

2021

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Annual Performance Report



ಶಕಲಾಢಲ ಅಲಾತಾಢಾಢ್ಡಲ
ವಲಕುಸಢ ಂಢಕ ಅಢಲಸಕ
Ministry of Mass Media

Annual Performance Report 2021

Ministry of Mass Media

Head No. 55

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Chapter 01

Institutional Profile / Executive Summary

Institutional Profile / Executive Summary

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1.0 Ministry of Mass Media

1.1 Introduction

Mass media is the most influential factor in establishing human relationships, behavioural approaches, attitudes and public opinions. It is a compulsory factor to maintain a better media across accountability and quality by entering the developed technology.

This Ministry is heading towards the path to achieve the development goals prescribed in the “Vistas of Prosperity & Splendour” boosting the appropriate strength and stimulation by identifying the national necessity on media utilization.

The responsibility of the government is to create the independent and hustle-free / clear environs in order to safeguard the freedom in speech and expression sought for creating a society that caters the requisites of the 21st century.

It has been vital to mould media personalities with esteem professionalism in order to develop a better media culture within Sri Lankan media arena. Adjusting to technology utilization that occurs in the media sector; accompanied with the modern technology, educating the journalists on national and international relations joined with global growth as well as restructuring mass communication subject to cater the international standards.

With a view to realize this objective, policy statement emphasizes that a media higher education institute with the government sponsorship should be established in par with the international standards in order to mould media professionals with esteemed professional skills. Therefore, approval has been granted to establish a media higher education institute under the title “Chartered Institute of Journalists – Sri Lanka” affiliated to the Ministry of Mass Media. Whereas, it is the objective of this endeavourer to mould media personalities required for knitting a media culture with a civilized self-control within the present context.

The ‘Asi Disi’ scholarship programme exclusively introduced for the journalists continues to pump financial aids for studies of the journalists.

The journalists scattered throughout the island and engaged in the national responsibility of making aware the public shall have a security and trustworthiness in both of their personal and official lives for rendering their media duty precisely.

Having well understood the immense responsibility they have taken to their shoulders, this Ministry has introduced the 'Asi Disi' Insurance Scheme for their betterment and wellbeing.

Although inaugurate a decade ago the Digitalization of Terrestrial Television Broadcasting Project was inactive ever since due to the dialogue developed about the technical capability of the same. The inauguration of Digital Terrestrial Television Broadcasting – DTTB Project on 28th December 2021 is an immense victory and a landmark event in the 40 - year journey of television broadcasting in this country. This project may create a legendary transformation in the viewing art of Sri Lankan television.

A clear media policy should be available in a democratic society. Considering the global development in the media and communication field, steps are already being initiated to make contemporary amendments to create a Sri Lankan media policy as well as to prepare policies and ethics applicable to them.

By amending the laws applicable to media persons and media institutions to comply with the present time, those institutions can be strengthened and they also can be financially stable.

The future of the media sector lies on the way towards a new media path that is based on information beyond the conventional media art. Attention has been drawn by now to socialize the facilitation for utilization of knowledge, understanding and communication strategies applicable to new media including social media. The National Development Media Centre operated within the ministry as a division is rendering its continued assistance for realizing this objective.

Ensuring the right to information to the citizens is the prominent responsibility of every country that perform within the democratic framework. Right to Information Commission too has taken measures to accomplish its objectives.

The Department of Information contributes to ensure an independent and responsible standards media culture. It has served to ensure a friendly environment among Sri Lankan media institutions as well as the right to information of the public by monitoring as necessary to uplift the media culture.

The Government Printing Department is taking measures to enhance its technical capacity parallel to the fast moving technical environment. It is compulsory for the Government Printing Department to convert into the global printing sector digitalization and act with better understanding about the socio-economic and technological environment in order to

win those challenges. The environment to expand the departmental role is being carved with the accomplishment of secure printing technology capacity sector as well as stepping into high-tech secure printing.

The Department of Posts with a broad network of post offices has paid attention to minimize its income and expenditure difference. It has identified the necessity of inventing new income generation methods/paths. The department has entered to implement multi-purpose projects under public private partnership (PPP). Since Sri Lanka Postal Service should be modified and innovated to cater the current competitive market and the busy commuter life style, sketches have been drawn to digitalize the postal management system as well in order to cope up with the requirement.

State media bears a direct responsibility when managing media within the local media sector. State media is immensely responsible for utilizing the media for the progression of this country while securing the media ethics.

Government media institutions should be commercially successful. Since a vacuum of creativity and competitiveness is apparent within state media, more creative and competitive programmes should be presented if to convert the state media institutions into profitable entities.

The print media institution under this Ministry, the Associated Newspapers Ceylon Limited (ANCL/Lake House) had to confront the economic crisis of prevailed in the year 2021 and had to depend on the General Treasury for allocations to settle recurrent expenditure. However, the strategic plan 2021 -2024 of the institution is being implemented successfully at present and it is expected to generate a considerable income during the year 2022. Moreover, an employee voluntary retirement scheme has been introduced this year for minimize the cost since 65% of its income is spent over employee salaries and allowances.

Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation too had to depend on the allocations of the General Treasury as a result of economic crisis prevailed in the year 2021. Treasury provisions were released this year for Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation only for covering their recurrent expenditure. The Independent Television Network Limited (ITN) managed to accomplish their recurrent expenditure while treasury allocations were released to expand transmissions of Vasantham Television (VTV). However, the requirement of upgrading the technology of all of these three electronic media institutions has been identified.

This Ministry intends to convert both Associated Newspapers Ceylon Limited (ANCL) and the Independent Television Network Limited (ITN) to self-generated/earned establishments by adhering to strategic plans to earn profits and Sri Lanka Rupavahini corporation to reach the breakeven point in the year 2022.

Sri Lanka Printing Institute is a self-generated/earned establishment and has been taken under the purview of the Ministry of Mass Media by extraordinary gazette notification No. 2254/30 of 17.11.2021. This establishment is in a journey of presenting skilled individuals to the printing sector.

Firm attention has been given to attract skilled employees to Selacine Rupavahini Institute since further strengthening of this self-generated/earned institution is essential. The process of legalizing Selacine Institution is at its final stage.

Sri Lanka Foundation Institute has taken steps to introduce courses to cater the market demand. Approval of the Cabinet of Ministers has been granted to amend Sri Lanka Foundation Act as applicably too.

The policy statement emphasizes that Sri Lanka Press Council will be restructured and be kept as a centre that promotes as a tribunal on journalists and media institutions covering electronic, print and new media. Adhering to that, the approval of the Cabinet of Ministers has been granted to revise the Press Council act for restructuring Sri Lanka Press Council. The Code of Ethics introduced by Sri Lanka Press Council to the journalists celebrates its 40 year this year.

Lankapuwath maintains its website and short message system (SMS) service. This establishment is to be utilized for the country's development process.

Media should successfully carve the public opinion, which is its fundamental responsibility in order to the betterment of any society and towards its reformation as well as modifications. The objective of this Ministry is to precisely utilize the strong capabilities of Mass Media towards navigating the development programme in operation into building a country's economy.

1.2 Vision, Mission, Objectives of the Institution

Vision

A well informed, pluralistic and dynamic society

Mission

Formulating, facilitating, implementing, monitoring and evaluating policies and strategies in order to establish a people-friendly, development-oriented, free and responsible Sri Lanka media culture.

Objectives

1. Extending assistance necessary to build a far better media culture.
2. Broadening the equal opportunities for the general public to gain access to information.
3. Facilitating the field of media with sophisticated technology.
4. Encouraging the advancement of the professionalism of the media personnel.
5. Enhancing the media contribution and participation in the national development effort.
6. Providing leadership to boost country's image internationally.
7. Development of human resources to achieve the goals of the Ministry.
8. Effective utilization of the resources of the institutions affiliated to the Ministry.
9. Strengthening the development process through the coordination of respective parties.

1.3 Key Functions

Purview, Subjects & Functions and Special Priorities of the Ministry of Mass Media in terms of Gazette Extraordinary No. 2196/27 on 06.10.2020

1.3.1 Subject Area

Creating an appropriate media culture for information, knowledge and opinions ensure the public right to accurate information along with the freedom of speech and expression as well as taking measures to develop professional skills of the journalists.

1.3.2 Subjects and Functions

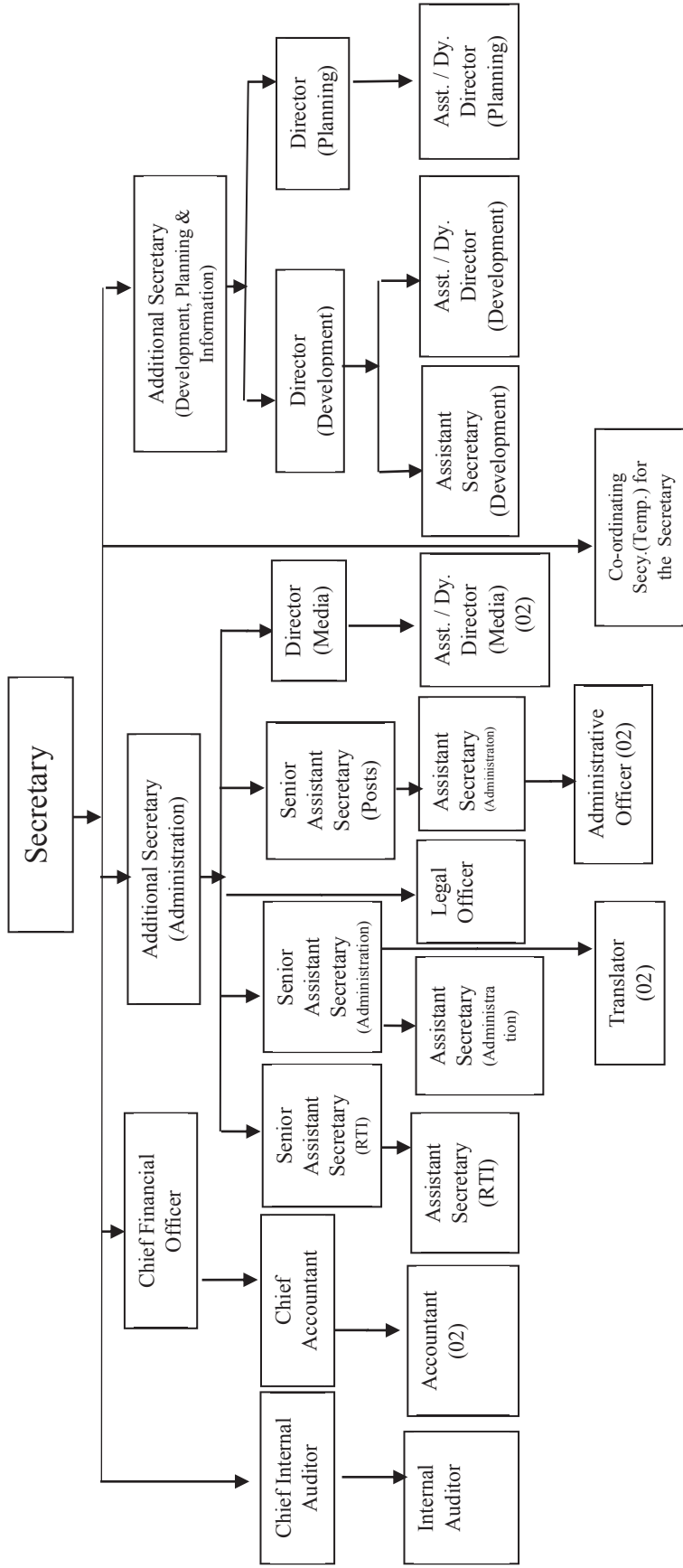
Providing policy guidance and formulating policies in relation to the subject of Mass Media, in conformity with the prescribed Laws, Acts and Ordinances, implementation of projects under the national budget, state investment and National Development Programme and formulating implementing, monitoring and evaluating policies, programmes and projects, related to subjects and functions under below-mentioned Departments, State Corporations and Statutory Institutions for “Introduction of a transparent mass media culture” based on the national policies implemented by the government and in accordance with the policy statement “Vistas of Prosperity and Splendour”.

1.3.3 Special Priorities

- Introduction of transparent mass media policy.
- Establishing media standards that conform to national and international Laws and Regulations
- Creating the necessary background in order that media personnel and media organizations would not exceed socio cultural values and social ethics framework.
- Restructuring Sri Lanka Press Council
- Expanding the activities of Mass Media at provincial to facilitate media personals
- Expansion of Sri Lanka Postal Service for public needs

1.4 Organizational Chart - 2021

Ministry of Mass Media



Other Posts :	Approved	Approved
Project Implementation Assistant, Development Officer	44	Information and Communication Technology Officer
Investigation Officer (Electronic and Print Media)	11	Information and Communication Technology Assistant
Public Management Assistant	27	Assistant Technical Officer
Receptionist	01	Driver
		K.K.S.
Approved Cadre - 158		
Actual number of employees - 98		

Source : Department of Management Services – As per letters of 04.09.2020, 18.09.2020 & 27.11.2020.

- Introduction of social education mechanism to educate and create understanding of the use and conduct of new media including the social media.
- Creating higher educational opportunities in mass media in conformity with international standards.
- Introduction and implementation of methodologies required for efficient, people-centric digital postal and related services targeting new opportunities based on new technologies.

1.5 Departments under the purview of the Ministry

There are 03 Departments under the scope of the Ministry

1.5.1 Department of Government Information

The Department of Government Information was established on the 30th of June 1948. The prime role of this Department is to raise public awareness on the current events of national importance including state policies and development activities of the government and the role played by the government on behalf of the people whilst its foremost objectives are to help build an independent and responsible media culture of high esteem and provide leadership towards that end, having properly managed the process of information technology in tandem with the global technological trends.

1.5.2 Department of Government Printing

The Department of Government Printing marks its written commencement as the Government Press with the publication of the first-ever gazette notification of Sri Lanka in the year 1802 known as the “Ceylon Government Gazette”. This entity having subsequently turned out into a Government Department is now spearheading a pioneering mission as the "Official Printer of the Government". It is obvious that this Department whose resources, in particular, were of minimum proportions at its beginning provides by now a far more superior service for the state by adapting itself to the latest high-tech methods of printing. As a manufacturing entity of an industrial nature, this Department by attending to urgent, important and confidential printing work of all government and semi-government agencies and delivering it on time with high quality finish has ensured its reliability in the respective institutions.

Employing the methods of printing of all descriptions, it continues to carry out a seamless service by presenting high quality printing products. It is also the intention of the Department of Government Printing to meet all the confidential printing requirements of the Government of Sri Lanka, having improved on the secure printing methods.

