



අයවැය කථාව - 2025  
වරவு செலவுத்திட்ட உரை - 2025  
**Budget Speech - 2025**

අනුර කුමාර දිසානායක, මුදල්, ක්‍රමසම්පාදන සහ ආර්ථික සංවර්ධන අමාත්‍ය  
அனூர குமார திசாநாயக்க, நிதி, திட்டமிடல் மற்றும் பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சர்  
Anura Kumara Dissanayake, Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

**79 වන අයවැය කථාව**  
**2025**

2025 පෙබරවාරි 17 දින

ශ්‍රී ලංකා පාර්ලිමේන්තුව

# අයවැය කථාව 2025

## පූර්විකාව

ගරු කථානායකතුමනි, අපේ රජයේ පළමු ජාතික අයවැය මේ සභාවට ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට ලැබීම ගැන අප සතුටු වෙනවා.

ශ්‍රී ලංකාව 2022 වසරේ දී නිදහසින් පසු එහි ගැඹුරුතම හා සංකීර්ණතම සමාජ, ආර්ථික හා දේශපාලනික අර්බුදයට මුහුණ දුන්නා. අර්බුදය 2022 වසරේ දී එහි දරුණුතම අවස්ථාවට පැමිණියත්, අර්බුදයට බලපෑ කරුණු ඓතිහාසික මෙන්ම ව්‍යුහාත්මකයි. දුෂිත පාලනයන්, අසාර්ථක ආර්ථික ප්‍රතිපත්තීන් සහ වගකීම් විරහිත රාජ්‍ය මූල්‍ය කළමනාකාරිත්වය මෙම අර්බුදයේ මූලයයි. මෙම තත්ත්වයේ ප්‍රතිඵලයක් ලෙස රටේ ආර්ථික ක්‍රියාකාරකම්වල සාමාන්‍ය තත්ත්වය බිඳ වැටුණා. එය ව්‍යාපාරවල සිට කුටුම්භ දක්වා සියලු අංශ සහ සමාජ කණ්ඩායම් විසින් අත්විඳිනු ලැබුවා. ඉන්ධන, විදුලිය, අත්‍යවශ්‍ය ආහාර, ඖෂධ ඇතුළු භාණ්ඩ හා සේවා හිඟය හේතුවෙන් රටේ ජනතාව, විශේෂයෙන්ම කාන්තාවන්, ළමයින්, ආබාධ සහිත පුද්ගලයන් සහ වැඩිහිටි ජනතාව දැඩි දුෂ්කරතාවලට මුහුණ දුන්නා. වෘත්තීයවේදීන් රට අත් හැර ගියා. ජනතාවට මූලික අවශ්‍යතා සපුරා ගැනීම සඳහා දින ගණන් දීර්ඝ පෝලිම්වල රැඳී සිටීමට සිදු වූන අතර ඇතැමුන් පෝලිම්වල රැඳී සිටියදීම මිය ගියා. 2022 වසරේ දී ඇති වූ මෙම අර්බුදය හුදු ආර්ථික අර්බුදයක් පමණක් නොවේ, එතෙක් පැවැති දේශපාලන බලයේ දැවැන්ත අසාර්ථකත්වයක්. අර්බුදය කළමනාකරණය කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ගැනීම මගින් ආරම්භයේ දී වූ ආර්ථිකයේ බිඳවැටීම සැලකිය යුතු දුරකට පාලනය කර ඇත්ත්, 2022 වසරේ දී ඇති වූ ආර්ථික අර්බුදය සමාජයේ දුප්පත්ම හා වඩාත්ම අවදානමට ලක්විය හැකි කොටස්වලට බලපාන මානුෂීය අර්බුදයක් බවට පරිවර්තනය වී තිබෙනවා.

ආර්ථික හා සමාජීය වශයෙන් ඔබ්බට යමින් අර්බුදය රට තුළ දේශපාලනමය වශයෙන් වෙනසක් ද ඇති කළා. දරාගත නොහැකි ආර්ථික දුෂ්කරතා හේතුවෙන් බලයෙන් ඉවත්වීමට බලකරමින් දුෂිත පාලකයින්ට විරුද්ධව ජනතාව නැගී සිටියා. ජනතා බලය විසින් ඔවුන් පලවා හරිනු ලැබුවා.

අනතුරුව, ජනවරම විකෘති කරපු තාවකාලික ආණ්ඩුවක් පිහිටුවනු ලැබුවා. මෙම තාවකාලික රජය දුෂිතයන් ආරක්ෂා කිරීම, දුෂ්ණයේ යෙදීම, මහජන මුදල් නාස්ති කිරීම, ජනතා මර්දනය පෙර පරිදීම සිදු කළා. ඒ නිසාම සමාජ, ආර්ථික හා දේශපාලන පරිවර්තනයක් සඳහා වූ ජනතා අභිලාෂයන් ඉටු වුනේ නෑ. 2023 වසරේ මාර්තු මාසයේ පැවැත්වීමට නියමිතව තිබුණ පළාත් පාලන මැතිවරණය කල් දැමීම මගින් ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදය පිලිබඳව ද ජනතාවගේ අභිලාෂයන් බිඳ දැමුවා.

2024 වසර අග දී පැවැත්වූ ජනාධිපතිවරණය සහ මහ මැතිවරණය තුළින් රටේ ආර්ථික, සමාජීය හා දේශපාලන ක්‍රමය වෙනස් කරමින්, පොදු සමෘද්ධිය කරා රට යොමු කිරීම සඳහා නොසැලෙන අධිෂ්ඨානයකින්, කැපවීමෙන් හා නායකත්වයෙන් ශක්තිමත් ජන වරමක් සහිත නව රජයක් පිහිටුවීමට ජනතාව ඉදිරිගාමී තීරණයක් ගනු ලැබුවා.

එම ජනවරම තුළින් පිලිබිඹු වන අපේක්ෂාවන් ඉටු කරලීමේ අරමුණින් යුතුව, තිරසාර ආර්ථික වර්ධනයක් හා සංවර්ධනයක් කරා අවශ්‍ය වන ආර්ථික පදනම සකසන මෙම අයවැය ඓතිහාසික අයවැයක් වෙනවා.

ආරම්භයේදීම අප මුහුණ දුන් එක් අභියෝගයක් වූයේ මෙම ජයග්‍රහණය වැලැක්වීමට උත්සාහ කළ අය විසින් අපගේ ආර්ථික ප්‍රතිපත්තියට සහ දැක්මට එරෙහිව ව්‍යාප්ත කරන ලද මිත්‍යාවන් සහ ද්වේෂසහගත ප්‍රචාරයන් විසින් ඇති කරන ලද වැරදි ප්‍රතිරූපය නිවැරදි කිරීමයි. එයට අප සමත්ව තිබෙනවා. ශ්‍රී ලංකා රුපියලට සාපේක්ෂව ඩොලරය රුපියල් 400 දක්වා ඉහළ යනු ඇතැයි ද, ඉන්ධන පෝලිම් යුගයක් යළි එනු ඇතැයි ද, ජාත්‍යන්තර සංවර්ධන හවුල්කරුවන් සහ රටවල් නව රජය හුදකලා කරනු ඇතැයි ද, ආයෝජකයන්ගේ විශ්වාසය නැති වී යනු ඇතැයි ද, පෞද්ගලික දේපොළ සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම ජනසතු කරනු ඇතැයි ද යන වැරදි මත ප්‍රකාශ වුණා. අපට එරෙහිව එවැනි සෘණාත්මක ප්‍රචාරණයක් සිදු වුණත්, ආර්ථිකය ස්ථාවර කිරීමටත්, ජාත්‍යන්තර පාර්ශවකරුවන් සමඟ ශක්තිමත් සබඳතා ගොඩනගා ගැනීමටත්, ආයෝජකයින් අතර විශ්වාසය ඇති කිරීමටත් අපට හැකි වුණා.

ඒ අනුව, වාර්ෂික භාණ්ඩාගාර බිල්පත් පොලී අනුපාතිකය සියයට 8.8 දක්වා අඩු වීමත් සමඟ මූල්‍ය අංශය ක්‍රමයෙන් ස්ථාවර වූ අතර, 2024 වසරේ දෙසැම්බර් මස එ. ජ. ඩොලර් මිලියන 570 ක ණය ප්‍රතිව්‍යුහගතකරණයට අදාළ ගෙවීම් සිදු කිරීමෙන් පසුව වුවද 2024 අවසානයේදී විදේශ මුදල් සංචිත ඩොලර් බිලියන 6.1 ක මට්ටමක පවත්වා ගැනීමට අප සමත් වුණා. මීට අමතරව, මුදල් අවප්‍රමාණය වීම පිළිබඳ සැක සංකාවන් පවතිද්දී වුවද, දළ වශයෙන් ඩොලරයට රුපියල් 300 ක් පමණ ලෙස ශ්‍රී ලංකා රුපියල ශක්තිමත් වුණා. 2025 වර්ෂය සඳහා සියයට 5 ක පමණ ආර්ථික වර්ධනයක් අප අපේක්ෂා කරනවා.

2022 වසරේ මැද භාගයේ සිට, අර්බුදය විසඳීම සඳහා ජාත්‍යන්තර මූල්‍ය අරමුදල සහ අනෙකුත් ජාත්‍යන්තර හවුල්කරුවන්ගේ සහාය ඇතිව ශ්‍රී ලංකාව ආර්ථික ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණ ක්‍රියාත්මක කළා. මෙම අර්බුද සමනය කිරීමේ ඇතැම් ක්‍රියාමාර්ග - විශේෂයෙන්ම පිරිවැය මත බලශක්ති මිල ගැලපුම, බදු වැඩි කිරීම් සහ පොලී අනුපාත ඉහළ දැමීම වැනි පියවර පුරවැසියන් මත පීඩනයක් එල්ල කළා. ආර්ථිකය ස්ථාවර කිරීම සඳහා ජාත්‍යන්තර මූල්‍ය අරමුදලේ විස්තීරණ අරමුදල් පහසුකම් වැඩසටහන මගින් ඉටු කරන ලද කාර්යභාරය අප වටහාගෙන ඇති අතරම, අපගේ

ආර්ථික න්‍යාය පත්‍රය අප විසින්ම සකසා ගැනීම වෙනුවෙන් ආර්ථික ස්වෛරීත්වය ලගා කරගැනීම අත්‍යවශ්‍ය බව අපගේ අදහසයි.

මෑත අතීතයේ දී ආර්ථිකයේ සිදුවූ තවත් ප්‍රධාන කරුණක් වූයේ ණය ප්‍රතිව්‍යුහගත කිරීමේ ක්‍රියාවලිය 2024 වසරේ දෙසැම්බර් මාසයේ අවසන් කිරීමයි. ඇත්තෙන්ම අප බලයට පත්වන විට රාජ්‍ය ණය ප්‍රතිව්‍යුහගත කිරීමේ ක්‍රියාවලියේ නිරත වෙමින් සිටි අතර එයට සැලකිය යුතු වෙනසක් සිදුවුවහොත් එමඟින් ආර්ථිකය අස්ථාවර වීමට ඇති විය හැකි බලපෑම හමුවේ ඊට බාධා කිරීමට අපට අවශ්‍ය වූයේ නැහැ. මෙම තීරණය ගැනීමේදී ප්‍රතිව්‍යුහගත කිරීමේ ක්‍රියාවලිය සඳහා දැනටමත් වැය කර ඇති සැලකිය යුතු කාලය සහ එම ක්‍රියාවලිය තවදුරටත් ප්‍රමාද වීම විසින් ඇති විය හැකි අමතර වියදම් පිලිබඳව ද අප සලකා බැලුවා.

මේ තුළින් සැලකිය යුතු මට්ටමින් ණය සහනයක් ලැබී ඇති අතර, මෙය ණය සේවාකරණයට අදාළ පිරිවැය සැලකිය යුතු ලෙස අඩු කරයි. විදේශ හා රාජ්‍ය මූල්‍ය ස්චාරක්ෂක ශක්තිමත් කිරීමට, අපනයන වර්ධනය සහ විදේශ ආයෝජන වැනි ණය වර්ධනය නොවන ලැබීම් වැඩි දියුණු කිරීමට සහ දිගු කාලීන මූල්‍ය ස්ථායීතාවය ආරක්ෂා වන ලෙස අනාගතයේ දී ණය ආපසු ගෙවීම ක්‍රමවත්ව නැවත ආරම්භ කිරීමට මෙම රාජ්‍ය මූල්‍ය අවකාශය ප්‍රයෝජනයට ගැනීම අත්‍යවශ්‍ය වෙනවා. එහි ප්‍රතිඵලයක් වශයෙන්, ෆිච් රේටින්ග්ස් (Fitch Ratings) සහ මුඩ්ස් (Moody's) වැනි ප්‍රමුඛ ගෝලීය නියෝජිතයන් විසින් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ණය ශ්‍රේණිගත කිරීම් එකවර කාණ්ඩ කිහිපයකින් ඉහළ නැංවූවා. ඒ අනුව ක්‍රමයෙන් ආයෝජකයින්ගේ විශ්වාසය ගොඩනැගීම, වෙළඳාම සහ ආයෝජන අවස්ථා වර්ධනය කිරීම සහ ජාත්‍යන්තර මූල්‍ය ගනුදෙනු පිරිවැය අඩු කිරීම තුළින් ආර්ථික වර්ධනය ලගා කරගැනීමට අවස්ථාව විවෘත වී තිබෙනවා.

අනෙක් අතට, ඇති කළ ආර්ථික අර්බුදය බොහෝ දෙනෙකුට, විශේෂයෙන් සමාජයේ වඩාත්ම අවදානමට ලක්විය හැකි ජන කණ්ඩායම්වලට අබණ්ඩව බලපෑම් කරමින් තිබෙනවා. 2022 වසරේ දී උද්ධමනය සියයට 70 දක්වා ඉහළ යාම ජීවන වියදම විශාල ලෙස ඉහළ යාමට හේතු වූනා. උද්ධමනය දැන් පහත වැටී තිබුනත්, බොහෝ භාණ්ඩ හා සේවාවල මිල මට්ටම් තවමත් ඉහළ මට්ටමක තිබෙන අතර මිල වැඩි වූ තරමට ජනතාවගේ ආදායම් වැඩිවීමක් සිදු වුනේ නැහැ. ඒනිසා ජනතාවගේ ජීවන තත්ත්වය පහත වැටී තිබෙනවා. විශේෂයෙන්ම, පසුගිය වසර දෙක තුළ මූර්ත වැටුප සැලකිය යුතු ලෙස පහත වැටී ඇති බැවින් සාධාරණ වැටුප් වැඩිවීමක් ලබා දිය යුතු වෙනවා. තවද, රජය අස්වැසුම් වැඩසටහන හරහා ආධාර ලැබිය යුතු ඉලක්කගත ප්‍රජාව වෙත ලැබෙන මුදල් ප්‍රදාන වැඩි කර, ප්‍රතිලාභ ලැබෙන කාලසීමාව දීර්ඝ කර ඇති අතර අවශ්‍යතා ඇති අයට සහන සැලසීම සඳහා වෙනත් සමාජ ප්‍රතිලාභ ලබා දී තිබෙනවා.

