



2021 මුදල් වර්ෂය සඳහා වන විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත පිළිබඳව
පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ ස්ථාවර නියෝග අංක 121(5) යටතේ
(අයවැය සමස්ත වියදම හා ආදායම කොටස් වශයෙන් භාවිතා කරන ලද
බදුකරණය, මූල්‍ය සහ ආර්ථික උපකල්පන සම්බන්ධයෙන්)

රජයේ මුදල් පිළිබඳ කාරක සභාවේ **වාර්තාව**

පාර්ලිමේන්තුවට ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද්දේ කාරක සභාවේ සභාපති
ගරු අනුර ප්‍රියදර්ශන යාපා මහතා විසිනි
2020 නොවැම්බර් මස 21 වැනි දින.

2021 ඡූර්ණයේ නීතියාණ්ඩුකරණයේ ඉදිරිපත් කළ සඳහා

තොදාර්ථිලාන

පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ නීතියාණ්ඩුකරණයේ ඉදිරිපත් කළ සඳහා
(වරදායම සහ වියදම මත පදනම්ව සලකා බැලීමට අදාළවන අදාළවන
තොදාර්ථිලාන පිළිබඳව පවතින විවිධ කරුණු, නීති මත පදනම්ව පවතින
තොදාර්ථිලාන පිළිබඳව පවතින විවිධ කරුණු)

අරමුණු නීති පනතින් පිටතට පිටතට

පිටතට පිටතට

පිටතට පිටතට

පිටතට පිටතට

2020 නොවැම්බර් මස 21 වැනි දින

Report

of the

Committee on Public Finance

on the

Appropriation Bill for the financial year 2021

in terms of the Standing Order No. 121(5) of Parliament

(on fiscal, financial and economic assumptions used as the basis in arriving at total
estimated expenditure and revenue of Budget)

presented to Parliament by

The Hon. Anura Priyadarshana Yapa,

Chair of the Committee

on 21 November 2020.

රජයේ මුදල් පිළිබඳ කාරක සභාව

ගරු අනුර ප්‍රියදර්ශන යාපා මහතා (සභාපති)
ගරු (ආචාර්ය) බන්දුල ගුණවර්ධන මහතා
ගරු කෙහෙලිය රඹුක්වැල්ල මහතා
ගරු සුසිල් ප්‍රේමජයන්ත මහතා
ගරු විදුර වික්‍රමනායක මහතා
ගරු (ආචාර්ය) සරත් වීරසේකර මහතා
ගරු ඩී. ඩී. වානක මහතා
ගරු (ආචාර්ය) නාලක ගොඩනේවා මහතා
ගරු විජිත හේරත් මහතා

ගරු ඩිලාන් පෙරේරා මහතා
ගරු (ආචාර්ය) හර්ෂ ද සිල්වා මහතා
ගරු එම්. ඩී. සුමන්තිරත් මහතා
ගරු වමන්ද විජේසිරි මහතා
ගරු හේෂා විතානගේ මහතා
ගරු ඉසුරු දොඩන්ගොඩ මහතා
ගරු අනුප පස්කුවල් මහතා
ගරු එම්. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩී. සහන් ප්‍රදීප් විතාන මහතා
ගරු (මහාචාර්ය) රංජිත් බණ්ඩාර මහතා

අරසාංක නීති පற்றිය குழுவின

කෙළරව අනුර පිරියතර්ෂන යාපා
(තුවිසාලාර්)
කෙළරව (කලානිති) පත්තුවල குணවර්තන
කෙළරව කෙහෙලිය රම්පුක්වෙල්ල
කෙළරව සුසිල් පිරේමජයත්ත
කෙළරව ව්තූර ව්කිර්මනායක
කෙළරව (කලානිති) සරත් වීරසේකර
කෙළරව ඩී.වී. සානක
කෙළරව (කලානිති) නාලක කොඳහෙව්වා
කෙළරව ව්ජිත හේරත්

කෙළරව ඩිලාන් පෙරේරා
කෙළරව (කලානිති) හර්ෂ ද සිල්වා
කෙළරව එම්.ඒ. සුමන්තිරත්
කෙළරව සම්මන්ත ව්ජේසිරි
කෙළරව හේෂා ව්තානගේ
කෙළරව ඉසුරු දොඩන්ගොඩ
කෙළරව අනුප පස්කුවල්
කෙළරව එම්. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩී. සහන් ප්‍රදීප්
ව්තාන
කෙළරව (පේරාසිරියර්) රංජිත් බණ්ඩාර

Committee on Public Finance

Hon. Anura Priyadharshana Yapa (Chair)
Hon. (Dr.) Bandula Gunawardana
Hon. Keheliya Rambukwella
Hon. Susil Premajayantha
Hon. Vidura Wickramanayaka
Hon. (Dr.) Sarath Weerasekera
Hon. D. V. Chanaka
Hon. (Dr.) Nalaka Godaheva
Hon. Vijitha Herath

Hon. Dilan Perera
Hon. (Dr.) Harsha de Silva
Hon. M. A. Sumanthiran
Hon. Chaminda Wijesiri
Hon. Heshu Withanage
Hon. Isuru Dodangoda
Hon. Anupa Pasqual
Hon. M. W. D. Sahan Pradeep Withana
Hon. (Prof.) Ranjith Bandara

රජයේ මුදල් පිළිබඳ කාරක සභාවේ වාර්තාව

හැඳින්වීම

2021 මුදල් වර්ෂයේ සේවා වියදම් සඳහා විධිවිධාන සැලසීම සඳහා ද, ඒ සේවා කාර්යය සඳහා ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළ හෝ ඉන් බැහැර හෝ ණය ලබා ගැනීමට බලය දීම සඳහා ද, ඒ මුදල් වර්ෂය තුළ ආණ්ඩුවේ ඇතැම් කටයුතු වෙනුවෙන් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රතිපාදන සැකසීම සඳහාද, එම කටයුතු වෙනුවෙන් ඒ මුදල් වර්ෂය තුළ වියදම් සඳහා අවශ්‍ය වන මුදල් ඒකාබද්ධ අරමුදලින් හෝ ආණ්ඩුවේ හෝ ආණ්ඩුවට සුදුස්සක් කළ හැකි වෙනත් යම් අරමුදලකින් හෝ මුදල්වලින් හෝ අත්තිකාරම් වශයෙන් ගෙවීමට ඉඩ සැලසීම සඳහා ද, ඒකාබද්ධ අරමුදලට ඒ මුදල් ආපසු ගෙවීමට විධිවිධාන සැලසීම සහ ඉහත කී කාරණා හා සම්බන්ධ හෝ එයට ආනුෂංගික කාරණා සම්බන්ධයෙන් විධිවිධාන සැලසීම සඳහා ද වූ "2021 මුදල් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත" 2020 ඔක්තෝබර් මස 06 වැනි දින ගැසට් පත්‍රය මගින් ප්‍රකාශයට පත්කරන ලදී.

මෙම පනත් කෙටුම්පත ගරු අග්‍රාමාත්‍යතුමා සහ මුදල් අමාත්‍යතුමා, බුද්ධිශාසන, ආගමික හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු අමාත්‍යතුමා සහ නාගරික සංවර්ධන හා නිවාස අමාත්‍යතුමා විසින් 2020 ඔක්තෝබර් මස 20 වන දින පාර්ලිමේන්තුවට පිළිගන්වන ලදී.

2021 විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පතේ දෙවන වර කියවීමේ විවාදය අග්‍රාමාත්‍ය තුමා සහ මුදල් අමාත්‍ය, බුද්ධි ශාසන අමාත්‍ය, ආගමික සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු සහ නාගරික සංවර්ධන සහ නිවාස අමාත්‍ය ගරු මහින්ද රාජපක්ෂ මහතා විසින් 2020 නොවැම්බර් 17 දින අයවැය කථාව ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමත් සමඟ ආරම්භ විය.

2021 ජනවාරි 1 වැනි දිනෙන් ආරම්භ වී 2021 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වන කාලපරිච්ඡේදය (මින් මතු 2021 මූල්‍ය වර්ෂය ලෙස සඳහන් වන) සඳහා සේවා සැපයීම සඳහා රජයේ වියදම් වශයෙන් ඇස්තමේන්තු කර තිබෙන රුපියල් දෙදහස් හයසිය හැත්තෑ අට බිලියන හතළිස් මිලියනයක් වෙනත් වියදමක් සඳහා බලය ලබා දෙන වෙනත් නීතියක තිබෙන කිසිවකට අගතියකින් තොරව පනත් කෙටුම්පතේ විධිවිධාන අනුව පහත ආකාරයට සිදු කරනු ලැබේ.

(අ) රජය සතුව පවතින ඒකාබද්ධ අරමුදලින් හෝ වෙනත් අරමුදලකින් හෝ මුදලින් ගෙවීමට බලය පවරා ඇති ගෙවීම් වලින් හෝ ; සහ

(ආ) රජය වෙනුවෙන් සහ රජය සඳහා ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළ සහ ඉන් පිටත මුදල් ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා මෙහිදී බලය ලබා දී ඇති පරිදි 2021 මූල්‍ය වර්ෂය තුළ ලබා ගත් ණය වලින් ගෙවීමට තිබෙන ශේෂය ඕනෑම අවස්ථාවක රුපියල් බිලියන දෙදහස් නවසියය නොඉක්මවන සහ එවන් ණයවල විස්තර 2003 අංක 3 දරන මූල්‍ය කළමනාකරණ (වගකීම්) පනතේ 13 වන වගන්තිය යටතේ පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ සභාගත කිරීම අවශ්‍ය වන අවසන් අයවැය තත්ත්ව වාර්තාවේ ඇතුළත් කරන පදනම මත;

එසේ වුවද ,මෙම කොටසේ විශේෂයෙන් සඳහන් කර තිබෙන 2021 මූල්‍ය වර්ෂය තුළ ලබාගෙන තිබෙන ණය ගණනය කිරීම සඳහා කෙටි කාලීන ණය වල පරිමාව තීරණය කිරීමේදී පමණක් 2021 මූල්‍ය වර්ෂය තුළ ලබාගත් කෙටි කාලීන ණය වල වෙනස සහ 2021 මූල්‍ය වර්ෂය සඳහා ලබාගත් කෙටිකාලීන ණය වල පියවීම් පමණක් සලකා බලනු ලැබේ.

ආණ්ඩුවේ අරමුණු සහ ප්‍රතිපත්ති.

"ඔබ ඔබේ යුතුකම ඉටුකරන්න, මම මගේ යුතුකම ඉටුකර සුරක්ෂිත රටක් සහ සෞභාග්‍යමත් දේශයක් ගොඩනගන්නෙමි." යනුවෙන් ඉදිරිපත් කළ ඉල්ලීමකින් අතිගරු ජනාධිපතිතුමා විසින් දෙන ලද ප්‍රතිඥාව ඇරඹී ඇත.

"සෞභාග්‍යයේ දැක්ම" නමින් ඉදිරිපත් කළ ආණ්ඩුවේ පළමුවැනි ප්‍රතිපත්ති ප්‍රකාශයේ තම දැක්ම ජනතාවට ඉදිරිපත් කළ අතර එය 69% ක ජන වරමකින් අනුමත විය.

එලදායි පුරවැසියෙක්, සතුටින් ජීවත්වන පවුලක්, ගුණකරුක, විනයගරුක, සාධාරණ සමාජයක් සහ සෞභාග්‍යවත් දේශයක් යන වතුර්විධ අරමුණු ජයගැනීම සඳහා රජය ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද දස ප්‍රතිපදාවන් මෙසේයි. -

1. ජාතික ආරක්ෂාවට මුල් තැන
2. මිත්‍රශීලී සහ නොබැඳුණු විදේශ ප්‍රතිපත්තියක්
3. පිරිසිදු රාජ්‍ය පාලනයක්
4. ජනතාවට වගකියන ව්‍යවස්ථා ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණයක්
5. ඵලදායී පුරවැසියෙක් - සශ්‍රීක මානව සම්පතක්
6. ජනතා කේන්ද්‍රීය ආර්ථිකයක්
7. තාක්ෂණය මත පදනම්වන සමාජයක්
8. භෞතික සම්පත් සංවර්ධනය
9. තිරසර පරිසර කළමනාකරණය
10. විනයගරුක, නීතිගරුක සහ ගුණගරුක සමාජයක්

රජයේ අරමුණ, පහත මූලධර්ම වලින් සමන්විත කාර්ය සැලසුමක් මත පදනම් විය.

1. දූෂණයෙන් තොර කාර්යක්ෂම පාලනයක්,
2. සැමට සුරක්ෂිත රටක්,
3. ඵලදායී පුරවැසියෙක් සහ සතුටින් ජීවත්වන පවුලක්,
4. ජනතා කේන්ද්‍රීය ආර්ථිකය,
5. තාක්ෂණය මත පදනම්වන සමාජයක්,
6. භෞතික අවකාශ භාවිතයේ නව ප්‍රවේශය,
7. තිරසර පරිසර ප්‍රතිපත්තියක්,
8. ගුණගරුක විනයගරුක නීතිගරුක සමාජයක්,
9. ගම සමග පිළිසඳර,

2020 නොවැම්බර් මස 17 දින ගරු අග්‍රාමාත්‍යතුමා සහ මුදල් අමාත්‍යතුමා, බුද්ධශාසන, ආගමික හා සංස්කෘතික කටයුතු අමාත්‍යතුමා සහ නාගරික සංවර්ධන හා නිවාස අමාත්‍යතුමා විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද මෙම රජයේ පළමු අයවැය වාර්තාව මගින් ඉහත සඳහන් අරමුණු සපුරා ගැනීම ඉලක්ක කරන ලදී.

ස්ථාවර නියෝග සහ රජයේ මුදල් පිළිබඳ කාරක සභාව

අයවැය වාර්තාව ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමෙන් සහ විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත දෙවන වර කියවීමෙන් අනතුරුව දින හතරක් ඇතුළත සමස්ත ඇස්තමේන්තුගත වියදම සහ ආදායම වෙත එළඹීම සඳහා පදනම ලෙස භාවිතා කරන ලද මූල්‍ය, මුදල් සහ ආර්ථික උපකල්පනයන් පිළිබඳ වාර්තාවක් රජයේ මුදල් පිළිබඳ කාරක සභාව විසින් ස්ථාවර නියෝග අංක 121(5) ප්‍රකාරව ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතු වේ.

සිය වාර්තාවන් සකස් කිරීම සඳහා සහ විශ්ලේෂණය පිළියෙල කිරීම සඳහා ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රතිපත්ති අධ්‍යයන ආයතනයෙහි, ජාතික මූලික අධ්‍යයන ආයතනයෙහි, විගණකාධිපතිවරයාගේ සහාය ලබාගැනීමට කාරක සභාව විසින් කලින් තීරණය කරනු ලැබ තිබුණි. අවශ්‍ය අවස්ථාවකදී ඕනෑම අදාළ රාජ්‍ය ආයතනයකින් සහ අවශ්‍ය විට සහ අවශ්‍ය පරිදි පුද්ගලික ආයතන වෙතින් ද සියලු සහාය ලබා ගැනීමට ද කාරක සභාව විසින් තීරණය කරන ලදී.

2020 නොවැම්බර් මස 18 වන දින පවත්වන ලද සිය රැස්වීමේදී කාරක සභාව විසින් සාමාජිකයන් සමඟ දීර්ඝ ලෙස සාකච්ඡාවක් සිදු කරන ලද අතර පහත සඳහන් නිලධාරීන්ට කාරක සභාවට සහාය වීම සඳහා ආරාධනා කරනු ලැබ ඇත.

- ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ මහාචාර්ය එච්.ඩී. කරුණාරත්න මහතා, සභාපති, ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රතිපත්ති අධ්‍යයන ආයතනය
- මහාචාර්ය අතුල සුමතිපාල මහතා, සභාපති, ජාතික මූලික අධ්‍යයන ආයතනය
- මහාචාර්ය සමන් සෙනෙවීර මහතා, අධ්‍යක්ෂ, ජාතික මූලික අධ්‍යයන ආයතනය
- මහාචාර්ය ලක්ෂ්මන් දිසානායක මහතා, පර්යේෂණ මහාචාර්ය, ජාතික මූලික අධ්‍යයන ආයතනය
- මහාචාර්ය එස්. ඒ. කුලසූරිය මහතා, පර්යේෂණ මහාචාර්ය, ජාතික මූලික අධ්‍යයන ආයතනය

- මහාචාර්ය සිරිල් විජේසුන්දර මහතා, පර්යේෂණ මහාචාර්ය, ජාතික මූලික අධ්‍යයන ආයතනය
- ආචාර්ය නිශා අරුණතිලක මහත්මිය, පර්යේෂණ අධ්‍යක්ෂ, ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රතිපත්ති අධ්‍යයන ආයතනය
- ආචාර්ය දුෂ්නී චීරකෝන් මහත්මිය, විධායක අධ්‍යක්ෂ, ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රතිපත්ති අධ්‍යයන ආයතනය
- එස්.එම්.ඩී.එස්.එස්. රෝහිත මහතා, නියෝජ්‍ය විගණකාධිපති, ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය
- ඩී.ඒ.ඒ. වනිගසේකර මහතා, විගණන අධිකාරී, ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය
- පී. එස්. සමරක්කොඩි මහත්මිය, ගණකාධිකාරී, ජාතික මූලික අධ්‍යයන ආයතනය

2021 අයවැය ඇස්තමේන්තු වල ආදායම හා සම්බන්ධ තොරතුරු අන්තර්ගතවන, මුදල් අමාත්‍යාංශය වෙතින් ලබාගන්නා ලද වාර්තාවක් ද රැස්වීමේදී සභාගත කරන ලදී.

රජයේ ප්‍රමුඛතාවයන්

2020 වර්ෂයේ ආරම්භයේ සිටම කොවිඩ් - 19 වසංගත තත්වය පැතිරීම හේතුවෙන් විවිධ දුෂ්කරතාවයන්ට මුහුණ දීමට ආරම්භයේදී රජයට සිදු වූ අතර ශ්‍රී ලංකා ආර්ථිකය වෙත එමඟින් ඇතිකරන අහිතකර බලපෑම් ජය ගැනීමට තවමත් උත්සාහ කරමින් සිටිනු ලැබේ.

රට විසින් මුහුණ පා ඇති අභියෝගයන් කවරක් වුවද කාර්මිකකරණය සමග ඉදිරියට ගමන් කළ, මේ වන විට තාක්ෂණය මගින් මෙහෙයවනු ලබන ආර්ථිකයකට අවතීර්ණ වී ඇති ලෝක ආර්ථිකය තුළ සුසමාදර්ශ විස්ථාපනයක් සිදුවී ඇති බව සියලු දෙනා විසින් පිළිගත යුතුය යන කරුණ කෙරෙහි මුදල් අමාත්‍යතුමා අවධානය යොමු කළේය. එසේ හෙයින්, ප්‍රතිපත්ති සැලසුම් කරුවන් ලෙස, යල්පැන ගිය ක්‍රමෝපායන්ගෙන් ඇත්වීමට ප්‍රයත්න දැරිය යුතු අතර දියුණුවෙමින් පවතින ආර්ථිකයක නිසැක වශයෙන් ම ප්‍රධාන අංශ වන කෘෂිකර්මය, කර්මාන්ත හා සේවා අංශ දියුණු කිරීමේ දී සමෝධානික නිෂ්පාදන හා සේවා ක්‍රියාවලීන් වෙත එළඹීමේදී තාක්ෂණය අන්තර්ගත කිරීම කෙරෙහි ඉහළම ප්‍රමුඛතාවය ලබා දිය යුතු වේ. මේ රටෙහි ඉසුරුමත් සංස්කෘතික ඉතිහාසය සහ උරුමය යොදාගනිමින් සුවිශේෂී අනන්‍යතාවයක් සහිත තිරසර සංවර්ධනයක් කෙරෙහි රජය දක්වන කැපවීම ඔහු අවධාරණය කළේය.

සාර්ව ආර්ථික මාර්ග සිතියම

මධ්‍ය වාරය වන විට 6% ක පරිපූර්ණ ආර්ථික වර්ධනයක් පවත්වාගැනීමේ ඉලක්කයක් සහිතව ‘‘සෞභාග්‍යයේ දැක්ම’’ මත පදනම් වූ සාර්ව ආර්ථික සංවර්ධන වැඩසටහනක් දියත් කිරීම රජයේ අරමුණ විය. ස්ථාවර පොලී සහ විනිමය අනුපාතයන්, බදු ප්‍රතිපත්ති, බැංකු සහ මූල්‍ය සේවා සහිතව ජීවන වියදම අඩුකිරීමට හේතුවන 5% ආසන්න වන වාර්ෂික උද්ධමන අනුපාතයක් සඳහා ඉඩකඩ සලසමින් මිල ස්ථාවරත්වයක් පවත්වාගෙන යාමට අපේක්ෂා කරනු ලැබේ.

රාජ්‍ය ණය ප්‍රමාණය දළ දේශීය නිෂ්පාදිතයෙන් 90% මට්ටමේ සිට සියයට 70% දක්වා අනිවාර්ය ලෙස අඩුකරමින්, මූල්‍ය ප්‍රතිපත්ති කළමනාකරණයෙහි සුවිශේෂී සන්ධිස්ථානයක් ලෙස, ආදායම හා වියදම අතර පරතරය 9% සිට 4% දක්වා අඩුකිරීමට සහ විදේශ ණය ලබා ගැනීම මගින් ඇති කරනු ලබන නය සංයුතියෙහි අවදානම අවම කිරීමට රජය අපේක්ෂා කරයි.

කෝවිඩ් 19 වසංගත තත්වය වලක්වාලීම, පානීය ජලය සැපයීම, ග්‍රාමීය මාර්ග සංවර්ධනය කිරීම, ග්‍රාමීය සෞඛ්‍ය සේවාවන් පුළුල් කිරීම සහ මව්වරුන්ගේ හා ළමයින්ගේ පෝෂණය වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම සහ වෘත්තීය අධ්‍යාපනයෙහි නිරත වීමට ශිෂ්‍යයන්ට පහසුකම් සැලසීම සිය ප්‍රමුඛතාවයන් තුළට රජය විසින් ඇතුළත් කරනු ලැබ ඇත.

එක් එක් අමාත්‍යාංශයට 2021 වර්ෂය තුළදී වෙන් කරන ලද මුදල් ප්‍රමාණයන් හා සමස්ත අයවැයෙහි ප්‍රතිශතයන් දැක්වෙන වගුවක් මෙම වාර්තාවේ 1 වැනි පරිශිෂ්ටය වශයෙන් ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇත.

මූල්‍ය හා බදුකරණය

සාම්ප්‍රදායික කර්මාන්තවලට නව අගයක් එකතුකිරීම, තරුණ තරුණියන්ට නව ව්‍යාපාර ආරම්භ කිරීමට ආරම්භක ප්‍රාග්ධනය ලබාදීම සැපයීම හා ගොවිපළ සංවර්ධනයට තාක්ෂණය හඳුන්වාදීම මෙන්ම පුනර්ජනනීය බලශක්ති ධාරිතාවය වර්ධනය කිරීමත් මූල්‍ය හා ප්‍රාග්ධන වෙළඳපල ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණය කිරීමත් ප්‍රමුඛතාවන් ලෙස හඳුනාගෙන ඇත.

සම්පූර්ණ බදු ආදායම් ඇස්තමේන්තුව සහ එකී බදු ආදායම් සඳහා පදනම්වූ උපකල්පන මෙහි පහත දැක්වෙන වගුවෙහි දැක්වේ.

2019 තරු (රු)	2020 ඇස්තමේන්තුව (රු)	2021 අයවැය (රු)
2,031,149,013	1,615,000,000	2,062,000,000

2020 වසරේ ජනවාරි සිට අගෝස්තු දක්වා කාලයේදී තරු වශයෙන් එකතු කරගන්නා ලද ආදායම මෙම බදු ආදායම් ඇස්තමේන්තුව ගණනය කිරීමට පාදක කරගෙන තිබේ.

2019 වසරේ අග භාගයේදී හා 2020 වසර මුලදී ඇති කරන ලද මූල්‍ය ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණ මෙන්ම ඓතිහාසික නැඹුරුවීම් ද 2021 ප්‍රක්ෂේපනය සඳහා පදනම් කරගෙන ඇත. කොවිඩ් 19 වසංගතය, ආර්ථික වර්ධනය, උද්ධමනය, විරැකියාව, විනිමය අනුපාත, මූල්‍ය ඉලක්ක සහ ජාතික සහ අන්තර්ජාතික වෙළඳ අපගමනයන් වැනි සාධක ද මේ ගණනය කිරීම්වලදී අදාළ කර ගෙන ඇත.

අයවැය සම්බන්ධයෙන් වැය ශීර්ෂය හා වැය විෂයය ඇතුළත්ව, මුදල් අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් කාරක සභාව වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද වාර්තාවක් මෙම වාර්තාවේ 2 වන පරිශිෂ්ටය වශයෙන් ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇත.

ලෝක බැංකුව, ආසියානු සංවර්ධන බැංකුව සහ ජපාන ජාත්‍යන්තර සහයෝගිතා ආයතනය සමග එකඟ වී ඇති ආකාරයට විදේශ ණය පිළිබඳ සැලසුම්ගත වාර්ෂික උපයෝගීතාවය ආසන්න වශයෙන් ඇමරිකානු ඩොලර් මිලියන 1400 ක් වනු ඇති අතර ආසන්න වශයෙන් ඇමරිකානු ඩොලර් මිලියන 400 ක ද්විපාර්ශ්වික සංවර්ධන ණය ලබාගැනීමට ද සැලසුම් කොට ඇත. අරමුදල්වලින් බොහොමයක් ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළ භාවිතාවට ගැනීමට හැකිවන පරිදි දේශීය සම්පත්, තාක්ෂණය සහ දැනුම හැකි උපරිම මට්ටමට භාවිතා කිරීමට රජය පොරොන්දු වී ඇත.

සියළුම සමාගම් සඳහා අනිවාර්ය විද්‍යුත් ලිපිගොනු පද්ධතියක් සහිත සරල කළ බදු ප්‍රතිපත්තියක් හඳුන්වාදීමටත් බදු ආශ්‍රිත සියළුම ගනුදෙනුවලදී බදු අනන්‍යතා (හඳුනාගැනීම්) අංකයක් (TIN) භාවිතා කිරීමටත් රජය අපේක්ෂා කරයි.

මධ්‍යකාලීන සැලැස්මක් තුළින්, රජයේ මූලික ප්‍රතිපත්තිය වන “සැමට සුරක්ෂිත සහ සුරක්ෂිත රටක් උදෙසා ජාතික ආරක්ෂාවට ප්‍රමුඛතාවය “ යන ප්‍රතිපත්තියට අනුකූලව ආරක්ෂක අංශවල වෘත්තීය කුසලතාවයන් වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම සඳහා යෝග්‍ය වැඩසටහන් දියත් කිරීමට ද අපේක්ෂිතය.

(ඇ.ඩො / ශ්‍රී.ලං.රු) විනිමය අනුපාතයන් සුළු උච්චාවචනයන් සහිතව ස්ථාවර අගයක පවතිනු ඇති බවට අපේක්ෂා කෙරේ.

2020 දී ඇ.එ.ජ.ඩො.1 = ශ්‍රී.ලං.රු.184 / 2021 දී ඇ.එ.ජ.ඩො.1 = ශ්‍රී.ලං.රු.185 /

2022 දී ඇ.එ.ජ.ඩො.1 = ශ්‍රී.ලං.රු.187

2020 වසර තුළ සැබෑ දළ දේශීය නිශ්පාදන වර්ධන අනුපාතය 5.0 වනු ඇති බවට බලාපොරොත්තු වේ. විශාල ගනුදෙනු මත පදනම් වෙමින් සරල කළ බදු ක්‍රමයක් ඔස්සේ ආර්ථිකය යළි පණගැන්වීම සඳහා ආර්ථික උත්තේජන පැකේජයක් හඳුන්වාදීමටත් ඒ සමගම ආර්ථික ක්‍රියාකාරකම් කෙරෙහි බලපෑමක් ඇතිකරමින් රාජ්‍ය භීෂිකාරිත්වයක් සහිත ව්‍යවසායන් සඳහා ආයතනික කලමනාකරන ව්‍යුහයක් නිර්මාණය කිරීමත් සිදුවේ.

කොවිඩ් 19 වසංගතය පැතිරීම පාලනය කිරීම උදෙසා රට වසා දැමීමත් තෝරාගත් ප්‍රදේශවල ඇදිරිනීතිය පැනවීමත් හේතුකොට ගෙන එසේ කිරීම අවශ්‍ය වී ඇති අතර 2020 මැද භාගයේ සිට රට නැවත යථා තත්වයට හැරෙනු ඇති බවට අපේක්ෂා කරන ලදී. 2020,2021 සහ 2022 වර්ෂවලදී 5.0 ක සාධනීය උද්ධමන අනුපාතයක් පවත්වාගැනීමට සියළු ප්‍රයත්න දැරිය යුතුය.

2020 වර්ෂයේදී සැබෑ දළ දේශීය නිශ්පාදන වර්ධන අනුපාතය 1.5% ක් (0 ට සංශෝධිත) ද 2021 දී 5.0 හා 2022 දී 5.5ක් ද වශයෙන් අපේක්ෂිතය.

වෙළඳපොළ මිලට අනුව අවසන් දළ දේශීය නිශ්පාදිතය පහතින් දක්වා ඇත.

ආර්ථික ක්‍රියාකාරකම	(% වෙනස)		
	2018 වර්ෂය	2019 වර්ෂය	2020 පළමු කාර්තුව
වෙළඳපොල මිලට දළ දේශීය නිෂ්පාදනය (GDP)	3.3	2.3	-1.6

මූලාශ්‍රය : මෑත කාලීන ආර්ථික සංවර්ධන - 2020 විශේෂ සිදුවීම් සහ 2021 සඳහා අවස්ථා - ශ්‍රී ලංකා මහ බැංකුව (2020 ඔක්තෝබර්)

කෝවිඩ් 19 වසංගතයත් සමඟ 2020 වසරේදී බිඳ වැටුණු විදේශ වෙළඳ කටයුතුවල වර්ධනයක් 2021 වසරේදී සිදුවනු ඇති බවට ද රජය බලාපොරොත්තු වේ.

වඩා දියුණු තාක්ෂණය

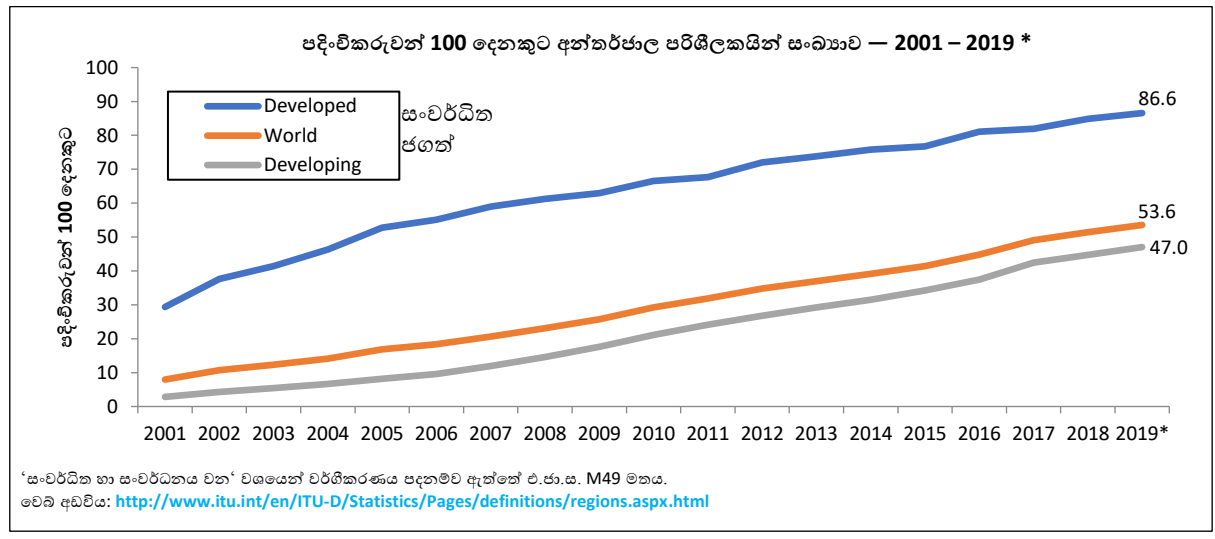
රජයේ යාන්ත්‍රණ මෙන්ම වෙළඳපල ව්‍යුහයන් හා ක්‍රියාවලීන් සරල කිරීමේ මෙවලමක් වශයෙන් තොරතුරු තාක්ෂණවේදය භාවිත කරමින් ඩිජිටල් (අංකිත) තන්ත්‍රණය වඩාත් දියුණු කිරීමට රජය විශේෂ අවධානය ලබා දී ඇති අතර එමගින් කාර්යක්ෂම හා ජනතා කේන්ද්‍රිත සේවා සම්පාදනය හා දැනුම හුවමාරුව සහතික කෙරේ. රජයේ ‘තාක්ෂණය පදනම් කර ගත් සමාජයක් හා ඩිජිටල්මය වශයෙන් සෑම ඇතුළත් කර ගන්නා ශ්‍රී ලංකාවක්’ යන දැක්ම යටතේ, අවශ්‍ය යටිතල පහසුකම් සංවර්ධනය කිරීම මගින් රට පුරා ජංගම හා ස්ථාවර බ්‍රොඩ්බැන්ඩ් සේවාවන්හි ව්‍යාප්තිය පුළුල් කිරීමට අවධාරණය යෙදෙනු ඇත. තාක්ෂණ-ව්‍යාසායික ගාමක ආර්ථිකයක් ඇති කිරීමට අරමුණු කෙරෙනුයේ එමගින් එළඹෙන වර්ෂ කිහිපය ඇතුළත ජාතික ආර්ථිකය වෙත තාක්ෂණ ක්ෂේත්‍රය වෙතින් වූ අපනයන හා විදේශ ඉපයීම් වැඩි කිරීමටත්, දැනුම හා වෘත්තීයවේදී සේවා පුළුල් කිරීමටත් දායක වනු පිණිසයි.

එළඹෙන වර්ෂයන්හිදී ඉලක්ක කෙරෙන අන් සියලු සංවර්ධනයන් සඳහා මුඛ්‍ය උපකාරක සාධකයක් වශයෙන් විදුලි සංදේශ ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ සංවර්ධනය කෙරෙහි වඩා විශාල අවධාරණයක් ලබා දී තිබේ. පසුගිය දශක කිහිපය තුළ ගෝලීය අන්තර්ජාල භාවිතයෙහි කැපී පෙනෙන වැඩිවීමක් ඇති වී තිබේ.

සෑම පදිංචිකරුවන් 100 දෙනකුට අන්තර්ජාල පරිශීලකයින් සංඛ්‍යාව — 2001 – 2019 *

අයි.ටී.යූ. සංඛ්‍යා දත්ත (<http://www.itu.int/ict/statistics>)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
සංවර්ධිත	29.4	37.7	41.5	46.3	52.8	55.1	59.0	61.3	62.9	66.5	67.6	72.0	73.8	75.8	76.8	81.0	81.9	84.9	86.6
ජගත්	8.0	10.7	12.3	14.1	16.8	18.4	20.6	23.1	25.8	29.3	31.8	34.8	37.0	39.1	41.5	44.8	49.0	51.4	53.6
සංවර්ධනය වන	2.8	4.3	5.5	6.6	8.1	9.6	11.9	14.6	17.6	21.1	24.1	26.8	29.3	31.5	34.2	37.4	42.4	44.7	47.0

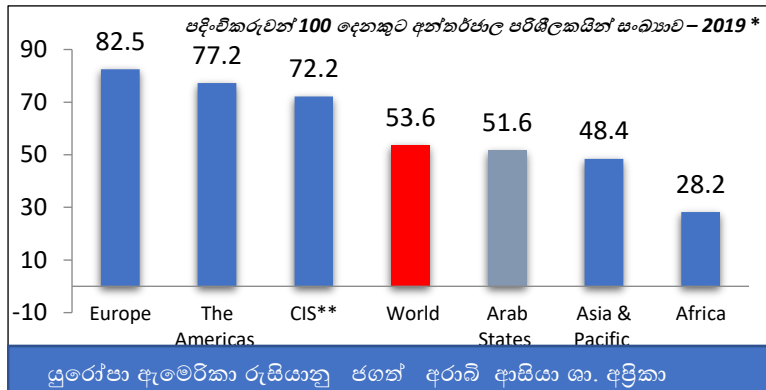


මෑත කාලීනව අන්තර්ජාලය භාවිතා කරන පුද්ගල සංඛ්‍යාවෙහි කැපී පෙනෙන වැඩිවීමක් ද පෙනී යයි. බොහෝ දෙනෙක් එය ලොව සිසාරා තොරතුරු ලබා ගැනීමේ, බෙදාහදා ගැනීමේ හා ප්‍රචලිත කිරීමේ මිල අඩු ක්‍රමයක් වශයෙන් භාවිත කරති. එමෙන්ම කොවිඩ්-19 පැතිර යාමත් සමගම, සියලු ක්ෂේත්‍රයන්හි පහසු හා ආරක්ෂාකාරී අන්තර්-සන්නිවේදන මාර්ගයක් වශයෙන් අන්තර්ජාලය ප්‍රමුඛත්වය ගෙන තිබේ.

අයි.ටී.යූ. සංඛ්‍යා දත්ත (<http://www.itu.int/ict/statistics>)

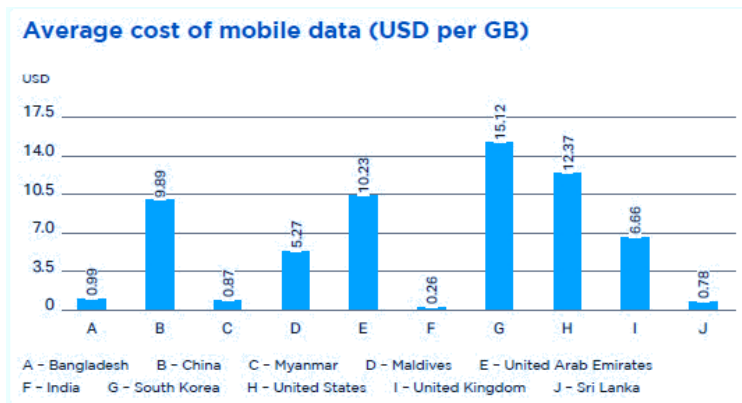
සෑම පදිංචිකරුවන් 100 දෙනෙකුට අන්තර්ජාල පරිශීලකයින් සංඛ්‍යාව - 2019*

යුරෝපා	82.5
ඇමෙරිකා	77.2
රුසියානු පොදුරාජ්‍ය**	72.2
ජගත්	53.6
අරාබි රාජ්‍ය	51.6
ආසියා ශාන්තිකර	48.4
අප්‍රිකා	28.2



ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ දිස්ත්‍රික්ක 25 ම ආවරණය කරන දීප-ව්‍යාප්ත ෆයිබර් ඔප්ටික් තාක්ෂණය සහිත ප්‍රධාන විදුලි සංදේශ ජාලයක් සතුව ඇත්තේ ශ්‍රී ලංකා ටෙලිකොම් ආයතනයට පමණකි. එහි ජංගම ජාලය ශ්‍රී ලංකාව සිසාරා රැහැන් රහිත කථන හා බ්‍රෝඩ්බැන්ඩ් සේවාවන් සමගින් ග්‍රාහකයින් මිලියන 7.7 කට අධික සංඛ්‍යාවක් සම්බන්ධ කරයි.