1.5.3 Department of Posts

The Department of Posts functioning under the Ministry of Mass Media is a government agency that provides essential services internally and externally as the leader in the delivery of communication services. From the independence to the privatization and competitiveness, the Department of Posts had to face up to many a challenge for its progression, particularly, it has to fall in line with the rapid advancement in the Information Communication Technology. However, on the face of the significant growth in the business orientation of the Department towards the sectors of e-commerce, financial inclusion and logistics services with internet connectivity, the opportunities available to the Department are so enormous.

Accordingly, the Department of Posts is in the process of implementing programmes to provide efficient and quality services to meet the changing customer needs making use of the latest technology and marketing concepts in line with the current trends in international and domestic mail.

It is well established that the Department of Posts is not a mere for-profit institution but a public entity that plays a very vital role for the society in general as the government representative in the implementation of social services.

1.6 Institutions under the purview of the Ministry

- i) Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation
- ii) Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation
- iii) Independent Television Network Ltd.
- iv) Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd.
- v) Sri Lanka Press Council
- vi) Selacine Television Institute
- vii) Lankapuvath Ltd.
- viii) Sri Lanka Foundation Institute
- ix) Sri Lanka Printing Institute
- x) Right to Information Commission

1.6.1 Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation

This institution which was established on the 1st of October 1949 as an independent entity by the name of the Broadcasting Department underwent a transformation changing its name to be called as the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation (SLBC) with the passage of the Republican Constitution on the 22nd of May 1972. Over the years thereafter, the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation being in the forefront of the broadcasting communication as the pioneering media network encircling its listener base has become a “provider of facilities” identifying and catering to the diverse social needs. The broadcasting goes on air with the help of a country-wide network constituting 06 national channels and 07 regional services in addition to one community broadcasting service via frequency modulation (FM) waves while the broadcasting services are beamed through 09 main FM Transmitting Stations by the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation so as to cover the entire island. Apart from this, the overseas broadcasting is undertaken via the Short Wave Relay Station situated in Puttlam and Short & Medium Wave Relay station in Trincomalee. The Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation engaged itself in a reliable and forthright media mission has reached out to the path heading towards linking the international arena through its website in order to keep in touch with the listeners more closely. The functions of the Corporation have been listed under the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation Act, No. 37 of 1966.

1.6.2 Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation

The Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation (SLRC) was established by the Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation Act, No. 06 of 1982. The relevant Act provides for carrying on a telecasting service, seeing to the development, expansion and promotion of such service and matters connected with or incidental thereto within the country. Among major activities of the Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation are the production of programmes and the telecast of programmes it so produces. The Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation beams its tele-programmes through three channels named "Rupavahini", "Eye" and "Nethra". As the national channel, it strives to undertake a national responsibility and has to fulfill it for bringing in high quality creative work to the viewer audience by adapting to the rapidly changing television technology. Over the past three decades, the Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation has been able to cater to the diverse tastes and knowledge base of the viewer audience by producing and presenting high quality programmes and newscasts, winning acclaim both locally and internationally. As a national media institution, the Corporation has

successfully lived up to and executed its mission by raising public awareness on the development projects that are being implemented in the country.

1.6.3 Independent Television Network Ltd.

Launched its operations in the year 1979, the Independent Television Network is functioning as one of the Sri Lanka's premier media services in the sphere of television and radio media. The Independent Television Network Ltd. (ITN) is a state-owned public company that operates two television channels named ITN and Vasantham TV, and two radio stations named ITN FM and Vasantham FM for viewer and listener based audiences in Sri Lanka. In recent times, the Independent Television Network (ITN) has grown into the most powerful television and radio network in the country and it has a very strong beaming capacity that can cover the whole of Sri Lanka far and wide. From its inception, the Independent Television Network has been able to line up programmes of high quality for its diverse audiences and has earned a good name, reputation and high recognition as a family channel that respects the cultural, social and religious values in Sri Lanka.

1.6.4 Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd.

The Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd., (ANCL) popularly known as "Lake House", is a state-owned limited liability company founded in Sri Lanka in the year 1926. According to the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Limited (Special Provisions) Law, No. 28 of 1973, 88% of its ownership is held by the Department of Public Trustee on behalf of the Government. The ANCL as at present has retained its place it deserves as the country's leading newspaper printing house.

With the advent of the Internet on mobile phones, the 'Dinamina', 'Daily News' and 'Thinakaran' newspapers have also launched mobile software 'apps' and a new sound studio is beaming news in a way that enables the users to experience more entertainment on the Lake House internet web page and on the social media networks. The Lake House has been able to establish itself as a revolutionary in the sphere of media industry over its own near century old course of journey. As a national institution, the primary onus of the Lake House is to work for the benefit of the media industry as well as the nation whilst achieving a continued growth of the organization based on those objectives.

1.6.5 Sri Lanka Press Council

The Sri Lanka Press Council established under the Sri Lanka Press Council Act, No. 05 of 1973 is a statutory board functioning under the purview of this Ministry. The main objective of this Council is to protect the freedom of the press and its other objectives, inter alia, are the prevention of the abuse of such freedom, improvement of the quality of newspaper content and to ensure the right of public to know the truth. A special emphasis has been laid to show guidance to the media personnel through particular legal approaches by ethically moulding them on any issues of contentious nature published in the newspaper reports as well as to provide the media personnel with awareness programmes with a view to raising their professional standards.

The role of the Sri Lanka Press Council is to ensure the regularization of newspapers, provision of support for proper coordination among all sectors engaged in the newspaper production or publication, conducting research work on the use of newspapers and the needs of the newspapers, methods of recruitment to the profession of journalism, measures related to welfare, education, training and advancement of media personnel and any other matters related to such profession.

1.6.6 Selacine Television Institute

Established in the year 1982 as affiliated to the then Ministry of Plan Implementation, the Selacine Television Institute was gazetted from time to time under the Ministry to which the subject of Mass Media belonged, starting from the Extraordinary Gazette Notification No. 979/2 dated 09.06.1997. This institute primarily came into operation as a government advertising arm as well as an event management agency. Although it has not been initially established as an independent legal entity, the Cabinet of Ministers has now granted approval to have the entity institutionalized under the Companies Act, No. 07 of 2007 as a Guarantee Limited Company with 100% ownership held by the Secretary to the General Treasury.

1.6.7 Lankapuvath Ltd.

Lankapuvath, the National News Agency was initiated in the year 1978 in parallel to the international news agencies and it is an institution with legal individuality registered under the Companies Act, No. 07 of 2007. This institute, despite having worked with the news agents in foreign countries as the foreign news agency of Sri Lanka, has seen such process being in a dormant state over the past four years. Currently, the Lankapuvath news agency is largely inactive and getting its website updated in collaboration with Mobitel and maintaining an SMS

alert service upon an agreement entered into with them. It has been proposed to give the name Lankapuvath an impetus with due recognition in the international arena enabling it to generate income as a business entity in the future.

1.6.8 Sri Lanka Foundation Institute

Sri Lanka Foundation Institute, a project of the Sri Lanka Foundation is a leading Adult Education Centre in Sri Lanka, catering to a range of specific disciplines focused on social integration and progress of the society. It resembles a unique model, which has evolved owing to the gradual and keen adaptation of the disciplines of Human Rights, Democracy, Good Governance, Peace and Reconciliation in training and educating adults since its establishment by the Sri Lanka Foundation Law, No.31 of 1963.

The Sri Lanka Foundation Institute continues to embark on a mission to serve the nation as a pivotal national centre extending help to address the issues of social, political, economic and environmental contexts impacting the country through its educational and training programmes. The prime objective of the Sri Lankan Foundation Institute is to focus on a variety of educational needs that are of global and national importance whilst laying special emphasis on the aspects of civil rights and rule of law.

Sri Lanka Foundation Act too has been recognized as to be amended according to contemporary trends and thereby is being drafted.

1.6.9 Sri Lanka Printing Institute

Sri Lanka Printing Institute is a pioneer professional establishment dedicated to the enhancement of knowledge, skills and eminency of Sri Lankan printing, and graphic art industry. The institution has been established by a parliamentary act back in 1984 under the purview of the then Ministry of Information and Media. Dedicated to escalate scientific and technical education and accomplish the daily swelling requirement for knowledge and skills in the printing and graphic art industry, this self-fund generated, non-profitable establishment operates specially to assist the printing industry to render requirements of novelty within the socio-economic progress of the country.

1.6.10 Right to Information Commission

The Right to Information Commission was established in terms of Section 11 of the Right to Information Act, No. 12 of 2016 as the body to oversee public authorities and to enforce information law. It is a statutorily independent body and has the right to hear complaints of non-compliance with the provisions of the Information Act whilst it also has the ability to make recommendations for instituting disciplinary action against officers who violate provisions of the Act. Furthermore, it also has the power to prosecute those who commit offences as defined by the Act.

Under the Act, the Commission has the power to evaluate as to whether the public authorities act in compliance with their duties whilst the Commission is bound to make recommendations for general reforms as well as specific reforms required by any public authority, and to issue instructions to public institutions on setting reasonable fees for the release of information; and to recommend instances where information should be released free of charge, and to recommend schedules of fees, and to coordinate / conduct training programmes for public officers, and to publicize the rights and requirements under the Act, and also to issue guidelines required for keeping proper records by the public institutions.

The Commission also has the power to hear appeals under the Act. It has the power to examine a person under an oath / affirmation and, to cause the said person to submit any information in his / her possession. (Exempted information will be subject to be examined in confidence.) The Commission reserves the right to inspect any information lying in any public institution including any information that has been exempted from disclosure by the Act. The Commission is in a position to instruct any public institution to provide information in a manner determined by it and the Commission will also be able to direct a public institution to publish any information (other than those specified) it withheld from disclosing to the general public. Moreover, the Commission may also direct any public institution to reimburse any fee it charged from a citizen for causing a delay in providing any information to a citizen. (Section 15)

1.7 Information on projects running on foreign financing

- 1.7.1 a) Name of the Project : Project on promoting the Right to Information within conflict-affected areas and marginalized communities
b) Donor Agency : The Government of Switzerland
c) Estimated Cost of the Project : Rs. 4.5 million
d) Duration of the Project : May 2018 –2021
- 1.7.2 a) Name of the Project : Digitalization of Terrestrial Television Broadcasting
b) Donor Agency : The Government of Japan (JICA)
c) Estimated Cost of the Project : Japanese Yen 17,717 million
(Contribution value of JICA is Japanese Yen 13,717 million while the value of the Government contribution is Japanese Yen 3,505 million)
d) Duration of the Project : 2021 – 2028

Chapter 02

Progress and Vision Forward

2.1 Achievements

2.1.1 Progress of the Projects initiated to make the tasks outlined with regard to mass media policy in the Policy Statement, “Vistas of Prosperity and Splendour” a success

i) “Asi Disi Peramaga” – the Renaissance of Prosperity

The Ministry of Mass Media has initiated a publicity programme by the name of “Asi Disi Peramaga”, the Renaissance of Prosperity, with a view to making the general public aware of the tasks being carried out and those that are expected to be executed for the development of the country as well as the wellbeing of the people by the Ministries of the government and the institutions under their purview in accordance with the new government’s Policy Statement, “Vistas of Prosperity and Splendour”. The government owned main electronic and print media institutions and the Department of Government Information coming under this Ministry are making an active contribution towards this programme. In addition to this, the private media institutions as well are involved in this exercise.

Objectives of this Project

- Making the people aware of the development tasks carried out and those expected to be executed by the government ;
- Acquiring a sizable space for development news in the media ;
- Educating the media personnel and the media officers on how to make development news people oriented ;
- Getting the beneficiaries of the development projects permanently contributed towards the process by means of educating the media.

This project aims to provide the public with the correct development information and to seek the assistance of the entire state mechanism to circumvent this situation as information is being released to the general public in a manner that interferes with the progression of the community at large in various scenarios in the current use of the mass media.

Accordingly, Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation, Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation, Independent Television Network Ltd., Associated Newspapers Ceylon Ltd., and Media Centre for National Development publicized about the development programmes implemented several line Ministries and State Ministries namely Industries, Tourism and Electricity under “Consolidated Publicity Programme for Publicizing Development News”

ii) A healthy feature of any democratic society with a lucid mass media policy is the freedom of speech and expression, as advocated by the international conventions. People can take the right political, economic and social decisions only when they are armed with the correct information and knowledge. Towards that end, there should be unhindered opportunities for communication of information, knowledge and opinions.

As such, the Ministry continues to act in accordance with the Right to Information Act. Furthermore, the action to equip the Department of Government Information was instituted with a view to conveying accurate information to the general public and to expand the areas of coverage of the state media institutions in order to enable all segments of people to gain access to the right information.

Implementation of the Right to Information Act, No. 12 of 2016

The Ministry of Mass Media has been entrusted with the responsibility of enacting and socially publicizing the Right to Information Act which was put into force from the 04th of August 2016 by the Parliament of Sri Lanka. The coming into force of this Act got underway from the 03rd of February 2017 and the primary objective of the Right to Information Act was to implement the principles of democracy and good governance in the country in an orderly manner by ensuring the right of the people to the official information of the government and thereby establishing a wholesome public service with responsibility void of any corruption. The Ministry of Mass Media has been actively contributing towards the socialization of this Act since the year 2017.

The objectives are to utilize the right to information act by the citizens through maintenance and updating the official website of right to information (www.rti.gov.lk), enhance the awareness of citizens on the right to information as well as to supply public requirements through demand of information. In that sense, publication of official information/news related to the right to information as well as the publicity for programmes to be held in the future is important. In addition to that, the website is being updated to utilize the same in a more active and productive manner in relation to the right to information. The number of web users by 31.12.2021 amounted to 150,383.

Whereas the requests directed by the citizens and public authorities for the right to information commission as well as the various requests from the commission to certain entities were well directed.

By 31.12.2021, issues pertaining to right to information act was daily forwarded while approximately 100 individuals received formal consultation services. The fundamental objective is to render consultation services to the public as well as to educate/assist those visits for study and research on the right to information act.

Maintaining the email (info@rti.gov.lk) and updating the same has allowed directing the information seeking applications received across email towards the relevant institutions. Whereas replies have been given to the emails directed by the citizens and officers of public authority seeking answers.

The Facebook page maintained with the intention of making aware the citizens, especially the youth community is tremendously rendering information and around 3000 individuals have already used this. This page is being updated daily.

A set of guidelines of the information officer and nominated officers in par with the right to information act is being distributed among the institutions. Furthermore, 1780 copies have been distributed so far among ministries, District Secretariats and Divisional Secretariats. In addition, it is planned to distribute them among other public entities too. The objective is to update the knowledge of information officers in the institutions through distribution of publications.

