



ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT 2018

**Delimitation Commission
Sri Lanka**

Vision

To achieve excellence in boundary delimitation based on ethical and equitable principles.

Mission

To conduct boundary delimitation as mandated by the Constitution in an independent, ethical, equitable, efficient, transparent and credible manner and in accordance with the Law.

Goals/Objectives

- To ensure that the boundaries of electoral or any other assigned geographical units are drawn in such a way as to achieve equitable representation for each vote or citizen to the greatest degree possible, to ensure effective safeguarding of the democratic rights of the people and of the environment.
- To complete assigned tasks on delimitation of electoral boundaries or any other assigned geographical boundaries for administration or socio-economic services to citizens, such as education, health or security, within the scheduled time frame.
- To provide knowledge and data on boundary delimitation to government and others to facilitate their decisions.
- To develop a resource center for boundary delimitation literature and related materials.

Chairman's Message

I am pleased to present the Annual Performance Report of the Delimitation Commission of Sri Lanka for the year 2018.

Following the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Constitution), a three member Delimitation Commission (DC) was appointed on 13 November 2015. This is the third Annual Performance Report to be submitted by the DC since then.

I report with deep sadness the demise of one member of the DC, Prof. S.H. Hasbullah, who passed away on 24 August 2018. This was a sudden and unexpected loss for the DC. We will never forget his contribution to the work of the DC. His knowledge, professionalism and graciousness were outstanding. The vacancy created by his demise had not been filled as at end-2018.

Based on several discussions with the Constitutional Council and the President Secretariat, the DC prepared a Policy Paper for a single independent Delimitation Commission for Sri Lanka (see Annex 1). This was forwarded to the Presidential Secretariat to be submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers. In reply, the Presidential Secretariat advised the DC to prepare a Cabinet Paper (with Policy Paper as annex), providing key information and recommendations for a policy discussion at the Cabinet. The draft Cabinet Paper was sent to the Presidential Secretariat in September 2017 (Annex 1A) and again, in 2018. The DC awaits a response, to move forward on this key policy matter.

On 4 October 2017, the President appointed a Delimitation Committee for Provincial Councils Electorates (PCDC), comprising of five members, to demarcate electorates in each administrative district in order to enable the election of 50% of members from the districts under a simple majority or first-past-the-post (FPP) system to the Provincial Councils. The PCDC was constituted to include the Chairman and the two members of the DC. I was appointed Chairman to the PCDC. The PCDC completed its task during its mandated period of 4 months and the Report was ready for submission by Sunday, 4 February 2018. The report was formally handed over, by appointment, to the Hon. Minister of Provincial Councils and Local Government on 19 February 2018.

This report was originally presented in Parliament on 06 March 2018 by the Hon. Minister of Provincial Councils and Local Government. The Report was required to be approved by a two-third majority, in terms of Section 3A (11) of Provincial Councils Elections Act. At the beginning, some parties supported the PCDC Report and called for early elections. However, the Report was finally taken up for debate nearly 6 months later on 24 August 2018 and was not approved by Parliament. In the decision that was taken, no votes were in favour, while 139 votes were against the Report. As directed by the Act, the Hon. Speaker appointed a five-

member Review Committee headed by the Hon. Prime Minister with a two-month mandate to complete its task. The Review Committee had not submitted a report as at end-2018.

There were several newspaper articles regarding the rejection of the Delimitation Report. Some newspapers, radio and TV channels interviewed me, as its Chairman. I stood by the Committee Report and confirmed that the Committee had fulfilled its mandate to the fullest. Accepting that there were issues requiring consideration that did not fall under the scope of the PCDC Report, I mentioned that proposals to rectify such concerns had been submitted to the Hon. Speaker separately.

Finally, I wish to stress, once again, that the Delimitation Commission has recommended several times during the past 3 years that Sri Lanka, in principle, should have ONE independent Delimitation Commission as the legal authority to undertake all delimitation work related to elected bodies, as well as for the delimitation and demarcation of consistent administrative areas (Districts, Divisional Secretariats and Grama Niladhari Divisions) and for all state services (agrarian, education, health, judicial, police, public administration, etc.). It is our hope that the policy makers will continue to work towards achieving a cohesive, consistent and rational framework for all delimitation purposes in Sri Lanka under one legal authority with a clear and concise mandate, in the near future.

K.Thavalingam
Chairman
Delimitation Commission

1. Background

Following the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Constitution), a three member Delimitation Commission (DC) was appointed by His Excellency the President on 13.11.2015 under Article 41B and 95(1) of the Constitution. The Delimitation Commission (DC) consists of Dr. K.Thavalingam, former Surveyor General, as Chairman with Dr.Anila Dias Bandaranaike, former Assistant Governor and Director of Statistics, Central Bank of Sri Lanka, and Prof.S.H. Hasbullah, former Professor of Geography, University of Peradeniya, as the members of the DC. Prof. Hasbullah passed away on 24.08.2018 and the vacancy created by his demise was yet to be filled as at 31.12.2018.

A permanent office of the Delimitation Commission was established in the Surveyor General's Office building and on 31.12.2018 the DC comprised two members, including the Chairman, a part-time Secretary, a part-time Accountant, a permanent Coordinating Secretary to the Chairman, an Administrative Officer, 2 Public Management Assistants, 2 Drivers and 2 Office Assistants. The DC has been assigned 2 vehicles (cars) by the Treasury.

1.1. Statutory Provisions for the Appointment, Powers and Functions of the Delimitation Commission

In terms of the Constitution, as amended up to the 19th Amendment,
41B.

(1) No person shall be appointed by the President as the Chairman or a member of any of the Commissions specified in the Schedule to this Article, except on a recommendation of the Council.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article shall apply in respect of any person appointed to act as the Chairman or as a member of any such Commission.

(3) It shall be the duty of the Council to recommend to the President fit and proper persons for appointment as Chairman or members of the Commissions specified in the Schedule to this Article, whenever the occasion for such appointments arises, and such recommendations shall endeavor to ensure that such recommendations reflect the pluralistic character of Sri Lankan society, including gender. In the case of the Chairmen of such Commissions, the Council shall recommend three persons for appointment, and the President shall appoint one of the persons recommended as Chairman.

(4) The President shall appoint the Chairman and the members of the Commissions specified in the Schedule to this Article, within fourteen days of receiving the recommendations of the Council for such appointments. In the event of the President failing to make the necessary appointments within such period of fourteen days—

(a) the persons recommended under paragraph (3), to be appointed as members of a Commission, shall be deemed to have been appointed as the members of the Commissions; and

(b) the person whose name appears first in the list of names recommended under paragraph (3), to be appointed as the Chairman of a Commission, shall be deemed to have been appointed the Chairman of the respective Commission, with effect from the date of expiry of such period.

(5) No person appointed under paragraph (1) or a person appointed to act as the Chairman or a member of any such Commission, shall be removed except as provided for in the Constitution or in any written law, and where there is no such provision, such person shall be removed by the President only with the prior approval of the Council.

(6) All the Commissions referred to in the Schedule to this Article, other than the Election Commission, shall be responsible and answerable to Parliament.

SCHEDULE

- (a) The Election Commission.
- (b) The Public Service Commission.
- (c) The National Police Commission.
- (d) The Audit Service Commission.
- (e) The Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka.
- (f) The Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption.
- (g) The Finance Commission.
- (h) The Delimitation Commission.
- (i) The National Procurement Commission.

95.

(1) Within three months of the Commencement of the Constitution the President shall for the delimitation of electoral districts, establish a Delimitation Commission consisting of three persons appointed by him who he is satisfied are not actively engaged in politics. The President shall appoint one of such persons to be the Chairman.

(2) If any member of the Delimitation Commission shall die or resign or if the President is satisfied that any such member has become incapable of discharging his functions as such, the President shall, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article, appoint another person in his place.

96.

(1) The Delimitation Commission shall divide Sri Lanka into not less than twenty and not more than twenty-five electoral districts and shall assign names thereto.

(2) Each Province of Sri Lanka may itself constitute an electoral district or may be divided into two or more electoral districts.

(3) Where a Province is divided into a number of electoral districts the Delimitation Commission shall have regard to the existing administrative districts so as to ensure as far as is practicable that each electoral district shall be an administrative district or a combination of two or more administrative districts or two or more electoral districts together constitute an administrative district.

(4) The electoral districts of each Province shall together be entitled to return four members, (independently of the number of members which they are entitled to return by reference to the number of electors whose names appear in the registers of electors of such electoral districts) and the Delimitation Commission shall apportion such entitlement equitably among such electoral districts.

(5) In the event of a difference of opinion among the members of the Delimitation Commission, the opinion of the majority thereof shall prevail and shall be deemed to be the decision of the Commission. Where each member of the Commission is of a different opinion, the opinion of the Chairman shall be deemed to be the decision of the Commission. Any dissentient member may state his reasons for such dissent.

(6) The Chairman of the Delimitation Commission shall communicate the decisions of the Commission together with the reasons, if any, stated by a dissentient member to the President.

1.2. Limitations in the Statutory Provisions under the present Constitution

Sections 95 and 96 of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka establish the Commissions and state their main tasks. However, unlike for most other Commissions, the following in respect of the DC have not been mentioned either in the Constitution or in the 19th Amendment to the Constitution.

- Functions of the Commission
- Powers of the Commission

Furthermore, the present Constitution does not provide a mandate for the Delimitation Commission. The Commission is currently awaiting parliamentary legislation that will provide it with a clear mandate to expedite its substantive work.

2. Policy Issues

2.1. Proposed Draft Delimitation Commission Act

The DC's review of delimitation of boundaries for elections, administration and service delivery in Sri Lanka has revealed that the present practices for demarcation of geographical boundaries for all three categories are ad hoc, where usually, the Government (Minister) appoints a Committee to study and prepare a delimitation plan for each requirement. This practice does not bring either consistency or uniformity to the process. In fact, the three existing systems are fraught with imbalances and inconsistencies among population numbers and land areas within the demarcated geographical boundaries. The review clearly indicated that there is an urgent need to establish a consistent set of principles within a uniform framework to conduct all such delimitations of geographical boundaries in Sri Lanka.

Consequently, over the past three years the DC has been advocating among policy-makers that all delimitations be rationalised under a new mandate for a single independent Delimitation Commission in Sri Lanka. A policy paper on "Widening the Powers and Functions of the Delimitation Commission through Constitutional Amendments" had been sent to the Chairman, CC in July 2016. This same proposal was sent to the Secretary, Parliamentary Sub Committee on Public Services in July 2016. The proposal was considered by that Sub Committee. In October 2016, a letter prepared by the DC on "Principles and Framework for Delimitation in Sri Lanka" for Consideration by the Steering Committee of the Constitutional Assembly when Drafting a New Constitution was sent to its Chairman, the Hon. Prime Minister.

More recently, when this proposal was raised at a discussion with the Presidential Secretariat and the Speaker, Secretary to the President instructed the Secretary, DC to prepare a new draft Act for a single independent Delimitation Commission. Based on this discussion, a Policy Paper (see Annex 1) was prepared and forwarded to the Presidential Secretariat to submit to Cabinet. In reply, the Presidential Secretariat advised the DC to prepare a Cabinet Paper (with Policy Paper as annex) providing key information and recommendations for a policy discussion at Cabinet. The draft Cabinet paper was sent to the Presidential Secretariat in September 2017 (Annex 1A). Secretary to the President advised the DC on 29.06.2018 to obtain the independent opinion of the Hon. Attorney General. This was taken up for discussion again at a meeting chaired by Secretary to the President held on 06.09.2018 to discuss the progress, issues and future plans of all Independent Commissions. Secretary to the President directed the DC to obtain the advice of the Attorney General through Secretary to the President. Accordingly, a policy paper and the draft Cabinet Memorandum were forwarded to Secretary to the President on 18.10.2017. As at 31.12.2018, the DC awaits a response to the Cabinet Memorandum to take further action.

