



Annual Performance Report 2022



Presidential Secretariat

Annual Performance Report for the Year 2022

Name of the Institution : President Secretariat

Expenditure Head Number : 01

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Chapter 01

Institutional Profile/ Implementation Summary

Vision

“A fully developed Sri Lanka by 2048”

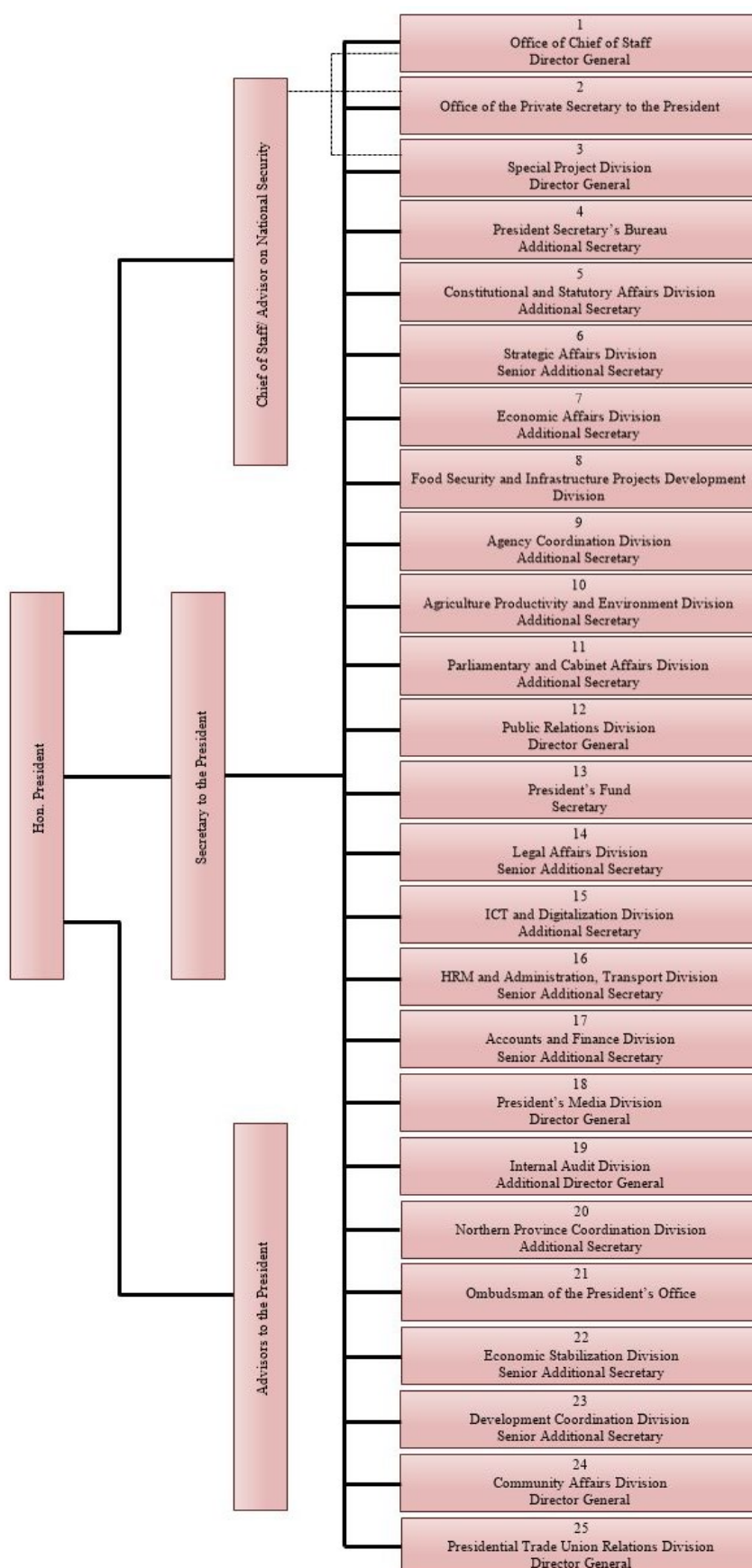
Mission

To guide the State in the right direction to efficiently and effectively achieve the set of goals and objectives for building a developed Sri Lanka

Objectives

- I. Contribute effectively, efficiently and actively to make the vision of the Hon. President a reality.
- II. Assist to perform the functions vested in the Hon. President by the Constitution and various Acts and Ordinances effectively and efficiently as per the legal provisions.
- III. Take measures to effectively carry out the regulatory and coordination tasks accomplished by the Presidential Secretariat.
- IV. Coordinate the development tasks performed by the ministries and the different sections and facilitate as required.
- V. Implement all the management tasks relevant to the Presidential Secretariat with a functional relationship.
- VI. Alleviate the public distress/ issues caused due to the administrative misuse, negligence or delays.
- VII. Make the necessary strategic intervention to alleviate the poverty and development issues.
- VIII. Offer the benefits effectively to the community by creating an updated data approach
- IX. Increase the opportunity of offering benefits to the community by participating more effectively to implement the state programmes.
- X. Ensure the public welfare.

1.4 Organizational Structure



1.5 Major Divisions under the Presidential Secretariat

- 1) Office of Chief of Staff
- 2) Office of the Private Secretary to the President
- 3) President Secretary's Bureau
- 4) Constitutional and Statutory Affairs Division
- 5) Parliamentary and Cabinet Affairs Division
- 6) Human Resource Management and Administration, Transport Division
- 7) Economic Affairs Division
- 8) Strategic Affairs Division
- 9) Food Security and Infrastructure Projects Development Division
- 10) Agriculture Productivity and Environment Division
- 11) Agency Coordination Division
- 12) ICT and Digitalization Division
- 13) Internal Audit Division
- 14) Northern Province Coordination Division
- 15) Community Affairs Division
- 16) Accounts and Finance Division
- 17) Development Coordination Division
- 18) Economic Stabilization Division
- 19) Legal Affairs Division
- 20) President's Media Division
- 21) Special Project Division
- 22) Public Relations Division
- 23) Presidential Trade Union Relations Division
- 24) Ombudsman of the President's Office
- 25) President's Fund

1.6 Funds established under the Presidential Secretariat

- 1) President's Fund
- 2) Covid-19 Healthcare and Social Security Fund (Closed from 28.10.2022)

Chapter 02

Progress 2022 and Future Outlook 2023

2.1 Progress 2022

2.1.1 Policy Guidance

The outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic and the subsequent global economic crisis during the period 2019-2020 reflected a negative impact creating a deficit in Sri Lanka's foreign trade current account as well as in the budget and later, the situation led to a severe economic downturn. Economic growth declined up to – 0.5% by the first quarter of 2022, and inflation calculated based on the National Consumer Price Index increased up to 21.5% during the same period. The shortage of essential commodities associated with this severely disrupted the normal existence of civil society. By December 2022, economic growth indicated a contraction to -7.8%, and inflation had increased to 59.2%.

Therefore, The current president, introduced and implemented a set of policies consisting of short-term, medium-term and long-term planning strategies with the aim to alleviate the crisis which existed by August 2022 and revive the economy expeditiously. The set of policies was released based on a four-pronged approach called.

- 1) Restoring Macroeconomic Stability
- 2) Building a Secure Country
- 3) Effective Outreach to Citizens
- 4) Organizational Restructuring

1) Restoring Macroeconomic Stability

In the process of stabilizing the economy, in collaboration with Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization & National Policies, the Central Bank of Sri Lanka and other authorities, the Presidential Secretariat continuously intervened in the areas to obtain assistance from the International Monetary Fund, mobilizing external assistance, debt restructuring, maintaining foreign exchange liquidity and bridge financing for essential imports.

- Negotiations with the International Monetary Fund were initiated at the beginning of the year 2022 under the former President. Under the direction of current President, Sri Lanka reached an official level agreement with the International Monetary Fund for a 48-month arrangement of an Extended Fund Facility (EFF) of US\$2.9 billion in early September 2022.

- In view of the inadequacy of liquid foreign reserves for foreign exchange debt service payments and debt servicing, the government announced a temporary suspension of selected foreign debt service payments on 12 April 2022 until the government's foreign debt restructuring process is completed. Later, the discussions held with official creditors including India, China, and the Paris Club regarding the debt restructuring process of Sri Lanka were able to successfully lead the country towards the expected targets by the end of 2022.
- Due to insufficient foreign exchange influx and continued provision of foreign exchange by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka to partially finance essential imports, Gross Official Reserves had been declining sharply.

	USD Bn.	
	2021	2022
Gross Official Reserves	3.14	1.90
Export Earnings	12.50	13.11
Remittances from expatriate workers	5.49	3.79
Earnings from Tourism	0.51	1.14
Trade Deficit	8.14	5.19

The trade deficit became narrowed as a result of factors such as the significant drop in import expenditure compared to the increase in export earnings, the export earnings process under diminished import inputs, and increased remittances from migrant workers. Accordingly, Official foreign reserves which dropped up to a minimal level of USD 1705 million by October 2022 were able to steadily grow up again by increasing up to USD 1898 million by the end of December 2022.

- Also, during the year 2022, the Government has been able to increase the value of the said remittances due to the measures taken to encourage remittances of Sri Lankan expatriate professionals to Sri Lanka through the banking system.
- The government has also been able to revitalize the tourism industry, which is extremely important for the growth of the country's foreign exchange reserves. Due to the tourism promotion campaign implemented by the government as per the guidance of the Hon. President, the number of tourists who visited Sri Lanka in the year 2022 was 719,978, which was a 270% increase compared to the number of foreign tourists who visited during the previous year which was 194,495. The foreign exchange thereby accumulated has made an important contribution to the reduction of the balance of the primary account. Specially, Mattala International Airport commenced flights to European destinations including Moscow from December 2022 onwards.

All the above interventions led the economy of Sri Lanka to attain stability to a certain extent by the fourth quarter of the year 2022. Due to policy interventions to manage the essential supplies of fuel, fertilizer, gas and medicines, successful solutions could be provided to bring the life of the people back to normal in the country.

- **Friendly International Cooperation;** The government mechanism was implemented in order to follow an approach to foster amicable and conducive relations with all nations through its foreign policy. Despite encountering crisis and obstacles in the global economic and political arena in 2022, foreign policy played a pivotal role in retaining the support of all countries without leaving us. Particularly, our foreign policy has been efficacious in facilitating recovery from the economic downturn, and it has been evidenced by the positive feedback received from relevant countries on debt restructuring efforts.
- Hon. Gotabhaya Rajapakse, the former President who was in the tenure from 01.01.2022 to 20.07.2022 discussed with the Russian Federation, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, United States of America, Nepal, Bangladesh, Egypt, Japan, India, China, Pakistan, South Korea, Iran, European Union, Australia, Canada and 8 Middle East countries at the diplomatic level in order to promote bilateral cooperation.
- Also, during the discussions with representatives of the International Development Association (IDA), International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Ambassadors of the countries of the ASEAN Union, multilateral support was requested to find solutions to the current economic crisis.
- A greater attention was paid to international affairs under the current President Hon. Ranil Wickremesinghe, holding the office of President since 21.07. 2022. In addition to several special visits made by senior representatives of the United States of America to this country, the President hosted meet-ups with representatives of leading multilateral organizations such as the United Nations, the European Union, the International Monetary Fund and the World Food Programme. Also, the President Hon. Ranil Wickremesinghe has taken steps to strengthen international relations between close diplomatic partners/ (allies) like India, Japan and China.
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Administrator Mrs. Samantha Power, in the discussion held on 11th September 2022, evaluated the measures taken by the current President and the government regarding the economic crisis as well as political reforms. As a solution to the economic crisis and food shortage, further strengthening the cooperation extended by USAID was focused on.

2) Building a Secure Country

Ensuring Food Security

- The Presidential Secretariat has taken steps to establish a Food Security Division on 23rd July 2022 in order to ensure food security. A comprehensive Multi-sectoral Combined Mechanism was launched by the said Division to ensure food security with multi-sectoral partnerships and door-to-door campaigns throughout the country.
- As per the Multi-sectoral Combined Mechanism, steps have been taken to review and approve plans related to all inputs and production processes in the agriculture sector with broad participation, to devise plans for ensuring food security and nutrition at the national, district and divisional secretariat levels, and prepare economic revival activity plans for 14,022 villages at the Grama Niladhari Division level. By introducing the Multi-sector Combined Mechanism, the entire food production process has been now organized to a greater extent, and the possibility of a crisis situation in the food sector is considerably reduced.
- Also, action was taken to provide cash grants and rations for dry food for 61,000 acutely food-insecure families with special assistance provided by the World Food Programme, the World Bank, and the Asian Development Bank through the Multi-sectoral Combined Mechanism. A foster parent scheme was also introduced in collaboration with the Department of Probation and Child Care Services and the Ministry of Health to help 4,000 acutely malnourished children identified by the National Health Bureau.
- To further support food security, a programme to develop one million home-gardens was launched with the support of local non-governmental organizations. A mid-day meal programme was implemented with the coordination of the Ministry of Education, local government authorities, and private donors for all primary schools to eliminate malnutrition among children. Under the direction of the Hon. President, action was taken with the approval of the Cabinet of Ministers, to extend the above programme which was originally implemented in 7,926 schools targeting 1.08 million students, so as to benefit an additional one million school students with the support of the personal donations, with effect from October 2022.
- Further, action was taken to provide fertilizer, agrochemicals, seeds and fuel required for the Maha season 2022 in collaboration with the private sector, while providing fertilizers by the government only for paddy cultivation in order to cater for 70% of the requirement of fertilizer from chemical fertilizers and 30% from organic fertilizers.