A database comprised of newly appointed information officers and appeal officers in public entities has been included in the website while it is being updated daily. Information of 3005 information officers has been included in this database by 31.12.2021.

The “Pawatha” supplementary magazine published as a monthly news magazine along with “Dinamina” and “Thinakaran” is being published in both Sinhala and Tamil languages since 02 years by now. A special edition of “Pawatha” has been published commemorating the International Day for Right to Information which falls every 28th September.

Supplying resource persons for the demands from various institutions for conducting training programmes related to right to information act is continuously being made.

Three (03) programmes for 150 information officers representing all public entities such as cabinet ministries and state ministries, departments, corporations and authorities were held on the Right to Information Act with the financial assistance of Afriel Youth Network. In addition to that, 02 trainers training programmes and 22 information officers training programmes are to be conducted within the year 2022.

iii) While highly accepting the freedom for speech and expression towards creating a society suitable for the twenty first century actions are being taken to the most to safeguard the same. Creating an independent and hustle free environs for the media institutions and professionals engaged thereto.

Introduction of a social security beneficiary system for journalists – “Asi Disi” Insurance Coverage

Journalists play a unique role in performing the information transmission of a country. With the arrival of new media, the media arena swelled more while acquiring an immense development in the sense of technology, creativity, and media personalities are engaged in various/numerous sectors within this sector.

The government policy statement, “Vistas of Prosperity and Splendour” emphasizes that the citizens are able to take accurate political and socio-economic decisions when they are equipped with accurate information and knowledge and for that, there should be freedom to communicate information, knowledge and opinions without obstacles/barriers.

The media personalities engaged in performing the national responsibility of making aware the public have to possess security and accountability in their personal and duty life in order to perform their duty at the most. However, they have to endanger their lives and be at stake when they engage in reporting riots, emergency/extreme disaster circumstances. Having understood this prominent duty of the media personalities “Asi Disi” Insurance Scheme has been introducing for their wellbeing.

“Asi Disi” insurance coverage has been introduced to media persons with exclusive benefits including admitted treatments, accident coverage, surgeries and critical ailment coverage considering that although most of the journalists in state and private media institutions have certain insurance coverages, most of the freelance and regional media persons do not possess any insurance coverage.

Rs. 100 million has been allocated for the year 2021 in regard to this insurance coverage while the Ministry of Mass Media has taken measures to award insurance coverage for around 3844 journalists engaged in the media sector under this scheme. The cost for this is Rs. 99.93 million

iv) Paying special attention on the national, international laws, and acts, movement of national and international media institutions as well as the socio-cultural identities with the knowledge of the relationships to Sri Lankan mass media accompanied with the contemporary global growth in the media sector.

Taking actions to establish a new broadcasting commission in order to formalize television and broadcasting licenses for acting with special attention on the telecasting and broadcasting within Sri Lanka as well as socio-cultural identity, considering the international laws and acts and movement of national and international media institutions.

v) Journalists and media institutions not exceeding culture, society, family and human relationships, which are reputed socio-cultural values and ethics with proper understanding.

The Ministry has initiated preparation of the Code of Ethics.

a) Regularizing the issuance of telecasting and broadcasting licenses

The fundamental statutes involved in broadcasting and telecasting in Sri Lanka are the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation Act No. 37 of 1966 and Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation Act No. 06 of 1982. As per the statutory provisions prevailing within the above acts, the subject minister is eligible for issuance of licenses for maintaining private broadcasting and telecasting services in terms of the powers vested in him.

The main objective of issuance of these licenses is to create a media culture with responsibility and accountability.

No. of active private television and radio broadcasting licenses and the No. of channels as of the 31st of December 2021

Categorization of Licenses	No. of licensed private institutions	No. of private channels
Radio Broadcasting	18	36
Terrestrial Television	16	20
Total	34	56

Furthermore, 15 radio broadcasting channels including the two state owned radio broadcasting channels, the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation and the Independent Television Network Ltd., together with their regional services are in operation whilst 05 television channels are on air beaming programmes via the two institutions of Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation and the Independent Television Network Pvt. Ltd.

Following are the number of service provider institutions as per the licenses issued by this Ministry.

Categorization of Licenses	No. of licensed institutions
Cable television	04
Satellite television	03
Internet based television	02
Mobile phone based television	01
Total	10

Considering the facts generated resulting from the contradiction of the conditions in the licenses issued due to having added conditions that found suitable from time to time to the telecasting and broadcasting licenses as well as non-occurrence of any amendment as applicable to the contemporary circumstances, adjusting to suit the digital technology and lack of provisions required to monitor the licensing conditions, a commission was initiated that empowered to present recommendations for regularizing licenses issued to broadcasting and telecasting institutions on 25.10.2017 as a remedy to this and the decision forwarded by the Cabinet of Ministers to the draft bill of “Broadcasting Regulation Commission Act” submitted by the committee had been reviewed by an intellects’ committee. “Sri Lanka Broadcasting Law” has been drafted as a remedy for the problematic circumstances occurred followed by the issues erupted at this.

b) Registration of News Casting Websites

All news casting websites should be registered under the Ministry of Mass Media in pursuance of the Cabinet Decision No. 12/1037/37/019-1 of 13.08.2012. Accordingly, every news website should credit to the Ministry of Finance Rs. 25,000/- for its registration and Rs. 10,000/- for its annual registration renewal. Up to the 31st of December 2021, the number of news websites registered under the Ministry was 220. New news websites numbering 24 and renewals numbering 27 have been recorded in respect of the year 2020.

c) Imposing levy for imported tele-dramas, films and commercial programmes

A levy is imposed by this ministry on the imported programmes telecast on television channels with the objective of promoting local tele-dramas and films in terms of the orders imposed by the Financial Act No. 11 of 2016. This levy is imposed as per provisions of the order 13 of the financial (tele-dramas, films and commercial programmes) orders No. 1 of 2017 as per extraordinary gazette No. 2044/21 dated 07.11.2017 and no tele-dramas, films and commercial programmes can be telecast by a licensed institution without a clearance certificate issued by the Secretary. Accordingly, the tele-dramas, films and commercial programmes imported and expected to be telecast within the country are supervised by a board of supervisors appointed by the Secretary to the Ministry.

The levy charged from 2581 tele-dramas and documentaries, 103 films, and 135 commercial programmes amounted to Rs. 438.47 million up to 31st December 2021 and the amount was credited to treasury fund. 602 tele-dramas and documentaries and 633 films were released from levy. Accordingly, 4054 clearance certificates have been issued while 29 supervisory board members have been engaged and broadcasting approvals have been issued by 258 sub-committee rounds consisted of 03 members each daily.

vi) A higher education institute for Mass Media on par with international standards will be set up under government patronage in order to produce media professionals with high professional skills.

d) Chartered Institute of Journalists – Sri Lanka

The Ministry of Mass Media has planned to inaugurate a media higher education, research and training institute with the state sponsorship adhering to international standards in order to present media professionals with esteemed professionalism as per the media policy depicted in the government policy declaration “Vistas of Prosperity and Splendour”. Approval of the Cabinet of Ministers has been granted for the Cabinet Memorandum furnished by the Hon. Minister of Mass Media on 21st September 2021 under the caption “Establishment of a Media Higher Education Research and Training Institute named “Chartered Institute of Journalists – Sri Lanka”

This media higher education research and training institute expects to mould and present media personalities with esteem professionalism and it will be established as a legally recognized institution with ethics. Whereas the scholars out of this institution would be able to

monitor the media culture, media ethics in a favourable manner to the country by identifying the issues in the media and communication sector at present.

The institution may guide the media personalities already engaged in the media field through private and state media institutions and those expect to start their professional life as a media personality with esteem professionalism. This institution helps to acquire the theoretical and practical training to serve as a reputed journalist.

Presenting professional media personalities who engage in journalism with proficiency in language, knowledge, writing and creativity as well as moulding professionally valued personalities is among the objectives of the courses in this institution. A fundamental objective of the institution is to provide theoretical and practical knowledge that can develop an entrepreneur who carves his own path instead of being a job seeking media person.

Major subject streams have been identified as print media, electronic media as well as new media / social media. An action plan has been prepared from the inauguration to the next two years and the committee appointed for formulation of the curriculum is preparing necessary syllabuses for the workshops, certificate courses, diploma courses, higher national diplomas (HND) etc. the institutional draft applicable to the proposed institution too has been prepared by now. It is expected to encourage international level trainings for professional media persons through this. Instead of making it another higher education institute, the Ministry expects to present the country with media persons, professionals with knowledge and talent in the future.

b) “Asi Disi” Media Scholarship Programme

The Ministry of Mass Media is implementing the “Asi Disi” Media Scholarship Programme annually with the objective of enhancing the professionalism of Sri Lankan journalists.

The journalists, freelance media persons, regional media persons and web media personalities at the ages 18-55 engaged full time or part time in recognized/reputed electronic and print media institution and completed three years of service may apply for this scholarship programme.

Also, the applied course shall be directly related to the media sector while the candidates shall possess the journalist identity card issued by the Department of Government Information.

A maximum of rupees one hundred thousand (Rs. 100,000/-) for undergoing a diploma course and rupees two hundred thousand (Rs. 200,000/-) for undergoing an undergraduate/ post graduate degree will be awarded by this scholarship scheme while the journalists may be able to be benefited two times under this scheme. Applying for the second time may take place after 05 years of being qualified and completed the first course.

This programme continued since 2006 without interruption. Rupees 7.5 million has been allocated in 2021 for this while rupees 6.55 million has been paid for 116 scholarship holders.

vii) Government attention will be focused on how financial investments are obtained to set up the newspaper, radio and television institutions. Direct foreign investments in this field will be supervised by the government and will be regulated by new rules and regulations.

When issuing broadcasting licenses and registering websites, it is compulsory to obtain security clearance on the institution applying for the license.

Furthermore, it is compulsory to obtain the security clearance on the composition of media institutions too.

viii) In order to free Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation and the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation from the pressure of financial competition so that they can function as model institutions in the mass media field, they will be brought under a Commission that is accountable to the Parliament.

Keeping these institutions under direct supervision and directing the institutions to enhance quality of programmes to cope up with the current society, providing allocations for technical extensions of the institutions and guiding the institutions to access new media adhering to modern technology, and corporate plans and five year plans have been prepared to reach the profits at its breakeven point through quality programmes.

ix) Press Council will be restructured to cover electronic, print and other new media and made to adjudicate on matters relating to journalists and media institutions. It will also act as a centre to promote media education.

Approval of the Cabinet of Ministers has been granted to review and revise the Press Council Act No. 05 of 1973 for restructuring Sri Lanka Press Council as a tribunal judging on journalists and media institutions covering electronic print media and new media. To realize

this objective, the Council is developing a public dialogue and have planned to conduct seminars to obtain views of the journalists.

x) A housing complex for mass media professionals will be set up in the city and a concessionary vehicle loan scheme will be introduced to them.

A database is being developed utilizing the information called from journalists across newspapers and website regarding their requirements.

xi) Press Clubs will be set up provincially in order to provide extensive facilities for all journalists.

Discussions have been held with the Department of Government Information to establish “Press Clubs” at regional level. However, it is expected to establish a press club in the district of Colombo as an initial step fundamentally covering the western province.

xii) Necessary steps will be taken to provide education to the society on the use, handling and the adoption of communication strategies with regard to new forms of media including social media.

The Department of Government Information and Sri Lanka Press Council organized seminars and workshops for enhancing media literacy of people with the sponsorship of the Ministry of Mass Media. Accordingly, Sri Lanka Press Council held Zoom workshops for Advanced Level teachers and students in the field of Communication and Media Education under the topics. “Current Media Trends”, “Media Literacy and Creative Usage”, “Creative Communication and Media Use”, “Identification of Media Culture and its Importance”, “Communication Models and their Practical Usage” and “Communication Policies and Media Regularization”.

Furthermore, the Department of Government Information has conducted lectures for teachers of media and communication in schools, the teachers responsible for media societies and for the students studying media communication subject with the objective of enhancing their communication and literacy knowledge. Those lectures have been included in a You Tube channel and a Facebook page and maintained.

The Media Centre for National Development, established as a division of the Ministry, has planned to assist to socialize knowledge, understanding and communication strategies on the use of new media, including social media as well as the adaptation to digital technology.

2.1.2 A technology based society (Chapter 6)

Implementation of the Digitalization of Terrestrial Television Broadcasting (DTTB) Project

Moving from analog technology Sri Lanka too has to adopt to the global trend of terrestrial television broadcasting that depends on digital technology. The analog technology has become globally obsolete. Therefore, media institutions have to face challenges in maintaining broadcasting systems and in meeting the government's need for additional television channels whereas it is a waste of frequency spectrum in utilizing analog technology when Sri Lanka can use the most efficient digital technology available in the world.

Although, the Ministry of Mass Media and Information as well as the Telecommunications Regulatory Commission (TRC) took actions and positive steps to move forward the DVB-T technology back in the year 2009, transforming the existing Analog terrestrial television broadcasting under DVB-T2 technology which is to European technology into digital technology the same was unsuccessful due to lack of financial allocations.

From the date of submission of the first Cabinet Memorandum back in the year 2009, the Ministry of Mass Media and Information has taken the lead in implementing the Digitalization Process while the Telecommunication Regulatory Commission supplied complete assistance for the preparation of the Digital Broadcasting Road Map for the Implementation of the digitalization process by establishing technical standards.

In the meantime, followed by a feasibility study conducted with JICA, Japan, it was proposed to adapt Japanese ISDB-T technology to suit Sri Lanka. Accordingly, the Government of Sri Lanka entered into a Soft Loan Agreement with the Government of Japan on 23 September 2014 to implement the Digitization Project. It was initiated in October 2014 by the then Ministry of Mass Media and Information.

Since this project, which was scheduled to be ended in December 2021, was not implemented as planned, His Excellency the President as the Minister of Technology jointly with the Minister of Mass Media submitted the Cabinet Memorandum dated 01st April 2021 under the caption "Implementation of Digitalization of the Terrestrial Television Broadcasting Project in Sri Lanka under the Japanese Loan (SL-P112)" to which the approval of the Cabinet of Ministers was granted under No. CP/21/0621/316/016 on 19.04.2021 to implement the project with the updated technology.

The greatest benefit achieved by the government across adjusting to the digital technology, is the ability to release most of the frequency spectrum that is in use at present. Therefore, the frequencies can be utilized for 5G wireless broadband services and the country received the advantage of enjoying the newest technology as a result of that.