2.2 Delimitation of Provincial Council Electorates

2.2.1 Background

The Provincial Councils Elections Act No.2 of 1988 (Principal Act) was enacted to make provisions for the procedure of election of members to nine Provincial Councils and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto in accordance with the legal provisions made in the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. The Act was attested on 27.01.1988 and was effected from 02.02.1988. Under the Principal Act, members were elected

entirely under the proportional representative (PR) system from the administrative districts in the Provinces which had been identified as electoral districts. Thereafter, owing to limitations in that system, the Provincial Councils Elections (Amendment) Act No.17 of 2017 (Amendment Act 2017) was passed by Parliament on 20.09.2017 and provided for a new mixed system of elections with fifty percent of the members for an administrative district to be elected on a simple majority or first-past-the-post (FPP) system and the balance number of members to be elected under the PR system.

The Amendment Act 2017 stated that, “There shall be a Delimitation Committee appointed by the President, which consists of five persons.” In turn, the Speaker proposed to the President to appoint the five-member Delimitation Committee to consist of the Chairman and 2 members of the Delimitation Commission and two additional members to demarcate the Electorates of Provincial Councils. Consequently, on 04.10.2017, the President appointed a Delimitation Committee (PCDC), comprising of five members, to demarcate electorates in each administrative district in order to enable the election of 50% of members from the districts on simple majority system to the Provincial Councils. The Committee was constituted to include the Chairman and the two members of the DC. The Chairman, DC, was appointed Chairman to the PCDC. The notice relevant to these appointments was published in Gazette No. 2039/29 of 04.10.2017 and the 5 members were as follows:

Dr.K.Thavalingam (Chairman)
Prof.S.H.Hasbullah (Member)
Dr.Anila Dias Bandaranaike (Member)
Mr.P.M.Siriwardhane (Member)
Mr.S.Vijesandiran (Member)

The PCDC appointed Mr.Saman Sri Rathnayake, Additional Commissioner of Elections and Secretary to the DC, as the Secretary to the PCDC as well. The mandate of the PCDC included completion of the delimitation process and submission of the final report within 4 months of its appointment. Immediately thereafter, the PCDC commenced its work to discharge this mandate.

2.2.2 The Law Pertaining to Delimitation of Provincial Councils Electorates

The powers vested and responsibilities cast upon the PCDC can be described in terms of Section 3A (1) to 3A (11) of the Principal Act as amended by the Amendment Act 2017 and the appointment letters issued by the President, in the following manner.

- i. In terms of Section 3 of the Provincial Councils Elections (Amendment) Act No.5 of 2004, the Commissioner of Elections has determined the number of members to be elected from each district to the Provincial Council and the major role of the PCDC was to demarcate the electorates considering Section 3A (4) of the Principal Act to elect 50% of members so determined. This vested the PCDC with an added responsibility of determining the number of the 50% of members. Section 3A (4) of the Act and other major contents therein that the PCDC had to pay attention to are appended below.

“(4) In the division of administrative district into electorates, the following factors shall be taken into consideration by the Committee:—

(a) where it appears to the Committee that, there is, in any area of an administrative district, a substantial concentration of persons united by a community of interest, whether racial, religious or otherwise, but differing in one or more of these respects from the majority of the inhabitants of that area, the Committee may make such division of the administrative districts into electorates;

(b) in making such division, the Committee shall have due regard to—

(i) the desirability of reducing to the minimum the disproportion in the number of persons resident in the several electorates of the administrative districts within the Province; and

(ii) the geographical and physical features of the electorates.”

- ii. If the Committee is of the view that electorates should be demarcated to elect more than one member for a particular district, taking the requirements stipulated in Sub Section 3A (4) of the Principal Act, the Committee shall demarcate multimember constituencies.
- iii. It is the responsibility of the Committee to allocate a number and a name to every electorate when a district is divided and the number of members to be elected from each electorate.
- iv. The Committee is empowered to adopt procedures and appoint officers, experts, technical committees and sub committees, as required, in the performance of its duty.
- v. The Committee should hand over the report on delimitation of electorates to the Minister in charge of Local Government and Provincial Councils within a period of 4 months from the date of its appointment.

The report of the Committee will be tabled in Parliament within 2 weeks after submitting it to the Minister in order to obtain 2/3 majority in Parliament. In case the Parliament does not approve the tabled report the Hon. Speaker appoints a Review Committee, under Sub Sections 4(12) to 4(14) of the Amendment Act 2017, chaired by the Hon. Prime Minister to review the serial numbers of electorates, their names and boundaries.

The Review Committee appointed by the Speaker should consist of five members headed by the Prime Minister. According to the law, the report of the Committee should be submitted to the President in two months.

Immediately after the report of the Review Committee the President should publish the names and the boundaries of the electorates.

The Chairman of the Election Commission informed the Chairman of the Delimitation Commission by his letter LAE/063 dated 06.10.2017 of the number of members for each administrative district determined by him according to the previous Census of Population and Housing 2012 (CPH 2012) on the basis indicated in sub section 3 (3) of the Provincial Councils Elections Act as amended by the Provincial Councils Elections (Amendment) Act No.5 of 2004.

2.2.3 Scope of the Committee

Electorates have to be demarcated in the administrative districts according to the population numbers on the basis of the CPH 2012 in order to elect half of the number of members from each administrative district. Therefore, it would always be possible for differences to exist in the population number in an electorate of an administrative district and an electorate of another administrative district. The Committee is unable to eliminate such a situation resulting from variations in population densities among districts.

There are several categories of administrative units within the extents of land belonging to all administrative districts, viz Grama Niladhari Divisions (GNDs), Divisional Secretariats (DSs), etc. Delimitation had to be carried out taking their boundaries into careful consideration because the areas of authority in such units are legally established, mapped and the Census is conducted based on those boundaries. In the circumstances, the Committee did not have any authority to balance the population numbers in the electorates outside those boundaries.

The Committee was required to take swift action to demarcate electorates suitably to elect 222 members out of a total number of 437 members for the 9 Provincial Councils from the 25 administrative districts within a short period of 4 months from its appointment.

2.2.4 Procedure

The inaugural meeting of the PCDC was chaired by the Chairman on 09.10.2017 with the participation of all members at the office of the DC. The 5 members agreed to use the DC office as the office of the PCDC and also the DC staff in the discharge of its duties under the mandate. All the work steps and time lines for the finalization of the procedures, determination of the number of members to be returned for each administrative district under the amended Section 3A (2) of the Principal Act, methodology for collecting proposals, educating the relevant stakeholders about the delimitation process, studying the proposals to be received, arriving at final decisions on demarcation and the preparation of the final report on delimitation were determined at the initial meetings. During the period 04.10.2017 to 08.02.2018, the PCDC held 13 meetings (see Section 4.1.2)

It was decided to establish Sub-committees in each District under the chairmanship of the Government Agent/District Secretary of each district with the Senior Superintendent of Surveys of each district and the Deputy/Assistant Commissioner of Elections of each district as the other members.

A paper notice on the delimitation procedure was published on 13.10.2017 for the information of political parties, civil organizations and the public inviting proposals for delimitation before 02.11.2017. In addition, the Members of Parliament, Secretaries of recognized political parties and members of Provincial Councils were also invited in writing to forward their proposals.

In all 25 districts, one half-day session was held in each District Secretariat to collect the views of the public in this regard.

2.2.5 Criteria Adopted by the Delimitation Committee for Demarcation of Electorates

The procedure for delimitation that should be followed by the PCDC is clearly elaborated in Section 3A (1) to 3A (11) of the Principal Act, as amended by the Amendment Act 2017. In this exercise, the Committee was required to reach consensus and ensure consistency in its deliberations and decisions with respect to the delimitation of all electorates. Accordingly, the Committee agreed upon the following consistent criteria with which to study the submissions and proposals received from the populace and make its decisions:

i. Section 3A(2): Determination of number equal to 50% of members to be elected under electorates

The Commissioner of Elections had determined the number of members to be elected from each district to the Provincial Council taking the last Census, CPH 2012, and the extents of lands in administrative districts in to consideration. The Committee had to decide upon the 50% number of members to be elected on the basis of electorates from each district. To calculate such number, the number of members to be elected from each administrative district was divided by two. The numbers of members so calculated, for 18 districts out of 25, were integers. In the balance 7 districts, when the number was an integer and a fraction, the number was rounded to the next highest integer, using the round half up method.

ii. Section 3A(3): Assigning names to electorates

The Committee agreed, in the interests of consistency, to assign electorate names from the predominant DSs in each electorate, in terms of population and number of GNDs, unless there was a historically significant name in that area that could be used.

iii. Section 3A(4): Division of district into electorates

The Committee agreed that each electorate would comprise a contiguous area of land such that all its inhabitants had convenient access, having given due recognition to water bodies and mountain regions in the area. Noting that all demographic information is only available by administrative units, namely, GNDs and DSs, the Committee agreed to use them as the basis for delimitation of electorates, while also recognising the need to minimise division of other electoral boundaries for practical purposes. The Committee agreed not to split the smallest administrative units, GNDs. It also agreed to keep DSs intact to the extent possible. However, if DSs were required to be split to meet other specific criteria, they would be divided into groups of contiguous GNDs.

iv. Section 3A(4)(b)(i): Minimising disproportion in populations among electorates within a District

In order to determine the exact number that would eliminate any disproportion, the Committee first calculated the average population per single-member electorate in each district by dividing the total population of the district by the number of members to be elected under the simple majority system (Annex 2, Table 2). Since, some degree of disproportion could not be avoided when considering the needs of communities of interest and geographical or physical features (Section 3A(4)(b) (i) and (ii)), the Committee agreed to limit any disproportion in populations among electorates within a district to 10% above or below the average population per single-member electorate.

The Committee further agreed that, should there be absolutely no other alternative to represent the needs of a minority community of interest (Section 3A(4)(a)) or provide access to inhabitants (Section 3A(4)(b)(ii)), it was empowered to demarcate an electorate where the population would be somewhat more disproportionate than the 10% tolerance limit agreed upon to accommodate such need.

v. *Section 3A(5) and 3A(6): Creating Multi-member electorates and returning more members from an electorate*

In consideration of Section 3A(4)(b)(i), the Committee agreed that a multi-member electorate would be required to represent a population of that multiple of the inhabitants in a single-member electorate, so that one or more members representing an electorate in the district, each represented an equivalent number of persons in that district. The Committee therefore determined in such situations, wherever possible, to achieve the required objective, of elected members representing different communities of interest in the district, by concentrating each community in specific electorates, without resorting to multi-member electorates.

2.2.6 Analysis of Representations Made

Political parties, civil organizations and peoples' representatives in Parliament, provincial councils and local authorities currently serving or who had served in the past, made written submissions to the Committee or expressed their views verbally at the public hearings conducted by the Committee on the delimitation of electorates in all districts of provincial councils. The Committee received 678 submissions, of which 294 were written submissions and 384 were at the public hearings. A summary of the number of submissions received is given in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Number of Representations Received under Each Administrative District			
District	No. of Submissions	District	No. of Submissions
Colombo	22	Mullaitivu	17
Gampaha	40	Batticaloa	58
Kalutara	40	Ampara	67
Kandy	41	Trincomalee	59
Matale	15	Kurunegala	17
Nuwara Eliya	34	Puttalam	35
Galle	21	Anuradhapura	14
Matara	07	Polonnaruwa	06
Hambantota	06	Badulla	15
Jaffna	12	Moneragala	19
Kilinochchi	23	Ratnapura	20
Mannar	39	Kegalle	25
Vavuniya	26	Total	678

In a broad analysis of the representations made, the views expressed by them and observations made by the Committee can be summarized in the following manner.

(a) Some GNDs and some areas which are extensive in size are unwieldy for the public to get the services of the District Secretariats. It is not possible to make suggestions to this Committee to rectify them. However some representations were made to the Committee to delimit some divisions where the people's representatives could move easily with voters.

(b) Certain disadvantageous situations faced by some stakeholders at the local authorities delimitation process which was fielded prior to this delimitation of provincial council electorates, were pointed out by the representatives. They drew the attention of the Committee to take them into consideration when carrying out a delimitation process for provincial councils and avert such situations in this exercise.

(c) There were representations that taking the last Census conducted in the year 2012 is not justifiable in considering population of an administrative district as a base in this delimitation process. Due to the insecurity that prevailed in the North and the East, people who had vacated those areas have not totally returned to their dwellings as yet and therefore the CPH 2012 does not include accurate information of current populations in those areas. This is the reason for such representations. Their opinion was that information on population numbers for 2016 should be taken for this purpose in those areas.