කෙසේ වුවත්, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළ පැතිරී ඇති දිළිඳුකම තුරන් කිරීම සඳහා මෙවැනි මුදල් ආධාර පමණක් ලබාදීම් තිරසාර විසඳුමක් නොවේ. විවිධ දුෂ්කරතා සහ අභියෝග හේතුවෙන් එලදායි ආර්ථික කටයුතුවල නිරත වීමට නොහැකි පුරවැසියන් රැක බලා ගැනීම මානුෂික රජයක යුතුකමයි. අස්වැසුම වැඩසටහනට ප්‍රතිලාභීන් ඇතුළත් කිරීමේ සහ බැහැර කිරීමේ දෝෂ ඇති බව අප කවුරුත් දන්නවා. එම වැඩසටහන සඳහා වඩාත් සුදුසු පුද්ගලයින් තෝරා ගැනීමට රජය සැලසුම් කර තිබෙන්නේ ඒ නිසයි. ඒ අතරම, සියලු ජනතාවට ඔවුන්ගේ උපරිම විභවතාවයෙන් ආර්ථික ක්‍රියාකාරකම්වල නියැලීමේ අවස්ථා වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම තුළින් දරිද්‍රතාවය පිටුදැකීම සඳහා තිරසාර විසඳුමක් ද අවශ්‍ය වෙනවා.

සියලුම පුරවැසියන්ට ආර්ථික ක්‍රියාවලියට සහභාගී විය හැකි පරිදි අවස්ථා වැඩි දියුණු කර, එහි ප්‍රතිඵල සමාජයේ සෑම ස්ථරයකටම සාධාරණ ලෙස ලබා ගත හැකි අයුරින් ආර්ථික වර්ධනය සිදු විය යුතුයි. සමාජයේ සියලුම සාමාජිකයන්ගේ ජීවිත නහා සිටුවීමේ මාධ්‍යයක් මිස ආර්ථික වර්ධනය හුදෙක් ආර්ථික ක්‍රියාවලියේ ප්‍රසාරණයකට පමණක් සීමා වේ නම් සමාජයට ඉන් ඇත්තේ කුඩා ප්‍රයෝජනයක් පමණයි. දශක කිහිපයක් තිස්සේ, ආර්ථික ක්‍රියාකාරකම් සහ ආර්ථික ප්‍රතිලාභ සංකේන්ද්‍රණය වී තිබෙන්නේ සුළු පිරිසක් අතරයි. මෑතකාලීන එනම් 2019 කුටුම්භ ආදායම් සහ වියදම් සමීක්ෂණයට අනුව, ඉහලම ආදායම්ලාභී කුටුම්භ සියයට 20 ක් සමස්ත ශාඛස්ථ වියදම්වලින් සියයට 47 ක් සිදු කරනු ලබයි. එමෙන්ම, 2023 වසරට අදාළව දළ දේශීය නිෂ්පාදිතයෙන් සියයට 44 ක් සඳහා දායක වී තිබෙන්නේ බස්නාහිර පළාතයි. ඒ අනුව අපට ඉදිරියට යාමට ආර්ථික අවස්ථා වඩාත් සාධාරණව බෙදී යන ආර්ථිකයේ විශාල ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රීකරණයක් අවශ්‍ය වෙනවා. පොදුජන අරගල සහ පසුගිය වසරේ පැවැති මැතිවරණවලදී ජනතාව තම දේශපාලන අයිතීන් තහවුරු කර ගත්තා. දැන් අත්‍යවශ්‍ය වී තිබෙන්නේ ජනතාවගේ ආර්ථික අයිතිවාසිකම් ද තහවුරු කිරීමයි. මෙම අයවැයේ දර්ශනය වන්නේ එයයි.

මෙවර අයවැය සකස් කොට තිබෙන්නේ බොහෝ සීමාවන්ට යටත්ව. 2022 වසරේ සිට අප අත්විඳින ආර්ථික අර්බුදයේ බරපතලකම ගැන අප අමතක නොකළ යුතුයි. බොහෝ රටවල් ස්වෛරීත්ව ණය පැහැර හැරීමකින් අනතුරුව "අහිමි දශකයක්" ලෙස හඳුන්වනු ලබන කාලයක් ඔස්සේ ගමන් කොට තිබෙනවා. කෙසේ වුවත්, මේ වනවිට අප යම් ස්ථාවරත්වයක් අත්පත් කරගැනීමට සමත්ව තිබෙනවා. මෙය ශක්තිමත්ව ස්ථාවර කරගැනීම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය මූල්‍ය විනය, ආර්ථික දැක්ම සහ මග පෙන්වීම සහිතව මෙම අයවැය සකස් කොට තිබෙනවා. එහි අරමුණු ලභාකරගැනීම සඳහා අත්‍යවශ්‍ය කරුණක් වන දේශපාලන නායකත්වය සැපයීමට අප සූදානම්.

මූල්‍ය කළමනාකරණ පනතේ රාජ්‍ය මූල්‍ය නීතියක් ලෙස, ප්‍රාථමික වියදම සඳහා දළ දේශීය නිෂ්පාදිතයෙන් සියයට 13 ක සීමාවක් දක්වා තිබෙනවා. ඒවගේම මෙවර අයවැය මෙම

අවශ්‍යතාවයට අනුකූලව සකස් කොට තිබෙනවා. එබැවින් වියදම්වලින් හොඳම සමාජ ප්‍රතිලාභය ලබා ගැනීම සහතික වන ලෙස සීමිත බදු අරමුදල් ප්‍රවේශම්සහගත ලෙස කළමනාකරණය කිරීම කෙරෙහි අප අවධානය යොමු කොට තිබෙනවා.

මෙවර අයවැයෙන් අපට රිසි උපරිම අයුරින් මුදල් වෙන් කිරීමට නොහැකි වූනත් අපේ ප්‍රධාන ප්‍රමුඛතා රැසකට මුදල් වෙන් කිරීමට අපට හැකි වූනා. මෙම අවධානය යොමු කර ඇති ක්ෂේත්‍ර සාම්ප්‍රදායික අයවැයවලට වඩා වෙනස් වන අතර, අපගේ ජනවරම සමඟ ගැලපීම් සිදු කරන අතරම, දැනට සිදුකෙරෙමින් පවතින කටයුතු අඛණ්ඩව පවත්වාගෙන යන්නට ද අප අරමුදල් වෙන් කර තිබෙනවා. අස්වැසුම වැඩසටහන සහ අනෙකුත් සමාජ සුබසාධන ප්‍රමුඛතා සඳහා අප වැඩි කළ වියදම්වලින් එය පැහැදිලි වෙනවා. දැඩි මූල්‍ය සීමාවන් අනුව, කළ හැකි උපරිම ප්‍රමාණයට යටත්ව ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ පුරවැසියන්ගේ පොලී සහනාධාරය සඳහා අපි 2025 වසරේ ජූලි මාසයේ සිට මුදල් වෙන් කර තියනවා. මෙම යෝජනා ක්‍රමය අවභාවිතා කිරීම වැලැක්වීම සඳහා ශක්තිමත් යාන්ත්‍රණයක් අප ඇති කරනවා. අප මෙවර අයවැයෙන් ප්‍රාග්ධන වියදම් සඳහා දළ දේශීය නිෂ්පාදිතයෙන් සියයට 4 ක් වෙන් කර තිබෙනවා. මෙය ආර්ථික වර්ධනය සඳහා රජයෙන් ලැබෙන ප්‍රධාන දායකත්වයක්. සුළු හා මධ්‍ය පරිමාණ ව්‍යවසායකත්ව අංශය ශක්තිමත් කිරීම, පොදු ප්‍රවාහනය, ග්‍රාමීය සංවර්ධනය හා සවිබල ගැන්වීම, කෘෂිකාර්මික පුනර්ජීවනය, දේශීය ව්‍යවසායකත්වය, පර්යේෂණ දිරිගැන්වීම සහ දේශීය හා අපනයන-අභිමුඛ කර්මාන්තවල වර්ධනයට හා කාර්යක්ෂමතාවයට ඇති බාධාවන් ඉවත් කිරීමට කටයුතු කරනවා. මේ සියල්ලේ දී සහ අනෙකුත් රාජ්‍ය වියදම්වල දී, ප්‍රමුඛත්වය, ඉලක්කගත කිරීම, ඵලදායී ලෙස ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සහ මුදල් සඳහා වටිනාකම සහතික කිරීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් අපි වැඩි සැලකිල්ලක් දක්වනවා. එමනිසා, මහජන මුදලින් වියදම් කරන සෑම රුපියලකින්ම ආර්ථික හා සමාජීය ප්‍රතිලාභය වැඩි වනු ඇතැයි බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා.

අපි මේ ආර්ථිකය නගා සිටුවීමේ මාර්ගයේ අඛණ්ඩව ගමන් කරන විට තව තවත් රාජ්‍ය මූල්‍ය අවකාශය පුළුල් වෙනවා. කාර්යක්ෂමතා වර්ධනයත්, දූෂණය හා නාස්තිය ඉවත් කිරීම, වඩා හොඳ ඉලක්කගත කිරීම් සහ වඩා හොඳ බදු පරිපාලනය තුළින් සැලකිය යුතු ඉතුරුම් ප්‍රමාණයකට අවස්ථාව සැලසෙන විට, ජනතාවගේ ප්‍රමුඛ අවශ්‍යතා ඉටු කිරීමට අපට තව තවත් සම්පත් ලැබෙනු ඇති. ඒ නිසා රටක් විධියට අප ඉවසිලිවත්තව කටයුතු කළ යුතු වන අතර, සාමූහික විනයකින් සහ දැඩි අධිෂ්ඨානයෙන් යුතුව කටයුතු කරමින් අප ඉදිරියට යන විට එහි ප්‍රතිලාභ අපට ලබා කර ගත හැකි වනු ඇති.

## 2025 අයවැයේ මූලධර්ම

අයවැයක් යනු ඉදිරි වසර සඳහා වන ආදායම් සහ වියදම් යෝජනා මාලාවක් පමණක් නොවේ. එය ආර්ථිකය නගා සිටුවීමේ සහ සමස්ත ප්‍රතිපත්ති සම්බන්ධයෙන් රජයේ ප්‍රවේශය පිළිබඳ පිළිබිඹුවක්. මෙම අයවැය තුළ ආර්ථික ප්‍රතිපත්ති අරමුණුවල සැපයුම් අංශයේ ප්‍රධාන අංශ තුනක් ඇතුළත් වනවා.

- i. කර්මාන්ත, සේවා හා කෘෂිකර්මාන්ත අංශවල නිෂ්පාදනය වර්ධනය.
- ii. මෙම නිෂ්පාදනය සඳහා ජනතාවගේ සක්‍රීය දායකත්වය සහ සහභාගීත්වය ඇතිව සිදුවිය යුතු වීම.
- iii. නිෂ්පාදනයෙන් ලැබෙන ප්‍රතිලාභ සහ වර්ධනයන් සමාජය පුරා සාධාරණව බෙදී යා යුතු වීම.

ඒ හා සමානව, භාණ්ඩ හා සේවා සඳහා ඉල්ලුම සැලකීමේ දී රජයේ ප්‍රතිපත්ති අරමුණු වන්නේ;

- i. අත්‍යාවශ්‍ය භාණ්ඩ හා සේවා අඛණ්ඩව සැපයීම සහතික කිරීම.
- ii. එවැනි භාණ්ඩ හා සේවා සාධාරණ මිලකට සැපයිය යුතුවීම.
- iii. භාණ්ඩ හා සේවා පිළිගත හැකි මට්ටමේ ගුණාත්මක බවකින් යුක්ත විය යුතුය යන්නයි.

මෙම සැපයුම සහ ඉල්ලුමේ අරමුණු සාක්ෂාත් කර ගැනීමේ යාන්ත්‍රණය පහත සඳහන් සියල්ලෙහි එකතුවක් වනු ඇති.

- i. වෙළඳපොළ බලවේග ඔස්සේ සැපයුම, ඉල්ලුම සහ මිල තීරණය කරනු ලබන තරඟකාරී වෙළඳපොළ.
- ii. නියාමනය: එහිදී රජය විසින් නියාමන ආයතන හරහා වෙළඳපොළ නියාමනය කිරීම.
- iii. ඇතැම් ක්ෂේත්‍රවල, සැපයුම සහ ඉල්ලුම සඳහා සක්‍රීය රාජ්‍ය සහභාගීත්වය.
- iv. සමහර ක්ෂේත්‍රවල නිෂ්පාදන සංවිධානය කිරීම.

මෙවර අයවැය මෙම මූලධර්ම මත පදනම්ව සකස් කර තිබෙන අතර, සියලුම පුරවැසියන් ක්‍රියාකාරී සහභාගිවන්නන්, ක්‍රියාකාරී පාර්ශවකරුවන් සහ ක්‍රියාකාරී ප්‍රතිලාභීන් වන ආර්ථිකයක් නිර්මාණය කිරීමට පදනමක් සැකසීමට අප අදහස් කරනවා. රජයේ කාර්යභාරය වන්නේ මිනිසුන්ට තම ආර්ථික විභවයන් සපුරා ගැනීමට ඇති බාධා ඉවත් කර පහසුකම් සැලසීමයි. දුෂ්කර ප්‍රදේශයක ජීවත් වීම හේතුවෙන්, යම් පුද්ගලයකු ආබාධිතභාවයක් හේතුවෙන්, අධ්‍යාපන අවස්ථා



හිභකම හේතුවෙන්, මූලික යටිතල පහසුකම් නොමැතිකම හේතුවෙන් තම ආර්ථික හැකියාව සපුරා ගැනීමට නොහැකි වූ විට ඒක අසාධාරණයක්. මෙය එක රැයකින් විසඳිය හැකි පහසු ක්‍රියාවලියක් නොවෙයි. පුරවැසියන් ඔවුන්ගේ ආර්ථික විභවයන් සපුරාලීම සඳහා බලගැන්වීම සඳහා විශාල උත්සාහයක් අවශ්‍ය වනවා. මෙහිදී ජනතාවගේ අවශ්‍ය කුසලතා සහ ධාරිතාව ගොඩනැගීම සඳහා අධ්‍යාපනය සහ පුහුණුව සඳහා ආයෝජනය කිරීම වැදගත්. මිනිසුන්ට ඔවුන්ගේ හැකියාවන් සපුරාලීමට අවස්ථාව ඇති බව සහතික කිරීම සඳහා සෞඛ්‍ය සේවා සඳහා ආයෝජනය කිරීම අත්‍යවශ්‍යයි. ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ සහ විදේශයන්හි වෙළෙඳපොළ වෙත ප්‍රවේශ වීමට සහ ආර්ථික අවස්ථා සමඟ සම්බන්ධ වීමට ජනතාවට හැකිවන පරිදි යටිතල පහසුකම් සැපයිය යුතුයි. සෑමට සම අවස්ථා නිර්මාණය කරන වෙළෙඳපොළ බලයේ අධික සංකේන්ද්‍රණයක් නොමැති ලෙස තරඟය සාධාරණ වන බවට රජය විසින් සහතික කළ යුතුය. මෙම අයවැය යෝජනා මඟින් මේ රටේ ජනතාව ආර්ථික වශයෙන් සවිබල ගැන්වීම ආරම්භ කරනවා. මෙය ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ආර්ථිකය ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රීකරණය සඳහා පදනම වනු ඇති.