Instead of individual broadcasting networks monitored by all the broadcasters, establishment of one monitoring entity as the Digital Broadcast Network Operator (DBNO) of digital broadcasting is an advantage.

The benefits gained by the subscriber will be the ability to receive advanced digital picture quality instead of poor signals experienced in the analog technology, the use of one antennae at home for all television channels instead of many for several TVs, ability to enjoy all local channels with the same quality and experience of high definition (HD) TV.

The total estimated cost of the project is 17,717 million Japanese Yen. (JICA contributions valued at 13,717 million Japanese Yen while Government contributions at 3,505 million Japanese Yen.)

Initiation of the administration of this project commenced on 15.07.2021 and accordingly the Project Management Unit was established. Recruitment of Officers, providing Technical Advisory Services and obtaining Project Consultancy Services etc. are in progress.

Although plans had been drawn to recruit for 25 posts except for 02 posts out of the 27 staff posts approved on 05.06.2014 by the Department of Management Services, the Department had approved only a staff of 05 persons on 23.08.2021. Accordingly, the project is currently being carried out by a staff of four. A Cabinet Memorandum is to be submitted to obtain the approval for the 26 – member staff as mentioned above since this staff is not sufficient.

- (i) Since technical consultancy assistance of this should be obtained from Japan, the activities pertaining to bidding is being performed now by a Procurement Committee appointed by the Department of Public Finance in order to select a Project Consultant according to the procurement methodologies. Accordingly, the request for proposals ends on 27.12.2021. Technical Evaluation and Financial Evaluation is to be performed during the first quarter of 2022 while scheduled to sign the agreement by April 2022.
- (ii) A monitoring committee headed by the Secretary of this Ministry and representations from the Ministry of Finance, Telecommunication Regulatory Commission and Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation have been appointed for supervisory activities of this project.

- (iii) Actions to prepare a report including the appointment of the relevant committee to prepare the DBNO act, the actions to be taken for the same, proposals and recommendations have been taken.
- (iv) It has been proposed to establish 16 transmission stations while acquisition of lands for the same has been planned to be completed by the year 2022.
- (v) JICA has been informed the Ministry of Finance through the Department of External Resources to extend the project period from 17.12.2021 to 17.12.2028
- (vi) The Telecommunication Regulatory Commission has allocated the required frequencies to this project.
- (vii) The official inauguration ceremony of the project marked on the 28.12.2021 at the Taj Samudra Hotel. An awareness was given to all the media institutions on the operation of this project at the event.
- (viii) The Hon. Minister of Finance has approved this project as a special project on 05.10.2021.
- (ix) Allocations of Rs. 8.0 million has been provided for the year 2021. The expenditure is Rs. 6.948 million.

2.1.3 New approach in National Spatial System (Chapter 7)

Renewable energy on the lead

The Ministry has focused on generating renewable energy to cut down the electricity bill to zero. Accordingly, steps have been taken to introduce solar power. This power will be transmitted/sent to the National Grid in the future.

Apart from that, the Ministry expects to encourage the institutions under the purview of the Ministry towards generating Renewable Energy. The approval of the Cabinet of Ministers has been granted to the Cabinet Memorandum submitted to enter into a Public Partnership Agreement for Solar Power Generation on the Land at Kuchchaveli owned by the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation

2.1.4 An efficient country free of corruption (Chapter 2)

Measures are taken not to disturb the general market operation by rendering special state sponsorship to state ventures when competing with private venture that is operating in each of the sectors in relation to the state ventures engaged in commercial activities in the competitive entrepreneurship sectors.

Steps are being taken to navigate Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation, Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation, Independent Television Network Ltd. and Associated Newspapers Ceylon

Limited towards profitability and have directed to prepare effective corporate plans. Follow-up is always being taken place during the progress review meetings in order to reach income targets. Special attention has been drawn to enhance income and expenditure management as well as performing financial analysis.

The Ministry look forward for the Associated Newspapers Ceylon Limited and Independent Television Network to be profitable institutions while Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation and Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation to reach the breakeven point.

2.1.5 Progress of the projects implemented by the institutions provided with General Treasury allocations

2.1.5.1 Independent Television Network Limited (ITN)

The total estimation of the two year project to view clear broadcasting to Sri Lankan Tamil speaking community and enhance the production and transmission of local Tamil programmes is rupees 304 million. Treasury allocations of rupees 250 million was received for the year 2021 while the expenditure was rupees 40.11 million. Reaching the expected goal was difficult due to delay in procurement activities and import restrictions.

2.1.5.2 Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation

Although rupees 100 million was allocated as capital provisions for the year 2021 rupees 42 million had to be spent over purchasing the generator of Yatiyantota transmission centre, new antennae cable for Karagathenna transmission centre and 800A post for the Head Office, due to delay of receipt of imprest.

2.1.5.3 Right to Information Commission

The total number of complaints lodged in the commission in the year 2021 was 1000 while the number of complaints or the appeals it decided to inquire was 729 out of which 500 have been issued with orders after inquiries.

With the assistance form the government of Switzerland 03 public gatherings under the project to promote right to information for communities in the areas under racial conflicts and marginal communities and 03 awareness programmes at district level were conducted. Additionally, government allocations was spend for 02 awareness programmes. Web-based Tracking System project for appeals process under UNDP grants and Supervision of Public Entities' Actions under the Right to Information Act project under USAID aids have been finalized

Rupees 2.97 million capital provisions were allocated to the commission in the year 2021 and the expenditure was rupees 2.66 million.

2.1.5.4 Sri Lanka Press Council

Sri Lanka Press Council has registered 186 newspapers and inquiries into newspaper complaints too have been carried out. The institution has conducted 09 Zoom workshops for teachers of Advanced Level Communication and Media Education and students undergoing the studies of the subject. Apart from that, 06 regional journalist workshops too have been conducted.

The Diploma Course in Journalism (Group IX) was inaugurated. Official You Tube channel of Sri Lanka Press Council was introduced. Rupees 3.82 million capital provisions were allocated during the year 2021 while the expenditure for purchase of computers and appliances, office furniture and library books was rupees 2.731.

2.1.5.5 Sri Lanka Foundation Institute

Capital provisions of rupees 100 million were allocated for the year 2021 and the rupees 42.17 million received as imprest was spent over renovation of the building, landscaping and purchase of goods and equipment.

2.2 Challenges

2.2.1 Making the media institutions running at a loss into profitable ventures

Unlike private transmission channels, print media, state media institutions have a social responsibility to look upon in having the country's culture as well as its civilization preserved. However, in the face of the current competition, the revenue earned by the state-owned media entities is hardly adequate even to cover their recurrent expenditure as a result of the advertisements being assigned to transmission channels subject to irregular broadcast classifications irrespective of the quality of the channel. The production of programmes to give effect to the national agenda and the production of programmes meant for competitiveness are two contradictory factors. The major reason that causes these institutions to incur losses is the unaffordable overhead costs. It is therefore proposed to restructure these institutions so that they can be brought up at least to the level of a breakeven point.

2.2.2 Introduction of digital technology for television transmission activities in Sri Lanka

It is high time to introduce the digitalization technology developed under novel technological circumstances by many countries around the world instead of the analog technology currently implemented in Sri Lanka. Especially due to fading away the analog technology, the transmission equipment under the technology may encounter a crisis in operating them. It is challenging to find staff required for this project as well as wind-up the project by the target year, which is 2028, as well as join private media institutions for this devourer.

2.2.3 Upgrading the professionalism of the mass media personnel

Today, the mass media has become a very powerful and decisive factor in the economic, social as well as political spheres. Media makes a positive contribution in closely reaching out to the people with information, thereby helping to ensure the sustenance of good governance.

Fostering a culture of free, independent and people-friendly mass media is important in ensuring the preservation of democracy in Sri Lanka. Towards this end, a significant contribution is expected from the side of the mass media personnel in strengthening the process of good governance and democracy, and as such, there must be a professionally empowered media community in order to bring about a pluralistic and open media culture in the country. The establishment of an institution to mould professional media personnel has not met with success over the entire past two decades. In view of the very fact that the media is responsible to society, it is proposed to establish a national institution that fulfils the social responsibility of achieving the excellence of the extreme use of the media by producing professional mass media personnel in keeping with the respective media ethics, ensuring the sustenance of the highest media standards.

With the advancement of modern technology and global trends, the field of mass media is constantly changing, and in facing up to such changes, a necessity has arisen to set up a regular educational establishment meant for mass media personnel to look forward to their professional development, capacity building and skill development. Therefore, making the proposed media institution a reality is of paramount importance.

2.2.4 Introduction of an unbiased transmission rating method

Grading the broadcasting is considered a deciding factor in broadcasting advertisements. The grading data possess a capability of controlling the economic capability unevenly by effecting from the arrangement of programmes in the broadcasting stations to their contents. There had been no grading taken place during the time only state broadcasting and telecasting were in operation but with releasing boundaries in the broadcasting sector in 1992, the private entities had been bestowed with the opportunity and grading came into action after couple of years. Although advertisers highly utilized the grading, the state media institutions value quality are not satisfied with that. Therefore, an unbiased grading system should have to be introduced.

2.2.5 Introduction of the Broadcasting Regulatory Act

The need of an independent entity to control both state and private media institutions based on the changes being occurred in the technical and legal spheres, the informality existing within the mechanism of issuing licenses, the issues prevailing in the licenses already issued as well as the behaviour of media sometimes in the past was apparent.

2.2.6 Non-attraction of fresher for the technical posts of state media institutions.

2.2.7 Strengthening the state media institutions with modern technology.

2.2.8 Digitalization of Broadcasting

2.3 Future Goals

- i) To give effect to the regulations required for creating a media culture with responsibility and accountability ensuring the media freedom.
- ii) To broaden the access for all citizenry in the country to get information.
- iii) To equip media personnel with knowledge and experience.
- iv) To foster the media literacy.
- v) To introduce a Code of Ethics for media.

Sgd: /

Secretary

Ministry of Mass Media

Chapter 03

Overall Financial Performance

For the year ended

31st December 2021

Overall Financial Performance for the year ended 31st December 2021

3.1 Statement of Financial Performance

ACA -F

Financial Performance for the year ended 31st December 2021

Budget 2021 Rs.	Note	Actual		
		2021 Rs.	Re-Adjusted 2020 Rs.	
-	Revenue Receipts	438,470,000	158,527,000	} ACA -1
-	Income Tax	438,470,000	158,527,000	
-	Taxes on Domestic Goods & Services	-	-	
-	Taxes on International Trade	-	-	
-	Non Tax Revenue & Others	-	-	
-	Total Revenue Receipts (A)	438,470,000	158,527,000	
-	Non-Revenue Receipts			
-	Treasury Imprests	284,805,000	112,298,000	ACA -3
-	Deposits	9,097,783	539,082	ACA -4
-	Advance Accounts	9,690,713	8,529,222	ACA -5
-	Other main ledger account Receipts	-	-	
-	Total Non-Revenue Receipts (B)	303,593,495	121,366,304	
-	Total Revenue Receipts & Non Revenue Receipts C = (A)+(B)	742,063,495	279,893,304	
-	Remittances to the Treasury (D)	245,577,254	13,017,818	
-	Net Revenue Receipts and Non-Revenue Receipts E=(C)-(D)	496,486,241	266,875,486	
-	Less: Expenditure			
-	Recurrent Expenditure			
-	Wages, Salaries & Other Employment Benefits	106,988,179	133,896,967	} ACA -2(ii)
-	Other Goods & Services	64,046,145	68,353,317	
-	Subsidies, Grants and Transfers	974,030,871	1,166,553,637	
-	Interest Payments	-	-	
-	Other Recurrent Expenditure	-	-	
-	Total Recurrent Expenditure (E)	1,145,065,195	1,368,803,921	

Budget 2021 Rs.	Note	2021 Rs.	Re-adjusted 2020 Rs.	
Capital Expenditure				
-	Rehabilitation & Improvement of Capital Assets	103,649,866	7,539,965	
	Acquisition of Capital Assets	55,807,519	8,026,931	
-	Capital Transfers	65,781,566	312,548,784	ACA -2(ii)
-	Acquisition of Financial Assets	-		
-	Capacity Building	6,613,239	2,670,606	
-	Other Capital Expenditure	162,604,308	48,245,192	
-	Total Capital Expenditure (G)	394,456,498	379,031,479	
	Deposits Payments	1,068,714	742,459	ACA -4
	Advanced Payments	8,469,376	25,087,125	ACA -5
		-		
	Main Ledger Expenditure (H)			
	Total Expenditure I = (E+G+H)	9,538,089	25,829,584	
	Deposits Payments			
	Advanced Payments	1,549,059,783	1,773,664,983	
-	Balance as at 31st December			
	J = (E-I)	(1,052,573,541)	(1,506,789,498)	
	Balance as per the imprest Reconciliation Statement	(1,052,573,541)	(1,506,789,498)	ACA -7
	Imprest Balance as at 31st December			ACA -3
			-	

3.2 Statement of Financial Position

ACA-P


Statement of Financial Position

As at 31st December 2021

	Note	Actual	
		2021 Rs.	2020 Rs.
<u>Non-Financial Assets</u>			
Property, Plant & Equipment	ACA -6	403,168,644	8,677,962
<u>Financial Assets</u>			
Advance Accounts			
Cash & Cash Equivalents			
Total Assets	ACA 5/5(ඉ)	15,336,566	16,557,903
	ACA -3	-	4,771,962
<u>Net Assets / Equity</u>			
Net Worth to Treasury		418,505,210	30,007,827
Property, Plant & Equipment Reserve			
Rent and Work Advance Reserve			
<u>Current Liabilities</u>			
Deposits Accounts		7,295,351	16,545,757
Imprest Balance	ACA -5(ඊ)	403,168,644	8,677,962
		-	-
Total Liabilities			
<u>Non-Financial Assets</u>			
Property, Plant & Equipment			
	ACA - 4	8,041,215	12,146
<u>Financial Assets</u>			
	ACA - 3	-	4,771,962
Advance Accounts		418,505,210	30,007,827

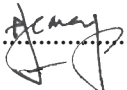
Detail Accounting Statements in ACA format Nos. 1 to 7 presented in pages from 7 to 61 and notes to accounts presented in pages from 62 to 70 Form and integral parts of these Financial Statements. The Financial Statements have been prepared in complying with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles whereas most appropriate Accounting Policies are used as disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements and hereby certify that figures in these Financial Statements, Notes to accounts and other relevant accounts were reconciled with the Treasury Books of Accounts and found to in agreement.

This is to certify that the reporting agency/entity possess a productive internal administrative system for financial control within the institution while constant reviews are being made to supervise the effectiveness of the internal administrative system for financial control and to implement and make any changes accordingly.