(d) It was evident through representations made to the Committee that the communities outside the majority residing in the districts believed that they were accorded fair opportunity of representation with the proportional representation system introduced by the provincial councils elections since 1988. They expected the same opportunity for the minority communities outside the majority population in administrative districts to continue with the current delimitation exercise as well. Many of those who represented the minority communities were of the view that it was difficult to place trust in the system of minority representation through the selection of representatives from the additional list of nominations of political parties and independent groups submitted for proportional representation, under the proposed provincial councils election systems in addition to the election of representatives for electorates. Therefore they preferred delimitation of electorates to represent minority communities. They pointed out that at least multi-member constituencies should be introduced for this purpose.

(e) Proposals were made to maintain a balance of GNDs attached to electorates, because electorates are established with large extents of land, when emphasis is laid on the population number rather than the extent of land, in order to maintain a balance in the populations among electorates in administrative districts where the population density is low. One opinion expressed by proponents of this idea was that both the representatives of the electorate as well as the voter will be relieved with this arrangement.

(f) There were proposals to increase the number of constituencies for the purpose of electing representatives. The Committee observed that such increases had taken place already when two instances were cited by the proponents. Firstly, reasonable representation of the district has been allowed after considering the geographical features, composition of the population, distribution of the population and area expansion of the district. Secondly, the number of representative areas in the administrative districts needs to be proportionately increased because the numbers of

representatives of local authorities have been increased with the recent delimitation of local authority areas.

(g) Proposals were also made to continue the currently practiced proportional representative system for provincial councils, as it is, because there is a tendency in the country of thinking in terms of ethnicity when demarcating a particular area to represent a particular community of an administrative district. It was also pointed out that the proportional representative system has been widely accepted and it has contributed more towards communal harmony than the area-based elections system.

(h) The Committee provided ample time for interested parties to make proposals to demarcate electorates in administrative districts under a mixed representative system for provincial councils elections. Steps taken by the Committee to educate the respective stakeholders have been indicated in their report at various stages. In spite of all such efforts, it has been observed that some parties do not have a clear understanding of the new representation system. Meanwhile, many persons who came to make proposals in this regard were not prepared with necessary facts to present their case.

2.2.7 Summary

By 01.01.2018, the PCDC had commenced discussions and the delimitation process and completed its task within the mandated time period of 4 months. The Report was handed over to the Minister of Provincial Councils and Local Government on 19.02.2018. It was tabled in Parliament on 06.03.2018 and debated on 24.08.2018. The report was referred to a Review Committee thereafter, and the PCDC awaits the next step to be taken by Parliament. The Report is uploaded on the website of the Election Commission. Copies of the report have also been distributed among key stakeholders.



At Trincomalee District Secretariat on 09.11.2017...



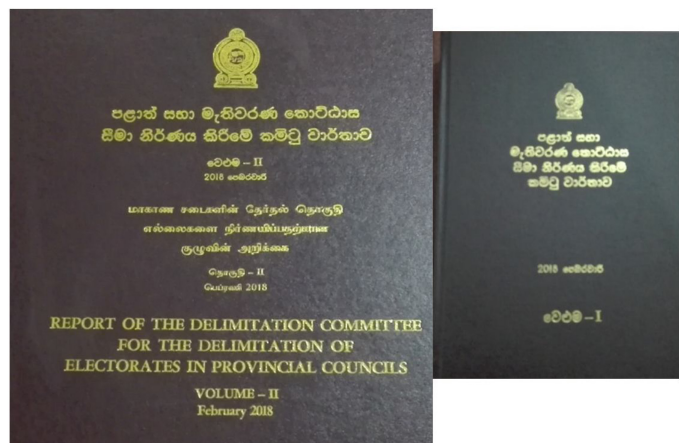
At Gampaha District Secretariat on 06.12.2017...



At Kandy District Secretariat on 22.11.2017...



At Batticaloa District Secretariat on 10.11.2017...



2.3 Action Plan 2019

Anticipated amendments to the Constitution never materialized during the year 2018. Therefore, there were difficulties in preparing the work plan for the year 2019 without a clear mandate for the DC. Nevertheless, the following activities have been included in the plan.

1. Planning and Training.
2. Collecting of information. (Action has been taken to collect all Gazette notifications connected with the establishment of administrative units and local authorities).
3. Analysis of previous Delimitation Reports connected with Parliamentary Elections held in the past in relation to the current population of Sri Lanka and current priorities for land areas around Sri Lanka.
4. Study of boundaries of administrative divisions.
5. Study of boundaries of local authorities
6. Establishment of a record room with modern facilities and preparation of soft copies of relevant documents.

3. Administration

3.1 Meetings

3.1.1 Meetings of the Delimitation Commission

Eight meetings were conducted from 01-01-2018 to 31-12-2018 as follows:

Meeting No.	Date	Meeting No.	Date
26 th meeting	14.03.2018	30 th meeting	24.08.2018
27 th meeting	03.05.2018	31 st meeting	27.09.2018
28 th meeting	22.06.2018	32 nd meeting	30.10.2018
29 th meeting	20.07.2018	33 rd meeting	26.11.2018

3.1.2 Provincial Council Electorates Delimitation Committee meetings

The PCDC appointed on 04.10.2017, held 4 meetings from 01.01.2018 to 31.12.2018 as follows:

Meeting No.	Date	Meeting No.	Date
15 th meeting	03.01.2018	17 th meeting	05.02.2018
16 th meeting	10.01.2018	18 th meeting	08.02.2018

3.2 Office Space, Furniture, Equipment and Transport

3.2.1 Office Space: The Surveyor General has provided office space free of rent in the Survey Department building since November 2016 for the DC office. The space provided a total area of 790 sq. ft. partitioned into 3 rooms. In addition to this space, all other services, such as electricity, water, washrooms and parking, are provided with the space by the Surveyor General to the DC.

Present Official Address

Delimitation Commission
Surveyor General's Office Building
P.O.Box 506
Colombo-5

3.2.2 Furniture and Equipment – See Annex 3

3.2.3 Transport: The Treasury assigned two cars to the DC in 2016, vehicle No.CAP 7180 and vehicle No.CAR 0347. These vehicles are registered and insured in the name of Secretary to the President.

3.2.4 Appointment of staff to DC

Considering the expected volume of work to be entrusted to the DC, the following posts were created with the approval of the Director General, Department of Management Services, by letter no. DMS/1029 dated 05-02-2016.

Designation	Level	No. of Posts	Salary Code
Secretary	Senior	1	SL-3-2006
Accountant	Senior	1	SL-1-2006
Co-ordinating Secretary	-	1	PA Circular 06/2006
Administrative Officer (AO)	Tertiary	1	MN-7-2006
Translator	Secondary	3	MN-6-2006
IT Assistant	Secondary	2	MT-1-2006
Public Management Assistant (PMA)	Secondary	2	MN-2-2006
Driver	Primary	2	PL-3-2006
Office Assistant (OA)	Primary	2	PL-1-2006
TOTAL		15	

During the year, the following appointments were made to the DC:

- Acting Secretary - Mr. Saman Sri Rathnayake -: Appointment of Acting Secretary was extended for one more year from 21.03.2018
- Acting Accountant - Mr. H.W.N. Kumara -: Appointment of Acting Accountant was extended for one more year from 01.04.2018

Accordingly, the employment profile as at 31-12-2018 was:

Designation	Approved	Filled	Vacancies
Secretary	1	1 ^a	-
Accountant	1	1 ^a	-
Coordinating Secretary	1	1	-
Administrative Officer (AO)	1	1	-
Translator	3	0	3
IT Assistant	2	0	2
Public Management Assistant (PMA)	2	2	-
Driver	2	2	-
Office Assistant (OA)	2	2	-
TOTAL	15	10	5

a- Secretary and Accountant employed on part time basis

3.3 Quarterly Performance Reports

Quarterly Performance reports of the DC for 2018 have been prepared in three languages and submitted to the Constitutional Council to be tabled in Parliament as follows:

- First Quarter 2018 Report –04.07.2018
- Second Quarter 2018 Report – 08.10.2018
- Third Quarter 2018 Report –27.11.2018
- Fourth Quarter 2018 Report –29.03.2019

4. Finances

4.1 Budget

The Appropriation Bill allocated Rs 11.53m for the year 2018 (Annex 4). Rs 10.81m of this was for recurrent expenditure and Rs 0.72m for capital expenditure. A supplementary estimate of Rs 2.65m was approved during the 2nd quarter to settle arrears of recurrent expenditure of the PCDC and a supplementary estimate of Rs 0.56m was approved for recurrent expenditure during the 4th quarter. Accordingly, the net allocations to the DC for the year 2018 was Rs 14.74m.

The net allocation for recurrent expenditure was Rs 14.02 m and Rs 12.79m had been spent at the end of the year. As a percentage, it was 91.08%. The net allocation for capital expenditure was Rs 0.72m and at the end of 2018 the capital expenditure was Rs 0.57m. As a percentage, the capital expenditure was 79.16%.

4.2 Actual Expenditure

The actual expenditure for the year 2018 was Rs. 13.36 million which consisted of recurrent expenditure of Rs. 12.79 million and capital expenditure of Rs. 0.57 million.

Object Code	Description	Provision Rs. (000)	Transfers for FR 66 Rs. (000)	Supplementary Rs.(000)	Net Grant Rs. (000)	Expenditure Rs. (000)	Financial performance %
Recurrent							
1001-1003	Personal Emoluments	6,850	92	2,542	9,484	8,937	94
1101-1102	travelling expenses	160	0	0	160	106	66
1201-1203	Supplies	1,150	58	123	1,331	1,233	93
1301-1303	Maintenance	375	0	0	375	211	56
1401-1409	Services	2,250	-150	540	2,640	2,299	87
1506	transfers	25	0	0	25	0	0
Total		10,810	0	3,205	14,015	12,786	91
Capital							
2102	Furniture and Office Equipment	100	0	0	100	56	56
2103	Plant Machinery and Equipment and Vehicles	500	0	0	500	411	82
2401	Training and Capacity Building	125	0	0	125	104	83
Total		725	0	0	725	570	79
Grand Total		11,535	0	3,205	14,740	13,356	91

Advance Account Activities

Description	Maximum limit to Expenditure Rs. (000)	Minimum limit of Receipts Rs. (000)	Maximum limit of Debit Balance Rs. (000)
Provision	1,500	250	-
Actual	271	178	-

4.3 Auditor General's Observations - See Annex 5

5. Performance

5.1 Preparation of Database

Since the DC did not have a database of administrative boundaries, reports and gazettes issued in connection with the administrative divisions of Sri Lanka are currently being collected and filed in the DC office towards preparing a comprehensive database.

In this regard, the DC office has a collection of gazettes of boundaries of provinces and districts established from the year 1833 to date. Action has also been taken to compile a collection of reports of Delimitation Committees and Delimitation Commissions established from time to time since their inception.

The DC is now in possession of gazette notices in relation to the establishment of all 341 Local Authorities. The DC is also in possession of gazette notices for the establishment of 316 Divisional Secretariats (DSs) of a total number of 331 DSs in the country.

The gazette notices of boundaries of local authorities and the gazette notices of boundaries of Divisional Secretariats are separately maintained according to districts in the DC database.

This information was collected mainly from Local Authorities and DSs and, where information could not be collected from those offices, they were collected from the National Archives Department and from the National Library Services Board.

Action has been taken to collect gazette notices of the remaining entities for which information is not yet available.

In addition, the gazette notices establishing Divisional Secretariats and Local Authorities are being scanned and prepared in PDF form for the digital DC database. They are sorted according to the names of the entities, and software has been developed to access the gazette notices by the name of the entity.

A computer programme with maps of all electorates of each Provincial Council, given in the 2018 Report of the PCDC has been developed for easy reference. Maps have also been prepared in all three languages for the Grama Niladhari (GN) Divisions of all 25 Districts, giving the names and numbers of these GN divisions used in the PCDC 2018 Report. In the same manner, maps for all DSs have also been prepared in all three languages.

The DC office has compiled a book to compare the names and numbers of GN Divisions given in the gazettes with the names and numbers of the GN Divisions mentioned in the PCDC 2018 report and to note any differences between the two with a view to rectify them.