අඛණ්ඩ ඵලදායීතා වර්ධනය සඳහා ආර්ථිකය ඩිජිටල්කරණය අත්‍යවශ්‍යයි. ආර්ථික ප්‍රගමනය සඳහා පමණක් නොව, සමාජ නභාසිටුවීම සහ දේශපාලන ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණ සඳහා වන තවත් තීරණාත්මක පදනමක් වන්නේ යහපත් ආණ්ඩුකරණය සහ දූෂණය ඉවත් කිරීමයි. යහපත් ආණ්ඩුකරණය සඳහා වන ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණ සහ දූෂණ විරෝධී ක්‍රියාමාර්ග අප රජයේ ප්‍රධානතම ප්‍රමුඛතාවයන් වෙනවා. මෙම අභිලාෂයට ජීවය ලබාදීම ක්ලීන් ශ්‍රී ලංකා වැඩසටහනේ අරමුණයි.

**මධ්‍ය කාලීන සාර්ව ආර්ථික දිශාව**

මෙවර අයවැයෙන් ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇති යෝජනා සමඟින් අපි සාර්ව ආර්ථික ගමන් මාර්ගයේ නව පෙරලියකට අඩිතාලම දමමින් සිටිනවා. මූර්ත දළ දේශීය නිෂ්පාදිතයේ වර්ධනය සියයට 5 කට වඩා වැඩියෙන් අපි මැදි කාලීනව අපේක්ෂා කරනවා. ආර්ථිකයේ සැපයුම් ධාරිතාව වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම සඳහා අප ගනිමින් සිටින ක්‍රියාමාර්ග තුළින්, මිල නිසා හටගත හැකි කම්පන අවම කර ගැනීමටත්, එමඟින් අඩු සහ ස්ථාවර උද්ධමනයක් තවදුරටත් පවත්වා ගැනීමටත් අපි අපේක්ෂා කරනවා. සාර්ව ආර්ථික ප්‍රතිපත්ති මාර්ගය, විශාල ජංගම ගිණුම් හිඟයක් පැවති යුගයට තිත තබමින් විදේශ අංශයේ ජංගම ගිණුමෙහි ස්ථාවර ශේෂයක් අපේක්ෂා කරනවා. ඒ අනුව, වෙළෙඳපොළ මූලධර්ම මත පදනම් වූ අපගේ විනිමය අනුපාතය තවදුරටත් ඉහළ උච්ඡාවචනයන්ට ලක් නොවනු ඇතැයි අපි අපේක්ෂා කරනවා.

2025 දී භාණ්ඩ හා සේවා අපනයනය ඩොලර් බිලියන 19කට ආසන්න වාර්තාගත ඉහළම මට්ටමක් අපි අපේක්ෂා කරනවා. ශක්තිමත් අපනයන අංශයක් මඟින් ආර්ථික වර්ධනය තවදුරටත් ඉහළ යනු ඇතැයි බලාපොරොත්තු වනවා. ශක්තිමත් ආර්ථික වර්ධනයක් සමඟින් ණය නොවන

ගලාඒම්වල වර්ධනය සහ දළ දේශීය නිෂ්පාදිතයෙන් සියයට 2.3 ක රාජ්‍ය අයවැයෙහි ප්‍රාථමික ගිණුමේ අතිරික්තයක් පවත්වා ගැනීම මඟින් ශ්‍රී ලංකාව 2028 වසරේ සිට ක්‍රමානුකූලව වැඩි වන ණය සේවාකරණ ගෙවීම් සඳහා ඉතා හොඳ සුදානමක සිටින බව තහවුරු කරනවා.

ලෝක බැංකු ඇස්තමේන්තුවලට අනුව, 2023 වසරේ දී රටේ දරිද්‍රතා අනුපාතය සියයට 25.9 ක්. ස්වෛරීත්ව ණය පැහැර හැරීමට ලක් වූ බොහෝ රටවල් දිළිඳුකමෙන් දිගු කාලසීමාවක් අත්විඳින අතර, 2025 වසර වන විට මෙම ප්‍රවණතාවය ආපසු හැරීමක් දැකීමට අපි බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා. මෙම අයවැය යෝජනා මඟින් සමාජයේ දිළිඳුම සහ වඩාත්ම අවදානමට ලක්විය හැකි සාමාජිකයන් සවිබල ගැන්වීමේ පුළුල් ප්‍රයත්නයකට පළමු පියවර තබන අතර, දරිද්‍රතාවයේ අඛණ්ඩ අඩුවීමක් අපේක්ෂා කරනවා.

නිසි මුදල් කළමනාකරණය, වගකීමෙන් යුතුව ණය කළමනාකරණය කිරීම මානව ප්‍රාග්ධනය සඳහා වූ ආයෝජන, ශක්තිමත් සමාජ ආරක්ෂණ ජාල, ආර්ථික විවිධාංගීකරණය, අපනයන ප්‍රවර්ධනය, ආයෝජන පරිසරයෙහි වර්ධනය, කෘෂිකර්මාන්තය නවීකරණය, හරිත ආර්ථික ප්‍රතිපත්ති, නවෝත්පාදන, ඩිජිටල්කරණය, ව්‍යවසායකත්වය සහ නව ව්‍යාපාර ආරම්භ කිරීම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය වටපිටාව සකස් කර දීම, රාජ්‍ය-පෞද්ගලික හවුල්කාරිත්වය, දූෂණ විරෝධී ක්‍රියාමාර්ග සහ විනිවිදභාවය සහ තිරසාර වර්ධන ක්‍රමෝපාය ප්‍රවර්ධනය කිරීම මඟින් දිගුකාලීන ආර්ථික ස්ථාවරත්වය සහ සමෘද්ධිය ළඟා කර ගැනීම සඳහා ශ්‍රී ලංකා ආර්ථිකයේ පරිවර්තනය වෙනසක් ඇති කිරීම සඳහා පශ්චාත් අර්බුද අවස්ථාව වඩාත් හොඳින් යොදා ගැනීමට අප අපේක්ෂා කරනවා.

මම දැන් මේ පාර්ලිමේන්තුවට 2025 අයවැය යෝජනා ඉදිරිපත් කරනවා.

## 1. භාණ්ඩ හා සේවා අපනයනය පුළුල් කිරීම

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ගෝලීය වෙළෙඳපොළවලට අපනයනය කිරීමේ හැකියාව වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම මඟින් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ භාණ්ඩ හා සේවා අපනයන හැකියාව මහා පරිමාණයෙන් වැඩි කිරීමේ අරමුණින් රජය ජාතික අපනයන සංවර්ධන සැලැස්මක් (2025-2029) සකස් කරනු ඇත. නව අපනයන වෙළෙඳපොළවල් අත්පත් කර ගැනීමට, පවතින වෙළෙඳපොළවල් පුළුල් කිරීමට හෝ මහා පරිමාණ අපනයනකරුවන්ගේ අගය දාමයන් සහ ගෝලීය අගය දාමයන් සමඟ සම්බන්ධ වීමට ක්ෂුද්‍ර, සුළු හා මධ්‍ය පරිමාණ ව්‍යවසායකයන් (MSMEs) හට පහසුකම් සැලසෙනු ඇත.

උසස් තත්ත්වයේ, දැරිය හැකි මිලකට ලබා ගත හැකි අමුද්‍රව්‍ය සඳහා ප්‍රවේශ වීමේ සීමාවන් ඉවත් කිරීමේ අරමුණින්, සරල, විනිවිද පෙනෙන සහ පුරෝකථනය කළ හැකි තීරුබදු රාමුවක් නිර්මාණය කිරීම සඳහා ජාතික තීරු බදු ප්‍රතිපත්තියක් මත පදනම්ව නව තීරු බදු නිර්ණය වේ.

විශේෂයෙන් කලාපීය විස්තීර්ණ ආර්ථික හවුල්කාරිත්වය (RCEP) සහ අනෙකුත් ගිවිසුම් හරහා ආසියාත් (ASEAN) සංවිධානයේ රටවල් සමඟ ආර්ථික සබඳතා වැඩි දියුණු කිරීමේ අරමුණින්, උපායමාර්ගික හවුල්කරුවන් සමඟ ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ නිදහස් වෙළඳ ගිවිසුම් (FTA) ජාලය පුළුල් කිරීම සඳහා කටයුතු කරනවා.

අපගේ භාණ්ඩ හා සේවා අපනයනය වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම සඳහා අපගේ රාජ්‍ය තාන්ත්‍රික දූත මණ්ඩලවල කැපවූ සහ වඩාත් වෘත්තීයමය උත්සාහයන් සමඟ ආර්ථික රාජ්‍ය තාන්ත්‍රිකභාවය කෙරෙහි වැඩි අවධානයක් යොමු කෙරේ.

අපගේ අපනයනකරුවන් සමඟ විදේශීය ව්‍යාපාරික ජාල, වාණිජ අවස්ථා සහ වාණිජ සහයෝගීතාවය වැඩි දියුණු කළ හැකිවන ප්‍රවේශයක් සඳහා විදේශගත ශ්‍රී ලාංකික ප්‍රජාව යොදා ගන්නවා.

ප්‍රධාන විදේශ වෙළඳාම සම්බන්ධ ආයතන (key border agencies) සහ අපනයනකරුවන් ලියාපදිංචිය ස්වයංක්‍රීයකරණය හා ඩිජිටල්කරණය කිරීම තුළින් ජාතික තනි වෙළඳ කවුළුව (TNSW) ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට කටයුතු කරනු ඇත.

ආදායම් එකතු කිරීම හා වෙළඳ පහසුකම් කාර්යක්ෂම කිරීමට නව රේගු පනතක් හඳුන්වා දීමට කටයුතු කරනවා.

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ද්විත්ව බදුකරණය වැළැක්වීමේ ගිවිසුම් (DTA) දැනට පවතින ද්විත්ව බදුගිවිසුම් 44 න් ඔබ්බට පුළුල් කරනු ලබන අතර එහි දී ඉහළ වෙළඳ හා ආයෝජන විභවයක් ඇති රටවලට ප්‍රමුඛතාවය දෙනු ලබනවා.

## 2. ආයෝජන ප්‍රවර්ධනය සහ පහසුකම් සැපයීම

අපනයන කේන්ද්‍ර කරගත් ආයෝජන සහ විශේෂිත අංශයන් සඳහා වන කලාප පුළුල් කිරීම, තිරසාර භාවිතයන්, සම්පත් කළමනාකරණය සහ හරිත තාක්ෂණය කෙරෙහි අවධානය යොමු කරන පරිසරහිතකාමී කාර්මික උද්‍යාන පිහිටුවීම සඳහා රාජ්‍ය පෞද්ගලික හවුල්කාරිත්ව ක්‍රමවේදය සහ පෞද්ගලිකව පවත්වාගෙන යනු ලබන කලාප හරහා රජය සිය සහයෝගය ලබා දෙනු ලැබේ.

නැගී එන ආයෝජන වර්ධනයන්ට ගැලපෙන පරිදි ආර්ථික පරිවර්තන පනත සංශෝධනය කෙරෙනු ඇත.

එලදායි ආර්ථික කටයුතු සඳහා රජය විසින් භාවිතා නොකළ රජය සතු ඉඩම් එලදායි ආර්ථික කටයුතු සඳහා බදු දෙනු ඇත.

ආයෝජන සඳහා පහසුකම් සැලසීමේ සහ ආරක්ෂාව සැපයීමේ අරමුණින් ආයෝජන ආරක්ෂණ පනතක් සම්මත කරනු ලැබේ.

දේපළ ලියාපදිංචි කිරීම, බදු ගෙවීමේ පහසුව, වෙළඳ පහසුකම් සැපයීම, කොන්ත්‍රාත්තු බලාත්මක කිරීම, ණය ලබා ගැනීම වැනි ප්‍රධාන ක්ෂේත්‍රවලට අදාළව රටේ ව්‍යාපාර කිරීමේ පහසුව වැඩිදියුණු කිරීමට කටයුතු කෙරේ. රාජ්‍ය සේවාවන් ඩිජිටල්කරණය සඳහා වන පියවර මෙම අරමුණ සාක්ෂාත් කර ගැනීමේ දී වැදගත් කාර්යභාරයක් ඉටු කරනු ඇත.

සෑම පියවරක් සඳහාම නිශ්චිත කාල රාමු සැකසීම සහිතව, අවශ්‍යවන සියලු අනුමැතීන් ඒකාබද්ධව ලබා ගත හැකිවන පරිද්දෙන් ‘එක් ස්ථානයකින් සියලු සේවා’ (one stop shop) යන සංකල්පය ඵලදායී ලෙස ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා නීති සම්පාදනය කරනු ලැබේ.

ඉපැයීම් සහ ලාභාංශ නැවත මෙරටට ගෙන්වා ගැනීම නිරීක්ෂණය කිරීම සඳහා සුදුසු ආරක්ෂණ ක්‍රමවේදයක් ස්ථාපිත කිරීමෙන් දේශීය සමාගම් හට විදේශයන්හි ආයෝජනය කිරීමට ඇති බාධක සමාලෝචනය කර ඒවා ක්‍රම ක්‍රමයෙන් අඩු කිරීමට කටයුතු කරනවා.

රාජ්‍ය පෞද්ගලික හවුල්කාරිත්වය (PPP) සම්බන්ධව නව පනතක් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට කටයුතු කරනවා.

ඉඩම් හිමිකම් සංවර්ධනයට සහ ඉඩම්වල වාණිජමය භාවිතය වැඩි කිරීම සඳහා බිම්සවිස වැඩසටහන කඩිනම් කරනවා.

දැනටමත් කෙටුම්පත් අදියරවල පවතින බංකොලොත්භාවය පිළිබඳ පනත් කෙටුම්පතේ කටයුතු කඩිනම් කරනවා.

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ බනිජ සම්පත් සහ සමුද්‍ර ආර්ථිකයේ ආයෝජන, කාර්මික සංවර්ධනය සහ අපනයන ක්ෂේත්‍රයන්හි ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ප්‍රයෝජනයට නොගත් විභවයන් ප්‍රශස්ත ලෙස භාවිතා කිරීම සඳහා රජය සෘජු විදේශ ආයෝජන අපේක්ෂා කරනවා.

අපනයනකරුවන්ට තත්ත්ව පරීක්ෂණ සහ සහතිකකරණය ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය තාක්ෂණික සහ මූල්‍ය සහාය රජය විසින් ලබා දෙනවා.