Sgd:/ 

Chief Accounting Officer
V.P.K. Anusha Pelpita
Secretary
Ministry of Mass Media

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163, "අසිඳිසි මැදුර", කිරුළපහ මාවත,
පොල්හේන්ගොඩ, කොළඹ-05.



Chief Financial Officer
G. D. Pushpa Kumari

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අංක: 163, කිරුළපහ මාවත,
පොල්හේන්ගොඩ,
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Cash Flow Statement
For the year ended on 31st December 2021

	Actual	
	2021 Rs.	Re-adjusted 2020 Rs.
<u>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</u>		
Total Tax Receipts		-
	438,470,000	22,230,000
Fees, Fines, Penalties and Licenses	-	-
Profit	-	-
Non-Revenue Receipts	-	-
Revenue collected for other heads	48,622,901	1,850,504
Imprest Received	284,805,000	112,298,000
Recoveries from Advance	8,982,498	3,930,086
Deposit Received	9,097,783	539,082
Total Cash generated from operations (a)	789,978,181	140,847,672
<u>Less – Cash disbursed for :</u>		
Personal Emoluments & Operating Payments	338,726,827	90,570,614
Subsidies & Transfer Payments	37,365,871	14,289,790
Expenditure on other heads	1,123,107	10,017,348
Imprest settlement to Treasury	245,577,254	13,271,962
Advance Payment	8,032,886	1,996,662
Deposit Payment	1,068,714	742,459
Total Cash disbursed for Operations (b)	631,894,658	130,888,836
NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (C)=(a)-(b)	158,083,523	9,958,836

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Interest	-	-
Dividends	-	-
Divestiture Proceeds & Sale of Physical Assets	-	-
Recoveries from on Lending	-	-
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	-	-

Less – Cash disbursed for :

Purchase or construction of Physical Assets and Acquisition of other Investment	158,083,523	10,212,980
Total Cash disbursed for Investing Activities (e)	158,083,523	10,212,980

NET CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES (F)=(d)-(e)	(158,083,523)	(10,212,980)
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NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING AND INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES (g) = (c) +(f)	-	(254,144)
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Cash flows from Financing Activities

Local Borrowings	-	-
Foreign Borrowings	-	-
Deposit Received	-	-
Total Cash generated from Financing Activities (h)	-	-

Less – Cash disbursed for :

Repayment of Local Borrowings	-	-
Repayment of Foreign Borrowings	-	-
Total Cash disbursed for Financing Activities (i)	-	-

NET CASH FLOWFROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (J)=(h)-(i)	-	-
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Net Movement in Cash (k) = (g) - (j)	-	(254,144)
---	---	------------------

Opening Cash Balance at 01st of January	-	254,144
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Closing Cash Balance as at 31st December	-	0
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Source for Reporting

1) **Period of reporting**

The period of reporting applicable to these financial statements is from 01st January 2021 to 31st December of the same year.

2) **Base of measurement**

Financial statements have been prepared based on the historical cost while the historical cost of certain assets has been enhanced to the re – valued value. Unless otherwise specified, it is performed on the improved currency basis.

Financial statements are presented in Sri Lankan Rupees to the approximate rupee value.

3) **Identification of income**

The transferable and non - transferable income are identified as income at the period they are received despite of the period they should be received.

4) **Identification and measurement of property, plants and equipment**

When there is a confirmation of future economic profits applicable to the asset as well as the particular asset can be measured with reliability; such assets can be identified as properties, plants and equipment. Properties, plants and equipment are identified for the costs while the value of re-valuation at the instances in which cost model is not applicable.

5) **Property, plants and equipment reserve**

This is the corresponding reserve account of property, plants and equipment.

6) **Currency and cash equivalents**

Notes and coins of local currency and other cash equivalents at hand as of 31st December 2021 are included herewith.

7) **Re-adjustment of the changes made in the financial statement format and the comparative values of previous year.**

As per the changes made in the financial statement format for the year 2021 relevant adjustments of comparative values for the year 2020 have been made.

3.5 Performance of the Revenue Collection

Rs.,000

Revenue Code	Description of the Revenue Code	Revenue Estimate		Collected Revenue	
		Original Estimation	Final Estimation	Amount	As a % of Final Revenue Estimate
1002-13-00	Teledrama, films and commercial levy	695,000	695,000	438,470	63%

3.6 Performance of utilization of the allocated provisions

Rs.,000

Type of Allocation	Allocated provisions		Actual Expenditure	Allocation Utilization as a % of Final Allocation
	Original provision	Final provision		
Recurrent	308,016	1,177,611	1,145,065	97%
Capital	867,700	883,615	394,456	44%
Total	1,175,716	2,061,226	1,539,521	75%

3.7 In terms of F.R. 208 grant of allocation for expenditure to this Ministry as an agent of the other Ministries/Departments

Rs. ,000

Serial No.	Allocation Received from which Ministry/Department	Purpose of the Allocation	Allocation		Actual Expenditure	Allocation Utilisation as a % of Final Allocation
			Original provision	Final provision		
01.	Ministry of Public Services, Provincial Councils and Local Government	Salaries for Graduate Trainees	80	80	80	100%
02.	Department of Pensions	To settle the loans which receivables from pension holders from pension fund	1043	1043	1043	100%

3.8 Performance of the Reporting of Non-Financial Assets

Rs.,000

Asset Code	Code Description	Balance as per Board of Survey Report as at 31.12.2021	Balance as per financial Position Report as at 31.12.2021	Yet to be Accounted	Reporting Progress as a %
9151	Building and Structures	-	57,533	-	
9152	Machinery and Equipment	-	88,636	-	
9153	Land	-	257,000	-	
9154	Intangible Assets	-	-	-	
9155	Biological Assets	-	-	-	
9160	Work in Progress	-	-	-	
9180	Lease Assets	-	-	-	

3.9 Auditor General's Report

This is annexed at the end of the report

Chapter 04

Performance Indicators

Performance Based Indicators

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

	Specific Indicators	Annual Output as a Percentage (%) of the expected output			
		100% - 90%	75% - 89%	50% - 74%	0% - 49%
1	Drafting of Broadcasting Regulatory Commission Bill	100%	-	-	-
2	Implementation of RTI Act (Make aware public on Right to Information)	-	-	-	10%
3	Enhance professionalism of journalists				
3.1	“AsiDisi” Scholarship Programme	100%	-	-	-
3.2	Set up a Higher Education Institute for Mass Media under government patronage	-	-	-	20%
4	Facilitate Journalists				
4.1	Set up a Housing Complex for media professionals	-	-	-	5%
4.2	Introduce an Insurance Scheme for media professionals	100%	-	-	-

Chapter 05

Performance of the achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

Performance in Accomplishing Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

5.1 Recognized Sustainable Development Goals

Achieving excellence in media practice while facilitating to create a responsible media culture

Goal/ Objective	Targets (Global Target)	Indicators of the achievement	Progress of the achievement to date		
			0% - 49%	50% - 74%	75%- 00%
4.Quality Education	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	Establishment of Chartered Institute of Journalists – Sri Lanka	20%		
		“Asi Disi” Scholarship Programme			100%
16. Peace Justice and Strong Institutions	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	Conducting awareness programmes on Right to Information Act	-		
		a) for information and government officers			100%
		b) for public			80%

5.2 Achievements and Challenges of the Sustainable Development Goals

Achievements:

- i. The project report for the establishment of a National Media Institute for the purpose of producing professional journalists in the field of journalism was submitted by this Ministry to obtain the recommendation of the Department of National Planning and the Department has agreed in principle to this project concept. With the transfer of the Sri Lanka Foundation Institute under the purview of this Ministry, in accordance with the Extraordinary Gazette Notification No. 2187/27 dated 09.08.2020, the Chartered Institute of Journalists – Sri Lanka will be established in conjunction with the Sri Lanka Foundation Institute, the tertiary education institution under the Ministry.
- ii. The Right to Information Act No.12 of 2016 is tabled to ensure the possibility for the public to reach the information and the responsibility to publicize and implement the same lies with the Ministry of Mass Media. Appeals of the public is continued to be heard through the Right to Information Commission.

Challenges:

- i. Identification of collective actions and enter into consolidated planning across creating a combination in between state institutions.
- ii. Empowering the state media institutions with modern technology to cater the media sector with the furtherance / development of the technology.
- iii. Utilization of both private and social media efficiently in order to achieve these goals.
- iv. Insufficient provisions of state media institutions to render media assistance when implementing programmes necessary for achieving sustainable development goals.
- v. Obstacles erupted to productively operate due to failure to acquire approved cadre.
- vi. Combining public authorities and the right to information commission and networking them to be performed with the monitoring of the Ministry.
- vii. Establishment of a unit with necessary facilities to sustain the public relationship at all times.
- viii. Presenting international level media professionals

- ix. Creating an excellent quality media culture with the contribution of both state and private sectors.
- x. Preventing the misuse of new media and minimizing the abuses and harassments across media.

Chapter 06

Human Resource Profile

Human Resource Profile

6.1 Cadre Management

Category	Approved Cadre	Existing Cadre	Vacancies	(Excess)
Senior	25	19	06	00
Tertiary	06	02	04	00
Secondary	89	57	32	00
Primary	38	26	12	00
Total	158	104	54	00

6.2 How the shortage or excess in human resources has been affected to the performance of the institute.

There is a shortage of 54 employees in the staff. When there is a shortage in the work force, every employee has to be entrusted with additional duties while on time delivery of their duties cannot be performed and have to work with mental stress and dissatisfaction. This leads to detrimental effects causing minimum institutional performance as a whole. It is an obstacle to accomplish institutional duties precisely.

6.3 Human Resource Development

Name of the Program	No. of staff trained	Duration of the program	Total Investment (Rs.)		Nature of the Program (Abroad/Local)	Output/Knowledge Gained
			Local	Foreign		
Certificate in Computer Literacy – Skills Development Fund	03	96 hours	75,000	-	Local	Computer literacy
Certificate course related to government procurement procedure	02	70 hours	90,000	-	Local	Knowledge of government procurement procedure.
One day workshop on preparation of the salary of government employees	03	7 hours	15,000	-	Local	Knowledge in preparing salaries
Certificate in Professional English	01	7 hours	20,000	-	Local	Competency in English
Training workshop on Project Management	03	14 hours	14,000	-	Local	Project management knowledge
Diploma in English	01	24 months	80,000		Local	Competency in English
Workshop on Public Procurement Procedure	01	14 hours	7,000		Local	Knowledge of government procurement procedure.
Total			301,000			

6.4 Contribution of training programmes for the institutional performance.

The objective of directing officers to training courses is to manipulate them to perform office duties properly, efficiently and effectively. Training courses update and enhance the efficiency of officers.

A compulsory training is given to the newly attached officers to the public service so that they adjust properly in their offices.

Furthermore, these training courses give officers the opportunity to break free from the monotony of the work environment and to be equipped with new knowledge.

Performance of the Ministry can be escalated through directing the officers to training programmes.

Chapter 07

Compliance Report

Compliance Report

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

2.6	Register for cheques and money orders has been maintained and update	Complied	-	-
2.7	Inventory Register has been maintained and update	Complied	-	-
2.8	Stocks Register has been maintained and update	Complied	-	-
2.9	Register of Losses has been maintained and update	Complied	-	-
2.10	Commitment Register has been maintained and update	Complied	-	-
2.11	Register of Counterfoil Books (GA-N20) has been maintained and update.	Complied	-	-
03	Delegation of Functions for financial control (FR 135)			
3.1	The financial authority has been delegated within the institute	Complied	-	-
3.2	The delegation of financial authority has been Communicated within the institute	Complied	-	-
3.3	The authority has been delegated in such manner so as to pass each transaction through two or more officers	Complied	-	-
3.4	The controls has been adhered to by the Accountants in terms of State Account Circular 171/2004 dated 11.05.2014 in using the Government Payroll Software Package	Complied	-	-
4	Preparation of Annual Plans			
4.1	The Annual Action Plan has been prepared.	Complied	-	-
4.2	The Annual Procurement Plan has been Prepared	Complied	-	-

4.3	The Annual Internal Audit Plan has been prepared.	Complied	-	-
4.4	The Annual Estimate has been prepared and submitted to the NBD on due date	Complied	-	-
4.5	The Annual Cash Flow has been submitted to the Treasury Operations Department on time.	Complied	-	-
5	Audit Queries			
5.1	All the audit queries has been replied within the specified time by the Auditor General	Complied	-	-
6	Internal Audit			
6.1	The Internal Audit Plan has been prepared at the beginning of the year after consulting the Auditor General in terms of Financial Regulation 134(2)DMA/1-2019	Complied		-
6.2	All the internal audit reports has been replied within one month	Not complied	Not answered within the precise time	Instructing to answer within the precise time limit
6.3	Copies of all the internal audit reports has been submitted to the Management Audit Department in terms of Sub-section 40(4) of the National Audit Act No.19 of 2018	Complied		
6.4	All the copies of internal audit reports has been submitted to the Auditor General in terms of Financial Regulation 134(3)	Complied		

7	Audit and Management Committee			
7.1	Minimum 04 meeting of the Audit and Management Committee has been held during the year as per the DMA Circular 1-2019	Not complied	Since it was difficult to call officers amidst COVID pandemic	Will be conducted properly in the year 2022
8	Asset Management			
8.1	The information about purchases of assets and disposals was submitted to the Comptroller General's Office in terms of Paragraph 07 of the Asset Management Circular No. 01/2017	Complied		
8.2	A suitable liaison officer was appointed to coordinate the implementation of the provisions of the circular and the details of the nominated officer was sent to the Comptroller General's Office in terms of Paragraph 13 of the aforesaid circular.	Complied	-	-
8.3	The boards of survey was conducted and the relevant reports submitted to the Auditor General on due date in terms of Public Finance Circular No. 05/2016	Complied		
8.4	The excesses and deficits that were disclosed through the board of survey and other relating recommendations, actions were carried out during the period specified in the circular	Complied		
8.5	The disposal of condemn articles had been carried out in terms of FR 772	Complied		