Action has been taken to computerise the numbers of registered voters in GN divisions in the years 2017 and 2018 and maintain the same in the DC database.

As in previous years since 2015, the DC office has collected and filed newspaper articles published about the Delimitation Commission and the Provincial Council Delimitation Committee during the year.

5.2 Establishment Matters

All establishment work in relation to the members of the DC and the officers of the DC, maintaining of files for the 2 motor cars of the DC, maintenance of fuel advance register and leave register and papers related to repairs to office equipment has been satisfactorily completed during the year.

In addition, all reports required to be sent to the Presidential Secretariat, Parliament, Constitutional Council, Department of Management Services, Ministry of Public Administration and Disaster Management Services have been sent on time.

5.3 Financial Management

All payments have been made according to the Financial Regulations with necessary recommendations and approvals. Procurement and Board of Survey were formally carried out. All reports to the Treasury have been sent as required.

Reports required by the National Audit Commission, have been duly submitted and audit queries have been satisfactorily responded to.

5.4 Provincial Council Delimitation Activities

Cooperation of all officers of the Delimitation Commission were obtained for the work of the Delimitation Committee for Provincial Council Electorates (PCDC) appointed on 04.10. 2017. The Secretary of the Commission functioned as the Secretary to the PCDC as well, while the Coordinating Secretary of the Commission functioned as the Assistant Secretary. The PCDC Report was handed over to the subject minister within the mandated period of 4 months, according to the provisions in the Act. Officers of the Commission took necessary action to prepare the PCDC report with minimum expenditure.

Awareness on Delimitation

Stakeholders such as the public, public officials and people's representatives have been informed that awareness programmes can be organized by the DC with the participation of the members and officers of the DC upon requests made by them and as the need arises. Such programmes have already been conducted for the Survey Department and Elections Commission. Plans are already currently underway to conduct suitable awareness programmes for District Secretaries and Divisional Secretaries during the following year.

6. Acknowledgements

The Chairman and members of the DC wish to thank

- (1) The Chairman and members of the Constitutional Council for the support provided to the DC at all times.
- (2) The Surveyor General and his staff for continuing to provide office space and all other facilities to DC to conduct its work in a permanent location.
- (3) The Chairman and members of the Election Commission, Director General of Elections and his staff for providing many facilities to the DC, such as release of staff, training of staff, etc.
- (4) The Presidential Secretariat and General Treasury for providing the required financial allocations and vehicles to the DC.
- (5) All those who assisted the Delimitation Committee for Provincial Councils Electorates in numerous ways to fulfill its mandate of dividing the 25 districts in 9 Provinces into 222 Electorates and preparing a report on the same in a short period of 4 months, in accordance with the legal provisions of the Provincial Councils Elections (Amendment) Act No.17 of 2017.

Annex 1

Proposed Delimitation Commission Act – Policy Paper

1. Introduction

Following the 19th Amendment to the Constitution, a three-member Delimitation Commission (Commission) was appointed on 13 November 2015 under Article 41B and 95(1) of the Constitution. The present Constitution, however, does not specify a clear mandate for the Commission, nor its powers and functions.

Since their appointment, the members of the Commission have been engaged in surveying the literature on global experiences in delimitation and studying the history of and rationale for previous delimitation work in Sri Lanka in preparation for its substantive work. During this exercise, the Commission was made aware that, at different points in time in the past, separate bodies had been assigned the responsibility for delimitation of Parliamentary Constituencies, Local Government areas and Public Administration areas, entirely unrelated to each other.

Based on their findings, the Commission felt the need to share its thoughts and observations on several policy matters concerning the subject of delimitation. This paper is written and presented with that objective. The paper first reviews the present situation and the policies that were used in all past delimitation exercises in Sri Lanka. The paper then shares the Commission's views on the need for having a broad based over-arching policy in place for future delimitation. Finally, the document makes recommendations on how this is to be achieved and conveys the advantages in doing so.

2. History of Boundary Delimitation for Parliamentary Elections in Post-Independent Sri Lanka

Six Delimitation Commissions were appointed since the Soulbury Constitution, in 1946, 1953 (terminated before its conclusion), 1959, 1976, 1981 and 1988 (proposals not implemented). These Delimitation Commissions were constituted for a specified period to redraw the boundaries of electoral districts for Parliamentary Elections. These Commissions were guided by a number of principles enshrined in the Constitution or its amendments. When the specified duty was over, the services of these Delimitation Commissions were terminated. In addition to this, there are several Legislative enactments and procedures in Sri Lanka which cater to different forms of delimitation at other electoral and administrative levels.

3. Current Position and Policies Adopted

The Constitution of Sri Lanka and its amendments have guided the delimitation exercises that the country has adopted thus far. Accordingly, delimitating electoral boundaries was done at different levels based on specific constitutional provisions and amendments. Furthermore, in the past, at different points in time, separate bodies had been assigned the responsibility for delimitation of Parliamentary Constituencies, Local Government areas and Public Administration areas. To learn from the past, it would be good to illustrate delimitation exercises that have been carried out at different levels in the country.

3.1 Local Authorities' Electoral Boundaries:

Every Municipality (Municipal Council), town (Urban Council) or Pradeshiya Sabha area is an electoral area for the purpose of Local Government Elections. Until 2012, all Local Government Authorities' elections were based on the proportional representation system by using the number of registered electors. This was the responsibility of the Commissioner of Elections. Hence, the redrawing the boundaries of electoral areas was not required and no Delimitation Committee was established for delimiting electoral boundaries for Local Authorities' constituencies until 2012.

Under the provisions of the Local Authorities Elections (Amendment) Act, No 22 of 2012, the government introduced a mixed election system based on the first past the post system for the Local Government election and a **National Delimitation Committee** (Committee) consisting of five persons was appointed in 2012 to work on this. The mandate of the Committee is to make recommendations to the Minister of Local Government and Provincial Councils to divide each local authority area into wards based on the criteria given in the Act. The National Delimitation Committee's report was gazetted by the President in August, 2015. In November, 2015, the Minister of Provincial Councils and Local Government appointed a **Delimitation Review Committee** to look into the appeals in respect of the recommendations made by the National Delimitation Committee on Local Government Councils. The Delimitation Review Committee completed the delimitation process and the gazette was published on ?date.

Currently, for the appointment of a Delimitation Committee (not Commission) for the establishment of new Local Authorities, gazetting of the Local Authorities which have already been established, upgrading Local Authorities and revision of existing Local Authorities, altering and redefining the limits of a Local Authority's area, the responsibility falls on the Minister of Local Government and Provincial Councils to prepare a memorandum to submit to Cabinet for approval to proceed with such work.

3.2 Provincial Councils' Electoral Boundaries.

The number of members to be elected from each administrative district of a province to the Provincial Council established for that province is currently determined by the Commissioner of Elections on the basis mentioned in the 13th Amendment to the Constitution. As it is based on the proportional representation system and each administrative district is taken as an electoral district, redrawing the boundaries of such electoral districts is not required. Hence, no Delimitation Committee or Commission has been established for delimiting electoral boundaries for Provincial Council constituencies.

3.3 Provincial and Administrative District Boundaries

Provinces and Administrative Districts and their boundary limits are clearly stated in the Constitution of Sri Lanka and/ or Act of Administrative Districts. The limits of an Administrative District or a Province may be altered/ amended only by a resolution passed by Parliament and/or amendments to the Constitution. If the necessity arises to change or alter the boundary, the Minister for Home Affairs takes necessary steps to appoint a Delimitation Committee (not Commission) to undertake boundary delimitation with the approval Parliament.

3.4 Divisional Secretariat Division and Grama Niladhari Division Boundaries

Currently, for the appointment of a Delimitation Committee (not Commission) for the boundary establishment of new Divisional Secretariat Divisions, or for gazetting of the Divisional Secretariat Divisions which have already been established, or for the establishment of new Grama Niladhari Divisions or the revision of existing Grama Niladhari Divisions, the responsibility falls on the Minister of Home affairs to prepare a memorandum to submit to Cabinet for approval to proceed with such work.

3.5 Boundaries for State Services

Besides the delimitation work for electoral and administrative boundaries, the delimitation and demarcation of service areas for all state services (Agrarian, Education, Health, Forestry, Irrigation, Judicial, Police, etc.) is undertaken by the relevant service agencies, independent of any consistent set of policies or rules with regard to the needs of the population (citizens) or land (environment).

3.6 Outcomes of the Above

At present, the Parliamentary system has 160 polling divisions, while there are 336 Local Government Authorities. At the same time, the Public Administration System has 14,021 Grama Niladhari Divisions (GNDs) which combine into 331 Divisional Secretariats (DSs) in 25 Districts. In key state service areas, there are 340 Medical Officers of Health (MOH) areas, 311 Educational Divisions and 439 Police areas, to mention a few, with some of these service areas cutting across GND and DS geographical boundaries. Absence of harmonious, hierarchical spatial units in electoral, administrative and service delivery boundaries has affected development activities and co-ordination among Ministries, government departments and other state actors. In addition, there is considerable variation among the same tier administrative divisions. For example, at the smallest Public Administration unit, the GND, level, the Mattakuliya GND covered a population of 28,000 in an area of 2 sq.km, while Panama South GND had 1,209 persons in an area of 560 sq km and several GNDs had less than 100 persons (Census of Population and Housing 2012).

The system of naming (nomenclature) used by different departments and state services for referring to an administrative area has also created confusion among the public as well as administrators, as uniform criteria are not followed by Government Departments, Semi-Government Boards and other State Institutions. For example, under the Public Administration System, there are 25 administrative districts which are next in size to the province, within which 25 administrative districts the Election commission refers to 22 electoral districts some of which cover several administrative districts and thousands of square kilometers.

It is seen that under the current system, separate bodies had been assigned the responsibility for delimitation of Parliamentary Constituencies, Local Government areas, Public Administration areas and state service delivery areas. This has led to inconsistencies and inefficiencies with regard to the collection and availability of required information for the elected representation of the citizenry at different levels, as well as with regard to public administration and the delivery of state services.

4 Delimitation Policy for the Present and for the Future

It is clear that the present fragmented policy on delimitation has to be changed to suit the national need of the day.

The current situation indicates that the delimitation work required for elected bodies and administrative areas demands a well-organized, permanent structure which functions within a framework underpinned by a well-established set of principles that would need review and revision from time to time. As the demography of the country is constantly changing, creating, amalgamating and upgrading Parliamentary electorates and Local Authorities' (Municipal Councils, Urban Councils and Pradeshiya Sabhas) areas, after every national population census, is a continuous process. At present, a large number of requests for new local authorities' status are pending decisions at the Ministry of Provincial Councils and Local Government. The present practice is that the Government (Minister) appoints a Committee with one or more members to study each request. If all such issues are assigned to a single independent Delimitation Commission, a consistent yardstick can be established within a uniform framework and set of principles.

Besides the delimitation work for elected bodies, the delimitation and demarcation of consistent boundaries for Public Administration and all state services (Agrarian, Education, Forestry, Health, Irrigation, Judicial, Police, etc.) requires urgent attention.

5 Recommendations

Against this background the Commission wishes to put forward a proposal to the Government to have ONE Delimitation Commission as the legal authority to undertake all delimitation work related to elected bodies- Parliament, Provincial Councils and Local Government Authorities-, as well as the delimitation and demarcation of consistent geographical boundaries for Public Administration and all other state services, within a uniform framework and set of principles.

The framework and principles are listed below:

5.1 Appointment of ONE Independent Commission responsible for the subject of

Delimitation: There shall be a Delimitation Commission appointed under the Constitution to conduct boundary delimitation as mandated by the Constitution in an independent, ethical, equitable, efficient, transparent and credible manner and in accordance with the Law (Delimitation Act).

5.2 Objective of Delimitation: The Delimitation Commission shall ensure that the boundaries of electoral or any other assigned administrative or service delivery geographical units are drawn in such a way as to achieve equitable representation for each vote or citizen to the greatest degree possible, to ensure effective safeguarding of the democratic rights of the people and of the environment, which shall be laid out in the Delimitation Act.