පරීක්ෂණ සහ ක්‍රමාංකන රසායනාගාර, යොමු කිරීමේ මධ්‍යස්ථාන, පිළිකා කාරක පර්යේෂණ සඳහා යොමු කිරීමේ මධ්‍යස්ථානය, විශ්ව විද්‍යාල සහ කාර්මික තාක්ෂණ ආයතනය ඇතුළු අනෙකුත් තක්සේරු ආයතන සේවාදායකයින් සඳහා කාර්යක්ෂම සේවා සැපයීම සඳහා සංවර්ධනය කරනවා. රට තුළ ජාතික තත්ත්ව කළමනාකරණ පද්ධතියේ අපේක්ෂිත ප්‍රතිඵල සපුරාලීමට, 2025 වසර සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 750 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

### 3. ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ උපායමාර්ගික පිහිටීම උපයෝගී කර ගැනීම

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවට වෙළඳාම, භාණ්ඩ සේවා සැපයුම්, මූල්‍ය සේවා සහ ඩිජිටල් ආර්ථිකය සඳහා කේන්ද්‍රස්ථානයක් වීමට හැකියාව තිබෙනවා. මෙම අයවැය තුළින් මෙකී විභවයන් සපුරාලීම සඳහා මූලික පියවර සපයනවා.

රටේ උපායමාර්ගික භූගෝලීය පිහිටීම උපයෝගී කර ගනිමින් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ආර්ථික සංවර්ධනයේ ප්‍රමුඛතම බලවේගයක් ලෙස කටයුතු කිරීමට භාණ්ඩ සේවා පහසුකම් සැලසීමේ අංශය සැලකිය යුතු විභවයක් දරනවා. වර්තමානයේ, මෙම භාණ්ඩ සේවා පහසුකම් සැලසීමේ අංශයෙන් දළ දේශීය නිෂ්පාදනයෙන් ආසන්න වශයෙන් සියයට 2.5 ක් සහ අපනයන සඳහා සියයට 7 ක දායකත්වයක් ලබා දෙන අතර ඇස්තමේන්තුගත පුද්ගලයින් 40,000 සිට 50,000 කට සෘජු, පූර්ණ කාලීන රැකියා සපයයි.

නැගෙනහිර සහ බටහිර බහාලුම් පර්යන්ත ව්‍යාපෘති අවසන් වූ පසු කොළඹ වරායේ සැලකිය යුතු ධාරිතාවක් වර්ධනය වනු ඇත. ඊට අමතරව, යෝජිත කොළඹ බටහිර පර්යන්තය සහ කොළඹ උතුරු වරාය ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ වරායවල ක්‍රියාකාරිත්වය වේගවත් කරනු ඇතැයි අපේක්ෂා කරනවා. මාසයක් ඇතුළත, එම ව්‍යාපෘති සඳහා අභිලාෂයන් ප්‍රකාශකිරීම් (EOI) කැඳවීමට අප කටයුතු කරනවා.

බහාලුම් පරිමාවන් සැලකිය යුතු ලෙස ඉහළ ගොස් ඇති බැවින් කොළඹ වරාය දැනට දැඩි තදබදයකට මුහුණ දීම නිසා, යටිතල පහසුකම් සහ පද්ධති සහ ක්‍රියා පටිපාටිවල තීරණාත්මක සංවර්ධනයක් අවශ්‍ය වී තිබෙනවා. එබැවින්, කෙරවලපිටිය රේගු පරීක්ෂණ අංගනයේ සහ බිලුමැන්ඩල් භාණ්ඩ සේවා සැපයුම් උද්‍යානයේ මූලික සුදානම් කිරීමේ කටයුතු සඳහා සහාය වීම පිණිස 2025 අයවැයෙන් රුපියල් මිලියන 500 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

කොළඹ වරාය තුළ සහ ඒ අවට බහාලුම් රථවාහන තදබදය ලිහිල් කිරීම සහ අගය එකතු කිරීම තුළින් විදේශ ඉපැයීම් වැඩි කිරීම සඳහා දිගුකාලීන පියවරක් ලෙස, දුම්රිය පාදක ඒකාබද්ධ බහුමාධ්‍ය භාණ්ඩ හා සැපයුම් මධ්‍යස්ථානයක් (IMCLC) ලෙස වේයන්ගොඩ අභ්‍යන්තර බහාලුම් අංගනයක් (ICD) ස්ථාපිත කිරීමට යෝජනා කරනවා. ඒ සඳහා ආයතනික යාන්ත්‍රණයක් හඳුනා ගැනීම, ඉඩම් අත්පත් කර ගැනීම සහ අනෙකුත් මූලික සුදානම් කිරීමේ කටයුතු සඳහා සහාය වීම සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 500 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට යෝජනා කරනවා.

ජාතික තනි කවුළු පද්ධතිය, ට්‍රැක් රථ පැවරීමේ පද්ධතිය (Truck Appointment System), විද්‍යුත් බහාලුම් නිරීක්ෂණ (Tracking System) සහ "වරාය ප්‍රජාව" තොරතුරු හුවමාරු පද්ධතිය (Port

Community System) සංවර්ධනයට සහය වීම සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 500 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට යෝජනා කරනවා.

භාණ්ඩ ප්‍රවාහනය වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම සඳහා යටිතල පහසුකම් නවීකරණය කිරීම සහ අති නවීන තාක්ෂණය ඇතුළත් කිරීම ඉතා වැදගත්. යල් පැන ගිය පරිලෝකන (scanning) පද්ධති සමස්ත සැපයුම් දාමයේ ප්‍රමාදයන්ට හේතුවක්. එබැවින්, කොළඹ වරාය සහ බණ්ඩාරනායක ජාත්‍යන්තර ගුවන්තොටුපළ සඳහා උසස් පරිලෝකන පද්ධතිවල මූලික සංවර්ධනය සහ ස්ථාපිත කිරීමට සහාය වීම සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 1,000 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

#### 4. ඩිජිටල් ආර්ථික දියුණුව

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ඩිජිටල් ආර්ථිකයේ සංවර්ධනය වෙගවත් කිරීම අපගේ ආර්ථික සංවර්ධන උපාය මාර්ගයේ වැදගත්ම අංගයක්. කාර්මික හා සේවා අංශ තුළ ඵලදායීතාව වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම, ආර්ථික අවස්ථා ප්‍රවර්ධනය කිරීම, රාජ්‍ය සේවා සැපයීම වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම සහ පාලනයේ සහ රාජ්‍ය මූල්‍යයේ විනිවිදභාවය වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම තුළින්, ඩිජිටල් පරිවර්තනය, ආර්ථික වර්ධනය ඉහළ නංවනු ඇත.

සියලුම පුරවැසියන් සඳහා ශ්‍රී ලංකා අන්‍යාස ඩිජිටල් හඳුනාගැනීම (SL-UDI) ස්ථාපිත කිරීම ප්‍රමුඛතාවයකි. SL-UDI යනු ඩිජිටල් ආර්ථිකයක සංවර්ධනය සඳහා අත්‍යවශ්‍ය මූලික ඩිජිටල් පොදු යටිතල පහසුකම් (DPI) වේ. මෙම ක්‍රියාවලිය සඳහා වන පියවර දැනටමත් ආරම්භ කර ඇති අතර මෙම ක්‍රියාවලිය කඩිනම් කෙරෙනු ඇතැයි අපේක්ෂා කරනවා.

ඩිජිටල් සේවා සහ පද්ධතිවල ආරක්ෂාව සහ අඛණ්ඩතාව පිළිබඳ මහජන සහ ආයතනික විශ්වාසය ඩිජිටල් පරිවර්තනයේ සාර්ථකත්වය සහ තිරසාරභාවය සඳහා ඉතා වැදගත්. නව නීති සම්පාදනය කිරීම සහ පවතින නීති ශක්තිමත් කිරීම හරහා ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ඩිජිටල් ආර්ථිකය පාලනය කර ආරක්ෂා කරනු ලබනවා. අදාළ ආයතනික රාමුව ශක්තිමත් කිරීම කෙරෙහි ද අපි අවධානය යොමු කරනවා. ඩිජිටල් ආර්ථිකය තවදුරටත් වෙගවත් කිරීම සහ ඩිජිටල් පද්ධතියේ අනෙකුත් විෂය අනුබද්ධ ආයතන මෙන්ම ඉහළ මට්ටමේ ඩිජිටල් ආර්ථික අධිකාරියක් බලගැන්වීම සඳහා අපි නව නීති සම්පාදනය කරනවා. සයිබර් ආරක්ෂාව, දත්ත රහස්‍යතාව සහ දත්ත ආරක්ෂණයට අදාළ නීති සහ ආයතන ද අප ශක්තිමත් කරනවා.

ඩිජිටල් ගෙවීම් යටිතල පහසුකම් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ඩිජිටල් ආර්ථික රාමුවේ තවත් මූලික අංගයක්. රජය, ව්‍යාපාර සහ පුරවැසියන් අතර ගලා යන ඩිජිටල් ගෙවීම් වෙගවත් කිරීමට අපි කටයුතු කරනවා. මෑතකදී දියත් කරන ලද GovPay පද්ධතිය මීට උදාහරණයක්. මුදල් නෝට්ටු පදනම් කරගත් ආර්ථිකයෙන් ක්‍රමයෙන් ඉවත් වීම අවශ්‍ය වෙනවා. එය පැහැදිලි සන්නිවේදනයක් සහිතව, ප්‍රවේශමෙන් අදියර කිහිපයකින් යුක්තව ක්‍රියාත්මක වනු ඇත.

ඩීජිටල් ආර්ථිකයේ සියලුම අංශ හරහා පුද්ගලික ප්‍රාග්ධනය සහ හවුල්කාරිත්වයන් ආකර්ෂණය කර ගැනීම වෙනුවෙන් රජය හිතකර ආයෝජන පරිසරයක් සඳහා පහසුකම් සපයනු ඇත. මෙමගින් කෘතිම බුද්ධිය, රොබෝ විද්‍යාව, මූල්‍ය තාක්ෂණය සහ අනෙකුත් නැගී එන තාක්ෂණයන්හි නවෝත්පාදනයන් සඳහා ආයෝජන ආකර්ෂණය කර ගැනීමට උපකාර කරයි.

ඉදිරි වසර පහ තුළ ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ඩීජිටල් ආර්ථිකය ඇමරිකානු ඩොලර් බිලියන 15 ඉක්මවන මට්ටමකට හෝ ජාතික ආර්ථිකයෙන් සියයට 12 කට වඩා වැඩි මට්ටමකට වර්ධනය කිරීම අපගේ අරමුණයි. මෙම අභිලාෂය සාක්ෂාත් කර ගැනීමේදී රජය පරිගණක හා තොරතුරු තාක්ෂණ කර්මාන්තයේ වාර්ෂික අපනයන ආදායම ඇමරිකානු ඩොලර් බිලියන 5 දක්වා වැඩි කිරීමට පහසුකම් සැලසීම ඉලක්ක කරනවා.

ඒ අනුව, විස්තර කර ඇති මූලපිරීම් හරහා ඩීජිටල් ආර්ථික සංවර්ධනය වේගවත් කිරීම වෙනුවෙන් රුපියල් මිලියන 3,000 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

## 5. සංචාරක අංශය

සංචාරක පැමිණීම් සංඛ්‍යාව කෙරෙහි පමණක් අවධානය යොමු කිරීම වෙනුවට සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාරයෙන් ජනනය වන වටිනාකම් කෙරෙහි අවධානය යොමු කිරීම සහතික කිරීම අවශ්‍ය වෙනවා.

මේ සඳහා, අවශ්‍ය යටිතල පහසුකම් සහිතව එම ගමනාන්තයන්ට අනන්‍ය වූ සංස්කෘතික වටිනාකම් පිළිබිඹු කිරීම සඳහා එම ගමනාන්ත දේශීය සන්නාමකරණයක් සමඟ එක් එක් ගමනාන්තයෙන් වටිනාකම් උත්පාදනය ප්‍රශස්ත කිරීම සඳහා දේශීය ගමනාන්ත සංවර්ධනය කිරීමට පියවර ගනු ලබනවා. හඳුනා ගැනීමෙන් පසුව, අවශ්‍ය තීරණාත්මක යටිතල පහසුකම් සංවර්ධන ක්‍රියාකාරකම් 2025-2026 වසර 2ක කාලය තුළ ප්‍රමුඛතා පදනමක් මත සිදු කරනු ඇත. මෙම යටිතල පහසුකම් සංවර්ධනය සඳහා සංවර්ධිත ගමනාන්ත සඳහා ඒකාබද්ධ නගර නාමකරණ සහ ප්‍රවර්ධන ව්‍යාපාරයකින් සහාය වනු ඇත. මේ සඳහා 2025 වසර සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 500 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

සංචාරක ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ, සන්නිවේදනය සහ අනෙකුත් කුසලතා පිළිබඳ තරුණ තරුණියන් පුහුණු කිරීම සඳහා රජය පහසුකම් සපයනු ඇත.

සංචාරකයින්ගේ සංචරණ ධාරිතාව පුළුල් කිරීම සඳහා නව සංචාරක ගමනාන්ත සංවර්ධනය කිරීම සහ ප්‍රවර්ධනය කිරීම රජයේ ප්‍රමුඛ කාර්යයක් වනු ඇත.

ඊට සමගාමීව, අධික තදබදය පිළිබඳ ගැටළු විසඳීමට සහ ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ ධාරිතාව වැඩිදියුණු කිරීමට ඩිජිටල් ටිකට්පත් ක්‍රමයක් හඳුන්වා දෙනු ලැබේ.

ජපන් ආයෝජනවල සහාය ඇතිව බණ්ඩාරනායක ජාත්‍යන්තර ගුවන්තොටුපළ දෙවන පර්යන්තය පුළුල් කරනු ලැබේ.

සංචාරක ආකර්ෂණීයත්වයක් ඇති ස්ථාන පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු සැපයීම, ආරක්ෂක අනතුරු ඇඟවීම් ලබා ගැනීම, සංචාරක අත්දැකීම් පිළිබඳ ප්‍රතිචාර සහ නීතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ආයතන වලට ලැබෙන පැමිණිලි අධීක්ෂණය කිරීම සඳහා සංචාරක පොලිසිය, රාජ්‍ය ආයතන සහ සිවිල් සංවිධාන සම්බන්ධ කරන තාක්ෂණ පාදක විසඳුම් සංයෝජනයක් හරහා සංචාරක ආරක්ෂාව සහ පහසුකම් සැපයීම රජය විසින් සිදු කරනු ඇත.

**6. ආර්ථික සංවර්ධනයේ කොළු තාරටිය ලෙස සුළු හා මධ්‍ය පරිමාණ ව්‍යාපාර**

සුළු හා මධ්‍ය පරිමාණ ව්‍යවසායන් සහ ව්‍යවසායකත්වය සංවර්ධනය කිරීම රජයේ ප්‍රධාන අරමුණක් වේ. මූල්‍ය සඳහා ප්‍රවේශය දිගු කලක් තිස්සේ සුළු හා මධ්‍ය පරිමාණ ව්‍යවසායකයින් සහ ග්‍රාමීය ව්‍යවසායකයින් මුහුණ දෙන විශාලතම අභියෝගයන්ගෙන් එකකි. මේ රටේ මූල්‍ය සංස්කෘතිය ඇපකර මත පදනම් වූ ණය දීම වන අතර එමඟින් විශාල කොටසකට මූල්‍ය සඳහා වන ප්‍රවේශය ඇහිරී තිබෙනවා. බැංකු තම තැන්පත්කරුවන්ගේ අවශ්‍යතා ආරක්ෂා කළ යුතු අතර ඔවුන්ගේ ණය දීමේ පිළිවෙත්වල තාර්කික බව සහතික කළ යුතු අතර, සුළු හා මධ්‍ය පරිමාණ ව්‍යවසායකයින් සහ නව ව්‍යවසායකයින් සඳහා ද විසඳුමක් තිබිය යුතුයි.