9	Vehicle Management			
9.1	The daily running charts and monthly summaries of the pool vehicles had been prepared and submitted to the Auditor General on due date.	Complied	-	-
9.2	The condemned vehicles had been disposed of within a period of less than 6 months after condemning.	Complied	-	-
9.3	The vehicle logbooks had been maintained and updated.	Complied	-	-
9.4	The action has been taken in terms of F.R. 103, 104, 109 and 110 with regard to every vehicle accident.	Complied		
9.5	The fuel consumption of vehicles has been re-tested in terms of the provisions of Paragraph 3.1 of the Public Administration Circular No. 30/2016 of 29.12.2016	Complied	-	-
9.6	The absolute ownership of the leased vehicle log books has been transferred after the lease term.	Complied	-	-
10	Management of Bank Accounts			
10.1	The bank reconciliation statements had been prepared, got certified and made ready for audit by the due date.	Complied	-	-
10.2	The dormant accounts that had existed in the year under review or since previous years settled	Not complied	-	-
10.3	The action had been taken in terms of Financial Regulations regarding	Complied	-	-

	balances that has been disclosed through bank reconciliation statements and for which adjustments had to be made, and had those balances been settled within one month.			
11	Utilization of Provisions			
11.1	The provisions allocated had been spent without exceeding the limit	Complied	-	-
11.2	The liabilities not exceeding the provisions that remained at the end of the year as per the FR 94(1)	Complied		
12	Advances to Public Officers Account			
12.1	The limits had been complied with	Complied	-	-
12.2	A time analysis had been carried out on the loans in arrears	Complied	-	-
12.3	The loan balances in arrears for over one year had been settled	Complied		
13	General Deposit Account			
13.1	The action had been taken as per F.R.571 in relation to disposal of lapsed deposits	Complied		
13.2	The control register for general deposits had been updated and maintained.	Complied	-	-
14	Imprest Account			
14.1	The balance in the cash book at the end of the year under review remitted to TOD	Complied	-	-
14.2	The ad-hoc sub imprest issued as per F.R. 371 settled within one month from the completion of the task.	Complied		-

14.3	The ad-hoc sub imprest had been issued exceeding the limit approved as per F.R. 371	Complied	-	-
14.4	The balance of the imprest account had been reconciled with the Treasury books monthly.	Complied	-	-
15	Revenue Account			
15.1	The refunds from the revenue had been made in terms of the regulations	Complied	-	-
15.2	The revenue collection had been directly credited to the revenue account without credited to the deposit account	Complied	-	-
15.3	Returns of arrears of revenue forward to the Auditor General in terms of F.R. 176	Complied	-	-
16	Human Resource Management			
16.1	The staff had been paid within the approved cadre	Complied	-	-
16.2	All members of the staff have been issued a duty list in writing	Complied		
16.3	All reports have been submitted to MSD in terms of their circular No. 04/2017 dated 20.09.2017	Complied	-	-
17	Provision of Information to the Public			
17.1	An information officer has been appointed and a proper register of information is maintained and updated in terms of Right to Information Act and Regulation	Complied	-	-
17.2	Information about the institution to the public have been provided by website or	Complied	-	-

	alternative measures and has it been facilitated to appreciate/ allegation to public against the public authority by this website or alternate measures.			
17.3	Bi-annual and Annual Reports have been submitted as per section 08 and 10 of the RTI Act	Complied	-	-
18	Implementing Citizens Charter			
18.1	A citizens charter / Citizens client's charter has been formulated and implemented by the institution in terms of the circular number 05/2008 and 05/2018(1) of Ministry of Public Administration and Management	Not complied	Being formulated	
18.2	A methodology has been devised by the institution in order to monitor and assess the formulation and the implementation of Citizens Charter / Citizens Client's charter as per paragraph 2.3 of the circular	Not complied	Being formulated	
19	Preparation of the Human Resource Plan			
19.1	A human resource plan has been prepared in terms of the format in Annexure 02 of Public Administration Circular No. 02/2018 dated 34.01.2018	Not complied	Being prepared	
19.2	A minimum training opportunity of not less than 12 hours per year for each member of the staff has been ensured in the aforesaid Human Resource Plan	Not complied	Being prepared	

19.3	Annual Performance agreements have been signed for the entire staff based on the format in Annexure 01 of the aforesaid circular.	Complied	-	
19.4	A senior officer was appointed and assigned the responsibility of preparing the human resource development plan, organizing capacity building programmes and conducting skill development programmes as per paragraph No. 6.5 of the aforesaid circular	Complied	-	
20	Responses Audit Paras			
20.1	The shortcomings pointed out in the audit paragraphs issued by the Auditor General for the previous years have been rectified	Complied	-	

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கணக்காய்வாளர் நாயகத்தின் அறிக்கை

Auditor General's Report



ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය

தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்

NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE



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Date }

2022 ජූනි 03 දින

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ජනමාධ්‍ය අමාත්‍යාංශය

ජනමාධ්‍ය අමාත්‍යාංශයේ 2021 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳව 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 11(1) වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව විගණකාධිපති සම්පිණ්ඩන වාර්තාව

1. මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන

1.1 තත්ත්වගණනය කළ මතය

ජනමාධ්‍ය අමාත්‍යාංශයේ 2021 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට මූල්‍ය තත්ත්වය ප්‍රකාශය, එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය කාර්යසාධන ප්‍රකාශය හා මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ප්‍රකාශවලින් සමන්විත 2021 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ විධිවිධාන සමඟ සංයෝජිතව කියවිය යුතු ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 154(1) ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ ඇතුළත් විධිවිධාන ප්‍රකාර මාගේ විධානය යටතේ විගණනය කරන ලදී. 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 11(1) වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව ජනමාධ්‍ය අමාත්‍යාංශය වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලබන මෙම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳව මාගේ අදහස් දැක්වීම් හා නිරීක්ෂණයන් මෙම වාර්තාවේ සඳහන් වේ. ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 154(6) ව්‍යවස්ථාව සමඟ සංයෝජිතව කියවිය යුතු 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 10 වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතු විගණකාධිපති වාර්තාව යථා කාලයේදී පාර්ලිමේන්තුව වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලැබේ.

මෙම වාර්තාවේ 1.6 ඡේදයේ දක්වා ඇති කරුණු වලින් වන බලපෑම හැර, මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන වලින් 2020 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට ජනමාධ්‍ය අමාත්‍යාංශයේ මූල්‍ය තත්ත්වය හා එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා එහි මූල්‍ය කාර්යසාධනය හා මුදල් ප්‍රවාහය පොදුවේ පිළිගත් ගිණුම්කරණ මූලධර්මවලට අනුකූලව සත්‍ය හා සාධාරණ තත්ත්වයක් පිළිබිඹු කරන බව මා දරන්නා වූ මතය වේ





1.2 තත්වගණනය කළ මතය සඳහා පදනම

මෙම වාර්තාවේ 1.6 ඡේදයේ දක්වා ඇති කරුණු පදනම්ව මාගේ මතය තත්වගණනය කරනු ලැබේ. ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිතීන්ට (ශ්‍රී.ලං.වි.ප්‍ර) අනුකූලව මා විගණනය කරන ලදී. මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සම්බන්ධයෙන් මාගේ වගකීම, විගණකගේ වගකීම යන වගන්තියේ තවදුරටත් විස්තර කර ඇත. මාගේ මතය සඳහා පදනමක් සැපයීම උදෙසා මා විසින් ලබා ගෙන ඇති විගණන සාක්ෂි ප්‍රමාණවත් සහ උචිත බව මාගේ විශ්වාසයයි.

1.3 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සම්බන්ධයෙන් ප්‍රධාන ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරීගේ හා ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරීගේ වගකීම

පොදුවේ පිළිගත් ගිණුම්කරණ මූලධර්මවලට අනුකූලව හා 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 38 වගන්තියේ සඳහන් විධිවිධානවලට අනුකූලව සත්‍ය හා සාධාරණ තත්වයක් පිළිබිඹු කෙරෙන පරිදි මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීම හා වංචා සහ වැරදි හේතුවෙන් ඇති විය හැකි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන්ගෙන් තොරව මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීමට හැකි වනු පිණිස අවශ්‍යවන අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනය තීරණය කිරීම ප්‍රධාන ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරීගේ වගකීම වේ.

2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 16(1) වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් වාර්ෂික හා කාලීන මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීමට හැකිවන පරිදි ස්වකීය ආදායම්, වියදම්, වත්කම් හා බැරකම් පිළිබඳ නිසි පරිදි පොත්පත් හා වාර්තා පවත්වා ගෙන යා යුතුය.

ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 38(1)(ඇ) උප වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව අමාත්‍යාංශයේ මූල්‍ය පාලනය සඳහා සඵලදායී අභ්‍යන්තර පාලන පද්ධතියක් සකස් කර පවත්වා ගෙන යනු ලබන බවට ප්‍රධාන ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරී සහතික විය යුතු අතර එම පද්ධතියේ සඵලදායීත්වය පිළිබඳව කලින් කල සමාලෝචනයක් සිදු කර ඒ අනුව පද්ධතිය ඵලදායී ලෙස කරගෙන යාමට අවශ්‍ය වෙනස්කම් සිදු කරනු ලැබිය යුතුය.

1.4 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන විගණනය පිළිබඳ විගණකගේ වගකීම

සමස්ථයක් ලෙස මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන, වංචා හා වැරදි හේතුවෙන් ඇතිවන ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන්ගෙන් තොර බවට සාධාරණ තහවුරුවක් ලබාදීම සහ මාගේ මතය ඇතුළත් විගණන වාර්තාව නිකුත් කිරීම මාගේ අරමුණ වේ. සාධාරණ සහතිකවීම උසස් මට්ටමේ සහතිකවීමක් වන නමුත්, ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිති ප්‍රකාරව විගණනය සිදු කිරීමේදී එය සෑම විටම ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන් අනාවරණය කර ගන්නා බවට වන තහවුරු කිරීමක් නොවනු ඇත. වංචා සහ වැරදි තනි හෝ සාමූහික ලෙස බලපෑම නිසා ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන් ඇති විය හැකි



අතර, එහි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක භාවය මෙම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පදනම් කර ගනිමින් පරිශීලකයන් විසින් ගනු ලබන ආර්ථික තීරණ කෙරෙහි වන බලපෑම මත රඳා පවතී.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිති ප්‍රකාරව විගණනයේ කොටසක් ලෙස මා විසින් විගණනයේදී වෘත්තීය විනිශ්චය සහ වෘත්තීය සැකමුසුබවින් යුතුව ක්‍රියා කරන ලදී. මා විසින් තවදුරටත්,

- ප්‍රකාශ කරන ලද විගණන මතයට පදනමක් සපයා ගැනීමේදී වංචා හෝ වැරදි හේතුවෙන් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇති විය හැකි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශයන් ඇතිවීමේ අවදානම් හඳුනාගැනීම හා තක්සේරු කිරීම සඳහා අවස්ථාවෝචිතව උචිත විගණන පරිපාටි සැලසුම් කර ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ලදී. වරදවා දැක්වීම් හේතුවෙන් සිදුවන ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශයන්ගෙන් සිදුවන බලපෑමට වඩා වංචාවකින් සිදුවන්නා වූ බලපෑම ප්‍රබල වන්නේ ඒවා දුස්සන්ධානයෙන්, ව්‍යාජ ලේඛන සැකසීමෙන්, වේතනාන්විත මඟහැරීමෙන්, වරදවා දැක්වීමෙන් හෝ අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයන් මඟ හැරීමෙන් වැනි හේතු නිසා වන බැවිනි.
- අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයේ සඵලදායීත්වය පිළිබඳව මතයක් ප්‍රකාශ කිරීමේ අදහසින් නොවුවද, අවස්ථාවෝචිතව උචිත විගණන පරිපාටි සැලසුම් කිරීම පිණිස අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනය පිළිබඳව අවබෝධයක් ලබා ගන්නා ලදී. .
- හෙළිදරව් කිරීම් ඇතුළත් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ව්‍යුහය සහ අන්තර්ගතය සඳහා පාදක වූ ගනුදෙනු හා සිද්ධීන් උචිත හා සාධාරණ අයුරින් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇතුළත් බව ඇගයීම.
- මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ව්‍යුහය හා අන්තර්ගතය සඳහා පාදක වූ ගනුදෙනු හා සිද්ධීන් උචිත හා සාධාරණව ඇතුළත් වී ඇති බව සහ හෙළිදරව් කිරීම් ඇතුළත් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල සමස්ථ ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම අගයන ලදී.

මාගේ විගණනය තුළදී හඳුනාගත් වැදගත් විගණන සොයාගැනීම්, ප්‍රධාන අභ්‍යන්තර පාලන දුර්වලතා හා අනෙකුත් කරුණු පිළිබඳව ප්‍රධාන ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරී දැනුවත් කරමි.



1.5 වෙනත් තෛතික අවශ්‍යතා පිළිබඳ වාර්තාව

2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 6(1)(ඇ) වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව පහත සඳහන් කරුණු මා ප්‍රකාශ කරමි.

(අ) මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන ඉකුත් වර්ෂය සමඟ අනුරූප නොවන බවට (විස්තර පහත දැක්වේ.),

(i) මූල්‍ය කාර්යසාධන ප්‍රකාශයේ 2021 වර්ෂයේ වටිනාකම්වල සංසන්දනාත්මක අගයන් ලෙස 2020 වර්ෂයේ වටිනාකම් දැක්වීමේදී 2020 වර්ෂයේ විගණන මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල අගයන් දැක්විය යුතු වුවද ලැබීම් හා ගෙවීම් අයිතමයන් 04 ක එකතුව රු.14,646,945 ක් වූ වෙනසක් පැවතුණි.

(ii) මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ප්‍රකාශනයේ 2021 වර්ෂයේ වටිනාකම්වල සංසන්දනාත්මක අගයන් ලෙස 2020 වර්ෂයේ වටිනාකම් දැක්වීමේදී 2020 වර්ෂයේ විගණන මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල අගයන් දැක්විය යුතු වුවද වියදම් අයිතමයන් 03 ක එකතුව රු.83,884,130 ක් වූ වෙනසක් පැවතුණි.

(ආ) ඉකුත් වර්ෂයට අදාළ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳව මා විසින් කර තිබුණු නිර්දේශ ක්‍රියාත්මක කර තිබුණි.

1.6 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳ අදහස් දැක්වීම

1.6.1 මූල්‍ය කාර්යසාධන ප්‍රකාශය

1.6.1.1 පුනරාවර්තන වියදම්

අනෙකුත් භාණ්ඩ හා සේවා වියදම යටතේ වූ දේශීය ගමන් වියදම් රු.1,776,462 ක් පුනරාවර්තන වියදම් යටතේ වැටුප්, වේතන සහ අනෙකුත් සේවක ප්‍රතිලාභ තුළ ඇතුළත් කර තිබීම හේතුවෙන් වැටුප්, වේතන සහ අනෙකුත් සේවක ප්‍රතිලාභ සඳහා වියදම එම ප්‍රමාණයෙන් වැඩියෙන් ද, අනෙකුත් භාණ්ඩ හා සේවා සඳහා වියදම එම ප්‍රමාණයෙන් අඩුවෙන් ද දක්වා තිබුණි.