5.3 Principles for Delimitation to Achieve Objective: In the determination of geographical boundaries, the Delimitation Commission shall take into consideration the following factors:-

- a) Total Population within such boundaries, considering the needs of youth and voting age population (Registered Voter population)
- b) Total Land within such boundaries, considering area, terrain and the need to safeguard, land, water and forest resources.

5.4 Time Frame for Delimitation: Within 2 years of the completion of a national population census, the Delimitation Commission shall subject such electoral geographical boundaries to review and revision on the basis of changes in population patterns. Any such basis and revision shall transparently be made available to the public, as specified in the Delimitation Act.

5.5 Boundary delimitation for National, Provincial and local government elections: – the geographical boundaries for Parliamentary Electorates, Provincial Councils and Local Government Authorities (MCs, UCs and Pradeshiya Sabha) shall be determined by the Delimitation Commission in accordance with the principles and criteria set out in the Delimitation Act.

5.6 Boundary Delimitation of Provinces and Administrative Districts: – If and when Parliament decrees that the necessity has arisen to change or alter the boundary of any Province or Administrative District, on the basis of changes in population patterns or environmental concerns, this boundary delimitation to be assigned to Delimitation Commission with the approval of Parliament. Any such basis and revision shall transparently be made available to the public, as specified in the Delimitation Act.

5.7 Boundary Delimitation for Public Administration: – For the establishment of the boundaries of new Divisional Secretariats (DSs), revision of the boundaries of existing DSs, establishment of the boundaries of new Grama Niladhari Divisions (GNDs) and revision of the boundaries of existing Grama Niladhari Divisions, the respective Ministry shall prepare a memorandum to submit to Cabinet for approval to proceed with such work through the Delimitation Commission. The basis of any such revision shall transparently be made available to the public, as specified in the Delimitation Act.

5.8 Boundary Delimitation for Provision of Key State Services: - The geographical boundaries for provision of all key state services shall be determined by the Delimitation Commission in accordance with the principles and criteria set out in the Delimitation Act. For the establishment of the boundaries of new service areas or revision of the boundaries of existing service areas in any subject, the respective Ministry in charge of such subject shall prepare a memorandum to submit to Cabinet for approval to proceed with such work through the Delimitation Commission. The basis of any such change shall transparently be made available to the public, as specified in the Delimitation Act.

6. Conclusion

Considering the above, it is recommended that the powers and functions of a single Delimitation Commission be widened to cover all areas requiring delimitation by an Act of Parliament. The benefits would be:

- 6.1 One body is answerable to the Public and to the Parliament.
- 6.2 A common national policy on delimitation could be adopted.
- 6.3 Consistent and uniform patterns of delimitation could be established.
- 6.4 The cost of delimitation work will be significantly reduced.

- 6.5 A permanent institutional structure for delimitation will allow for greater efficiency with a trained body of staff who have specialist knowledge and expertise in delimitation work.
- 6.6 This institutional structure can support the resolution of internal boundary disputes among national, provincial and local elected bodies, public administration and state service delivery geographical units.

Annex 1(A)

DRAFT CABINET MEMORANDUM

Forming of laws related to the Delimitation Process

1. Background

The Delimitation Commission has been established in terms of the Article 41B and 95(1) of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

2. Summary

- 2.1. A Delimitation Commission has been appointed for a specified time period after a national population census, for the purpose of demarcating boundaries for Parliamentary Elections. When the statutory function of the Commission is over the Delimitation Commission ceases to function. In addition, there are laws, regulations and procedures related to delimitations required for elections and public administration.
- 2.2. Apart from delimitation of local authorities, delimitations of provincial councils, divisional and Grama Niladhari divisions, committees were appointed by subject ministers to carry out delimitation activities for sectors such as education, health, agrarian services, forest conservation, wildlife, irrigation, justice, police and land.
- 2.3. No uniformity and geographical cohesiveness are therefore projected in those demarcations because they are carried out according to the needs of those sectors, ignoring the general policies and laws and regulations that govern delimitations. There are problems of implementing development projects in ministries, departments and statutory boards due to these inconsistencies. There are serious irregularities not only in the same categories of administrative divisions but also among identical sectors. This unsatisfactory state of affairs is an impediment in the development process and in the maintenance of a strong administration.

3. Proposal

- 3.1. Policies of delimitation should be designed in accordance with the national requirements. Delimitation process should therefore, consist of organized structures developed on a persistent set of principles which are reviewed and revised from time to time.
- 3.2. In this backdrop, it is more appropriate to carry out all delimitation activities through the Delimitation Commission established under the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution, instead of instituting separate committees for delimitation matters in various subject areas of government institutions and statutory boards with this a methodology could be formed within a framework functioning under a persistent set of principles.

- 3.3. A co-relationship will be developed among administrative and development activities by executing the delimitation process on a national approach of delimitation of this nature.

4. Approval

In the circumstances, approval of the Cabinet of Ministers is sought -

1. to direct the Legal Draftsman to draft an Act to entrust the total responsibility of all delimitation activities in Sri Lanka, with the Delimitation Commission, based on the descriptive material in the background report in Annexure – I, and
2. to table the new Act prepared by the Legal Draftsman in Parliament of Sri Lanka.

.....Oct..... 2017

Maithreepala Sirisena
President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

Annex 2

Methodology to Elect People's Representatives

(Extracted from Report of the Delimitation Committee for the Delimitation of Electorates in Provincial Councils - February 2018)

01. It is important to know how people participate in administration because democracy is a system of administration with the participation of people and the power ultimately lies with the people. Democracy today is identified as “representative democracy” because the people participate in the administration through their representatives.

02. The administrative structure consisting of the representatives of the people and the system by which these representatives are selected are built into the Constitution, the primary law and the election laws of the country. The electoral system of a country can be described as a system shaped by historical, social and political conditions of the country and amended from time to time. There is empirical evidence that administrative systems and the systems of electing people's representatives in many countries have adopted the same system as the mother countries of colonial rulers. Colonial rulers of Ceylon have thus imposed a similar pattern of influence in this country.

03. “Representation” is described today in many ways. When a representative is selected by electorate it is called the “representation of intentions”. The representative is supposed to represent the electors in the Legislature and work for the benefit of the electors. There are two thoughts of how he should behave. One is that the representative should work according to the wishes of the elector. The other is that he should do what is best for his voter.

04. Today the organizations called political parties put forward their members as candidates at elections to implement the policies adopted by them. Political parties act as middlemen in this exercise and the voter has to select one of the candidates and vote for him.

05. There are various ways of electing representatives under various electoral systems. These systems prevailing in the world vary from one another but broadly they can be divided into two i.e. majority system and proportional system.

06. Under the majority system, the candidate who scores the largest number of votes, i.e. first-past-the post system (FPP), gets selected. Whether he has obtained an absolute majority is not considered. It is called the simple majority system. At the Provincial Councils Elections, half of the number of members from the administrative district will be elected under this system.

07. In the Proportional Representation System, the voter casts his vote for a party or an independent group. In addition, the voter has the opportunity to express his preference for a few candidates of the party or the group. The party or the group gets its number of seats according to the percentage of votes it has polled. Candidates get elected according to the number of preferences they have obtained and according to the number of seats available. This system is currently being practiced in Sri Lanka at parliamentary elections and provincial councils elections. The principle of this system of selection is to maintain a definite ratio between the number of seats and the number of votes polled by them.

08. Under the Proportional Representation System some countries allow the voter to select only the party. The order of priority in the list of candidates of these countries is determined by the party. In countries where this list system is adopted, a break-even percentage out of the votes polled is mandatory. This percentage was 12 ½% under the Parliamentary Elections Act of 1981 and later it was reduced to 5%. According to the original law, the parties or groups had to submit the list of names of candidates according to an order of priority. But this system was changed by the Parliamentary Elections (Amendment) Act No. 15 of 1988.

People's Representative Bodies of Sri Lanka and Electoral Systems

09. People's representative bodies of Sri Lanka, namely, Parliament, Provincial Councils and Local Authorities, conduct periodical elections and elect people's representatives. The simple majority system of Parliamentary elections which prevailed till 1977 was changed to a proportional representative system by the Constitution of 1978. For the local authorities, the candidate who polled the highest number of votes out of the candidates was elected from the 1950s. From 1977 onwards, laws were enacted to adopt the proportional representative system for these representative bodies as well. With the Provincial Councils Elections Act No 2 of 1988, the proportional representative system was adopted from the inception of provincial councils elections in this country.

10. Besides, the Constitution of 1978 provided for the people to directly elect an executive President by the Presidential Election Act No. 15 of 1981, and to obtain the people's opinion on formulating legislation directly through a referendum by the Referendum Act No 7 of 1981.

11. Although there are some differences among the electoral systems used to elect representatives for people's representative bodies mentioned above, generally the electoral systems were similar to each other. The main features of the electoral system are appended below.

- i. Election of a group of members for large electorates
- ii. Handing over a nomination paper with a list of candidates to the Returning Officer by a recognized political party or an independent group during the nomination period.
- iii. Voter getting the opportunity of casting a vote for a party or group of his choice and expressing his preference for 3 candidates representing a party or group. (Later laws were framed allowing the voter to express all preferences for one candidate at local authorities elections)
- iv. The number of seats of parties and groups are determined by the ratio of votes obtained by parties and groups.
- v. Candidates are selected according to the order of preferences they obtained.
- vi. At a Parliamentary election, 29 additional members are allocated to the parties/ groups according to the total number of votes they obtained in the entire island. (according to Article 99A of the Constitution)
- vii. At provincial councils elections, two additional seats are allocated as bonus seats to the party or group which polled the majority of votes in the districts of a province, in addition to the number of seats obtained according to the ratio of votes.
- viii. At a Parliamentary election, firstly 2 seats are allotted to the party/group which polled the highest number of votes and the balance number of seats is allotted to the parties and groups according to the ratio of votes polled.

- ix. When a vacancy occurs in Parliament, the Returning Officer appoints the next person in the nomination list of the party/group to which the vacancy belongs.
- x. In case a vacancy occurs in a seat elected under Article 99 of the Constitution the vacancy is filled with a nomination obtained from the party/group.

12. Elections conducted at local, provincial and national levels for people's representative bodies are based on the proportional representative system. Shortcomings in this system followed after 1977 have been pointed out by many as follows:

- i. There is no particular representative accountable for one particular area.
- ii. Relevant parties have to spend significantly for election campaigns when the electorates are very large.
- iii. Conflict situations arise among the candidates of the same party/group who aspire to obtain the highest number of preferences and this leads to violence.
- iv. Parties or groups tend to select persons with high financial capacity in order to meet the campaign expenses and this would allow socially unsuitable persons to enter the fray.
- v. Complexity of the count and working out the results.

13. The Legislature of the country was of the view that the proportional representation electoral system should be revised and a Parliamentary Select Committee was appointed by Parliament in the year 2007 to study and propose recommendations.

14. The Interim Report of this Special Committee was published in the Parliamentary Series No. 08, of the Sixth Parliament (Second Session).

15. The following recommendation appears in the Interim Report of the Special Committee.

“Having considered the representations received and the recommendations of the Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Councils, The Committee is of the view that the present system based on proportional representation and preference voting should be replaced by a mixed system of election combining first-past-the post and proportional representation system on a 2:1 ratio which is in line with the proposed Parliamentary election system”.

Delimitation of Electorates

16. It was in the year 1911 that a section of persons in Ceylon got the experience of electing representatives from the electorates demarcated in the island to the legislature for the first time. The main legislature of the country which was in operation from the time before Independence was named in different ways till 1978. The law and the procedures of election of representatives to the legislature have undergone various changes during that 70 year period. In 1911, a limited number of Ceylonese who were limitedly privileged were allowed to exercise franchise under the colonial rule to elect 4 peoples' representatives for 4 electorates to the legislature on the first-past-the post basis. Details of the administrative districts of each electorate were described in sections 3 to 5 of Ordinance No 13 of 1910.

17. Ceylonese people have had a long experience in electing representatives to local authorities as well. Only a portion of members of the Legislative Council were elected through such elections from 1911 to 1930. Four (4) members in the year 1911, 16 members in the year 1920 and 29 members in the year 1923 were elected to the Council. Boundaries of the electorates were determined on the boundaries of the then administrative divisions and therefore, the extents of land area and the population numbers were not taken into consideration. As a result, there were high discrepancies in the numbers of electors and extents of electorates. The multiplicity of qualifications to become voters, which prevailed at the time, also had a heavy bearing on the discrepancies among electorates. One significant feature in this system was the allocation of seats exclusively for the representation of one ethnicity.

