line method.



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 தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்
 NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE

- e. According to paragraph 63 of LKAS 16, impairment loss should be recognized. However, the Company had not done impairment test for the property, plant and equipment.
- f. Contrary to paragraph 55 of LKAS 19, the Company had been calculated the retirement benefit obligation of all employees amounting Rs. 1,767,500 based on half month's salary of the last month of the financial year.
- g. Details in respect of grant received had not been made available for the audit. Therefore, audit was unable to verify the accuracy of deferred liability for grant assets amounting Rs.4,199,121 as at 01 January 2017 and the basis of transferring a sum of Rs. 3,965,388 to the income statement.
- h. As per the monthly summary, the salaries and allowances of the Company for the year under review was Rs.18,682,433. However, as per the statement of Comprehensive Income it was Rs. 7,755,183. As a result, the salaries and allowances for the year under review had been under stated by Rs.10,927,250. Further, salaries and allowances of the Company paid by parent Company had been posted to the Company accounts through the current account. Hence, the current account balance with parent Company of ICT Agency of Sri Lanka (Pvt) Ltd also had been understated by the similar amount.

Disclaimer of Opinion

Because of the significance of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph, I have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion. Accordingly, I do not express an opinion on the financial statements of the Company as at 31 December 2017.



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by Section 163(2) of the Companies Act, No.07 of 2007, I state the following:

- (a) The basis of opinion and scope and limitations of the audit are as stated above.
- (b) In my opinion :
 - Because of the significance of the matter described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph, I have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion.
 - The financial statements of the Company comply with the requirements of Section 151 of the Companies Act, No. 07 of 2007.

Report to Parliament

My report to Parliament in pursuance of provisions in Article 154 (6) of the Constitution will be tabled in due cause.


W.P.C. Wickramaratne
Auditor General

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கணக்காய்வு செய்யப்பட்ட நிதிசார் கூற்றுகள்
Audited Financial Statements

LANKA GOVERNMENT INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE (PVT) LTD
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2017
(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

	<u>NOTE</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Revenue	4	357,100	-
Grant Income	5	20,871,676	36,971,852
Expenses			
Project Implementation Expenses	6	(12,344,600)	(30,071,923)
Project Infrastructure & Support Services	7	(8,527,076)	(6,899,928)
Net Surplus on Grant Activities		-	-
Net Surplus/(Deficit) on Non-Grant Activities		<u>357,100</u>	<u>-</u>

The accounting policies and notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.



LANKA GOVERNMENT INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE (PVT) LTD STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2017

(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

	NOTE	2017	2016
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant & Equipment	8	233,733	4,199,121
		<u>233,733</u>	<u>4,199,121</u>
Current Assets			
Other Receivables	9	3,750	1,185,892
Amounts Due from Related Party	10	34,963,450	34,193,850
Cash & Cash Equivalents	11	7,470,918	7,470,918
		<u>42,438,118</u>	<u>42,850,661</u>
Total Assets		<u>42,671,851</u>	<u>47,049,781</u>
Equity & Liabilities			
Stated Capital	12	10	10
Accumulated Surplus		<u>40,670,608</u>	<u>40,313,508</u>
Total Equity		<u>40,670,618</u>	<u>40,313,518</u>
Non-Current Liabilities			
Retirement Benefit	13	1,767,500	1,355,000
Deferred Revenue for Grant Assets	14	233,733	4,199,121
		<u>2,001,233</u>	<u>5,554,121</u>
Current Liabilities			
Trade & Other Payables	15	-	1,182,142
		<u>-</u>	<u>1,182,142</u>
Total Equity & Liabilities		<u>42,671,851</u>	<u>47,049,781</u>

The Accounting Policies and notes on pages 5 through 14 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

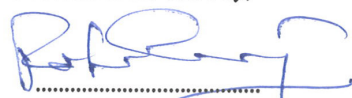
These Financial Statements are in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007.