මේ සඳහා රජය සංවර්ධන බැංකුවක් පිහිටුවීමට කටයුතු කරමින් සිටිනවා. පළමු පියවර ලෙස, නව පරිපාලන ව්‍යුහයක් හරහා සංවර්ධන බැංකුවක ක්‍රියාකාරිත්වය දැනට පවතින රාජ්‍ය බැංකු යාන්ත්‍රණය හරහා ස්ථාපිත කරනවා. ජාතික ණය ඇපකර ආයතනය (NCGI) හරහා ලබා ගත හැකි ණය ඇපකර පහසුකම් තුළින් රජය මෙම කාර්යයට සහාය වනවා.

**7. නවෝත්පාදනය සහ ව්‍යවසායකත්වය පෝෂණය කිරීම**

පර්යේෂණ ආයතන, විශ්වවිද්‍යාල, රාජ්‍ය ආයතන සහ පෞද්ගලික අංශය සහ ජාතික බුද්ධිමය දේපළ සංවිධානය (NIPO) ඇතුළු විවිධ පාර්ශ්වකරුවන් සමඟ සහයෝගයෙන් සහ උපදේශනයෙන්, පර්යේෂණ සහ සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘති කර්මාන්ත අවශ්‍යතා සමඟ පෙළගස්වනු ලබනවා. පහත සඳහන් ක්ෂේත්‍ර සඳහා පර්යේෂණ සහ සංවර්ධන මූලපිරීම් ප්‍රමුඛතාවය වනු ඇත;

- තෝරාගත් පර්යේෂණ සහ සංවර්ධන මූලපිරීම් සඳහා සම-මූල්‍යකරණය සැපයීම.



- ගෝලීය වශයෙන් සමාන ක්ෂේත්‍රවල නියැලී සිටින ශ්‍රී ලාංකිකයන් සමඟ රාජ්‍ය පර්යේෂණ සහ සංවර්ධන ආයතන සහ අදාළ විශ්වවිද්‍යාල අතර සම්බන්ධතා සම්බන්ධීකරණය කිරීම.
- මැඩිරිඩි ප්‍රොටෝකෝලය වෙත ඇතුළු වීම හරහා අපනයනකරුවන්ට ගෝලීය වශයෙන් වෙළෙඳ නාම ආරක්ෂාව ලබා ගැනීමට පහසුකම් සැලසීම.

2020 වසරේ දී ජපානයේ ජපාන බලපත්‍ර ලියාපදිංචි කිරීම් 272 ක් සිදු වූ බවත් ඉන් ජපානයේ බලපත්‍ර 223 ක් අනේවාසික ලියාපදිංචි කිරීම් බවත් 2019 වසරේ දී ජපානයේ බලපත්‍ර අයදුම්පත් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම අනුව 61 වන රට ලෙස ශ්‍රේණිගත වී ඇති බවත් වාර්තා වේ. වාණිජකරණය තුළින් ආර්ථිකයේ යහපත සඳහා යොදා නොගත් සහ ආයෝජන අවස්ථා නෙළා නොගත් පර්යේෂණ සොයාගැනීම් ගණනාවක් ඇති බව අප නිරීක්ෂණය කරනවා. එබැවින්, පර්යේෂණ ආයතන මෙහෙයවීම සහ වාණිජකරණයට විභවයන් සහිත පර්යේෂණ, ප්‍රධාන ධාරාවට ගෙන ඒම සඳහා ශක්තිමත් ප්‍රමුඛ මධ්‍යගත ආයතනික යාන්ත්‍රණයක් අවශ්‍ය වනවා. මේ සඳහා, පර්යේෂණ සොයාගැනීම් වාණිජකරණය කිරීමට නවෝත්පාදන නව නිපැයුම් අරමුදලක් නිර්මාණය කිරීම සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 1,000 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

### 8. රාජ්‍ය වියදම් කළමනාකරණය

රාජ්‍ය වියදම් විධිමත් කිරීමට රජය අඛණ්ඩව උත්සාහ දරනවා. මහජන නියෝජිතයින්ට ලබා දෙන දීමනා සහ ප්‍රතිලාභ පිළිබඳ සමස්ත පද්ධතිය සමාලෝචනය කරනවා.

වියදම් කළමනාකරණය සම්බන්ධයෙන් දේශපාලන නායකත්වය පැත්තෙන් ආදර්ශයක් දීම සඳහා ඇමති මණ්ඩලය අමාත්‍යවරුන් 21 දෙනෙකුට සීමා කළා. රාජ්‍ය වියදම් අඩු කරමින් අමාත්‍යවරුන්ගේ සහ නියෝජ්‍ය අමාත්‍යවරුන්ගේ වියදම් තාර්කිකරණය කර තිබෙනවා.

ජනාධිපතිවරයා, අගමැතිවරිය, මැති ඇමැතිවරු වෙනුවෙන් වෙන් කරන ලද මන්දිර වැනි පොදු සම්පත් ඵලදායී ලෙස මහජන භාවිතයට යොමු කර තිබෙනවා. එවැනි දේපල ආර්ථික වශයෙන් ශක්‍යතාවයක් ඇති ව්‍යාපෘති සඳහා සහ මහජන අවශ්‍යතා සඳහා උපරිම ලෙස භාවිතා වේ. නිර්දේශ ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට කමිටුවක් පත් කරනු ලබනවා.

අධික ධාවන සහ නඩත්තු වියදම් දැරීමට සිදු වන සියලුම සුබෝපහෝගී වාහන වෙන්දේසි කරනු ලබනවා.

- වාහන සඳහා රජයේ වියදම් අවම කිරීම

රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ට නිල වාහන ලෙස පවරන ලද වාහන ඉහළ ඉන්ධන පරිභෝජනයක් ඇති සැලකිය යුතු වටිනාකමකින් යුක්ත වාහන වනවා. මෙම වාහන සඳහා අධික නඩත්තු පිරිවැයක්

දැරීමට වෙනවා. එබැවින් තෝරාගත් නිලධාරීන්ට සුදුසු මූල්‍ය ප්‍රතිපාදන ලබාදීම හරහා වාහන සඳහා වන අධික වියදම් අවම කිරීමට රජය තීරණය කර තිබෙනවා.

• රාජ්‍ය ආයතන විධිමත් හා කාර්යක්ෂම කිරීම

වසර ගණනාවක් පුරා ශ්‍රී ලංකේය රාජ්‍ය යාන්ත්‍රණය, පහසුවෙන් පාලනය කළ නොහැකි ව්‍යුහයක් දක්වා ක්‍රමයෙන් විශාල වී තිබෙනවා. සුදුසු අධ්‍යයනයකින් හෝ පදනමකින් තොරව රජයේ ආයතන ගණනාවක් ස්ථාපිත කර තිබෙනවා. රාජ්‍ය සම්පත් නාස්තියක් මෙන්ම, එමගින් රාජ්‍ය සේවාවන් ඵලදායී ලෙස සැපයීමට ද විශාල ලෙස බාධාවන් ඇති වී තිබෙනවා. මෙහි ප්‍රතිඵලයක් ලෙස එකම කාර්යය දෙවාරයක් සිදු කිරීම, නාස්තිය සහ රාජ්‍ය සේවාවන් ඵලදායී ලෙස සැපයීමට බාධා වීම සිදුව තිබෙනවා. මෙම තත්ත්වය මහහරවා ගැනීම සඳහා රාජ්‍ය ආයතන රැසක කාර්යයන් සහ ඒවායෙහි ඵලදායීතාවය සමාලෝචනය කිරීමට කමිටුවක් අග්‍රාමාත්‍ය ලේකම්තුමාගේ මූලිකත්වයෙන් යුක්තව දැනටමත් පිහිටුවා තිබෙනවා. එහිදී කුමන ආයතන අඛණ්ඩව පවත්වාගෙන යා යුතුද, වෙනත් ආයතන සමඟ ඒකාබද්ධ කළ යුතුද, වසා දැමිය යුතුද, අරමුණ වෙනස් කළ යුතු ආයතන තිබේද, ආයතනයේ අරමුණට අනුකූල වන ලෙස ප්‍රතිසංවිධානය කළ යුතු ආයතන මොනවාද ආදිය ඒ අනුව යළි තීරණය කරන්නට පුළුවන්. මෙමගින්, රාජ්‍ය සේවාවන් සැපයීමේ කාර්යක්ෂමතාව වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම හරහා රාජ්‍ය මුදල් නාස්තිය වලක්වාගැනීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් ද සැලකිය යුතු ප්‍රතිලාභ අත්කර ගැනීමට අප අපේක්ෂා කරනවා.

• රජය සතු ව්‍යවසායන්හි ආයතනික පාලනය

රජය සතු ව්‍යවසායන් හේතුවෙන් පැන නගින අනාගත මූල්‍ය අවදානම අවම කිරීම හා කාර්යක්ෂම කිරීම සඳහා මූලික අවශ්‍යතාවයක් වන්නේ රජය සතු ව්‍යවසායන්හි ආයතනික පාලනය වැඩිදියුණු කිරීමයි. මේ සඳහා, පාලනය, මූල්‍ය විනය සහ මෙහෙයුම් කාර්යක්ෂමතාවය වැඩිදියුණු කිරීමේ අරමුණින්, තෝරාගත් රාජ්‍ය ව්‍යවසායන් පරිපාලිතයන් (subsidiaries) ලෙස පවත්වා ගනු ලබන රාජ්‍ය හිමිකාරීත්වය හා පාලනය ඇති පරිපාලක සමාගමක් (Holding Company) පිහිටුවනු ලැබේ.

**9. කාන්තා ආර්ථික සහභාගීත්වයට සහාය වීම**

කාන්තා කටයුතු සඳහා රේඛීය අමාත්‍යාංශය මෙන්ම පළාත් සභා මට්ටමින් වැඩසටහන් ක්‍රියාත්මක වේ. ඒ තුළ විශේෂයෙන් ගැබ්නී මාතාවන් සඳහා පෝෂ්‍යදායී ආහාර ලබා දීම සඳහා මාසික ආධාරයක් ලබා දෙන අතර, ඒ සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 7,500 ක් වෙන් කර ඇත. එසේම මව්වරුන් හා දරුවන්ගේ පෝෂණය සඳහා ත්‍රිපෝෂ වැඩසටහන වෙනුවෙන් රුපියල් මිලියන 5,000 ක් වෙන් කර තිබෙනවා.

ළමා හා කාන්තා භිංසනය වැළැක්වීම, කාන්තා සවිබල ගැන්වීම සහ කාන්තාවන් සුරැකීම යන වැඩසටහන් සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 120 ක් ද වෙන් කර තිබෙනවා. කාන්තාවන් ඉලක්ක කර ගත් වැඩසටහන් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා දිවයින පුරා ව්‍යාප්තව ඇති කාර්යාල ජාලය පවත්වා ගැනීම වෙනුවෙන් රුපියල් මිලියන 720 ක වියදමක් දරනු ලැබේ.

**10. නිරෝගී සමාජයක් කරා**

***i. සෞඛ්‍ය පද්ධතිය ඩිජිටල්කරණය***

කලාපයේ අනෙකුත් රටවලට සාපේක්ෂව ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ සෞඛ්‍ය පද්ධතිය තුළ ඩිජිටල්කරණය අවම මට්ටමකයි තිබෙන්නේ. ඒ අනුව, 2025 වසරේ සිට සෞඛ්‍ය සේවා සැපයීම ඩිජිටල්කරණය වීම වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම සඳහා නව මූලපිරීම් හා මැදිහත්වීම් සිදු කරනවා. ජාතික ඖෂධ නියාමන අධිකාරියේ (NMRA) සහ ශ්‍රී ලංකා රාජ්‍ය ඖෂධ නීතිගත සංස්ථාවේ (SPC) කාර්යයන් ඩිජිටල්කරණය කිරීම සහ "සුවස්ථා" පද්ධතිය වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම සහ පුළුල් කිරීම මෙයට ඇතුළත් වෙනවා.

***ii. ග්‍රාමීය මට්ටමේ ප්‍රාථමික සෞඛ්‍ය සේවා වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම***

බෝ නොවන රෝග පාලනය සහ වැළැක්වීම කෙරෙහි අවධානය යොමු කරමින් ප්‍රාථමික වෛද්‍ය ප්‍රතිකාර ඒකක (PMcus) 1,000 කට අධික ප්‍රමාණයක සහ ප්‍රාදේශීය රෝහල්වල සේවා සැපයීම වැඩිදියුණු කිරීමට පියවර ගනු ලබනවා. තවද, විශේෂයෙන් වයස්ගත ජනගහනය ඉලක්ක කර ගනිමින් සෑම දිස්ත්‍රික්කයකම තෝරාගත් ප්‍රාථමික වෛද්‍ය ප්‍රතිකාර ඒකක වලින් සහන සහ වයෝවෘද්ධ සත්කාර සේවා පවත්වනවා. පවතින මානව සම්පත් ප්‍රතිසංවිධානය කිරීම හරහා අවශ්‍ය මානව සම්පත් ලබා දීමට කටයුතු කරනවා.

***iii. වතු ආශ්‍රිත සෞඛ්‍ය තත්ත්වය***

ප්‍රාදේශීය වැවිලි සමාගම් සමඟ රාජ්‍ය පෞද්ගලික හවුල්කාරිත්වයන්ට (PPP) එළඹීම හරහා වතු ආශ්‍රිත සෞඛ්‍ය සේවා ශක්තිමත් කිරීමේ ක්‍රියාවලිය කඩිනම් කිරීමට පියවර ගන්නවා. වතු වල ඇති රෝහල්වලට අවශ්‍ය මානව සම්පත්, අවශ්‍ය උපකරණ සහ ඖෂධ රජයෙන් ලබා දෙනවා.

***iv. වසංගත සුදානම***

ඉදිරි වසර තුළ තුළ සංවර්ධන පාර්ශවකරුවන්ගේ සහාය ඇතිව වසංගත වැළැක්වීම, සුදානම සහ වසංගත සඳහා සුදුසු පියවර ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා ඇති ජාතික ධාරිතාව වැඩිදියුණු කරනවා. මීට අමතරව, ඉදිරියේ දී ඇති විය හැකි සෞඛ්‍ය උවදුරු කල් ඇතිව සුක්ෂමව නිරීක්ෂණය කිරීම සහ පූර්ව අනතුරු ඇඟවීමේ හැකියාව ශක්තිමත් කරනවා.