18. A Delimitation Commission was appointed in the year 1931 to demarcate electorates to establish the State Council. In this delimitation, boundaries of revenue divisions, chief headman's divisions and judicial divisions of local authorities were taken as the bases. This Commission comprised a chairman and two members appointed by the Governor. This delimitation was based on the provinces and the number of electorates so demarcated was 50.

19. On 11.08.1933 a Delimitation Commission was appointed with 3 members. This Commission changed only the boundaries of electorates of the State Council.

20. Electorates were established for a Parliament thereafter. Three members were appointed to the Delimitation Commission by the Governor under Article 76 of the Ceylon (Constitution) Order in Council 1946. The functions of this Delimitation Commission were described in Articles 41 and 76. The Commission was mandated to determine the number of electorates in the nine provinces on the basis of one electorate for 75,000 persons and 1,000 sq.km. The number of electorates for one province based on the extent was given in Article 41(2). The total number was 25. Legal provisions were there to consider social aspects and the composition of ethnicities in the demarcation. The total number of electorates established was 89. The number of returned members inclusive of multi-member electorates was 95. As per the recommendation of this Commission, 5 multi-member electorates were established and, if the Governor was of the opinion that any community was not adequately represented after an election, he could appoint six members to the House and thus, the number of members would become 101.

21. The next delimitation of electorates was effected in the year 1959 under that Constitution. The maximum limit in the number of electorates given in Article 76 was removed at this stage. In place of the number of persons in the determination of electorates, the Commission was directed to change this to the number of citizens of Ceylon. The role of the Commission was subject to change as a result of the Ceylon (Constitution) (Amendment) Act No. 4 of 1959. In accordance with the recommendation of this Commission, the Island was divided into 145 electorates and this consisted of 5 multi-member seats. The total number of members to be elected to Parliament was 151.

22. The directives to the Delimitation Commission given in the Constitution of 1946 had been changed by this time due to Articles 77 to 81 of the Republic Constitution of 1972 and the First Amendment to the Constitution made in February 1975. This time the directive was to create an electorate for 90,000 citizens. With this Amendment the total number was 160 electorates,

including 6 multi-member electorates, and the total number of members to be elected increased to 168.

23. According to Article 95 of the Second Republic Constitution of 1978, the Delimitation Commission appointed in November 1978 had to engage in a one-time exercise of delimitation of electorates. A singular incident at this instance was that for the first time a delimitation process had to be carried out for a proportional representation electoral system. The Commission was tasked to divide the entire island into not less than 20 and not more than 24 electoral districts without changing the existing administrative district boundaries and to give each of them a name and a number. Four members had to be fairly distributed among electorates in a province. The total number of members to be so divided in 9 provinces was 36.

24. It was significant that there were no other criteria laid down according to the provisions of the Constitution. The main reason was that the Commissioner of Elections had to determine every year after enumeration of electors, taking into consideration the number of voters in electorates, how the 160 members of Parliament should be distributed among the electorates recognized by the Delimitation Commission.

25. The legislation for proportional representation to the provincial councils and local authorities was enacted and the system was implemented to elect representatives after 1978. Thereafter the Parliament was keen to introduce a mixed electoral system of both proportional representation and election on an area-based system. Till the year 2012, it was the duty of the subject minister to determine the number of representatives to a local authority and to determine its area of authority, when a local authority is created according to the Councils Ordinance, Urban Councils Ordinance and the Pradeshiya Sabha Act. After 1977, members of local authorities were elected under a proportional representative system and therefore the entire local authority area was considered as one electoral area without any division thereof and one group of representatives could be elected. But with the Local Authorities Elections (Amendment) Act No. 22 of 2012 a delimitation policy was introduced to elect a portion of representatives of a local authority based on the area as determined by a Delimitation Committee.

26. Sixty percent (60%) of the members of a local authority are to be elected on the basis of representative areas through simple majority and 40% of members are to be elected on the basis of proportional representation according to the amendments effected to the Local Authorities Elections Ordinance during the period 2012 to 2017. Amendments also have been introduced to the Ordinance enabling a number of youth and women to be elected.

27. The subject minister in charge of local government appointed a committee on 07.12.2012 consisting of 5 members to delimit the local authority areas. The bases to be followed are enshrined in the relevant laws. Single member and multi-member constituencies can be demarcated according to the laws. The Committee report comprising of numbers and names of divisions, the number of members to be elected to the local authorities is submitted to the President by the minister and then the minister appoints a committee to review the divisions.

Devolution of Power, Establishment of Provincial Councils and Representing Provincial Councils

28. The province, the largest administrative land unit introduced by British Colonial rule in its history of administration of this country, has been subjected to a historic evolution influenced by administrative, social and political changes over time.

29. The Donoughmore Commission, appointed by the British Colonial government in 1931 to study administration of this country and make recommendations, recommended establishing a larger unit of “province” because the districts at that time in the Kandyan and maritime areas were large in number. Consequently 5 provinces were created in place of the four administrative units i.e. 22 districts, 9 disawanis, 4 provinces and an island (Delft). They were declared on 01.10.1832 as Northern Province, Southern Province, Eastern Province, Western Province and Central Province.

30. Those 5 provinces were revised from time to time and increased to 9 provinces. The North Western Province was established in 1845, North Central Province in 1873, Uva Province in 1886 and Sabaragamuwa Province in 1889. The importance placed on these provinces was reduced later because revenue administration based on districts became central. Later the district became the administrative area of the Government Agent by the Administrative Districts Act of 1955 and as a result the significance of the Province as the operative headquarter of administration was lost.

31. The legislature consisting of native people’s representatives was keen to use the district administrative unit to reach developmental objectives for the benefit of the people. The government attempted to execute various activities through heads of the districts, the Government Agents (GAs). Administrative districts became the centre for administration to coordinate divisional developmental activities and through the Government Agent inequalities of divisional development were minimized, backward areas were brought to the forefront and, special programmes for poverty alleviation were conducted through GAs. The decentralised budget became an important area under the GAs. Divisional development programmes with donor funding were monitored through GAs. Through all these programmes and activities, powers and functions of the GAs were enhanced. These were evident during the decades of the 1960s to 1980s.

32. Shortfalls in the divisional development strategies were evident from time to time. There were drawbacks in the enforcement of the authority of officers. Ministries and Departments centralised in the capital were enforcing their authority in their own compartmentalized areas and, as a result, the functions of these district officers were delayed. This affected the coordination carried out by the GAs. These were viewed as weaknesses of the administration and the people’s representatives were critical about the status quo. As they wanted to go before the people and ask for support at the next election, they were keen to take an interest in divisional development activities. The governments in the 1980s considered this as an opportunity for legislature at the district level and to build a mechanism to coordinate the development activities at the district level under the supervision of people’s representatives as a remedy to the issues in the district.

33. District Development Councils were established by the Development Councils Act No. 35 of 1980, incorporating the town councils and village councils which were functional at the local level in order that the people’s representatives were involved in the coordination of development

activities at the district level to achieve the objectives of divisional development. District Members of Parliament were members of these councils and local level people's representatives were elected to these councils under the Development Councils Elections Act No.20 of 1981. An executive committee chaired by a District Minister appointed by the President and with the participation of people's representatives also functioned under this system. The objective of the Development Council was to accelerate divisional development. It was an administrative unit to steer divisional development with the participation of Local Authorities and people's representatives of the central government chaired by a District Minister.

34. There were two objectives of establishing Development Councils. Firstly, it was the decentralization of administration through a District Minister with executive powers who coordinated development activities of the government. Secondly, it was to mobilize people's participation in the implementation of development activities. This Council had to carry out planning of district development, advising on the implementation of development activities, evaluating the activities, taking remedial action when the activities encountered obstacles and coordinating interdepartmental activities in the district.

35. These Development Councils did not function for a long period of time. Pradeshiya Sabhas were established by the Pradeshiya Sabha Act No. 15 of 1987 to replace the Development Councils.

36. Rural people, the majority of the country's population living far away from the major cities, were never benefited by this decentralization of local administration, as expected. Rural areas continued to fall back and then, were lost in the dark. There was growing impatience in the rural society due to youth unemployment, absolute poverty and land problems, as they were living an agrarian life with many difficulties. In the 1950s, river valleys were developed, people were settled in those areas, and action was taken to develop those areas and the livelihoods of the farmers, supply power and take remedial action for their problems. Some success was evident in those activities, but the land and unemployment problems of the settlers, of the second generation and third generation were prevalent.

37. These issues resulted in unrest among youth in contemporary society. A youth uprising emerged in the decade of 1970 in the south and later, in the Northern and Eastern provinces. Protests against the administrative systems of government developed to the extent where the defense of the country was at stake and led to a civil war.

38. The governments in the 1980s made many attempts to resolve these problems. Provincial Councils of people's representatives were established as administrative authorities in the year 1987, with the authority to facilitate the people to participate in administrative matters through their representatives and to formulate legislation at the Provincial level.

(i) Establishment of Provincial Councils

39. Chapter XVIII A has been added to the Constitution by the Thirteenth Amendment and 26.01.1988 was nominated by HE, the President, as the effective date (Gazette No.491/10 of

03.01.1988). Gazette No.491/16 of 05.02.1988 was published as an order made by HE, the President, creating 9 Provincial Councils in Schedule 9 as given below,

1. Western	4. Sabaragamuwa	7. South
2. North West	5. Central	8. North Central
3. Uva	6. Eastern	9. North

40. Provincial Councils were established according to Article 154(2)(i) through an election conducted under the Provincial Councils Elections Act No.2 of 1988.

(ii) Provincial Councils Law

41. Major legal instruments relevant to the provincial councils law are the procedures of Provincial Councils Act No.42 of 1987 (effective date 01.02.1988), to provide legal provision in connection with the Provincial Council Services, Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution and the Provincial Councils Elections Act No.2 of 1988.

(iii) Provincial Councils System

42. The law related to the Provincial Councils System appears in the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution and in the Provincial Councils Act No.42 of 1987.

43. The authority to enact statutes for the 37 subjects in the Provincial Councils list of the 9th schedule of the Constitution is executed subject to limitations. In addition, the Provincial Council has the authority to pass statutes with the consent of Parliament for the subjects in the concurrent list. But the power to implement subjects of national importance is vested with the central government. The term of office of the representatives elected under the Provincial Councils elections law is 5 years from the date of the first meeting.

44. The President appoints a Governor to each Provincial Council with the authority to implement executive power under Article 154(f) directly or through the cabinet of ministers of a provincial council. The provincial council can appoint a cabinet of ministers with the chief minister at the head and not more than 4 other ministers to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions. This cabinet is collectively responsible and answerable to the provincial council.

(iv) Number of Members in the Provincial Councils

45. In term of Section 2 of the Provincial Councils Act No.42 of 1987, the President should stipulate the number of members of each provincial council taking the land area and the population into consideration.

46. The President stipulated the number of members in each provincial council as published in the Extraordinary Gazette 491/17 of 05.02.1988 and given in Table 1

Table 1 : Number of Members of each Provincial Council (1988)					
Provincial Council	Number of Members	Provincial Council	Number of Members	Provincial Council	Number of Members
Western	104	Sabaragamuwa	44	South	55
North Western	52	Central	58	North Central	33
Uva	34	Eastern	37	North	38

Source: Extraordinary Gazette No.491/17 of 05.02.1988

47. Subsection 3(1) of the Provincial Councils Elections Act states that the number of Provincial Council members is the number of members to be elected from all administrative districts plus two additional members. The purpose of adding 2 members is to give 2 bonus seats to the party or the group which obtains the highest number of votes according to Section 61A (2) of the relevant Election Act.

(v) Number of Members to be Selected from Each District to the Provincial Council

48. In terms of Section 3 of the Provincial Councils Elections Act No.2 of 1988 the number of members to be elected from each administrative district was determined by the Commissioner of Elections for the purpose of conducting the first Provincial Councils Election held in the year 1988. The basis of the population number was the Population Census of 1981. According to Section 3(4) of the principal enactment, this determination of the Commissioner of Elections cannot be questioned in any court of law. Under Section 2 of the Provincial Councils Act No.42 of 1987, the President had to declare this determination of the Commissioner of Elections.