- Within the prescribed timeframe, the Presidential Secretariat intervened in the provision of 141,542 metric tons of urea fertilizer, 37,428 metric tons of Triple Super Phosphate (TSP), and 6,674 metric tons of Muriate of Potash (MOP) required for the cultivation of paddy, under foreign loan assistance. Accordingly, the World Bank (WB) has contributed 150,000 metric tons of Urea, valued at USD 110 million, and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has provided 36,000 metric tons of Muriate Of Potash (MOP), worth USD 40 million. Also, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has granted 18,000 metric tons of Urea, amounting to USD 13.5 million and further, the Indian Exim Bank has supplied a stock of 65,000 metric tons of Urea, valued at USD 65 million.
- For Maha season, action was taken to fulfill the requirement of the quantity of Urea i.e., 12,000 metric tons required for maize cultivation, which plays a major role in the food production chain, during the month of October 2022 and the said requirement of Muriate of Potash during the month of November, by distributing of such quantities through Agricultural Service Centres. Moreover, the availability of a 50 kg bag of Urea in the market at a cost of Rs. 39,000.00 as well as the availability of a 50 kg bag of mixed fertilizer required for tea, vegetables and other crops at Rs. 17,000.00 was established enabling the farming community to purchase them from the private sector.
- In order to import agrochemicals required for the Maha season 2022, the Central Bank has taken necessary steps to provide a total of USD 53 million in foreign exchange. Import restrictions imposed by the government were eased and telegraphic exchange restrictions were increased from USD 50,000 to USD 250,000. Hence, an adequate influx of agrochemicals required for the agricultural sector in the market was apparent. However, the unaffordability of the high prices of agrochemicals, as a problem encountered by farmers was further observed.
- The total fuel requirement for paddy and maize cultivation in the Maha season 2022/23 was 123 million litres. Although there was an issue in the supply of fuel, measures were taken to provide adequate fuel in the areas where farming activities are carried out. Additionally, measures were taken to increase the supply of kerosene to farmers and fishermen.
- In order to ensure a consistent stability of food supplies, steps were taken to establish a "Food Policy Committee" affiliated with the Presidential Secretariat from October 2022 onwards. The said committee was established with the participation of all Secretaries to the relevant Ministries replacing the previous "Cabinet Sub-Committee on Cost of Living" and "Committee on Food Security". Thereby, a supporting policy mechanism was launched to systematically solve the existing market problems in the entire mechanism of production and distribution of essential food items without unnecessary interventions.

- Furthermore, it was expected to take collective decisions based on data in order to supply essential goods including foods to the market without shortage, as well as to take necessary measures to control the increase in the cost of living as much as possible during such an economic crisis. As a result, according to the National Consumer Price Index on 22th September 2022, the recorded inflation level of 85.8% in the food and non-alcoholic beverages category was brought down to 59.3% by 31st December 2022.

Energy Security

- Accordingly, steps have been taken by the government to introduce a system of importing fuel based on priority corresponding to the country's export income and foreign remittances and also to issue fuel under a quota system, to stabilizing the supply of energy. As a result, it was possible to eliminate fuel queues and gas shortages before the end of 2022.
- Also, necessary measures could be taken to maintain the gas supply constantly until the end of 2023. It was also possible to stabilize the required supply of coal for power generation.
- **Uninterrupted Power Supply-** It is noteworthy to identify that it is the year 2022 in which steps have been successfully taken to achieve the goal, as per the National energy policy, for the fulfillment of 70% of the total requirement of electricity of the country from renewable sources by the year 2030. The Oil Storage Tank Farm Project in Trincomalee, the 50 MW Solar Power Plant in Sampur and the India- Sri Lanka Grid Connection Project under the Investment Programme of the Government of India, as well as the Renewable Hybrid Power Plant Project to provide electricity to the people of 03 islands in the Jaffna Peninsula, are included among such projects being coordinated through the Presidential Secretariat.
- Bilateral economic cooperation between Sri Lanka and the United States of America was formed to expand and modernize the Sapugaskanda refinery.
- The completed tasks in year 2022 as follows,
 - ♦ coordinating the necessary institutions to create an e-rationing system to enable the purchase of fuel with control.
 - ♦ reviewing the electricity purchase charges and consumption charges, taking necessary measures to prepare a price system in line with the current market conditions and taking steps to promptly amend the Electricity Board Act for the said purpose.
 - ♦ providing solutions for the delays in adding the electricity produced by renewable energy projects to the National Grid.
 - ♦ providing the opportunity to make payments in dollars when supplying fuel to the export-oriented industries.
 - ♦ permitting other parties/investors to distribute and sell fuel in Sri Lanka and making arrangements for contractual agreements to procure gas for Littro Gas Lanka Company under the assistance of the World Bank.
 - ♦ It was able to bring the power blackouts to a minimum level of 140 minutes per day, thereby such interruptions could be completely ended from March 2023.

Dimensions for Environmental Protection

- The President Hon. Ranil Wickremesinghe, during his visit to the United Kingdom during 19th- 22nd September 2022, presented the country's plan on the policies related to national climate change. Justifications were provided pertaining to the proposal to establish a University on Climate Change in Sri Lanka. In this regard, the Secretary-General pledged to continue the cooperation extended by the Commonwealth countries for Sri Lanka's efforts to mitigate climate change.
- In the discussion held on September 25th in Sri Lanka, the measures taken by the government to deal with the food and economic crisis in the country were brought to the notice, appreciating the cooperation extended by the Food and Agriculture Organization in this endeavour.
- While participating in the 55th Annual Conference of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) held in the Philippines from 28th to 30th September, Hon. President Ranil Wickremesinghe emphasized the importance of strengthening bilateral relations with the Philippines and requested the cooperation of the Asian Development Bank to Sri Lanka in its efforts to establish a university focused on climate change.

Combating Terrorist Activities and Narcotics

Directives have been given to take necessary initiatives under the Ministry in charge of the subjects of Justice and Security in order to submit two new Bills to the Parliament in the year 2023 on establishing a society free from fear and doubt, and the danger of drug addiction; namely, the Prevention of Terrorism Act (PTA) and the Command Headquarters of Narcotics Control Act. Also, in the year 2023, the necessary preliminary measures have already been taken to formulate a national security policy enabling it to ensure national security in accordance with the prevailing context.

3) Effective Outreach to Citizens

The Hon. President has actualized a blueprint that aims to build a people-centric economy that establishes the right of every citizen, by ensuring the entitlement of every individual to a certain/ considerable degree of economic stability, equitable prospects for development, and a life of respect and dignity.

In this context, attention was drawn to removing obstacles to the industrial and export sectors, strictly focusing on providing for poor and underprivileged groups in the effort to stabilize the economy, expanding the ways for the entrepreneurs of Sri Lanka to widen the avenues through their skills, and preparing the necessary foundation to create a broad middle class.

Social Protection

Directives have been provided through the relevant Ministry in order to implement several measures such as introducing a direct bank account and a direct remittance system to efficiently remit all the reliefs provided for people affected by economic hardships such as Samurdhi recipients, elders, disabled persons/ kidney diseased/ affected families, strengthening the widow beneficiaries as home entrepreneurs and establishing the required sustainable platform for a social market economy that prioritizes the well-being of poor and underprivileged communities while fostering entrepreneurship.

Ensuring the Contribution from All Communities

- Steps are being taken to introduce an act on National Commission for Women, the Gender Equality Act, the Women's Empowerment Act and the Children's Rights Act and establish the Institute of Gender Equality with the aim of eliminating the problems caused by gender differences and problems related to children.
- Within the proposed development endeavor, considering the setbacks caused by the crisis situation in the Northern and Eastern provinces as well as the social and economic changes required for the 21st century, preliminary steps have been taken to prepare fresh plans/strategies for the development of the Northern and Eastern provinces. Specially, the Cabinet Memorandum pertaining to the “mechanism of the Truth and Reconciliation” to be accepted by a committee appointed under the consultation of the Hon. President and making necessary provisions for the legal compliance/ obligations and methodology of implementation of the said mechanism had been prepared before the end of 2022. Accordingly, the procedures aiming at the legal establishment and the implementation of the mechanism of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in the year 2023 have been successfully initiated.
- Action is taken to introduce the system of Jana Sabha, aimed at determining the necessary social and political reforms that would facilitate the inclusion of community participation in governing the state. Upon obtaining the requisite approval for the Cabinet Memorandum to initiate this programme, the Jana Sabha Secretariat was established in the year 2022.
- Numerous political interventions have been implemented to ensure national security with extensive involvement. Particularly, efforts have been made to establish a National Council (Assembly) comprised of leaders from all political parties representing the Parliament. The National Council, operating as two sub-committees, is actively contributing to facilitating widespread participation in the decision-making process.

- Also, by convening an all-party conference, steps were taken to consider the opinions and support of all parties represented in the Parliament for the decision-making process. Particularly, in the year 2022, attention was focused to have the support of all stakeholders, including religious leaders, all races, the youth community, all parties and groups, professionals and the Sri Lankan Tamil community abroad, while applying such assistance productively and creatively for national security and development successfully. In order to include the support and participation of the overseas Sri Lankans in the country's development process, the Office for Overseas Sri Lankan Affairs (OOSLA) was established under the Presidential Secretariat.

4) Institutional Restructuring

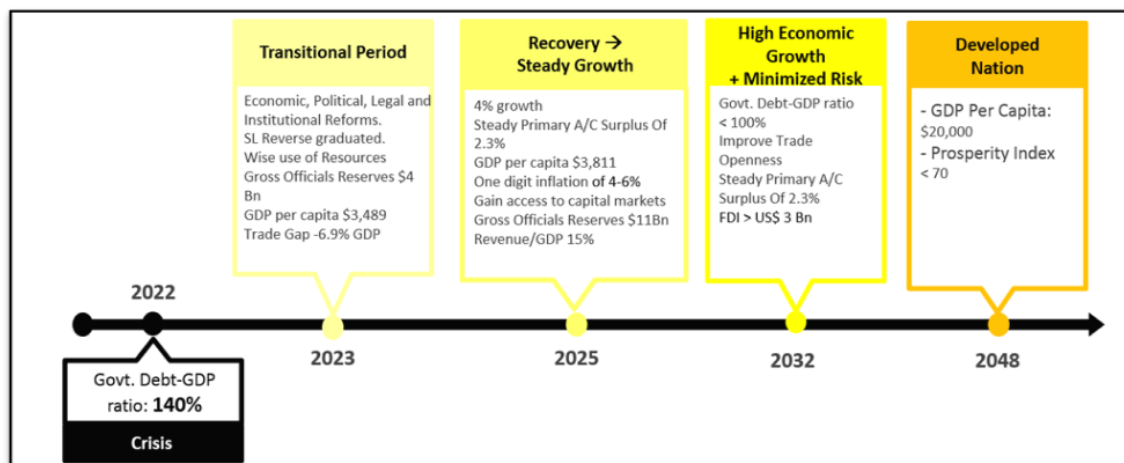
In the process of economic stabilization, measures were initiated to carry out comprehensive reforms through all sectors of the economy, with a special focus on fiscal consolidation.

- Accordingly, steps were taken to establish the National Agency for Public-Private Partnership (NAPPP) and the State-Owned Enterprise Restructuring Unit as per a Cabinet decision dated 05.09.2022. Initial steps have been taken through the above Units to achieve a highly competitive performance through the restructuring of many public enterprises and to introduce sustainable revenue generating schemes for loss-making public enterprises. Also, preliminary discussions have been held with international consultants to obtain the necessary technical support for the establishment of the National Debt Management Agency. It is anticipated that there will be noteworthy transformations in the economy through the implementation of a novel institutional (regulatory) structure in the year 2023.
- The approval of the Cabinet of Ministers has been obtained on 05.12.2022 to prepare the relevant bill to establish a fully independent parliamentary budget office for the purpose of achieving the above objectives. Accordingly, in the year 2023, the task of legally establishing the said Parliamentary Budget Office is to be completed.
- In the last quarter of 2023, initiatives have been taken to establish an **Office for International Trade (OTI)** to synergize all international trade negotiations upon an action plan with legal recognition by July 2023 to boost international trade. Enhancing the ability of Sri Lanka to gain competitive advantages in modern global markets as well as increasing accessibility to global markets is expected.