.....
Head of Finance

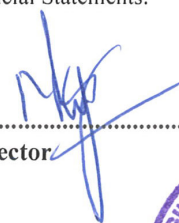

.....
Chief Executive Officer

The board of directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these Financial Statements.

Signed and on behalf of the board by;


.....
Director

18 June 2019


.....
Director



LANKA GOVERNMENT INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE (PVT) LTD
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2017
 (ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

	Stated Capital	Accumulated Surplus	Total
As at 31st December 2015	10	27,200,679	27,200,689
Surplus for the Year	-	-	-
Fixed Assets Fundamental Adjustment (Write offs) / Write backs	-	(21,426,344) 1,294,364	(21,426,344) 1,294,364
Adjustments - Deferred Liability For Grant Assets		33,244,808	33,244,808
As at 31st December 2016	10	40,313,508	40,313,518
Surplus for the Year	-	357,100	357,100
As at 31st December 2017	10	40,670,608	40,670,618

The accounting policies and notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.
 Figures in brackets indicate deductions.



LANKA GOVERNMENT INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE (PVT) LTD
CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2017
(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

	Note	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year		357,100	-
Adjustments for;			
Prior Year Adjustment		-	-
Depreciation & Amortization		3,965,388	15,468,080
Provision for Gratuity		412,500	561,250
Gratuity Paid		-	-
Profit from Disposal of the Assets		-	-
Deferred Revenue for Grant Assets Adjustment		(3,965,388)	(19,335,101)
Write off-Backs		-	1,294,364
		<u>769,600</u>	<u>(2,011,406)</u>
Working Capital Changes			
Decrease/(Increase) in Other Receivables		1,182,142	(411,747)
Decrease/(Increase) in Other Payables		(1,182,142)	(210,779,122)
Decrease/(Increase) in Related Parties		(769,600)	213,286,630
Net Cash Generated (Used in) from Operating Activities		<u>(0)</u>	<u>84,357</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Additions to Property, Plant & Equipment		-	-
Grant Received (Income Deferred during the Year)		-	-
Net Cash Generated (Used in) from Investing Activities		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash & Cash Equivalents as at the beginning of the Year		7,470,918	7,386,561
Net Cash Generated (Used in) during the Year		(0)	84,357
Cash & Cash Equivalents as at the End of the Year		<u><u>7,470,918</u></u>	<u><u>7,470,918</u></u>
		-	-



LANKA GOVERNMENT INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE (PVT) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2017

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

1.1. General

Lanka Government Information Infrastructure (Pvt) Ltd. (LGII) was established under company's act of 2007 in July 2011 under ICT Agency, and operations by this subsidiary started in 2012.

1.2. Principle Activities and Nature of Operations

The company provides all information and assistance for the formulation of the National Policy on Information Communication Technology and assists the Cabinet of Ministers & Inter Ministerial Committee on Information Communication Technology.

1.3. Date of Authorization for Issue

The financial statements of Lanka Government Information Infrastructure (Pvt) Ltd for the year ended December 31, 2017 was authorized for issuance by the directors on June 20, 2019.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements which have been presented in Sri Lankan Rupees have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

2.1. Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of Information & Communication Agency of Sri Lanka (Pvt) Ltd and its subsidiaries have been prepared and presented in compliance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards and Companies Act. No 07 of 2007.

2.2. Use of Estimates & Judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects



LANKA GOVERNMENT INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE (PVT) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2017

only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1.Foreign Currency Translation

The financial statements are presented in Sri Lankan Rupees, which is the company's functional and presentation currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. All differences are taken to Statement of Comprehensive Income. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at dates of the initial translations. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

3.2.Other Receivables

Other Receivables and dues from related Parties are recognized at Cost.

3.3.Cash & Cash Equivalents

Cash & Cash Equivalents are cash in hand, demand deposits and short-term highly liquid investments, readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and deposits in banks net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Investment with short maturities i.e. three months or less from the date of acquisition is also treated as cash equivalents.