සාමාන්‍ය ජංගම දත්ත පිරිවැය (ගිගා බයිටයකට ඇ.ඩොලර්)



A - බංගලාදේශය B - චීනය C - මියැන්මාරය D - මාලදිවයින E - එක්සත් අරාබි එමීර් රාජ්‍යය F - ඉන්දියාව G - දකුණු කොරියාව H - එක්සත් ජනපදය I - එක්සත් රාජධානිය J - ශ්‍රී ලංකාව

මූලාශ්‍රය: ශ්‍රී ලංකා ටෙලිකොම් වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව 2019

ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළ අන්තර්ජාලය සඳහා ප්‍රාග්ධන හා වර්තන ගාස්තු ඉතා ඉහළය යන නිතර ඇසෙන මැසිවිල්ල තිබියදී වුවද, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළද අන්තර්ජාල පරිශීලක සංඛ්‍යාවෙහි සීඝ්‍ර වර්ධනයක් ඇත. ඇතැම් රටවලට වඩා ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ජංගම දත්ත මිල ගණන් ඉතා අඩු බව තවද දත්ත පෙන්වා දෙයි.

තාක්ෂණය මත පදනම්වන සමාජයක් සහ සියළුම පාර්ශව සම්බන්ධ කරගත් ඩිජිටල් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවක් (Technology based society and digitally inclusive Sri Lanka) යන තේමාව ඔස්සේ "e-governance", "e-education", "e-filing" නම් නව බදු පරිපාලන කළමනාකරණ තොරතුරු පද්ධතිය වැනි තාක්ෂණික

මෙවලම් මෙන්ම තාක්ෂණ උද්‍යාන (Techno-Parks) පිහිටුවීමේදීද මෙකී ඉතා දියුණු තත්ත්වයට පත්කරන ලද විදුලි සංදේශ ක්‍රමවේදයන් පදනම් කරගැනීමට රජය අදහස් කර ඇත.

විදුලි සංදේශ ආශ්‍රිත ක්ෂේත්‍ර තුළ අපේක්ෂිත ආදායම පහත වගුව තුළ දී ඇත:-

දේශීය භාණ්ඩ හා සේවා මත බදු

	2020 ඇස්තමේන්තුගත (රුපියල්)	2021 අයවැය (රුපියල්)	2020 ඇස්තමේන්තුගත (රුපියල්)
විදුලි සංදේශ බද්ද	18,261,198	15,000,000	20,000,000
ජාතිය ගොඩනැගීමේ බද්ද	79,672,430	3,000,000	
ජංගම දුරකථන කුලුණු බද්ද	1,045,250	1,500,000	1,550,000
කෙටි පණිවුඩ වෙළඳ දැන්වීම් බද්ද	361,543	500,000	500,000

සරල බදු යෝජනාක්‍රම හඳුන්වා දීමේ රජයේ ප්‍රතිපත්තියට අනුකූල වන පරිදි ජාතිය ගොඩනැගීමේ බද්ද සම්පූර්ණ ඉවත් කළත්, ලැබෙන ජාත්‍යන්තර ඇමතුම් මත ගෙවිය යුතු විදුලි සංදේශ බද්ද 15% සිට 11.25% දක්වා අඩු කිරීමටත්, දේශීය ඇමතුම් ගාස්තු සංශෝධනය කිරීමටත්, වාර්ෂික ජංගම දුරකථන කුලුණු මත ගාස්තුව වැඩි කිරීමටත්, ශත 25 ක කෙටි පණිවුඩ වෙළඳ දැන්වීම් ගාස්තුවක් පැනවීමටත් යෝජනා කෙරේ.

සෞඛ්‍යය හා අධ්‍යාපනය

විශේෂයෙන් ඉතාමත් කඩිනමින් ගත යුතු වූ වැළැක්වීමේ හා නිවාරණ පිළිවෙත් හේතුවෙන් හා වෙනත් විවිධ හේතූන් නිසා සෞඛ්‍ය ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ වියදම පසුගිය වසර කිහිපයේදී සැලකිය යුතු අයුරින් වැඩිවී තිබේ.

වටිනා සම්පත් රටෙන් පිටතට ඇදීයාම වැළැක්වීමට මෙන්ම ආනයන වියදම් අඩු කිරීමේ අරමුණින් ද ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ඖෂධ නිෂ්පාදන ක්‍රියාවලිය වැඩි කිරීමට යෝජනා කර තිබේ. ළදරුවන්ට හා මවු වරුන්ට පෝෂණය ලබාදීමේ ප්‍රධාන අරමුණින්, ධාන්‍ය අස්වැන්න හා නිෂ්පාදනය වැඩිකිරීම සඳහා සැලසුම් සකස් කිරීමට පියවර ගනු ලැබේ.

ජාතික තලයේ හා ප්‍රාදේශීය මට්ටමේ සියළු ආයතනවල සහයෝගීතාවයෙන්, 2020-2025 කාලයේදී මධ්‍ය කාලීන උපායමාර්ගික සැලසුමක් පිළියෙල කර වසර 13ක අනිවාර්ය අධ්‍යාපන වැඩසටහනට මූලිකත්වය ලබාදෙමින් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය පියවර ගෙන ඇත. කාර්මික හා වෘත්තීය අධ්‍යාපන හා පුහුණු ආයතන හරහා රටේ ආර්ථික සංවර්ධනය සඳහා අවශ්‍ය කුසලතා වර්ධනය කෙරෙහි නිසි සැලකිල්ල දැක්වීමට පියවර ගනු ඇත.

දුරස්ථ අධ්‍යාපනය ඉහළ නැංවීමටත්, සියලුම අධ්‍යාපන ආයතනවල මාර්ගගත (on-line) ඉගැන්වීමේ හා අධ්‍යාපනය ලැබීමේ ධාරිතාවය වර්ධනය කිරීමට, තෘතීයික අධ්‍යාපන ආයතනවල ධාරිතාවය ඉහළ නැංවීමට හා බඳවාගන්නන් සංඛ්‍යාව වැඩි කරමින් සියළුම ජාතික විශ්ව විද්‍යාල පහසුකම් පුළුල් කිරීමට ප්‍රමුඛතාවය දෙනු ලබන අතර, ක්‍රීඩා සංවර්ධනය කෙරෙහිද වැඩි අවධානයක් යොමු කරනු ඇත.

කෘෂිකර්මය, ධීවර කර්මාන්තය හා වැවිලි කර්මාන්තය

වර්ෂයේ කන්න දෙකක දීම මෝසම් වැසි ලැබීමට තරම් ආශීර්වාදයක් අපගේ රටට ලැබී ඇති අතර, ඒ නිසාම අපට ලැබෙන සෑම ජල බිඳුවක් සඳහාම වටිනාකමක් එකතු කිරීමට රජය අදිටන් කරගෙන සිටී. ගොවීන්ගේ අස්වනු සඳහා නිසි මිලක් ලබාදීම සහතික කරමින් ම වගා කළ හැකි සියළු ඉඩම් වගාකිරීමට හා ආහාර සුරක්ෂිතතා හා ගබඩා කිරීමේ තාක්ෂණය හා පහසුකම් වැඩිදියුණු කිරීමට දැඩි ප්‍රමුඛතාවයක් ලබාදෙනු ඇත.

දේශීයව නිපදවිය නොහැකි කෘෂිද්‍රව්‍ය හැර අනෙකුත් කෘෂි නිෂ්පාදන ආනයනය කිරීම සීමා කිරීමටත්, දේශීය නිෂ්පාදනයේ ඉල්ලුම හා සැපයුම වක්‍රය තුලනය කිරීමට අදාළව දේශීය ගොවියා හා කෘෂිකර්මාන්තය ආරක්ෂා කරගැනීම අරමුණින් විශේෂ භාණ්ඩ බද්දක් හා සෙස් බද්දක් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට රජය අදහස් කර තිබේ.

දියර කිරි සඳහා දිනෙන් දින වැඩිවන වන ඉල්ලුම සපුරාලීම සඳහා දේශීය කිරි නිෂ්පාදනය වැඩි කිරීමට පියවර ගනිමින් කිරි නිෂ්පාදන කර්මාන්තය දියුණු කිරීමට ප්‍රයත්න දරනු ලැබේ.

මිරිදිය මසුන් ඇතුළුව මත්ස්‍ය නිෂ්පාදනය වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම ප්‍රධාන අරමුණක් ලෙස හඳුනාගෙන ඇති අතර කරවල, උම්බලකඩ හා ටින්මාළු නිෂ්පාදනය වැඩිකිරීමටත් ඒ හා සමගාමීව මත්ස්‍ය නිෂ්පාදන ආනයනය කිරීම පාලනය කිරීමටත් පියවර ගනු ලැබේ.

අගය එකතු කළ නිෂ්පාදිත කෙරෙහි විශේෂ අවධානය යොමු කරමින් තේ, රබර් සහ පොල් වැනි වැවිලි හෝග සඳහා නව තාක්ෂණය භාවිත කරමින් වැඩිදියුණු කිරීමට මෙන්ම, උක්, කපු, කුරුඳු, තල් වැනි වෙනත් හෝග වගා වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම සඳහාද පියවර ගනු ඇත.

බලශක්තිය හා පරිසරය

පසුගිය වසර කිහිපය තුළ, ජාතික විදුලි ජනන පද්ධතියට අලුත් බල ප්‍රභවයන් එකතු නොකිරීමේ හේතුවෙන් 2021 හා 2022 වසර වන විට අඛණ්ඩ විදුලිබල සැපයුමේ අවධානමක් මතු විය හැකි ය. එම නිසා, ස්වාභාවික වායු විදුලි බලාගාර දෙකක් පිහිටුවීමට මෙන්ම පෞද්ගලික අංශයේ ද සහභාගිත්වය ඇතිව අමතර විදුලි බලාගාර ඉදිකිරීමටත් රජයේ අවධානය යොමුවී තිබේ.

ඉදිරියේදී මෙරට බලශක්ති අවශ්‍යතාවයන්ගෙන් සියයට 70ක් පුනර්ජනනීය බලශක්ති ප්‍රභවයන්ගෙන් ලබාගැනීම "සෞභාග්‍යයේ දැක්ම" හි ඉලක්කය වී ඇත. එම නිසා විදුලි බලය ජනනය කිරීම සඳහා ආනයනය කරනු ලබන ඉන්ධන වෙනුවෙන් වැයවන විදේශ විනිමය ඉතිරි කරගැනීමටත් අපේක්ෂිතයි. හැකි තරම් සුර්ය බල විදුලි ජනන මගින් ජාතික විදුලි බල පද්ධතියට බලශක්තිය එකතු කිරීමටත්, 2025 වසර වන විට අතිරේකව මෙගා වොට් 1000ක ධාරිතාවයක් එක් කිරීමත් අපේක්ෂාවයි.

නැවත භාවිතා කළ හැකි අමුද්‍රව්‍ය භාවිතය හඳුන්වාදෙමින්, පරිසරයට විය හැකි අනර්ථකාරී බලපෑම හැකිතරම් අවම කිරීමට සියලු පියවර ගන්නා අතර, එක් වරක් භාවිතා කර ඉවතලන දෑ භාවිතය තහනම් කිරීමටත්, එමගින් නොදිරන කසළ කළමනාකරණය කිරීමටත් පියවර ගනු ලැබේ.

ජල සම්පාදනය හා වාරිමාර්ග

ඉදිරි වසර 3ක කාලයේදී, දිවයිනේ සෑම දෙසකම කන්න දෙකක් වගාකිරීම පහසු කරනු වස්, සියළු දිස්ත්‍රික්කවල වගා කළ හැකි ප්‍රදේශවල ඇති සියළුම මධ්‍යම හා කුඩා පරිමාණයේ වැව් ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණය කිරීමට පියවර ගනු ලැබේ.

2024 වසර වන විට රුපියල් ට්‍රිලියනයක මුදලක් ආයෝජනය කරමින්, ප්‍රජා ජල සම්පාදන ව්‍යාපෘති දහසකට අධික සංඛ්‍යාවක් සහ ප්‍රධාන ජල සැපයුම් ව්‍යාපෘති 200කට ආසන්න සංඛ්‍යාවක් ඇතුළත් නිෂ්පාදන ධාරිතාවය ඉහළ නැංවීමද අරමුණු කරගත් "සැමට ජලය" ජාතික සැලැස්ම අනලස්ථ ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට කටයුතු කරනු ලැබේ.

කර්මාන්ත, මෝටර් රථ කර්මාන්තය හා ඉදිකිරීම් කර්මාන්තය

අපනයන දිරිගැන්වීමට මෙන්ම කර්මාන්ත ක්ෂේත්‍රය නගා සිටුවීමේ අරමුණින් උසස් තාක්ෂණික මෙවලම් හා යන්ත්‍රෝපකරණ මෙන්ම අප රට තුළ නිපදවිය නොහැකි ද්‍රව්‍ය ආනයන බදු අය කිරීමෙන් තොරව මෙරටට ගෙන්වීම කෙරෙහි රජයේ අවධානය යොමු වී තිබේ. කෙලින්ම අමුද්‍රව්‍ය පිටරටට යැවීම වෙනුවට අපනයනය සඳහා අගය එකතු කළ නිෂ්පාදන තැනීම සඳහා සෑම උත්සාහයක්ම ගනු ඇත.

පෙර අවධියේ පැවැති අයුරින්ම, දුම්රිය මැදිරි මෙරටදීම නිපදවීම කෙරෙහි ද අවධානය යොමු කිරීමට යෝජනා කර තිබේ.

ඉදිකිරීම් කර්මාන්තය ආශ්‍රිත කර්මාන්ත වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම සඳහාද, ඒ ක්ෂේත්‍රයට අවශ්‍ය කුසලතා හා දැනුම සපිරි සේවාවන් ලබාදීමටත් නව රැකියා අවස්ථා බිහි කිරීමටත් පියවර ගනු ඇත. කර්මාන්තය සඳහා අවශ්‍ය සියළු අමුද්‍රව්‍ය උපරිම අයුරින් මෙරටදීම නිපදවීමටත්, අදාළ රාජ්‍ය හා පෞද්ගලික අංශයේ ආයතනවල සහභාගිත්වයෙන් මෙරටින් ලබාගත නොහැකි අමුද්‍රව්‍ය තොග වශයෙන් ආනයනය කිරීමටත් පියවර ගනු ඇත.

ආයතනික ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණ

නාගරික නිවාස සැලසුම්කරණයේ දී මෙන්ම, මූල්‍ය ක්ෂේත්‍රය, අධිකරණ හා නීති ක්ෂේත්‍ර සහ රාජ්‍ය අගයේ ද ඵලදායී ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණ හඳුන්වාදීමටත් රජය අදහස් කර ඇත.

කාරක සභාවේ ඉල්ලීම පරිදි ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රතිපත්ති අධ්‍යයන ආයතනය විසින් 2021 අයවැය සම්බන්ධයෙන් මූල්‍ය ආර්ථික උපකල්පන සම්බන්ධයෙන් වාර්තාවක් කාරක සභාවට ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇත. එම වාර්තාව මෙම වාර්තාවේ 3 වන පරිශිෂ්ටය වශයෙන් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට කාරක සභාව අදහස් කරයි.

එසේම, කාරක සභාවේ ඉල්ලීම පරිදි, 2021 අයවැය සම්බන්ධයෙන් ස්වකීය අදහස් දක්වමින් විගණකාධිපති විසින් ද ස්වාධීන වාර්තාවක් කාරක සභාව වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇත. එම වාර්තාව මෙම වාර්තාවේ 4 වන පරිශිෂ්ටය වශයෙන් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට කාරක සභාව අදහස් කරයි.

එමෙන්ම, ජාතික මූලික අධ්‍යාපන ආයතනය විසින් ද ස්වකීය මතය දක්වමින් කාරක සභාවට ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද වාර්තාව මෙම වාර්තාවේ 5 වන පරිශිෂ්ටය වශයෙන් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට ද කාරක සභාව අදහස් කරයි.

කාරක සභාවේ කර්තව්‍යය ඉටුකිරීම සඳහා සහාය දැක්වූ සියලුම ආයතනවලට හා නිලධාරීන්ට කාරක සභාව සිය කෘතඥතාවය පිරිනැමීමට ද අදහස් කරයි.

- අනුර ප්‍රියදර්ශන යාපා මහතා (සභාපති)
- (ආචාර්ය) බන්දුල ගුණවර්ධන මහතා
- කෙහෙලිය රඹුක්වැල්ල මහතා
- සුසිල් ප්‍රේමජයන්ත මහතා
- විදුර වික්‍රමනායක මහතා
- (ආචාර්ය) සරත් චීරසේකර මහතා
- ඩී. ඩී. වානක මහතා
- (ආචාර්ය) නාලක ගොඩහේවා මහතා
- විජිත හේරත් මහතා
- ඩීලාන් පෙරේරා මහතා
- (ආචාර්ය) හර්ෂ ද සිල්වා මහතා
- චම්. ඒ. සුමන්තිරත් මහතා
- චම්න්ද විජේසිරි මහතා
- හේෂා විතානගේ මහතා
- ඉසුරු දොඩන්ගොඩ මහතා
- අනුප පස්කුවල් මහතා
- චම්. ඩබ්ලිව්. ඩී. සහන් ප්‍රදීප් විතාන මහතා
- (මහාචාර්ය) රංජිත් බණ්ඩාර මහතා

ස්තූතිය

කාරක සභාවේ කර්තව්‍යය ඉටුකිරීම සඳහා සහාය දැක්වූ පහත සඳහන් ආයතනවලට හා නිලධාරීන්ට කාරක සභාව සිය කෘතඥතාවය පිරිනැමීමට ද අදහස් කරයි.

- එස්.ආර්.ආටිගල මහතා, භාණ්ඩාගාරයේ ලේකම්, මුදල් අමාත්‍යාංශය
- ජුඩි නිලක්ෂාන් මහතා, අධ්‍යක්ෂ ජනරාල්, ජාතික අයවැය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
- ආචාර්ය කපිල සේනානායක මහතා, අධ්‍යක්ෂ ජනරාල්, මූල්‍ය ප්‍රතිපත්ති දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව

එම්.ඒ.නන්දනී මහත්මිය, අතිරේක අධ්‍යක්ෂ ජනරාල්, ජාතික අයවැය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
 ආචාර්ය නිශාන් ද මැල් මහතා, විධායක අධ්‍යක්ෂ, සීමාසහිත වෙරිටේ පර්යේෂණ පෞද්ගලික ආයතනය
 ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ මහාචාර්ය එච්.ඩී.කරුණාරත්න මහතා, සභාපති, ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රතිපත්ති අධ්‍යයන ආයතනය
 ආචාර්ය දුෂ්නී වීරකෝන් මහත්මිය, විධායක අධ්‍යක්ෂ, ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රතිපත්ති අධ්‍යයන ආයතනය
 ආචාර්ය නිෂා අරුණතිලක මහත්මිය, අධ්‍යක්ෂ පර්යේෂණ, ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රතිපත්ති අධ්‍යයන ආයතනය
 මහාචාර්ය අතුල සුමතිපාල මහතා, සභාපති, ජාතික මූලික අධ්‍යයන ආයතනය
 මහාචාර්ය සමන් සේනවීර මහතා, අධ්‍යක්ෂ, ජාතික මූලික අධ්‍යයන ආයතනය
 මහාචාර්ය ලක්ෂ්මන් දිසානායක මහතා, පර්යේෂණ මහාචාර්ය, ජාතික මූලික අධ්‍යයන ආයතනය
 මහාචාර්ය එස්.ඒ.කුලසූරිය මහතා, පර්යේෂණ මහාචාර්ය, ජාතික මූලික අධ්‍යයන ආයතනය
 මහාචාර්ය සිරිල් විජේසුන්දර මහතා, පර්යේෂණ මහාචාර්ය, ජාතික මූලික අධ්‍යයන ආයතනය
 ආචාර්ය නිෂා අරුණතිලක මහත්මිය, අධ්‍යක්ෂ පර්යේෂණ, ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රතිපත්ති අධ්‍යයන ආයතනය
 එස්.එම්.ඩී.එස්.එස්.රෝහිත මහතා, නියෝජ්‍ය විගණකාධිපති, ජාතික විගණන සභාව
 ඩී.ඒ.ඒ.වනිගසේකර මහතා, විගණන අධිකාරී, ජාතික විගණන සභාව
 පී.එස්.එස්.සමරකෝකාඩි මහත්මිය, ගණකාධිකාරී, ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රතිපත්ති අධ්‍යයන ආයතනය
 හර්ෂණි විජයතිලක මහත්මිය, පර්යේෂණ නිලධාරී, පාර්ලිමේන්තු පර්යේෂණ අංශය, ශ්‍රී ලංකා
 පාර්ලිමේන්තුව

அரசாங்க நிதி பற்றிய குழுவின் அறிக்கை

அறிமுகம்

“2021 ஆம் நிதியாண்டிற்கான சேவை வழங்குவதற்கும், இலங்கையிலும் வெளியேயும் கடன்களை பெறுவதை அங்கீகரிப்பதற்கும், நிதியாண்டின்போது அரசாங்கத்தின் சில நடவடிக்கைகள் தொடர்பில் நிதி ஏற்பாடுகளை மேற்கொள்வதற்கும், திரட்டு நிதி அல்லது அரசாங்கத்தின் வேறேதேனும் நிதி அல்லது பணங்கள் ஆகியவற்றிலிருந்து முற்பணமாக இத்தகைய நடவடிக்கைகளுக்கான செலவுக்கு நிதியாண்டில் தேவைப்படும் பணங்களை செலுத்துவதற்கு இலயச் செய்வதற்கும், திரட்டு நிதியத்திற்கு அத்தகைய பணங்களின் மீள நிதியளித்தலை ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கும் இவற்றுடன் தொடர்புடைய முற்போந்ததும் இடைநேர்விளைவானதுமான ஏனைய விடயங்களுக்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்வதற்கும்” என 2021 ஆம் ஆண்டின் ஒதுக்கீட்டுச் சட்டமூலம் 2020, ஒக்டோபர் 06 ஆம் திகதி வர்த்தமானியில் பிரசுரிக்கப்பட்டது.

2020 ஒக்டோபர் 20 ஆம் திகதி 2021 ஆம் ஆண்டிற்கான ஒதுக்கீட்டுச் சட்டமூலம் பிரதம அமைச்சரும் நிதியமைச்சர், புத்தசாசன, சமய மற்றும் கலாசார அலுவல்கள் அமைச்சர் மற்றும் நகர அபிவிருத்தி மற்றும் வீடமைப்பு அமைச்சருமானவரால் பாராளுமன்றத்திற்கு சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டது.

2021 ஆம் ஆண்டிற்கான ஒதுக்கீட்டுச் சட்டமூலத்தின் இரண்டாம் மதிப்பீடு மீதான விவாதம் பிரதம அமைச்சரும் நிதியமைச்சர், புத்தசாசன, சமய மற்றும் கலாசார அலுவல்கள் அமைச்சர் மற்றும் நகர அபிவிருத்தி மற்றும் வீடமைப்பு அமைச்சருமான கௌரவ மஹிந்த ராஜபக்ஷவின் வரவு செலவுத்திட்ட உரையுடன் ஆரம்பமானது. ஏதேனும் செலவினத்தை அங்கீகரிக்கும் ஏதேனும் சட்டத்திற்குப் பங்கமின்றியும், சட்ட ஏற்பாடுகளுக்கு உட்பட்டும், 2021சனவரி 1 ஆம் திகதி ஆரம்பித்து 2021 டிசம்பர் 31 ஆம் திகதி முடிவடையும் காலப்பகுதிக்கான (இதனகத்துப் பின்னர் 2021 ஆம் நிதியாண்டு எனக் குறிப்பிடப்படும்) சேவைகளுக்காக மதிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள இரண்டாயிரத்து அறுநூற்று எழுபத்து எட்டு பில்லியன் நாற்பது மில்லியன் ரூபாவானது பின்வருமாறு பெற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டும்.

- (அ) திரட்டு நிதியம் அல்லது வேறேதேனும் நிதியம் அல்லது பணங்கள் அல்லது அரசாங்கத்திடமுள்ள பணங்கள் ஆகியவற்றிலிருந்து மேற்கொள்வதற்கு அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்ட கொடுப்பனவுகள்; மற்றும்
- (ஆ) அரசாங்கத்திற்காக அல்லது அதன் சார்பாக இலங்கையில் அல்லது அதற்கு வெளியே பெறப்படவுள்ள பணங்களுக்கான உரிய சட்டதிட்டங்களுக்கமைவாக இத்தால் அங்கீகரிக்கப்படுகின்றதான 2021 ஆம் நிதியாண்டில் பெறப்படும் கடன்கள். ஆயின், 2021 ஆம் நிதியாண்டின்போது அல்லது 2021 ஆம் நிதியாண்டின் இறுதியில் ஏதேனும் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் அத்தகைய கடன்களின் நிலுவையானது இரண்டாயிரத்து தொள்ளாயிரம் பில்லியனை விஞ்சாதிருத்தல் வேண்டும் என்பதுடன் அத்தகைய கடன்களின் விபரங்கள் 2003 ஆண்டின் 3 ஆம் இலக்க அரசிறை முகாமைத்துவ (பொறுப்பு) சட்டத்தின் உப பிரிவு 13 இனால் பாராளுமன்றத்திற்கு சமர்ப்பிக்கப்படுவதற்குத் தேவைப்படுத்துப்படும் இறுதி வரவு செலவுத்திட்ட நிலைப்பாட்டு அறிக்கையில் கூட்டிணைக்கப்படுதலும் வேண்டும்.

இப்பிரிவில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டதன் பிரகாரம் 2021 ஆம் நிதி ஆண்டிற்கான காலப்பகுதியில் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட கடன் பெறுகைகளை கணிக்கும் நோக்கத்திற்காக குறுகியகால கடன் பெறுகைகளின் அளவை தீர்மானிப்பதற்காக 2021 ஆம் நிதி ஆண்டிற்கான காலப்பகுதியில் பெறப்பட்ட மொத்த குறுகியகால கடன் பெறு கைகள் மற்றும் 2021 ஆம் நிதி ஆண்டு காலப்பகுதியில் தீர்க்கப்பட்ட மொத்த குறுகிய கால கடன் பெறுகைகள் ஆகியவற்றுக்கிடையிலான வித்தியாசம் மாத்திரம் பரிசீலிக்கப்படும் என்பதன் பிரகாரம்.

அரசாங்கத்தின் நோக்கங்கள் மற்றும் கொள்கை

“தயவு செய்து உங்கள் பொறுப்பை நீங்கள் நிறைவேற்றுங்கள், பாதுகாப்பான மற்றும் சுபீட்சமான நாட்டை உருவாக்குவதன் மூலம் எனது பொறுப்பை நான் நிறைவேற்றுகிறேன்” என்ற கோரிக்கையுடன் மேதகு சனாதிபதி அவர்களின் வாக்குறுதி ஆரம்பமானது.

"சுபிட்சத்திற்கும் சிறப்பிற்குமான நீண்டப் பார்வை" என வெளியிடப்பட்ட தனது முதலாவது கொள்கைக் கூற்றில் அரசாங்கமானது பொதுமக்களுக்கு தனது தொலைநோக்கு கூற்றினை சமர்ப்பித்தது. 69% மக்கள் ஆணையால் இதற்கு ஒப்புதல் அளிக்கப்பட்டது. ஆக்கப்பூர்வமான பிரசைகள், மனநிறைவான குடும்பம், ஒழுக்கமான நேர்மையான சமூகம், சுபீட்சமான நாடு என்ற நான்கு மடங்கு விளைவுகளை அடைவதை நோக்காகக் கொண்ட 10 பிரதான கொள்கைகளானது,-

1. தேசிய பாதுகாப்பிற்கு முன்னுரிமையளித்தல்
2. சிநேக பூர்வமான அணிசேரா வெளிநாட்டுக் கொள்கை
3. ஊழல் அற்ற நிர்வாகம்
4. மக்களது விருப்பத்தை நிறைவேற்றுகின்ற புதிய அரசியலமைப்பு
5. ஆக்கப்பூர்வமான பிரசைகள் மற்றும் இயங்காற்றல் மிக்க மனித வளம்
6. மக்கள் மைய பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்தி
7. தொழில்நுட்பத்தை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்ட சமூகம்
8. பௌதிக வளங்களை அபிவிருத்தி செய்தல்
9. நிலைபேறான சுற்றாடல் முகாமைத்துவம்
10. ஒழுக்கமான, சட்டத்திற்கு அடிபணிகின்ற, விழுமியங்களை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்ட சமூகம்

பிரதான கொள்கைகளை உள்ளடக்கிய தொழிற்பாட்டு திட்டமொன்றை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு அரசாங்கத்தின் அணுகுமுறை காணப்படுகின்றது,-

1. ஊழலற்ற வினைத்திறன் மிக்க நாடொன்று;
2. அனைவருக்கும் பாதுகாப்பான, உகந்த நாடொன்று;
3. ஆக்கப்பூர்வமான பிரசை மற்றும் மகிழ்ச்சிகரமான குடும்பமொன்று;
4. மக்கள் மைய பொருளாதாரம்;
5. தொழில்நுட்பத்தை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்ட சமூகமொன்று;
6. தேசிய இடஞ்சார்ந்த முறையில் புதிய அணுகுமுறை;
7. நிலைபேறான சுற்றாடல் கொள்கையொன்று;
8. நேர்மையும் ஒழுக்கமும் சட்டத்தை மதிக்கும் பண்பும் நிறைந்த சமூகம்
9. "கிராமத்துடனான கலந்துரையாடல்".

பிரதம அமைச்சரும் நிதியமைச்சர், புத்தசாசன, சமய மற்றும் கலாசார அலுவல்கள் அமைச்சர் மற்றும் நகர அபிவிருத்தி மற்றும் வீடமைப்பு அமைச்சருமான கௌரவ மஹிந்த ராஜபக்ஷ அவர்களினால் 2020 நவம்பர் 17 ஆம் திகதி பாராளுமன்றத்தில் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட இந்த அரசாங்கத்தின் முதலாவது வரவுசெலவுத் திட்டம் மேற்குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள குறிக்கோள்களை அடைவதை இலக்காகக் கொண்டுள்ளது.

நிலையியற் கட்டளைகள் மற்றும் அரசாங்க நிதி பற்றிய குழு

நிலையியற் கட்டளை இலக்கம் 121(5) இற்கு அமைவாக, அரசாங்க நிதி பற்றிய குழு வரவுசெலவுத் திட்டம் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டு ஒதுக்கீட்டுச் சட்டமூலத்தின் மீதான இரண்டாம் வாசிப்பு முடிந்து 4 நாட்களினுள், மொத்த மதிப்பிடப்பட்ட செலவினம் மற்றும் வருமானத்தினைக் கணிப்பதில் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்ட அரசிறை, நிதி மற்றும் பொருளாதார ஊகங்கள் பற்றிய அறிக்கையினை சமர்ப்பிக்கவேண்டும் எனத் தேவைப்படுத்தப்படுகின்றது.

பகுப்பாய்வுகளை மேற்கொண்டு தனது அறிக்கைகளைத் தயாரிக்க இலங்கை கொள்கைக் கற்கைகளுக்கான நிறுவனம், அடிப்படைக் கற்கைகளுக்கான தேசிய நிறுவனம், கணக்காய்வாளர் தலைமை அதிபதி ஆகியோரின் உதவியினைப் பெறக் குழு முன்பு தீர்மானித்திருந்தது.

தேவைப்படுகையில் பொருத்தமான எந்த ஓர் அரசாங்க நிறுவனத்திடமிருந்தும் தேவை ஏற்பட்டால் தனியார் நிறுவனங்களிடமிருந்தும் சகல உதவிகளையும் பெறுவது எனவும் குழு தீர்மானித்திருந்தது.

2020 நவம்பர் 18 ஆம் திகதி நடைபெற்ற கூட்டத்தில் குழு அதன் உறுப்பினர்களுடன் நீண்ட கலந்துரையாடலை நடத்திக் குழுவுக்கு உதவுவதற்காகப் பின்வரும் உத்தியோகத்தர்கள் அழைக்கப்பட்டனர்.

- சிரேஷ்ட பேராசிரியர் எச். டி. கருனாரத்ன, தலைவர், இலங்கை கொள்கைக் கற்கைகளுக்கான நிறுவனம்,
- பேராசிரியர் அதுல சுமதிபால, தலைவர், அடிப்படைக் கற்கைகளுக்கான தேசிய நிறுவனம்,
- பேராசிரியர் சமன் சேனவீர, பணிப்பாளர், அடிப்படைக் கற்கைகளுக்கான தேசிய நிறுவனம்,
- பேராசிரியர் லஷ்மன் திசநாயக்க, ஆய்வுப் பேராசிரியர், அடிப்படைக் கற்கைகளுக்கான தேசிய நிறுவனம்,
- பேராசிரியர் எஸ். ஏ. குலசூரிய, ஆய்வுப் பேராசிரியர், அடிப்படைக் கற்கைகளுக்கான தேசிய நிறுவனம்,
- பேராசிரியர் சிரில் விஜேசுந்தர, ஆய்வுப் பேராசிரியர், அடிப்படைக் கற்கைகளுக்கான தேசிய நிறுவனம்,
- கலாநிதி நிஷா அருணதிலக்க, ஆய்வுப் பணிப்பாளர், இலங்கை கொள்கைக் கற்கைகளுக்கான நிறுவனம்,
- கலாநிதி துஷ்னி வீரக்கோன், நிறைவேற்றுப் பணிப்பாளர், இலங்கை கொள்கைக் கற்கைகளுக்கான நிறுவனம்,
- திரு. எஸ்.எம்.டி.எஸ்.எஸ். ரோஹித, பிரதிக் கணக்காய்வாளர் தலைமையதிபதி, தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்,
- திரு. டி.எ.எ. வணிகசேகர, கணக்காய்வு சுப்பிரிண்டன்ட், தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்,
- திருமதி. பி.எஸ்.எஸ் சமரக்கொடி, கணக்காளர், அடிப்படைக் கற்கைகளுக்கான தேசிய நிறுவனம்

2020 ஆம் ஆண்டு வரவு செலவுத் திட்ட மதிப்பீட்டில் உள்ள வருமானங்கள் தொடர்பான தகவல்களைக் கொண்டுள்ள அறிக்கையொன்று நிதி அமைச்சிடமிருந்து பெறப்பட்டது.

அரசாங்கத்தின் முன்னுரிமைகள்

2020ஆம் ஆண்டின் ஆரம்பத்திலிருந்து கோவிட் - 19 தொற்றுநோய் பரவல் காரணமாக பல இன்னல்களுக்கு இந்த அரசாங்கம் முகம் கொடுக்க வேண்டியிருந்ததுடன் இலங்கையின் பொருளாதாரத்தின் மீதான பாரதூரமான தாக்கத்திலிருந்து விடுவதற்கு இற்றைவரையும் போராடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது.

நாடு முகம் கொடுத்துள்ள சவால்கள் எதுவாக இருப்பினும் கௌரவ நிதி அமைச்சர் தகவல் தொடர்பில் தனது கவனத்தை செலுத்தி தொழில்நுட்பத்தை நோக்கிய பொருளாதாரத்திற்கு கைத்தொழில் மயமாக்கத்துடனான உலகப் பொருளாதாரம் நகர்த்துவது அனைவரும் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் எனக் கூறியுள்ளார். கொள்கை வகுப்பாளர்கள் என்ற ரீதியில் காலாவதியான மூலோபாயங்களிலிருந்து விலகி பொருளாதாரத்தில் எவ்வித தாக்கமும் இன்றிய பிரதான காரணிகளாகிய விவசாயம் கைத்தொழில் மற்றும் சேவை துறைகளை அபிவிருத்தி செய்தல் வேண்டும். ஒன்றிணைந்த உற்பத்தி மற்றும் சேவை செயல்முறைகளை பெற்றுக்கொள்வதில் தொழில்நுட்பத்தை சேர்த்துக்கொள்வது பற்றி முன்னுரிமை வழங்கப்படல் வேண்டும். நாட்டின் தன்னிகரில்லாத அடையாளம், செழிப்பான கலாசார வரலாறு ஆகியவற்றுடன் அரசாங்கத்தின் சூழல் உறுத்துணர்ச்சி தொடர்பில் அரசாங்கத்தின் அர்ப்பணிப்பு பற்றி அவர் வலியுறுத்தினார்.

பேரண்டப் பொருளாதாரத் திட்டம்

"சுபீட்சத்தின் நோக்கு" பற்றிய பேரண்ட பொருளாதார நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்ட அபிவிருத்தியின் முன்னெடுப்பை நடுத்தர காலத்தில் 6 சதவீத வளர்ச்சி வீத அடங்கலாகப் பேணுவதை இலக்காக அரசாங்கம் கொண்டிருந்தது. உறுதியான வட்டி மற்றும் அந்நிய செலாவணி மாற்று வீதம் வரிக் கொள்கைகளுடன் விலகி மற்றும் நிதி சேவை செலவுக்கான கட்டுப்பாட்டை வழிவகுக்கும் ஏறத்தாழ 5% வருடாந்த பணவீக்கத்திற்கு வசதியளிக்கும் உறுதியான விலையைப் பேணுவதற்கு எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது.

வெளிநாட்டு கடன்கள் ஏற்படுவதற்கான மூலத்திற்கு ஏதுவான கடன் ஆக்க அமைவுள்ள ஆபத்துக்களை குறைப்பதற்கும் பிரதானமாக பொதுப்படு கடனை மொத்த உள்நாட்டு உற்பத்தியின் 90% இருந்து 70 சதவீதமாக குறைத்து நிதிக்கொள்கை முகாமைத்துவத்தின் பிரதான மைல்கல்லாக அரசாங்கத்தின் வருமான செலவின இடைவெளியை 9% இருந்து 4% ஆக குறைப்பதற்கும் அரசாங்கம் தனது முன்னுரிமை வழங்களில் கோவிட் - 19 தொற்றுநோயை தடுத்தல் குடிநீரை விநியோகித்தல் கிராமிய வீதி வீதி அபிவிருத்தி கிராமிய சுகாதார சேவைகளை விரிவாக்கல் தாய் சேய் தொடர்பில் போசனை மேம்பாட்டுத் தொழிற்கல்வி ஏன் மாணவர்களை ஈடுபடுத்துதல் ஆகியவற்றை உள்ளடக்கியுள்ளது.