2.2 Future Outlook

Transformation of Sri Lanka to a developed economy by the time it celebrates its 100th Independence Day in 2048 is the goal of the government as stated. The government has placed great emphasis on implementing its plan in line with the said goal which aims at the development of both the current generation and several future generations and hence the plan is intended to serve as a guiding force for development based on a highly competitive, open, and socially just Sri Lankan economy.

Milestones of the Long-term Economic Plan



In this context, the main elements of the strategic roadmap being implemented within the medium-term framework commencing from 2023 can be depicted as follows, aligning the initiatives taken from 2022 onwards;

- 1) Ensuring macroeconomic stability.
- 2) Establishing the necessary infrastructure for healthier economic governance and improved economic decision-making process.
- 3) Enhancing the competitiveness of the Sri Lankan economy.
- 4) Ensuring social inclusion of all communities.

1) Ensuring Macroeconomic Stability

The government has envisaged achieving a primary budget surplus by 2025, thereby laying the foundation for a stable economy by 2026 and thus, reducing public debt to below 100% of GDP by 2032. All the reforms to be carried out within the economic, financial and institutional sectors are being prioritized and implemented according to a plan. Several monetary and fiscal policies have been reviewed internally to address the financial crisis faced by the country with stable solutions and such solutions are being further reviewed in a flexible manner based on the changing needs and requirements of local economy.

Some of the changes expected to be made in the macroeconomic framework are as follows;

- Successful implementation of the Extended Credit Facility (EFF) will help boost the confidence of investors and further attract foreign investment inflows, while policy measures taken on the domestic foreign exchange market will improve foreign exchange liquidity and official reserves.
- As a fiscal measure, it is anticipated to draft Revenue Authority Act in order to establish a systematic revenue management mechanism for revenue based fiscal consolidation. The Act will be drafted in accordance with the recommendations of the Presidential Commission on Taxes once the said commission is established.
- Revision of Taxation Structure/ Rectification of Tax Anomalies; Revision of tax laws as per the Budget has been initiated with effect from 31.12.2022 and Correction of tax anomalies as per the IMF programme has been initiated with effect from 01.01.2023. Accordingly, the respective revenue targets are being met.
- Steps have been taken to introduce new types of taxes having changed the tax structure, tax base and tax percentages in order to achieve a primary budget surplus by 2025 while measures are being taken to reduce tax evasion and enhance the efficiency of the tax collection process. Further, initiatives are underway to reduce recurrent expenditure and restrict non-essential development expenditure in order to ensure the sustainability of public expenditure.
- Policies and reforms in favour of financial stability, such as reforms in the banking sector and curbing the growth of the cost of salaries relating to the public sector, will be further introduced.

2) Establishing the necessary infrastructure for a healthier economic governance and an improved economic decision-making process

• To Ensure Economic Resilience

- i. It is expected to pursue a specified road map developed according to a national economic policy for the next 25 years and to establish a Parliamentary Budget Office with full autonomy so as to ensure the proper functioning of public finance operations. The approval of the Cabinet of Ministers has been granted to submit the respective Bill pertaining to the establishment of the Budget Office.
- ii. Implementation of Zero-Based Budgeting methodology in the next preparation of the budget for prudent cost management. Therefore, Expenditure Review Committees have been appointed for the 10 Ministries receiving the highest budget provisions and the committee will put forward the recommended measures in April 2023.
- iii. The enactment of the new Central Bank Act is expected to enable the Central Bank to function as a more independent body and to provide greater independence in making decisions pertaining to the monetary policy.

- iv. Formulating new anti-corruption legislations to comply with the United Nations Convention against Corruption.
- v. Implementation of recovery pricing strategy in order to ensure financial sustainability of service delivery; taking measures such as fuel price formula, adjustment of end-user electricity charges, and improvement of Bulk Supply Transaction Account (BSTA) in order to measure the electricity subsidy accurately.
- vi. Public Enterprise Reforms; It has been observed that 52 strategically identified public enterprises have incurred a loss of Rs. 443 billion during the period of 5 years from 2017 to 2022. The Public Enterprises Reform Division has been established with the aim of reforming the selected state-owned enterprises out of the above, in order to provide quality goods and services to the public at reasonable prices, create a more competitive business environment that attracts more investments and reduce the financial burden on the government due to such enterprises. And also, the said selected public enterprises will be transferred to a holding company in the future, to facilitate the restructuring of the enterprises and to maintain the shares on behalf of the government.
- vii. The progress of Colombo Port City will create a substantial impact on the country's gross domestic product (GDP), foreign direct investment (FDI) inflow, and job creation. The basic infrastructure of the same is to be completed by the end of 2023. The duty-free complex (USD Mn 15) of the port city is scheduled to be opened by June 2023 and construction of the first phase of the Colombo International Financial Centre (CIFC) - 3 towers, villa plot and marina hotel is expected to commence in the third quarter of 2023. The projected cash inflow for the year 2023 is USD 3.11 million.

- **Medium-Term Infrastructure Development Strategy**

- i. Establishment of New Economic Zones in Western Province, North Western Province, Hambantota and Batticaloa - Wagawatta, Bingiriya, Hambantota- Arabokka, and Eravur.
- ii. Power Sector Reforms; The annual growth of electricity demand is 5% per annum. To meet the increasing demand, private investments will be utilized to enhance a sufficient generation capacity without hindering sustainable energy production. A committee of experts has been appointed by the Cabinet of Ministers to study and recommend legal and organizational reforms in this regard.
- iii. As an effort made to shift the energy requirement of Sri Lanka to renewable energy sources, initiatives have been taken to formulate a road map for utilizing green hydrogen. Accordingly, it is expected to finalize the preparation of the national hydrogen road map by April 2023, to complete the feasibility study by August 2023 and to conduct the pilot projects of the national hydrogen road map in 2024 and 2026, respectively. Hence, it is anticipated that green hydrogen will be commercially utilized from 2026 onwards.

iv. Ensuring energy security by enhancing the competitiveness to the sector; The Petroleum Products (Special Provisions) (Amendment) No. 27 of 2022 has been passed to enhance competitiveness in the sector, covering all business sectors. Steps will be taken to introduce new suppliers for fuel distribution. The aim concerned is to develop the refineries and other infrastructure under the Public-Private Partnership Project (PPP) model.

- **Commitments of the 27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP27) to address local climate change challenges and prospects**

- i. Amending the National Climate Change Act in order to manage and regulate greenhouse gas emissions by using low-carbon development methodologies, adapt to the adverse effects of climate change, coordinate and monitor climate change-related activities and monitor and facilitate financial activities, projects and programmes under the area concerned.
- ii. Establishing a Secretariat for Climate Change and Green Finance Activities; The Secretariat covers four sectors such as the Climate Change Secretariat, the International Climate Change University, the provision of green finance and supporting services including maritime spatial planning.

- **Promoting Technology and Digitization**

In the fourth quarter of 2022, the necessary preliminary measures were taken to introduce the Digital Technology Act 2023, which includes the Digital Economy Strategy to promote a secure digital economy. Accordingly, in the year 2023, the Presidential Secretariat will take steps with the relevant ministry to establish a data protection authority, promote payments through electronic means, support the preparation of a digital platform for tax administration, and improve the techniques of information communication technology to reduce post-harvest wastage.

Enhancing the preparedness of Artificial Intelligence (AI); Formulating a strategy and roadmap for the development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) across the value chain by a Committee of Experts in 2023; Based on the recommendations of the Committee, Rs. 1 billion will be invested for implementation of the road map in 2024.

Establishment of National Certification Authority (NCA) to facilitate secure electronic transactions; NCA has already been established. Access permission to certificate service providers (CSP) will be expired by 31 December 2023.

• Land Reforms

Non-availability of a land policy which supports and facilitates the attraction of investment leads to create issues and delays in identifying, acquiring or leasing lands. The following measures have been adopted to address the issues;

- i. Alienation / Disposal of State Lands; A programme is being developed to enable the Divisional Secretaries to carry out the preliminary activities related to the alienation/ disposal of all State lands. A Committee report has already been submitted subsequent to the establishment of a special presidential committee to formulate a policy of alienation/ disposal state of lands.
- ii. Introduction of a new Land Acquisition Bill ; The approval of the Cabinet of Ministers has been granted for the concept and the Bill is being drafted..

• Agricultural Modernization for a Transformation as Agri-businesses;

- i. An agricultural modernization strategic framework for a period of 25 years from 2023 to 2048 under three phases (Phase I - 2023-2028; Phase II- 2029-2038; Phase III - 2039-2048) will be planned in accordance with 16 thematic areas. A committee has been appointed to formulate the policy within a period of three months and the final report will be submitted before the end of August 2023. An Agricultural Modernization Secretariat will be established in the Presidential Secretariat in order to execute the programme with utmost priority and effective coordination.
- ii. **New Leases for Underperforming Plantation Companies;**
The Plantation Reform Committee (PRC) will update the survey already conducted in 2018 to assess the performance of companies to find the basis for new leases.
- iii. **Commercial Development of Dairy Industry;** Under a G2G collaboration framework with the Government of India, the operations of selected NLDB farms will be scaled up and also, a commercial enterprise will be established to transform the current dairy industry which currently faces deficits/ losses and relies heavily on imports, by establishing a state of self-sufficiency.

• Making Sri Lanka a Year-Round Tourist Destination

The main goal of Tourism in Sri Lanka is to increase tourist arrivals up to 2 million and earn over USD 5 billion in revenue. It is focusing on nine major markets including India, Russia, United Kingdom, Germany, France and China while acquiring new markets such as Japan, Korea, Georgia, Australia, New Zealand and countries in Eastern Europe. Also, it is aimed to improve tourism in all provinces based on the concept of “long weekends” in the year 2023.

A committee has been appointed to devise a plan in this regard and implement the same and the final report of the committee will be submitted by May 2023.

3) Enhancing the Competitiveness of the Sri Lankan Economy

Towards a Competitive Offshore Economy

Under the Stringent measures taken to revitalize the economy, the government envisages strengthening the growth-promoting forces immensely.

1. Creating an Investment-Friendly Environment

The government is steadfast in its commitment to foster a business-enabling environment by streamlining procedures to facilitate relevant processes and enhancing institutional transparency to deliver the necessary services through simplified procedures at a minimum cost - in a minimum time period, while simultaneously implementing macroeconomic initiatives and measures to create an Business enabling environment.

Having established eight Performance Task Force Committees categorizing 54 government agencies responsible for delivering various business services while accomplishing mandatory requirements in every stage of a business such as for starting, operating, and expanding businesses, action plans have been developed in order to carry out institutional system development/reforms under the said Task Force Committees on a priority basis.

- i. Starting a Business
- ii. Registering a Property
- iii. Dealing with Construction Permits
- iv. Trading Across Borders
- v. Getting Credit for Business
- vi. Resolving Insolvency
- vii. Protecting Minority Investors
- viii. Enforcing Contracts

The performance of the relevant institutions during the period of 2022-2024 against the respective action plans within the specified time frames is being closely monitored through the above eight performance Task Force Committees, by the Presidential Secretariat.

The main tasks to be completed by the respective Task Forces during the year 2023 or early 2024 are as follows;

<u>E-Land System Development</u> • Establishment of an Online Title Search Information System at Colombo Land Registry. • Automated Stamp Duty Calculation System installed in Western Province Revenue Department • Automated Deed Registration System at Colombo Land Registry	<u>Improvements in operations and regulations of e-Registrar of Companies (eRoC)</u> • Introduction of digital signature in e-RoC system to minimize the time taken to obtain physical signature and eliminate the use of paper. • Inclusion of the right of ultimate beneficiaries under the Companies Act to improve financial transparency. • Simplification of existing forms used by Registrar of Companies
<u>Resolving Insolvency</u> • Drafting fresh legislation on insolvency	
<u>Construction permits through One-Stop-Unit</u> Full implementation of the One-Stop-Unit established in the Urban Development Authority by connecting 27 related Institutions to issue construction permits.	<u>Enhancing accessibility to financial instruments.</u> • The introduction and enforcement of the new Secured Transactions Registry Law in order to facilitate businesses to utilize their movable assets as security enabling them to obtain loans more easily.
<u>Efficient Management of Commercial Cases/ Disputes</u> • Improving the infrastructure of the Commercial High Courts and District Courts in Colombo to enhance system efficiency. • Establishment of a High Court for Investment Disputes; A specialized Division of the Commercial HC: Enforcement of Investment Disputes High Court Act.	• Enforcement of the Credit Regulatory Authority Act • Simplification of loan procedures for micro, small and medium enterprises • Improving the scope, coverage and quality of the credit information provided by the Credit Information Bureau (CRIB).