සෞඛ්‍ය සම්පන්න ජනගහනයක් මානව ප්‍රාග්ධන සංවර්ධනය සඳහා තීරණාත්මක වන අතර, එය ඵලදායීතාව ඉහළ නැංවීමට, අධ්‍යාපනික ප්‍රතිඵල වර්ධනයට, ශ්‍රම බලකායේ සහභාගීත්වය ඉහළ නැංවීමට, නවෝත්පාදන සහ කුසලතා සංවර්ධනය සඳහා සෘජුවම දායක වෙනවා. එය සමාජ ස්ථාවරත්වය ප්‍රවර්ධනය කිරීම, ජීවන තත්ත්වය වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම සහ ආර්ථික වර්ධනය සහ ස්ථාවරත්වය ප්‍රවර්ධනය කරනවා. ඒ අනුව, 2025 වසර සඳහා රජයේ සෞඛ්‍ය අයවැය ප්‍රතිපාදනය රුපියල් මිලියන 604,000 දක්වා සැලකිය යුතු ලෙස වැඩි කර තිබෙනවා.

ඖෂධ සැපයුම සහ වෛද්‍ය සැපයුම සහතික කිරීම සඳහා 2025 අයවැයෙන් රුපියල් මිලියන 185,000 ක් වෙන් කර තිබෙනවා. ගුණාත්මක ඖෂධ සහ වෛද්‍ය සැපයුම් කිසිදු බාධාවකින් තොරව ප්‍රසම්පාදනය හා බෙදා හැරීම සහතික කිරීමටත්, ප්‍රසම්පාදන ක්‍රියාවලීන් ප්‍රශස්ත කරන අතරම නාස්තිය අවම කිරීමටත්, අරමුදල් සම්පූර්ණයෙන් භාවිතා කිරීමටත් රජය සෞඛ්‍ය අමාත්‍යාංශය හරහා අවශ්‍ය ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ගනු ලබනවා.

**v. ඔටිසම් ඇතුළු ස්නායු සංවර්ධන ආබාධ සහිත දරුවන් සඳහා සෞඛ්‍ය ප්‍රතිකාර ලබාදීම**

ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළ පසුගිය දශකය තුළ ඔටිසම් ඇතුළු ස්නායු සංවර්ධන ආබාධ සහිත දරුවන්ගේ සංඛ්‍යාව ඉහළ ගොස් තිබෙනවා.

මෙම අභියෝගවලට මුහුණ දීම සඳහා ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ දිස්ත්‍රික්ක 25 පුරාම ඔටිසම් ඇතුළු ස්නායු සංවර්ධන ආබාධ සහිත දරුවන් සඳහා අවශ්‍ය සෞඛ්‍ය, අධ්‍යාපන සහ අනෙකුත් සේවා පහසුකම් වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම සඳහා වසර 5 ක ජාතික වැඩසටහනක් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට යෝජිතයි. මූලික පියවරක් ලෙස, ස්නායු සංවර්ධන ආබාධ සහිත ළමුන් සඳහා ජාත්‍යන්තර ප්‍රමිතීන් සහිත ප්‍රතිකාර මධ්‍යස්ථානයක් රිජ්වේ ආර්යා ළමා රෝහලෙහි පිහිටුවීම සඳහා 2025 වසර සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 200 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා. තවද, ඉදිරි වසර පහ තුළ අවශ්‍ය මානව සම්පත් සහිතව සෑම දිස්ත්‍රික්කයකම මෙවැනි ප්‍රතිකාර මධ්‍යස්ථාන පිහිටුවීමට අපේක්ෂා කරනවා.

**vi. ඔටිසම් ඇතුළු ස්නායු සංවර්ධන ආබාධ සහිත දරුවන් සඳහා සියල්ල අන්තර්ගත මුල් ළමාවිය සංවර්ධන මධ්‍යස්ථානයක්**

ඔටිසම් තත්වයේ පසුවන ළමුන් සඳහා පෙර පාසල් සහ දිවා සුරැකුම් පහසුකම් සීමිතයි. මෙයට ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් හේතු වී ඇත්තේ ඔටිසම් ඇතුළු ස්නායු සංවර්ධන ආබාධ සහිත ළමුන් සඳහා ලබාදිය යුතු සියල්ල අන්තර්ගත අධ්‍යාපනය සහ මුල් ළමාවිය සංවර්ධනය පිළිබඳ පෙර පාසල් ගුරුවරුන් සහ භාරකරුවන්ට ඊට අවශ්‍ය හැකියාව හා අවබෝධය නොමැතිකමයි. ඒ අනුව, ආදර්ශ දිවා සුරැකුම් මධ්‍යස්ථානයක් සංවර්ධනය කිරීම සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 250 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

## 11. සෑමට අධ්‍යාපන අවස්ථාවන්

රට තුළ පැවති ආර්ථික අභියෝගයන් හේතුවෙන් 2019 සිට පාසල් යටිතල පහසුකම් ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණය කිරීමක් සිදු වූනේ නැහැ. එබැවින් පාසල් යටිතල පහසුකම් ඉහළ නැංවීම සඳහා 2025 අයවැය තුළින් රුපියල් මිලියන 10,000 කට වඩා දැනටමත් වෙන් කොට තිබෙනවා.

එමෙන්ම විශ්ව විද්‍යාල පද්ධතිය තුළ ගුණාත්මකභාවය වර්ධනය කිරීම සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 135,000 ක් මේ වන විටත් වෙන්කර තිබෙනවා.

- පෙර පාසල් ළමුන්ගේ පෝෂණය

පෙර පාසල් උදාසන ආහාරවේල සැපයීමේ වැඩසටහන යටතේ එක් ආහාර වේලකට කරනු ලබන ගෙවීම් රුපියල් 60 සිට රුපියල් 100 දක්වා වැඩි කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා. මේ සඳහා 2025 අයවැය ඇස්තමේන්තු තුළින් රුපියල් මිලියන 1,000 ක් දැනටමත් වෙන්කර තිබෙනවා. තෝරාගත් මුල් ළමාවිය අධ්‍යාපන මධ්‍යස්ථාන සංවර්ධනය කිරීම සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 80 ක් වෙන් කර තිබෙනවා.

තවද, පෙර පාසල් ගුරුවරුන් මානව සම්පත් සංවර්ධනයේ ප්‍රධාන පාර්ශවයක් ලෙස හඳුනා ගනිමින්, පෙර පාසල් අධ්‍යාපනයේ ගුණාත්මකභාවය ඉහළ නැංවීමට සහ ඔවුන්ගේ සේවය ඇගයීම සඳහා ඔවුන්ට දැනට ලබාදෙන දීමනාව මේ වසරේ ජුනි මාසයේ සිට තවත් රුපියල් 1,000 කින් වැඩි කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා. මේ සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 100 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

- පාසල් අධ්‍යාපනය නව්‍යකරණය කිරීම

පදිංචි ස්ථානයේ සිට කිලෝමීටර් 3 ක අරයකින් යුත් ප්‍රදේශය තුළ ප්‍රාථමික පාසලක් සංවර්ධනය කිරීම රජයේ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය වෙනවා. මේ වන විට, දීපව්‍යාප්තව රජයේ පාසල් 10,126 ක් තිබෙනවා. ඉන් 3,946 ක් පමණ ප්‍රාථමික පාසල් වන අතර මෙම පාසල්වලට දළ වශයෙන් ළමුන් 634,094 ක් ඇතුළත් වී තිබෙනවා. මේවායින් 100 ට අඩු සිසුන් සිටින පාසල් 3,000 කට වැඩි ප්‍රමාණයක් ඇති අතර ඉන් පාසල් 1,471ක සිටින්නේ සිසුන් 50 ට අඩු සංඛ්‍යාවකි. මෙම පාසල් බොහොමයක් ග්‍රාමීය හා දුෂ්කර ප්‍රදේශවල පිහිටා ඇත. මෙමගින් පාසල් අතර විශාල විෂමතාවයක් ඇති වී තිබෙනවා. මෙම විෂමතාවය නිසා බහුතර සිසුන් සංඛ්‍යාවකට අසාධාරණයක් සිදු වෙනවා. මේ නිසා, පවතින පාසල් පද්ධතිය සමාලෝචනය කොට, යලි ස්ථානගත කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය ජාතික සැලැස්ම සකස් කිරීම සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 500 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

- ශිෂ්‍යාධාර
  - i. 5 ශ්‍රේණිය ශිෂ්‍යත්ව විභාගයේ සුදුසුකම්ලත් අඩු ආදායම්ලාභී පවුල්වල සිසුන්ගේ ශිෂ්‍යාධාර මුදල රුපියල් 750 සිට රුපියල් 1,500 දක්වා වැඩි කරනවා. මේ සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 1,000 ක මුදලක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.
  - ii. ක්‍රීඩා පාසල්වල සිසුන්ට ලබාදෙන මාසික පෝෂ්‍යදායී ආහාර දීමනාව රුපියල් 5,000 සිට රුපියල් 10,000 දක්වා වැඩි කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා. මේ සඳහා 2025 අයවැයෙන් දැනටමත් ප්‍රතිපාදන වෙන් කර තිබෙනවා.
  - iii. වෘත්තීය අධ්‍යාපනය හදාරන සිසුන් සඳහා මාසික දීමනාව රුපියල් 4,000 සිට රුපියල් 5,000 දක්වා වැඩි කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා. මේ සඳහා 2025 අයවැයෙන් දැනටමත් ප්‍රතිපාදන වෙන් කර ඇති අතර, අමතරව තවත් රුපියල් මිලියන 200 ක් වෙන් කරනවා.
  - iv. විශ්වවිද්‍යාල සිසුන් සඳහා ගෙවනු ලබන මහපොළ ශිෂ්‍යාධාර ගෙවීම රුපියල් 5,000 සිට රුපියල් 7,500 දක්වා වැඩි කිරීමටත්, ශිෂ්‍යාධාර දීමනා රුපියල් 4,000 සිට රුපියල් 6,500 දක්වා වැඩි කිරීමටත් අප යෝජනා කරනවා. මේ සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 4,600 ක මුදලක් 2025 අයවැයෙන් දැනටමත් වෙන් කර තිබෙනවා.

මේ සියළු දීමනා ගෙවීම් 2025 අප්‍රේල් මස සිට ක්‍රියාත්මක වෙනවා.

- **උසස් ශ්‍රේණිගත විශ්ව විද්‍යාලයක උපාධි පාඨමාලා හැදෑරීම සඳහා ශිෂ්‍යත්ව ප්‍රදානය**

අ. පො. ස. උසස් පෙළ විභාගයෙහි කැපී පෙනෙන දක්ෂතා පෙන්වන සිසුන්ට ඉහළ පෙළේ ජාත්‍යන්තර විශ්වවිද්‍යාලවල ප්‍රථම උපාධි පාඨමාලා හැදෑරීමට ශිෂ්‍යත්ව පිරිනැමීමටත්, ඔවුන් ලබාගත් දැනුම සහ කුසලතා රටෙහි සංවර්ධනයට යොදා ගැනීම සඳහා නැවත ශ්‍රී ලංකාවට ගෙන්වා ගැනීමටත් වැඩසටහනක් ඇති කරනවා. 2025 වසරේ දී මෙම වැඩසටහන ආරම්භ කිරීමට රුපියල් මිලියන 200 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

- **ක්‍රීඩා පාසල් සංවර්ධනය කිරීම**

පළාත් පහක විශේෂිත ක්‍රීඩා පාසල් සංවර්ධනය කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා. බස්නාහිර, උතුර, මධ්‍යම, ඌව සහ උතුරුමැද පළාත් මේ සඳහා තෝරා ගනු ලබනවා. එම පළාත්වල ක්‍රීඩා පාසල් සංවර්ධනයට රුපියල් මිලියන 500 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

- **යාපනය සහ අනෙකුත් ප්‍රාදේශීය පුස්තකාල වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම**

යාපනයේ සහ අවට දූපත්වල පාසල් සිසුන් ඇතුළු පාඨකයන් විශාල පිරිසක් යාපනය පුස්තකාලය භාවිතා කරනවා. නමුත් මෙම පාඨකයන්ගේ ප්‍රයෝජනය සඳහා යටිතල පහසුකම් ප්‍රමාණවත්

ලෙස සංවර්ධනය කර නැහැ. එම නිසා මෙම පුස්තකාලයට පරිගණක ඇතුළු අත්‍යවශ්‍ය පහසුකම් ලබාදීමට මෙවර අයවැයෙන් රුපියල් මිලියන 100ක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා. ඊට අමතරව, අනෙකුත් ප්‍රාදේශීය පුස්තකාල සංවර්ධනය සඳහා මෙම අයවැය යටතේ තවත් රුපියල් මිලියන 200 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

## 12. බලශක්ති අංශය

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ආර්ථික සංවර්ධනය සඳහා බලශක්ති ක්‍ෂේත්‍රය ඉතා වැදගත් වෙනවා. බලශක්ති ප්‍රභවයන් විවිධාංගීකරණය කිරීම කෙරෙහි අවධානය යොමු කරමින් පුනර්ජනනීය බලශක්තිය සහ යටිතල පහසුකම් නවීකරණය කිරීම සඳහා වැඩි නැඹුරුවක් දක්වනවා. ගාස්තු තීරණය කිරීමේ දී ලංකාවට උපරිම වාසියක් ලබා දිය හැකි දේශීය හා විදේශීය ආයෝජකයින් දිරිගන්වන අතරම බලශක්ති ක්‍ෂේත්‍රයේ ආයෝජනය කිරීමට රජය අඛණ්ඩව කටයුතු කරනවා. ලංකා විදුලිබල මණ්ඩලයේ අභ්‍යන්තර ප්‍රතිව්‍යුහගතකරණයට පහසුකම් සැලසීම සඳහා නියාමන රාමුවට අවශ්‍ය ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණවලට ප්‍රමුඛත්වය දෙමින් සංශෝධිත විදුලිබල පනත ඉක්මණින් සම්මත කිරීමට අපේක්‍ෂා කරනවා.

සුළං බලයෙන් විදුලිය ජනනය කිරීමේ මෙගාවොට් 50ක ව්‍යාපෘතියකට අදාළව විදුලි ඒකකයක් සඳහා ඇමරිකානු ඩොලර් ගත 4.65 ක මිලකට පසුගිය දා ටෙන්ඩරයක් ප්‍රදානය කළා. එවැනි තත්ත්වයක් තිබියදී, ඇමරිකානු ඩොලර් ගත 8.26 ක් වැනි අධික ගාස්තුවකට ව්‍යාපෘති ලබාදීම සාධාරණීකරණය කළ නොහැකියි. කර්මාන්ත, අපනයනකරුවන් සහ පාරිභෝගිකයින්ට තරහකාරී පිරිවැයකින් බලශක්තිය සැපයීම සඳහා අපි අවම ගාස්තුවක් මත පදනම් වූ බලශක්ති ආයෝජන සඳහා ඉඩප්‍රස්ථා ලබා දීමට කටයුතු කරනවා. ආයෝජන ගෙන එනු ලබන සමාගම හෝ රට මත රඳා පවතිමින් කටයුතු කිරීමට කිසිවිටකත් අප බලාපොරොත්තු වන්නේ නැහැ.