1.6.1.2 අත්තිකාරම් ගෙවීම්

ලබාගත් රු.79,050 ක අත්තිකාරම් උපයෝජනය කිරීමෙන් තොරව සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම පියවා තිබුණු අතර ලබාදුන් අත්තිකාරම් පියවීමට ප්‍රථම නැවත නව අත්තිකාරම් ලබාදුන් අවස්ථා 11 ක් පැවතුණි.



1.6.2 මූල්‍ය තත්ත්වය පිළිබඳ ප්‍රකාශය

1.6.2.1 මූල්‍ය නොවන වත්කම්

අමාත්‍යාංශයේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල දැක්වෙන ඒසීඒ-6 ආකෘතිය අනුව දේපළ, පිරියත හා උපකරණ අගය රු.403,152,544 ක් වුවද මූල්‍ය තත්ත්ව ප්‍රකාශනයෙහි එම වටිනාකම රු.403,168,644 ක් ලෙස දැක්වීම නිසා දේපළ, පිරියත හා උපකරණ අගය රු.16,100 ක් අඩුවෙන් දක්වා තිබුණි.

1.6.2.2 මූල්‍ය වත්කම්

අංක SA/MAA/02/01/01 හා 2021 නොවැම්බර් 26 දිනැති රාජ්‍ය ගිණුම් මාර්ගෝපදේශ අංක: 2021/03 හි 7.9 අනුව මූල්‍ය කාලසීමාව අවසානයේ එක් එක් වාර්තාකරණ ආයතනය විසින් භාණ්ඩාගාරය වෙත ප්‍රේෂණය කරන ලද මුදල් ශේෂය මූල්‍ය තත්ත්වය පිළිබඳ ප්‍රකාශයේ මුදල් සහ මුදල් සමාන දැහි ශේෂයට ඇතුළත් නොකළ යුතු නමුත් 2020 වර්ෂය සඳහා සංසන්දනාත්මක සංඛ්‍යා දැක්වීමේදී මූල්‍ය කාලසීමාව අවසානයේ භාණ්ඩාගාරය වෙත ප්‍රේෂණය කරන ලද රු.4,771,962 ක් වූ මුදල් ශේෂය, මුදල් හා මුදල් සමාන දෑ ලෙස දක්වා තිබුණි.

1.6.3 මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ප්‍රකාශය

මූලධන වත්කම් පුනරුත්ථාපනය හා වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම සඳහා වැය කරන ලද රු.102,276,004 ක් මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ප්‍රකාශයේ භෞතික වත්කම් ඉදිකිරීම් හෝ මිලදී ගැනීම් හා වෙනත් ආයෝජන අත්කර ගැනීම් තුළ ඇතුළත් කර තිබූ බැවින් ආයෝජන ක්‍රියාකාරකම් සඳහා වැය කරන ලද මුදල් ප්‍රවාහය සහ මෙහෙයුම් ක්‍රියාකාරකම් සඳහා වැය කරන ලද මුදල් ප්‍රවාහය පිළිවෙලින් එම ප්‍රමාණයෙන් වැඩියෙන් සහ අඩුවෙන් දක්වා තිබුණි.

2. මූල්‍ය සමාලෝචනය

2.1 ආදායම් කළමනාකරණය

පහත සඳහන් නිරීක්ෂණයන් කරනු ලැබේ.

- (අ) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ අනුමත අයවැය ඇස්තමේන්තුව අනුව ටෙලි නාව්‍ය, විත්‍රපට හා වාණිජ වැඩසටහන් බද්ද මගින් ලබා ගැනීමට ඇස්තමේන්තු කර තිබූ අදායම් රු. 700,000,000 ක් වුවද අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය සඳහා පිළියෙල කරන ලද



ආදායම් ප්‍රකාශයේ (ඒසීඒ - 1) ආදායම් ඇස්තමේන්තුව ලෙස රු. 695,000,000 ක් පමණක් දක්වා තිබුණි. ඒ අනුව වෙනස රු. 5,000,000 ක් විය.

(ආ) අමාත්‍යාංශයේ 2020 වර්ෂය අවසානයට හිඟ ආදායම රු. 53,157,130 ක් වුවද සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ හිඟ ආදායම් ප්‍රකාශයේ (ඒසීඒ - 1(i)) වර්ෂයේ ආරම්භක ශේෂය රු. 20,190,500 ක් ලෙස දක්වා තිබීම හේතුවෙන් රු.32,966,630 ක වෙනසක් නිරීක්ෂණය විය. ඒ අනුව මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල හිඟ ආදායම රු.32,966,630 ක් අඩුවෙන් දක්වා තිබුණි.

(ඇ) මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 85(1) ඇ සහ මු.රෙ.143(1) ප්‍රකාරව එකතු කිරීමට තිබෙන මුදල් හැකිතාක් දුරට නිවැරදිව තක්සේරු කළයුතු අතර, භාණ්ඩාගාර ලේකම්ගේ 2015 ජූලි 20 දිනැති අංක 01/2015 දරන රාජ්‍ය මූල්‍ය ප්‍රතිපත්ති චක්‍රලේඛයේ 03 වන ඡේදය ප්‍රකාරව ආදායම් ඉතා නිවැරදිව පුරෝකථනය කළයුතු වේ. එසේ වුවද සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය සඳහා අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ඇස්තමේන්තුගත ආදායම රු.700,000,000 ක් වුවද වර්ෂය තුළ රැස්කරන ලද ආදායම රු.438,470,000 ක් වූයෙන් අදායම් ඇස්තමේන්තුව හා රැස්කරන ලද ආදායම අතර විචලනය සියයට 37 ක් විය.

2.2 වියදම් කළමනාකරණය

පහත සඳහන් නිරීක්ෂණයන් කරනු ලැබේ.

(අ) ජාතික මාධ්‍ය මධ්‍යස්ථානය සඳහා වැය විෂයන් 03 ක ඇස්තමේන්තුගත ප්‍රතිපාදන ඉතිරිව තිබියදීත් 2021 පෙබරවාරි 22 දින එම වැය විෂයයන් සඳහා රු.7,245,000 ක් පරිපූරක ප්‍රතිපාදන ලබාගෙන තිබුණි.

(ආ) පරිපූරක ප්‍රතිපාදන ලබා දුන් ලිපිය අනුව පරිපූරක ප්‍රතිපාදන එය ප්‍රදානය කරන ලද විශේෂිත වූ අරමුණු සඳහා පමණක් යෙදවිය යුතු අතර මු.රෙ.66 යටතේ මාරුකිරීම් සිදු නොකළ යුතුය. එසේ වුවද වැය විෂයයන් 04 ක එකතුව රු.18,100,000 ක්වූ පරිපූරක ප්‍රතිපාදන මු.රෙ.66 යටතේ මාරු කර තිබුණි.

(ඇ) මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 50 ප්‍රකාරව සහේතුකව පූර්වාණුමාන කළ හැකි සියලුම සේවාවන් ඇස්තමේන්තුවල ඇතුළත් කර ඇති බවට සහ ඒවා මුදල් වර්ෂය තුළ තම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට ඉටු කළ හැකි ශක්තිය ඇති බවටත් ඇස්තමේන්තු හැකිතාක් දුරට සම්පූර්ණයෙන් නිවැරදිව පිළියෙල කර ඇති බවටත් ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරියා වගබලා ගත යුතු වේ. එසේ වුවද අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් 2021 වර්ෂය සඳහා සකස් කරන ලද



ඇස්තමේන්තු වෙනස් කිරීමේ විචලතාවය සියයට -100 ත් සියයට 2,156 ත් පරාසක් දක්වා විහිදී තිබුණි.

(ඇ) වැය විෂයයන් 32 ක ප්‍රතිපාදන ඉතිරිය, සියයට 11 ත් සියයට 100 ත් වූ අතර මින් වැය විෂයයන් 11 ක ප්‍රතිපාදන මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 66 මගින් වෙනත් වැය විෂයයන් වලට මාරු කිරීමෙන් පසුද ඉතිරිවී තිබුණි.

2.3 බැරකම් හා බැඳීම්වලට එළඹීම

අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයට අදාළව රු.682,135 ක වියදම් 2022 වර්ෂයේදී පියවීමට කටයුතු කර තිබුණ ද, එම වියදම් බැඳීම් හා බැරකම් ලෙස සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයනවල දක්වා නොතිබුණි.

2.4 ප්‍රධාන ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරී විසින් සිදු කළ යුතු සහතිකවීම්

2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 38 වන වගන්තියේ විධිවිධාන අනුව ප්‍රධාන ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරී විසින් පහත සඳහන් කරුණු සම්බන්ධයෙන් සහතික වීම් කළ යුතුව තිබුණද ඒ අනුව කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.

අමාත්‍යාංශයේ මූල්‍ය පාලනය සඳහා සඵලදායී අභ්‍යන්තර පාලන පද්ධතියක් සකස් කර පවත්වා ගෙන යනු ලබන බවට ප්‍රධාන ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරී හා ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරී සහතික විය යුතු අතර එම පද්ධතියේ සඵලදායීතාවය පිළිබඳව කලින් කල සමාලෝචනය සිදු කර ඒ අනුව පද්ධති ඵලදායී ලෙස කර ගෙන යෑමට අවශ්‍ය වෙනස්කම් සිදු කරනු ලැබිය යුතු බවත්, එම සමාලෝචනයන් ලිඛිතව සිදු කර එහි පිටපතක් විගණකාධිපති වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතුව තිබුණත්, එවැනි සමාලෝචනයන් සිදු කළ බවට ප්‍රකාශ විගණනයට ඉදිරිපත් කර නොතිබුණි.



2.5 නීති, රීති හා රෙගුලාසිවලට අනුකූල නොවීම

පහත සඳහන් නිරීක්ෂණයන් කරනු ලැබේ.

නීති, රීති හා	අනුකූල නොවීම
රෙගුලාසිවලට යොමුව	
(අ) ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ මුදල් රෙගුලාසි සංග්‍රහය	
(i) 128(2)(ඇ)	හිඟ ආදායම් සම්බන්ධයෙන් අර්ධ වාර්ෂික වාර්තා එම කාල සීමාව අවසන් වීමෙන් පසුව එළඹෙන මාසය අවසන් වීමට ප්‍රථම රාජ්‍ය මූල්‍ය ප්‍රතිපත්ති අධ්‍යක්ෂ ජනරාල් වෙත හා එහි පිටපතක් විගණකාධිපති වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කළයුතු වුවද, අමාත්‍යාංශය ඒ අනුව කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.
(ii) මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 135	ප්‍රධාන ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරියා විසින් 2021 වර්ෂය සඳහා අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ආදායම් සම්බන්ධයෙන් මූල්‍ය බලතල පැවරීම සිදුකර නොතිබුණි.
(ආ) 2020 අගෝස්තු 28 දිනැති 01/2020 දරන රාජ්‍ය මුදල් චක්‍රලේඛයේ I කොටසේ 9 මහින් සංශෝධිත මු.රෙ. 371(2)(ආ) ඡේදය	කිසියම් විශේෂිත කාර්යයක් සඳහා මාණ්ඩලික තත්ත්වයේ නිලධාරීන්ට පමණක් එක් අවස්ථාවකදී රු. 100,000 ක උපරිමයක් දක්වා අතුරු අග්‍රිම ලබාදිය හැකි වුවත් එකම නිලධාරියා වෙත එකම දිනයකදී අවස්ථා 4 කදී රු.100,000 ඉක්මවා අත්තිකාරම් ලබාදී තිබුණි.
(ඇ) 2020 අගෝස්තු 28 දිනැති රාජ්‍ය මුදල් චක්‍රලේඛ අංක: 01/2020 හි I කොටසේ 11.1 මහින් සංශෝධනය කරන ලද මු.රෙ. 756(6)	භාණ්ඩ සමීක්ෂණය සිදු කර එහි වාර්තාව එළඹෙන මුදල් වර්ෂයේ මාර්තු 31 ට පෙර විගණකාධිපති වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතු නමුත් සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයට අදාළ සමීක්ෂණ පවත්වා වාර්තා 2022 අප්‍රේල් 27 වන විටද විගණනයට ඉදිරිපත් කර නොතිබුණි.



2.6 රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ට අත්තිකාරම් ගිණුම

සේවය අතහැර ගොස් ඇති නිලධාරීන් දෙදෙනෙකුගේ ණය ශේෂය රු.87,588 ක් වූ අතර, එහි වර්ෂ 05 ට වැඩි රු.22,588 ක ණය ශේෂය අයකර ගැනීමට 2021 වර්ෂය අවසන් වන විටදී අමාත්‍යාංශට විසින් කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.

3 මෙහෙයුම් සමාලෝචනය

3.1 කාර්යසාධනය

3.1.1 සැලසුම් කිරීම

සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ ක්‍රියාකාරී සැලැස්මට ඇතුළත් කර තිබූ ක්‍රියාකාරකම් අතුරින් පාලන අංශය මගින් සැලසුම් කර තිබූ ක්‍රියාකාරකම් 6 ක්, මාධ්‍ය අංශයේ ඇසිදිසි පෙරමහ යටතේ සැලසුම් කර තිබූ ක්‍රියාකාරකම් 7 ක් සහ තොරතුරු දැනගැනීමේ අයිතිවාසිකම් පිළිබඳ අංශයේ මහජනයාගේ දැනුවත්භාවය වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම සඳහා සැලසුම් කර තිබූ ක්‍රියාකාරකම් 4 ක් සඳහා වූ ප්‍රගතිය සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ ප්‍රගති සමාලෝචන වාර්තාවට ඇතුළත් කර නොතිබුණි.

3.1.2 අපේක්ෂිත නිමවුම් මට්ටම ලබා නොගැනීම

සංවර්ධන අංශය විසින් සැලසුම් කර තිබූ ප්‍රවෘත්ති විකාශන වෙබ් අඩවි ලියා පදිංචිය සහ අළුත් කිරීම සඳහා මාර්ගගත පද්ධතියක් සකස් කිරීම සහ නීති අංශය මගින් සැලසුම් කර තිබූ රූපවාහිනී හා ගුවන් විදුලි විකාශන බලපත්‍ර නිකුත් කිරීමේ යාන්ත්‍රණය නියාමනය සහ ශ්‍රී ලංකා රූපවාහිනී පනත සංශෝධනය කිරීම යන ක්‍රියාකාරකම් සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය අවසන් වන විටදී නිම කර නොතිබුණි.