2. Trade Facilitation

- Rigorously review the performance of the National Trade Facilitation Committee (NTFC) once every three (03) months in the implementation of priority trade facilitation components.
- Re-prioritizing the activities of the Trade Facilitation Action Plan for expeditious implementation.
- Establishment of the National Single Window (NSW) in the medium term – Bring traders on multi-platforms into a single point of entry to submit documentation and data requirements pertaining to their cross-border trade flows; Commencement of NSW properly from 2023.
- Introduction of Electronic Payment System; Drafting concept paper/blueprint and preparing guidelines by the Ministry of Technology in collaboration with key stakeholders.

3. Labour Market Reforms

- Enacting a new, updated and integrated unified Labour Law to benefit both sectors of the employers-employees as well as the entire economy.
- Amending the Employees' Provident Fund Act No. 46 of 1980 enabling to implementation of the Health Insurance Scheme for Private Sector Employees.

4. Trade Liberalization and Improving Market Access

As a key component of the economic reform programme geared towards revitalizing the domestic economy, the government aims to promote greater access to regional and global supply chains, and re-establish connections with the global economy to encourage export-oriented foreign direct investment. In this context,

- Minimize the existing international trade barriers; Waive import CESS within 3 years and Port and Airport Levy (PAL) within 5 years from 2023. The first phase of this has been implemented as per the Sri Lanka Export Development Act, No. 40 of 1979, by Extraordinary Gazette No. 2325/06 dated 28.03.2023 and Extraordinary Gazette No. 2326/02 dated 04.03.2023.
- Accordingly, key export markets in the United States and Europe are expanded and therefore, the government strives to reach comprehensive free trade agreements targeting large and emerging economies to boost exports. In this circumstance, the government has taken steps to establish a National Trade Negotiations Committee. The main task of this committee is the revitalization of negotiations on free trade agreements which are of strategic importance aiming at the markets of India, China and Thailand where large foreign direct investments are in abundance.

- Accordingly, the resumption of Free Trade Agreement (FTA) negotiations with three strategically important countries– the 5th round of discussions with Thailand will be held in June 2023, and the 7th round of FTA negotiations with China is expected to resume after the virtual meeting in May 2023. The commencement of the 12th round of negotiations for the Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement (ETCA) with India has also been scheduled..
- With the guidance of the Presidential Secretariat, the negotiations of Free Trade Agreements will be carried out with the representation of the Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Department of Commerce, Department of Trade and Investment Policy etc. Simultaneously, stakeholders including various Chambers of Trade/Industry and organizations will also be made aware of the same.

The proposed Preferential Trade Agreement between Bangladesh and Sri Lanka to deepen trade relations with Bangladesh, which has had a positive trade balance with Sri Lanka for many years, has already undergone three rounds of negotiations and the fourth round is scheduled to be held in May 2023.

The overall vision of the government is to join the Regional Comprehensive Economic Cooperation (RCEP) which covers 30% of the global population and to expose and enable our exports to access the markets of RCEP-member countries. A comprehensive pre-appraisal / study will be carried out after obtaining details of entering into the above agreement..

5. Introduction of New Educational Dynamics

- Introducing a new National Education Policy; A Cabinet Committee was established to formulate the National Education Policy to identify the necessary transformations in the education system and identify short, medium and long-term educational reforms. The new policy will be submitted to the Parliament within three months.
- Re-designing the Vocational Qualifications Framework and the Institutions of the Skills Development Sector; The reforms to be incorporated into the vocational skills and training model of the country will be recommended by a Committee of Experts, comprising representatives from the private sector.
- A Committee of Experts is focusing on making a necessary plan to double the number of graduates produced per annum from the medicine, engineering and technology streams with the contribution of non-government higher education institutions.
- Establishment of an International Climate Change University with an ancillary/ affiliate institute in the Maldives, as proposed by the Hon. President at the Climate Change Conference (COP27) “to overcome obstacles in the implementation of Climate Action Plans”; A concept paper has been prepared and financial assistance is sought from the Export-Import Bank of Korea (Korea Exim Bank) through the Department of External Resources.

4) Ensuring Social Inclusiveness of All Communities

1. Building Consensus among Different Communities

- Establishment of the National Council in the Parliament; The establishment of the Parliamentary Committee called “National Council” consisting of the Parliament Members representing the respective political parties was passed in Parliament on 20.09.2022. The Council will guide the formulation of short, medium and long-term national policies and assist in the programmes geared towards stabilization of the economy.
- Establishment of “Jana Sabha” to determine the social and political reforms to be carried out.
- Establishment of an Office of Overseas Sri Lankan Affairs (OOSLA) to foster strong collaboration with the Overseas Sri Lankans abroad and seek their support for the redevelopment of Sri Lanka. The office has been formally established and 35 posts out of 62 Missions have been appointed focal points and started working. A total of 35 posts out of the 62 Missions have been designated as focal points and have commenced their operations.
- As decided by the Parliamentary Sub-Committee of the National Council; a draft committee report on the establishment of a National Policy Commission has been prepared by a committee consisting of senior officials headed by the Secretary to the President and submitted the same to all Members in the Parliament. A concept paper for the preparation of the Bill is to be submitted near future to the Cabinet of Ministers for approval.
- Implementation of the Truth and Reconciliation Mechanism and Establishment of the Commission; The approval has been granted to the Cabinet Memorandum jointly submitted by the President, the Prime Minister and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Justice, Fisheries, Education and Urban Development. An interim secretariat will be established until the relevant Act comes into force.
- Introduction of the Youth Parliament Act; The Bill of the National Youth Parliament is submitted for the approval of the Cabinet of Ministers. A committee has been appointed at the Ministry level and the new Bill is to be submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers in May.

Attention was paid towards a constitutional reform which ensures accountability to the people and operates by prioritizing the sovereign power of the people. Hence, the 21st constitutional amendment, which gives more power to the people, has been enforced since 31.10.2022. The present government remains committed to consider the formulation of a fresh constitution with new attitudes, aiming to facilitate greater participation of the youth in parliamentary discussions regarding the essential socio-economic and political transformations required for the twenty-first century.

In making every part of the country conducive for modern human settlements through more effective consumption of physical resources, the proper transfer of property rights is of major concern. Accordingly, the current government has taken steps to expedite the provision of (freehold) deeds of transfer to license holders of state lands and the provision of housing rights to persons living in government flats.

2. Strengthening the Social Security Network

Implementation of a new welfare benefit payment scheme and adoption of new eligibility criteria to identify low income families for welfare benefit payment; The proposed scheme of payment of welfare benefits to the beneficiaries has been approved by the Cabinet of Ministers on 17.04.2023 and accordingly published in Gazette Notification No. 2328/13 dated 21.04.2023. The accomplishment of this task will result in improved targeting of welfare programmes and the direct deposit of cash transfers into the bank accounts of beneficiaries through electronic systems. This task is currently being fulfilled by the Social Welfare Benefits Board.

3. Empowering Groups with Special needs

- Protection of Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act; The initial draft of the Bill has been forwarded to the Legal Draftsman. Further, the approval of the Cabinet of Ministers has been granted to the formulation of a bill in adherence to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, with the intent of rectifying the identified deficiencies thereby.
- Implementation of a new development plan for the Northern and Eastern provinces, taking into account the socio-economic requirements of the 21st century.
- Providing Pensions for 170,000 farmers ; will be completed before 31.12.2023.
- Granting subsidies for chemical and organic fertilizers to 900,000 paddy farmers - to meet the requirement of fertilizers in Yala and Maha seasons.
- Implementation of an effective programme with a special focus on up-country Tamil people and plantations

4. The Food Security Programme

- The food security programme of the Presidential Secretariat has been commenced on 23.07.2022 in order to achieve the following objectives.
 - i. Ensuring the eradication of starvation in the country
 - ii. Ensuring zero malnutrition in the country
 - iii. Functioning as the pioneer agency to coordinate with all relevant stakeholders to ensure food security and nutrition of the nation

- Establishment of Multi-Sector Combined Mechanism; Economic revival has been facilitated through the establishment of various combined mechanisms at different levels, including 14,000 Rural Centres, 342 Divisional Combined Mechanisms, 25 District Combined Mechanisms, and 9 Provincial Combined Mechanisms.
- Development of the Online Database for Food Security; The digital app called Food Gate has been developed in collaboration with the ICTA, Microsoft Sri Lanka and Orel Corporation. The process of data collection is in progress and data from 295,000 households have been collected as at 26.04.2023.
- Facilitation to ensure timely issuance of agricultural inputs; Conducting continuous meetings with importers of fertilizers, agrochemicals, seeds and planting materials, the Central Bank of Sri Lanka, commercial banks and other relevant government agencies to ensure availability of agricultural inputs at affordable prices to farmers.
- Formulation of Fertilizer Strategy ; Fertilizer Task Force has been set up and several rounds of discussions have been held to optimize the use of organic and inorganic fertilizers. The strategy has been formulated and interim recommendations for Yala 2023 have been implemented with the approval of the Cabinet of Ministers.
- Food Safety Bill ; The Food Safety Bill has been drafted and the technical working group has been established in order to review the draft Bill.
- National Food Security Strategy and Action Plan ;
17 clusters have been formed with the National Science Foundation through a network of 200 scientists and accordingly, 3 cluster reports have already been drafted.

5. Fulfilment of the needs of Children and Women

- A committee has been appointed to study on child safety and make recommendations and is expected to submit the final report by September 2023.
- Steps have been taken to introduce new laws;
 - i. Child Rights Act: A committee appointed to identify existing provisions and loopholes. A recommendation report has been prepared.
 - ii. Bill for Foster Care – The initial draft has been completed after considering multi-stakeholder consultations; Submitted to Provincial Councils for their inputs.
 - iii. The National Policy on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment has been formulated concurrently with International Women's Day 2023.
 - iv. National Commission on Women's Act: Final drafts have been submitted.
 - v. Gender Equality Act, the Women Parliamentarians' Caucus.
 - vi. Women Empowerment Act

Recognizing the significance of encouraging young female entrepreneurs involved in informal home-based businesses, a credit scheme will be developed to facilitate their access to credit. Currently, the project proposal has been submitted to the Department of National Planning for approval.

E M S B Ekanayake
Secretary to the President

Chapter 03

Overall Financial Performance for the Year ended 31.12.2022

3.1 Statement of Financial Performance

ACA -F

Statement of Financial Performance for the period ended 31st December 2022

Rs.

Budget 2022	Note	Actual 2022	Actual 2021	
- Revenue Receipts		-	-	
- Income Tax	1	-	-	
- Taxes on Domestic Goods & Services	2	-	-	ACA-1
- Taxes on International Trade	3	-	-	
- Non Tax Revenue & Others	4	-	-	
- Total Revenue Receipts (A)		-	-	
- Non Revenue Receipts		-	-	
- Treasury Imprests		2,574,459,000	2,201,900,000	ACA-3
- Deposits		12,913,576	17,124,173	ACA-4
- Advance Accounts		35,227,637	33,266,825	ACA-5
- Other Main Ledger Receipts		-	-	
- Total Non Revenue Receipts (B)		2,622,600,213	2,252,290,998	
- Total Revenue Receipts & Non Revenue Re-		2,622,600,213	2,252,290,998	
Remittance to the Treasury (D)		-	-	
Net Revenue Receipts & Non Revenue Receipts		2,622,600,213	2,252,290,998	
Less: Expenditure				
- Recurrent Expenditure				
666,024,000 Wages, Salaries & Other Employment Benefits	5	661,982,621	550,303,045	
1,555,446,000 Other Goods & Services	6	1,334,804,539	1,130,544,896	ACA-2(ii)
199,836,113 Subsidies, Grants and Transfers	7	196,594,606	217,593,494	
- Interest Payments	8	-	-	
- Other Recurrent Expenditure	9	-	-	
2,421,306,113 Total Recurrent Expenditure (F)		2,193,381,767	1,898,441,435	
Capital Expenditure				
372,679,000 Rehabilitation & Improvement of Capital Assets	10	348,995,333	249,833,679	
149,885,000 Acquisition of Capital Assets	11	149,143,452	154,988,009	
500,000 Capital Transfers	12	195,458	1,771,880	ACA-2(ii)
- Acquisition of Financial Assets	13	-	-	
594,000 Capacity Building	14	394,000	1,971,144	
100,000,000 Other Capital Expenditure	15	40,214,031	160,161,952	
623,658,000 Total Capital Expenditure (G)		538,942,274	568,726,664	
Deposit Payments		9,041,587	313,006,654	ACA-4
Advance Payments		57,418,735	29,825,756	ACA-5
Other Main Ledger Payments		-	-	
Total Main Ledger Expenditure (H)		66,460,322	342,832,410	
Total Expenditure I = (F+G+H)		2,798,784,363	2,810,000,509	
3,044,964,113 Balance as at 31st December J = (E-I)		(176,184,150)	(557,709,511)	
Balance as per the Imprest Reconciliation State-		(176,184,150)	(557,709,511)	ACA-7
ment		-	-	ACA-3
Imprest Balance as at 31st December		-	-	

3.2 Statement of Financial Position

ACA-P

Statement of Financial Position As at 31st December 2022

	Note	Actual 2022 Rs	2021 Rs
<u>Non Financial Assets</u>			
Property, Plant & Equipment	ACA-6	41,798,206,152	41,683,995,416
Leasing Investment		89,541,533	172,002,368
<u>Financial Assets</u>			
Advance Accounts	ACA-5/5(a)	97,035,503	74,844,405
Cash & Cash Equivalents	ACA-3	-	-
Total Assets		41,984,783,188	41,930,842,189
<u>Net Assets / Equity</u>			
Net Worth to Treasury		85,096,134	66,777,025
Property, Plant & Equipment Reserve		41,798,206,152	41,683,995,416
Leasing		89,541,533	172,002,368
Rent and Work Advance Reserve	ACA-5(b)	-	-
<u>Current Liabilities</u>			
Deposits Accounts	ACA-4	11,939,369	8,067,380
Imprest Balance	ACA-3	-	-
Total Liabilities		41,984,783,188	41,930,842,189

Detail Accounting Statements in ACA format Nos. 1 to 7 presented in pages from 11 to 67 and Notes to accounts presented in pages from 68 to 107 form an integral part 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 in agreement.