මෙට්‍රික් ටොන් 10,000 බැගින් ක්‍රියාකාරී ධාරිතාවයකින් යුත් ටැංකි 99 කින් සමන්විත ත්‍රිකුණාමල තෙල් ටැංකි සංකීර්ණයේ තෙල් සංස්ථාවට හා ඉන්දියානු ඔයිල් සමාගමට ලබා දී තිබෙන තෙල් ටැංකි හැර තවත් තෙල් ටැංකි 61 ක් තිබෙනවා. මෙම තෙල් ටැංකි පිහිටි ස්ථානය ද සලකන විට, ජාත්‍යන්තර ඉන්ධන වෙළෙඳපොළ වෙත ප්‍රවේශ වීම සඳහා අවස්ථාවක් පවතිනවා. ජාත්‍යන්තරව පිළිගත් ආයතන සමග ඒකාබද්ධ ව්‍යාපාරයක් ලෙස එය සංවර්ධනය කිරීමට අප අපේක්‍ෂා කරනවා.

### 13. කෘෂිකාර්මාන්තය සහ ආහාර සුරක්ෂිතතාවය

කෘෂිකාර්මික අංශය මගින් රටේ ශ්‍රම බලකායෙන් දළ වශයෙන් සියයට 30 කට රැකියා සපයන අතර කෘෂිකාර්මික අංශය ග්‍රාමීය ආර්ථිකයේ කොඳු නාරටිය වෙනවා. එමගින්, කෘෂිකාර්මික අංශයේ විභවයන් වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම, ශ්‍රී ලාංකිකයන්ගෙන් අතිමහත් බහුතරයකගේ ආර්ථික අවස්ථා වැඩිදියුණු කිරීමේ ප්‍රධාන අවශ්‍යතාවයක්.

කෘෂිකාර්මික අංශය පිළිබඳ රජයේ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය එහි ඵලදායිතාව, තරඟකාරිත්වය සහ ඔරොත්තු දීමේ හැකියාව ඉහළ නැංවීම අරමුණු කර ගෙන ඇත. වී ගොවීන් සඳහා පොහොර සහනාධාරය අඛණ්ඩව ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන අතර ඒ සඳහා රජය දැනටමත් 2025 වසර සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 35,000 ක් වෙන් කර තිබෙනවා. ගුණාත්මක බීජ සංවර්ධනය, එල්ලංගා පද්ධති කළමනාකරණය සහ කෘෂිකාර්මාන්තය තුළ කාර්යක්ෂම ලෙස ජලය භාවිතය ආදිය ප්‍රමුඛතා ක්ෂේත්‍ර ලෙස රජය හඳුනාගෙන ඇති අතර අයවැය ප්‍රතිපාදන මගින් එම ක්ෂේත්‍ර වැඩිදියුණු කිරීමට අපේක්ෂා කරනවා.

- **ප්‍රමාණවත් වී ආරක්ෂණ තොගයක් පවත්වා ගැනීම**

වී මිල නිරන්තරයෙන් පවතින අස්ථායීතාවයෙන් මිදීම සඳහාත් වෙළෙඳපොළේ සහල් ඉල්ලුම සහ සැපයුම සීමා කිරීමේ දී ඊට ඔරොත්තු දීමේ පියවරක් ලෙසත් 2024/25 මහ කන්නයේ සිට ප්‍රමාණවත් ආරක්ෂණ තොගයක් පවත්වා ගැනීමට අපේක්ෂා කරනවා. ඒ අනුව, 2024/25 මහ කන්නය සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 5,000 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

- **තොරතුරු පද්ධති**

කෘෂිකාර්මික අංශයට කාලීන තීරණ ගැනීම සඳහා යාවත්කාලීන කරන ලද දත්ත සහ තොරතුරු පද්ධතියක් නැහැ. එබැවින් නිෂ්පාදන ස්ථානයේ සිට පාරිභෝගිකයන් දක්වා සමස්ත වටිනාකම් දාමය ආවරණය වන පරිදි යාවත්කාලීන කරන ලද දත්ත සහ තොරතුරු පද්ධතියක් ස්ථාපිත කිරීමට කටයුතු කරනවා. මේ සඳහා ආසියානු සංවර්ධන බැංකුවේ සහය සමගින් ඇනටමත් ක්‍රියාත්මක “ආහාර සුරක්ෂිත ජීවනෝපාය හදිසි ආධාර ව්‍යාපෘතිය” මගින් මුලදී සහාය දක්වන අතර පසුව ලෝක බැංකුවෙහි “ඒකාබද්ධ ග්‍රාමනගර සංවර්ධන සහ දේශගුණික ඔරොත්තු දීමේ ව්‍යාපෘතියෙන්” ලැබෙන අරමුදල් සමඟ පුළුල් කිරීමට අපේක්ෂා කරනවා.

- **අනෙකුත් ක්ෂේත්‍ර හෝග නිෂ්පාදනය වැඩි කිරීම**

වී වලට අමතරව ජනතාවගේ ආහාර සුරක්ෂිතතාව තහවුරු කිරීම සඳහා අනෙකුත් ක්ෂේත්‍ර හෝගවල නිෂ්පාදනය සහ ඵලදායිතාව ඉහළ නැංවීම කෙරෙහි වැඩි අවධානයක් යොමු කරනවා. විශේෂයෙන්ම මුං ඇට, උඳු, මිරිස්, රතු ඵෑණු, කවිපි, සෝයා, බඩ ඉරිඟු, අර්තාපල් සහ අනෙකුත්



තෝරාගත් ධාන්‍ය වර්ග මෙන්ම අල හෝග නිෂ්පාදනය, 2025-2027 මධ්‍යකාලීනව කඩිනම් වැඩපිළිවෙලක් හරහා වර්ධනය කිරීමට නියමිතයි. 2025 වසර සඳහා කෘෂිකර්ම අමාත්‍යාංශයට ලබාදුන් ප්‍රතිපාදනයන්ට අමතරව රුපියල් මිලියන 500 ක් මේ සඳහා ලබා දීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

වෙළෙඳපොළේ වී සහ සහල් තොග එකතු කිරීම සහ ගබඩා කිරීම නියාමනය කිරීම සඳහා නියාමන රාමුවක් සකස් කිරීම අවශ්‍ය වෙනවා. ඒ සඳහා, වී සහ සහල් එකතු කිරීම සහ ගබඩා කිරීම නියාමනය කිරීමේ බලතල පැවරීම සඳහා වී අලෙවි මණ්ඩල පනත සංශෝධනය කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

- **නිෂ්පාදනය සඳහා ඉඩම් යොදාගැනීම**

ඉඩම් ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණ කොමිෂන් සභාව (LRC), ප්‍රාදේශීය වැවිලි සමාගම් (RPCs), ජාතික පශු සම්පත් සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලය (NLDB) විසින් පාලනය කරන ඇතැම් වතු, ශ්‍රී ලංකා රාජ්‍ය වැවිලි සංස්ථාව (SLSPC), ජනතා වතු සංවර්ධන මණ්ඩලය (JEDB) විසින් කළමනාකරණය කරනු ලබන, උභය උපයෝජීත ඉඩම් හඳුනාගෙන එම ඉඩම්වල යෝග්‍යභාවය පිළිබඳ සැලකිල්ලට ගෙන සුළු හා මධ්‍ය පරිමාණ ව්‍යවසායයන් ඇතුළත් පුද්ගලික ආයෝජන සඳහා යොමු කිරීමට කටයුතු කරනවා. මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් මූලික කටයුතු සිදුකිරීමට අප රුපියල් මිලියන 250 ක් වෙන් කරනවා.

- **තරුණ ව්‍යවසායකයින් සහ නිෂ්පාදක සමුපකාර**

වර්තමානයේ සාර්ථක නිෂ්පාදක සමුපකාර ක්‍රමවේද පිළිබඳ ගෝලීය උදාහරණ බොහොමයක් තිබෙනවා. ෆොන්ටෙරා, නවසීලන්ත කිරි නිෂ්පාදන සමුපකාරයක්. අමුල් යනු ඉන්දියානු කිරි ගොවි සමුපකාරය වන අතර, ස්පාඤ්ඤයේ මොන්ඩ්‍රගොන් සේවක සමුපකාරය මේවාට හොඳ ගෝලීය උදාහරණ වනවා.

සමුපකාර යාන්ත්‍රණය දියුණු කරන විකල්ප නිෂ්පාදන ප්‍රවේශයක් අනුගමනය කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා. ඉඩම්, කෘෂිකාර්මික ව්‍යාප්ති සේවා සහ වෙනත් ආධාර සැපයීම තුළින් රජය මෙම සමුපකාර යාන්ත්‍රණයන්ට සහාය දීමට අපේක්ෂිතයි. මෙම ක්‍රමවේදයේ නීතිමය රාමුව තවදුරටත් ශක්තිමත් කිරීමට සහ අවශ්‍ය යටිතල පහසුකම් සහ මූල්‍ය දිරිගැන්වීම් ලබාදීම සඳහා 2025 වසරේ දී රුපියල් මිලියන 100 ක් වෙන් කරනු ලබනවා.

- කෘෂිකාර්මික ක්‍ෂේත්‍රයේ තරුණ ව්‍යවසායකත්ව සංවර්ධනය

කෘෂිකාර්මාන්තය පදනම් කරගත් ව්‍යාපාර ආරම්භ කිරීමට මූලපුරන, සුළු හා මධ්‍ය පරිමාණ තරුණ ව්‍යවසායකයින් සඳහා මෙම වැඩසටහන ක්‍රියාත්මක කරනවා. මේ සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 500 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

- කිරි නිෂ්පාදනය

දැනට දේශීය කිරි නිෂ්පාදනය ප්‍රමාණවත් වන්නේ දේශීය ඉල්ලුමෙන් සියයට 45 ක් පමණ සපුරාලීමට පමණයි. කිරි නිෂ්පාදනය ඉහළ නැංවීම සඳහා කිරි නිෂ්පාදන අගය දාම වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම සහ දැනට ක්‍රියාත්මක වන අන්තර් සම්බන්ධතා සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘතිය හරහා කිරි ගොවිපල ඵලදායීතාව ඉහළ නැංවීම සඳහා 2025-2026 වසර සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 2,500 ක් ආයෝජනය කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා. .

- වාරිමාර්ග අංශයේ සංවර්ධනය

ග්‍රාමීය ජනගහනයෙන් සියයට 75 ක් පමණ කෘෂිකාර්මික අංශය පදනම් කරගත් ආර්ථිකයක් තුළ කටයුතු කරනවා. 2025 වසරේ වාරිමාර්ග අංශයේ සංවර්ධනය සඳහා රාජ්‍ය අංශයේ සමස්ත ආයෝජනය රුපියල් මිලියන 78,000 ක් වෙනවා.

මල්වතු ඔය, ගිංගහ, නිල්වලා, මාදුරුඔය දකුණු ඉවුර සංවර්ධනය, මුන්දේනි ආරු ව්‍යාපෘතිය ඇතුළු නව ජල සම්පත් සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘති මධ්‍ය කාලීනව පවතින මූල්‍ය අවකාශය තුළ ප්‍රමුඛතාව සලකා ක්‍රමානුකූලව ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට අපේක්ෂා කරනවා.

ගල්ඔය, රාජාංගනය, මින්නේරිය සහ හුරුළු වැව යෝජනාක්‍රමවල පහළ සංවර්ධන කටයුතු ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණය කිරීම සඳහා 2025 දී රුපියල් මිලියන 2,000 ක් ලබාදීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

#### 14. වැවිලි සහ අනෙකුත් අපනයන හෝග

- පොල් නිෂ්පාදනය වැඩි කිරීම

පොල් නිෂ්පාදන සඳහා ගෝලීය ඉල්ලුම අඛණ්ඩව වැඩිවෙමින් පවතින අතර, කර්මාන්තකරුවන් විසින් පුරෝකථනය කර ඇති පරිදි, 2030 වසරේ දී රටේ මුළු ගෙඩි අවශ්‍යතාවය ගෙඩි මිලියන 4,500 ක් වනවා. එහිදී ගෙඩි මිලියන 1,800 ක් ගෘහස්ත පරිභෝජනය සඳහා භාවිතා කිරීමට

අපේක්ෂා කරන අතර ඉතිරි ගෙඩි මිලියන 2,700 කර්මාන්ත කටයුතු සඳහා භාවිතා කිරීමට අපේක්ෂා කරනවා.

පොල් පර්යේෂණ ආයතනයේ නිර්දේශ මත ස්ථාපිත උතුරු පොල් ත්‍රිකෝණයේ නව පොල් ඉඩම් අක්කර 16,000 ක් සිටුවීම සඳහා උතුරු ප්‍රදේශයේ වගාකරුවන්ට ඉහළ අස්වැන්නක් සහිත පොල් පැළ සහ ඉඩම් සංවර්ධනය කිරීම සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 500 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

- අනෙකුත් අපනයන හෝග - කුළුබඩු

කුරුඳු වැනි සාම්ප්‍රදායික අපනයනවල අගය එකතු කිරීම පුළුල් කිරීම සඳහා පියවර ගැනීමට නියමිතයි. මෙම නිෂ්පාදන අලෙවිකරණය සහ ප්‍රවර්ධනය ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ තානාපති කාර්යාල හරහා වැඩි දියුණු කිරීමට අපේක්ෂා කරනවා. සැපයුම් වල ගුණාත්මකභාවය වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම සහ ජාත්‍යන්තර හවුල් ව්‍යාපාර හරහා අගය එකතු කළ අපනයනකරුවන් සමඟ සම්බන්ධ වීමට පහසුකම් සැලසීම සඳහා රජය ගොවීන්ට තාක්ෂණික සහාය ලබා දෙනවා.