2020-2021 ஆண்டுகளின் பொழுதான அமைச்சுக்கான ஒதுக்கங்களைக் காட்டும் ஒரு அட்டவணையானது இந்த அறிக்கையின் பின்னிணைப்பு 1 இல் தரப்படுகிறது.

நிதியும் வரி விதிப்பும்

பாரம்பரிய கைத்தொழில் துறைகளுக்குள் புதிய பெறுமதி சேர்ப்புக்களுக்கு ஆதரவளித்தல், புதிய வியாபாரங்களை ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கு இளைஞர்களுக்கு விதை முதலீடுகளை வழங்கல், பண்ணைகளின் அபிவிருத்திக்காக தொழில்நுட்பங்களை அறிமுகம் செய்தல், புதுப்பிக்கத்தகு சக்திகளின் இயலுமையை முன்னேற்றுவதல் அத்துடன் நிதி மற்றும் முதல்ச் சந்தையில் மறுசீரமைப்புக்கள் ஆகியனவும் முன்னுரிமை மிக்க துறைகளாக இனம் காணப்பட்டுள்ளன.

மொத்த வரி வருமான மதிப்பீடுகளும் இவ்வாறான மதிப்பீடுகளுக்கான முக்கியமான அனுமானங்களும் கீழே உள்ள அட்டவணையில் தரப்படுகிறது.

2019 உண்மையில் (ரூபா)	2020 மதிப்பீடுகள் (ரூபா)	2021 பாதீடு (ரூபா)
2,031,149,013	1,615,000,000	2,062,000,000

வரி வருமான மதிப்பீடுகளாவன 2020 ஜனவரி-ஆகஸ்ட் இன் பொழுது சேகரிக்கப்பட்ட உண்மையான வருமானத்தை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது.

2021 க்கான எதிர்வு கணிப்பானது வரலாற்றுப் போக்குகள் மற்றும் 2019 இன் இறுதிப் பகுதியிலும் 2020 இன் ஆரம்ப பகுதியிலும் அமுல்படுத்தப்பட்ட நிதிக் கொள்கைகளை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. கோவிட்-19 தொற்றுநோயின் தாக்கம், பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சி, பணவீக்கம், வேலைவாய்ப்பின்மை, நாணய பரிமாற்று வீதம், நாணய இலக்குகள் மற்றும் தேசிய, சர்வதேச வியாபார நடத்தை போன்ற ஏனைய உள்ளக வெளிப்புற காரணிகளும் பரிசீலிக்கப்பட்டன.

நிதியமைச்சால் குழுவுக்குச் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட வகைப்பாடு மற்றும் விடய குறியீட்டு அடிப்படையிலான செலவினங்களின் ஒரு சுருக்கத்தை சுட்டிக்காட்டும் ஒரு அட்டவணையும் இந்த அறிக்கையின் 2 வது பின்னிணைப்பில் தரப்படுகிறது.

உலக வங்கி, ஆசிய அபிவிருத்தி வங்கி மற்றும் ஜப்பான் சர்வதேச ஒத்துழைப்பு முகவராலயம் என்பவற்றுடன் இணங்கப்பட்டவாறாக வெளிநாட்டுக் கடன்களின் திட்டமிடப்பட்ட வருடாந்தப் பயன்பாடானது, இரு தரப்பு அபிவிருத்திக் கடன்களாக கிட்டத்தட்ட 400 அமெரிக்க டொலரை பெற்றுக்கொள்ளும் திட்டம் உள்ளடங்கலாக, அண்ணளவாக இது 1,400 அமெரிக்க டொலர்களாக இருக்கும். நிதியங்களில் அதிகமானவை இலங்கைக்குள்ளாகப் பயன்படுத்தப்படும் வகையில் அரசாங்கமானது உள்ளூர் வளங்களையும், தொழில்நுட்பங்களையும், அறிவையும் சாத்தியமான உயர்ந்தபட்ச எல்லைக்குள் பயன்படுத்துவதற்கு வாக்குறு அளித்துள்ளது.

அரசாங்கம் ஒரு எளிமைப்படுத்தப்பட்ட வரிக் கொள்கையை ஒரு கட்டாயமான ஈ கோப்பிடலுடன் அறிமுகப்படுத்துவதற்கு எண்ணுகிறது: எல்லாக் கம்பனிகளும் வரி தொடர்பான கொடுக்கல்வாங்கல்களில் வரி அடையாள இலக்கத்தைப் (TIN) பயன்படுத்துவதன் ஒரு முறைமையாக இது இருக்கும்.

ஒரு இடைக்கால திட்டத்தில், அனைவருக்கும் ஒரு பாதுகாப்பான நாட்டை வழங்குவதற்கு “தேசிய பாதுகாப்புக்கு முக்கியத்துவம்” கொடுக்கும் அரசாங்கத்தின் முக்கிய கொள்கையின் பிரகாரம், பாதுகாப்புப் படையினரின் தொழி;வாண்மைத் திறன்களை அதிகரிப்பதற்கு பொருத்தமான நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டங்களை ஆரம்பிக்கவும் எண்ணப்படுகிறது.

இந்த அறிக்கையின் பின்னிணைப்பு - 1 இல் 2021 ஆம் ஆண்டுக்கான மொத்த ஒதுக்கீட்டில் சதவீதமாக ஒவ்வொரு அமைச்சிற்குமான ஒதுக்கீடாக தரப்பட்டுள்ளது.

சிறிய தளம்பல்களுடன் நாணய மாற்றுவீதம் (ஐ.அ.டொ. / இ.ரூபா) நிலையாக இருக்கும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது.

2020 இல் ஐ. அ.டொ. 1 = இ.ரூபா 184, 2021 இல் ஐ.அ.டொ. 1 = இ.ரூபா 185, 2022 இல் ஐ.அ.டொ. 1 = இ.ரூபா 187

2020 இல் உண்மையான மொத்த உள்நாட்டு உற்பத்தி வீதம் 5.0 ஆக இருக்கும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. பாரிய கொடுக்கல் வாங்கல்கள் மீது தங்கியிருக்கும் எளிமையான வரி முறைமை ஊடாக பொருளாதாரத்தை மீண்டும் உயிர்ப்பிப்பதற்கான ஒரு பொருளாதார ஊக்குவிப்பு பொறி ஒன்றை அறிமுகப்படுத்துவதுடன் அரச தொழில்முயற்சிகளின் கூட்டாண்மை முகாமை கட்டமைப்புகளை மறுசீரமைத்து பொருளாதார செயற்பாடுகள் மீதான முயற்சிகளை ஒன்று சேர்த்தல்.

கோவிட் - 19 பரவுவதை தடுப்பதற்காக தெரிவுசெய்யப்பட்ட பகுதிகளில் ஊரடங்குச் சட்டத்தை அமுல்படுத்தியதன் காரணமாகவும் நாடு முடக்கப்பட்டதன் காரணமாகவும் இந்த விடயம் அத்தியாவசியமாக மாறியுள்ளதுடன் நாடு 2020 நடுப்பகுதியில் மீண்டும் இயல்பு நிலைக்கு வருவதும் எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்டது. 2020, 2021 மற்றும் 2022 ஆம் ஆண்டுகளில் பணவீக்க வீதத்தை 5.0 ஆக பேணுவதற்கான அனைத்து முயற்சிகளும் மேற்கொள்ளப்படுதல் வேண்டும்.

2020 இல் மொத்த உள்நாட்டு உற்பத்தி வளர்ச்சி வீதம் 1.5 சதவீதம் ('0' மாற்றப்பட்டது), 2021 இல் 5.0 சதவீதம், 2022 இல் 5.5 சதவீதம் என்றும் எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது.

சந்தை விலை அடிப்படையில் இறுதியான மொத்த உள்நாட்டு உற்பத்தி (GDP) கீழே தரப்பட்டுள்ளது:-

பொருளாதார செயற்பாடு	(% மாற்றம்)		
	2018	2019	2020
	வருடம்	வருடம்	முதல் காலாண்டு
சந்தை விலை அடிப்படையில் மொத்த உள்நாட்டு உற்பத்தி	3.3	2.3	- 1.6

மூலம்: அண்மைக்கால பொருளாதார முன்னேற்றங்கள் - 2020 இன் முக்கிய தரவுகள் மற்றும் 2021 இற்கான வாய்ப்புகள் - இலங்கை மத்திய வங்கி (ஒக்டோபர் 2020)

2020 இல் கொவிட் - 19 காரணமாக வீழ்ச்சியடைந்த வெளிநாட்டு வர்த்தக செயற்பாடுகள் 2021 இல் வளர்ச்சியடையும் என அரசாங்கம் எதிர்பார்க்கிறது.

மேம்படுத்தப்பட்ட தொழில்நுட்பம்

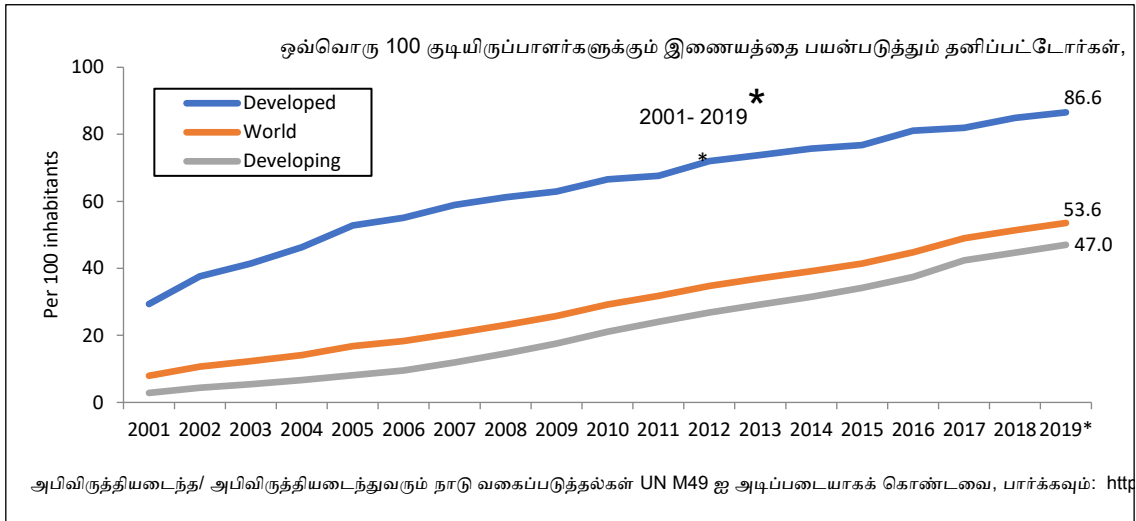
அரசாங்க பொறிமுறைகளை எளிமையாக்குவதற்கு தகவல் தொழில்நுட்பத்தை பயன்படுத்துவதன் மூலம் டிஜிட்டல் ஆட்சியை மேம்படுத்துவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் விசேட கவனம் செலுத்தியுள்ளது. அத்துடன் சந்தைக் கட்டமைப்புகளையும், செயற்பாடுகளையும் மேம்படுத்தி மக்கள் நேய சேவை வழங்கலையும் அறிவுப் பரிமாற்றத்தையும் உறுதி செய்வதற்கும் அரசாங்கம் எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. தேவையான அடிப்படை வசதிகளை அபிவிருத்தி செய்து Mobile மற்றும் broadband சேவைகளை நாடு முழுவதும்

விஸ்தரிப்பதற்காக “தொழில்நட்பத்தை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டுள்ள சமூகத்தையும் டிஜிட்டலை உள்ளடக்கிய இலங்கையை” உருவாக்குவதற்கான அரசாங்கத்தின் தொலைநோக்கின் கீழ் அவதானம் செலுத்தப்படுகிறது. எதிர்வரும் வருடங்களில் தொழில்நுட்பத் துறையில் இருந்தான ஏற்றுமதிகள் மற்றும் வெளிநாட்டு வருமானங்கள் ஆகியவற்றை அதிகரிப்பதற்கும் தேசிய பொருளாதாரத்திற்கான அறிவு மற்றும் தொழில்வாண்மை சார் சேவைகளை விரிவுபடுத்துவதற்கும் பங்களிக்கும் தொழில்நுட்ப முயற்சியாண்மை பொருளாதாரத்தை, உருவாக்குவதற்கு எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்டது.

வரும் ஆண்டுகளின் போது அடைய எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஏனைய அனைத்து அபிவிருத்திகளுக்கும்மான முக்கிய துணைக்காரணியொன்றாக தொடர்பாடல் துறையின் அபிவிருத்திக்கு பாரிய அளவிலான முக்கியத்துவம் அளிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. கடந்த இரு தசாப்தங்களின் போது பூகோள இணையப்பாவனை குறிப்பிடத்தக்களவு அதிகரிப்பைக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது.

ஒவ்வொரு 100 குடியிருப்பாளர்களுக்கும் இணையத்தை பயன்படுத்தும் தனிப்பட்டோர்கள், 2001- 2019*

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
அபிவிருத்தியடைந்த	29.4	37.7	41.5	46.3	52.8	55.1	59.0	61.3	62.9	66.5	67.6	72.0	73.8	75.8	76.8	81.0	81.9	84.9	86.6
உலக	8.0	10.7	12.3	14.1	16.8	18.4	20.6	23.1	25.8	29.3	31.8	34.8	37.0	39.1	41.5	44.8	49.0	51.4	53.6
அபிவிருத்தியடையாதவரும்	2.8	4.3	5.5	6.6	8.1	9.6	11.9	14.6	17.6	21.1	24.1	26.8	29.3	31.5	34.2	37.4	42.4	44.7	47.0

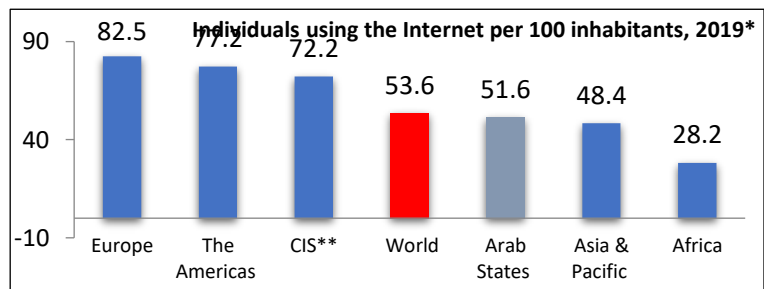


அண்மைக்காலத்தின் போது இணையத்தைப் பயன்படுத்தும் தனிப்பட்ட நபர்களின் எண்ணிக்கையிலும் அதிகரிப்புக் காணப்படுகிறது. அநேகமானோர் உலகம் பூராகவும் தகவல்களைப் பெறும், பகிரும் மற்றும் பரப்பும் மலிவான ஊடகமாக அதனைப் பயன்படுத்துகின்றனர். மேலும், கோவிட்-19 தொற்றுடன், இணையமானது அனைத்துத் துறைகளிலும் செளகரியமானதும் பாதுகாப்பானதுமான இடைத்தொடர்பாடலின் ஊடகமொன்றாக முன்னிலை பெற்றிருக்கிறது.

ITU புள்ளிவிபரம் (<http://www.itu.int/ict/statistics>)

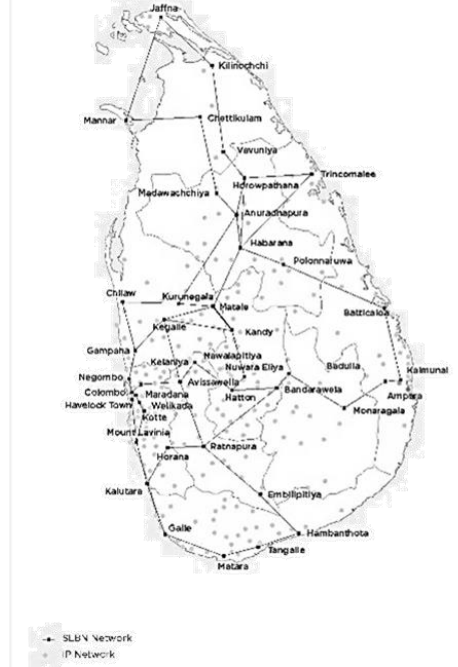
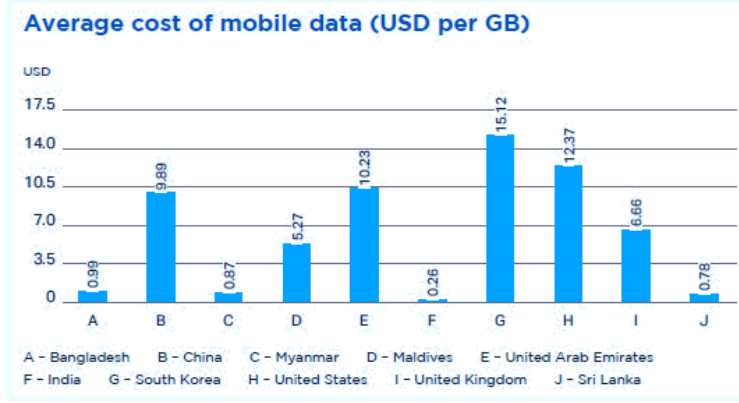
ஒவ்வொரு 100 குடியிருப்பாளர்களுக்கும் இணையத்தை பயன்படுத்தும் தனிப்பட்டோர்கள், 2019*

ஐரோப்பா	82.5
அமெரிக்கா	77.2
CIS**	72.2
உலகம்	53.6



அரபுக் குடியரசுகள்	51.6
ஆசிய பசுபிக்	48.4
ஆபிரிக்கா	28.2

இலங்கையில் அனைத்து 25 மாவட்டங்களையும் உள்ளடக்கிய ஒரு முன்னேற்றகரமான நார் ஒளியியலை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்ட நாடுதழுவிய தொலைத்தொடர்பு பிரதான வலையமைப்பை ஸ்ரீ லங்கா டெலிகொம் தன்னகத்தே கொண்டுள்ளது. அதன் கையடக்கத்தொலைபேசி வலையமைப்பு குரல் ஒலி மற்றும் அகல அலைவரிசை ஆகியவற்றுடன் இலங்கை புராகவும் 7.7 மில்லியனுக்கும் மேலான சந்தாக்காரர்களை இணைக்கிறது.



மூலம்: SLT வருடாந்த அறிக்கை 2019

இலங்கையில் இணையத்திற்கான மூலதன மற்றும் மீண்டெழும் கட்டணங்கள் அதிகம் என அடிக்கடி கேள்விப்படும் முறைப்பாடுகள் இருந்தும் கூட, இலங்கையில் இணையத்தள பாவனையாளர்களின் ஒரு துரித அதிகரிப்பும் காணப்படுகிறது. குறித்த எணைய நாடுகளை பார்க்கிலும் மிகக்குறைவாக இலங்கையில் கையடக்கத் தொலைபேசி கட்டணங்கள் காணப்படுவதாக உண்மையான எண்ணிக்கை காட்டுகிறது.

"e-governance", "e-education", "e-filing" போன்ற புதிய வருவாய் நிர்வாக முகாமைத்துவ தகவல் அமைப்பு, "Techno-Parks" போன்றவற்றை உள்ளிட்ட மிகவும் மேம்பட்ட இந்த தொலைத்தொடர்பு அமைப்பு "தொழில்நுட்ப அடிப்படையிலான சமூகம் மற்றும் டிஜிட்டல் உள்ளடக்கிய இலங்கை" என்ற பார்வையின் கீழ் அரசாங்கத்தின் அனைத்து எதிர்கால மேம்பாட்டு திட்டங்களுக்கும் அடித்தளமாக பயன்படுத்தப்படும்.

தொலைத்தொடர்பு தொடர்பான பகுதிகளிலிருந்து எதிர்பார்க்கப்படும் வருமானம் கீழே தரப்பட்ட அட்டவணையில் தரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

உள்ளூர் பொருட்கள் மற்றும் சேவைகள் மீதான வரிகள்

	2020 மதிப்பீடுகள் (Rs.)	2021 வரவுசெலவுத்திட்டம் (Rs.)	2020 மதிப்பீடுகள் (Rs.)
தொலைத்தொடர்புகள் வரி	18,261,198	15,000,000	20,000,000
தேசிய கட்டுமான வரி	79,672,430	3,000,000	
கலமுறை கோபுர வரி	1,045,250	1,500,000	1,550,000
குறுஞ்செய்தி சேவை வரி	361,543	500,000	500,000

எளிதாக்கப்பட்ட வரித் திட்டத்தை அறிமுகப்படுத்துவதற்கு அரசாங்கத்தின் கொள்கையை அடியொற்றியதாக தேச கட்டுமான வரி முற்றாக அகற்றப்படும்கூட, உள்வரும் சர்வதேச அழைப்புகள், உள்நாட்டு அழைப்புகளின் திருத்திய கட்டணங்கள் மீது செலத்தக்கூடியதாக 15 இலிருந்து 11.25 வீதத்துக்கு தொலைத்தொடர்பு வரியைக் குறைத்து வருடாந்த கலமுறை கோபுர வரியை அதிகரித்து 25 சதம் ஒரு குறுஞ்செய்தி சேவைக்காக வரி விதிப்பதற்கும் முனுமொழியப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

சுகாதாரம் மற்றும் கல்வி

விசேடமாக கொவிட் -19 தொற்று திடீர் பரவல் காரணமாக அவசரமாகவும் அவசியமாகவும் காணப்படுகின்ற தவிர்ப்பு மற்றும் எதிர்ப்பு நடவடிக்கைகள் காரணமாக, பல காரணிகளின் காரணமாக ஒரு முக்கிய அதிகரிப்பை சுகாதாரத் துறையின் செலவினம் காட்டுகிறது.

பெறுமதிமிக்க வளங்களின் வெளிப்பாய்ச்சலை குறைப்பதற்கும் இறக்குமதி மீதான செலவுகளைக் குறைப்பதற்கும் இலங்கைக்குள் மருந்தக தயாரிப்புகளை அதிகரிப்பதற்கும் முன்மொழியப்பட்டது. கைக்குழந்தைகள் மற்றும் தாய்மார்களுக்கு ஊட்டச்சத்து வழங்குவதற்கான திட்டங்கள் வகுக்கப்படுவதோடு, தானியங்கள் மற்றும் அறுவடை உற்பத்தியையும் அதிகரிக்கும்.

கல்வி அமைச்சகம் அனைத்து தேசிய மற்றும் பிராந்திய அமைப்புகளுடன் இணைந்து 2020-2025 காலத்திற்கான ஒரு நடுத்தர கால மூலோபாய திட்டத்தை செயல்படுத்த தயாராக உள்ளது மற்றும் '13 ஆண்டு கட்டாய கல்விக்கு 'முன்னுரிமை அளிக்கப்படுகிறது. தொழில்நுட்ப மற்றும் தொழிற்கல்வி மற்றும் பயிற்சி மூலம் பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சிக்கான திறன்களை வளர்ப்பதற்கும் உரிய கவனம் செலுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது.

தொலைக் கல்வியைப் பலப்படுத்துவதற்காகவும் அனைத்து நிறுவனங்களின் இணைய வழிக் கற்பித்தல் கற்றல் ஆற்றல்களை விரிவுபடுத்துவதற்காகவும், மூன்றாம் நிலைக் கல்வி நிறுவனங்களின் திறன்களை முன்னேற்றுவதற்காகவும், கூடிய அனுமதியை வழங்குவதற்காக தேசிய பல்கலைக்கழக வசதிகளை விஸ்தரித்தல் மற்றும் விளையாட்டு அபிவிருத்திக்காகவும் முன்னுரிமை வழங்கப்படும்

விவசாயம், மீன்வளம் மற்றும் பெருந்தோட்டம்

நம் நாடு வருடத்தில் இரண்டு பருவங்களிலும் பருவமழையினால் ஆசீர்வதிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஒரு நாடாக விளங்குகின்றது. மேலும் பன்முகப்படுத்தப்பட்ட விவசாய திட்டங்களில் ஒவ்வொரு துளி நீருக்கும் மதிப்பு சேர்க்க வேண்டியதன் அவசியத்தை அரசாங்கம் வலியுறுத்துகின்றது. அனைத்து விளைநிலங்களையும் பயிரிடுவதற்கும் அதே நேரத்தில் எங்கள் விவசாயிகள் தங்கள் பயிர்களுக்கு உத்தரவாத விலையைப் பெறுவதை உறுதிசெய்வதுடன் மேம்பட்ட களஞ்சிய வசதிகள் மற்றும் தொழில்நுட்பங்கள் மற்றும் வசதிகளைப் பாதுகாப்பதற்கும் அதிக முன்னுரிமை வழங்கப்படும்.

உள்நாட்டில் உற்பத்தி செய்ய முடியாத அத்தகைய பொருட்களைத் தவிர விவசாயப் பொருட்களின் இறக்குமதியை மட்டுப்படுத்தவும் அரசாங்கம் திட்டமிட்டுள்ளது. விவசாயிகளையும் விவசாயத் தொழிலையும் பாதுகாக்க வழங்கல் மற்றும் தேவை வட்டத்தை சமநிலைப்படுத்த விசேட பொருட்கள் வரி மற்றும் செஸ் வரி என்பன விதிக்கப்படும்.

உள்நாட்டு பால் உற்பத்தியை அதிகரிப்பதன் மூலம் திரவ பாலுக்கான அதிகரித்துவரும் தேவையை பூர்த்தி செய்ய பால் உற்பத்தியை மேம்படுத்த முயற்சிகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்படும்.

நன்னீர் மீன் உள்ளிட்ட மீன் சாகுபடியை அதிகரிப்பது ஒரு முக்கிய இலக்காக இருப்பதுடன் கருவாடு, மாசி மற்றும் டின்களில் அடைக்கப்பட்ட மீன்களின் உற்பத்தியை அதிகரித்தலும். அவ்வாறு செய்வதன் ஊடாக அத்தகைய பொருட்களின் இறக்குமதி பொருத்தமான வகையிலான கட்டுப்பாட்டுடன் இருக்கும்.

மதிப்பு கூட்டப்பட்ட தயாரிப்புகளை தயாரிப்பதற்காக தேயிலை, இரப்பர் மற்றும் தேங்காய் தோட்டங்களில் புதிய உத்திகளைப் பயன்படுத்துவதில் சிறப்பு கவனம் செலுத்தப்படும். தீவு முழுவதும்

கரும்பு, முந்திரிகை, கருவாப்பட்டை, பனை போன்ற ஏனைய பயிர்களை பயிரிடுவதை ஊக்குவிக்க திட்டங்கள் அறிமுகப்படுத்தப்படும்.

வலுச்சக்தியும் சுற்றாடலும்

முன்னைய ஆண்டுகளில் தேசிய மின்நிலையத்தில் எந்தவொரு மின் உற்பத்தி நிலையங்களையும் சேர்க்காததால், 2021 மற்றும் 2022 ஆம் ஆண்டுகளில் தொடர்ந்தும் மின்சாரம் வழங்கப்படுவது ஆபத்தான நிலையில் உள்ளது என்பதை கவனத்தில் கொள்ள வேண்டும். எனவே, 2 இயற்கை எரிவாயு மின் உற்பத்தி நிலையங்களை நிறுவவும், தனியார் பங்குடமையுடன் மேலதிகமான மின் உற்பத்தி நிலையங்களை நிறுவவும் அரசு விரும்புகின்றது.

""சுபிட்சத்திற்கும் சிறப்பிற்குமான நீண்டப் பார்வை"" எனும் எண்ணக்கரு நாட்டின் மொத்த எரிசக்தி தேவைகளில் குறைந்தது 70 சதவீதத்தை புதுப்பிக்கத்தக்க எரிசக்தி மூலங்களிலிருந்து பெறுவதை நோக்கமாகக் கொண்டுள்ளதுடன் இது எரிபொருள் இறக்குமதிக்கு செலவிடப்படும் அந்நிய செலாவணியைக் குறைக்கவும் பங்களிக்கும். தேசிய மின்நிலையத்திற்கு சூரிய சக்தி பாரியளவு சேர்க்கப்படவுள்ளதுடன் 2025 க்கு முன்னர் குறைந்தது 1000 மெகாவாட் தேசிய மின்நிலையத்திற்கு சேர்க்கப்படலாம் என எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகின்றது.

மறுசுழற்சிச் பொருள்களை அறிமுகப்படுத்துவதன் மூலம் நமது சுற்றுச்சூழலுக்கு ஏதேனும் தீங்கு விளைவிக்கும் விளைவுகளைத் தணிக்க அனைத்து நடவடிக்கைகளும் எடுக்கப்படும், மேலும் ஒரு முறை பயன்படுத்தப்பட்ட பொருட்களை தடை செய்வதன் மூலம் அழிந்துபோகாத கழிவுகளை நிர்வகிக்க உதவும்.

நீரும் நீர்ப்பாசனமும்

தீவு முழுவதும் இரண்டு பருவங்களிலும் பயிரிடுவதற்கான தயார்படுத்தல் நடவடிக்கைகளை மேற்கொள்கையில் அடுத்த 3 ஆண்டுகளில் அனைத்து மாவட்டங்களிலும் விவசாய பகுதிகளில் உள்ள அனைத்து நடுத்தர மற்றும் சிறிய அளவிலான குளங்களும் புனர்நிர்மாணிக்கப்படுதல் வேண்டும்.

"அனைவருக்கும் நீர்" என்ற தேசிய திட்டமானது 2024 ஆம் ஆண்டளவில் ஒரு டிரில்லியன் ரூபாய் முதலீட்டினைக் கொண்டு வரிவாக்கப்படவுள்ளதுடன் இதில் 1000 க்கும் மேற்பட்ட சமூக நீர் வழங்கல் திட்டங்கள், சுமார் 200 பெரிய அளவிலான நீர் வழங்கல் திட்டங்கள் மற்றும் உற்பத்தித் திறனை மேம்படுத்தும் திட்டங்களும் அடங்கும்.

கைத்தொழில் துறைகள், வாகனங்கள் மற்றும் நிர்மானிப்பு நடவடிக்கைகள்

இலங்கையில் கிடைக்காத பொருட்கள், தொழில்துறை துறையின் வளர்ச்சிக்குத் தேவையான உயர் தொழில்நுட்ப கருவிகள், இயந்திரங்கள் மற்றும் உபகரணங்கள் மீதான இறக்குமதி வரிகளை ஒழிப்பதற்கும் நாட்டின் ஏற்றுமதியினை மேம்படுத்துவதற்கும் அரசாங்கம் முன்மொழிகின்றது. எந்தவொரு பெறுமதி சேர்ப்பும் இல்லாமல் மூலப்பொருட்களை ஏற்றுமதி செய்வதை விட, ஏற்றுமதிக்கு பெறுமதி கூட்டப்பட்ட பொருட்களை உற்பத்தி செய்ய அனைத்து முயற்சிகளும் மேற்கொள்ளப்படும்.

கடந்த காலங்களைப் போலவே, இரயில்வே பெட்டிகள் உற்பத்தியை உள்நாட்டுத் தொழிலாக வளர்ப்பதையும் நோக்கமாகக் கொண்டுள்ளது.

கட்டுமானம் தொடர்பான தொழில்களை மேம்படுத்துவதற்கும், இந்தத் துறைக்கு தொழில்முறை மற்றும் திறமையான சேவைகள் கிடைப்பதை உறுதி செய்வதற்கும் புதிய வேலைவாய்ப்பை உருவாக்குவதற்கும் அனைத்து முயற்சிகளும் எடுக்கப்படும். தொழில்துறைக்குத் தேவையான மூலப்பொருட்கள் நாட்டிற்குள் அதிகபட்சமாக உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படும், மேலும் கிடைக்காத பொருட்கள் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட அரசு மற்றும் தனியார் துறை நிறுவனங்களின் பங்களிப்புடன் மொத்தமாக இறக்குமதி செய்யப்படும்.

துறைசார் மீளமைப்புக்கள்

நகர்ப்புற நகர திட்டமிடல், நிதித்துறை, நீதி மற்றும் சட்டத் துறைகள், பொதுத்துறை ஆகியவற்றில் பலனளிக்கும் சீர்திருத்தங்களை இது அறிமுகப்படுத்தும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகின்றது.

குழுவின் வேண்டுகோளின் பேரில், கொள்கை ஆய்வுகள் நிறுவனம் 2021 வரவுசெலவுப் பகுப்பாய்வைச் சமர்ப்பித்துள்ளதுடன் இது வரிவிதிப்பு, நிதி மற்றும் பொருளாதார அனுமானங்களின் மதிப்பீடாகும். இணைப்பு 3 என்ற வகையில் அதே அறிக்கையை இந்த அறிக்கையில் சமர்ப்பிக்க குழு விரும்புகின்றது

மேலும், குழுவின் வேண்டுகோளின் பேரில், கணக்காய்வாளர் நாயகம் 2021 வரவுசெலவுத்திட்டம் குறித்த தங்கள் கருத்துக்களை தெரிவிக்கும் ஒரு சுயாதீனமான அறிக்கையை சமர்ப்பித்துள்ளார். இணைப்பு 4 என்ற வகையில் அந்த அறிக்கையை இந்த அறிக்கையில் சமர்ப்பிக்க குழு விரும்புகின்றது.

கொள்கை ஆய்வுகள் நிறுவனம் தங்கள் கருத்துக்களை தெரிவிக்கும் அறிக்கையை குழுவிடம் சமர்ப்பித்துள்ளது. இணைப்பு 5 என்ற வகையில் அந்த அறிக்கையை இந்த அறிக்கையில் சமர்ப்பிக்க குழு விரும்புகின்றது.

இந்த பணியை நிறைவு செய்வதில் தங்கள் ஆதரவையும் ஒத்துழைப்பையும் வழங்கிய அனைத்து அதிகாரிகள் மற்றும் நிறுவனங்களுக்கும் குழு தனது பாராட்டுகளைத் தெரிவிக்க விரும்புகின்றது.

- கௌரவ அநுர பிரியதர்ஷன யாபா (தவிசாளர்)
- கௌரவ (கலாநிதி) பந்துல குணவர்தன
- கௌரவ கெஹெலிய ரம்புக்வேல்ல
- கௌரவ சுசில் பிரேமஜயந்த
- கௌரவ விதுர விக்ரமநாயக
- கௌரவ (கலாநிதி) சரத் வீரசேக்கர
- கௌரவ டி.வீ. சானக
- கௌரவ (கலாநிதி) நாலக கொடஹேவா
- கௌரவ விஜித ஹேரத்
- கௌரவ டிலான் பெரேரா
- கௌரவ (கலாநிதி) ஹர்ஷ த சில்வா
- கௌரவ எம்.ஏ. சுமந்திரன்
- கௌரவ சமிந்த விஜேசிறி
- கௌரவ ஹேஷா விதானகே
- கௌரவ இசுரு தொடன்கொட
- கௌரவ அனுப பஸ்குவல்
- கௌரவ எம். டப்ளியூ. டி. சஹன் பிரதீப் விதான
- கௌரவ (பேராசிரியர்) ரஞ்சித் பண்டார

நன்றி தெரிவித்தல்

குழுவிற்கு தங்கள் ஆதரவையும் சேவைகளையும் வழங்கிய பின்வரும் அதிகாரிகள் மற்றும் நிறுவனங்களின் சேவைகளை குழு பாராட்டுகின்றது.

திரு. எஸ். ஆர். ஆட்டிகல்ல, திறைசேறியின் செயலாளர், நிதி அமைச்சு

திரு. ஜூட் நல்லுஷான், பணிப்பாளர் நாயகம், தேசிய வரவுசெலவுத்திட்டத் திணைக்களம்,

கலாநிதி. கபில் சேனாநாயக்க, பணிப்பாளர் நாயகம், நிதிக் கொள்கைத் திணைக்களம்,

திருமதி. எம்.ஏ. நந்தனி, மேலதிகப் பணிப்பாளர் நாயகம், தேசிய வரவுசெலவுத்திட்டத் திணைக்களம்

கலாநிதி. நிஷான் த மெல், நிறைவேற்றுப் பணிப்பாளர், வெற்றி ரிசேர்ச் பிரைவேட் லிமிடெட்,

திருமதி. துஷ்னி வீரகோன், நிறைவேற்றுப் பணிப்பாளர், இலங்கை கொள்கை ஆய்வுக் கற்றல் நிறுவனம்,

திருமதி நிசா அருணதிலக, ஆராய்ச்சிப் பணிப்பாளர், இலங்கை கொள்கைக் கற்கைகள் நிறுவனம்,

சிரேஷ்ட பேராசிரியர் எச்.டி. கருணாதிலக, தலைவர், இலங்கை கொள்கைக் கல்வி நிறுவனம்,

பேராசிரியர் அதுல சுமதிபால, தலைவர், அடிப்படை ஆய்வுகளின் தேசிய நிறுவகம்,

பேராசிரியர் சமன் செனேவீர, தலைவர், அடிப்படை ஆய்வுகளின் தேசிய நிறுவகம்,

பேராசிரியர் லக்ஷ்மன் திசாநாயக்க, ஆராய்ச்சி பற்றிய பேராசிரியர், பணிப்பாளர், அடிப்படை ஆய்வுகளின் தேசிய நிறுவகம்

பேராசிரியர் எஸ்.ஏ. குலசூரிய, ஆராய்ச்சி பற்றிய பேராசிரியர், அடிப்படை ஆய்வுகளின் தேசிய நிறுவகம்

பேராசிரியர் சிறில் விஜேசுந்தர, ஆராய்ச்சி பற்றிய பேராசிரியர், அடிப்படை ஆய்வுகளின் தேசிய நிறுவகம்,

திரு. எஸ்.எம்.டி.எஸ்.எஸ். ரோஹித, பிரதிக் கணக்காய்வாளர் தலைமை அதிபதி, தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்,

திரு. டி.ஏ.ஏ. வணிகசேகர, கணக்காய்வுக் மேற்பார்வையாளர், தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்,

திருமதி பி.எஸ்.எஸ். சமரக்கொடி, கணக்காளர், அடிப்படை ஆய்வுகளின் தேசிய நிறுவகம்,

திருமதி ஹர்சனி விஜயதிலக, ஆராய்ச்சி அலுவலர், இலங்கைப் பாராளுமன்றம்

Report of the Committee on Public Finance

INTRODUCTION

The Appropriation Bill 2021, "to provide for the service of the financial year 2021; to authorize the raising of loans in or outside Sri Lanka, for the purpose of such service; to make financial provision in respect of certain activities of the Government during that financial year; to enable the payment by way of advances out of the Consolidated Fund or any other fund or moneys, of or at the disposal of the Government, of moneys required during that financial year for expenditure on such activities; to provide for the refund of such moneys to the Consolidated Fund and to make provision for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto" was published in Gazette on October 06, 2020.

The Appropriation Bill 2021 was presented in Parliament by the Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Minister of Buddhasasana, Religious and Cultural Affairs and Minister of Urban Development & Housing on 20 October 2020.