3.2 ප්‍රසම්පාදනයන්

පහත සඳහන් නිරීක්ෂණයන් කරනු ලැබේ.

- (අ) ප්‍රසම්පාදන මාර්ගෝපදේශ සංග්‍රහයේ 4.2.2 (අ) අනුව ප්‍රසම්පාදන කටයුත්තක් ආරම්භ කරන අවස්ථාවේ සිට අවසන් කරන තුරු එක් එක් ප්‍රසම්පාදන ක්‍රියාවන්හි පියවරයන් ක්‍රමානුකූලව විස්තර කරමින් ප්‍රසම්පාදන කාල සටහනක් සකස් කළයුතු වුවද ජනමාධ්‍ය අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් 2021 වර්ෂයේ සිදුකළ ප්‍රසම්පාදනයන් වෙනුවෙන් එවැනි විස්තරාත්මක ප්‍රසම්පාදන සැලැස්මක් සකස් කර නොතිබුණි.



(ආ) ප්‍රසම්පාදන මාර්ගෝපදේශ සංග්‍රහයේ 8.14.1 වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව අමාත්‍යාංශ ප්‍රසම්පාදනයන්හි කොන්ත්‍රාත් කාලය ඉක්මවන විට කාලය දීර්ඝ කර ගැනීමට ක්‍රියාකර නොතිබුණු අතර, අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින්ද ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් විධිමත් ක්‍රියාමාර්ගයක් අනුගමනය කර නොතිබුණි.

(ඇ) අමාත්‍යාංශය පරිශ්‍රය පුනරුත්ථාපනය හා වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම

ජනමාධ්‍ය අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් 2021 වර්ෂය තුළදී අමාත්‍යාංශ පරිශ්‍රය නවීකරණය හා වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම සඳහා උප කොටස් 12 ක් යටතේ ඉංජිනේරු ඇස්තමේන්තු වටිනාකම රු.179,483,827 ක් වූ ප්‍රසම්පාදනයන් සිදුකර 2021 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට රු.113,404,335 ක් පමණ වැයකර තිබුණි.

පහත කරුණු නිරීක්ෂණය විය.

මිල ගණන් විවෘත කිරීමෙන් පසු ඉංජිනේරු කාර්යයන් පිළිබඳ මධ්‍යම උපදේශක කාර්යාංශය මීට අදාළ ලංසු ඇගයීම් වාර්තාවක් 2021 ජූලි 20 දින අමාත්‍යාංශය වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබුණි. එම වාර්තාව අනුව නියමිත ආකෘතියෙන් ලංසු සුරක්ෂණ ලබා නොදීම නිසා අවම ලංසුව ප්‍රතික්ෂේප කර දෙවන අවම ලංසුව නිර්දේශ කර තිබුණි. එසේ වුවද අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ප්‍රධාන ගණකාධිකාරී විසින් සෘජුවම අදාළ බැංකුව වෙත 2021 ජූලි 19 දින ලිපියක් ඉදිරිපත් කරමින් එම ප්‍රතික්ෂේපිත ලංසු සුරක්ෂණය නියමිත ආකෘතියට අනුව ලබාදෙන ලෙස දන්වා තිබුණි.

ii ප්‍රසම්පාදන මාර්ගෝපදේශ සංග්‍රහයේ 7.8.4 (ආ) පරිදි ප්‍රමාණවත් නොවන ලංසු සුරක්ෂණ ප්‍රකාශන ආකෘති පත්‍ර විශාල බැහැරවීමක් වුවද නියමිත ආකෘතියට ලංසු සුරක්ෂණ ඉදිරිපත් නොකිරීම සුළු බැහැරවීමක් සේ සලකා තාක්ෂණික ඇගයීමක් සිදුකර නිර්දේශය ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලෙස 2021 ජූලි 19 දින අමාත්‍යාංශ ලේකම් විසින් උපදේශක ආයතනයට දන්වා තිබුණි. නමුත් උපදේශක ආයතනය විසින් අවම මිල ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද ආයතනය ප්‍රතික්ෂේප කර දෙවන අවම ලංසුව ඉදිරිපත් කළ ආයතනය නිර්දේශ කර තිබුණි. එසේ වුවද අමාත්‍යාංශයේ තාක්ෂණික ඇගයීම් කමිටුව, උපදේශක ආයතනයේ නිර්දේශ නොසලකා අවම මිල ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද ආයතනය නිර්දේශ කර තාක්ෂණික ඇගයීම් කමිටු වාර්තාව ප්‍රසම්පාදන කමිටුවේදී අනුමැතිය ලබාදී ප්‍රතිග්‍රහණ ලිපිය 2021 ජූලි 22 ලබාදී කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුව ප්‍රදානය කර තිබුණි. එසේ වුවද ප්‍රසම්පාදන මාර්ගෝපදේශ සංග්‍රහයේ 8.9.1 ප්‍රකාරව



මෙම කොන්ත්‍රාත්තුව සම්බන්ධව අදාළ ආයතනය සමඟ 2022 මාර්තු දක්වාම විධිමත් ගිවිසුමකට එළඹ නොතිබුණි.

- iii. ප්‍රසම්පාදන මාර්ගෝපදේශ සංග්‍රහයේ 2.8.1 (ආ) ප්‍රකාරව විෂය පිළිබඳ විශේෂඥයෙකු තාක්ෂණික ඇගයීම් කමිටුවට ඇතුළත් විය යුතු වුවද මෙයට සිවිල් ඉංජිනේරුමය කාර්යයන් ඇතුළත්ව තිබුණ ද, සිවිල් ඉංජිනේරුවරයකු තාක්ෂණික ඇගයීම් කමිටුවට ඇතුළත් කර නොතිබුණි.

3.3 වත්කම් කළමනාකරණය

හිටපු විෂයභාර අමාත්‍යවරයා සහ ඔහුගේ කාර්යමණ්ඩලය වෙත ජනමාධ්‍ය අමාත්‍යාංශයෙන් වාහන 07 ක් වෙන්කර තිබුණු අතර, ඉන් අමාත්‍යවරයා වෙත වෙන්කර තිබූ වාහන 03 ක් සහ කාර්යමණ්ඩලය වෙත වෙන්කර තිබූ වාහන 01 ක් වශයෙන් වාහන 04 ක් විගණන දින වූ 2022 අප්‍රේල් 20 දක්වා අමාත්‍යාංශය වෙත භාරදී නොතිබුණි.

3.4 කළමනාකරණ දුර්වලතා

පහත සඳහන් නිරීක්ෂණයන් කරනු ලැබේ.

- (අ) ජනමාධ්‍ය අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් භෞමික රූපවාහිනී, ගුවන් විදුලි, වන්දිකා (Satellite TV), Internet Protocol Television (IPTV), Cable TV සහ Mobile TV යන ආකාරයන් මඟින් විකාශනයන් සිදුකරනු ලබන ආයතන වෙත නිකුත් කරන ලද බලපත්‍ර සඳහා නියමිත කාලය තුළදී ගෙවිය යුතු බලපත්‍ර ගාස්තුව බලපත්‍රලාභියාට දැනුම් දෙන බවට කොන්දේසියක් ඇතුළත් කර තිබුණ ද අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් බලපත්‍ර ලබා දී තිබූ ආයතන 49 න්ම බලපත්‍ර ගාස්තුවක් අයකර ගැනීමට විගණන දින දක්වාම කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.
- (ආ) 1982 අංක 06 දරන ශ්‍රී ලංකා රූපවාහිනී පනත හා 1966 අංක 37 දරන ශ්‍රී ලංකා ගුවන් විදුලි සංස්ථා පනත ඇතිකිරීමෙන් පසු රූපවාහිනී හා ගුවන් විදුලි නාලිකා පවත්වාගෙන යාමට අවශ්‍ය විකාශන බලපත්‍ර නිකුත් කිරීම අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් සිදුකරනු ලබන අතර, 1979 දී ආරම්භකර සමාගමක් ලෙස කටයුතු කරන සී/ස ස්වාධීන රූපවාහිනී මාධ්‍ය ජාලය මඟින් රූපවාහිනී නාලිකා 02 ක් සහ ගුවන් විදුලි නාලිකා 02 ක් පවත්වාගෙන යනු ලැබුවද එම ආයතනයට බලපත්‍ර නිකුත් කිරීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් අමාත්‍යාංශය සොයා බලා කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.



- (ඇ) රූපවාහිනී හා ගුවන් විදුලි විකාශන බලපත්‍ර නිකුත් කිරීමේදී මෙතෙක් නිකුත් කළ බලපත් සඳහා කිසිදු බලපත්‍ර ගාස්තුවක් අයකර නොතිබුණු අතර වාර්ෂිකව හෝ කාලීනව බලපත්‍ර අලුත් කිරීමේ විධිමත් ක්‍රමවේදයක් අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් හඳුන්වාදී නොතිබුණි.
- (ඈ) අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් නිකුත් කරන ලද Cable TV/ Satellite /IPTV බලපත්‍රවල ඇතුළත් කොන්දේසි අනුව මෙරට තුළ විකාශය කරන විදේශ්‍ය නාලිකාවන් සඳහා එය සම්ප්‍රේෂණය කරනු ලබන රටෙහි නිසි බලයලත් ආයතනයක් මගින් විකාශනයන් සඳහා නිසි බලපත්‍රයක් හෝ අවසර පත්‍රයක් ලබාගෙන තිබිය යුතු අතර එම නාලිකාවන් මෙරට තුළ විකාශනය සඳහා අවසර ලබාගැනීමේදී එම බලපත්‍ර ඉදිරිපත් කළයුතුය. එසේ වුවද Cable TV/ Satellite /IPTV රූපවාහිනී විකාශනයන් සඳහා බලපත්‍ර ලබා සිටින ආයතන විසින් සිය නාලිකා කලමි සඳහා නව විදේශ්‍ය නාලිකා එක් කිරීමේදී අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින්, අදාළ නාලිකා එකී අවශ්‍යතා සපුරා ඇති බව තහවුරු කර ගැනීමට කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.

3.5 ජාතික සංවර්ධන මාධ්‍ය මධ්‍යස්ථානය

මහජන අදහස් හා සහභාගිත්වය තුළින් රාජ්‍ය විද්‍යාල තුළ ක්‍රමෝපායිකව තොරතුරු ගලායාම සඳහා අංක අමප/16/1675/702/059 හා 2016 අගෝස්තු 31 දිනැති අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල තීරණය පරිදි ජාතික මාධ්‍ය මධ්‍යස්ථානයක් ස්ථාපනය කර තිබුණු අතර අපේක්ෂා කල අරමුණු ඉටු නොවීම හේතුවෙන් 2019 දෙසැම්බර් 05 දිනැති අමප/19/3332/203/002 දරන අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල තීරණය මගින් එම මධ්‍යස්ථානය අහෝසිකර තිබුණි.

පහත සඳහන් නිරීක්ෂණයන් කරනු ලැබේ.

- (අ) අංක MMI 15/2/18/2020- LIII දරන අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල සංදේශයේ පැවති යෝජනා අංක 02 අනුව පෙර පැවති ජාතික මාධ්‍ය මධ්‍යස්ථානය අහෝසි කිරීමේදී ආරක්ෂක අමාත්‍යාංශය වෙත පවරනු ලැබූ දැනට භාවිතයට නොගන්නා නිශ්චල හා වංචල දේපල මෙම නව ඒකකයට පැවරීම සඳහා අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල අනුමැතිය ලබාදී තිබුණ ද, දේපල පවරා ගැනීමට කටයුතු නොකර කාර්යාල උපකරණ ලබාගැනීම සඳහා රු.3,511,398 ක් වැය කර තිබුණි.
- (ආ) අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල සංදේශය සඳහා මුදල් අමාත්‍යවරයාගේ නිරීක්ෂණ අනුව පෙර පැවති ජාතික මාධ්‍ය මධ්‍යස්ථානය අහෝසි කිරීමේදී එවකට එහි සේවය කළ සේවක පිරිසෙන් සැලකිය යුතු කොටසක් රජයේ ප්‍රවෘත්ති දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට අනුයුක්ත කර ඇති බැවින් එම සේවක සංඛ්‍යාව මගින් ආවරණය කළ නොහැකි තනතුරු සඳහා පමණක් නව බඳවා



ගැනීම් කළයුතු වුවද 2021 පෙබරවාරි 02 දින සිට කොන්ත්‍රාත් පදනමින් කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය බඳවාගෙන තිබුණි.

(ඇ) 2021 පෙබරවාරි 02 දින සිට වර්ෂයක කාලයක් සඳහා ප්‍රථමයෙන් මධ්‍යස්ථානයේ අධ්‍යක්ෂවරයා පත්කර තිබුණු අතර ඉන්පසු 2021 මාර්තු 02 දින සිට කොන්ත්‍රාත් පදනමින් කාර්ය මණ්ඩලයක් පත්කර තිබුණි. කාලය අවසන් වීමෙන් පසු නැවතත් වර්ෂයක කාලයක් සඳහා පත්වීම් ලබාදී තිබුණ ද, කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය කළමනාකරණ සේවා දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව වෙතින් අනුමත කරගැනීමට විගණිත දිනවූ 2022 මැයි 05 දින වන විටත් කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.

(ඈ) ජාතික සංවර්ධන මාධ්‍ය මධ්‍යස්ථානය 2021 පෙබරවාරි 17 දින සිට 2022 අප්‍රේල් 08 දක්වා වරින් වර නිලධාරීන් 44 දෙනෙකු සේවය කර තිබුණු අතර, මෙම කාර්යමණ්ඩලයේ පැමිණීම් වාර්තා නිසි පරිදි පවත්වාගෙන ගොස් නොතිබුණි. මධ්‍යස්ථානයේ අධ්‍යක්ෂකගේ ලිඛිත නිර්දේශයට අනුව එම කාලය තුළ සේවය කළ නිලධාරීන් වෙත රු. 18,637,988 ක දීමනාවක් අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් ගෙවා තිබුණද එම ගෙවීම් වවුචර්වලද නිලධාරීන් විසින් අත්සන් තබා නොතිබූ බැවින් එම මුදල් නිලධාරීන් වෙත ප්‍රේෂණය වූ බව සනාථ නොවීය.

P. H. J. ...

එම්.අයි.පුෂ්පා හේමමාලි
 ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ සහකාර විගණකාධිපති
 විගණකාධිපති වෙනුවට



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අංක. 163, අසිදිසි මැදුර, කිරුළපන මාවත, පොල්හේන්ගොඩ, කොළඹ 05
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