3.4.Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost excluding the costs of day today servicing, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value. Such cost includes the cost of replacing parts of the plants and equipment when that cost is incurred, if the recognition criteria are met.

Depreciation is calculated on Reducing Balance Method at the following rates.

LANKA GOVERNMENT INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE (PVT) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2017

Asset	Rate
Furniture Fittings & Equipment	20%
Office Equipment	20%
Computers	20%

specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

3.5.Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets are recognized, if it is probable that economic benefits are attributable to the assets will flow to the entity and cost of the assets can be measured reliably.

3.5.1. Software and Publication

All computer software costs incurred, which are not internally related to associate hardware, which can be clearly identified, reliably measured and it's probable that they will lead to future economic benefits, are included in the Statement of Financial Position under the category of intangible assets and carried at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

3.5.2. Subsequent Expenditure

Expenditure incurred on software is capitalized, only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the

3.5.3.Amortization

Amortization is calculated on reducing Balance Method at the following rate.

Asset	Amortization rate
Software and publication	20%

3.6. Investments

Current investments are carried at market value.

Unrealized gains and losses on current investments carried at market value are recognized as income or expense.

3.7.Retirement Benefit Obligations

a) Defined Benefit plan- Gratuity

Gratuity is a defined benefit plan. The company is liable to pay gratuity in terms of the relevant statute. In order to meet this liability, a provision is carried forward in the balance sheet, equivalent to an amount calculated based on a half month's salary of the last month of the financial year of all employees for each completed year of service, commencing from the first year of service. The



LANKA GOVERNMENT INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE (PVT) LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2017

resulting difference between brought forward provision at the beginning of a year net of any payments made, and the carried forward provision at the end of a year is dealt with in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

b) Defined Contribution Plans- Employees' Provident Fund & Employees' Trust Fund

Employees are eligible for Employees' Provident Fund contribution and Employees' Trust Fund Contribution in line with the respective statutes and regulations. The Company Contributes 12% and 3% of gross emoluments of employees to Employees' Provident Fund and Employees' Trust Fund respectively.

3.8. Grants & Subsidies

Grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions are complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income over the period necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate. Where the

grant relates to an asset, it is set up as deferred income. Where the company receives non-monetary grant, the asset and that grant are recorded at nominal amounts and released to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal installments.

3.9. Revenue Recognition

In consultation with the Sri Lanka Accounting and Auditing Standards Monitoring Board and in accordance with the requirements of LKAS -20- Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance, the company recognized during the year as income and the outlays on project implementation and Project Infrastructure & Support Services as expenditure.

3.10. Interest

Revenue is recognized on a time proportion basis that takes in to accounts the effective interest rate on asset.

3.11. Other

Other income is recognized on accrual basis.

LANKA GOVERNMENT INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE (PVT) LTD
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2017

(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
NOTE 04 REVENUE		
Tender Document fee-LGII	-	-
Sundry Income	357,100	-
	<u>357,100</u>	<u>-</u>
NOTE 05 GRANT INCOME		
Grant Income - Treasury	16,906,288	17,636,751
Deferred Grant Income	3,965,388	19,335,101
	<u>20,871,676</u>	<u>36,971,852</u>
NOTE 06 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION EXPENSES		
Salaries and Wagers	7,650,183	10,420,000
Salaries and Wagers - External	153,167	225,583
Provision for Gratuity	412,500	561,250
Travelling Allowances	105,000	555,000
It Equipment Maintenance	-	37,000
Advertising Expenses	58,363	-
Maintenance & Support Services	-	2,805,010
Depreciation & Amortization	3,965,388	15,468,080
	<u>12,344,600</u>	<u>30,071,923</u>



LANKA GOVERNMENT INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE (PVT) LTD
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2017
(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