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

.....
 Chief Accounting Officer
 Name:
 Designation:
 Date: 17.02.2023

.....
 Accounting Officer
 Name:
 Designation:
 Date: 17.02.2023

.....
 Chief Financial Officer/ Chief Accountant/
 Director(Finance)/Commissioner(Finance)
 Name :
 Date : 16.02.2023

3.3 මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ පිළිබඳ ප්‍රකාශය

ACA-C

Statement of Cash Flows for the Period ended 31st December 2022

	Actual	
	2022 Rs.	2021 Rs.
<u>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</u>		
Total Tax Receipts	-	-
Fees, Fines, Penalties and Licenses	-	-
Profit	-	-
Non Revenue Receipts	-	-
Revenue Collected on behalf of Other Revenue Heads	23,119,158	327,209,847
Imprest Received	2,574,459,000	2,201,900,000
Recoveries from Advance	61,515,365	29,035,052
Deposit Received	12,913,626	17,124,173
Total Cash generated from Operations (A)	2,672,007,149	2,575,269,072
<u>Less - Cash disbursed for:</u>		
Personal Emoluments & Operating Payments	1,867,021,543	1,646,818,458
Subsidies & Transfer Payments	190,689,573	201,152,487
Expenditure incurred on behalf of Other Heads	48,265,983	3,190,797
Imprest Settlement to Treasury	-	-
Advance Payments	58,054,750	29,825,756
Deposit Payments	9,041,637	313,006,654
Total Cash disbursed for Operations (B)	2,173,073,486	2,193,994,152
NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (C)=(A)-(B)	498,933,662	381,274,920
<u>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</u>		
Interest	-	-
Dividends	-	-
Divestiture Proceeds & Sale of Physical Assets	-	-
Recoveries from On Lending	-	-
Total Cash generated from Investing Activities (D)	-	-
<u>Less - Cash disbursed for:</u>		
Purchase or Construction of Physical Assets & Acquisition of Other Investment	498,933,662	381,274,920
Total Cash disbursed for Investing Activities (E)	498,933,662	381,274,920
NET CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES (F)=(D)-(E)	(498,933,662)	(381,274,920)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING & INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES (G)=(C) + (F)	-	-
<u>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</u>		
Local Borrowings	-	-
Foreign Borrowings	-	-
Grants Received	-	-
Total Cash generated from Financing Activities (H)	-	-
<u>Less - Cash disbursed for:</u>		
Repayment of Local Borrowings	-	-
Repayment of Foreign Borrowings	-	-
Total Cash disbursed for Financing Activities (I)	-	-
NET CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (J)=(H)-(I)	-	-
Net Movement in Cash (K) = (G) + (J)	-	-
Opening Cash Balance as at 01st January	-	-
Closing Cash Balance as at 31st December	-	-

3.4 Notes to the Financial Statements :

3.5 Performance of the Revenue Collection: Not Relevant

3.6 Performance of the Utilization of Allocation

Type of Provision	Allocated Provisions (Rs.)		Actual Expenditure (Rs.)	Utilized provisions as a percentage (%) of granted provisions
	Original Provisions	Final Provisions		
Recurrent	2,477,900,000	2,421,306,113	2,193,287,408	91
Capital	566,520,000	623,658,000	539,036,633	86

3.7 In terms of F.R. 208, provisions granted to this department/ district secretariat/ provincial council as an agent of the other ministries/ departments

	Ministry/ Department from which the provisions were received	Purpose of Provisions	Provisions		Actual Expenditure (Rs.)	Utilized provisions as a percentage (%) of granted provisions
			Original Provisions	Final Provisions		
1	Department of Pensions	To settle loan balance	938,677.61	938,677.61	938,677.61	100
2	Ministry of Public Services, Provincial Councils and Local Government	To make the payments to the development officers and trainee graduates attached to the Presidential Secretariat	20,860,316.90	20,860,316.90	16,853,450.67	80.79
3	Ministry of Education	To pay the allowance in arrears of an officer who got transferred	17,551.39	17,551.39	17,551.39	100.00

3.8 Performance of the Reporting of Non-Financial Assets

Assets Code	Code Description	Balance as per Board of Survey Report as at 31.12.2022	Balance as per Financial Position Report as at 31.12.2022	To be accounted in the future	Reporting the progress as a %
9151	Building and structures		1,120,083,876.16		
9152	Machinery		4,713,690,299.89		
9153	Land		35,541,525,000.00		
9154	Intangible assets		493,350.00		
9155	Biological assets		-		
9160	Work in progress		83,910,900.71		
9180	Leased assets		338,502,725.40		
			41,798,206,152.16		

3.9 Report of the Auditor General

	ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம் NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE		
මගේ අංකය எனது இல. My No.	TPD/C/PO/22/FA/01	ඔබේ අංකය உமது இல. Your No.	2023 මැයි 31 දින
Presidential Secretariat SAD 02 JUN 2023 Time Strategic Affairs Division දිනය திகதி Date			
ප්‍රධාන ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරී ජනාධිපති කාර්යාලය ශීර්ෂය - 001 ජනාධිපති කාර්යාලයේ 2022 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 මතය ශීර්ෂය - 001 ජනාධිපති කාර්යාලයේ 2022 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට මූල්‍ය තත්ත්වය පිළිබඳ ප්‍රකාශය, එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය කාර්යසාධන ප්‍රකාශය හා මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ප්‍රකාශවලින් සමන්විත 2022 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 ජනාධිපති කාර්යාලය වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලබන මෙම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳව මාගේ අදහස් දැක්වීම් හා නිරීක්ෂණයන් මෙම වාර්තාවේ සඳහන් වේ. 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 11 (2) වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව ප්‍රධාන ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරී වෙත වාර්ෂික විස්තරාත්මක කළමනාකරණ විගණන වාර්තාව යථා කාලයේදී ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලැබේ. 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. ජනාධිපති කාර්යාලයේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවලින් 2022 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට ජනාධිපති කාර්යාලයේ මූල්‍ය තත්ත්වය සහ එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා මූල්‍ය කාර්යසාධනය හා මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ප්‍රකාශය පොදුවේ පිළිගත් ගිණුම්කරණ මූලධර්මවලට අනුකූලව සත්‍ය හා සාධාරණ තත්ත්වයක් පිළිබිඹු කරන බව මා දරන්නා වූ මතය වේ.			
අංක 306/72, පොල්දූව පාර, මත්ලේපිල්ල, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව இல. 306/72, பொல்தூவ வீதி, மத்தளபிள்ளை, இலங்கை. No. 306/72, Polduwa Road, Bettaramulla, Sri Lanka.  +94 11 2 88 70 28 - 34  +94 11 2 88 72 23  ag@auditorgeneral.gov.lk  www.naosl.gov.lk			



ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය
ජී.පී.පී. සභාපතිතුමාගේ කාර්යාලය
NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE

2

1.2 මතය සඳහා පදනම

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිතීන්ට (ශ්‍රී.ලං.වි.ප්‍ර) අනුකූලව මා විගණනය සිදු කරන ලදී. මෙම විගණන ප්‍රමිතීන් යටතේ වූ මාගේ වගකීම, මෙම වාර්තාවේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන විගණනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් විගණකගේ වගකීම යන කොටසේ 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 ප්‍රකාශය සම්බන්ධයෙන් ප්‍රධාන ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරීගේ හා ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ වගකීම

පොදුවේ පිළිගත් ගිණුම්කරණ මූලධර්මවලට අනුකූලව හා 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 38 වගන්තියේ සඳහන් විධිවිධානවලට අනුකූලව සත්‍ය හා සාධාරණ තත්ත්වයක් 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 කීරණය කිරීම ප්‍රධාන ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරීගේ වගකීම වේ. 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 16(1) වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව කාර්යාලය 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 කාර්යාලයේ 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 සැම විටම ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන් අනාවරණය කර ගන්නා බවට වන තහවුරු කිරීමක් නොවනු ඇත. වංචා සහ වැරදි තනි හෝ සාමූහික ලෙස බලපෑම් නිසා ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන් ඇති විය හැකි



ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය
ජී.පී.බී. පානාමාලය
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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 සැකමුසුවෙන් 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, වෙනත්තාත්වික මහභරීමෙන්, වරදවා දැක්වීමෙන් හෝ අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයන් මග හැරීමෙන් වැනි හේතු නිසා වන බැවිනි.
- අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයේ සඵලදායීත්වය පිළිබඳව මතයක් ප්‍රකාශ කිරීමේ අදහසින් නොවූවද, 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 ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරී දැනුවත් කරමි.

1.5 වෙනත් නෛතික අවශ්‍යතා පිළිබඳ වාර්තාව

2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 6(1) (ඇ) වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන ඉකුත් වර්ෂය සමග අනුරූප වන බවට මා ප්‍රකාශ කරමි.



ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය
 தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்
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2. මූල්‍ය සමාලෝචනය

2.1 අග්‍රිම කළමනාකරණය

2022 වර්ෂයේ වාර්ෂික ඇස්තමේන්තු ප්‍රතිපාදනය රු.3,044,420,000 ක් වුවද, ජනාධිපති කාර්යාලය විසින් සැලසුම් කරන ලද අග්‍රිම ඉල්ලීම රු.2,803,180,000 ක් විය. එහෙත් භාණ්ඩාගාරයෙන් රු.5,457,268,000 ක අග්‍රිම ඉල්ලුම් කර තිබුණු අතර එය සැලසුම් කළ අග්‍රිම වටිනාකමට වඩා ඉල්ලුම් කළ අග්‍රිමය මාසිකව සියයට 2 සිට සියයට 304 දක්වා පරාසයකින් වැඩිවී තිබුණි.

2.2 වියදම් කළමනාකරණය

2.2.1 ඇස්තමේන්තු පිළියෙල කිරීම

පහත නිරීක්ෂණ කරනු ලැබේ.

(අ) වැය විෂයයන් 18ක ප්‍රමාණවත් පරිදි වාර්ෂික ඇස්තමේන්තු ප්‍රතිපාදන සලසා නොගැනීම නිසා මුල් ප්‍රතිපාදනයෙන් සියයට 25 සිට 760 දක්වා ප්‍රමාණයක් මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 66/99 මඟින් මාරු කර ගෙන එකතුව රු.448,132,000 ක ප්‍රතිපාදන වැඩිකරගෙන තිබුණි.

(ආ) වැය විෂයයන් 02 ක එකතුව රු.20,000,000 ක අයවැය ඇස්තමේන්තුවට අමතරව මු.රෙ.66/69 යටතේ සිදු කළ මාරු කිරීම් තුළින් වැය විෂයයන් සඳහා එකතුව රු.16,925,000 කින් ප්‍රතිපාදනය වැඩිකරගෙන තිබුණ ද, වියදම රු.19,089,696 ක් වූයෙන් මුල් ඇස්තමේන්තු ප්‍රතිපාදනය හෝ වියදම් කර නොතිබුණු බව නිරීක්ෂණය විය.

(ඇ) වාර්ෂික ඇස්තමේන්තුවෙන් ප්‍රතිපාදන වෙන්කරගෙන නොතිබූ වැය විෂයයන් දෙකක් සඳහා පරිපූරක ඇස්තමේන්තු හා මු.රෙ.66/69 මඟින් ප්‍රතිපාදන සලසා ගෙන එකතුව රු.6,791,948 ක වියදම් දරා තිබුණි.