The Second Reading debate on the Appropriation Bill 2021 was commenced with the presentation of the Budget Speech by the Hon. Mahinda Rajapaksa, Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Minister of Buddhasasana, Religious and Cultural Affairs and Minister of Urban Development & Housing on 17 November 2020.

The Bill provides that 'without prejudice to anything in any other law authorizing any expenditure and subject to the provisions in the Act, the expenditure of the Government which is estimated to be rupees two thousand six hundred seventy eight billion forty million for the service of the period beginning on January 1, 2021 and ending on December 31, 2021 (hereinafter referred to as the "financial year 2021"), shall be met –

- (a) from payments which are hereby authorized to be made out of the Consolidated Fund or any other fund or moneys of, or at the disposal of the Government; and
- (b) from borrowing made in the financial year 2021 which are hereby authorized in terms of relevant laws for moneys to be raised whether in or outside Sri Lanka, for and on behalf of the Government, provided that the balance outstanding of such borrowing at any given time during the financial year 2021 or at the end of the financial year 2021 shall not exceed rupees two thousand nine hundred billion and the details of such loans shall be incorporated in the Final Budget Position Report which is required to be tabled in Parliament under section 13 of the Fiscal Management (Responsibility) Act, No. 3 of 2003:

Provided that, the difference between the total short-term borrowing raised during the financial year 2021 and the total settlement of short-term borrowing made during the financial year 2021 shall only be considered in deciding the volume of short-term borrowing for the purposes of calculating the borrowing made during the financial year 2021 as specified in this section.

GOVERNMENT'S OBJECTIVES AND POLICY

The pledge of His Excellency the President begun with the request "please fulfill your responsibility and I will fulfill my responsibility by creating a secure and prosperous nation".

The Government in its first policy statement published as "Vistas of Prosperity and Splendour" has presented its vision statement to the public which was approved with 69% mandate. The 10 key policies which were aimed at achieving the fourfold outcome of a productive citizenry, a contented family, a disciplined and just society and a prosperous nation, are,-

1. Priority to National Security
2. Friendly, Non-aligned, Foreign Policy
3. An Administration Free from Corruption
4. New Constitution that fulfils the people's wishes
5. Productive Citizenry and a vibrant Human resource
6. People Centric Economic Development
7. Technology Based Society
8. Development of Physical Resources
9. Sustainable Environmental Management
10. Disciplined, Law Abiding and values based society

The approach of the Government was based on a working plan which included the following key principles,-

1. An efficient country free from corruption;
2. A safe and a secure country for all;
3. A productive citizen and a happy family;
4. People-centric economy;
5. A technology based society;
6. New approach in national spatial system;
7. A sustainable environmental policy;
8. A righteous, disciplined and law abiding society; and
9. "dialogue with the village".

The first Budget of this Government, presented in Parliament on 17 November 2020 by the Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Minister of Buddhasasana, Religious and Cultural Affairs and Minister of Urban Development & Housing, was targeted at achieving the above mentioned objectives.

THE STANDING ORDERS AND THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC FINANCE

In terms of Standing Order No.121(5), the Committee on Public Finance is required to submit within 4 days after the presentation of the Budget and the Second Reading of the Appropriation Bill, a report on the Fiscal, Financial and Economic assumptions used as the basis in arriving at total estimated expenditure and revenue.

The Committee previously had decided to obtain assistance from the Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka, National Institute of Fundamental Studies, the Auditor General in preparing analysis and making its reports. The Committee also resolved to obtain all assistance from any relevant government institution whenever required, and also from the private entities as and when required.

The Committee at its meeting held on 18 November 2020 had a lengthy discussion with the Members and the following officials have been invited to assist the Committee.

- Senior Prof. H.D. Karunaratne, Chairman, Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka
- Prof. Athula Sumathipala, Chairman, National Institute of Fundamental Studies,
- Prof. Saman Seneweera, Director, National Institute of Fundamental Studies,
- Prof. Lakshman Dissanayake, Research Professor, National Institute of Fundamental Studies,
- Prof. S.A. Kulasooriya, Research Professor, National Institute of Fundamental Studies,
- Prof. Siril Wijesundara, Research Professor, National Institute of Fundamental Studies,
- Dr. (Mrs) Nisha Arunathilake, Director of Research, Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka,
- Dr. (Mrs) Dushni Weerakoon, Executive Director, Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka,
- Mr. S.M.D.S.S. Rohitha, Deputy Auditor General, National Audit Office,
- Mr. D.A.A. Wanigasekara, Superintendent of Audit, National Audit Office,
- Mrs. P.S.S. Samarakkody, Accountant, National Institute of Fundamental Studies,

A report obtained from the Ministry of Finance containing information pertaining to the revenue in 2021 budget estimates was also tabled at the meeting.

GOVERNMENT'S PRIORITIES

This Government at the initiative had to face numerous difficulties due to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic from the beginning of the year 2020 and still struggling to overcome its detrimental impact on Sri Lanka's economy.

The Hon. Minister of Finance drew the attention to the fact that irrespective of the challenges the country has faced with, all must acknowledge that there is a paradigm shift in the world economy, which moved forward with industrialization has now entered into a technology driven economy. And as policy makers, efforts should be made to move away from any outdated strategies and in developing the Agriculture, Industry and Services sectors which are undoubtedly the main sectors in a developing economy, technology infusion should be given the highest priority in accessing the integrated production and service processes. He stressed on the Government's commitment to eco-sensitive sustainable development with a unique identity, equipped with a rich cultural history and legacy of the country.

MACRO-ECONOMIC ROAD MAP

The intention of the Government was to launch a macro-economic programme of development on "Vistas of Prosperity and splendour", with a target to maintain an inclusive growth rate of 6 percent over the medium term. It is expected to maintain a price stability facilitating an annual inflation rate of around 5 percent resulting in the control of cost of living with stable interest and exchange rates, tax policy, banking and financial services.

The Government also intends to reduce the revenue-expenditure gap of the government annually from 9 percent to 4 percent as a key milestone in the management of fiscal policy, essentially reducing the public debt from 90 percent of Gross Domestic Production (GDP) to 70 percent and to minimize the risk in the debt composition caused by sourcing of foreign loans.

The Government has included in their priorities, prevention of COVID-19, supply of drinking water, rural road development, expansion of rural health services, and improvement of nutrition of mothers and children and facilitating students to engage in vocational education.

A table indicating the allocations for each Ministry indicating the percentage of total allocations in 2021 is given as **Annexure 1** to this Report.

Finance and Taxation

Supporting new value additions into traditional industries, provision of seed capital for the youth to start new businesses and introduction of technology for the development of farms, and improving capacity of renewable energy and reforms in the finance and capital market, also have been identified as priority sectors.

Total Tax Revenue Estimates and underlying assumptions for such estimates is given in the Table below.

2019 Actual (Rs.)	2020 Estimates (Rs.)	2021 Budget (Rs.)
2,031,149,013	1,615,000,000	2,062,000,000

Tax revenue estimates are based on the actual revenue collected during January-August 2020.

Projection for 2021 is also based on the historical trends, fiscal measures implemented during the latter part of 2019 and the beginning of 2020. Other internal and external factors such as impact of COVID-19 pandemic, economic growth, inflation, unemployment, exchange rates, fiscal targets and national and international trade behaviour were also considered.

A schedule indicating a Summary of Expenditure by category and object code, submitted to the Committee by the Ministry of Finance is given in Annexure 2 to this Report.

The planned annual utilization of foreign loans as agreed with the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and Japan International Cooperation Agency will be approximately USD 1,400 million with plans to obtain bilateral development loans of approximately USD 400 million. The Government has pledged to utilize local resources, technology and knowledge to the maximum possible limits so that the most of the funds will be utilized within Sri Lanka.

The Government also intends to introduce a simplified tax policy with a mandatory 'E-filing' system for all companies, and use of Tax Identification Number (TIN) in all tax related transactions.

It is also intended to launch suitable programmes to enhance the professional skills of the security forces in keeping with the Government's primary policy of "Priority to National Security" to provide "a safe and a secure country for all", in a medium term plan.

It is expected that the exchange rates (US\$/LKR) will remain stable with minor fluctuations.

US\$ 1=LKR 184 in 2020, US\$ 1=LKR 185 in 2021, US\$ 1=LKR 187 in 2022,

It is also expected that the real GDP growth rate will be 5.0 during the year 2020. Introduction of an economic stimulus package to revitalize the economy through a simplified tax system relying on large transactions while reforming corporate management structures of State Owned Enterprises and combined effect on economic activities.

This has become necessary due to lockdown of the country coupled with imposition of curfew in selected areas to counter spreading of COVID-19 and country was expected to return to normalcy from Mid 2020. All efforts to be taken to maintain an effective inflation rate of 5.0 in 2020, 2021 and 2022.

The Real GDP growth rate is expected as 1.5 per cent (revised to "0") in the year 2020, 5.0 in 2021, and 5.5 in 2022.

The final Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market Price is given below:-

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	(% change)		
	2018 (year)	2019 (year)	2020 First Quarter
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Market Price	3.3	2.3	-1.6

source: Recent Economic Developments - Highlights of 2020 and prospects for 2021 - Central Bank of Sri Lanka (October 2020)

The Government also expects in 2021, a growth in external trade activities which dropped in 2020 due to COVID-19 outbreak.

Enhanced Technology

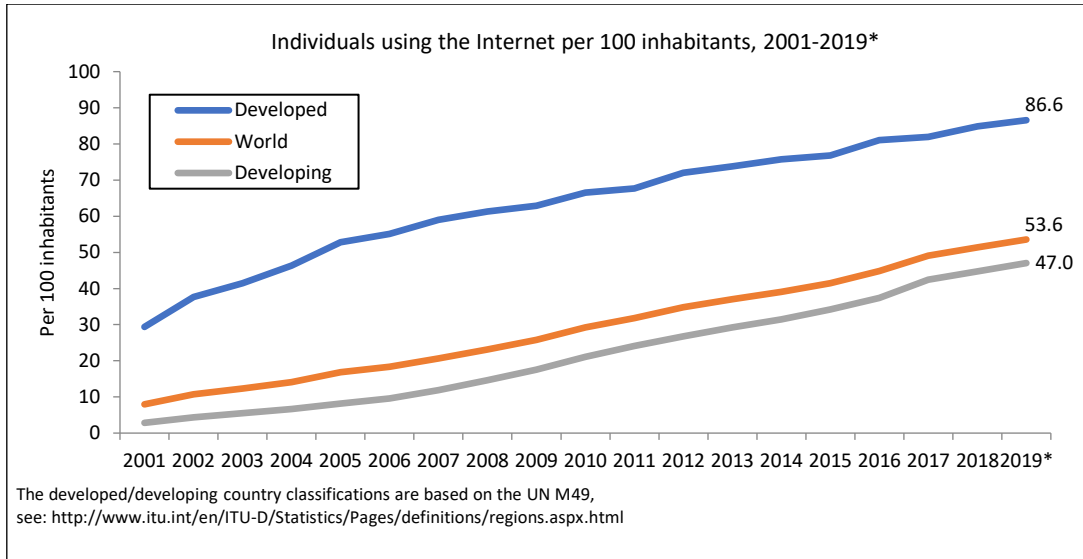
The Government has also given special attention to enhance Digital Governance using Information Technology as a tool to simplify Government mechanisms as well as market structures and processes, thus ensuring efficient and people-focused service delivery and exchange of knowledge. Under the government's vision to create a "Technology based society and digitally inclusive Sri Lanka", emphasis will be paid to expand the availability of mobile and fixed broadband services throughout the country by developing required infrastructure. It was aimed to create a techno-entrepreneur led economy to that will contribute to the increase of exports and foreign earnings from the technology field and broaden the knowledge and professional services to the national economy within the coming years.

Greater emphasis has been paid to the development of telecommunication sector, as a key supporting factor for all other developments aimed at during the coming years. There has been a remarkable increase in the use of global internet usage during the past two decades.

*Individuals using the Internet per 100 inhabitants, 2001-2019**

ITU Statistics (<http://www.itu.int/ict/statistics>)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Developed	29.4	37.7	41.5	46.3	52.8	55.1	59.0	61.3	62.9	66.5	67.6	72.0	73.8	75.8	76.8	81.0	81.9	84.9	86.6
World	8.0	10.7	12.3	14.1	16.8	18.4	20.6	23.1	25.8	29.3	31.8	34.8	37.0	39.1	41.5	44.8	49.0	51.4	53.6
Developing	2.8	4.3	5.5	6.6	8.1	9.6	11.9	14.6	17.6	21.1	24.1	26.8	29.3	31.5	34.2	37.4	42.4	44.7	47.0

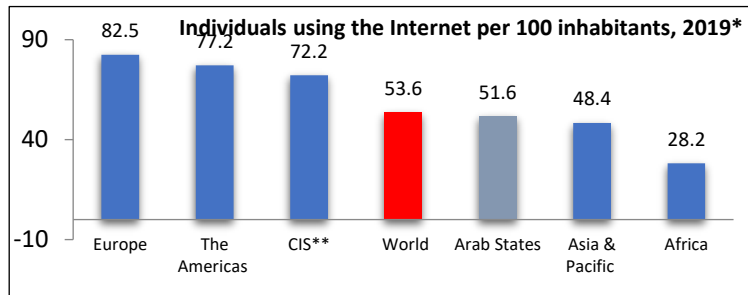


There is also a significant increase in the numbers of individuals using the internet during the recent past. Many are using it as a cheap mode of obtaining, sharing and disseminating information across the globe. Also, with the COVID-19 outbreak, internet has taken the lead as a convenient and secure mode of inter-communication in all sectors.

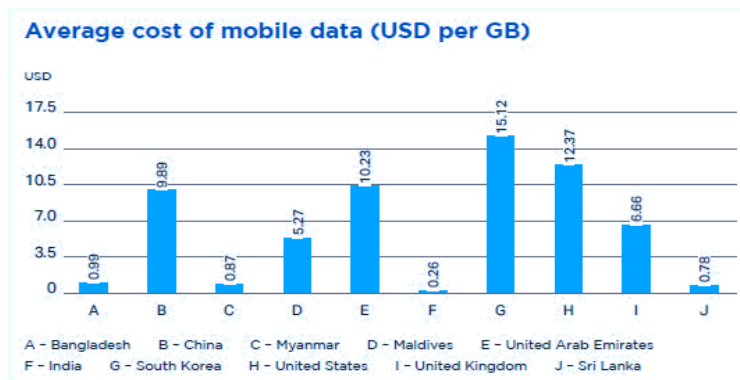
ITU Statistics (<http://www.itu.int/ict/statistics>)

Individuals using the Internet per 100 inhabitants, 2019*

Europe	82.5
The Americas	77.2
CIS**	72.2
World	53.6
Arab States	51.6
Asia & Pacific	48.4
Africa	28.2



The Sri Lanka Telecom alone owns an advanced fibre optic-based nation-wide telecommunication main backbone network covering all 25 districts in Sri Lanka. Its mobile network connects over 7.7 million subscribers across Sri Lanka with voice and broadband wireless services.



source: SLT Annual Report 2019



Despite the often-heard complaint that the capital and recurrent charges for internet are high in Sri Lanka, there is a rapid increase of internet users in Sri Lanka as well. Actual figures show that the mobile data rates in Sri Lanka is much lower than those in certain other countries.

This highly developed telecommunication structure will be used as the foundation for all the Government's future development programmes under the vision "Technology based society and digitally inclusive Sri Lanka", in all sectors including "e-governance", "e-education", "e-filing" in the new Revenue Administration Management Information System, "Techno-Parks" etc.

The expected revenue from telecommunication related areas is given in the table below.

Taxes on Domestic goods and Services

	2020 Estimates (Rs.)	2021 Budget (Rs.)	2020 Estimates (Rs.)
Telecommunications levy	18,261,198	15,000,000	20,000,000
National Building Tax	79,672,430	3,000,000	
Cellular Tower Levy	1,045,250	1,500,000	1,550,000
SMS Advertising Levy	361,543	500,000	500,000

It is proposed to reduce Telecommunication Levy from 15 percent to 11.25 payable on incoming international calls, revise rates of local calls, and increase annual cellular tower levy, and to impose an SMS Advertising Levy of 25 cts., although the Nation Building Tax is completely taken away in keeping with the Government's policy to introduce simplified tax schemes.

Health and Education

Expenditure in the health sector shows a very significant increase due to many reasons, especially in view of the preventive and counter measures that became urgent and essential due to COVID-19 outbreak.

It was proposed to increase pharmaceutical productions within Sri Lanka to reduce outflows of valuable resources and reduce costs on imports. Plans will be drawn up to provide nutrition to infants and mothers as well thus increasing the production of cereals and harvesting.

The Ministry of Education in collaboration with all national and regional organizations has prepared for implementation a medium-term strategic plan for the period 2020-2025 and priority is given to '13 years of mandatory education'. Also due consideration has been given to develop skills needs for the economic development through the technical and vocational education and training.

Priority will be given to strengthen distance education and to expand online teaching and learning capacity of all educational institutions, to improve capacity of tertiary education institutions, expand national university facilities to provide more intakes and also sports development.

Agriculture, Fisheries and Plantation

Our country is blessed with monsoon rains during two seasons during the year, and government emphasizes the need to add value to each drop of water in diversified agricultural programmes. High priority will be given to cultivate all arable lands and

to improved storage and preserving technologies and facilities, whilst also ensuring our farmers receive a guaranteed price for their crops.

The Government also plans to limit importation of agricultural commodities except such items that is impossible to produce domestically in the Country. A Special Commodity Levy and a CESS will be imposed to balance the supply and demand circle to protect the farmers and the agricultural industry.

Efforts will be taken to develop dairy production to cater to the increasing demand for liquid milk by increasing domestic dairy production.

Increase fish harvest including freshwater fish is a key target and to increase production of dried fish, maldive fish and canned fish, and imports of such items will be suitably controlled.

Special attention will be given in using new techniques in tea, rubber and coconut plantations with efforts to produce value added products. Plans will be introduced to promote cultivation of other crops like sugercane, cashew, cinnamon, palmyrah etc., throughout the Island.

Energy and Environment

It is to be noted that the continuous supply of electricity in 2021 and 2022 is at risk, due to not adding any power plants to the national grid during the previous years. Therefore, the Government intends to establish 2 natural gas power plants, and also establish additional power plants with private partnership.

The "Vistas of Prosperity and Splendour" is aimed at obtaining at least 70 percent of the country's total energy requirements from renewable energy sources, which also will contribute to reduce the foreign exchange spent on importation of fuel. As much as solar energy to be added to the national grid and it is expected to add at least 1000 MW capacity before 2025.

All steps will be taken to mitigate any harmful effects to our environment by introducing recycling materials, and also banning one time used items thereby help managing undegradable waste.

Water and Irrigation

All medium and small sized tanks in agricultural areas in all districts to be rehabilitated during the next 3 years in preparing to cultivate two seasons throughout the Island.

The national programme "Water for All" will be extensively launched investing Rs. One Trillion by the year 2024 which will include more than 1000 community water supply projects, around 200 large scale water supply projects and plans to enhance production capacity.

Industries, Automobile and Construction

The Government propose to take away the import taxes on materials that are not available in Sri Lanka, and for high technology tools, machinery and equipment required for development of the industrial sector and to boost exports. All efforts will be made to produce value added goods for export rather than to export raw materials without any value addition.

It is also aimed to develop railway compartment production as a domestic industry, as has been in the past.

All efforts will be taken to improve the construction related industries, ensure availability of professional and skilled services to the sector and for new employment generation. Raw materials required for the industry will be produced within the country to the maximum possible extent and, materials that are not available will be imported in bulk with participation of relevant government and private sector institutions.

Sector Reforms

It is expected to introduce a series of fruitful reforms in Urban town planning, Finance Sector, Justice and Legal fields, Public Sector.

At the request of the Committee, the Sri Lanka Institute of Policy Studies has submitted an analysis of the Budget 2021, an assessment of fiscal, financial and economic assumptions. The Committee wishes to submit the same report as Annexure 3 to this Report.

Also, at the request of the Committee, the Auditor General has submitted an independent report giving their views on the Budget 2021. The Committee wishes to submit such report as Annexure 4 to this Report.

The National Institute of Fundamental Studies has submitted a report to the Committee giving their views. The Committee wishes to submit such report as Annexure 5 to this Report.

The Committee wishes to express its appreciation to all officials and institutions who have extended their support and cooperation in completing this task.

Hon. Anura Priyadharshana Yapa (Chair)

Hon. (Dr.) Bandula Gunawardana

Hon. Keheliya Rambukwella

Hon. Susil Premajayantha

Hon. Vidura Wickramanayaka

Hon. (Dr.) Sarath Weerasekera

Hon. D. V. Chanaka

Hon. (Dr.) Nalaka Godahewa

Hon. Vijitha Herath

Hon. Dilan Perera

Hon. (Dr.) Harsha de Silva

Hon. M. A. Sumanthiran

Hon. Chaminda Wijesiri

Hon. Heshu Withanage

Hon. Isuru Dodangoda

Hon. Anupa Pasqual

Hon. M. W. D. Sahan Pradeep Withana

Hon. (Prof.) Ranjith Bandara

Appreciation

The Committee appreciate the services of the following officials and institutions who have provided their support and services to the Committee.

Mr. S.R. Attigalle, Secretary to the Treasury, Ministry of Finance,

Mr. Jude Nilukshan, Director General, Department of National Budget,

Dr. Kapila Senanayake, Director General, Department of Fiscal Policy,

Mrs. M.A. Nandani, Additional Director General, Department of National Budget

Dr. Nishan de Mel, Executive Director, Verite' Research Private Limited,

Dr. Mrs. Dushni Weerakoon, Executive Director, Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka,

Dr. Mrs. Nisha Arunatilake, Director of Research, Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka,

Senior Prof. H.D. Karunaratne, Chairman, Institute of Policy Studies,

Prof. Athula Sumathipala, Chairman, National Institute of Fundamental Studies,

Prof. Saman Seneweera, Director, National Institute of Fundamental Studies,

Prof. Lakshman Dissanayake, Research Professor, National Institute of Fundamental Studies,

Prof. S.A. Kulasooriya, Research Professor, National Institute of Fundamental Studies,

Prof. Siril Wijesundara, Research Professor, National Institute of Fundamental Studies,

Mr. S.M.D.S.S. Rohitha, Deputy Auditor General, National Audit Office,

Mr. D.A.A. Wanigasekara, Superintendent of Audit, National Audit Office,

Mrs. P.S.S. Samarakkody, Accountant, National Institute of Fundamental Studies,

Mrs. Harshani Wijayathilake, Research Officer, PRU, Parliament of Sri Lanka

Annexures

Annexure 1

APPOPRIATION BILL FOR THE YEAR 2021

	Name Of Ministry	Recurrent Rs. Bn	Capital Rs. Bn	Total Expenditure Rs. Bn	As a % of Total Allocation 2021
1	Special Spending Units Recurrent	12.65	6.95	19.60	0.73
2	Ministry of Buddha Sasana, Religious and Cultural Affairs	4.42	2.53	6.95	0.26
3	State Ministry of National Heritage, Performing Arts and Rural Arts Promotion	0.33	0.27	0.60	0.02
4	Ministry of Finance	100.34	57.26	157.60	5.89
5	State Ministry of Money and Capital Market and State Enterprise Reforms	0.78	32.22	32.99	1.23
6	State Ministry of Samurdhi Household Economy, Micro-finance, Self Employment and Business Development	78.40	6.32	84.72	3.16
7	Ministry of Defence	316.81	38.35	355.16	13.26
8	State Ministry of Internal Security, Home Affairs and Disaster Management	130.82	21.65	152.47	5.69
9	Ministry of Mass Media	3.69	1.50	5.19	0.19
10	State Ministry of Postal Services and Professional Development of Journalists	14.76	1.00	15.75	0.59
11	Ministry of Justice	13.40	6.36	19.75	0.74
12	State Ministry of Prison Reforms and Prisoners' Rehabilitation	8.75	1.64	10.39	0.39
13	Ministry of Health	128.48	31.00	159.48	5.95
14	State Ministry of Indigenous Medicine Promotion , Rural and Ayurvedic Hospitals Development and Community Health	2.14	0.51	2.65	0.10
15	State Ministry of Production, Supply and Regulation of Pharmaceuticals	60.66	0.50	61.16	2.28
16	Foreign Ministry	12.36	0.49	12.85	0.48
17	State Ministry of Regional Cooperation	0.15	0.01	0.16	0.01
18	Ministry of Transport	17.04	24.37	41.41	1.55
19	State Ministry of Vehicle Regulation, Bus Transport Services and Train Compartments and Motor Car Industry	13.86	3.83	17.69	0.66
20	Ministry of Energy	0.20	0.05	0.25	0.01
21	Ministry of Trade	1.02	4.60	5.62	0.21
22	State Ministry of Co-operative Services, Marketing Development and Consumer Protection Recurrent	0.84	0.14	0.99	0.04
23	Ministry of Highways	0.19	330.00	330.19	12.33
24	State Ministry of Rural Roads and Other Infrastructure	0.07	25.00	25.07	0.94
25	Ministry of Agriculture	10.03	14.06	24.09	0.90
26	State Ministry of Paddy and Grains, Organic Food, Vegetables, Fruits, Chilies, Onion and Potato Cultivation Promotion, Seed Production and Advanced Technology Agriculture	8.78	9.89	18.67	0.70
27	State Ministry of Production and Supply of Fertilizer and Regulation of Chemical Fertilizer and Insecticide Use	35.54	0.21	35.75	1.33
28	State Ministry of Livestock, Farm Promotion and Dairy and Egg Related Industries	0.98	1.85	2.83	0.11

Annexures

	Name Of Ministry	Recurrent Rs. Bn	Capital Rs. Bn	Total Expenditure Rs. Bn	As a % of Total Allocation 2021
29	Ministry of Power	0.31	0.01	0.31	0.01
30	State Ministry of Solar, Wind and Hydro Power Generation Projects Development	0.39	0.34	0.73	0.03
31	Ministry of Lands	4.88	3.44	8.33	0.31
32	State Ministry of Land Management, State Enterprises, Land and Property Development Recurrent	1.05	0.67	1.72	0.06
33	Ministry of Urban Development and Housing	0.53	22.99	23.52	0.88
34	State Ministry of Urban Development, Coast Conservation, Waste Disposal and Community Cleanliness	0.98	12.79	13.76	0.51
35	State Ministry of Rural Housing, Construction and Building Material Industries	1.25	17.36	18.61	0.69
36	State Ministry of Estate Housing and Community Infrastructure	0.43	2.36	2.79	0.10
37	Ministry of Education	102.67	23.87	126.54	4.73
38	State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-Schools and Primary Education, School Infrastructure and Education Services	24.75	5.70	30.45	1.14
39	State Ministry of Education Reforms, Open Universities and Distance Learning Promotion Recurrent	0.66	1.40	2.07	0.08
40	State Ministry of Skills Development, Vocational Education, Research and Innovation	9.25	3.80	13.05	0.49
41	State Ministry of Dhamma Schools, Pirivenas and Bhikkhu Education	4.49	0.23	4.72	0.18
42	Ministry of Public Services, Provincial Councils and Local Government	270.47	1.25	271.72	10.15
43	State Ministry of Provincial Councils and Local Government	279.82	58.25	338.07	12.62
44	Ministry of Plantation	1.03	0.26	1.29	0.05
45	State Ministry of Company Estate Reforms, Tea and Rubber Estates Related Crops Cultivation and Factories Modernization and Tea and Rubber Export Promotion	1.48	4.39	5.87	0.22
46	State Ministry of Coconut, Kithul and Palmyrah Cultivation Promotion and Related Industrial Product Manufacturing and Export Diversification	1.23	1.30	2.54	0.09
47	State Ministry of Development of Minor Crops Plantation including Sugarcane, Maize, Cashew, Pepper, Cinnamon, Cloves, Betel Related Industries and Export Promotion	1.26	3.04	4.31	0.16
48	Ministry of Industries	1.14	2.42	3.57	0.13
49	State Ministry of Batik, Handloom and Local Apparel Products	0.35	0.76	1.12	0.04
50	State Ministry of Rattan, Brass, Pottery Furniture and Rural Industrial Promotion	1.05	0.19	1.24	0.05
51	State Ministry of Gem and Jewellery related Industries	0.21	0.08	0.29	0.01
52	Ministry of Fisheries	0.91	3.68	4.58	0.17
53	State Ministry of Ornamental Fish, Inland Fish and Prawn Farming, Fishery Harbour Development, Multiday Fishing Activities and Fish Exports	1.45	2.32	3.77	0.14

Annexures

	Name Of Ministry	Recurrent Rs. Bn	Capital Rs. Bn	Total Expenditure Rs. Bn	As a % of Total Allocation 2021
54	Ministry of Tourism	0.75	1.11	1.86	0.07
55	State Ministry of Aviation and Export Zones Development	0.17	1.91	2.09	0.08
56	Ministry of Environment	1.12	0.88	2.00	0.07
57	Ministry of Wildlife and Forest Conservation	0.22	1.01	1.24	0.05
58	State Ministry of Wildlife Protection, Adoption of Safety Measures Including the Construction of Electrical fences and Trenches and Reforestation and Forest Resource Development	4.13	1.99	6.11	0.23
59	Ministry of Water Supply	0.18	95.90	96.08	3.59
60	State Ministry of Rural and Divisional Drinking Water Supply Projects Development	0.25	4.10	4.35	0.16
61	Ministry of Ports and Shipping	0.65	0.95	1.60	0.06
62	State Ministry of Warehouse Facilities, Container Yards, Port Supply Facilities and Boats and Shipping Industry Development	0.09	1.16	1.25	0.05
63	Ministry of Labour	3.40	2.22	5.63	0.21
64	State Ministry of Foreign Employment Promotion and Market Diversification	0.68	0.03	0.70	0.03
65	Ministry of Youth and Sports	5.36	5.57	10.93	0.41
66	State Ministry of Rural and School Sports Infrastructure Improvement	0.82	1.43	2.25	0.08
67	Ministry of Irrigation	4.06	42.53	46.59	1.74
68	State Ministry of Canals and Common Infrastructure Development in Settlements in Mahaweli Zones	2.80	4.46	7.25	0.27
69	State Ministry of Tanks, Reservoirs and Irrigation Development Related to Rural Paddy Fields Recurrent	0.10	3.02	3.11	0.12
	Total	1,714.31	963.73	2678.04	100

Compiled by Research Division, Parliament of Sri Lanka _ October 22, 2020

Sources : Appropriation A Bill _ 2021 (9th Parliament)

THE GAZETTE OF THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA Part II of October 02, 2020 SUPPLEMENT (Issued on 06.10.2020)

1. Information required pertaining to updated budget estimates 2021 Revenue

		2019 Actual (Rs.)	2020 Estimates (Rs.)	2021 In line with Budget Speech (Rs.)	Underlying assumptions in estimating revenue
	Total Revenue (Tax + Non-Tax + Provincial Council Revenue)	2,031,149,013	1,615,000,000	2,062,000,000	
	Tax Revenue	1,734,925,039	1,358,000,000	1,724,000,000	The revenue assumptions included in the revenue estimates were re-examined on the basis of actual revenue collected from Jan-Aug 2020 and other developments in the economy. The revenue projections for 2021 are also based on the assumptions made and historical revenue trend including tax buoyancy, fiscal measures implemented in the latter part of 2019 and the beginning of 2020 (A brief summary is enclosed as Annex I), projections of the macro economic variables together with external and internal environment, the impact and developments in the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, macroeconomic variables such as economic growth, inflation, unemployment, exchange rate, BOP etc., medium term fiscal targets, behaviour of the international trade together with Revenue Estimates for 2021 provided by the respective Revenue Accounting Officers (RAOs) pertaining to the relevant revenue codes, among other broad assumptions made as detailed in Annexure 2.
	Taxes on International Trade	333,381,553	404,710,000	531,750,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective Custom import duty changes on petroleum products • Rate changes on SCL liable items to protect domestic produces • Growth in External Trade activities which dropped in 2020 due to COVID-19 outbreak • Enhancement of domestic demand on imported articles due to relief of import restrictions which imposed in 2020.
	Import Duties	98,427,379	140,000,000	180,000,000	
	Export Duties	170,443	110,000	150,000	
	Import & Export License Fees	1,542,977	1,600,000	11600'000	
	Cess Levy	50,702,708	50,000,000	70,000,000	
	Ports & Airport Development Levy	112,174,180	115,000,000	170,000,000	
1.6	Special Commodity Levy	70,363,866	98,000,000	110,000,000	
1.7	Other				
2	Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	934,399,153	616,435,000	807,785,000	
2.1	Value Added Tax 2.2.1. 0%- (VAT)	443,877,132	241,000,000	310,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expectation of improved economic growth rate around 5.0 percent in 2021 • Reduction of standard VAT rate from 15 percent Petroleum Products to 8 percent • Expanded VAT threshold from Rs. 12 million per annum to Rs. 300 million per annum • Increase composite VAT rate applicable on local sale of selected garments by the export oriented Board of Investment (BOI) enterprises to Rs. 100 from Rs. 75 per piece. • Introduction of pool proof stickers on liquor bottles • Upward duty revisions done on locally manufactured liquor and imported foreign liquor • Upward duty revisions done on cigarette
2.2	Excise (Ordinance) Duty	115,384,202	130,000,000	160,000,000	
	Liquor	115,384,202	130,000,000	160,000,000	
	Excise (Special Provisions) Duty	284,093,715	225,000,000	315,000,000	
	Cigarettes	87,367,370	105,000,000	130,000,000	
	Liquor	58,762			
2.3.3	Petroleum Products	61,740,304	65,000,000	85,000,000	

Annexures

		2019 Actual (Rs.)	2020 Estimates (Rs.)	2021 In line with Budget Speech (Rs.)	Underlying assumptions in estimating revenue
2.3.4	Motor Vehicles	130,377,882	50,000,000	90,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised excise duty on beverages based on sugar contained in the product Expectation of vehicle imports due to relief of import restrictions imposed in 2020. Increasing demand on petroleum products with the expansion of passenger transport and increase of the vehicle fleet Strengthening tax administration including tax auditing under the RAMIS programme at IRD and automotive system in Sri Lanka Customs
2.3.5	Other	4,549,397	5,000,000	10,000,000	
2.4	Tobacco Tax	32,802	35,000	35,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of tobacco consumption with measures taken by the government to discourage the consumption of tobacco
2.5	Telecommunication levy	18,261,198	15,000,000	20,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced Telecommunication Levy from 15 percent to 11.25 Revised rates of levy payable on Incoming International Calls and incoming international Calls on Specific Telephone Numbers (STN) charge Revised rate of disbursement of levy as incoming Local, Access charge (ILAC) Levy as telecommunications Development Charge (TDC) Revised rate of levy payable on Out Going Local Access Charge (OLAC) increasing trend on both incoming and outgoing local calls Expansion of distance learning and virtual meeting activities
	Nation Building Tax (NBT)	70,672,430	3,000,000		Removed NBT with effect from December 2019.
	Tele-drama, Film and Commercials Levy	615,000	400,000	700,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expectation on re-imposition of the Tele-drama levy immediate after removal of lockdown threat due to COVID-19 outbreak Increasing trend of dubbing of foreign telegrams and other commercial advertisement
	Cellular Tower Levy	1,045,250	1,500,000	1,500,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Cellular Tower Levy of Rs. 200,000/- per Tower and encourage telecommunication service providers for starting 5G coverage Island wide
	SMS Advertising Levy	361,543	500,000	500,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imposition of SMS Advertising levy (25 Cts for each SMS for around 28 million of mobile phones sent by the major operators)
	Other	55,881	--	--	
	License Taxes & Others	39,444,816	12,855,000	13,465,000	
	Luxury Motor Vehicle Tax	1,859,524	1,800,000	5,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expectation of vehicle imports due to relief of import restrictions imposed in 2020 Increasing demand on petroleum products with the expansion of passenger transport and increase of the vehicle fleet strengthening tax administration and automotive system in Sri Lanka Customs Strengthening of share market together with enhanced investment environment Capacity development of the government institutions Expansion of construction industry Government intervention towards developing SOBEs and SMEs Removal of Debt Repayment Levy with effect from January 2020
	Betting & Gambling Levy	2,435,983	2,500,000	2,700,000	
	Share Transaction Levy	1,023,444	1,500,000	1,800,000	
3.4	Other Licences	34,112,812	7,047,000	3,957,000	
3.4.1	Registration fees relevant to the Department of Registrar-General	1,689,707	1,600,000	1,700,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity development of the government institutions Expansion of construction industry Government intervention towards developing SOBEs and SMEs Removal of Debt Repayment Levy with effect from January 2020
3.4.2	Company Registration Levy	129,280	130,000	--	
3.4.3	Carbon Tax	1,655,225	96,000	--	
3.4.4	Vehicle Entitlement Levy	1,498,602	1,450,000	1,800,000	

Annexures

		2019 Actual (Rs.)	2020 Estimates (Rs.)	2021 In line with Budget Speech (Rs.)	Underlying assumptions in estimating revenue
3.4.5	Debt Repayment Levy	28,673,573	3,400,000	--	
3.4.6	Other	466,425	371,000	457,000	
	Other	13,053.83	8,000	8,000	
	Taxes on Income & Profits	427,699,518	324,000,000	371,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening the tax administration with obtaining full gain of the implementation of RAMIS system to maximize the tax compliance Reduced income tax rates including standard corporate tax rate from 28 percent to 24 percent Enhanced taxable threshold of personal income tax Removed PAYE on any employment receipts to any resident or non-resident person and to introduce Advance Personal Income Tax deductible at the source, subject to the consent of the employee
4.1	Corporate Tax	260,486,475	271,000,000	319,000,000	
4.1.1.	Income Tax	225,827,922	241,000,000	285,000,000	
4.1.2.	Dividend Tax	23,340,068	18,000,000	21,000,000	
4.1.3	Remittance Tax	11,318,486	12,000,000	13,000,000	
4.2	Non-Corporate Tax	60,958,676	23,000,000	35,000,000	
4.2.1	PAYE	49,444,747	15,000,000	2,000,000	
4.2.2	Other	11,513,929	8,000,000	15,000,000	
4.3.	Withholding Tax	50,350,531	13,000,000	16,000,000	
4.3.1	On Interest	30,435,047	--	--	
4.3.2	On Fees & Other	19,915,483	13,000,000	16,000,000	
4.4	Economic Service Charge	55,301,397	16,000,000	--	
4.5	Capital Gain Tax	602,439	1,000,000	1,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removed withholding tax on any payment other than amounts paid as winning from lottery, reward, betting or gambling, sale of any gem at an auction conducted by the National Gem and Jewellery Authority and payments made to any non-resident person Positive impact on economic activities with the introduction of an economic stimulus package to revitalize the economy through a simplification of tax system relying on large transactions while reforming corporate management structures of State Owned Enterprises Enhancing business activities with expansion of investment opportunities with the reduction of lending rates as a results of reduced policy rates.
	Non-Tax Revenue	196,527,766	189,200,000	260,400,000	
5	Revenue from Departmental Enterprises	16,475,378	12,200,000	18,200,000	
5.1	Railways	7,901,326	5,500,000	9,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing economic activities with the expansion of business opportunities Expansion of the capacity of railway operation together with improved public transport facilities
5.2	Postal	8,396,064	6,500,000	9,000,000	
5.3	Other	177,988	200,000	200,000	
6	Return on Government Assets	46,404,148	40,000,000	69,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of the postal service delivery competing with the private sector by applying modern delivery technology Collection of arrears revenue made by the plantation companies Increasing variable interest rate/ exchange rate Increase performance of the SOBEs towards profitable enterprises.
6.1	Rent	4,727,462	13,000,000	6,000,000	
6.2	Interest	13,819,218	7,000,000	8,000,000	
6.3	On Lending	6,700,061	5,500,000	6,000,000	
	Other	7,119,157	1,500,000	2,000,000	
6.4	Profits	22,833,341	16,500,000	49,000,000	
6.5	Dividends	5,024,127	3,500,000	6,000,000	
7	Sale Proceeds & Charges	77,265,611	61,800,000	98,200,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> impact on increasing penalty on infraction of laws related to vehicle driving Expectation of variance on treasury bond premium according to the market behaviour Positive impact of widen the revenue generated activities pertaining to the Agriculture Department Participation for UN mission and impact of depreciation of rupee against USD Impact on basic salary hike
7.1	Departmental Sales	116,698	100,000	150,000	
7.2	Administrative Fees. and Charges	57,817,721	41,300,000	74,050,000	
7.3	Fines & Profits	5,158,829	3,600,000	5,300,000	
7.4	Public Officer's Motor Cycle Premium	6,794			