NOTE 07	PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE & SUPPORT SERVICES	2017	2016
	Telephone Charges	92,021	34,684
	Audit Fees	-	-
	Medical Expenses	-	180,000
	Insurance	354,451	262,221
	Rent of Premises	7,911,433	5,713,442
	Repairs & Maintenance	-	-
	Payroll Processing Fee	54,214	109,628
	Office Improvements	-	-
	Subscription	-	-
	Professional Fees	-	102,000
	Legal Fees	51,000	-
	Newspapers & Periodicals	-	-
	Sundry Expenses	44,164	51,510
	Drinking Water	19,794	24,697
	Local Travelling & Hotel Charges	-	421,746
	Office Requisites	-	-
		8,527,076	6,899,928



LANKA GOVERNMENT INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE (PVT) LTD**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2017****(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)****NOTE 08 PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT**

8.1	Cost	Balance as at 01.01.2017	Additions (2017)	Disposals/ Transfers	Balance as at 31.12.2017
	Computers	20,952,772	-	-	20,952,772
	Office Equipment	127,540	-	-	127,540
	Sundry Equipment	56,260,090	-	-	56,260,090
		77,340,402	-	-	77,340,402
8.2	Accumulated Depreciation	Balance as at 01.01.2017	Charge for the Year (2017)	Disposals/ Transfers	Balance as at 31.12.2017
	Computers	16,804,667	3,939,880	-	20,744,547
	Office Equipment	76,524	25,508	-	102,032
	Sundry Equipment	56,260,090	-	-	56,260,090
		73,141,281	3,965,388	-	77,106,669
8.3	Net Book Value			2017	2016
	Computers			208,225	4,148,105
	Office Equipment			25,508	51,016
	Sundry Equipment			-	-
				233,733	4,199,121



LANKA GOVERNMENT INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE (PVT) LTD

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2017

(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
NOTE 09 OTHER RECEIVABLES		
Grant Receivable	-	1,182,142
Receivables	-	-
Prepayments	-	-
Deposits	3,750	3,750
	<u>3,750</u>	<u>1,185,892</u>

NOTE 10 AMOUNTS DUE FROM RELATED PARTY

ICT Agency of Sri Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.	34,963,450	34,193,850
	<u>34,963,450</u>	<u>34,193,850</u>

NOTE 11 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash at Bank	7,470,918	7,470,918
	<u>7,470,918</u>	<u>7,470,918</u>

NOTE 12 STATED CAPITAL

Fully Paid Ordinary Shares	10	10
	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>

NOTE 13 RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Balance as at 01st January	1,355,000	793,750
Charge for the Year	412,500	561,250
Payments	-	-
Balance as at 31st December	<u>1,767,500</u>	<u>1,355,000</u>

The gratuity liability is neither externally funded nor actuarially valued.

NOTE 14 DEFERRED LIABILITY FOR GRANT ASSETS

Amount Recognized as at 01st January	4,199,121	518,940
Prior Year Adjustment		(33,244,808)
	<u>4,199,121</u>	<u>(32,725,868)</u>
Income Deferred during the Year		
Transferred Assets Grant from ICTA		56,260,090
Transferred to Income Statement	(3,965,388)	(19,335,101)
Balance as at 31st December	<u>233,733</u>	<u>4,199,121</u>



LANKA GOVERNMENT INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE (PVT) LTD**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2017**

(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

NOTE 15	OTHER PAYABLES	2017	2016
	Creditors	-	1,182,142
	Accruals	-	-
		<u>-</u>	<u>1,182,142</u>

NOTE 16 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**16.1 Details of significant related party disclosures are as follows:****Related Party**

ICT Agency of Sri Lanka (Pvt) Ltd

Relationship

Parent company

Nature of Transaction

Balance as at 01st January	34,193,850	247,480,481
Expenses borne by the company	-	-
Amount received from the related party	769,589	(213,286,631)
Balance as at 31st December	<u>34,963,450</u>	<u>34,193,850</u>

16.2 Transactions with key management personnel of the company.

According to LKAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures', Key Management personnel are those having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity.