2.2.2 ප්‍රතිපාදන උපයෝජනය කිරීම

මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් පහත නිරීක්ෂණයන් කරනු ලැබේ.

(අ) වැය විෂයයන් දෙකක පිළිවෙලින් රු.1,000,000 ක හා රු.300,000 ක ශුද්ධ ප්‍රතිපාදනය සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය තුළදී කිසිදු වැය කිරීමකින් තොරව සම්පූර්ණ ප්‍රතිපාදනයම ඉතිරි කර තිබුණි.



ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය
 தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்
 NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE

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- (ආ) වැය විෂයයක් සඳහා වාර්ෂික ඇස්තමේන්තුවෙන් වෙන්කර තිබූ රු.100,000 ක මුළු ප්‍රතිපාදනයම මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 66 මගින් වෙනත් වැය විෂයකට මාරු කර තිබුණි.
- (ඇ) වැය විෂයයන් 12 ක එකතු වටිනාකම රු.388,396,000 ක් වූ ඇස්තමේන්තු ප්‍රතිපාදනයෙන් සියයට 33 සිට සියයට 93 ත් අතර ප්‍රමාණයක ප්‍රතිපාදන වෙනත් වැය විෂයයන් සඳහා මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 66/69 මගින් මාරු කර තිබුණි.

2.3 බැඳීම් හා බැරකම්

මු.රෙ. 94(i) ප්‍රකාරව වෙනත් ආකාරයකට විධිවිධාන සලසා ඇති අවස්ථාවල දී හැර වාර්ෂික ඇස්තමේන්තුවල ඒ සඳහා මුදල් ප්‍රතිපාදන ඇත්නම් විනා කිසිම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවක් විසින් වැඩක් හෝ සේවයක් හෝ සැපයුමක් සඳහා කිසිම වියදමකට හෝ බැඳීමකට හෝ නොබැඳී සිටිය යුතු බව සඳහන් වුව ද, එවැනි තහවුරු කර ගැනීමකින් තොරව වර්ෂයේ ප්‍රතිපාදන ඉක්මවා ජනාධිපති ලේකම් කාර්යාලයේ වැය විෂයයන් දෙකක එකතු වූ රු.520,714 ක් ප්‍රතිපාදන ඉක්මවා බැරකම්වලට එළඹ තිබුණි.

2.4 නීති, රීති හා රෙගුලාසිවලට අනුකූල නොවීම

නීති, රීති හා රෙගුලාසිවලට අනුකූල නොවූ අවස්ථා පහත දැක්වේ.

නීති, රීති හා රෙගුලාසිවලට
යොමුව

අනුකූල නොවීම

- (අ) 2018 ජනවාරි 24 දිනැති අංක 02/2018 රාජ්‍ය පරිපාලන චක්‍රලේඛය

මානව සම්පත් සංවර්ධන සැලැස්මක් පිළියෙල කිරීම, සේවයේ නියුතු සමස්ත කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය සඳහාම කාර්යසාධන ගිවිසුම් අත්සන් කිරීම, සෑම සාමාජිකයෙකු සඳහාම අවම වශයෙන් පැය 12කට නොඅඩු පුහුණු අවස්ථාවක් ලබාදීම, ධාරිතා සංවර්ධන වැඩසටහන් පැවැත්වීම හා ඒ පිළිබඳ කටයුතු කිරීම සඳහා ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ නිලධාරියෙකු පත් කර එම නිලධාරියාට ඉහත කටයුතු පැවරීම චක්‍රලේඛය ප්‍රකාරව සිදු කර නොතිබුණි.

- (ආ) මු.රෙ. 110 ප්‍රකාරව

හානි පිළිබඳ ලේඛනයක් යාවත්කාලීනව පවත්වාගෙන නොතිබුණි.



ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය
ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය
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(ඇ) මු.රෙ. 396 (ඇ) නිකුත් කර මාස 06 ක් ඉක්ම වූ නමුත් ගෙවීමට ඉදිරිපත් නොකළ එකතුව රු.216,078 ක් වටිනා වෙක්පත් 04ක් සම්බන්ධයෙන් මුදල් රෙගුලාසි ප්‍රකාරව කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.

(ඈ) මු.රෙ.880, 891(1) හා ඇප තැබිය යුතු නිලධාරීන්ගෙන් ඇප ලබාගැනීමට 2020 අගෝස්තු 28 දිනැති කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණු අතර, ඇප තැබීමට අවශ්‍ය සියළුම අංක 01/2020 දරන රාජ්‍ය නිලධාරීන්ගේ නම් ඇතුළත් ඇප ලේඛනයක්, එක් එක් මුදල් චක්‍රලේඛයට අනුව දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙහි ප්‍රධාන කාර්යාලයේ වඩාත් මැනවින් මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 315(1) වූ අකාරාදී ක්‍රමයට පිළියෙල කොට පවත්වාගෙන යා යුතු වුවත් ජනාධිපති කාර්යාලයේ ඇප ලේඛනයක් පවත්වා නොතිබුණි.

2.5 තත්කාර්යය අතුරු අග්‍රිම නිකුත් කිරීම හා පියවීම

පහත නිරීක්ෂණ කරනු ලැබේ.

- (අ) අපේක්ෂිත වියදම වඩාත් නිවැරදිව හඳුනාගෙන ඇත්තමේන්තු නොකිරීම හේතුවෙන් අවස්ථා 42 කදී එකතුව රු.4,537,000 ක තත්කාර්යය අතුරු අග්‍රිම ලබාගෙන කාර්යය නිමවීමෙන් පසුව එකතුව රු.1,878,493 ක් මුදලින් ආපසු පියවා තිබුණ අතර, එය ලබාගත් අත්තිකාරම් මුදලින් සියයට 41.4 ක් බව නිරීක්ෂණය විය.
- (ආ) ශ්‍රී ලංකා ආණ්ඩුවේ මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 371 (4) පරිදි නිශ්චිත හා අවශ්‍ය නොවන කාර්යයන් සඳහා අතුරු අග්‍රිම ලබා නොගත යුතු වුවද, අවස්ථා 19 කදී එකතුව රු.1,464,120 ක අග්‍රිම මුදලක් ලබාගෙන එම මුදල කිසිදු කාර්යයකට යොදා ගැනීමෙන් තොරව දින 1 සිට 43ක් අතර කාලයක් අත රඳවාගෙන මුළු අත්තිකාරම් මුදලම නැවත මුදලින් පියවා තිබුණි. ඒ අතරින් මුදලින් ලබාගත් රු.50,000 ක අත්තිකාරම් මුදලක් වෙක්පතක් මගින් පියවා තිබුණු බව ද විගණනයට නිරීක්ෂණය විය.

2.6 රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ අත්තිකාරම් බි ගිණුම

මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් කරන ලද විගණන පරීක්ෂාවේදී පහත කරුණු නිරීක්ෂණය විය.

- (අ) මිය ගිය නිලධාරියකුගේ වර්ෂ 4-5 අතර කාලයක සිට හිඟව පවතින පිළිවෙලින් ආපදා ණය රු.99,140 ක් හා උත්සව අත්තිකාරම් රු.8,000 ක් වශයෙන් එකතුව රු.107,140 ක ණය මුදලක් සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය අවසානය දක්වා අය වී නොතිබුණු බව නිරීක්ෂණය විය.



ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය
ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය
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- (ආ) අවුරුදු 05 කට වැඩි කාලයක් සිට පැවත එන විශ්‍රාම ගිය නිලධාරීන් දෙදෙනෙකුගේ අය වීමට ඇති පිළිවෙලින් රු. 144,768 ක දේපල ණය ශේෂයක් හා රු.114,655ක ආපදා ණය ශේෂයක් සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය අවසානය දක්වා අයනොවී පැවතුණි.
- (ඇ) වර්ෂ තුනක් පහත් අතර කාලයක සිට වැඩ තහනම් කරන ලද නිලධාරීන් තිදෙනෙකුට අදාළ එකතුව රු.257,927 ක අය නොවී පවතින ආපදා ණය ශේෂයක් සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය අවසන් වන විට අයවී නොතිබුණි.
- (ඈ) සේවය අතහැර ගොස් ඇති නිලධාරීන් 10 දෙනෙකුගෙන් මාස 3, වසර 1ත් 5ත් අතර හා වසර 5 ට වැඩි කාලයක සිට අය නොවී පවතින එකතුව රු.1,054,444 ක හිඟ ණය ශේෂ සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය අවසානය වන විට අයවී නොතිබුණි.

3. මෙහෙයුම් සමාලෝචනය

3.1 කාර්ය සාධනය

3.1.1 ක්‍රියාකාරී සැලැස්ම

අංක 02/2020 හා 2020 අගෝස්තු 28 දිනැති රාජ්‍ය මුදල් චක්‍රලේඛය ප්‍රකාරව සියලුම දෙපාර්තමේන්තු ප්‍රධානීන් විසින් තම ආයතනය වෙනුවෙන් අනුමත වාර්ෂික අයවැය ඇස්තමේන්තු ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා නියමිත මුදල් වර්ෂය වෙනුවෙන්, අදාළ වර්ෂයට යාවත්කාලීන කළ ආයතනයේ සංවිධාන ව්‍යුහය, අනුමත කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය සහ දැනට සේවයේ සිටින කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු, අනුමත අයවැය පදනම් කරගත් ප්‍රමුඛතා අනුව සකස් කළ ක්‍රියාකාරකම් සැලැස්ම, ක්‍රියාත්මක කාල රාමුව හා එම ක්‍රියාකාරකම්වල අපේක්ෂිත නිමවුම/ ප්‍රතිඵල, වාර්ෂික ක්‍රියාකාරකම් සඳහා වන අක් මුදල් අවශ්‍යතා සැලැස්ම, අභ්‍යන්තර විගණන සැලැස්ම යනාදී කරුණු ඇතුළත් කර වාර්ෂික ක්‍රියාකාරී සැලැස්මක් පිළියෙල කළ යුතු වුවද සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය සඳහා චක්‍රලේඛ විධිවිධාන ප්‍රකාර ක්‍රියාකාරී සැලැස්මක් පිළියෙල කර නොතිබුණි.

3.1.2 ප්‍රසම්පාදන සැලැස්ම

අංක 02/2020 හා 2020 අගෝස්තු 28 දිනැති රාජ්‍ය මුදල් චක්‍රලේඛයේ 04 ඡේදය යටතේ නිකුත් කර ඇති මාර්ගෝපදේශ අංක 13 ප්‍රකාරව ප්‍රසම්පාදන කටයුතු සඳහා රජයේ ප්‍රසම්පාදන මාර්ගෝපදේශයන්හි සඳහන් විධිවිධාන අනුගමනය කළ යුතු වුවද, සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය සඳහා මූලධන වත්කම් අත්පත් කර ගැනීම වෙනුවෙන් වාර්ෂික අයවැය මගින් වෙන් කළ රු.176,920,000 ක ප්‍රතිපාදනයෙන් රු.149,143,452 ක් වියදම් කර තිබුණ ද, ප්‍රසම්පාදන සැලැස්ම පිළියෙල කර නොතිබුණ බව නිරීක්ෂණය විය.



ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය
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3.1.3 කාර්යභාරයන් ඉටු කිරීම

ක්‍රියාකාරී සැලැස්ම පිළියෙල කර නොතිබීම හේතුවෙන් ආයතනයේ කාර්යසාධනය පරීක්ෂා කිරීමට නොහැකි විය.

3.2 වත්කම් කළමනාකරණය

පහත සඳහන් නිරීක්ෂණයන් කෙරේ.