Annexures

		2019 Actual (Rs.)	2020 Estimates (Rs.)	2021 In line with Budget Speech (Rs.)	Underlying assumptions in estimating revenue	
7.5	Treasury Bonds Premium	1,700,349	5,000,000	6,200,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expectation of revenue increase of the institutions such as national lottery board • Receiving foreign grants due to improved international community • Strengthening government capacity development by introducing modern technology • Estimates submitted by respective agencies 	
7.6	Revenue from UN Peacekeeping Operations	1,682,414	1,800,000	2,000,000		
7.7	Other Receipts	10,783,807	10,000,000	10,500,000		
8	Social Security Contributions	28,984,853	33,00,000	36,000,000		
9	Current Transfers	3,141,341	27,000,000	23,600,000		
10	Capital Proceeds	24,256,437	15,200,000	15,400,000		
11	Foreign Grants	7,909,404	8,000,000	10,000,000		
	Provincial Council Revenue	91,786,803	59,800,000	67,600,000		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimates submitted by respective agencies • Removed NBT with effect from December 2019
12	Transfers by the Government	47,551,626	10,000,000	16,400,000		
13	Devolved Revenue	44,235,177	49,800,000	51,200,000		

Asserting the requirement of Capital expenditure for each institution based on their requirement

3. Forecasts applicable to Budget

		2020	2021	2022	Basis for assumptions	Explanation for deviations of IMF or other international financial estimates
1	rates on domestic debt				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assumptions based on Central Bank projections 	
2	Average interest rates on foreign debt				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assumptions based on Central Bank projections 	
3	Exchange rate forecasts (US\$/LKR)	184	185	187		
4	Real GDP growth rate	1.5 Revised to "0"	5.0	5.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of an economic stimulus package to revitalize the economy through a simplification of tax system relying on large transactions while reforming corporate management structures of State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and combined effect on economic activities due to lock down of the country coupled with imposition of curfews in certain areas to control the COVID-19 outbreak and operation of the country under new normal from May 2020. • Increased expenditure allocation upto 6.0 percent of GDP for public investment • Increased aggregate demand and consumption 	
5	Effective inflation rate	5.0	5.0	5.0		

Vehicles owned by Government Organisations - Reported as at 31.12.2017

No	Name of the Organisation	Total number of vehicles	Running Vehicles			Not Running Vehicles	Total number of vehicles as per type of purchase				Remarks
			Total	Assigned Vehicles	Pool Vehicles, Commercial Purpose & other Vehicles		Lease	Own	Rent	Other	
1	Ministry of Buddhasasana	26	23	14	9	3	0	25	1	0	
i	Department of Buddhist Affairs	13	13	1	12	0	0	13	0	0	
ii	Buddhasasana Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL Report
	Sub Total	39	36	15	21	3	0	38	1	0	
2	Ministry of Development Strategies & International Trade	26	26	20	6	0	0	21	5	0	
i	Department of Import and Export Control	7	6	2	4	1	3	4	0	0	
ii	Board of Investment of Sri Lanka (BOI)	125	112	12	100	13	21	103	0	1	
iii	Sri Lanka Export Development Board (EDB)	33	29	21	8	4	5	28	0	0	
iv	Mahapola Trust Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not reported for the given date
	Sub Total	191	173	55	118	18	29	136	5	1	
3	Ministry of Irrigation & Water Resources Management	35	35	14	21	0	0	33	0	2	
i	Department of Irrigation	1434	1341	33	1308	93	20	1098	0	316	
ii	Water Resources Board	41	41	3	38	0	0	32	3	6	
iii	Climate Resilience Improvement Project	22	22	1	21	0	0	22	0	0	
iv	Kothmale International Training Institute	9	9	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	
v	Irrigation Management Division	56	56	1	55	0	0	56	0	0	
	Sub Total	1597	1514	52	1452	93	20	1250	3	324	
4	Ministry of Labour and Trade Union Relations	37	31	23	8	6	0	36	0	1	
i	Department of Labour	70	68	4	64	2	12	58	0	0	
ii	Department of Manpower & Employment	10	10	3	7	0	0	10	0	0	
iii	Employees' Provident Fund	23	23	0	23	0	0	23	0	0	
iv	Office of the Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	
v	Shrama Vasana Fund	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	
vi	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
vii	National Institute of Labour Studies	3	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	
	Sub Total	147	139	32	107	8	12	131	0	4	
5	Ministry of Ports and Shipping	36	35	22	13	1	1	31	0	4	
i	Sri Lanka Ports Authority	336	336	0	336	0	0	336	0	0	
ii	Ceylon Shipping Corporation Ltd	27	27	4	23	0	2	25	0	0	
	Sub Total	399	399	26	372	1	3	392	0	4	
6	Ministry of Rural Economic Affairs	57	47	20	27	10	16	41	0	0	
i	Department of Animal Production and Health	145	137	5	132	8	3	119	0	23	
ii	National Livestock Development Board	188	181	55	126	7	11	116	0	61	
iii	Milco Private Ltd.	79	79	17	62	0	11	65	0	3	
iv	Mahaweli Livestock Enterprise Company Ltd	19	12	0	12	7	0	13	0	6	

Vehicles owned by Government Organisations - Reported as at 31.12.2017

No	Name of the Organisation	Total number of vehicles	Running Vehicles			Not Running Vehicles	Total number of vehicles as per type of purchase				Remarks
			Total	Assigned Vehicles	Pool Vehicles, Commercial Purpose & other Vehicles		Lease	Own	Rent	Other	
v	Paddy Marketing Board	9	8	0	8	1	0	9	0	0	
vi	Sri Lanka Poultry Development (pvt) Limited	10	9	1	8	1	0	10	0	0	
	Sub-Total	507	473	98	376	24	41	373	0	93	
7	Ministry of Education	155	148	26	122	7	0	154	0	1	Without 301 National Schools
i	Department of Archaeology	45	40	3	37	5	19	26	0	0	
ii	Department of National Archives	6	6	1	5	0	2	4	0	0	
iii	Department of Examinations	20	20	1	19	0	0	20	0	0	
iv	Department of Educational Publications	16	13	0	13	3	0	16	0	0	
v	National Institute of Education	31	30	4	26	1	0	30	0	1	
vi	National Library & Documentation Services Board	7	7	2	5	0	2	5	0	0	
vii	Tower Hall Theater Foundation	12	12	1	11	0	0	11	0	1	
viii	Public Performance Board	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	
ix	National Arts Council	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL Report
x	Gramodaya Folk Arts Center	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL Report
xi	Ape Gama	3	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	
xii	Central Cultural Fund	168	166	4	162	2	0	168	0	0	
xiii	National Schools	101	98	11	87	3	0	101	0	0	
	Sub-Total	566	535	58	490	21	21	540	0	5	
8	Ministry of Home Affairs	35	28	21	7	7	17	18	0	0	
i	Department of Registrar General	23	23	1	22	0	0	23	0	0	
	District Secretariats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
i	District Secretariat, Colombo (13 Divisional Secretariats vehicles are included)	36	35	15	20	1	1	35	0	0	
ii	District Secretariat, Gampaha (13 Divisional Secretariats vehicles are included)	39	37	20	17	2	4	35	0	0	
iii	District Secretariat, Kalutara (14 Divisional Secretariats vehicles are included)	37	37	21	16	0	0	37	0	0	
iv	District Secretariat, Kandy (19 Divisional Secretariats vehicles are included)	48	47	2	45	1	0	48	0	0	
v	District Secretariat, Matale (11 Divisional Secretariats vehicles are included)	36	36	2	34	0	15	21	0	0	
vi	District Secretariat, Galle (19 Divisional Secretariats vehicles are included)	54	46	1	45	8	2	52	0	0	
vii	District Secretariat, Matara (16 Divisional Secretariats vehicles are included)	72	66	19	47	6	14	55	0	3	
viii	District Secretariat, Hambantota (12 Divisional Secretariats vehicles are included)	48	40	13	27	8	0	47	0	1	
ix	District Secretariat, Jaffna (15 Divisional Secretariats vehicles are included)	133	126	13	113	7	7	125	0	1	
x	District Secretariat, Mannar (05 Divisional Secretariats vehicles are included)	51	43	1	42	8	0	51	0	0	
xi	District Secretariat, Vavuniya (04 Divisional Secretariats vehicles are included)	51	47	4	43	4	3	48	0	0	
xii	District Secretariat, Mullaitivu (06 Divisional Secretariats vehicles are included)	58	56	3	53	2	0	58	0	0	
xiii	District Secretariat, Killinochchi (04 Divisional Secretariats vehicles are included)	95	90	0	90	5	4	91	0	0	
xiv	District Secretariat, Batticaloa (15 Divisional Secretariats vehicles are included)	78	77	14	63	1	0	77	0	1	

Vehicles owned by Government Organisations - Reported as at 31.12.2017

No	Name of the Organisation	Total number of vehicles	Running Vehicles			Not Running Vehicles	Total number of vehicles as per type of purchase				Remarks
			Total	Assigned Vehicles	Pool Vehicles, Commercial Purpose & other Vehicles		Lease	Own	Rent	Other	
xiii	University of Jaffna	31	30	1	29	1	4	21	6	0	
xiv	University of Ruhuna	43	43	12	31	0	5	38	0	0	
xv	Open University of Sri Lanka	36	35	3	32	1	9	26	1	0	
xvi	Eastern University of Sri Lanka	22	22	1	21	0	0	22	0	0	
xvii	Rajarata University of Sri Lanka	54	54	8	46	0	1	53	0	0	
xviii	Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka	49	46	2	44	3	4	42	0	3	
xix	Wayamba University of Sri Lanka	30	30	4	26	0	0	27	3	0	
xx	University of Visual and Performing Arts	7	7	0	7	0	5	0	2	0	
xxi	Sri Lanka Institute of Advanced Technological Education	30	30	1	29	0	0	30	0	0	
xxii	Postgraduate Institute of Medicine	7	6	2	4	1	1	6	0	0	
xxiii	Postgraduate Institute of Agriculture	3	3	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	
xxiv	Postgraduate Institute of English	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL Report
xxv	Postgraduate Institute of Management	4	4	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	
xxvi	University of Moratuwa	44	44	9	35	0	5	39	0	0	
xxvii	Postgraduate Institute of Science	4	4	1	3	0	1	3	0	0	
xxviii	Swami Vipulananda Institute of Aesthetic Studies	5	5	1	4	0	0	5	0	0	
xxix	Institute of Indigenous Medicine	9	9	1	8	0	4	5	0	0	
xxx	University of Colombo School of Computing	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	
xxxi	Institute of Biochemistry, Molecular Biology & Biotechnology	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
xxxii	Institute of Technology University of Moratuwa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not reported for the given date
xxxiii	National Institute of Library & Information Sciences	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	
xxxiv	National Centre for Advanced Studies in Humanities & Social Sciences	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	
xxxv	Tricomalee Campus - Eastern University of Sri Lanka	12	12	2	10	0	1	11	0	0	
xxxvi	University of Colombo Institute of Agro - Technology and Rural Sciences	8	8	1	7	0	0	8	0	0	
xxxvii	Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Informed as an independent Institution
xxxviii	Uva - Wellasa University	12	12	4	8	0	0	0	12	0	
xxxix	Road Development Authority	2056	2022	13	2009	34	0	1249	0	807	
XI	Road Maintenance Trust Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL Report
	Sub Total	2951	2906	197	2709	45	78	2036	27	811	
17	Ministry of Land & Parliamentary Reforms	65	65	28	37	0	5	60	0	0	
i	Department of Land Commissioner General	43	37	5	32	6	10	23	10	0	
ii	Department of Land Title Settlement	39	39	3	36	0	16	23	0	0	
iii	Department of Surveyor General	327	320	24	296	7	60	257	2	8	
iv	Department of Land Use Policy Planning	37	37	2	35	0	14	23	0	0	
v	Land Reforms Commission	15	15	3	12	0	0	15	0	0	
vi	Kantale Suger Company	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not reported for the given date

Vehicles owned by Government Organisations - Reported as at 31.12.2017

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			Total	Assigned Vehicles	Pool Vehicles, Commercial Purpose & other Vehicles		Lease	Own	Rent	Other	
13	Ministry of Internal Affairs, Wayamba Development & Cultural Affairs	74	63	25	38	11	4	70	0	0	
i	Department of Cultural Affairs	18	16	1	15	2	0	15	3	0	
ii	Department of National Museum	9	7	0	7	2	0	9	0	0	
iii	Department of Immigration & Emigration	31	31	7	24	0	10	21	0	0	
iv	Department for Registration of Persons	14	12	1	11	2	4	10	0	0	
	Sub-Total	146	139	34	95	17	18	125	3	0	
14	Ministry of Public Administration & Management	61	61	30	31	0	13	48	0	0	
i	Department of Government Printer	26	26	1	25	0	8	18	0	0	
ii	Department of Pensions	13	13	4	9	0	0	11	0	2	
iii	National Productivity Secretariat	10	8	2	6	2	5	5	0	0	
iv	Sri Lanka Institute of Development Administration	11	10	1	9	1	0	11	0	0	
v	Distance Learning Centre (Pvt.) Ltd	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	
vi	State Printing Corporation	24	23	0	23	1	0	24	0	0	
vii	National Film Corporation	9	9	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	
viii	Public Management Reforms & Public Relations Unit	5	5	1	4	0	2	3	0	0	
	Sub-Total	160	156	39	117	1	26	130	0	2	
15	Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs	87	81	37	44	6	0	87	0	0	
i	Department of National Planning	12	11	8	3	1	0	12	0	0	
ii	Department of External Resources	10	10	5	5	0	0	10	0	0	
iii	Department of Census and Statistics	60	57	11	46	3	23	37	0	0	
iv	Central Bank of Sri Lanka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not reported for the given date
v	Institute of Policy Studies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Informed as a independent Institution
vi	Securities and Exchange Commission of Sri Lanka	5	4	0	4	1	0	5	0	0	
vii	National Insurance Trust Fund	7	7	2	5	0	3	4	0	0	
viii	Public Utilities Commission of Sri Lanka	6	6	3	3	0	0	6	0	0	
ix	National Human Recourses Development Council	4	4	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	
x	National Youth Services Council	129	121	8	113	8	10	102	17	0	
xi	National Youth Corps	70	68	2	66	2	0	51	8	11	
xii	National Center For Leadership Development	10	8	0	8	2	0	10	0	0	
	Sub-Total	400	372	76	301	25	36	329	25	11	
16	Ministry Of Higher Education & Highways	68	67	43	24	1	16	52	0	0	
i	University Grant Commission	13	12	5	7	1	0	13	0	0	
ii	Bhiksu University	13	13	1	12	0	0	13	0	0	
iii	Buddhist and pali University	14	13	2	11	1	2	12	0	0	
iv	Gampaha Wickramarachchi Ayurveda Institute	10	10	1	9	0	0	10	0	0	
v	Post Graduate Institute of Pali & Buddhist	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	
vi	Postgraduate Institute of Archaeology	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	
vii	Postgraduate Institute of Humanities and Social Sciences	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
viii	South- Eastern University	34	34	4	30	0	3	31	0	0	
ix	University of Colombo	35	33	9	24	2	7	28	0	0	
x	University of Peradeniya	193	193	45	148	0	0	191	2	0	
xi	University of Sri Jayawardenapura	45	45	10	35	0	8	37	0	0	
xii	University of Kelaniya	49	49	0	49	0	0	49	0	0	

Vehicles owned by Government Organisations - Reported as at 31.12.2017

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			Total	Assigned Vehicles	Pool Vehicles, Commercial Purpose & other Vehicles		Lease	Own	Rent	Other	
xiii	University of Jaffna	31	30	1	29	1	4	21	6	0	
xiv	University of Ruhuna	43	43	12	31	0	5	38	0	0	
xv	Open University of Sri Lanka	36	35	3	32	1	9	26	1	0	
xvi	Eastern University of Sri Lanka	22	22	1	21	0	0	22	0	0	
xvii	Rajarata University of Sri Lanka	54	54	8	46	0	1	53	0	0	
xviii	Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka	49	46	2	44	3	4	42	0	3	
xix	Wayamba University of Sri Lanka	30	30	4	26	0	0	27	3	0	
xx	University of Visual and Performing Arts	7	7	0	7	0	5	0	2	0	
xxi	Sri Lanka Institute of Advanced Technological Education	30	30	1	29	0	0	30	0	0	
xxii	Postgraduate Institute of Medicine	7	6	2	4	1	1	6	0	0	
xxiii	Postgraduate Institute of Agriculture	3	3	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	
xxiv	Postgraduate Institute of English	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL Report
xxv	Postgraduate Institute of Management	4	4	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	
xxvi	University of Moratuwa	44	44	9	35	0	5	39	0	0	
xxvii	Postgraduate Institute of Science	4	4	1	3	0	1	3	0	0	
xxviii	Swami Vipulananda Institute of Aesthetic Studies	5	5	1	4	0	0	5	0	0	
xxix	Institute of Indigenous Medicine	9	9	1	8	0	4	5	0	0	
xxx	University of Colombo School of Computing	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	
xxxi	Institute of Biochemistry, Molecular Biology & Biotechnology	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
xxxii	Institute of Technology University of Moratuwa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not reported for the given date
xxxiii	National Institute of Library & Information Sciences	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	
xxxiv	National Centre for Advanced Studies in Humanities & Social Sciences	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	
xxxv	Tricomalee Campus - Eastern University of Sri Lanka	12	12	2	10	0	1	11	0	0	
xxxvi	University of Colombo Institute of Agro - Technology and Rural Sciences	8	8	1	7	0	0	8	0	0	
xxxvii	Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Informed as an independent Institution
xxxviii	Uva - Wellasa University	12	12	4	8	0	0	0	12	0	
xxxix	Road Development Authority	2056	2022	13	2009	34	0	1249	0	807	
XI	Road Maintenance Trust Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL Report
	Sub Total	2951	2906	197	2709	45	78	2036	27	811	
17	Ministry of Land & Parliamentary Reforms	65	65	28	37	0	5	60	0	0	
i	Department of Land Commissioner General	43	37	5	32	6	10	23	10	0	
ii	Department of Land Title Settlement	39	39	3	36	0	16	23	0	0	
iii	Department of Surveyor General	327	320	24	296	7	60	257	2	8	
iv	Department of Land Use Policy Planning	37	37	2	35	0	14	23	0	0	
v	Land Reforms Commission	15	15	3	12	0	0	15	0	0	
vi	Kantale Suger Company	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not reported for the given date

Vehicles owned by Government Organisations - Reported as at 31.12.2017

No	Name of the Organisation	Total number of vehicles	Running Vehicles			Not Running Vehicles Total (Detailed information given in Annex 04)	Total number of vehicles as per type of purchase				Remarks
			Total	Assigned Vehicles	Pool Vehicles, Commercial Purpose & other Vehicles		Lease	Own	Rent	Other	
vii	Institute of Surveying and Mapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reported under the Department of Surveyor
	Sub-Total	526	513	65	148	13	105	401	12	8	
18	Ministry of Special Assignments	11	11	4	7	0	0	11	0	0	
	Sub-Total	11	11	4	7	0	0	11	0	0	
19	Ministry of Primary Industries	22	21	10	11	1	3	17	2	0	
i	Department of Export Agriculture	126	117	5	112	9	0	117	9	0	
	Sub-Total	148	138	15	123	10	3	134	11	0	
20	Ministry of Foreign Employment	28	27	18	9	1	5	23	0	0	
i	Foreign Employment Bureau	104	89	21	68	15	0	84	20	0	
ii	Sri Lanka Foreign Agency	5	5	1	4	0	1	4	0	0	
	Sub-Total	137	121	40	81	16	6	111	20	0	
21	Ministry of Megapolis & Western Development	34	34	25	9	0	21	13	0	0	
i	Department of National Physical Planning	18	17	2	15	1	5	13	0	0	
ii	Urban Development Authority	120	113	0	113	7	0	82	37	1	
iii	Sri Lanka Land Reclamation and Development Corporation	401	384	66	318	17	0	401	0	0	
	Sub-Total	573	548	93	455	25	26	509	37	1	
22	Ministry of City Planning and Water Supply	67	56	22	33	11	0	67	0	0	
i	Department of National Community Water Supply	29	24	5	19	5	0	11	0	18	
ii	National Water Supply & Drainage Board	1656	1598	55	1543	58	0	1656	0	0	
	Sub-Total	1752	1678	82	1595	74	0	1734	0	18	
23	Ministry of Housing & Construction	51	45	22	23	6	8	43	0	0	
i	Department of Building	37	34	3	31	3	0	37	0	0	
ii	Department of Government Factory	36	34	0	34	2	0	34	0	2	
iii	Condominium Management Authority	14	14	3	11	0	0	13	0	1	
iv	State Development & Construction Corporation	174	150	1	149	24	0	160	14	0	
v	Urban Settlement Development Authority	15	13	4	9	2	0	10	5	0	
vi	Construction Industry Development Authority	45	45	3	42	0	0	45	0	0	
vii	National Housing Development Authority	182	156	8	148	26	18	154	5	5	
viii	Building Materials Corporation	12	10	1	9	2	1	11	0	0	
ix	National Equipment and Machinery Organisation	103	67	2	65	36	0	101	0	2	
x	Ocean View Development Company	10	10	0	10	0	7	3	0	0	
xi	State Engineering Corporation	69	59	8	51	10	0	69	0	0	
	Sub-Total	748	637	55	582	111	34	680	24	10	
24	Ministry of Transport & Civil Aviation	78	66	30	36	12	9	69	0	0	
i	Department of Motor Traffic	17	15	4	11	2	7	10	0	0	
ii	Lakdiva Engineering Company (pvt) Ltd	5	5	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	
iii	National Transport Medical Institute	4	4	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	
iv	Department of Sri Lanka Railways	294	254	7	247	40	6	288	0	0	
v	Sri Lanks Central Transport Board	7945	7007	120	6887	938	0	7945	0	0	
vi	National Transport Commission	17	17	3	14	0	0	17	0	0	

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			Total	Assigned Vehicles	Pool Vehicles, Commercial Purpose & other Vehicles		Lease	Own	Rent	Other	
vii	Civil Aviation Authority	25	25	6	19	0	5	20	0	0	
viii	Airport & Aviation's Services (Sri Lanka) Ltd	396	396	0	396	0	0	396	0	0	
	Sub Total	8781	7789	170	7619	992	27	3753	0	0	
25	Ministry Of Finance & Mass Media										
	Finance	112	108	39	69	4	35	49	0	28	
	Mass Media	21	21	1	20	0	0	21	0	0	
i	Department Of Public Finance	6	6	3	3	0	0	6	0	0	
ii	Department of State Accounts	3	3	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	
iii	Department of Legal Affairs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
iv	Department of Management Audit	3	3	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	
v	Department of Management Services	12	12	6	6	0	9	3	0	0	
vi	Department of National Budget	17	17	11	6	0	6	11	0	0	
vii	Department of Trade & Investment Policy	4	4	1	3	0	3	1	0	0	
viii	Department of Treasury Operations	9	9	6	3	0	6	3	0	0	
ix	Department of Information Technology Management	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
x	Department of Excise	132	132	4	128	0	0	132	0	0	
xi	Department of Fiscal Policy	5	5	3	2	0	0	3	2	0	
xii	Department of Inland Revenue	93	83	31	52	10	34	57	0	2	
xiii	Department of Public Enterprises	9	9	6	3	0	3	5	0	1	
xiv	Department of Valuation	17	16	12	4	1	0	17	0	0	
xv	Department of Development Finance	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	
xvi	Sri Lanka Customs	107	101	9	92	6	24	83	0	0	
xvii	Lady Loachore Loan Fund	3	3	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	
xviii	National Lotteries Board	95	86	9	77	9	0	94	0	1	
xix	Sri Lanka Accounting & Auditing Standards Monitoring Board	10	10	9	1	0	0	9	1	0	
xx	Sri Lanka Export Credit Insurance Corporation	5	5	2	3	0	0	5	0	0	
xxi	Department of Government Printing	26	26	1	25	0	8	18	0	0	
xxii	Department of Information	25	18	1	17	7	3	22	0	0	
xxiii	Independence Television Network	48	39	0	39	9	0	48	0	0	
xxiv	Development Lottery Board	74	67	11	56	7	0	70	4	0	
xxv	Insurance Board of Sri Lanka	4	4	2	2	0	1	3	0	0	
xxvi	Tax Appeals Commission	4	4	4	0	0	1	2	0	1	
xvii	Public Service Mutual Provident Association	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
xviii	Selachine Rupavahini Institute	8	7	0	7	1	0	8	0	0	
xxix	Sri Lanka Media Training Institute	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	
xxx	Sri Lanka Press Council	4	3	0	3	1	0	4	0	0	
xxxi	The Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd	43	43	0	43	0	0	43	0	0	
xxxii	Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation	26	21	5	16	5	0	25	0	1	
xxxiii	Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation	47	40	5	35	7	0	47	0	0	
xxxiv	Lanka Puwath Ltd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL Report
xxxv	Ranmitenna National Tele Cinema Park	7	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	
	Sub Total	984	916	186	730	68	137	794	0	41	
26	Ministry of Public Enterprises	28	28	0	28	0	15	9	3	1	

Vehicles owned by Government Organisations - Reported as at 31.12.2017

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			Total	Assigned Vehicles	Pool Vehicles, Commercial Purpose & other Vehicles		Total (Detailed information given in Annex 04)	Lease	Own	Rent	
i	Chilaw Plantation (Pvt) Ltd.	128	128	2	126	0	0	128	0	0	
ii	Hotel Developers PLC.	17	17	0	17	0	0	17	0	0	
iii	Peoples Bank	656	656	53	603	0	0	656	0	0	
iv	Sri Lanka Cashew Corporation	105	105	3	102	0	0	105	0	0	
v	Sri Lanka State Plantation Corporation	67	67	0	67	0	0	0	0	67	
vi	Sri Lankan Air Lines	195	195	84	111	0	0	126	69	0	
vii	People's Leasing and Finance PLC	60	60	0	60	0	0	60	0	0	
viii	People's Insurance PLC	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	
ix	People's Micro Finance Ltd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL Report
x	People's Leasing Property Development Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL Report
xi	People's Fleet Management Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL Report
xii	People's Havelock Properties Limited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL Report
xiii	People's Merchant Finance PLC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not reported for the given date
xiv	People's Travels Private Ltd.	3	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	
xv	National Savings Bank (NSB)	259	259	0	259	0	0	259	0	0	
xvi	Regional Development Bank (RDB)	92	86	14	72	6	8	68	13	3	
xvii	Housing Development Finance Corporation Bank of Sri Lanka (HDFC)	77	77	5	72	0	2	75	0	0	
xviii	Lankaputhra Development Bank	48	34	6	28	14	0	48	0	0	
xix	Sri Lanka Savings Bank	23	23	0	23	0	0	23	0	0	
xx	Property Development PLC	6	6	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	
xxi	Merchant Bank of Sri Lanka and Finance PLC	129	129	0	129	0	0	10	0	119	
xxii	BOC Travels Company (Pvt.) Ltd.	4	4	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	
xxiii	BOC Property Development and Management (Pvt.) Ltd.	3	3	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	
xxiv	Grand Oriental Hotel Colombo	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	
xxv	CeyBank Holiday Homes (Pvt). Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL Report
xxvi	MBSL Insurance Company Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL Report
xxvii	Koladeniya Hydropower (Pvt) Ltd.	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	
xxviii	Bank of Ceylon (UK) Company Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not reported for the given date
xxix	Lanka Securities (Pvt). Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Informed as an independent Institution
xxx	Transnational Lanka Records Solutions (Pvt) Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not reported for the given date
xxxi	Southern Development Financial Company Limited,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not reported for the given date
xxxii	CeyBank Asset Management Company Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not reported for the given date
xxxiii	Mihin Lanka Private Limited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not reported for the given date
xxxiv	Janatha Estate Development Board (JEDB)	29	29	0	29	0	0	29	0	0	
xxxv	Elkaduwa Plantations (pvt) Ltd.	40	26	9	17	14	0	40	0	0	
xxxvi	Kurunegala Plantation (Pvt) Ltd.	153	153	18	135	0	0	153	0	0	
xxxvii	Galoya Plantation (Pvt) Ltd.	60	60	0	60	0	27	33	0	0	

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			Total	Assigned Vehicles	Pool Vehicles, Commercial Purpose & other Vehicles		Lease	Own	Rent	Other	
xxxviii	State Resource Management Corporation (SRMC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not reported for the given date
xxxix	Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation	400	400	0	400	0	0	379	0	21	
xl	Management Services Insurance Private Ltd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not reported for the given date
xli	Litro Gas Lanka Private Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not reported for the given date
xlii	Litro Gas Terminal Lanka Private Ltd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not reported for the given date
xliii	Lanka Hospital Corporation PLC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not reported for the given date
xliv	Lanka Hospitals Diagnostics PLC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL Report
xlv	Canowin Hotels and Spa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not reported for the given date
xlvi	Canvil Holdings Pvt Ltd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL Report
xlvii	Sino Lanka Hotels and Spa Private Limited	5	5	1	4	0	0	5	0	0	
xlviii	Helanco Hotels and Spa Private Limited	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	
xliv	Ceylon Ceramics Limited (Bricks and Tiles Division)	25	25	0	25	0	0	23	1	1	
L	BCC Lanka Limited	12	11	0	11	1	0	9	0	3	
Li	State Mortgage & Investment Bank	29	29	2	27	0	0	29	0	0	
Lii	Bank of Ceylon	495	495	10	485	0	0	495	0	0	
	Sub Total	3154	3119	217	2907	56	51	2799	86	215	
27	Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment	33	33	19	14	0	0	33	0	0	
i	Department of Forests	571	571	2	569	0	66	505	0	0	
ii	Department of Coast Conservation and Coastal Resource Management	55	53	4	49	2	0	53	1	1	
iii	Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka	685	528	28	500	157	0	537	0	148	
iv	Central Engineering Consultancy Bureau	103	103	0	103	0	1	71	31	0	
v	Central Environmental Authority	72	72	10	62	0	0	72	0	0	
vi	Marine Environment Protection Authority	26	26	6	20	0	0	26	0	0	
vii	Geological Survey & Mines Bureau	48	48	6	42	0	0	48	0	0	
viii	National Gem and Jewellery Authority	28	28	5	23	0	0	28	0	0	
ix	Gem and Jewellery Research Training Institute	9	8	2	6	1	0	9	0	0	
x	State Timber Corporation	237	233	79	154	4	3	234	0	0	
xi	Central Engineering Services (pvt) Ltd	103	103	0	103	0	1	71	31	0	
	Sub Total	1970	1806	161	1645	164	71	1687	63	19	
28	Ministry of Posts, Postal Services & Muslim Religious Affairs	35	29	20	9	6	0	35	0	0	
i	Department of Muslim Religious and Cultural Affairs	6	6	4	2	0	0	6	0	0	
ii	Department of Posts	199	199	2	197	0	0	198	0	1	
	Sub Total	240	234	26	209	6	0	239	0	1	
29	Ministry of Tourism Development & Christian Religious Affairs	21	21	16	5	0	9	12	0	0	
i	Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority	22	20	4	16	2	5	12	5	0	
ii	Sri Lanka Tourism Promotion Bureau	5	5	1	4	0	0	5	0	0	

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			Total	Assigned Vehicles	Pool Vehicles, Commercial Purpose & other Vehicles		Lease	Own	Rent	Other	
iii	Sri Lanka Institute of Tourism and Hotel Management	5	5	0	5	0	3	0	2		
iv	Sri Lanka Convention Bureau	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	0		
v	Department of Christian Religious Affairs	2	2	1	1	0	2	0	0		
	Sub Total	57	55	25	32	0	24	5	2		
30	Ministry of Sustainable Development and Wildlife	24	22	5	17	2	0	24	0		
i	Department of Wildlife Conservation	400	400	3	397	0	0	0	400		
ii	Department of National Botanical Gardens	54	54	2	52	0	0	51	3		
iii	Department of National Zoological Gardens	84	84	0	84	0	6	78	0		
	Sub Total	562	540	10	550	2	6	153	403		
31	Ministry of Science, Technology & Research	44	39	28	11	5	7	37	0		
i	Arthur C. Clarke Institute for Modern Technology (ACCIMT)	6	6	2	4	0	0	6	0		
ii	Industrial Technology Institute (ITI)	24	22	5	17	2	0	24	0		
iii	Institute of Fundamental Studies (IFS)	12	11	1	10	1	0	12	0		
iv	National Engineering Research and Development Centre (NERD)	13	13	2	11	0	0	13	0		
v	National Research Council (NRC)	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0		
vi	National Science and Technology Commission (NASTEC)	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	0		
vii	National Science Foundation (NSF)	7	7	2	5	0	4	3	0		
viii	Planetarium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reported under the Ministry of Science, Technology & Research	
ix	Sri Lanka Accreditation Board for Conformity Assessment (SLAB)	3	3	1	2	0	3	0	0		
x	Sri Lanka Institute of Nanotechnology (SLINTEC)	6	6	0	6	0	0	6	0		
xi	Sri Lanka Inventors' Commission (SLIC)	3	3	1	2	0	1	2	0		
xii	Sri Lanka Standards Institute (SLSI)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
xiii	Vidhatha Resource Center	50	6	0	6	44	0	50	0		
	Sub Total	173	118	12	76	55	15	158	0		
32	Ministry of Regional Development	16	16	4	12	0	12	2	2		
i	National Agricultural Diversification and Settlement Authority (Hadabima Authority)	40	37	3	34	3	0	39	1		
	Sub Total	56	53	7	46	3	12	41	3		
33	Ministry of Agriculture	81	81	16	65	0	0	81	0		
i	Department of Agrarian Development	152	152	31	121	0	0	152	0		
ii	Department of Agriculture	739	739	35	704	0	25	552	162		
iii	Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute	23	18	0	18	5	6	14	3		
iv	Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural Research Policy	4	4	2	2	0	0	4	0		
v	Institute of Post Harvest Technology	15	15	2	13	0	2	13	0		
vi	National Food Promotion Board	10	8	1	7	2	1	9	0		
vii	Agriculture and Agrarian Insurance Board	28	28	0	28	0	0	26	2		
viii	Ceylon Fertilizer Co. Ltd	52	52	0	52	0	0	52	0		
ix	Colombo Commercial Fertilizer Company	14	14	2	12	0	0	11	3		
x	Lanka Phosphate Company Ltd	28	28	3	25	0	0	27	1		
	Sub Total	1146	1139	92	1047	7	27	941	171		
34	Ministry of Prison Reforms, Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Hindu Religious Affairs	32	32	18	14	0	0	32	0		
i	Department of Prisons	357	357	28	329	0	4	327	26		

Vehicles owned by Government Organisations - Reported as at 31.12.2017

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			Total	Assigned Vehicles	Pool Vehicles, Commercial Purpose & other Vehicles		Lease	Own	Rent	Other	
ii	Department of Community Based Corrections	3	3	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	
iii	Department of Hindu Religious and Cultural Affairs	5	4	1	3	1	0	5	0	0	
iv	Bureau of The Commissioner General of Rehabilitation	42	42	8	34	0	26	16	0	0	
v	Rehabilitation of Persons, Properties and Industries Authority	6	5	2	3	1	0	6	0	0	
vi	Palmyra Development Board	47	36	3	33	11	0	47	0	0	
vii	North Sea Limited	12	12	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	
viii	BCGR	42	42	8	34	0	0	16	26	0	
	Sub Total	546	538	69	469	19	26	464	26	26	
35	Ministry of Plantation Industries	65	65	29	36	0	0	65	0	0	
i	Department of Rubber Development	49	44	1	43	5	0	49	0	0	
ii	Tea Small Holdings Development Authority	31	31	3	28	0	4	27	0	0	
iii	Coconut Development Authority	25	25	6	19	0	1	19	5	0	
iv	Sri Lanka Tea Board	24	24	11	13	0	2	14	8	0	
v	Tea Research Institute	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not reported for the given date
vi	Rubber Research Institute	48	43	5	38	5	2	46	0	0	
vii	Thurusaviya Fund	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	
viii	Coconut Cultivation Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not reported for the given date
ix	Coconut Research Institute	188	188	7	181	0	0	187	0	1	
x	Sugarcane Research Institute	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not reported for the given date
xi	National Institute of Plantation Management	9	9	1	8	0	0	9	0	0	
xii	Tea and Rubber Estates (Control and Fragmentation) Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not reported for the given date
xiii	Kalubovitiyana Tea Factory Ltd.	15	14	6	8	1	2	13	0	0	
xiv	Smaller Tea and Rubber Revitalization (STARR) Project	72	72	0	72	0	0	72	0	0	
	Sub Total	527	515	69	446	19	2	502	63	26	
36	Ministry of Defence	155	116	56	60	39	0	152	0	3	
i	Sri Lanka Army	3469	3469	0	3469	0	0	3469	0	0	
ii	Sri Lanka Navy	3234	2950	0	2950	284	2	2825	363	44	
iii	Sri Lanka Air Force	1304	1254	380	874	50	0	90	1058	156	
iv	Department of Civil Security	557	552	75	477	5	0	526	0	31	
v	Department of Sri Lanka Coast Guard	19	19	0	19	0	0	19	0	0	
vi	General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University	70	66	0	66	4	3	57	10	0	
vii	Defence Service Command and Staff College	30	30	0	30	0	0	0	0	30	
viii	Ranaviru Seva Authority	13	8	2	6	5	4	9	0	0	
ix	National Cadet Corps	123	99	0	99	24	0	123	0	0	
x	National Defence Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL Report
xi	State Intelligence Service	368	347	0	347	21	7	361	0	0	
xii	Lanka Logistics Limited	4	4	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	
xiii	Rakna Arakshana Lanka Ltd.	16	16	0	16	0	1	15	0	0	
	Sub Total	9362	8930	513	8417	432	17	7630	1431	263	
37	Ministry of National Co-existence, Dialogue and Official Languages	31	31	16	15	0	8	23	0	0	