49. The number of members to be elected from administrative districts as determined by the Commissioner of Elections based on the square mileage of districts certified by the Survey General and the Census 1981 is the given in Table II in the Report of the Commissioner of Elections on the First Provincial Council Election held in 1988.

(vi) Number of Members Elected from Administrative Districts

50. In terms of Section 3A (2) newly inserted to the Principal Act, the number of electorates created for the purpose of electing the number of members to be elected from each district, had to be divided by this Delimitation Committee in terms of the provisions made in this amended Act. The Committee shall determine the 50% of the number of members to be elected for the districts rounded to the nearest number , based on the determination of the Commissioner of Elections in terms of the newly inserted Section 3A(2) to the Principal Act . The number of members to be elected from administrative districts for the electorates unanimously agreed upon by the Committee appears in Column IV of Table 2

Table 2 : Number of Members to be elected for Administrative Districts under Electorates as Determined by the Committee			
Province	Administrative Districts	No. of Members to be Elected from Each Administrative District as Determined by the Commissioner of Elections (based on Census 2012)	Number of Members to be Elected under electorates from Each Administrative District as Decided by the Committee
I	II	III	IV
Western	Colombo	40	20
	Gampaha	40	20
	Kalutara	22	11
Central	Kandy	29	15
	Matale	11	06
	NuwaraEliya	16	08
Southern	Galle	22	11
	Matara	17	09
	Hambantota	14	07
Northern	Jaffna	16	08
	Kilinochchi	04	02
	Mannar	05	03
	Vavuniya	06	03
	Mullaitivu	05	03
Eastern	Batticaloa	11	06
	Ampara	14	07
	Trincomalee	10	05
North Western	Kurunegala	34	17
	Putatlam	16	08
North Central	Anuradhapura	21	11
	Polonnaruwa	10	05
Uva	Badulla	18	09
	Moneragala	14	07
Sabaragamuwa	Ratnapura	24	12
	Kegalle	18	09

(vii) Provincial Councils Elections (Amendment) Act No.5 of 2004

51. The number of members of a Provincial Council was given in the original Provision of the Provincial Councils Elections Act No. 2 of 1988. Legal provisions were provided under Section 3A to determine the number of members to be returned from districts when a provincial councils election is scheduled to be held after a general Census. Accordingly, the Commissioner of Elections published the number of members to be returned based on the Census 2001 by the Gazette Notification 1919/4 of 16.12.2003. This provision was rescinded by Section 4 of the Provincial Councils Elections (Amendment) Act No.5 of 2004, which provided for acceptance of the original determination of the President on the number of members to be elected to provinces as a one-time determination and to decide on the number of electorates for districts according to the population census conducted thereafter. The number of members determined accordingly is given in column IV of Table 3

Table 3 : Number of Members to be elected under Administrative Districts Determined by the Commissioner of Elections after General Census held in 1981 and 2012

Province	No. of members determined for the provinces in terms of Section 2 of Act No. 42 of 1987 (excluding bonus seats)	Administrative District	No. of members decided by the Commissioner of Elections after Census 1981* (excluding bonus seats)	No. of members to be elected from districts as decided by the Commissioner of Elections after the Census 2012
I	II	III	IV	V
Western	102	Colombo	43	40
		Gampaha	36	40
		Kalutara	23	22
		Total	102	102
Central	56	Kandy	28	29
		Matale	11	11
		NuwaraEliya	17	16
		Total	56	56
South	53	Galle	22	22
		Matara	17	17
		Hambantota	14	14
		Total	53	53
North	36	Jaffna	19	16
		Kilinochchi	05	04
		Mannar	03	05
		Vavuniya	05	06
		Mullaithivu	04	05
		Total	36	36
Eastern	35	Batticaloa	11	11
		Ampara	14	14
		Trincomalee	10	10
		Total	35	35
I	II	III	IV	V
North West	50	Kurunegala	35	34
		Puttlam	15	16
		Total	50	50
North Central	31	Anuradhapura	21	21
		Polonnaruwa	10	10
		Total	31	31
Uva	32	Badulla	19	18
		Moneragala	13	14
		Total	32	32
Sabaragamuwa	42	Ratnapura	23	24
		Kegalle	19	18
		Total	42	42

Source: Report of the Commissioner of Elections on the First Provincial Councils Elections - 1988(Table II)

(viii) The Procedure of Electing People's Representatives Under the new Provincial Councils Election System

- a) Two lists of nominations, i.e. candidates contesting for electorates in the administrative districts in the province and candidates contesting for the district, are submitted at the time of handing over nominations.
- b) 25% of the total number of candidates in the nomination papers have to be female candidates (Commissioner of Elections informs the concerned parties in advance of the number of female candidates)
- c) The voter marks the vote in the ballot paper for the party or independent group which fields candidates.
- d) The Returning Officer will make arrangements to display the list of candidates put forward by parties and independent groups for the information of the voter. This information may also be sent to the voter with the official poll card, though it is not a legal requirement.
- e) The candidate who collects the largest number of votes of the contesting parties and groups is selected for the electorate.
- f) The total number of valid votes received by all the candidates of each recognized political party and independent group is divided by the total number of members to be elected (according to the electorates and on district basis). The number of votes that a party or group should obtain (qualifying number) is calculated on this division.
- g) The next stage of the count is to divide the numbers of votes obtained by parties/groups by the qualifying number in order to decide the number of seats entitled to each party/group.
- h) When a party/group obtains seats in excess of the entitled number of seats after dividing the number of votes received by the qualifying number, such party/group will not be entitled to select candidates from the district list. However, when a party or group gets a number of seats below its entitlement in this calculation under electorates, the balance number of members can be obtained from the district list of candidates of such party/group.

Annex 3

Furniture and Office Equipment of the Delimitation Commission As at 31-12-2018

Item	No
Photocopy machine	1
Printer	2
Fax Machine	1
Air Conditioner	1
Laptop Computer	5
Desktop Computer	3
UPS	3
External USB Hard Disk	1
Electric Kettle	1
Wire Cord	3
High Back Executive Chair	4
Steel Filing Cabinet	7
Library Cupboard	1
Steel Cupboard	1
Plastic Chair	5
Executive Table (Small)	1
Executive Table (L Angle)	3
Computer Table	2
High Back Executive Chair(Leather)	3
Clerical Chair	2
Lobby Chair	6
Executive Table (Normal)	3
Computer Chair	2
Peon Table	2
Clerical Table	2

Annex 04

Budget for year 2018

Head 025 :- Delimitation Commission
 Programme: 01 Operational Activities
 01 General Administration and Establishment Services

Sub Projects	Object Code	Items	Financing	Description	2017 Actual	2018 Revised Budget	2019 Budget	2020	2021 Projection	2019-2021 Total
				RECURRENT EXPENDITURE	10,427,000	10,810,000	15,445,000	16,217,250	17,028,113	50,965,363
				Personal Emoluments	7,344,000	6,850,000	9,680,000	10,164,000	10,672,200	30,516,200
	1001	21		Salaries and Wages						
	1001	11		Salaries and Wages	5,138,000	5,650,000	7,280,000	7,644,000	8,026,200	22,950,200
	1002			Over Time and Holiday Payments	80,000	80,000	100,000	105,000	110,250	315,250
	1003			Other Allowances	2,126,000	1,120,000	2,300,000	2,415,000	2,535,750	7,250,750
				OTHER RECURRENT	3,083,000	3,960,000	5,765,000	6,053,250	6,355,913	20,449,163
				Traveling Expenses	80,000	160,000	325,000	341,250	358,313	1,024,563
	1101			Domestic	60,000	60,000	75,000	78,750	82,688	236,438
	1102			Foreign	20,000	100,000	250,000	262,500	275,625	788,125
				Supplies	1,486,000	1,150,000	1,515,000	1,590,750	1,670,288	4,776,038
	1201			Stationary and Office Requisites	225,000	300,000	500,000	525,000	551,250	1,576,250
	1202			Fuel	1,236,000	750,000	1,000,000	1,050,000	1,102,500	3,152,500
	1203			Diets and Uniforms	25,000	100,000	15,000	15,750	16,538	47,288
				Maintenance Expenditure	202,000	375,000	750,000	787,500	826,875	2,364,375
	1301			Vehicles	152,000	250,000	500,000	525,000	551,250	1,576,250
	1302			Plant and Machinery	25,000	75,000	200,000	210,000	220,500	630,500
	1303			Building and Structures	25,000	50,000	50,000	52,500	55,125	157,625
				Services	1,295,000	2,250,000	3,150,000	3,307,500	3,472,875	12,180,375
	1401			Transport	600,000	1,250,000	1,500,000	1,575,000	1,653,750	4,728,750
	1402			Postal and Communication	400,000	600,000	600,000	630,000	661,500	1,891,500
	1403			Electricity and Water	200,000	200,000	300,000	315,000	330,750	945,750
	1404			Rents and Local Taxes						
	1405			Other	95,000	200,000	750,000	787,500	826,875	2,364,375
				Transfers	20,000	25,000	25,000	26,250	27,563	103,813
	1506			Property Loan Interest to Public Servants	20,000	25,000	25,000	26,250	27,563	78,813
				Other Recurrent Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-
				CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	1,200,000	725,000	820,000	861,000	904,050	2,394,800
				Rehabilitation and Improvement of Capital Asset	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2001			Buildings and Structures						
				Acquisition of Capital Assets	1,100,000	600,000	570,000	598,500	628,425	1,481,675
	2101			Vehicles						
	2102			Furniture and Office Equipment	100,000	100,000	70,000	73,500	77,175	220,675
	2103			Plant, Machinery and Equipment	750,000	500,000	400,000	420,000	441,000	1,261,000
	2104			Buildings and Structures						
	2106			Software Development	250,000		100,000	105,000	110,250	315,250
				Capacity Building	100,000	125,000	250,000	262,500	275,625	913,125
	2401			Staff Training	100,000	125,000	250,000	262,500	275,625	788,125
				Other Capital Expenditure	-	-	-			
	2505			Procurement Preparedness	-					
				TOTAL EXPENDITURE	11,627,000	11,535,000	16,265,000	17,078,250	17,932,163	53,360,163
				TOTAL FINANCING	11,627,000	11,535,000	16,265,000	17,078,250	17,932,163	53,360,163
				Domestic	11,627,000	11,535,000	16,265,000	17,078,250	17,932,163	53,360,163
				11 Domestic Fund	11,627,000	11,535,000	16,265,000	17,078,250	17,932,163	53,360,163
				21 Special Law						

Auditor General's Observations

	ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம் NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE	
මගේ අංකය எனது இல. My No.	ඔබේ අංකය உமது இல. Your No.	දිනය திகதி Date
2018/36(1)		2019 මැයි 15 දින.
ලේකම්, සීමා නිර්ණය කොමිෂන් සභාව.		
ශීර්ෂය 25 - සීමා නිර්ණය කොමිෂන් සභාවේ 2018 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 සීමා නිර්ණය කොමිෂන් සභාවේ 2018 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට මූල්‍ය තත්ත්වය පිළිබඳ ප්‍රකාශය, එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය කාර්යසාධන ප්‍රකාශනය හා මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ප්‍රකාශවලින් සමන්විත 2018 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශය 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 සීමා නිර්ණය කොමිෂන් සභාව 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 ලේකම් වෙත වාර්ෂික විස්තරාත්මක කළමනාකරණ විගණන වාර්තාව 2019 මැයි 07 දින නිකුත් කරන ලදී. 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. මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවලින් 2018 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට සීමා නිර්ණය කොමිෂන් සභාවේ 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, මත්ලංගුරේ, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව இல. 306/72, பொல்துவ வீதி, மத்தரமுல்லை, இலங்கை. No. 306/72, Polduwa Road, Battaramulla, Sri Lanka. +94 11 2 88 70 28 - 34 +94 11 2 88 72 23 ag@auditorgeneral.gov.lk www.auditorgeneral.gov.lk		

1.2 මතය සඳහා පදනම

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිතිවලට (ශ්‍රී.ලං.වි.ප්‍ර) අනුකූලව මා විගණනය සිදු කරන ලදී. මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සම්බන්ධයෙන් මාගේ වගකීම, විගණකගේ වගකීම යන වගන්තියේ තවදුරටත් විස්තර කර ඇත. මාගේ මතය සඳහා පදනමක් සැපයීම උදෙසා මා විසින් ලබා ගෙන ඇති විගණන සාක්ෂි ප්‍රමාණවත් සහ උචිත බව මාගේ විශ්වාසයයි.