- (අ) මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සමග ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබූ ACA – 6 මූල්‍ය නොවන වත්කම් පිළිබඳ ප්‍රකාශයේ 2022 ජනවාරි 01 දිනට ආරම්භක ශේෂයට රු.47,529,618 ක මූල්‍ය නොවන වත්කම් එකතු කර තිබුණ ද, එම වටිනාකම සනාථ කර ගැනීමට විස්තරයක් විගණනයට ඉදිරිපත් කර නොතිබුණි.
- (ආ) වෙනත් රාජ්‍ය ආයතන හා විහාරස්ථාන වෙත මුදාහැර ඇති වාහන 116 ක ලියාපදිංචි අයිතිය නිරාකරණය කර ගැනීම සඳහා ලිපි ලේඛන වර්ෂයකට පෙර දී භාර දී ඇති නමුත් 2023 අප්‍රේල් මාසය දක්වා ලියාපදිංචි අයිතිය පවරා දී නොතිබුණි.
- (ඇ) භෞතික පැවැත්ම අනාවරණය කර ගැනීමට නොහැකි ජනාධිපති ලේකම් කාර්යාලයට අයත් වාහන 51 ක් සම්බන්ධයෙන් සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය අවසානය දක්වා පැවැත්ම තහවුරු කර ගැනීමට අසමත් වී තිබුණි. මෙම වාහනවල වටිනාකමක් හෝ සොයා ගැනීමට නොහැකි වී තිබුණි.
- (ඈ) අපහරණය කිරීමට කටයුතු කෙරෙමින් පවතින වාහන 24 ක් සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය අවසාන වන විටත් අපහරණය කර ඉවත් කිරීමට කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.
- (ඉ) ජනාධිපති කාර්යාලයට අයත් වාහන 28 ක් සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය අවසාන වන විටත් රක්ෂණය කර නොතිබුණි. ඉහත වාහන අතුරින් වාහන 13ක් අධි ආරක්ෂිත රථ බැවින් පිරිවැය සලකා රක්ෂණය කර නොමැති බව සඳහන් කර තිබුණි. මෙම වාහන 13 හි වටිනාකම සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය අවසාන වන විටත් තක්සේරු කර නොතිබුණි.
- (ඊ) විගණනයට ඉදිරිපත් කළ තොරතුරු අනුව, ජනාධිපති කාර්යාලය විසින් තාවකාලික පදනම මත වෙනත් රාජ්‍ය ආයතන සතු වාහන 52 ක් ලබාගත් බව දන්වා එවා තිබුණද, වාහන 66 ක් භාවිතා කරන බව විගණනයේදී නිරීක්ෂණය විය. විස්තර නොමැතිවීම හේතුවෙන් ඇතැම් වාහන සඳහා ජනාධිපති කාර්යාලයට ලබාගත් දිනය ද සොයාගත නොහැකි වී තිබුණි. මෙම වාහන සඳහා සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය තුළ රු.28,802,245 ක් නඩත්තු වියදම ලෙස ජනාධිපති කාර්යාලය විසින් ගෙවා තිබුණි.



ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය
ජාතික අගයන කාර්යාලය
NAOSL
NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE

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(ඵ) රජයේ වෙනත් ආයතනවල අරමුණු හා පරමාර්ථ ඉටුකර ගැනීම සඳහා කාර්යාලය සතු වාහන වෙනත් ආයතන හා පුද්ගලයින් වෙත ලබා දී තිබුණ ද, එසේ ලබා දීමේදී ආයතනයේ අරමුණු ඉටුකිරීමට බාධාවක් නොවන පරිදි හා දේපලේ ආරක්ෂාව තහවුරු වන පරිදි විධිමත් අනුමැතියකින්, විධිමත් ක්‍රමවේදයකට වාහන පවරාදීමට කටයුතු කළ යුතු වුවද, ඒ අනුව කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි. පවරා දුන් වාහන වලින් වාහන 12 ක් වාහනය නිදහස් කළ දිනය දක්වා නොතිබුණි. ජනාධිපති කාර්යාලය සතු වාහන 53 ක් වෙනත් රාජ්‍ය ආයතන, විහාරස්ථාන, ආගමික නායකයින් හා පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් වෙත නිදහස් කර තිබුණි. එම වාහන අතරින් වාහන 27 ක් සඳහා සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය තුළදී රු.13,695,119 ක් නඩත්තු වියදම් දරා තිබුණ ද එම වියදම් ප්‍රතිපූර්ණය කර ගැනීමට හෝ කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.

3.3 පාඩු හා හානි

පහත සඳහන් නිරීක්ෂණයන් කෙරේ.

- (අ) විගණනයට ඉදිරිපත් කළ තොරතුරු අනුව 2022 වර්ෂයේදී ඇති වූ කලබලකාරී වාතාවරණය තුළදී ජනාධිපති ලේකම් කාර්යාලය හා කොටුව ජනාධිපති මන්දිරයේ භාණ්ඩ හා උපකරණ සහ වාහනවලට සිදුවී ඇති විගණිත දිනට තක්සේරු කර තිබුණු අලාභහානිවල එකතු වටිනාකම වූ රු.36,675,854 ක් බව නිරීක්ෂණය වූ අතර එය මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සමඟ ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබූ පාඩු හා අත්හැරීම් පිළිබඳ ප්‍රකාශයෙහි හෙළිදරව් කර නොතිබුණි.
- (ආ) පැවති කලබලකාරී වාතාවරණය තුළ වාහන 22කට අලාභහානි සිදුවී තිබුණ ද එම වාහන වලින් වාහන 6ක් 2023 මාර්තු 31 දින වන විටත් අළුත්වැඩියා කර නොතිබුණි.
- (ඇ) 2022 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සමඟ ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබූ මු.රෙ.109 යටතේ වන පොතෙන් කපා හැරීම් හා අයකර ගැනීම් පිළිබඳ ප්‍රකාශනයට අනුව 2014 සිට 2022 කාල පරිච්ඡේදයට අදාළව රු.25,000ට අඩු වාහන අනතුරු සිද්ධි 51ක් සහ රු.25,000ට වැඩි වාහන අනතුරු සිද්ධි 279ක් සම්බන්ධයෙන් කටයුතු අවසන්වී නොතිබීමේ හේතුවෙන් තවදුරටත් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඉදිරියට ගෙනයමින් පැවතුණි. උක්ත වාහන 279 අතරින් වාහන 235 ක තක්සේරුගත අලාභ වටිනාකම එකතුව රු.54,442,331 ක් වූ අතර වාහන 44 ක අලාභය මේ දක්වා ගණනය කර නොතිබුණි.

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විගණකාධිපති වෙනුවට

Chapter 04

Performance Indicators (based on the Action Plan)

Activity/ Item	Performance Indicator	Actual Output (%) (as a percentage of the expected out come)		
		100 - 90	89- 75	74 - 50
Office of Chief of Staff				
Make necessary intervention and provide guidance for formulating national policies	Number of interventions	√		
Ensure the effective implementation and coordination of the meetings and discussions under the patronage of the Hon. President/ Secretary to the President and Chief of Staff to the President, and follow-up the decisions made.	Number of meetings hold	√		
	Number of meeting briefs prepared	√		
	Number of follow-ups	√		
Take necessary actions on the requests forwarded to the Presidential Secretariat through the letters, e-mails, telephone calls, fax and WhatsApp messages that should be specially considered and follow-up such requests.	Number of letters/ requests followed up	√		
Special Projects Division				
Coordinate the Presidential Secretariat with the Members of the Parliament of the Ruling Party, Hon. Governors, Members of Provincial Councils, Heads of the Local Government Authorities and Members, Party Organizers, members of Affiliated Organizations, representatives and members of Trade Unions	Number of tasks coordinated	√		
Forward the requests, proposals and issues to the president and to the concerned officers through the relevant parties.	Number of interventions Number of solutions	√		

Activities/ Item	Performance Indicator	Actual Output (%) (as a percentage of the expected out come)		
		100 - 90	89- 75	74 - 50
Special Projects Division (Continued)				
Coordinate the tasks required to provide solutions to the requests, proposals, and issues submitted by the monks.	Number of coordination tasks	√		
Coordinate with the relevant political authorities to effectively implement the ceremonies, meetings and discussions under the patronage of Hon. President.	Number of ceremonies, meetings and discussions held	√		
Forward the instructions, directions and guidance given by the Hon. President to the relevant political authorities	Number of directions and instructions forwarded	√		
Investigate the public agitations and protests as per the orders and prepare and forward the reports on such protests to the attention of Hon. President.	Number of reports submitted	100%		
Attend to the various requests submitted to the division through the letters, e-mail/ telephone and fax.	Number of requests forwarded to the other institutions Number of letters and messages followed up	100%		
Economic Affairs Division				
Follow up whether the ministries relevant to the economic affairs and state ministries and institutions under the purview of such ministries are working in accordance with the public policies	Inform the decisions made with regard to the functions of the ministries and number of follow-ups.	√		

Activity/ Item	Performance Indicator	Actual Output (%) (as a percentage of the expected out come)		
		100 - 90	89- 75	74 - 50
Economic Affairs Division (Continued)				
Coordinate the functions of the committee to establish a mechanism to analyze the financial proposals concerning the foreign exchange and energy supply produced by various parties to the presidential secretariat, prime minister's office, ministry of finance and foreign ministry appointed by the cabinet of ministers and organize the meetings, make the reports and follow it up	Convene the meetings on all the proposals that have been forwarded and inform the committee decisions made	√		
Submit the cabinet memoranda on the subject relevant to the division as per the instructions of the president and implement the relevant decisions and follow up	Number of draft cabinet memoranda submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers	√		
Organize the meetings of the secretaries of the ministries and follow up	Number of meetings conducted	√		
Act upon the matters relevant to Sri Lanka presented at the 51 st Session of the United Nations Human Rights Council	Provide the relevant information properly and participate in the discussions	√		
Participate in the Cabinet Sub Committee on Public Expenditure Management on behalf of the Presidential Secretariat	Number of meetings participated	√		
Administrative Division				
Prepare the human resource plan and organizational structure of the Presidential Secretariat		√		

Activity/ Item	Performance Indicator	Actual Output (%) (as a percentage of the expected out come)		
		100 - 90	89- 75	74 - 50
Administrative Division (Continued)				
Manage the assets of the Presidential Secretariat and of the President’s Houses, and conduct the Board of Survey and prepare the reports accordingly.		√		
Provide water, electricity and telephone and other facilities to the president as the per the provisions of the President’s Entitlement Act No. 4 of 1986		√		
Provide advances and petty cash to the officers in all the divisions/ units of the Presidential Secretariat and fulfill the functions relevant to the reimbursement of bills		√		
Accounts Division				
Pay the monthly salaries, allowances and emoluments for the officers on permanent, temporary, casual, contract and secondment basis		100%		
Pay the over time and transport allowances to the officers		√		
Make the payments for services and supplies given for the Presidential Secretariat		100%		
Prepare and submit the monthly accounts summary and bank reconciliation statement		100%		
Prepare the annual financial statement and submit for auditing		100%		
Prepare the annual budget and submit to the General Treasury		100%		
Perform the functions related to the debate of the committee stage		100%		
Reconcile the office accounts with the treasury accounts		100%		

Activity/ Item	Performance Indicator	Actual Output (%) (as a percentage of the expected out come)		
		100 - 90	89- 75	74 - 50
Accounts Division (Continued)				
Release the provisions for other ministries and departments.		100%		
Perform the functions relevant to the official foreign tours and foreign trainings of the officers.		100%		
Parliamentary and Cabinet Affairs Division				
01 Parliamentary Affairs				
Coordinate the functions relevant to the bills, gazettes, regulations, annual reports and documents that should be submitted by the president.	Implementing expeditiously	√		
Coordinate with the ministers representing the ruling party	Implementing expeditiously	√		
02. Cabinet Affairs				
Prepare the briefing note including the observations and recommendations concerning cabinet memoranda relevant to the agenda of Cabinet of Ministers		√		
Refer the cabinet decisions that have been informed to be acted by the Secretary to the President to the relevant divisions for necessary action within the same week	5-6 letters per week Number of letters	√		
Issue the numbers for the cabinet memoranda forwarded by the Presidential Secretariat and update the said data base.	For 80 cabinet memoranda and notes to the cabinet	√		
Maintain a data base containing the information of cabinet memoranda and information of cabinet of ministers	2160 decisions have been entered into the data base	√		

Activity/ Item	Performance Indicator	Actual Output (%) (as a percentage of the expected out come)		
		100 - 90	89- 75	74 - 50
Parliamentary and Cabinet Affairs Division (Continued)				
02. Cabinet Affairs				
Coordinate the cabinet meetings and sub-committee meetings at the Presidential Secretariat and coordinate with the office of the Cabinet of Ministers on behalf of the Presidential Secretariat	46 cabinet meetings and 9 sub-committees (Management of public expenditure)	√		
03. Functions pertaining to appointment of Heads and members of the Director Board for Corporations, Boards and Statutory Institutions				
Functions pertaining to the appointment of chairman/ head of the institutions and members of the board of directors of government and government affiliated institutions including all the corporations, boards and statutory institutions other than the appointments that should be made by the Hon. President under the constitution	Functions pertaining to the appointment of members of 250 institutions have been completed	√		
Inquire into the requests/ appeals and allegations concerning the appointment of heads of the institutions and members of the board of directors of the above mentioned institutions, and continue the future tasks		√		
Maintain a data base containing information of heads and members of the board of directors of statutory institutions including government corporations and boards and of 240 affiliated institutions	Information of 185 institutions has been entered	√		