Vehicles owned by Government Organisations - Reported as at 31.12.2017

No	Name of the Organisation	Total number of vehicles	Running Vehicles			Not Running Vehicles	Total number of vehicles as per type of purchase				Remarks
			Total	Assigned Vehicles	Pool Vehicles, Commercial Purpose & other Vehicles		Total (Detailed information given in Annex 04)	Lense	Own	Rent	
i	Department of Official Languages	4	4	1	3	0	1	3	0	0	
ii	Official Languages Commission	4	4	1	3	0	0	4	0	0	
iii	National Institute of Language Education and Training	8	8	2	6	0	0	6	2	0	
iv	Secretariat for Non-Governmental Organization	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	
	Sub Total	49	49	20	29	0	9	35	2	0	
38	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Development	54	43	23	20	11	0	51	3	0	
i	Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	26	26	1	25	0	5	21	0	0	
ii	National Aquaculture Development Authority	175	161	10	151	14	3	166	5	1	
iii	National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency	52	37	1	36	15	7	42	0	3	
iv	Ceylon Fishery Harbours Corporation	58	58	16	42	0	0	46	0	12	
v	Ceylon Fisheries Corporation	76	73	1	72	3	0	75	0	1	
vi	Cey - Nor Foundation Ltd	10	10	2	8	0	1	8	1	0	
	Sub Total	451	409	34	354	45	16	409	9	17	
39	Ministry of Social Empowerment, welfare and Kandian Heritage	46	38	17	21	8	0	46	0	0	
i	Department of Social Services	95	20	4	16	75	1	32	62	0	
ii	Samurdhi development department	144	140	13	127	4	0	143	1	0	
iii	National Institute of Social Development	9	9	2	7	0	0	9	0	0	
iv	National Secretariat for Elders	7	7	1	6	0	0	7	0	0	
v	National Secretariat for Persons with Disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reported under the Ministry of Social Empowerment, welfare and Kandian Heritage
vi	National Council for Persons with Disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reported under the Ministry of Social Empowerment, welfare and Kandian Heritage
vii	Rural Development Training and Research Institute	10	4	0	4	6	0	10	0	0	
viii	Sri Lanka Social Security Board	26	24	1	23	2	4	22	0	0	
	Sub Total	337	242	18	204	95	5	269	63	0	
40	Ministry of Law and Order and Southern Development	22	22	17	5	0	10	11	1	0	
i	Department of Police	9599	4799	0	4799	4800	1377	8179	0	43	
ii	National Dangerous Drugs Control Board	35	32	0	32	3	2	29	0	4	
iii	Galle Heritage Foundation	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	
iv	Sothern Development (Interim) Board	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	
	Sub Total	9660	4857	18	4839	4803	1390	8221	1	47	
41	Ministry of Petroleum Resources Development	33	33	22	11	0	9	24	0	0	
i	Ceylon Petroleum Corporation	306	297	15	282	9	0	152	0	154	
ii	Ceylon Petroleum Storage Terminal Ltd	372	340	0	340	32	0	369	0	3	
iii	Petroleum Resources Development Secretariat	4	4	1	3	0	0	4	0	0	

Vehicles owned by Government Organisations - Reported as at 31.12.2017

No	Name of the Organisation	Total number of vehicles	Running Vehicles			Not Running Vehicles	Total number of vehicles as per type of purchase				Remarks
			Total	Assigned Vehicles	Pool Vehicles, Commercial Purpose & other Vehicles		Lease	Own	Rent	Other	
iv	Polipto Lanka (Pvt) Ltd	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0		
	Sub Total	716	675	68	337	0	550	0	157		
42	Ministry of Disaster Management	30	30	20	10	0	30	0	0		
i	Department of Meteorology	8	8	1	7	0	0	8	0		
ii	Disaster Management Centre	188	187	30	157	1	0	188	0		
iii	National Disaster Relief Services Centre	194	194	2	192	0	0	194	0		
iv	National Building Research Organization	30	29	2	27	1	0	30	0		
	Sub Total	450	448	55	393	0	450	0	0		
43	Ministry of Justice	217	208	168	40	9	0	217	0		
i	Attorney General's Department	159	151	137	14	8	0	159	0		
ii	Legal Draftsman Department	22	22	15	7	0	6	15	1		
iii	Department of Debt Conciliation Board	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0		
iv	Department of Government Analyst	24	21	5	16	3	0	24	0		
v	Department of Public Trustee	3	3	1	2	0	0	3	0		
vi	Department of Law Commission	5	5	2	3	0	0	5	0		
vii	Registrar of the Supreme Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reported under the Judges of Supreme court	
viii	Superior Courts Complex Board of Management	4	4	1	3	0	0	4	0		
ix	Legal Aid Commission of Sri Lanka	9	9	0	9	0	0	9	0		
x	Mediation Boards Commission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reported under the Ministry of Justice	
xi	Sri Lanka Judges Institute	3	3	0	3	0	3	0	0		
xii	Legal Infrastructure Maintenance Trust Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reported under the Ministry of Justice	
xiii	Labour Tribunals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reported under the Ministry of Justice	
	Sub Total	447	427	329	98	21	9	437	0		
44	Ministry of Power and Renewable Energy	38	37	12	25	1	0	38	0		
i	Ceylon Electricity Board	1301	1266	98	1168	35	5	567	14	715	
ii	Lanka Electricity Company	202	164	17	147	38	0	202	0	0	
iii	Lanka Coal Company (Pvt.) Ltd	3	3	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	
iv	LTL Holdings (Pvt.) Ltd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
										Informed as an independent Institution	
v	Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority	16	14	8	6	2	0	16	0	0	

Vehicles owned by Government Organisations - Reported as at 31.12.2017

No	Name of the Organisation	Total number of vehicles	Running Vehicles			Not Running Vehicles Total (Detailed information given in Annex 04)	Total number of vehicles as per type of purchase				Remarks
			Total	Assigned Vehicles	Pool Vehicles, Commercial Purpose & other Vehicles		Lease	Own	Rent	Other	
vi	Sri Lanka Atomic Energy Board	6	6	1	5	0	6	0	0		
vii	Sri Lanka Atomic Energy Regulatory Council	5	5	2	3	0	5	0	0		
viii	Sri Lanka Energies (Pvt) Ltd	5	5	0	5	0	3	0	0		
Sub Total		1576	(500)	(40)	(360)	26	840	14	715		
45	Ministry of Industry & Commerce	101	91	47	44	10	0	100	0	1	
i	Department of Commerce	9	1	1	0	8	0	9	0	0	
ii	Department of Registrar of Companies	4	4	1	3	0	0	4	0	0	
iii	Department of Measurement Units, Standards and Services	18	18	9	9	0	0	0	0	18	
iv	National Intellectual Property Office of Sri Lanka	4	2	1	1	2	0	4	0	0	
v	Department of Food Commissioner	9	9	1	8	0	0	9	0	0	
vi	Department of Co-operative Development (Registrar of Co-operative Societies)	5	5	1	4	0	2	3	0	0	
vii	Co-operative Employees Commission	3	3	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	
viii	Department of Textile Industries	5	5	1	4	0	3	2	0	0	
ix	National Enterprise Development Authority	5	5	1	4	0	1	4	0	0	
x	National Institute of Co-operative Development	6	6	3	3	0	1	4	0	1	
xi	Sri Lanka Institute of Textile and Apparels	10	10	1	9	0	0	10	0	0	
xii	Industrial Development Board	38	35	3	32	3	0	33	0	5	
xiii	National Crafts Council	13	8	2	6	5	0	13	0	0	
xiv	National Design Centre	10	9	1	8	1	4	6	0	0	
xv	Consumer Affairs Authority	23	23	4	19	0	1	6	0	16	
xvi	Lanka Salusala Ltd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
xvii	Kahatagaha Graphite Ltd	7	6	0	6	1	0	5	2	0	
xviii	National Paper Corporation Ltd	9	3	1	2	6	0	9	0	0	
xix	Manthai Salt Ltd. /Elephantpass Saltern	20	20	1	19	0	0	18	0	2	
xx	Sri Lanka Handicrafts Board (Laksala)	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	
xxi	Lanka Leyland Ltd/Lanka Ashok Leyland Ltd	83	83	0	83	0	0	83	0	0	
xxii	Hingurana Sugar Industries Ltd/Ceylon Sugar (Pvt) Ltd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
xxiii	Sri Lanka Cement Corporation /Lanka Cement Ltd	3	3	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	
xxiv	Lanka Mineral Sands Company/Paranthan Chemicals Ltd	17	17	0	17	0	0	16	1	0	
xxviii	Sri Lanka State Trading (Gen) Company Ltd	46	46	4	42	0	3	43	0	0	
xxvi	Co-operative Wholesale Establishment/Lanka Sathosa Ltd	111	100	0	100	11	76	33	1	1	
xxv	Lanka Sathosa Limited	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	
xxvi	Paranthan Chemicals Ltd									Not reported for the given date	
Sub Total		564	517	91	426	47	191	423	6	44	

Vehicles owned by Government Organisations - Reported as at 31.12.2017

No	Name of the Organisation	Total number of vehicles	Running Vehicles			Not Running Vehicles Total (Detailed information given in Annex 04)	Total number of vehicles as per type of purchase				Remarks
			Total	Assigned Vehicles	Pool Vehicles, Commercial Purpose & other Vehicles		Lease	Own	Rent	Other	
46	Ministry of Provincial Councils and Local Government	38	38	23	15	0	0	38	0	0	
i	Local Lanes & Development Fund	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
ii	Sri Lanka Institute of Local Governance	5	5	1	4	0	3	2	0	0	
	Sub-Total	44	44	25	19	0	3	41	0	0	
47	Ministry of Sports	54	54	34	20	0	0	54	0	0	
i	Department of Sports Development	5	5	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	
ii	Sugathadasa National Sports Complex Authority	17	17	2	15	0	0	17	0	0	
iii	Institute of Sports Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reported under the Ministry of Sports
vi	Sri Lanka Anti-doping Agency	3	3	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	
v	National Institute of Sports Science	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reported under the Ministry of Sports
	Sub-Total	79	79	37	32	0	1	77	1	0	
48	Ministry of Women & Child Affairs	51	47	31	16	4	0	51	0	0	
i	Department of Probation and Childcare Services	4	4	1	3	0	1	3	0	0	
ii	National Child Protection Authority	57	46	3	43	11	0	0	0	57	
	Sub-Total	112	97	35	62	15	1	54	0	57	
49	Ministry of Hill Country New Villages, Infrastructure and Community Development	34	29	11	18	5	4	27	3	0	
i	Plantation Housing Development Trust	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Informed as an independent Institution
ii	Prajashakthi Monitoring Unit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reported under the Ministry of Hill Country New Villages, Infrastructure and Community Development
	Sub-Total	34	29	11	18	5	4	27	3	0	
50	Ministry of National Integration & Reconciliation	13	13	11	2	0	9	4	0	0	
	Sub-Total	13	13	11	2	0	9	4	0	0	
51	Ministry of Skill Development and Vocational Training	47	30	20	10	17	7	39	1	0	
i	Department of Technical Education and Training	69	68	2	66	1	9	60	0	0	
ii	Vocational Training Authority of Sri Lanka	137	137	8	129	0	9	128	0	0	
iii	National Apprentice and Industrial Training Authority	42	41	6	35	1	0	41	1	0	
iv	Ceylon German Technical Training Institute	22	22	3	19	0	2	20	0	0	
v	University of Vocational Technology	10	10	3	7	0	1	9	0	0	

Vehicles owned by Government Organisations - Reported as at 31.12.2017

No	Name of the Organisation	Total number of vehicles	Running Vehicles			Not Running Vehicles	Total number of vehicles as per type of purchase				Remarks
			Total	Assigned Vehicles	Pool Vehicles, Commercial Purpose & other Vehicles		Total (Detailed information given in Annex 04)	Lease	Own	Rent	
vi	Ocean University of Sri Lanka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not reported for the given date
vii	Sri Lanka Institute of Printings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL Report
viii	National Institute of Business Management (NIBM)	12	12	2	10	0	0	12	0	0	
ix	National School of Business Management (NSBM)	12	12	3	9	0	5	7	0	0	
x	Skills Development Fund	3	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	
	Sub Total	354	355	47	288	19	33	219	2	0	
52	Special Spending Units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
i	Parliament of Sri Lanka	87	85	41	44	2	0	87	0	0	
ii	Public Service Commission	16	12	6	6	4	0	16	0	0	
iii	Administrative Appeals Tribunal	2	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	
iv	Prime Minister's Office	123	123	58	65	0	49	71	0	3	
v	Judges of the Superior Courts	24	24	24	0	0	0	24	0	0	
vi	National Police Commission	5	5	2	3	0	1	4	0	0	
vii	Finance Commission	9	5	2	3	4	0	9	0	0	
viii	Chief Government Whip of Parliament	9	9	4	5	0	5	4	0	0	
ix	Audit Service Commission	3	3	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	
x	Election Commission	57	53	10	43	4	23	34	0	0	
xi	Auditor General Department	54	54	24	30	0	26	28	0	0	
xii	Judicial Service Commission	4	3	1	2	1	1	3	0	0	
xiii	Office of the Leader of the Opposition of Parliament	16	14	4	10	2	0	16	0	0	
xiv	National Procurement Commission	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
xv	Delimitation Commission	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	
xvi	Office of the Cabinet Ministers	16	16	6	10	0	5	11	0	0	
xvii	Leader of the House of the Parliament	9	9	5	4	0	4	5	0	0	
xviii	Commission of Investigation Allegation of Bribery or Corruption	48	48	12	36	0	0	40	8	0	
xix	Presidential Secretariat	672	663	0	663	9	185	486	0	1	
xx	Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
xxi	National Education Commission	7	7	4	3	0	2	5	0	0	
xxii	Human Rights Commission	47	39	2	37	8	6	41	0	0	
	Sub Total	1212	1178	209	969	34	512	387	8	5	
	Institutions under the Presidential Secretariat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
i	Sri Lanka Foundation	14	14	4	10	0	2	12	0	0	
ii	National Salaries & Cadre Commission	6	6	2	4	0	0	6	0	0	
iii	National Performing Art Center	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reported under the Presidential Secretariat
iv	National Agri Business Development Programme	5	4	1	3	1	0	5	0	0	
	Sub Total	25	24	7	17	1	2	23	0	0	
	Total	57951	50228	4298	45929	7723	3251	49045	1920	3735	

**Final report of motor vehicles owned by Provincial Councils & Local Authorities
Reported as at 24.04.2018**

Provincial Councils	Current Condition of the Vehicles		Total Number of Vehicles
	Running Condition	Not Running Condition	
Central Provincial Council	1716	175	1891
Eastern Provincial Council	1579	423	2002
North Central Provincial Council	649	43	692
North Western Provincial Council	1322	80	1402
Northern Provincial Council	1719	236	1955
Sabaragamuwa Provincial Council	1197	71	1268
Southern Provincial Council	1604	111	1715
Uva Provincial Council	1009	57	1066
Western Provincial Council	3563	384	3947
Total	14358	1580	15938

Summary report of motor vehicles owned by Provincial Councils & Local Authorities - Reported as at 24.04.2018

Type of Vehicle	MOTOR VEHICLES OWNED BY PROVINCIAL COUNCILS AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES														Total		
	Car	Double Cab/Single Cab and other Dual Purpose Vehicles	Jeep & Sport utility vehicles	Hand tractor	Land vehicle	Motor coach	Motor cycle	Motor lorry	Motor tricycle	Special purpose vehicles	Van	Bus	Three wheeler	Tractor		Tractor trailer/dowser	Other vehicles
Total	672	2973	325	154	890	157	1115	1388	152	464	626	77	518	1645	1649	1553	14358
As per assigned type																	
Assigned	280	468	93														
Pool	344	2026	202														
Other	50	445	31														
As per Organization type																	
Central Provincial Council	83	417	50	1	96	23	102	197	43	88	126	8	31	36	246	169	1716
Eastern Provincial Council	49	350	27	16	86	15	116	156	6	77	44	13	66	207	235	116	1579
North Central Provincial Council	94	242	0	8	18	36	64	80	23	2	0	0	0	0	8	74	649
North Western Provincial Council	76	317	57	4	92	22	18	121	6	32	113	4	44	162	159	95	1322
North Provincial Council	37	183	6	29	112	14	487	55	3	13	14	15	33	247	258	213	1719
Sabaraganuwa Provincial Council	38	265	39	0	77	8	66	113	12	18	95	14	58	164	154	76	1197
Southern Provincial Council	71	353	38	36	132	16	58	146	35	95	51	10	35	156	203	169	1604
Uva Provincial Council	38	274	45	12	65	12	49	92	5	27	69	5	16	70	94	136	1009
Western Provincial Council	186	572	63	48	212	11	155	428	19	112	114	8	235	603	292	505	3563

Summary report of motor vehicles owned by Provincial Councils & Local Authorities - Reported as at 24.04.2018

Type of Vehicle	Car	Double Cab/Single Cab and other Dual Purpose Vehicles	Jeep & Sport utility vehicles	Hand tractor	Land vehicle	Motor coach	Motor cycle	Motor lorry	Motor tricycle	Special purpose vehicles	Van	Bus	Three wheeler	Tractor	Tractor trailer/bowser	Other vehicles	Total
Total	41	189	31	50	80	8	251	115	4	48	38	0	55	269	250	151	1580
As per Organization type																	
Central Provincial Council	3	12	2	2	3	0	48	11	0	9	6	0	5	11	41	22	175
Eastern Provincial Council	2	51	16	9	33	2	46	30	0	27	7	0	19	94	67	20	423
North Central Provincial Council	10	11	0	3	0	0	4	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	43
North Western Provincial Council	2	15	1	0	9	2	9	8	0	0	9	0	7	7	4	7	80
Northern Provincial Council	1	13	0	9	5	0	77	5	0	0	4	0	2	40	57	23	236
Sabaratnamwa Provincial Council	2	12	1	0	2	2	13	4	0	2	1	0	2	18	6	6	71
Southern Provincial Council	3	24	3	8	11	2	3	8	0	4	5	0	3	21	8	8	111
Uva Provincial Council	5	14	0	7	1	0	7	1	0	1	0	0	1	13	6	1	57
Western Provincial Council	13	37	8	12	16	0	44	42	2	5	6	0	16	65	61	57	384

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	2017	2018	2019	2020	(Jan-Sep) (Oct-Dec)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Bilateral													
Agence Française De Développement													
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	107.1	112.2	133.0	134.3	176.6	318.3	360.2	379.3	366.2	344.7	319.4	292.8	
Disbursements	10.6	19.7	32.4	4.0	43.8	156.1	60.1	42.1	17.0	8.7	-	-	
Principal Repayments	8.2	10.4	9.8	8.5	1.4	14.3	18.2	23.0	30.2	30.2	25.3	26.6	
Interest Payments	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	0.4	2.1	3.1	3.7	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.6	
Total Debt Service	9.4	11.6	11.4	9.9	1.9	16.4	21.3	26.8	34.3	34.2	29.1	30.1	
China Development Bank Corporation													
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	871.1	810.7	754.1	653.4	661.7	583.4	482.4	381.4	280.4	179.3	102.9	65.0	
Disbursements	99.1	40.6	44.5	-	8.3	22.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Principal Repayments	97.2	101.0	101.0	100.7	-	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.1	76.4	37.9	
Interest Payments	37.8	47.3	48.6	34.6	-	20.9	18.1	14.8	11.6	8.3	4.9	3.0	
Total Debt Service	135.0	148.3	149.6	135.3	-	121.9	119.1	115.8	112.6	109.4	81.3	40.9	
Government of Canada													
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	34.4	28.6	26.7	23.0	23.0	20.0	17.1	14.3	11.5	8.9	6.4	4.2	
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Principal Repayments	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.0	1.4	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.2	
Interest Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Debt Service	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.0	1.4	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.2	
Government of Denmark													
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	40.1	24.4	11.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Principal Repayments	16.0	14.8	12.5	11.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Interest Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Debt Service	16.0	14.8	12.5	11.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Government of France													
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	75.7	68.2	65.0	69.9	65.3	69.9	64.1	58.6	53.5	48.5	43.6	38.7	
Disbursements	-	-	2.9	3.4	3.4	10.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Principal Repayments	4.3	4.4	4.9	4.1	1.4	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	
Interest Payments	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	
Total Debt Service	5.1	5.2	5.6	4.5	1.6	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	
Government of India													
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	949.3	913.4	842.0	776.7	792.3	750.9	667.1	590.1	525.6	453.4	384.4	321.8	
Disbursements	62.3	49.3	22.5	20.3	38.4	55.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Principal Repayments	63.2	85.3	93.9	85.5	8.3	96.5	83.8	77.0	64.5	72.2	69.0	62.6	
Interest Payments	20.6	26.8	31.3	19.0	0.9	8.4	7.3	6.0	4.8	4.0	3.4	2.8	
Total Debt Service	83.9	112.1	125.2	104.5	9.1	104.9	91.0	83.0	69.3	76.2	72.4	65.4	
Government of Japan													
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	3,324.8	3,361.8	3,407.8	3,428.3	3,756.7	3,777.0	3,795.1	3,733.6	3,638.9	3,537.4	3,435.4	3,342.7	
Disbursements	165.0	160.7	183.5	122.2	344.5	232.6	223.0	157.7	135.9	135.9	135.9	127.2	
Principal Repayments	192.0	193.2	192.6	196.8	17.0	212.4	204.9	219.2	230.5	237.4	237.9	220.0	
Interest Payments	45.9	43.8	40.7	34.3	3.6	38.3	37.0	35.3	32.7	30.1	27.7	25.5	
Total Debt Service	237.9	236.9	233.3	231.2	20.6	250.7	241.9	254.5	263.2	267.5	265.6	245.5	

DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS TO CREDITORS
for the calendar year(s) 2017 - 2027 in millions of US Dollars

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Bilateral												
Government of Kuwait												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	57.7	67.8	72.4	75.1	95.8	95.3	94.7	90.5	85.5	79.7	74.2	68.8
Disbursements	10.1	15.5	8.8	7.0	22.2	6.3	6.3	4.2	3.4	2.1	2.1	2.1
Principal Repayments	5.0	5.1	4.4	3.7	1.2	6.8	6.8	8.5	8.5	7.9	7.5	7.5
Interest Payments	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4
Total Debt Service	6.0	6.1	5.7	4.7	1.5	8.7	8.7	10.3	10.2	9.5	9.0	8.9
Government of Sweden												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Repayments	0.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Debt Service	0.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government of the Republic of Korea												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	363.5	356.4	353.7	348.0	352.2	352.6	354.1	343.6	327.9	308.5	289.2	271.3
Disbursements	4.6	15.4	24.6	6.4	19.7	16.1	6.7	5.0	0.2	-	-	-
Principal Repayments	7.8	8.1	13.2	9.1	5.5	15.7	15.2	15.4	15.9	19.3	19.3	17.9
Interest Payments	4.6	4.5	4.1	2.3	1.4	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.2
Total Debt Service	12.4	12.6	17.4	11.4	7.0	19.3	18.6	18.6	18.6	22.0	21.8	20.1
Govt of the Federal Republic of Germany												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	284.6	256.8	237.5	240.2	252.1	231.6	211.0	192.1	169.8	152.6	135.3	118.1
Disbursements	5.9	2.5	3.5	0.5	25.2	18.4	20.6	18.9	22.2	17.3	17.3	17.2
Principal Repayments	18.4	18.4	17.8	8.8	10.3	20.6	20.6	19.9	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0
Interest Payments	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0
Total Debt Service	20.7	20.6	19.8	9.8	11.3	22.6	22.4	20.6	23.7	18.5	18.4	18.2
Govt of The People's Republic of China												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	16.9	15.3	14.3	14.7	42.3	40.5	38.8	34.1	29.4	25.3	21.1	17.0
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	29.4	1.8	1.8	4.7	4.7	4.1	4.1	4.1
Principal Repayments	0.7	0.7	0.6	-	-	1.8	1.8	4.7	4.7	4.1	4.1	4.1
Interest Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Debt Service	0.7	0.7	0.6	-	-	1.8	1.8	4.7	4.7	4.1	4.1	4.1
Govt of the United States of America												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	185.5	158.2	133.8	117.8	110.7	88.8	69.1	51.5	36.1	24.1	16.2	10.0
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Repayments	27.2	26.9	24.4	16.1	7.1	21.8	19.8	17.6	15.4	12.0	7.9	6.2
Interest Payments	6.2	5.5	4.7	2.6	1.5	3.9	3.0	2.3	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.5
Total Debt Service	33.4	32.4	29.1	18.7	8.6	25.7	22.8	20.0	17.1	13.2	8.7	6.7
Kingdom of Spain												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	80.5	80.9	78.9	82.0	102.6	99.0	96.8	94.6	92.4	90.2	88.0	85.0
Disbursements	24.7	5.4	0.9	0.9	21.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Repayments	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.7	3.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0
Interest Payments	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total Debt Service	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	0.7	3.8	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.1

DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS TO CREDITORS
for the calendar year(s) 2017 - 2027 in millions of US Dollars

Bilateral	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Saudi Fund For Arab Economic Development												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	111.6	123.7	133.9	124.3	147.8	173.0	197.1	219.1	220.0	206.6	193.2	179.8
Disbursements	21.2	21.5	19.3	0.2	23.4	38.8	38.8	38.8	18.9	5.6	5.6	5.6
Principal Repayments	5.7	9.7	9.7	9.8	-	13.5	14.7	16.8	18.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Interest Payments	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.7	-	3.7	3.6	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.8
Total Debt Service	7.8	11.9	12.2	12.5	-	16.6	18.3	20.9	22.5	23.3	23.0	22.8
Commercial Bank												
Bear Stearns & Company Inc												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Repayments	0.5	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Debt Service	0.5	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency Term Loans												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	1,420.0	806.7	333.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disbursements	1,000.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Repayments	280.0	613.3	473.3	333.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Payments	35.6	43.6	27.7	6.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Debt Service	315.6	656.9	501.0	339.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Bond Issues												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	9,650.0	12,150.0	15,050.0	15,050.0	14,050.0	13,050.0	11,550.0	10,300.0	8,800.0	6,650.0	5,650.0	4,150.0
Disbursements	1,500.0	2,500.0	4,400.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Repayments	472.8	680.1	820.5	781.2	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,500.0	1,250.0	1,500.0	2,150.0	1,000.0	1,500.0
Interest Payments	472.8	680.1	2,320.4	781.2	2,430.0	933.5	856.6	747.5	661.5	591.4	468.8	354.0
Total Debt Service	945.6	1,360.2	3,140.9	1,562.4	3,430.0	1,933.5	2,356.6	1,997.5	2,161.5	2,741.4	1,468.8	1,854.0
National Bank For Cooperatives												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Repayments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Riggs National Bank of Washington DC												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	13.8	12.4	10.9	9.7	9.5	8.0	6.5	5.0	3.5	2.5	1.4	0.3
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Repayments	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.1
Interest Payments	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	-	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Total Debt Service	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.5	0.3	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.2
TIF China Development Bank												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	-	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,500.0	1,500.0	1,409.1	1,227.3	978.8	730.4	481.9	233.3	166.7
Disbursements	-	1,000.0	-	500.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Repayments	-	-	-	32.0	-	90.9	181.8	248.5	248.5	248.5	248.6	66.7
Interest Payments	-	-	52.8	32.0	18.9	55.3	50.2	42.7	33.6	24.3	15.1	7.7
Total Debt Service	-	-	52.8	32.0	18.9	146.2	232.0	291.2	282.1	272.8	263.7	74.3

DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS TO CREDITORS
for the calendar year(s) 2017 - 2027 in millions of US Dollars

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Commercial Bank												
Export Credit												
AB Svensk Export Credit												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	86.3	71.1	57.8	52.0	46.2	34.7	23.1	11.6	-	-	-	-
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Repayments	15.1	15.0	13.3	5.8	5.8	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	-	-	-
Interest Payments	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	-	-	-
Total Debt Service	15.6	15.9	14.0	6.4	6.0	12.0	11.9	11.7	11.6	-	-	-
Australian & New Zealand Investment Bank												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	63.3	52.0	40.7	35.0	29.5	18.2	6.8	0.8	-	-	-	-
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Repayments	11.3	11.3	11.3	5.7	5.7	11.3	11.3	6.1	0.8	-	-	-
Interest Payments	1.7	1.9	1.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
Total Debt Service	13.0	13.2	13.2	6.3	5.9	11.7	11.5	6.1	0.8	-	-	-
Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria S.A.												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	44.5	38.2	32.1	29.0	28.0	22.3	17.2	12.8	8.3	3.8	1.9	0.3
Disbursements	7.3	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Repayments	3.8	5.4	5.4	4.4	1.0	5.7	5.1	4.5	4.5	4.5	1.9	1.7
Interest Payments	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	-
Total Debt Service	4.6	6.2	6.1	4.9	1.1	6.2	5.5	4.8	4.7	4.6	2.0	1.7
Bank Austria Creditanstalt AG												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	46.4	34.8	24.7	20.6	18.0	12.7	8.6	5.9	3.9	2.0	-	-
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Repayments	9.3	10.0	9.4	5.0	2.6	5.3	4.1	2.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	-
Interest Payments	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-
Total Debt Service	10.4	10.8	10.0	5.3	2.7	5.5	4.3	2.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	-
BNP Paribas												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.7
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Repayments	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	-	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Interest Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Debt Service	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Calyon Credit Agricole CIB												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	75.6	123.3	157.6	200.8	244.1	216.1	188.1	162.8	140.2	117.6	95.1	72.5
Disbursements	34.4	56.9	48.1	47.0	56.7	28.0	28.0	25.3	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6
Principal Repayments	5.5	5.5	11.4	12.4	14.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.4
Interest Payments	2.0	2.4	2.9	1.5	1.8	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Total Debt Service	7.4	7.9	14.3	14.0	15.8	32.1	31.5	28.2	25.0	24.7	24.3	24.0
Co-op Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	247.8	245.4	262.7	256.4	253.6	264.5	213.2	167.3	130.9	96.0	70.3	46.9
Disbursements	23.6	42.5	53.8	10.7	26.4	79.7	17.2	12.2	7.8	7.8	2.6	-
Principal Repayments	52.7	36.7	33.0	26.8	19.3	68.9	68.5	58.1	44.2	42.8	28.3	23.4
Interest Payments	9.5	9.0	8.7	5.7	2.0	7.0	6.0	4.6	3.4	2.2	1.4	0.9
Total Debt Service	62.2	45.7	41.7	32.5	21.3	75.9	74.4	62.6	47.6	45.0	29.7	24.3

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Future disbursements included in debt stock and debt service payments

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DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS TO CREDITORS
for the calendar year(s) 2017 - 2027 in millions of US Dollars

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Export Credit												
Danske Bank A/S												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	9.3	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Repayments	4.8	5.1	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Debt Service	4.8	5.1	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deutsche Bank AG												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	138.7	133.9	155.5	157.6	161.4	138.3	118.7	97.6	76.5	55.3	35.8	17.8
Disbursements	35.0	15.8	42.2	12.4	14.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Repayments	-	20.6	20.6	10.3	10.3	23.2	19.5	21.1	21.1	21.1	19.5	18.0
Interest Payments	4.2	5.6	6.6	3.9	1.3	3.3	2.7	2.3	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.6
Total Debt Service	4.2	26.3	27.3	14.2	11.6	26.5	22.3	23.4	23.0	22.5	20.5	18.5
ERSTE BANK - AUSTRIA												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	-	-	8.6	10.1	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	10.8	10.0	9.1
Disbursements	-	-	8.5	1.1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Repayments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.9	0.9
Interest Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.9	0.9
Export Development Bank of Iran												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	55.7	32.9	32.9	32.9	22.8	17.7	12.7	7.6	2.5	-	-	-
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Repayments	32.4	21.4	-	-	-	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	2.5	-	-
Interest Payments	4.6	1.9	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Debt Service	37.0	23.3	-	-	-	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	2.5	-	-
Export Finance & Insurance Corporation												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	11.4	11.0	9.6	8.9	8.3	6.9	5.5	4.1	2.8	1.4	-	-
Disbursements	10.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Repayments	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	-
Interest Payments	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-
Total Debt Service	1.6	1.7	1.8	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	-
Export Import Bank of United States												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	53.1	57.2	51.5	48.7	45.8	40.1	34.3	28.6	22.9	17.2	11.4	5.7
Disbursements	10.3	9.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Repayments	2.4	5.3	5.7	2.9	2.9	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
Interest Payments	2.3	2.4	2.5	1.2	1.1	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Total Debt Service	4.7	7.7	8.3	4.0	4.0	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.2
Export Import Bank of Hungary												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	40.7	39.0	38.2	40.1	101.2	97.8	94.5	87.8	81.2	74.6	67.9	61.3
Disbursements	5.3	-	-	-	61.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Repayments	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	3.3	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
Interest Payments	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total Debt Service	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	3.7	3.7	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8

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DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS TO CREDITORS
for the calendar year(s) 2017 - 2027 in millions of US Dollars

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Export Credit												
Export Import Bank of India												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	-	-	25.9	39.1	55.9	130.8	168.0	204.1	228.8	243.2	257.6	272.0
Disbursements	-	-	25.9	13.2	16.8	74.9	37.2	37.2	37.2	37.2	37.2	37.2
Principal Repayments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Interest Payments	-	-	0.1	0.5	-	1.1	1.9	2.5	3.2	3.6	3.8	4.1
Total Debt Service	-	-	0.1	0.5	-	1.1	1.9	3.7	5.7	6.6	7.0	7.6
Export- Import Bank of Malaysia												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Repayments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotis Bank NV/Rotris Banque SA												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	7.7	6.1	4.6	4.2	3.5	2.1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Repayments	1.3	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.4	0.7	-	-	-	-
Interest Payments	0.1	0.1	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Debt Service	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.4	0.7	-	-	-	-
Government of Pakistan EC												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	17.2	13.3	10.0	6.2	6.1	7.8	9.3	11.2	11.6	11.6	10.6	9.7
Disbursements	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7	-	5.6	3.0	3.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
Principal Repayments	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.1	3.9	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Interest Payments	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total Debt Service	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.0	0.1	4.1	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
Government of the Russian Federation												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	141.7	118.1	94.4	70.8	115.7	181.9	158.3	115.5	96.2	77.0	57.7	38.5
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	44.9	89.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Repayments	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	-	23.6	23.6	42.9	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2
Interest Payments	7.8	7.1	7.0	5.0	-	4.1	6.6	5.6	4.2	4.2	2.8	2.0
Total Debt Service	31.4	30.7	30.6	28.6	-	27.7	30.2	48.5	23.5	22.7	22.0	21.3
HSBC (With Guarantee of EKF Denmark)												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	59.4	62.1	54.1	47.5	48.0	40.8	36.4	32.1	26.6	19.9	13.3	6.6
Disbursements	14.3	8.4	2.4	0.3	0.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.2	-	-	-
Principal Repayments	-	2.8	9.2	9.3	-	9.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
Interest Payments	1.8	2.5	2.5	2.2	-	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3
Total Debt Service	1.8	5.3	11.7	11.5	-	10.7	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.0	6.9
HSBC Bank PLC (UK)												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	186.6	154.5	123.7	99.5	102.7	92.0	85.7	86.9	70.3	53.7	37.2	28.0
Disbursements	5.1	-	-	-	8.9	17.8	17.8	17.8	-	-	-	-
Principal Repayments	29.1	32.6	31.3	25.0	5.7	28.4	24.1	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6
Interest Payments	5.3	5.3	5.1	2.6	0.8	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.3
Total Debt Service	34.4	38.0	36.4	27.6	6.5	30.2	25.6	17.9	17.7	17.4	17.1	16.5

DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS TO CREDITORS
for the calendar year(s) 2017 - 2027 in millions of US Dollars

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Export Credit												
HISBC Limited (Hongkong)												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	2.1	14.1	30.8	101.5	152.0	145.9	136.8	124.6	112.4	100.3	88.1	76.0
Disbursements	-	14.1	16.8	70.6	50.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Repayments	2.1	2.1	-	-	-	6.1	9.1	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2
Interest Payments	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.3	-	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.2	1.9
Total Debt Service	2.3	2.2	0.7	1.3	-	9.2	12.3	15.1	14.9	14.6	14.3	14.0
ING Bank N. V.												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	7.0	4.8	16.5	20.4	53.9	52.9	52.9	50.2	44.9	39.7	34.4	29.1
Disbursements	-	-	13.5	4.1	34.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Repayments	2.0	1.9	1.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	-	2.6	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
Interest Payments	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Total Debt Service	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.5	3.1	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6
Japan Bank For International Cooperation												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	3.2	2.1	1.1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Repayments	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Payments	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Debt Service	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KBC Bank of Belgium												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	14.3	11.8	9.6	9.0	8.0	5.1	3.1	1.0	-	-	-	-
Disbursements	3.0	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Repayments	1.4	2.2	1.9	1.0	1.0	2.9	2.0	2.0	1.0	-	-	-
Interest Payments	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Total Debt Service	1.6	2.4	2.1	1.0	1.1	3.0	2.1	2.1	1.0	-	-	-
M/S. Mechanexportimport Rumania												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Repayments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nordea Bank Finland PLC												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	9.5	6.5	3.8	2.7	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Repayments	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Debt Service	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nordea Bank Sweden												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	23.3	17.1	10.8	5.4	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Repayments	6.3	6.3	6.3	5.4	0.9	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Payments	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Debt Service	7.0	6.9	6.9	5.7	0.9	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-

DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS TO CREDITORS
for the calendar year(s) 2017 - 2027 in millions of US Dollars