	2017	2016
Key Management Personnel Compensation	-	-
Short-Term Employee Benefits	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>



LANKA GOVERNMENT INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE (PVT) LTD
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2017

(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

NOTE 18 EVENTS OCCURING AFFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There has been no material event occurred after the reporting date that require adjustments to or disclosure of the financial statements.

NOTE 19 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

19.1 Commitments

There was no capital expenditure or financial commitment outstanding at the reporting date.

19.2 Contingencies

There was no significant contingent liability as at reporting date.



මූල්‍ය කටයුතු පිළිබඳ විශේෂ කරුණු - 5 අවුරුදු (Financial Highlights)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ලාභ හෝ පාඩු පිළිබඳ ඒකාබද්ධ ප්‍රකාශය					
ප්‍රදාන අදායම	933,071,478	1,175,364,949	777,389,597	494,551,000	944,735,751
විලම්බිත ප්‍රදාන අදායම	247,005,223	158,905,203	237,373,726	354,008,607	90,912,598
වෙනත් අදායම්	14,330,470	13,385,859	3,185,861	9,179,213	14,169,209
ශුද්ධ ප්‍රදාන නොවන ක්‍රියාකාරකම්	(2,522,484)	(17,113,689)	10,923,639	900,000	
අදායම්	1,194,407,171	1,347,656,011	1,017,949,184	857,738,820	1,049,817,558
ව්‍යාපෘති ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා වැය වූ වියදම්	(1,077,527,186)	(1,257,144,065)	(939,002,670)	785,096,764	936,505,188
සාමාන්‍ය පරිපාලනය	(102,549,515)	-			
ව්‍යාපෘති යටිතල පහසුකම් සහ සහයෝගී සේවා		(77,126,087)	(76,760,653)	(63,462,843)	99,143,161
වර්ෂය තුළ ශුද්ධ අතිරික්ත/ ඌනතා	14,330,470	13,385,859	2,185,861	1,579,372,741	2,085,465,907
මූල්‍ය තත්ත්වය පිළිබඳ ඒකාබද්ධ ප්‍රකාශනය					
ජංගම නොවන වත්කම්	768,245,965	861,516,299	821,006,047	682,925,134	123,912,332
ජංගම වත්කම්	198,241,595	535,553,187	352,245,898	196,681,226	425,828,257
සමානතාව	59,623,346	53,329,103	67,438,603	77,517,816	(154,992,804)
ජංගම නොවන බැරකම්	748,633,735	828,620,228	761,923,387	151,318,938	162,514,682
ජංගම බැරකම්	158,230,479	515,120,154	343,889,955	650,769,605	418,306,380
ඒකාබද්ධ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රවාහ ප්‍රකාශනය					
මෙහෙයුම් ක්‍රියාකාරකම් මගින් ජනිත වූ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රවාහයන්	(81,225,805)	654,531,648	(17,681,415)	(158,300,304)	(552,661,101)
ආයෝජන ක්‍රියාකාරකම් මගින් ජනිත වූ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රවාහයන්	(214,148,028)	(254,761,175)	(141,161,663)	(27,194,280)	413,018,650
මූල්‍ය ක්‍රියාකාරකම් මගින් ජනිත වූ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රවාහයන්	-	-	-	-	-