1.3 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශය සම්බන්ධයෙන් ප්‍රධාන ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරීගේ හා ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරීගේ වගකීම

පොදුවේ පිළිගත් ගිණුම්කරණ මූලධර්මවලට අනුකූලව හා 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 38 වගන්තියේ සඳහන් විධිවිධානවලට අනුකූලව සත්‍ය හා සාධාරණ 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 තීරණය කිරීම ප්‍රධාන ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරීගේ වගකීම වේ. 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 16(1) වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව කොමිෂන් සභාව 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 කොමිෂන් සභාවේ 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 විගණකාධිපති වාර්තාව නිකුත් කිරීම මාගේ අරමුණ වේ. සාධාරණ සහතිකවීම උසස් මට්ටමේ සහතිකවීමක් වන නමුත්, ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිති ප්‍රකාරව විගණනය සිදු කිරීමේදී එය සෑම විටම ප්‍රමාණාත්මක අවප්‍රකාශනයන්ගෙන් තොර බවට තහවුරු කිරීමක් නොවනු ඇත. වංචා සහ වැරදි තනි හෝ සාමූහික ලෙස බලපෑම නිසා ප්‍රමාණාත්මක අවප්‍රකාශනයන් ඇති විය හැකි අතර, මෙම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පදනම් කර ගනිමින් පරිශීලකයන් විසින් ආර්ථික තීරණ ගැනීමේදී ඒ පිළිබඳව සැලැකිලිමත් විය යුතුය.

වෘත්තීය විනිශ්චය සහ වෘත්තීය සැකමුසුවත් යුතුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිති ප්‍රකාරව විගණනය කරන ලදී. මා විසින්

- වංචා හෝ වැරදි හේතුවෙන් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇති විය හැකි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන්ගේ අවදානම් හඳුනාගැනීමේදී හා තක්සේරු කිරීමේදී අවස්ථාවෝචිතව උචිත විගණන පරිපාටි සැලසුම් කිරීමෙන් වංචා සහ වැරදි හේතුවෙන් ඇතිවන්නා වූ අවදානම් මහ හරවා ගැනීමට, ප්‍රමාණවත් සහ සුදුසු විගණන සාක්ෂි ලබා ගැනීම මාගේ මතයට පදනම් වේ. ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන්ගෙන් සිදුවන බලපෑමට වඩා වංචාවකින් සිදුවන්නා වූ බලපෑම ප්‍රබල වන අතර, දුස්ස්‍රව්‍යතාවය, ව්‍යාජ ලේඛන සැකසීම, වේතනාන්විත මහභරීම, හෝ අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයන් මහ භරීම වංචාවක් ඇතිවීමට හේතුවේ.
- අවස්ථාවෝචිතව උචිත විගණන පරිපාටි සැලසුම් කිරීම පිණිස කොමිෂන් සභාවේ අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයේ සඵලදායීත්වය පිළිබඳ මතයක් ප්‍රකාශ කිරීමට අදහස් නොකරයි.
- හෙළිදරව් කිරීම් ඇතුළත් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ව්‍යුහය සහ අන්තර්ගතය සඳහා පාදක වූ ගනුදෙනු හා සිද්ධිත් උචිත හා සාධාරණ අයුරින් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇතුළත් බව ඇගයීම.
- සමස්ථයක් ලෙස මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමේදී, මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ව්‍යුහය හා අන්තර්ගතය සඳහා පාදක වූ ගනුදෙනු හා සිද්ධිත් උචිත හා සාධාරණව ඇතුළත් වී ඇති බව, මාගේ විගණනයෙන් හඳුනාගත් වැදගත් විගණන සොයාගැනීම් ප්‍රධාන අභ්‍යන්තර පාලන දුර්වලතා හා අනෙකුත් කරුණු පිළිබඳව ප්‍රධාන ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරී දැනුවත් කරන ලදී.

1.5 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳ අදහස් දැක්වීම

1.5.1 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන චක්‍රලේඛ විධිවිධානවලට අනුකූල නොවීම

- (අ) 2018 නොවැම්බර් 21 දිනැති අංක 267/2018 දරන රාජ්‍ය ගිණුම් චක්‍ර ලේඛයේ 3.1 ඡේදය ප්‍රකාරව අවසන් භාණ්ඩාගාර ගිණුම් ප්‍රකාශන ඇමුණුම් ලෙස මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයේ ඇතුළත් කර නොතිබුණි.
- (ආ) උක්ත චක්‍ර ලේඛයේ 3.2 ඡේදය ප්‍රකාරව මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයෙහි දෙමළ පිටපතෙහි ඒසීඒ - 6 ආකෘතියේ හා ඒසීඒ - පී ආකෘතියේ අගයන් ආසන්න රුපියලට දක්වා නොතිබුණි.

1.5.2 පුනරාවර්තන වියදම්

- (අ) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේ පුනරාවර්තන වැය විෂයයන් 02 ක් සඳහා සලසා තිබුණු මුළු ප්‍රතිපාදනයම ඉතිරි වී තිබුණි.
- (ආ) පුනරාවර්තන වැය විෂයයන් 05 ක් සඳහා සලසා තිබුණු ප්‍රතිපාදනයෙන් රු.378,618 ක් ඉතිරිවී තිබුණු අතර එය සියයට 17 සිට සියයට 70 දක්වා පරාසයක් ගෙන තිබුණි.

1.5.3 මූලධන වියදම්

- (අ) මූලධන වැය විෂයයන් 03 ක් සඳහා සලසා තිබුණු ප්‍රතිපාදනයෙන් රු. 154,873 ක් ඉතිරිවී තිබුණු අතර එය සියයට 17 සිට සියයට 44 දක්වා පරාසයක් ගෙන තිබුණි.

1.5.4 අත්තිකාරම් ගිණුම් ශේෂ

පහත නිරීක්ෂණයන් කරනු ලැබේ.

- (අ) කොමිෂන් සභාවේ අවම ලැබීම් සීමාව රු 250,000.ක් වූ අතර තත්‍ය ලැබීම් රු. 177,712 ක් විය. ඒ අනුව රු 72,288.කින් අවම ලැබීම් සීමාවට ලඟා වීමට නොහැකි වී තිබුණි.
- (ආ) රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ අත්තිකාරම් බි ගිණුමේ තත්‍ය හර ශේෂය (භාණ්ඩාගාර මුද්‍රිත සටහන අනුව) නිවැරදිව දක්වා නොතිබුණි.

2. නීති, රීති හා රෙගුලාසිවලට අනුකූල නොවීම

නියැදි විගණන පරීක්ෂණවලදී නිරීක්ෂණය වූ නීති, රීති හා රෙගුලාසිවල විධිවිධානවලට අනුකූල නොවූ අවස්ථා පහත විග්‍රහ කර දැක්වේ.

නීති, රීති හා රෙගුලාසි වලට යොමුව	වටිනාකම	අනුකූල නොවීම
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(i) 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 16.2 වගන්තිය	-	පනතේ විධිවිධාන ප්‍රකාරව මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සමඟ වාර්ෂික කාර්ය සාධන වාර්තා ඉදිරිපත් කර නොතිබුණි.
(ii) ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ මුදල් රෙගුලාසි සංග්‍රහය		

මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 138(6)	466,627	සහතික යනාදිය අඩංගු ලිපි ගොනු පිළිබඳ යොමු වඩුවරයෙහි යොදා නොතිබුණි

264

261,791

යොදා නොතිබුණි
ගෙවීම් කිරීමේදී මුදල
ලැබුණු බවට
ආදායකයාගෙන් නිසි
පරිදි මුද්දර යෙදූ
කුවිතාන්සි ලබා ගෙන
නොතිබුණි.

(iii) රාජ්‍ය පරිපාලන චක්‍රලේඛ

2009 අප්‍රේල් 16 දිනැති අංක 09/2009
දරන චක්‍ර ලේඛය හා 2017 අප්‍රේල් 19
දිනැති 03/2017 දරන චක්‍ර ලේඛ ලිපිය

පැමිණිම පිටවීම
සනාථ කිරීම සඳහා
ඇඟිලි සලකුණු යන්ත්‍ර
භාවිතා කර
නොතිබුණි.

3 - මෙහෙයුම් සමාලෝචනය

3.1 කාර්යසාධනය

3.1.1 සැලසුම් කිරීම

2014 පෙබරවාරි 17 දිනැති අංක 2014/01 දරන රාජ්‍ය මුදල් චක්‍රලේඛය ප්‍රකාරව 2018 වර්ෂය
සඳහා ක්‍රියාකාරී සැලැස්මෙහි ආයතනයේ සංවිධාන ව්‍යුහය, අනුමත කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය හා දැනට
සේවයේ නියුතු කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය, වාර්ෂික අක්මුදල් අවශ්‍යතා සැලැස්ම, ක්‍රියාකාරකම්වල
අපේක්ෂිත නිමවුම්/ ප්‍රතිඵල ආදිය ඇතුළත් කර නොතිබුණි.

3.1.2 වාර්ෂික කාර්යසාධන වාර්තාව

2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 16.2 වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව කාර්ය සාධනය පරීක්ෂා
කිරීම සඳහා 2018 වර්ෂයේ කාර්යසාධන වාර්තාව විගණනය වෙත ඉදිරිපත් නොකිරීම නිසා
රු.13,356,431 ක වියදමට අදාළ කාර්ය සාධනය පරීක්ෂා කිරීමට නොහැකි විය.

3.2 ප්‍රසම්පාදනයන්

පහත සඳහන් නිරීක්ෂණයන් කරනු ලැබේ.

(අ) පෞද්ගලික ආයතනයකින් ඇණවුම් කල ලැප්ටොප් පරිගණකය සති 02 ක් තුල සැපයීමට
එකඟවී ඇතත් භාණ්ඩ සැපයීමට මාසයකට වැඩි කාලයක් ගත වී තිබුණි.

(ආ) වාසු සමීකරණ යන්ත්‍ර සැපයීමේදී මාස 06 කට වලංගු වන පරිදි කාර්ය සාධන ඇපකරයක් ලබා දෙන ලෙස මිලදී ගැනීම් සිදුකල ආයතනය වෙත දන්වා ඇතත් මාස 05 කට වලංගු ඇපකරයක් ලබා දී තිබුණි.

4- මානව සම්පත් කළමනාකරණය

4.1 අනුමත කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය තරා කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය හා පුද්ගල පඩිනඩි සඳහා වියදම

සේවක වර්ගය	අනුමත සේවක සංඛ්‍යාව	තරා සේවක සංඛ්‍යාව	පුරප්පාඩු සංඛ්‍යාව
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ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ මට්ටම	2	2	-
තෘතීයික මට්ටම	2	2	-
ද්විතීයික මට්ටම	7	2	5
ප්‍රාථමික මට්ටම	4	4	-
	-----	-----	-----
එකතුව	15 =====	10 =====	5 =====

කොමිෂන් සභා කාර්ය මණ්ඩලයේ පුද්ගල පඩිනඩි සඳහා 2018 වර්ෂයේ රු. 8,937,081 ක් දරා තිබුණු අතර භාෂා පරිවර්තක තනතුරු 03 ක් හා තොරතුරු තාක්ෂණ සහකාර තනතුරු 02 ක් අනුමත කර තිබුණද එම තනතුරු පුරප්පාඩුව පැවතුණි.


කේ.කේ.වී. ධර්මසිරි
නියෝජ්‍ය විගණකාධිපති
විගණකාධිපති වෙනුවට.

පිටපත : අධ්‍යක්ෂ ජනරාල්, රාජ්‍ය ගිණුම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව. 7