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Export Credit												
RAIFFEISEN ZENTRAL BANK												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	18.0	33.7	38.5	40.8	40.5	39.4	38.3	37.3	35.6	32.3	28.6	24.8
Disbursements	4.1	18.1	6.5	1.0	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Repayments	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.6	3.3	3.8	3.8
Interest Payments	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7	3.4	3.8	3.8
Total Debt Service	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.7	3.4	3.8	3.8
Standard Chartered Bank (United Kingdom)												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	-	-	3.0	5.3	21.1	21.1	18.1	15.1	12.1	9.1	6.0	3.0
Disbursements	-	-	3.0	2.1	15.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Repayments	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Interest Payments	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total Debt Service	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1
The Export-Import Bank of China												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	1,958.8	2,145.2	2,648.0	2,656.9	2,845.7	3,013.5	3,163.6	3,274.3	3,252.3	2,926.7	2,616.5	2,334.9
Disbursements	490.7	316.5	615.9	124.1	188.9	408.0	408.0	381.6	262.3	19.2	-	-
Principal Repayments	98.9	99.4	103.6	135.8	-	240.2	257.9	270.9	284.4	344.7	310.3	281.6
Interest Payments	50.7	58.3	66.2	69.0	-	65.5	68.8	71.8	73.8	71.0	63.0	56.3
Total Debt Service	149.6	157.6	169.8	204.8	-	305.7	326.7	342.7	358.1	415.7	373.2	337.8
UniCredit Bank Austria AG												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	41.1	38.0	38.0	39.7	49.5	53.5	50.8	48.1	44.6	40.1	35.3	30.0
Disbursements	2.6	3.8	6.4	3.9	10.3	6.1	2.7	2.7	3.6	4.4	4.8	5.3
Principal Repayments	5.0	5.3	5.6	3.2	0.6	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Interest Payments	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total Debt Service	5.6	5.8	6.0	3.5	0.7	2.3	2.9	2.9	3.7	4.6	5.0	5.3
Multilateral												
Asian Development Bank												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	4,148.9	4,356.5	4,475.0	4,598.8	4,750.8	4,953.5	5,128.3	5,187.0	5,031.4	4,751.2	4,397.1	3,979.3
Disbursements	375.2	459.4	338.6	240.5	246.2	482.7	459.6	369.1	163.8	52.7	13.6	12.6
Principal Repayments	167.0	191.4	213.2	153.9	80.5	280.0	284.7	310.4	319.5	332.8	367.8	430.4
Interest Payments	52.7	74.8	93.8	57.8	17.9	58.3	63.0	67.3	68.5	66.5	63.1	57.7
Total Debt Service	219.7	266.2	306.9	211.7	98.4	338.3	347.7	377.7	388.0	399.3	430.9	488.1
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	-	-	1.0	6.3	21.0	79.6	138.2	196.8	250.6	276.7	273.3	265.5
Disbursements	-	-	1.0	5.3	14.7	58.6	58.6	58.6	53.8	29.4	-	-
Principal Repayments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	3.3	7.9
Interest Payments	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	1.7	2.6	3.6	4.4	4.6	4.5
Total Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	1.7	2.6	3.6	7.7	7.9	12.4
European Investment Bank												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	194.2	171.0	151.5	145.5	136.3	120.5	107.3	95.3	84.1	73.5	62.9	54.1
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
Principal Repayments	16.2	18.0	17.2	10.5	9.3	21.6	19.1	17.9	17.0	16.5	16.5	14.8
Interest Payments	2.9	3.2	3.3	1.8	0.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.9
Total Debt Service	19.1	21.2	20.5	12.3	10.0	23.5	20.9	19.5	18.5	17.7	17.6	15.7
CS-DRMS Report 728												
Future disbursements included in debt stock and debt service payments												
Cut Off Date: 2020/09/30												
Printed on Mon Nov 16 2020 at 10:09												

DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS TO CREDITORS
for the calendar year(s) 2017 - 2027 in millions of US Dollars

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Multilateral												
Int. Bank for Reconstruction & Developmt.												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	186.2	202.8	252.0	297.8	379.3	526.7	526.3	509.1	488.2	462.1	436.1	405.6
Disbursements	11.6	28.0	61.9	52.9	100.2	164.6	16.9	17.2	20.9	26.0	26.0	30.5
Principal Repayments	10.7	11.4	12.6	7.1	8.6	17.2	17.2	17.2	14.4	13.7	13.0	12.3
Interest Payments	3.9	5.6	7.5	4.0	2.4	10.8	14.8	14.7	14.4	13.7	13.0	12.3
Total Debt Service	14.6	17.0	20.2	11.1	11.0	28.0	32.1	32.0	35.3	39.8	39.0	42.8
Int. Fund for Agricultural Development												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	160.0	156.1	162.3	167.2	171.3	177.8	186.4	190.7	180.1	169.6	159.1	148.6
Disbursements	12.0	5.0	11.5	6.6	5.2	13.4	18.1	14.3	-	-	-	-
Principal Repayments	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.4	1.1	6.9	9.5	10.0	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Interest Payments	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.7
Total Debt Service	6.1	6.3	6.3	5.5	1.7	8.7	11.5	12.1	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.2
International Development Association												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	3,060.6	3,004.5	2,978.8	3,082.0	3,284.8	3,501.9	3,381.0	3,216.5	3,030.8	2,814.4	2,565.2	2,318.2
Disbursements	207.2	129.8	115.8	185.9	236.8	415.6	93.9	55.0	44.0	29.9	-	-
Principal Repayments	89.7	110.8	130.8	132.6	33.1	198.5	214.8	219.5	229.8	246.2	249.2	247.1
Interest Payments	28.3	33.7	31.8	26.4	9.8	46.5	51.9	51.5	50.6	49.0	46.7	43.8
Total Debt Service	118.0	144.5	162.6	159.0	42.8	245.0	266.8	271.0	280.4	295.2	295.9	290.8
Nordic Development Fund												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	22.0	20.5	19.2	19.1	19.1	18.0	16.9	15.8	14.7	13.7	12.6	11.5
Disbursements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Principal Repayments	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	-	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Interest Payments	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total Debt Service	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	-	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
OPEC Fund for International Development												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	83.6	102.0	114.7	116.5	125.5	159.4	185.0	204.4	202.5	190.9	171.0	151.0
Disbursements	24.5	26.4	20.6	8.7	13.3	47.7	39.5	35.3	16.6	8.4	-	-
Principal Repayments	3.3	7.9	7.9	6.9	3.9	13.8	13.9	15.9	18.6	20.0	20.0	20.0
Interest Payments	2.9	3.4	4.1	2.9	1.6	5.1	6.2	7.1	7.7	7.6	7.0	6.3
Total Debt Service	6.1	11.4	12.0	9.9	5.5	18.9	20.0	23.0	26.3	27.5	27.0	26.2
TOTAL												
Disbursed Outstanding Debt	28,810.3	31,835.1	34,301.7	35,119.6	35,578.3	35,284.9	33,559.5	31,682.8	29,071.1	25,279.4	22,550.2	19,532.9
Disbursements	4,179.7	4,966.9	6,136.4	1,451.1	1,730.2	2,410.4	1,512.8	1,240.0	769.6	343.7	202.9	190.6
Principal Repayments	1,344.2	1,767.6	3,160.9	1,995.2	1,264.5	2,643.8	3,238.2	3,116.7	3,381.3	4,135.4	2,932.0	3,207.9
Interest Payments	818.7	1,083.9	1,289.9	1,110.0	312.4	1,296.1	1,228.2	1,109.8	1,006.5	908.7	750.4	602.6
Total Debt Service	2,162.9	2,851.5	4,450.8	2,505.2	1,576.9	3,939.9	4,466.3	4,226.5	4,387.8	5,044.1	3,682.5	3,810.5

The user selection of instruments for this report is:

(Exclude Grants) AND (Borrower = Government of Sri Lanka) AND (Instrument Classification not in SOE Projects (D/DM)) Within External Instruments

Part 4 : Debt Repayment Schedule
Central Bank

Loan Description	Currency	Interest Paid			Amortization Payments			TOTAL Payments		
		2020			2020			2020		
		Jan - Oct 2020	Nov - Dec 2020 (a)	2020 Total (b)	Jan - Oct 2020	Nov - Dec 2020 (a)	2020 Total (b)	Jan - Oct 2020	Nov - Dec 2020 (a)	2020 Total (b)
Treasury Bills	LKR	72,499.84	13,253.06	85,752.90	1,350,616.14	269,074.94	1,619,691.08	1,423,115.98	282,328.00	1,705,443.98
Treasury Bonds	LKR	437,237.33	83,580.39	520,817.71	215,500.95	83,590.00	299,090.95	652,738.28	167,170.39	819,908.66
Ruppee Loans	LKR	2,890.56	-	2,890.56	-	-	2,890.56	2,890.56	-	2,890.56
SLDBs	USD	25,760.95	5,366.66	31,127.61	177,357.16	92.14	177,449.30	203,118.12	5,458.80	208,576.91
ISBs	USD	165,882.32	24,629.76	190,512.08	185,276.50	-	185,276.50	351,158.82	24,629.76	375,788.58
Total		704,271.01	126,829.86	831,100.87	1,928,750.75	352,757.08	2,281,507.83	2,633,021.76	479,586.94	3,112,608.70

Rs. Mn

* Interest and Amortization payments of SLDBs and ISBs are denoted in LKR
(a) Estimated
(b) Provisional

ESTIMATE 2021

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE BY CATEGORY AND OBJECT CODE

Object code	Expenditure Category	2019		2020		2021		Underlying assumptions in estimating expenditure
		Actual	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate			
	Recurrent Expenditure	2,321,622,720	2,692,226,734	2,690,152,178				
	Personal Emoluments	528,791,109	591,582,698	634,656,159				
1001	Salaries and Wages	296,589,646	335,873,880	362,691,483				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considered the basic salary and the annual increment • Allocations made depending on the actual carder as at 30.06.2020 • Provision for recruitment of 60,000 graduates and 100,000 Multipurpose Task Assistants • Provision for filling of vacancies of the approved carder is not included. • If a special need arises to recruit employees for a particular post or posts, the said requirement have to be managed within the provisions. • Actual Expenditure of previous years were considered. • Estimates are based on the general circulars and guidelines • Special approvals for paying OT in several government agencies due to the nature of the duty such as postal, customs, railway, health • Special requirements due to COVID 19 Pandemic situation
1002	Overtime and Holiday Payments	35,759,281	36,884,902	39,367,381				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated common allowances applicable to all the employees - COLA, matching Allowance, & Language allowance. • Considered the special allowances particularly, the nature of the institutes- 1/3rd allowances, research allowance, professional allowance, DAT, and book allowance etc.. • Estimate is based on the number of officers and the relevant guidelines. • Maintained the average actual expenditure of previous years • Considered special functions of a particular spending agencies. • Considered the restrictions and limitations on foreign travels due to Covid -19 pandemic situationon • Considered special requirements for foreign travel depending on the functions of the spending agency. • Considered annual events such as seminars, meetings, training programmes and conferences
1003	Other Allowances	196,442,182	218,823,916	232,597,295				
	Travelling Expenses	16,743,058	15,385,048	17,559,665				
1101	Domestic	14,592,003	14,457,537	15,918,920				
1102	Foreign	2,151,056	927,512	1,640,745				

Object code	Expenditure Category	2019	2020	2021	Underlying assumptions in estimating expenditure
		Actual	Estimate	Estimate	
	Supplies	112,246,512	126,099,322	126,647,955	
1201	Stationery and Office Requisites	3,242,431	2,963,056	3,792,256	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considered the actual expenditure of the previous years • Considered the current requirements of the spending agency and the nature of the functions.
1202	Fuel	17,519,341	16,086,089	17,760,115	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considered the number of vehicles in the particular spending agency. • The fleet of vehicles are analyzed to observe the difference of the requirement among agencies. • Considered the Number of eligible officers. • Estimated based on the circular instructions and the stipulated guidelines.
1203	Diets and Uniforms	29,180,852	31,145,529	31,448,410	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considered the particular agencies and the employees such as, health, tri-forces, police, Excise, Customs, wildlife, railways etc. • Estimate corresponds to the eligible number of employees each spending agency in terms of the circular instructions. • Considered the actual expenditure of previous years
1204	Medical Supplies	56,390,577	68,425,807	63,774,130	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considered the actual requirement and the policy changes
1205	Other	5,913,312	7,478,842	9,873,044	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considered the specific requirement of respective agencies
	Maintenance Expenditure	8,152,302	8,046,110	9,776,813	
1301	Vehicles	3,798,595	3,650,181	4,525,161	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assumed that the vehicle maintenance cost will be increased due to curtailment of acquisition of new vehicles. • Considered the actual expenditure of previous years
1302	Plant and Machinery	3,167,543	3,150,871	3,694,580	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considered the agreements, contractual obligations and maintenance plans • Considered the actual expenditure of previous years and the justified requirement
1303	Buildings and Structures	1,186,164	1,245,058	1,557,072	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimates are based on the justified requirement of spending agencies and maintenance plans
	Services	62,692,429	65,719,108	59,541,132	
1401	Transport	5,418,036	5,442,668	5,853,070	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considered the requirement based on the details such as number of officers who obtained transport allowance • Considered the special requirements due to the nature of the functions of the institute.
1402	Postal and Communication	3,898,930	3,707,059	4,108,430	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considered the last year actual expenditure • If there is any tax/fee revision, the estimate for budget year will be adjusted accordingly.

Object code	Expenditure Category	2019		2020		2021		Underlying assumptions in estimating expenditure
		Actual	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate			
1403	Electricity & Water	12,280,549	11,718,397	13,358,458			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considered the last year actual expenditure • If there is any tax/fee revision, the estimate for budget year will be adjusted accordingly. 	
1404	Rents and Local Taxes	7,379,294	6,662,762	7,563,289			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building rents based on the signed agreements for the rented property • Rates, as per the current rates of local authority charges. 	
1406	Interest Payment for Leased Vehicles	667,453	235,842	158,370			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is limited to a few spending agencies and the amount is decided as per the lease agreements. 	
1408	Lease Rental for Vehicles Procured Under Operational Leasing	807,122	768,229	799,804			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The allocation is decided relying on the number of vehicles approved for purchase by the NBD. However, the rent of vehicles purchased for government institutions will be based on the nature of the institutions. Revenue making institutions should bear the costs so purchased. 	
1409	Other	32,241,045	37,184,151	27,699,711			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considered the Service agreements for security , Janitorial services , Insurance etc. and the last year expenditure 	
	Transfers	703,508,610	842,625,828	834,861,944				
1501	Welfare Programmes	134,588,851	186,704,633	151,416,750			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considered the welfare schemes and No. of Beneficiaries, policy decisions etc. 	
1502	Retirements Benefits	239,369,756	248,618,539	251,448,073			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considered the total no. of pensioners and the net increase in the budget year. • Recent changes in pension payments. 	
1503	Public Institutions	82,396,644	89,517,583	71,156,481			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • special requirements such as gratuity Payments for local recruited staff of Foreign Ministry • This object code has been devived in to two object codes from 2021 ie.1503- Public Institutions-Personal Imoluments and 1509-Public Institutions (Other Operational Expenditure) • Considered the basic salary and the annual increments of the staff of each institute • Allocations made depending on the actual carder as at 30.06.2020 • Government contribution is ascertained being based on the relevant Acts, Cabinet decisions, agreements etc. . • possible revenue drops due to Covid -19 pandemic situation 	
1504	Development Subsidies	39,232,810	45,647,757	46,286,500			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimation is based on the requirement of existing Subsidy programmes • Considered the Governments policy priorities 	
1505	Subscriptions and Contributions Fee	2,178,855	2,774,792	2,474,965			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the Agreements and the recommendation of ERD • Considered the increase of Exchange rate 	

Object code	Expenditure Category	2019	2020	2021	Underlying assumptions in estimating expenditure
		Actual	Estimate	Estimate	
1506	Property Loan Interest to Public Servants	2,789,401	2,692,710	2,992,295	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considered the actual up to June, of current year
1507	Grants to Provincial Councils	199,968,250	263,443,000	279,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the projections and the recommendations of the Finance Commission
1508	Other	2,984,043	3,226,814	3,933,310	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considered the specific requirement of respective institutes such as the payment of compensations for employees.
1509	Public Institutions (Other Operational Expenditure)	-	-	26,153,570	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considered the review of the Final Accounts and ascertain the income level and the expenditure requirement. possible revenue drops due to Covid -19 pandemic situation
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government contribution is ascertained being based on the relevant Acts, Cabinet decisions, agreements etc.
	Interest Payments and Discounts	888,786,940	999,726,734	977,000,000	
1601	Interest Payments for Domestic Debt	529,202,804	591,036,313	610,807,991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution Pattern of the TBs -3 months -15%, 182 days -30%, one year -55%, T/bills interest rate before tax -3 months -5% 182 days - 5.25%, one year -5.5%, New Issues -Face Value Rs 230 bn and book value - Rs 221 bn T/bonds average interest rate - 8.5%, Average coupon rate 8.5%, average maturity 6 years, accrued interest/face value(%) 2% Foreign currency debt-SLDB issues 1800 USD mn, Margin over LIBOR for SLDBs = 6.25%, Foreign currency debt-ORU new issues 1,050 USD mn, interest rate fixed 5.75%
1602	Interest Payments for Foreign Debt	233,969,577	273,497,215	249,192,009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange rate USD1 = 185.68 LKR, Average interest rate for Foreign Loan- Concessional 2.5% Average interest rate for Foreign Loan-Commercial 8.0%
1603	Discounts on Treasury Bills and Treasury Bonds	125,614,559	135,193,206	117,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the discount applicable for the issued T/bills and T/bonds
	Other Recurrent Expenditure	701,758	43,041,886	30,109,510	
1701	Losses and Write off	649,054	103,936	50,825	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considered the requirement and approval of the last year
1702	Contingency Services	-	42,895,959	30,000,100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relied on the experience of previous years Included provision for unforeseen and disaster related expenditure
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision for anticipated relief measures due to Covid 19 pandemic
1703	Implementation of the Official Languages Policy	52,704	41,991	58,585	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considered the requirement of the Agency

Object code	Expenditure Category	2019		2020		2021		Underlying assumptions in estimating expenditure
		Actual	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate			
	Capital Expenditure	637,218,986	858,062,348	958,668,822				
	Rehabilitation and Improvement of Capital Assets	27,218,625	22,132,989	32,148,857				
2001	Buildings and Structures	13,886,500	10,278,892	16,120,092				• Considered the specific requirement of respective agencies.
2002	Plant, Machinery and Equipment	7,090,650	7,319,276	9,577,135				• Considered the specific requirement of respective agencies.
2003	Vehicles	6,241,475	4,534,821	6,451,630				• Considered the age analysis and the fleet of vehicles available, Maintenance schedules of specials vehicle such as flights, vessels etc..
	Acquisition of Capital Assets	113,638,017	150,193,755	152,970,437				
2101	Vehicles	15,723,287	24,385,560	9,497,420				• As the Government has decided not to purchase vehicles for Government Institutions for two years no allocation has been earmarked for the purchase of cars, cabs vans, and jeeps. Allocations are provided only for mass transport vehicles and other special purpose vehicles.
2102	Furniture and Office Equipment	5,949,537	7,611,284	7,189,570				• Consider the specific requirement of respective institute.
2103	Plant, Machinery and Equipment	13,624,651	11,487,621	18,201,431				• Consider the specific requirement of respective institute.
2104	Buildings and Structures	49,653,001	70,247,847	59,445,570				• Since the Govt. has taken a policy decision not to commence new constructions, allocations are provided only for ongoing constructions.
2105	Land and Land Improvements	22,447,484	33,226,884	55,290,450				• Consider the specific requirement of respective institute.
2106	Software Development	742,539	927,827	2,789,700				• Consider the specific requirement of respective institute.
2108	Capital Payments for Leased Vehicles	5,497,518	2,306,732	596,376				• Based on the number of vehicles procure under the method of financial leasing
	Capital Transfers	121,269,146	199,798,646	189,108,435				
2201	Public Institutions	72,697,098	161,578,969	122,535,595				• Asserting the requirement of Capital expenditure for each institution based on their requirement
2202	Development Assistance	30,966,309	19,742,934	29,166,300				• Include approved programmes based on last year expenditure
2203	Grants to Provincial Councils	13,581,150	12,737,160	30,500,000				• Based on the recommendations of the Finance Commission
2204	Transfers Abroad	1,950,723	850,000	890,600				• Provision for the payment of contribution fee for the Asian Infrastructure investment bank
2205	Capital Grants to Non-Public Institutions	2,073,866	4,889,583	6,015,940				• Consider the specific requirement of respective institute.

Object code	Expenditure Category	2019	2020	2021	Underlying assumptions in estimating expenditure
		Actual	Estimate	Estimate	
	Acquisition of Financial Assets	37,076,853	37,038,606	48,077,000	
2301	Equity Contribution	24,910,681	29,386,500	34,196,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capitalization of loan repayments pertaining to Norochohole power plant and Water projects
2302	On - Lending	12,166,172	7,652,106	13,881,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the requirement of existing lending schemes
	Capacity Building	6,117,647	3,559,536	7,332,000	
2401	Staff Training	6,117,647	3,559,536	7,332,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on requirements of the requirement of spending agencies and last year expenditure
	Other Capital Expenditure	331,898,598	445,338,816	528,903,093	
2501	Restructuring	1,158,931	582,515	2,996,110	Allocations for the Restructuring of Defunct Institutions
2502	Investments	145,144	-	-	This Object code is not in use now
2503	Contingency Services	6,430	25,005,443	20,007,000	Total provision for Contingency services is set as less than 2% of total budget. this is almost 0.04 of the total allocation
2504	Contribution to Provincial Councils	5,230,424	7,339,300	13,977,500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the requirement of existing Special development projects other than the projects included under PSDG or CBC
2505	Procurement Preparedness	116,128	62,851	76,050	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on requirements of the spending agencies
2506	Infrastructure Development	280,484,093	380,087,643	432,845,153	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the requirement of existing infrastructure development projects
2507	Research and Development	7,160,441	6,152,725	11,550,520	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requirement of the ongoing programmes submitted by the spending
2509	Other	37,597,007	26,108,339	47,540,760	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital expenditure which are not coming under above categories.
	Public Debt Amortization	1,116,985,886	987,865,918	1,257,367,000	
	Public Debt Repayments	1,116,985,886	987,865,918	1,257,367,000	
3001	Domestic	544,648,166	461,865,918	755,070,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the repayment schedules for the actual domestic public debt stock and, expected short-term borrowings in 2020
3002	Foreign	572,337,720	526,000,000	502,297,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the repayment schedules for the actual foreign public debt stock and, Exchange rate as at USD 1 = 185.68 LKR
	Total Expenditure	4,075,827,528	4,538,155,006	4,906,188,000	

Annexures

ESTIMATE 2021

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE BY CATEGORY AND OBJECT CODE

Object Code	Expenditure Category	2019	2020	2021	Underlying assumption in estimating expenditure
		Actual	Estimates	Estimates	
	Recurrent Expenditure	2,321,622,720	2,692,226,734	2,690,152,178	
	Personal Emoluments	528,791,109	591,582,698	634,656,159	
1001	Salaries and Wages	296,589,646	335,873,880	362,691,483	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considered the basic salary and the annual increment. • Allocations made depending on the actual carder as at 30.06.2020 • Provision for recruitment of 60,000 graduates and 100,000 Multipurpose Task Assistants • Provision for filling of vacancies of the approved carder is not included. • If a special need arises to recruit employees for a particular post or posts, the said requirements have to be merged within the provisions.
1002	Overtime and Holiday Payments	35,759,281	36,884,902	39,367,381	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actual Expenditure of previous years were considered. • Estimates are based on the general circulars and guidelines • Special approvals for paying OT in several government agencies due to the nature of the duty such as postal, customs, railway, health • Special requirements due to COVID 19 Pandemic situation
1003	Other Allowances	196,442,182	218,823,916	232,597,295	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated common allowances applicable to all the employees - COLA, matching Allowance, & Language allowance. • Considered the special allowances particularly, the nature of the institutes- 1/3rd allowances, research allowance, professional allowance, DAT, and book allowance etc..
	Travelling Expenses	16,743,058	15,385,048	17,559,665	
1101	Domestic	14,592,003	14,457,537	15,918,920	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate is based on the number of officers and the relevant guidelines. Maintained the average actual expenditure of previous years Considered special functions of a particular spending agencies.
1102	Foreign	2,151,056	927,512	1,640,745	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considered the restrictions and limitations on foreign travels due to Covid -19 pandemic situation: Considered special requirements for foreign travel depending on the functions of the spending agency. • Considered annual events such as seminars, meetings, training programmes and conferences
	Supplies	112,246,512	126,099,322	126,647,955	
1201	Stationery and Office Requisites	3,242,431	2,963,056	3,792,256	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considered the actual expenditure of the previous years

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Object Code	Expenditure Category	2019	2020	2021	Underlying assumption in estimating expenditure
		Actual	Estimates	Estimates	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considered the current requirements of the spending agency and the nature of the functions.
1202	Fuel	17,519,341	16,086,089	17,760,115	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considered the number of vehicles in the particular spending agency The fleet of vehicles are analyzed to observe the difference of the requirement among agencies. Considered the Number of eligible officers. Estimated based on the circular instructions and the stipulated guidelines
1203	Diets and Uniforms	29,180,852	31,145,529	31,448,410	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considered the particular agencies and the employees such as, health, tri-forces, police, Excise, Customs, wildlife, railways etc. Estimate corresponds to the eligible number of employees each spending agency in terms of the circular instructions. Considered the actual expenditure of previous years
1204	Medical Supplies	56,390,577	68,425,807	63,774,130	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Considered the actual requirement and the policy changes
1205	Other	5,913,312	7,478,842	9,873,044	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considered the specific requirement of respective agencies
	Maintenance Expenditure	8,152,302	8,046,110	9,776,813	
1301	Vehicles	3,798,595	3,650,181	4,525,161	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumed that the vehicle maintenance cost will be increased due to curtailing of acquisition of new vehicles. Considered the actual expenditure of previous years
1302	Plant and Machinery	3,167,543	3,150,871	3,694,580	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considered the agreements, contractual obligations and maintenance plans Considered the actual expenditure of previous years and the justified requirement
1303	Buildings and Structures	1,186,164	1,245,058	1,557,072	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimates are based on the justified requirement of spending agencies and maintenance plans
	Services	62,692,429	65,719,108	59,541,132	
1401	Transport	9,418,036	9,442,668	5,853,070	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considered the requirement based on the details such as number of officers who obtained transport allowance Considered the special requirements due to the nature of the functions of the institute.
1402	Postal and Communication	3,898,930	3,707,059	4,108,430	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considered the last year actual expenditure If there is any tax/fee revision, the estimate for budget year will be adjusted accordingly.
1403	Electricity & Water	12,280,549	11,718,397	13,358,458	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considered the last year actual expenditure If there is any tax/fee revision, the estimate for budget year will be adjusted accordingly.

Annexures

Object Code	Expenditure Category	2019	2020	2021	Underlying assumption in estimating expenditure
		Actual	Estimates	Estimates	
1404	Rents and Local Taxes	7,379,294	6,662,762	7,963,289	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building rents based on the signed agreements for the rented property • Rates, as per the current rates of local authority charges.
1406	Interest Payment for Leased Vehicles	667,453	235,842	158,370	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is limited to a few spending agencies and the amount is decided as • per the lease agreements
1408	Lease Rental for Vehicles Procured Under Operational Leasing	807,122	768,229	799,804	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The allocation is decided relying on the number of vehicles approved for • purchase by the NBD. However, the rent of vehicles purchased for government institutions will be based on the nature of the institutions. • Revenue making institutions should bear the costs so purchased.
1409	Other	32,241,045	37,184,151	27,699,711	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considered the Service agreements for security, Janitorial services, Insurance etc. and the last year expenditure
1501	Welfare Programmes	134,588,851	186,704,633	151,416,750	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considered the welfare schemes and No. of Beneficiaries, policy decisions etc
1502	Retirements Benefits	239,369,756	248,618,539	251,448,073	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considered the total no. of pensioners and the net increase in the budget year • Recent changes in pension payments. special requirements such as gratuity Payments for local recruited staff of Foreign Ministry
1503	Public Institutions	82,396,644	89,517,583	71,156,481	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This object code has been deviated in to two object codes from 2021 ie. 1503- Public Institutions-Personal emoluments and 1509-Public • Institutions (Other Operational Expenditure • Considered the basic salary and the annual increments of the staff of each institute • Allocations made depending on the actual carder as at 30.06.2020 • Government contribution is ascertained being based on the relevant Acts, Cabinet decisions, agreements etc. • possible revenue drops due to Covid -19 pandemic situation
1504	Development Subsidies	39,232,810	45,647,757	46,286,500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimation is based on the requirement of existing Subsidy programmes • Considered the Governments policy priorities
1505	subscriptions and Contributions Fee	2,178,855	2,774,792	2,474,965	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the Agreements and the recommendation of ERD
	Capital Expenditure	637,218,886	858,062,348	958,668,822	
	Rehabilitation and Improvement of Capital Assets	27,218,625	22,132,989	32,148,857	

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Object Code	Expenditure Category	2019	2020	2021	Underlying assumption in estimating expenditure
		Actual	Estimates	Estimates	
2001	Buildings and Structures	13,886,500	10,278,892	16,120,092	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considered the specific requirement of respective agencies
2002	Plant, Machinery and Equipment	7,090,650	7,319,276	9,577,135	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considered the specific requirement of respective agencies
2003	Vehicles	6,241,475	4,534,821	6,451,630	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considered the age analysis and the fleet of vehicles available, maintenance schedules of special vehicles such as flights, vessels etc.
	Acquisition of Capital Assets	113,638,017	150,193,755	152,970,437	
2101	Vehicles	15,723,287	24,385,560	9,497,420	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As the Government has decided not to purchase vehicles for Government Institutions for two years no allocation has been earmarked for the purchase of cars, cabs vans, and jeeps. Allocations are provided only for mass transport vehicles and other special purpose vehicles.
2102	Furniture and Office Equipment	5,949,537	7,611,284	7,189,570	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the specific requirement of respective institute
2103	Plant, Machinery and Equipment	13,624,651	11,487,621	18,201,431	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the specific requirement of respective institute
2104	Buildings and Structures	49,653,001	70,247,847	59,445,570	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since the Govt. has taken a policy decision not to commence new constructions, allocations are provided only for ongoing constructions
2105	Land and Land Improvements	22,447,484	33,226,884	55,290,450	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the specific requirement of respective institute
2106	Software Development	742,539	927,827	2,789,100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the specific requirement of respective institute
2108	Capital Payments for Leased Vehicles	5,497,518	2,306,732	596,376	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the number of vehicles procure under the method of financial leasing
	Capital Transfers	121,269,146	199,798,646	189,108,435	
2201	Public Institutions	72,697,098	161,578,969	122,535,595	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asserting the requirement of Capital expenditure for each institution based on their requirement
2202	Development Assistance	30,966,309	19,742,934	29,166,300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include approved programmes based on last year expenditure
2203	Grants to Provincial Councils	13,581,150	12,737,160	30,500,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the recommendations of the Finance Commission
2204	Transfers Abroad	1,950,723	850,000	890,600	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision for the payment of contribution fee for the Asian Infrastructure investment bank.
2205	Capital Grants to Non-Public Institutions	2,073,866	4,889,583	6,015,940	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the specific requirement of respective institute.
	Acquisition of Financial Assets				
2301	Equity Contribution	37,076,853	37,038,606	48,077,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capitalization of loan repayments pertaining to Norochhole power plant and Water projects
2302	On-Lending	24,910,681	29,386,500	34,196,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the requirement of existing lending schemes

Annexures

Object Code	Expenditure Category	2019	2020	2021	Underlying assumption in estimating expenditure
		Actual	Estimates	Estimates	
	Capacity Building	6,117,647	3,559,536	7,332,000	
2401	Staff Training	6,117,647	3,559,536	7,332,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the requirements of the requirement of spending agencies and last year expenditure
	Other Capital Expenditure	331,898,598	445,338,819	528,903,093	
2501	Restructuring	1,158,931	582,515	2,996,110	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocation for the Restructuring of Defunct Institutions
2502	Investments	145,144			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Object code is not in use now
2503	Contingency Services	6,430	25,005,443	20,007,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total provision for contingency services is set as less than 2% of total budget. this is almost 0.04 of the total allocation
2504	Contribution to Provincial Councils	5,230,424	7,339,300	13977,500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the requirement of existing special development projects other than the projects included under PSDG or DBG
2505	Procurement Preparedness	116,128	62,851	76,050	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on requirements of the spending agencies
2506	Infrastructure Development	280,484,093	380,087,643	432,845,153	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the requirement of existing infrastructure development projects
2507	Research and Development	7,160,441	6,152,725	11,550,520	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requirement of the ongoing programmes submitted by the spending
2508	Other	3,7597,007	26,108,339	47,540,760	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital expenditure which are not coming under above categories
	Public Debt Amortization	1,116,985,886	987,865,918	1,258,367,000	
	Public Debt Repayment	1,116,985,886	987,865,918	1,258,367,000	
3001	Domestic	544,648,166	461,865,918	755,070,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the repayment schedules for the actual domestic public debt stock and expected short-term borrowings in 2020
3002	Foreign	572,337,720	526,000,000	502,297,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the repayment schedules for the actual foreign public debt stock and Exchange rate as at USD 1 = 185.68 LKR
	Total Expenditure	4,075,827,528	4,538,155,000	4,906,188,000	

BUDGET 2021: ASSESSMENT OF FISCAL, FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

Note prepared by the Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka (IPS)¹

1. Macroeconomic assumptions

An analysis of the underlying macroeconomic assumptions are based primarily on MOF, Fiscal Management Report (FMR) 2020-21 and an information note provided to the COPF.

Some comparable sources of GDP forecasts:			
	2020	2021	
Asian Development Bank	-5.5%	4.1%	September 2020
Central Bank of Sri Lanka	-1.7%	5.0%	October 2020
World Bank	-6.7%	3.3%	October 2020
International Monetary Fund	-4.6%	5.3%	October 2020

Source: a) ADB, Asian Development Outlook 2020; b) CBSL, Recent Economic Developments; c) WB, South Asia Overview; d) IMF, World Economic Outlook.

The Budget 2021 estimate of a 5% GDP growth assumption for the year is reasonable at the time of the Budget preparation. It is in line with a broad consensus across multilateral financial organizations (MFIs) as well as that of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka (CBSL). However, it should be noted that such estimates are subject to downside risks since, as Sri Lanka battles a second wave of COVID-19 infections as of early October 2020. The growth estimate can therefore be lower once disruptions to economic activities in the fourth quarter of 2020 is factored in.

The Budget 2021 assumptions of single digit inflation in the range of 4-6% is acceptable, albeit it at the upper end of the range. Subdued demand-side impacts are expected to be stronger, exerting a deflationary bias in the near term, despite excess liquidity in the economy. Inflationary pressures in the initial recovery phase will arise mostly from food price increases owing to supply disruptions, import restrictions, etc. However, demand pull inflationary pressures can be expected to emerge with a time lag.

The Budget 2021 assumption of containing unemployment to 4% is optimistic, but unlikely to have a material impact on Budget 2021 estimates. Unemployment was estimated at a 10 year high of 5.7% in the first quarter of 2020 – well before the full impact of COVID-19 materialised – rising sharply from 4.8% at end 2019. A labour market recovery to narrow the gap to 4% in 2021 is possible if government's initiatives to realign foreign loans to rural development aimed at job creation, along with employment-intensive public investment and a general recovery in economic activities materialize.

A generally improved external sector performance in 2021 is reasonable, although the assumptions are not substantiated with forecasts on key indicators. Expectations of an improved trade balance on the back of import restrictions, better performance in tourism and remittances are valid. A pick-up in FDI inflows are also reasonable in view of anticipated large scale projects getting off the ground in the Colombo Port City, etc.

Reference to 'normalising imports' (MFR, p.86) – i.e. relaxing of existing import restrictions – are not supported by the Budget 2021 speech. The information note provided to COPF refers to relaxation of import restrictions in Section (1) on Taxes on International Trade, but any such these measures are not evident from the Budget 2021 policy proposals.

¹ Prepared by Dr. (Mrs.) Dushni Weerakoon, Dr. (Mrs.) Nisha Arunatilake, Priyanka Jayawardena, Harini Weerasekera and Chamini Thilanka of the Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka (IPS).

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Budget 2021 foreign debt repayment estimate of Rs. 507 billion is supported by information note on debt service payments to creditors provided to COPF. At an assumed exchange rate of Rs. 185, the figure of USD. 2,644 million of principal repayments amounts to Rs. 490 billion.

The Budget 2021 estimates on foreign debt that relies on a ‘stable exchange rate’ can deviate. The information note provided to COPF indicates an assumed rate of Rs. 185, the same as that prevailing at the time of budget preparations in October 2020. With official reserves of USD 5,858 in hand as at end October 2020, foreign debt settlements (principal + interest) of USD 4 billion in 2021, and lower than normal inflows of foreign exchange from exports, tourism, remittances and FDI, and tighter conditions in international capital markets, the exchange rate will be subject to some depreciating pressure.

The assumptions do not offer clarity on expectations on interest rate behaviour underlying the Budget 2021 estimates of interest costs. Only a very general observation that money supply is expected to be maintained at a level compatible with forecast GDP growth is offered in the FMR 2020-21. Other clarifying information provided to the COPF states that interest rates on domestic and foreign debt are based on CBSL projections. These are not provided.

Some observed inconsistencies in macro level estimates (% of GDP)				
	Budget 2021 Speech		Fiscal Management Report 2020-21	
	2020	2021	2020	2021
Total revenue	9.9	11.4	9.5	10.6
Tax revenue	8.5	9.8	8.5	9.4
Total expenditure	17.8	20.5	17.5	19.5
Recurrent expenditure	15.3	14.4	14.9	14.2
Public investment	2.6	6.1	2.6	5.4

2. Estimate Mismatches and Missing Estimates

2.1 Taxes on International Trade

The assumptions on import duties are difficult to assess due to missing information. The Budget 2021 speech makes several references to import restrictions to encourage domestic production of import substitutes. However, the information note alludes to ‘enhancement of domestic demand on imported goods due to relaxation of import restrictions imposed in 2020’. As such, the basis of assuming a 28.6% increase in import duties in 2021 is not clear and its accuracy is difficult to assess as specifics on rate increases are not provided.

An increased collection from Cess Levy is probable, but an actual estimate cannot be identified owing to lack of clarity on rate and its application to identified product categories. The Budget 2021 makes a reference only to the ‘imposition of a special commodity levy (SCL) to balance the supply and demand of domestic production for selected agricultural products’.

Subdued trade activity in 2021 can also impact expected increase of PAL collection. The collection up to August 2020 of Rs. 72 billion is well short of the expected revenue estimate for 2020 which will be impacted by the second wave of the COVID-19 outbreak in the fourth quarter. As such, achieving a target of Rs. 170 billion in 2021 with domestic and global economic conditions under threat will be a major challenge.

	Rs. billion			% change		
	2019 (Actual)	2020 (Jan-Aug)	2020 (Estimate)	2021 (Estimate)	2019- 2020	2020- 2021
Taxes on international trade	333	n.a.	405	532	21.6	31.4
Import duties	98	73	140	180	42.9	28.6
Cess Levy	51	56	50	70	-2.0	40.0
PAL	112	72	115	170	2.7	47.8

Source: MOF, FMR 2020-21 and data from the information note submitted to COPF.

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2.2 Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services

The revenue from the Value Added Tax (VAT) would be less than estimated. As mentioned under the macro assumptions, although at the time of the preparation of the budget the expected economic growth rate of 5 per cent in 2021 was reasonable, the onset of the second wave of COVID-19 will result in a slower recovery and lower than 5 per cent economic growth in 2021. This in turn will result in lowering estimated VAT revenue. Further, the new VAT threshold is increased to Rs. 300 million per annum, from Rs. 12 million per annum. With a higher threshold a slow down in the economy will affect revenue more.