Activity/ Item	Performance Indicator	Actual Output (%) (as a percentage of the expected out come)		
		100 - 90	89- 75	74 - 50
Parliamentary and Cabinet Affairs Division (Continued)				
04. Special Projects				
Act as appropriate concerning the requests and proposals forwarded to the Parliamentary and cabinet affairs division	All the requests received so far have been forwarded to the relevant divisions and institutions	√		
Affairs related to the appointment of supervisory councils, chairmen of district and divisional development committees.	Chairmen for 20 district committees and 281 regional development committees have been appointed	√		
Public Relations Division				
Take actions with regard to the requests forwarded by the public to the Hon. President	Percentage of working within three days	100%	-	-
Handle the grievances submitted by directly being to the public relations division	Percentage of working on the same day	100%	-	-
Take actions on the public issues forwarded pertaining to the ministries, departments, provincial councils and local government authorities	Percentage of working within three days	-	75%	-
Provide viable solutions to the requests material made by school children and public for in coordination with non-government organizations	Percentage of successful events	-	80%	-
Discuss and provide solutions for the common issues submitted by various social organizations and trade unions	Percentage of successful discussions	-	90%	-
Progress review with the staff	Meeting every two weeks	100%	-	-

Activity/ Item	Performance Indicator	Actual Output (%) (as a percentage of the expected out come)		
		100 - 90	89- 75	74 - 50
President’s Media Division				
Publish the news and information on economic, social and political functions accomplished by the Hon. President, and his future plans including national interests to the public in three languages through the print and electronic media	Forward the relevant news to the media daily	√		
Monitor the different statements, news, programmes published via newspapers, television and via some social media, and file the transcriptions and information of such news, programmes and forward to the relevant divisions to take necessary measures	Perform the required coordination tasks by the Counter Disinformation Unit	√		
President’s Fund				
Medical assistance for various diseases	Number of patients benefitted		85%	
Provisions for the advancement of religion and construction work	Number of religious institutions benefitted		80%	
Provide donations for annual processions and other cultural events	Number of processions and other cultural events	100%		
Accounts maintain at the state banks and public trustee department in the name of President’s Fund to provide benefits for the people	Number of persons	100%		
Benefits granted at the discretion of President and Board of Governors	Number of persons			72%

Activity/ Item	Performance Indicator	Actual Output (%) (as a percentage of the expected out come)		
		100 - 90	89- 75	74 - 50
Northern Province Coordination Division				
Release and give the ownership of lands	Extent of lands in acres Agreed upon 13 Acres Number of persons settled 75 families have been targeted	-	-	√
Conduct investigations into the missing persons by the Office on Missing Persons and recommend the payments for the Office for Reparations	Number of investigations Recommended number of persons (96)	√	-	-
Internal Audit Division				
Audit inquiries concerning the audit fields identified on the risk assessment of Annual Internal Audit Plan for 2022	Number of internal audit reports	√		
Conduct audit and management committee meetings as per the Circular No. DMA/01- 2019 of the Department of Management Audit	Conduct 04 audit and management committee meetings		√	
Community Affairs Division				
Identify the community based issues and provide the coordination required to solve such issues *	Number of community based issues coordinated	√		

Chapter 05

Performance of achieving Sustainable Development Goals

SDG No.	Goals/ Objectives	Targets	Progress of the achievement to date %		
			100 - 90	89- 75	74 - 50
2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	Initiate projects to ensure the food security			√
4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Develop national schools, improve the national university system			√
6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Initiate projects to provide drinking water for all			√
7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Increase the renewable energy upto 70% by 2030 to ensure the continuous supply of services connected to electricity and fuel		√	
9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	Develop construction industry. Investment for innovation		√	
13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	Create opportunity for higher education in climate change	√		

SDG No.	Goals/ Objectives	Targets	Progress of the achievement to date %		
			0-49	50-74	75-100
16	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	Implement the project proposed for national peace and reconciliation Investigations at the Office on Missing Persons and make reparation	√		

Chapter 06

Human Resource Profile

6.1 Cadre Management

Appointees to the Presidential Secretariat as at 31.12.2022

Level	Permanent/ All Island/ Combined	Second- ment	Contract	Temporary	Retired officers on contract basis	Total
Senior	66	34	02	93	01	196
Ter- tiary	17	2	3	7	-	29
Sec- ondary	280	38	3	76	04	401
Prima- ry	219	35	3	59	04	320
Total	582	109	11	235	09	946

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

Since the duties and functions change as per the vision and mission of the President that gets elected, actions are being taken not to create any shortage or excess in the President's staff.

6.3 Human Resource Development :

Explain about the local and foreign training programmes conducted from 01.01.2022 to 31.12.2022

Name of the programme	Number of employees trained	Targeted officers	Duration of the course	Total investment (Rs.)		Nature of the programme (local/foreign)	Completion/ knowledge obtained *
				Local	Foreign		
Training programme on file management - allowance for resource persons	34	Officers of secondary grade	1 Day	3000.00		Local	
Proficiency in Tamil Language - allowance for resource persons	106	Officers of secondary grade	150 hrs	112,500.00		Local	
Post graduate degree programme	03	Officers of staff grade	1 Year	325,000.00		Local	

*Take measures to increase the professional skills and capacity of the officers to create an effective and efficient human resource for the continuous and qualitative implementation of functions of the Presidential Secretariat

Chapter 07

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 complied		
1.4	Stores Advance Accounts	Not complied		
1.5	Special Advance Accounts	Not complied		
1.6	Others	-		
2. Maintenance of Books and Registers (FR445)				
2.1	The Fixed Asset Register has been updated and maintained in terms of the Public Administration Circular No.267/2018	Not complied	Assessment reports have not been received	Can be submitted from 2023
2.2	Personal emoluments register / Personal emoluments cards has been maintained and update	Complied		
2.3	The Audit Queries Register has been updated and maintained	Complied		
2.4	The Internal Audit Report has been updated and maintained	Complied		
2.5	All the monthly Account Summaries (CIGAS) have been prepared and submitted to the General Treasury on the due date	Complied		
2.6	The Register of Cheques and Money Orders have been updated and maintained	Complied		
2.7	The Inventory Register has been updated and maintained (Accounts Division)	Complied		

No	Applicable Requirement	Compliance Status (Complied / Not Complied)	Brief Explanation for Non Compliance	Corrective Actions Proposed to Avoid Non-Compliance in Future
2. Maintenance of Books and Registers (FR445) (Continued)				
2.8	The Stocks Register has been updated and maintained	Complied		
2.9	The Register of Losses has been updated and maintained	Complied		
2.10	The Register of Liabilities has been updated and maintained	Complied		
2.11	The Inventory Register of Counterfoil Books (GA-N20) has been updated and maintained	Complied		
3. Delegation of functions for Financial Control (FR135)				
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 control has been adhered to by the Accountants as per the State Accounts Circular No. 171/2004 dated 11.15.2014 in using the government payroll software package	Complied		
4. Preparation of Annual Plans				
4.1	The annual action plan has been prepared	Not complied	Unstable situation remained in the country	Will be complied from 2023
4.2	The annual procurement plan has been prepared	Complied		
4.3	The annual internal audit plan has been prepared	Complied		

No	Applicable Requirement	Compliance Status (Complied / Not Complied)	Brief Explanation for Non Compliance	Corrective Actions Proposed to Avoid Non-Compliance in Future
4. Preparation of Annual Plans (Continued)				
4.4	The annual estimate has been prepared and submitted to the NBD on due date	Complied		
4.5	The annual cash flow has been submitted to the Treasury Operations Department on time	Complied		
5. Audit Queries				
5.1	All the Audit Queries have been answered as at the date specified by the Auditor General	Complied		
6. Internal Audit				
6.1	The internal audit plan have 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 have been replied within one month	Complied		
6.3	Copies of all the internal audit reports have 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 have been submitted to the Auditor General in terms of Financial Regulation 134(3)	Complied		

No	Applicable Requirement	Compliance Status (Complied / Not Complied)	Brief Explanation for Non Compliance	Corrective Actions Proposed to Avoid Non-Compliance in Future
7. Audit and Management Committee				
7.1	A minimum 04 meeting of audit and management committee has been conducted during the year as per DMA Circular 1-2019.	Not complied	The second meeting could not be held as scheduled due to the condition prevailed in the second quarter of 2022.	Four audit and management committee meetings are planned to be held as one meeting per each quarter of 2023
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		

No	Applicable Requirement	Compliance Status (Complied / Not Complied)	Brief Explanation for Non Compliance	Corrective Actions Proposed to Avoid Non-Compliance in Future
8. Asset Management (Continued)				
8.5	The disposal of condemn articles had been carried out in terms of FR 772	Complied		
9. Vehicle Management				
9.1	Daily running charts and monthly summary reports of pool vehicles have been prepared and submitted to the Auditor General on due date.	Not complied	Actions is being taken to submit the daily running charts of 2022 to the government audit division	Measures have been followed to obtain and prepare the running charts monthly from January 2023, and submit quarterly
9.2	The condemned vehicles had been disposed of within a period of less than 6 months after condemning.	Not complied	Action is being taken with regard to the disposal of the relevant condemned vehicles	Plans have been made to expeditiously dispose such vehicles
9.3	The vehicle log books had been maintained and updated	Complied		
9.4	The action has been taken in terms of F.R. 103 109 ,104 ,and 110 with regard to every vehicle accident	Complied		

No	Applicable Requirement	Compliance Status (Complied / Not Complied)	Brief Explanation for Non Compliance	Corrective Actions Proposed to Avoid Non-Compliance in Future
8. Vehicle Management (Continued)				
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	Not complied	The fuel consumption of the vehicles has not been tested in 2022 except on occasions required essential considering the fuel shortage and to limit the fuel expenditure.	It has been planned to act in terms of the provisions of the circular
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	Bank reconciliation statements had been prepared, certified and submitted for audit on the due date.	Complied		
10.2	Dormant bank accounts of the year under review or brought forward from the previous year had been settled.	Complied		
10.3	The action had been taken in terms of Financial Regulations regarding balances that had been disclosed through bank reconciliation statements and for which adjustments had to be made, and those balances had been settled within one month.	Complied		

No	Applicable Requirement	Compliance Status (Complied / Not Complied)	Brief Explanation for Non Compliance	Corrective Actions Proposed to Avoid Non-Compliance in Future
11. Utilization of Provisions				
11.1	The provisions allocated had been spent without exceeding the limit	Complied		
11.2	The liabilities are not exceeding the limits of the remaining provisions at the end of the year after utilizing the provisions made as per 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 had been remitted to Treasury Operation Department at the end of the year under review.	Complied		
14.2	The ad-hoc sub imprests issued as per F.R 371 had been settled within one month from the completion of the task.	Complied		

No	Applicable Requirement	Compliance Status (Complied / Not Complied)	Brief Explanation for Non Compliance	Corrective Actions Proposed to Avoid Non-Compliance in Future
14. Imprest Account (Continued)				
14.3	The ad-hoc sub imprests had been issued not 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	Not complied		
15.2	The revenue collection had been directly credited to the revenue account without credited to the deposit account	Not complied		
15.3	Returns of arrears of revenue have been forwarded to the Auditor General in terms of F.R 176.	Not complied		
16. Human Resource Management				
16.1	The staff is maintained within the limits of approved cadre.	Complied		
16.2	Duty lists have been given to all the members of the staff in writing	Complied		
16.3	All reports have been submitted to Management Service Department in terms of the MSD 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		

No	Applicable Requirement	Compliance Status (Complied / Not Complied)	Brief Explanation for Non Compliance	Corrective Actions Proposed to Avoid Non-Compliance in Future
17. Provision of Information to the Public (Continued)				
17.2	Information on the institution has been provided to the public through Website and facilities have been given to the public to publish appreciations/complaints on the institution through the website or other alternative ways.	Complied		
17.3	Reports have been submitted in accordance with Section 08 of Right to Information Act once or twice a year	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	Not in compliance due to the difficult situation remained	Measures will be taken to be complied from 2023
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		
19. Preparation of the Human Resource Plan				
19.1	A human resource plan has been prepared in terms of the format in Annexure 02 of Public Administration Circular No. 02/2018 dated 24.01.2018.	Complied		
19.2	The training opportunity of not less than 12 hours per year has been ensured for each member of the staff in the aforesaid human resource plan.	Complied		

No	Applicable Requirement	Compliance Status (Complied / Not Complied)	Brief Explanation for Non Compliance	Corrective Actions Proposed to Avoid Non-Compliance in Future
19. Preparation of the Human Resource Plan (Continued)				
19.3	Annual performance agreements have been signed for the entire staff based on the format in annexure 01 of the aforesaid Circular	Complied		
19.4	A senior officer was appointed and assigned the responsibility of preparing the human resource development plan, organizing capacity building programs and conducting skill development programs as per paragraph No. 6.5 of the aforesaid Circular	Complied		
20. Responses to Audit Paras				
20.1	The shortcomings pointed out in the audit paragraphs issued by the Auditor General for the previous years have been rectified	Complied		