நிதிசார் சிறப்புக்கூறுகள் - 5 ஆண்டுகள்

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
இலாபம் அல்லது நட்டத்தின் ஒன்றிணைந்த கூற்று					
மானிய வருமானம்	933,071,478	1,175,364,949	777,389,597	494,551,000	944,735,751
ஒத்தி வைக்கப்பட்ட மானிய வருமானம்	247,005,223	158,905,203	237,373,726	354,008,607	90,912,598
பிற வருமானம்	14,330,470	13,385,859	3,185,861	9,179,213	14,169,209
தேறிய மானியம் அல்லாத செயற்பாடுகள்	(2,522,484)	(17,113,689)	10,923,639	900,000	
வருவாய் (அரசிறை)	1,194,407,171	1,347,656,011	1,017,949,184	857,738,820	1,049,817,558
செயற்றிட்ட அமுலாக்கல் செலவுகள்	(1,077,527,186)	(1,257,144,065)	(939,002,670)	785,096,764	936,505,188
பொது நிர்வாகம்	(102,549,515)	-			
செயற்றிட்ட உட்கட்டமைப்பு & துணை சேவைகள்		(77,126,087)	(76,760,653)	(63,462,843)	99,143,161
இவ்வாண்டுக்கான தேறிய மேன்மிகை/(பற்றாக்குறை)	14,330,470	13,385,859	2,185,861	1,579,372,741	2,085,465,907
நிதி நிலைமையின் ஒன்றிணைந்த கூற்று					
நடப்பு அற்ற ஆதனங்கள்	768,245,965	861,516,299	821,006,047	682,925,134	123,912,332
நடப்பு ஆதனங்கள்	198,241,595	535,553,187	352,245,898	196,681,226	425,828,257
ஒப்பரவு (நியாயம்)	59,623,346	53,329,103	67,438,603	77,517,816	(154,992,804)
நடப்பு அற்ற பொறுப்புகள்	748,633,735	828,620,228	761,923,387	151,318,938	162,514,682
நடப்பு பொறுப்புகள்	158,230,479	515,120,154	343,889,955	650,769,605	418,306,380
ஒன்றிணைந்த பணப்பாய்ச்சல் கூற்று					
இயக்கல் செயற்பாடுகளில் இருந்து பணப்பாய்ச்சல்கள்	(81,225,805)	654,531,648	(17,681,415)	(158,300,304)	(552,661,101)
முதலீடு செயற்பாடுகளில் இருந்து பணப்பாய்ச்சல்கள்	(214,148,028)	(254,761,175)	(141,161,663)	(27,194,280)	413,018,650
நிதிசார் செயற்பாடுகளில் இருந்து பணப்பாய்ச்சல்கள்	-	-	-	-	-

Financial Highlights- 5 Years

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Consolidated statement of Profit or Loss					
Grant Income	933,071,478	1,175,364,949	777,389,597	494,551,000	944,735,751
Deferred Grant Income	247,005,223	158,905,203	237,373,726	354,008,607	90,912,598
Other Income	14,330,470	13,385,859	3,185,861	9,179,213	14,169,209
Net non grant activities	(2,522,484)	(17,113,689)	10,923,639	900,000	
Revenue	1,194,407,171	1,347,656,011	1,017,949,184	857,738,820	1,049,817,558
Project Implementation Expenses	(1,077,527,186)	(1,257,144,065)	(939,002,670)	785,096,764	936,505,188
General Administration	(102,549,515)	-			
Project Infrastructure & Support Services		(77,126,087)	(76,760,653)	(63,462,843)	99,143,161
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year	14,330,470	13,385,859	2,185,861	1,579,372,741	2,085,465,907
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position					
Non current Assets	768,245,965	861,516,299	821,006,047	682,925,134	123,912,332
Current Assets	198,241,595	535,553,187	352,245,898	196,681,226	425,828,257
Equity	59,623,346	53,329,103	67,438,603	77,517,816	(154,992,804)
Non Current Liabilities	748,633,735	828,620,228	761,923,387	151,318,938	162,514,682
Current Liabilities	158,230,479	515,120,154	343,889,955	650,769,605	418,306,380
Consolidated Cash flow statement					
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	(81,225,805)	654,531,648	(17,681,415)	(158,300,304)	(552,661,101)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	(214,148,028)	(254,761,175)	(141,161,663)	(27,194,280)	413,018,650
Cash Flows from Financing Activities	-	-	-	-	-