Unable to comment on the revenue expected from the excise (ordinance) duty, as sufficient information on how they are estimated are not available.

There is not sufficient information on rate revisions to excise (special provisions) duty to assess the reasonableness of assumptions. The revenue estimate on taxes on domestic goods and services for 2021 are based on assumptions that are not specifically stated in the budget. For example, the 2021 budget estimates assume that the upward duty revisions on liquor, cigarettes, and sugar sweetened beverages will increase revenue from excise (special provisions) duty. The budget proposals have not given any specific revisions on liquor, cigarettes, and sugar-sweetened beverages, other than to indicate improving the efficiency of tax collection.

Assumptions on estimates of the other components of the taxes on domestic goods and services are not available. But their contribution is relatively small.

2.3 Taxes on License Taxes and Others

The estimates on the different components of license taxes and others are reasonable given the assumptions provided.

2.4 Taxes on Income and Profits

The revenue from Corporate Tax and Income Tax are estimated assuming a 5 per cent growth in 2021. As mentioned under the macro assumptions, the economic growth in 2021 will likely be slower, reducing revenue from taxes on incomes and profits.

The revenue expectation from incomes and profits are likely to be lower due to mismatches in assumptions made in the budget proposals. The budget estimates assume increasing the basic salary of government officials. But the proposal does not mention an increase in public sector salaries.

Strengthening the tax administration (with the implementation of RAMIS) is expected have a positive outcome on revenue from taxes on income and profits. However, the expected positive outcome will not take place immediately.

2.5 Other Taxes

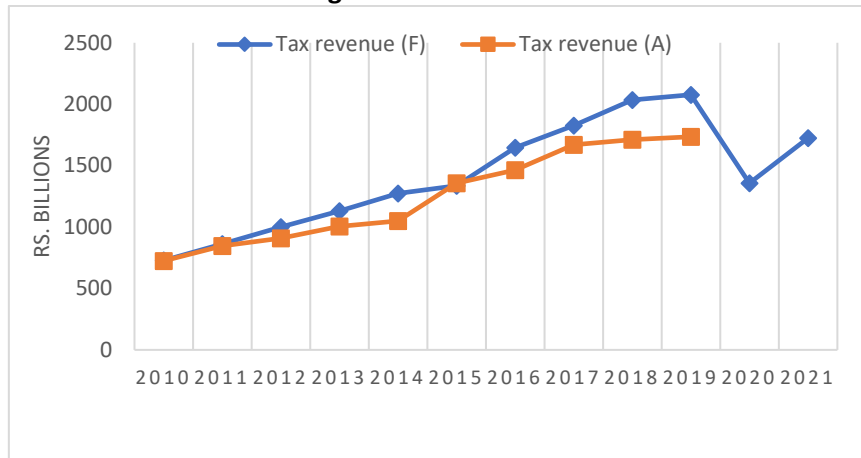
The estimates on the different components of other taxes are reasonable given the assumptions provided.

2.6 Data Analysis

The above observations are made based on the historical trend analysis from secondary sources. See annex for details of this analysis.

Total Tax revenue

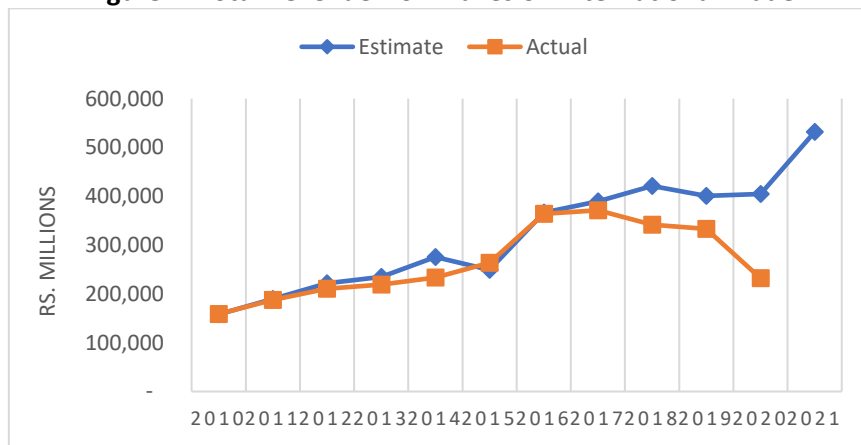
Figure 1. Tax Revenue



Source: 2019-2010 – Ministry of Finance Annual Reports, 2020-2021 – Budget Estimates.

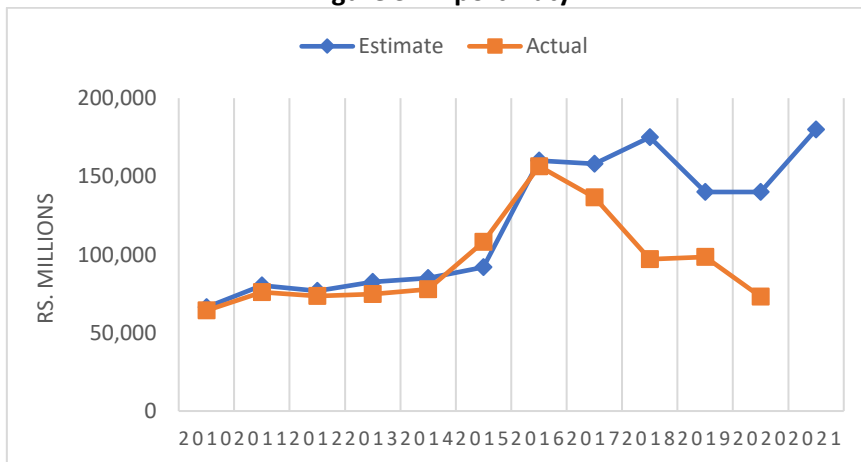
Taxes on International Trade

Figure 2. Total Revenue from Taxes on International Trade



Source: 2019-2010 – Ministry of Finance Annual Reports, 2020-2021 – Budget Estimates.

Figure 3. Import Duty

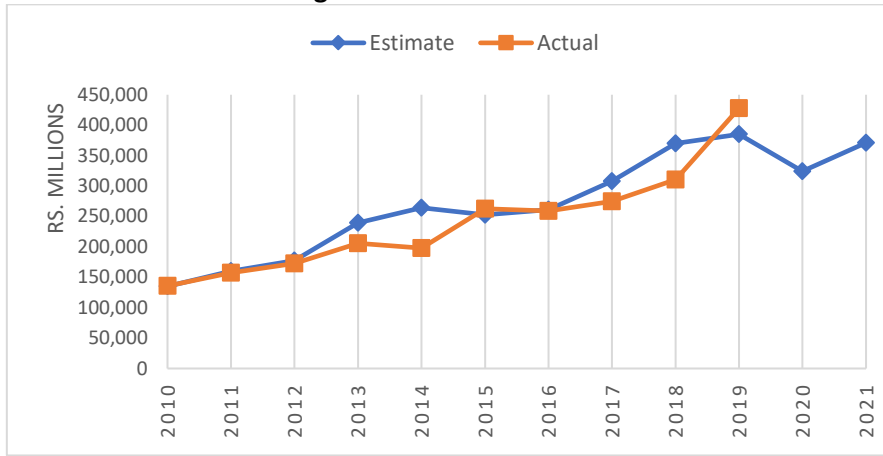


Source: 2019-2010 – Ministry of Finance Annual Reports, 2020-2021 – Budget Estimates.

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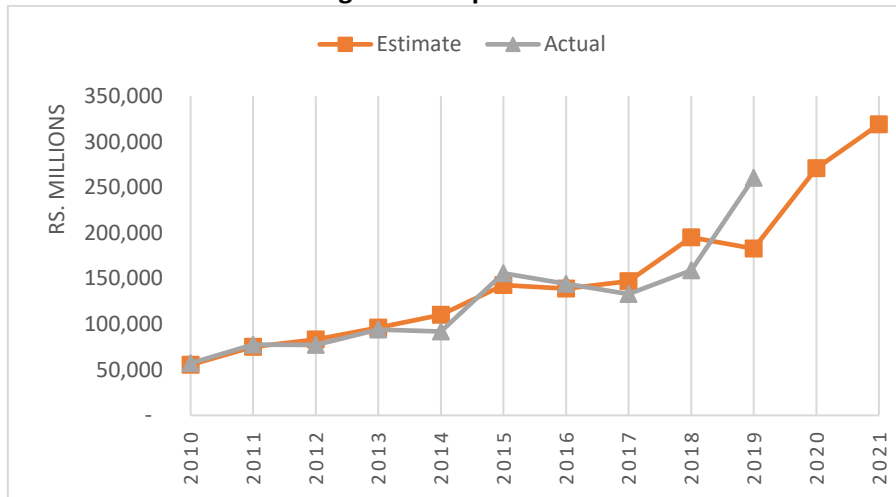
Taxes on Income and Profits

Figure 4. Total Income Tax



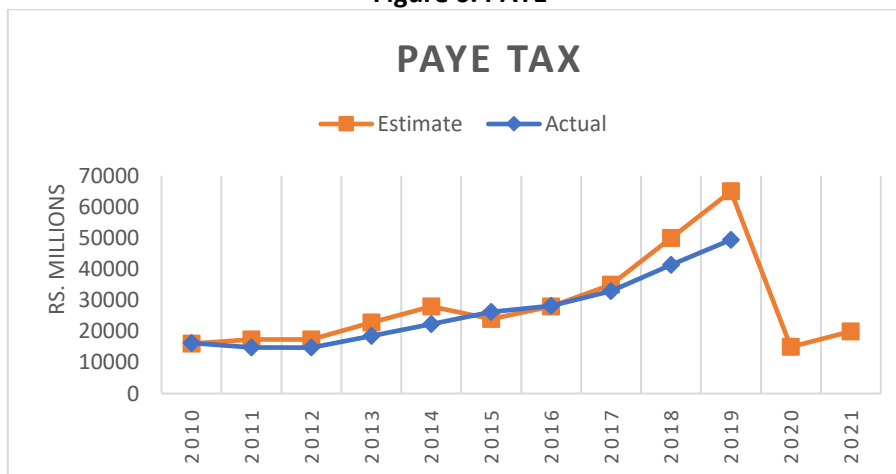
Source: 2010-2010 – Ministry of Finance Annual Reports, 2020-2021 – Budget Estimates.

Figure 5. Corporate Tax



Source: 2010-2010 – Ministry of Finance Annual Reports, 2020-2021 – Budget Estimates.

Figure 6. PAYE



Source: 2010-2010 – Ministry of Finance Annual Reports, 2020-2021 – Budget Estimates.

Report of the Committee on Public Finance by the Auditor General

“The Appropriation Bill for the financial year 2021” was published in the Gazette on October 06, 2020 to provide for the service of the financial year 2021; to authorize the raising of loans in or outside Sri Lanka, for the purpose of such service; to make financial provision in respect of certain activities of the Government during that financial year; to enable the payment by way of advances out of the Consolidated Fund or any other fund or moneys, of or at the disposal of the Government, of moneys required during that financial year for expenditure on such activities; to provide for the refund of such moneys to the Consolidated Fund and to make provision for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

This Bill was presented by the Honourable Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Minister of Buddhasasana, Religious & Cultural Affairs and Minister of Urban Development & Housing on 20 October, 2020 and it was ordered by Parliament to be printed.

In terms of provisions in Article 148 of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, the approval of Parliament is expected to be obtained with regard to the expenditure of the Government for the service of the period beginning on January 1, 2021 and ending on December 31, 2021 by the Appropriation Bill for the financial year 2021.

A sum of rupees two thousand six hundred seventy eight billion forty million (Rs.2,678,040,000,000) has been estimated for the expenditure of the Government for the service of the period beginning on January 1, 2021 and ending on December 31, 2021 without prejudice to anything in any other law authorizing any expenditure as per Sub-section 2(1) and subject to provisions of Sub-section 2 (4) of the Bill in pursuance of provisions in Article 150(2) of the Constitution. It has been specified in the First Schedule of the Bill. Moreover, in terms of Sub-section 2(4) of the Bill, the estimated expenditure of the Government authorized by laws to be charged on the Consolidated Fund, shall be rupees two thousand two hundred twenty eight billion one hundred and forty eight million (Rs.2,228,148,000,000) for the service of the period beginning on January 1, 2021 and ending on December 31, 2021. It has been specified in the Second Schedule of the Bill. Accordingly, the total estimated expenditure is rupees four thousand nine hundred and six billion one hundred and eighty eight million (Rs.4,906,188,000,000).

In terms of Section 3 of the Bill, financial provisions have been made for certain activities of the Government for the financial year 2021. The said financial provisions have been specified under 04 restrictions and it has been specified in Third Schedule to this Bill in detail. In terms of Sub-section 3(1) of the Bill, the receipts of the Government during the financial year 2021, from each activity specified in Column I of the Third Schedule to this Bill, shall be credited to the account of such activity, but the aggregate of receipts so credited shall not be less than the minimum limit specified in the corresponding entry in Column III of that Schedule. Accordingly, the value of receipts to be aggregated to the minimum, specified in Column III of the third schedule to this Bill, is rupees twenty-three billion six hundred fifty-five million eight hundred thousand (Rs.23,655,800,000).

In terms of Sub-section 3(3) of the Bill, the expenditure incurred by the Government during the financial year 2021 on each activity specified in Column I of the Third Schedule, shall be paid out of the receipts of the Government from such activity during that financial year, but such expenditure shall not exceed the maximum limit specified in the corresponding entry in Column II of that Schedule. Accordingly, the maximum limit is rupees twenty nine billion six hundred fifty five million eight hundred thousand (Rs.29,655,800,000).

In terms of Sub-section 3(4) of the Bill, the debit balance outstanding at the end of the financial year 2021, of any activity specified in Column I of the Third Schedule to this Bill, shall not exceed the

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maximum limit specified in the corresponding entry in Column IV of that Schedule. According to the said Schedule, that limit amounted to rupees seventy two billion five hundred eighty one million four hundred seventy thousand (Rs. 72,581,470,000). Moreover, the total liabilities of that activity at the end of the financial year 2021, shall not exceed the maximum limit specified in the corresponding entry in Column V of that Schedule. The said maximum limit of liabilities amounted to rupees three billion one hundred forty six million (Rs.3,146,000,000).

According to the Appropriation Bill, annual revenue estimate 2021 presented along with the Appropriation Bill in respect of expenditure mentioned above , it is rupees one thousand nine hundred eighty seven billion (Rs. 1,987,000,000,000), since the revenue does not meet the expenditure, provisions for local or foreign borrowings required therefor has been stipulated in Sub-section 2(1)(b). Accordingly, the expenditure shall be met from borrowing made in the financial year 2021 which are hereby authorized in terms of relevant laws for moneys to be raised whether in or outside Sri Lanka, for and on behalf of the Government, provided that the balance outstanding of such borrowing at any given time during the financial year 2021 or at the end of the financial year 2021 shall not exceed rupees two thousand nine hundred billion (Rs.2,900,000,000,000) and the details of such loans shall be incorporated in the Final Budget Position Report which is required to be tabled in Parliament under section 13 of the Fiscal Management (Responsibility) Act, No. 3 of 2003. Nevertheless, the difference between the total short-term borrowing raised during the financial year 2021 and the total settlement of short-term borrowing made during the financial year 2021 shall only be considered in deciding the volume of short-term borrowing for the purposes of calculating the borrowing made during the financial year 2021 as specified in this section.

The estimate value of recurrent expenditure and capital expenditure has been stated as Programmes under each Head in the Appropriation Act. Those Programmes have been classified further as Projects, Sub projects and Objects and stated in draft budget estimates presented along with the Appropriation Bill. Legal provision required to transfer under other Programmes, Projects and Objects upon the requirement of provision made for expenditure specified in the said estimate, has been stipulated in Section 5 of the Appropriation Bill. According to Sub-section 5(1), any moneys which by virtue of the provisions of the First Schedule to this Act, have been allocated to Recurrent Expenditure under any Programme appearing under any Head specified in that Schedule, but have not been expended or are not likely to be expended, may be transferred to the allocation of Capital Expenditure within that Programme or to the allocation of Recurrent Expenditure or Capital Expenditure under any other Programme within that Head, by Order of the Secretary to the Treasury or by Order of the Director General of the National Budget Department. Moreover, in terms of Sub-section 5(2) of the Bill, no moneys allocated to Capital Expenditure under any Programme appearing under any Head specified in the First Schedule to this Act, shall be transferred out of that Programme or to any allocation of Recurrent Expenditure of that Programme.

In case of inadequate provisions required for performing the relevant function through transferring provisions specified under Section 5 of the Bill relating to Heads specified in the First Schedule of the Appropriation Bill, any moneys allocated to the “Development Activities” Programme under Section 6 of the Bill, may be transferred to any other programme under any other Head. In terms of Sub-section 6(1) of the Bill, any money allocated to Recurrent Expenditure or Capital Expenditure under the “Development Activities” Programme, appearing under the Head, “Department of National Budget” specified in the First Schedule. may be transferred subject to guidelines stipulated in Budget Estimates approved by Parliament for the relevant year, to any other Programme under any other Head in that Schedule, by Order of the Secretary to the Treasury or by Order either of a Deputy Secretary to the Treasury or the Director General of the National Budget Department, who may be authorized in that behalf by the Secretary to the Treasury. The money so transferred shall be deemed to be a supplementary allocation made to the particular Ministry, and a report containing the amount of money so transferred

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and the reasons for the transfer, shall be submitted to Parliament within two months of the date of the said transfer.

Details of all transfers made under subsection 6(1), in terms of subsection 6(2), including the reasons for such transfers, shall be incorporated in the reports relating to the Government's fiscal performance, which are required to be tabled in Parliament under the Fiscal Management (Responsibility) Act, No.3 of 2003.

Allocation of monies specified in the First Schedule of subsection 2(1) of the Appropriation Bill, exceeding net provisions including transfers specified in section 5 and transfers specified in section 6 effects overexpenditure. (expending exceeding the limits restricted by Parliament) It is specified in Standing Order 131 of Parliament relating to overexpenditure and action should be taken accordingly.

In terms of subsection 8(1) of the Bill, the Minister with the approval of the Government may, on or before May 31 2021 (This date is inappropriate. It should be May 31, 2022.) by Order may vary or alter, the maximum or minimum limits as specified in the Third Schedule. No order made shall have effect unless it has been approved by Parliament by Resolution. If not complied with restrictions relating to any advance account whatsoever, action shall be taken in terms of provisions specified in Standing Order 132 of Parliament.

Action should be taken in terms of provisions specified in Standing Orders 132 (3) and (4) of Parliament relating to losses sustained by advance accounts.

According to information made available to the Committee, details on the budget deficit and the manner in settling it, had not been made available and as such, the compliance with provisions in the Fiscal Management (Responsibility) Act, No.3 of 2003 could not be examined.

In terms of provisions of Standing Order 121 of Parliament, the duties of the Committee shall be;

- (a) Collection of Revenue in terms of Article 148 of the Constitution
- (b) Payments from the Consolidated Fund
- (c) Utilization of public funds for specific purposes by law
- (d) Application of public funds
- (e) Recessions of appropriations contained in the Appropriations Act for the current year, the transfer of appropriation and the unexpected balance
- (f) Implementation of the Appropriation Act for the current year
- (g) Public debt and debt service; and
- (h) Reports and statements under the Fiscal Management (Responsibility) Act, No.3 of 2003

The committee shall, from time to time, report to Parliament, the issues arising from matters referred to above

Further, the committee shall act in accordance with Standing Order 121 relating to;

- The Committee shall present within six weeks of the tabling of the Appropriation Bill, a report on the estimates including whether the allocation of money is in compliance with the policies of the Government.
- The Committee shall present before Parliament within four days after the presentation of the Budget and the Second Reading of the Appropriation Bill, a Report on the fiscal, financial and economic assumptions used as the basis in arriving at total estimated expenditure and revenue.

Report submitted to the Committee by the National Institute of Fundamental Studies

PREFACE

We have undertaken this preliminary analysis within a very short notice. We have focused on 3 questions.

1. Is the budget; estimates including whether allocation of money are aligned with National Policy Framework Vistas of Prosperity and Splendour?
2. What are the Fiscal, financial and Economic assumptions used at arriving at the total estimated expenditure and revenue?
3. Are they realistic and meaningful?

1. The 10 Key Policies of Vistas of prosperity and splendour are,-

- Priority to National Security
- Friendly, Non-aligned, Foreign Policy
- An Administration free from corruption
- New Constitution that fulfills the People's wishes
- Productive Citizenry and a vibrant Human resource
- People Centric Economic Development
- Technology Based Society
- Development of Physical Resources
- Sustainable Environmental Management
- Disciplined, Law Abiding and values based society

2. Is the budget; estimates including whether allocation of money are aligned with National Policy Framework Vistas of Prosperity and Splendour?

We have carefully carried out a content analysis and mapped out using Vistas of prosperity as a framework'. This is given in Table 1.

TABLE 1 CONTENTS OF THE BUDGET 2021 MAPPED AGAINST ‘VISTAS OF PROSPERITY AND SPLENDOUR’

BUDGET SPEECH THEMES	BUDGET SPEECH CONTENT	REFERENCE TO SAUBHAGYAYE DEKMA
Agriculture	‘As policy makers, we must view this as a reason to move away from our outdated strategies and in developing the <u>Agriculture</u> , Industry and Services sectors, <u>technology infusion</u> should be prioritized in accessing the integrated production and service processes’.	Chapter 5
Biodiversity	We must highlight the that the country and the nation as one which is rich in bio diversity, committed to eco-sensitive sustainable development with a unique identity,	Chapter 8
Disparities	Minimizing the disparities in income levels between provinces and the urban rural inequalities are core factors of this vision of steering the country towards development.	Chapter 7
Knowledge driven economy	A <u>knowledge driven economy</u> requires high quality of <u>human resources</u> and as such we should strive to establish an education system which allows the children to hone their skills and competencies to be productive citizens.	Chapter 4 Chapter 10
Human resource development/ education/ sports	This demands a synchronisation of our efforts in <u>human resource development</u> in the sectors of <u>education</u> and <u>sports</u> . If the best and brightest of our students who successfully complete university education are left with a legacy of unemployment, then surely priority should be given to reform that education system. The Ministry of <u>Education Reforms</u> has already been directly in this regard.	Chapter 4 Chapter 8 Chapter 10
Health/education/sports	The contribution of the health, education, sports and social protection are all inseparable components of the human development	Chapter 4 Chapter 10
Communication technology/ infrastructure/ empower	In fulfilling the needs of the people, the need for <u>new communication technology</u> has become a basic infrastructure requirement Drinking water, irrigation, roads, electricity, banks and financial facilities are supplementary <u>infrastructure</u> facilities It is a major responsibility of the government to empower those who lead difficult lives including farmers, fishermen, those engaged in traditional industries, the self- employed, low income groups who are trapped in home based subsistence economies and small scale businessmen who do not have access to <u>technology</u> , markets and credit with no fixed income yet possess latent production capacity. Given the size of this latent production capacity, they should be facilitated to become major stakeholders of the production economy in our drive to enter into a poverty free economy.	Chapter 2 Chapter 4 Chapter 5 Chapter 6 Chapter 7
	People want an economy based on local farm products and agro industrialization and not a trade economy based merely on imports	

BUDGET SPEECH THEMES	BUDGET SPEECH CONTENT	REFERENCE TO SAUBHAGYAYE DEKMA
Natural resources/environmental value	HE the President, in his address to this House, emphatically stated that <u>natural resources</u> should be utilized for development in a way that further nourishes them, while being sensitive to its <u>environmental values</u>	Chapter 2 Chapter 3 Chapter 4 Chapter 5 Chapter 7 Chapter 8
People-centric/administration	We have also identified the requirement of a <u>people-centric</u> public service with pragmatic systems that addresses the ground level requirements rather than complex administrative and regulatory methods in discharging the duties of the government.	Chapter 1 Chapter 5 Chapter 6 Chapter 10
Macro-Economy/ growth rate/ annual inflation/ interest and exchange rates/ GDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our target is to maintain an inclusive <u>growth rate</u> of 6 percent over the medium term. • <u>Annual inflation</u> rate of around 5 percent • Stable <u>interest and exchange rates, tax policy</u>, banking and financial services and industry operations and regulations should be managed to encourage the supply of goods and services. • Reducing the <u>revenue-expenditure gap</u> of the government annually from 9 percent to 4 percent is one of the key milestones in the management of fiscal policy • it is essential to reduce the public debt from 90 percent of <u>Gross Domestic Production (GDP)</u> to 70 percent and to minimize the risk in the debt composition caused by sourcing of foreign loans • It is required to <u>increase foreign earnings</u> by diversification of <u>exports</u> through value addition to local resources <p>Minimizing the <u>reliance on foreign imports</u> in order to reduce the trade deficit</p>	Chapter 5 Chapter 7
Trade deficit/ external resources/ tourism/ foreign employment/ ports and airport services	In reducing the <u>trade deficit</u> , and increasing our <u>external resources</u> , supply of goods and services must be maintained at an elevated level with income earnings from <u>tourism, foreign employment, ports and airport services</u> should also be enhanced.	Chapter 3 Chapter 5 Chapter 7 Chapter 8 Chapter 9
Macro-Economy/ poverty eradication/ live hood and employment/ health/ education/ social welfare	Under this <u>macro-economic vision</u> , we must embark on a development path which broad bases rural development targeting <u>poverty eradication</u> , having created more avenues for <u>livelihood and employment</u> with better access to <u>health, education and social welfare</u>	Chapter 4 Chapter 5 Chapter 8 Chapter 9

BUDGET PROPOSALS

Utilization of Foreign Loans/deficiencies/	The number of programs, implemented annually with foreign financing, has grown exponentially over the years. However, a significant number of projects worth more than USD 6,000 million shows slow progress. The main <u>deficiencies identified</u> , in monitoring of project planning, feasibility, implementation are deviation of the projects from national requirements, and frequent cost and time escalations resulting in low returns	Chapter 2 Chapter 10
Drinking water/rural road development/rural health/nutrition of mothers and children/vocational education	Within the existing loan facilities, we have given priority to prevention of COVID-19, supply of <u>drinking water</u> , <u>rural road development</u> , <u>expansion of rural health services</u> , and <u>improvement of nutrition of mothers and children</u> and facilitating students to engage in <u>vocational education</u>	Chapter 4 Chapter 5 Chapter 7 Chapter 10
value additions into traditional industries/youth/new business/technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have been able to allocate funds to support new <u>value additions into traditional industries</u>, provision of seed capital for the <u>youth</u>, to start <u>new businesses</u> and introduction of <u>technology</u> for the development of farms. 	Chapter 4 Chapter 5 Chapter 8 Chapter 9 Chapter 10
Renewable energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have also allocated funds for priority sectors including improving capacity of <u>renewable energy</u> and reforms in the finance and capital market. • Accordingly, the planned annual utilization of foreign loans as agreed with the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and Japan International Cooperation Agency alone is approximately USD 1,400 million. In addition, it is expected to obtain bilateral development loans of approximately USD 400 million 	Chapter 7
Tax Policy/reviving the economy/ supporting the businesses	One of the main factors, of <u>reviving the economy</u> and <u>supporting the businesses</u> to thrive, is a consistent tax policy for the next 5 years. I propose to maintain the <u>VAT</u> unchanged at 8 percent, for b businesses with a turnover of more than Rs. 25 million per month engaged in the import and manufacture of goods or provision of services,	Chapter 4 Chapter 5 Chapter 7 Chapter 9
Tax/online/use of technology	I propose to improve the efficiency of <u>tax</u> collection through the introduction of an <u>online</u> – managed single Special Goods and Service Tax in place of the various goods and service taxes and levies	Chapter 4 Chapter 5 Chapter 7 Chapter 9
Farming, including agriculture, fisheries and livestock farming	Individuals and companies engaged in <u>farming, including agriculture, fisheries and livestock farming</u> will be exempted from taxes in the next 5 years. Earnings from both domestic and foreign sources by those engaged in businesses in <u>Information Technology</u> and enabling services and also their earnings when made while being resident or non-resident will also be exempted from income taxes.	Chapter 5 Chapter 7

Savings and Investment/social welfare	Although funds amounting to more than Rs.50 billion have been annually allocated for the recipients of <u>Samurdhi and pension entitlements of farmers and fishermen</u> , however, a <u>savings</u> mechanism that provides an adequate income for to the requirements that arises in their old age or for special requirements has not been in place.	Chapter 5 Chapter 9
Social welfare	I also propose to implement a new “Samurdhi enterprise development loan scheme” utilizing 90 percent of the deposits made by Samurdhi banks in State banks to provide loans under an annual interest of 7 percent in order to enhance the home- based economies and entrepreneurial ventures of Samurdhi beneficiaries.	Chapter 4 Chapter 5
Medical insurance/income tax	To encourage private savings, I propose to <u>treat medical insurance</u> , interest on housing loans, investments in Government Securities and shares of listed companies incurred up to Rs.100,000 per month as deductible expenditures in the calculation of personal <u>income tax</u> .	Chapter 4 Chapter 5
International trading/taxes/ports	In order to promote the <u>Colombo and Hambanthota ports as commodity trading hubs in international trading</u> , and to encourage investments in bonded warehouses and warehouses related to offshore business I propose to exempt such investments from all taxes.	Chapter 4 Chapter 5
National Security/ social welfare	I propose to allocate Rs. 20,000 million as an additional provision for the tri-forces to fulfill the basic requirements identified in the medium-term and long-term planning frameworks in accordance with their basic requirements I propose to allocate Rs.750 million for the activities implemented by the Rana Viru Seva Authority	Chapter 2 Chapter 4 Chapter 5
Technological Infrastructure/ Digital Governance/ Information Technology/ people-focused service E governance	His Excellency the President has given special attention to enhance <u>Digital Governance</u> using <u>Information Technology</u> as a tool to simplify Government mechanisms as well as market structures and processes, ensuring efficient and <u>people-focused service</u> delivery and exchange of knowledge Establishment of an international e-commerce and e-payment systems, the high speed data exchange system and the related mobile network systems are investment priorities. It is required to <u>establish new laws and organizational structures in relation to data security, cyber security and intellectual property rights</u> Therefore, I propose a special allocation of Rs. 8,000 million to expand the technology sector.	Chapter 6 Chapter 9 Chapter 4 Chapter 5 Chapter 6
Connect Sri Lanka	Creating a ‘ <u>Technology based society and digitally inclusive Sri Lanka</u> ’ is the governments vision It is expected to be expanded to the entire country by investing Rs.15,000 million from the Telecom Development Fund during the period 2021-2022.	Chapter 5 Chapter 6

Techno Parks	<p>It is expected that the establishment of Technology centred investments and allied service industries, which transforms into high income employment opportunities for our young men and women</p> <p>I propose to allocate Rs.10,000 million to develop these Techno Parks as eco-friendly new cities connected to the expressway network and other infrastructure facilities.</p> <p>HE the President has already taken the initiative to establish a new University catering to Port and Aviation Technology Engineering subjects by 2023 in Deniyaya in the Matara District.</p>	Chapter 5 Chapter 6
Investment in Public Health/ maternity and child clinics/infrastructure/ Health insurance	<p>I proposed to provide an additional allocation of Rs 18,000 million for the expansion of <u>maternity and child clinics, dispensaries and adult service centers, laboratory services, hospitals and research institutes</u> with the required human resources to maintain a people centric health service.</p> <p><u>COVID Insurance Scheme</u> with the assistance of the Government in parallel to the Agrahara Insurance Scheme for all public services.</p>	Chapter4 Chapter 5
Manufacturing of Medicines/ Western Medicine/ knowledge based economy/innovation	<p>The importation of drugs for free health care in our country alone <u>costs about US \$ 550 million annually</u>. I propose to provide bank and financial facilities on Treasury guarantees to increase the production capacity of the State Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Corporation to expand the production of essential pharmaceuticals. I also propose to establish a <u>modern investment zone</u> for local and foreign private investors under the <u>Strategic Development Act</u>.</p> <p>(Please see the case study attached)</p>	Chapter 4 Chapter 5 Chapter 6
Nutritional development of infants and pregnant mothers	<p>Therefore, an additional allocation of Rs. 1,500 million will be provided to purchase from farmers these raw materials and to store the same, so as to increase Thripasha production. With this program, which will commence with the harvesting of the grain in the Maha season, the continuous distribution of Thripasha food to infants and pregnant mothers will commence from March.</p> <p>(Please note my critique)</p>	Chapter4 Chapter 5
Distance Education/ IT/ Technology	<p>It is proposed to allocate Rs. 3,000 million for this purpose. All education institutes, education reforms including the expansion of the syllabi in line with the contemporary requirements, regulation of teacher <u>education and training</u>, and examination procedures are planned to be regulated under a national education policy</p>	Chapter 4 Chapter 5 Chapter 8 Chapter 9
Opportunities for Vocational Education/ technological and technical universities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have given priority to strengthening the island-wide network of these new <u>technological and technical universities</u>, by modernising the technical colleges to be attractive to our young men and women, under the “one TVET” concept within a formal regulatory framework, by converting these institutes into degree awarding entities in parallel to the expansion of opportunities for university education <p>I propose to allocate Rs. 3,000 million as an additional financing for this purpose.</p>	Chapter 4 Chapter 5 Chapter 8 Chapter 9
	<p>It is proposed to upgrade the Nursing schools to that of degree awarding institutions to expand the professional education of nursing and nursing services</p>	

Expansion of University Facilities	<p>Provisions have been made to expand educational opportunities in national universities in disciplines, such as medicine, engineering, technology, law, commerce and business management</p> <p>As a start, I propose to convert existing vocational education or other government owned buildings and infrastructure facilities in the Kalutara, Ampara, Puttalam and Nuwara Eliya districts. I propose to allocate Rs. 1,000 million for this purpose.</p>	Chapter 4 Chapter 5 Chapter 9
Sports/ expansion of female participation/ a sports economy	<p>I propose to allocate additional provisions amounting to Rs. 2,000 million as the initial investment out of the larger medium term investments to be made during 2021-2024 aimed at establishing a sports complex for the 2032 Olympics, <u>expansion of female participation</u>, in national and international sports events and establishing a <u>sports economy</u> of USD 1,000 million by 2025.</p>	Chapter 4 Chapter 5 Chapter 10
Tourism Industry	<p>The Covid-19 has dealt a <u>serious blow to the tourism industry</u> before it could barely recover from the collapse experienced due to the Easter attacks.</p> <p>The tourism industry can be developed in the short run, by tapping into the domestic tourism sector which has otherwise spent almost USD 1,500 million per annum for foreign travel, to make use of the domestic tourist facilities by developing such facilities under strict health regulations.</p>	Chapter 5 Chapter 7 Chapter 8 Chapter 9
Archaeological and Cultural Heritage	<p>Presidential Task Force with the relevant institutions for the conservation of <u>Archaeological heritage</u> and cultural expansions have prioritized the formulation of a strong legal framework for archaeological heritage management. In addition to the budgetary allocations for the rehabilitation of archeological and <u>cultural centers</u>, an additional allocation of Rs. 50 million will be made to improve the basic infrastructure required for temples in remote areas.</p>	
Foreign Employment/ Disparities/ rural/ revenue Vocational training Human resource/ skill development	<p>About 1.5 million people in our country are engaged in foreign employment. The <u>majority of them are women from rural areas with low income*</u>. From 2010 to 2014, we facilitated more skilled workers to seek overseas employments as a way to transform low-income earners in rural areas into high-income earning status. We were able to increase their earnings from USD 4 billion to USD 7 billion. From 2015 to 2019, <u>income from foreign employment income fell to less than USD 6.5 billion in comparison to the number of skilled workers employed overseas.</u></p> <p>To address this situation, an integrated programme will be implemented with the participation of <u>vocational training</u> institutes, Foreign Employment Bureau and foreign employment agencies with the aim of directing <u>skilled workers for foreign employment</u> and diversifying the foreign employment market.</p>	Chapter 4 Chapter 5

3. What are the Fiscal, financial and Economic assumptions used at arriving at the total estimated expenditure and revenue?

As we understand the assumptions used for making budget estimated are reflected through the budget speech

- (i) Macroeconomic road map - target is to maintain an inclusive growth rate of 6 percent over the medium term and an annual inflation rate of around 5 percent
- (ii) Assuming a stable interest and exchange rates
- (iii) Reducing the revenue-expenditure gap of the government annually from 9 percent to 4 percent is one of the key milestones in the management of fiscal policy
- (iv) Reducing the revenue-expenditure gap of the government annually from 9 percent to 4 percent is one of the key milestones in the management of fiscal policy.
- (v) Increase foreign earnings by diversification of exports through value addition to local resources and minimizing the reliance on foreign imports in order to reduce the trade deficit
- (vi) Supply of goods and services can be maintained at an elevated level with income earnings from tourism, foreign employment, ports and enhanced airport services
- (vii) Embark on a development path which broad bases rural development targeting poverty eradication, having created more avenues for livelihood and employment with better access to health, education and social welfare.

We have selected a few areas for initial reflection.

Education Sector

Government Policy	Expectations in the budget	Observations
Productive Citizen and a Happy Family - A society endowed with knowledge	Substantially increasing student intake into existing universities	Proposed budgetary allocation does not reflect corresponding required additional funds
	A substantial expansion of student intake by establishing 10 City universities and	Satisfied. However, the required human capital (qualified teaching staff) and infrastructure facilities not adequately addressed. Postgraduate training schemes should be expanded. Contribution to the national development through tangible outputs should also be incorporated into the promotional schemes of university academics
	Expansion of vocational training	Satisfied. A monitoring and follow up scheme need to be set up
	Expansion of distance education facilities by e-learning	Satisfied but with concerns on island wide equal access to facilities

In the 2021 budget the total allocation for education sector shows a modest increase compared to the previous year. There appear to be a slight decrease in the allocation for existing universities. However, an allocation of 1,000 million rupees to establish 10 new city universities is a positive step to enhance university education.

Higher Education Sector Expenditure summary

Ministry/Department	Allocation (Rs. Million)			
	2019	2020	2021	Yearly change
University Education	72,446	79,320	74,773	-4,545 (-5.7%)
Additional Budget speech proposals		-	1,000 (10 City Universities)	

Science and Technology Sector

Government Policy	Expectations in the budget	Observations
Technology based society	in developing the Agriculture, Industry and Services sectors, technology infusion should be prioritised in accessing the integrated production and service processes.	Satisfied but with concerns on inadequate allocations for local research, technology development and training. Proposal to establish Techno Parks is a positive step in skills development among youth

Research and Innovation Sector expenditure summary

	Government Expenditure/Allocation (Rs. Million)		
	2020	2021	Yearly change
Ministry of Skills Development Vocational Education, Research and Innovation	12,991.7	13,054.2	+62.5 +0.5%
Additional Budget speech proposals		10,000 (Techno Parks)	