ගෝලීය වටිනාකම් දාමයන්ට සම්බන්ධ වීම සඳහා, ලංකා කුරුඳු සහ අනෙකුත් අපනයන හෝග සඳහා ඒකාබද්ධ නිෂ්පාදන සංවර්ධන සහ වෙළඳ ප්‍රවර්ධන වැඩසටහනක් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 250 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

### 15 ධීවර හා ජලජීවී වගාව

මිරිදිය ඉස්සන් බීජ ලබාගැනීමේ හැකියාව සීමිත වීම ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ මිරිදිය ඉස්සන් වගා කර්මාන්තය සහ සාම්ප්‍රදායික නොවන ජලජීවී වගාව තවදුරටත් සංවර්ධනය කිරීම සඳහා ප්‍රධාන බාධාවක් ලෙස හඳුනාගෙන තිබෙනවා. ටැංකිවල මිරිදිය ඉස්සන් ගබඩා කිරීම ප්‍රවර්ධනය කිරීම සහ අපනයන ආර්ථිකය දෙසට අනාගත නිෂ්පාදනය වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම සඳහා, ගොවි ප්‍රජාව/ධීවර සමිති සහ ප්‍රාදේශීය ප්‍රජාවන් බලගැන්වීම සහ රාජ්‍ය පෞද්ගලික හවුල්කාරිත්ව (PPP) ආකෘතියක් යටතේ මිරිදිය ඉස්සන් අභිජනනාගාර, ගොවි සමුපකාර සහ අලෙවිකරණ ජාල ස්ථාපිත කිරීම සහ එවැනි අලෙවිකරණ ජාල සමඟ සම්බන්ධ වීමට ගොවි සමිතිවලට පහසුකම් සලසනවා. මේ සඳහා, රුපියල් මිලියන 200 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

### 16. සමාජ ආරක්ෂණය

වයස්ගත ජනගහනය වැඩිවීම, කාන්තා ශ්‍රම බලකා සහභාගීත්වය අඩු වීම සහ ශ්‍රම වෙළඳපොළ හැකිලීම ආදී හේතු නිසා රට තුළ අභියෝගාත්මක තත්වයක් නිර්මාණය වී තිබෙනවා. තවද, ළමුන්, අඩු ආදායම්ලාභී කාන්තාවන්, වැඩිහිටියන්, දුප්පතුන් සහ විශේෂ හැකියා සහිත පුද්ගලයින්

ඇතුළුව ඇතැම් කොටස් අතර අසමානතාවයන් සහ අවදානම් විශේෂයෙන් පවතින බව නිරීක්ෂණය වෙනවා. එබැවින්, එලදායි හා සමාන හවුල්කරුවන් ලෙස සමාජයට ඒකාබද්ධ කර ගනිමින් ඔවුන් ආරක්ෂා කිරීම සහ බලගැන්වීම රජයේ වගකීමක්.

- **“අස්වැසුම” ප්‍රතිලාභ ඉහල නැංවීම**

අවදානමට ලක්විය හැකි ප්‍රජාවන් මත පැටවී ඇති බර ලිහිල් කිරීම සඳහා, සමාජ ප්‍රතිලාභ ලේඛනයේ සිටින අය සඳහා මුදල් ප්‍රදාන වැඩි කිරීමෙන් ඔවුන් ආරක්ෂා කිරීමට රජය අවශ්‍ය පියවර ගන්නවා. ඒ අනුව, රජය 2025 වසරේ දී සමාජ ආරක්ෂණ වියදම් සඳහා රුපියල් බිලියන 232.5 දක්වා ශුද්ධ වියදම වැඩි කර තිබෙනවා. දුප්පතුන් සහ අන්ත දුප්පතුන් යන සමාජ කණ්ඩායම් දෙකටම ගෙවනු ලබන මාසික ප්‍රතිලාභ දීමනාව පිළිවෙලින් රුපියල් 8,500 සිට රුපියල් 10,000 දක්වා සහ රුපියල් 15,000 සිට රුපියල් 17,500 දක්වා 2025 ජනවාරි සිට ක්‍රියාත්මක වන පරිදි වැඩි කළා. 2025 මාර්තු 31 වන දින ගෙවීම් අවසන් වීමට නියමිතව තිබූ සංක්‍රාන්ති මට්ටමේ සිටි සමාජ කණ්ඩායම් සඳහා ප්‍රතිලාභ ගෙවීමේ කාලය 2025 අප්‍රේල් 30 දක්වා දීර්ඝ කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා. තවද, අස්වැසුම වැඩසටහනට ඇතුළත් නොවූ, එහෙත් සුදුසුකම් ලත් අයට යෝජනා ක්‍රමයට ඇතුළත් වීමට තවත් අවස්ථාවක් ලබා දෙමින් 2025 මැයි මාසයේ දී නව තෝරාගැනීම් අවසන් කිරීමට අපේක්ෂා කරනවා.

- **වකුගඩු රෝගීන් / ආබාධිත / වැඩිහිටි දීමනාව වැඩි කිරීම**

වකුගඩු රෝගීන් සහ ආබාධ සහිත පුද්ගලයින් සඳහා වන මාසික දීමනා රුපියල් 7,500 සිට රුපියල් 10,000 දක්වා සහ වැඩිහිටි පුද්ගලයින් සඳහා වන මාසික දීමනා රුපියල් 3,000 සිට රුපියල් 5,000 දක්වා 2025 අප්‍රේල් සිට ක්‍රියාත්මක වන පරිදි වැඩි කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

- **කිරසාර වෙනසක් සඳහා “අස්වැසුම” ප්‍රතිලාභීන් සවිබල ගැන්වීම**

රජයේ ප්‍රතිපත්තිය අනුව මිලියන 1.2 ක් වූ අස්වැසුම ප්‍රතිලාභීන් සංඛ්‍යාවක් දේශීය සහ විදේශීය අරමුදල් භාවිතා කර සවිබල ගන්වනවා. ආසියානු සංවර්ධන බැංකුවේ සහ ලෝක බැංකුවේ අරමුදල් සපයන ව්‍යාපෘතිවල සහය ඇතිව නියමු ව්‍යාපෘතියක් යටතේ, සවි බල ගැන්විය යුතු පවුල් විසිපන්දහසක් තෝරා ගෙන තිබෙනවා. විභවතාවය සහිත/ සුදුසුකම්ලත් ඉතිරි පවුල් ක්‍රමානුකූලව, දේශීය අරමුදල් යොදා ගනිමින් සවිබල ගැන්වීමට අපේක්ෂා කරනවා. ඒ අනුව, සවි බලගැන්වීමේ වැඩසටහන සඳහා වෙන්කිරීම් රුපියල් මිලියන 500 කින් වැඩි කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

අධ්‍යාපනයට අදාළ ලිපි ද්‍රව්‍ය සහ පොත්පත් මිලදී ගැනීමට සහාය වීම සඳහා අඩු ආදායම් ලත් කණ්ඩායම්වලින් එක් සියයකට සඳහා රුපියල් 6,000 ක් ලබා දීම දැනටමත් ප්‍රකාශයට පත් කර ක්‍රියාත්මක කර තිබෙනවා. විශේෂයෙන්ම ආර්ථික අර්බුදයේ දිගුකාලීන බලපෑම්වලට ඔරොත්තු

දීමට උපකාර කිරීම සඳහා ධීවර ප්‍රජාවගේ ජීවනෝපාය මාර්ගයට ආධාර කිරීම පිණිස 2024 වසරේ ඔක්තෝබර් මාසයේ සිට 2025 වසරේ මාර්තු මාසය දක්වා කාලපරිච්ඡේදය තුළ භූමිතෙල් සහනාධාරය වෙනුවෙන් ලබා දී ඇති මුළු මුදල රුපියල් බිලියන 3 ක්.

- **පරිවාස-පුනරුත්ථාපන/සහතිකලත් පාසල්/රිමාන්ඩ් භාරයේ සහ ළමා සුරැකුම් මධ්‍යස්ථානවල සිටින ළමුන්ගේ සුබසාධනය වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම**

මේ වන විට සහතික ලත් පාසල්/දඬුම් නිවාස/ළමා නිවාස 379 ක් ක්‍රියාත්මක වෙමින් පවතිනවා. මෙයින් ආයතන 47 ක් රජය විසින් ක්‍රියාත්මක කරනවා. මෙම නිවාසයන්හි පහසුකම් ඉතා අඩු මට්ටමක පවතින අතර ඇතැම් ස්ථානවල ආරක්ෂාව පවා ප්‍රමාණවත් නොවන බව පෙනී ගොස් තිබෙනවා. ඇතැම් ගොඩනැගිලි අලුත්වැඩියා කළයුතු වන අතර ඇතැම් දිස්ත්‍රික්කවල පවතින නිවාසවල ප්‍රමාණවත් ඉඩකඩක් පවා නොමැති බවත් පෙනී යනවා.

එබැවින්, ළමයින්ගේ සුරැකුම් මධ්‍යස්ථානවල ධාරිතාවය භෞතික වශයෙන් සහ මානව සම්පත් සංවර්ධනය යන අංශ වලින් වැඩිදියුණු කිරීමට බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා. මේ වෙනුවෙන් රුපියල් මිලියන 500 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

- **වූදික ළමුන් අධිකරණවලට සහ එහි සිට ප්‍රවාහනය කිරීමේදී ආයතනගත ළමුන් සඳහා ළමා-හිතකාමී ප්‍රවාහන ක්‍රමයක් ස්ථාපනය කිරීම**

ප්‍රමාණවත් නොවන ප්‍රවාහන පහසුකම් ඇතුළු බොහෝ හේතූන් මත ආයතනගත නිවසේන්හි සිටින ළමයින් දැඩි අවදානමක සිටින බව අප විසින් නිරීක්ෂණය කර තිබෙනවා. ඒ අනුව ඒ සඳහා සුදුසු වාහන මිලට ගැනීමට 2025 වසර සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 250 ක මුදලක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

- **අනාථ දරුවන් සහ තරුණයින් සඳහා සමාජ ආරක්ෂණය ඉහළ නැංවීම**

අපගේ ප්‍රතිපත්ති ප්‍රකාශනයට අනුව සහ සෑම පුරවැසියෙකුටම ගෞරවාන්විත සහ සුරක්ෂිත ජීවිතයක් ගත කිරීමට අවස්ථාව ලබා දීම සහතික කිරීමට රජය දක්වන කැපවීමට අනුකූලව, අනාථ දරුවන් සඳහා පුළුල් සමාජ ආරක්ෂණ සහ නිවාස ලබාදීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා. මෙම මූලික ක්‍රියාමාර්ගයන් ඔවුන්ට දිගුකාලීන සහයෝගය, කුසලතා සංවර්ධනය සහ මූල්‍ය සුරක්ෂිතභාවය ලබා දෙන අතර, ආර්ථිකයට ධනාත්මක ලෙස දායක විය හැකි සවිබල ගැන්වූ පුද්ගලයන් ලෙස ඔවුන්ගේ යහපැවැත්ම සහ සමාජයට ඒකාබද්ධ වීම සහතික කරනු ඇත.

2025 වසරේ අයවැය මගින් රජයේ ආයතනවල සහ රැකියා නිවාසවල දැරුවන්ගේ සුබසාධනය සඳහා යෝජනා ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇත. මෙම යෝජනා ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේදී අදාළ ආයතන පහත කරුණුවලට ප්‍රමුඛත්වය දිය යුතුය.

- i. රැකියා නිවාසවල සිටින ළමුන්ට සහ අනාථ දරුවෙකුට රුපියල් 5,000 ක මාසික දීමනාවක් ලබා දෙනවා. එයින් රුපියල් 2,000 ක් එම දරුවාගේ ගිණුමට තැන්පත් කළ යුතු අතර, ඉතිරි රුපියල් 3,000 දරුවන්ගේ වියදම් සඳහා ඔවුන්ගේ නීත්‍යානුකූල භාරකරුවන්ට ලබා දෙනු ඇත. 2025 වසරේ අයවැයෙන් අප මේ සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 1,000 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට යෝජනා කරනවා.
- ii. මෙම දරුවන්ගෙන් බොහෝ දෙනෙකුට නිවාස හා ආරක්ෂාව සමඟ තම ජීවිතය ආරම්භ කිරීමට උපකාර කිරීම සඳහා පවුල් පසුබිමක් හෝ ආධාරක පද්ධතියක් නොමැත. එබැවින්, මෙම අවදානමට ලක්විය හැකි ප්‍රජාවන් නිවාස ලබා ගැනීමට නොහැකි වීම නිසා විවාහය කල් දමමින් සිටින අතර එය සමාජ ආතතියට සහ ආර්ථික විෂමතාවන්ට හේතුවනවා. ඔවුන්ට බැංකු ඉතිරිකිරීම් පදනමක් සපයන අතර, නිවසක් තැනීමේ පිරිවැය පියවා ගැනීමට එය බොහෝ විට ප්‍රමාණවත් නොවේ. මෙම යථාර්ථය සැලකිල්ලට ගනිමින්, ස්ථාවර සහ ආරක්ෂිත නිවසක් ඉදිකිරීම සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 1 ක නිවාස ආධාර ප්‍රදානයක් අප යෝජනා කරනවා. මෙය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා, රජය 2025 අයවැයෙන් රුපියල් මිලියන 1,000 ක් වෙන් කරනවා.
- iii. රැකවරණ නිවාසවල සහ රජයේ පුනරුත්ථාපන මධ්‍යස්ථානවල සිටින දරුවන්ට පාසල් අධ්‍යාපනය ලබා දීමේදී නිසි අධ්‍යාපන පහසුකම් සහිත ළඟම ඇති ජාතික හෝ පළාත් සභා පාසලට ඇතුළත් වීමට අවස්ථා සහතික කිරීමට අප අපේක්ෂා කරනවා.
- iv. පුනරුත්ථාපන මධ්‍යස්ථානවල පුනරුත්ථාපනය වන තරුණ තරුණියන්ට NVQ මට්ටමේ 3 හෝ 4 ගුණාත්මක වෘත්තීය/කුසලතා පුහුණුවක් ලබා දෙන පුනරුත්ථාපන ක්‍රමවේද අනුගමනය කිරීම, නිදහස් විමෙන් පසු වෘත්තීයක් හෝ ජීවනෝපායක් සහිත යහපත් හා එලදායී පුරවැසියන් ලෙස සමාජයට සම්බන්ධ වීමට ඔවුන්ට හැකි වීම, පුනරුත්ථාපනය වූ සහ යහපත් හැසිරීමක් පෙන්වූ කරන අයට සුදුසු රැකියාවක් ලබා ගැනීමට බාධාවක් නොවන ආකාරයෙන් පොලිස්/ග්‍රාම සේවා සහතික නිකුත් කිරීම සඳහා ක්‍රමවේදයක් සංවර්ධනය කිරීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් අපගේ රජය අවධානය යොමු කරනවා.
- v. රැකියා නිවාසවල දැරුවන් වයස අවුරුදු 18 සම්පූර්ණ වීමෙන් පසු සමාජයට නැවත ඒකාබද්ධ කරන විට සහ එවැනි දරුවන් (විශේෂයෙන් කාන්තාවන් සඳහා) විවාහ වන විට රජයේ නිවාස ආධාර, පුහුණුව සහ රැකියා බඳවා ගැනීම් සඳහා සුදුසුකම් මත ප්‍රමුඛතාවය ලබා දීමට අප කටයුතු කරනවා.

vi. රැඳවුම් නිවාසවල දරුවන් වයස අවුරුදු 18 සම්පූර්ණ කිරීමෙන් පසු සමාජයට නැවත ඒකාබද්ධ වීමට සුදුසු ස්ථානයක් නොමැති විට, විවිධ පුද්ගලයින් විසින් ඔවුන් අපයෝජනය කිරීම සහ සුරාකෑම වැළැක්වීමේ අරමුණින්, යම් යම් කොන්දේසි යටතේ පුද්ගලයින්ට මෙම ආයතනවල දිගටම පදිංචි වීමට ඉඩ සැලසෙන පරිදි අදාළ නීති සංශෝධනය කිරීමට අප අපේක්ෂා කරනවා.

- **ආබාධ සහිත පුද්ගලයින් පිළිබඳ දත්ත පද්ධතියක්**

ජනගහනයෙන් සැලකිය යුතු පිරිසක් එක් හෝ වැඩි ආබාධයකින් පෙළෙනවා. ඔවුන්ගේ ව්‍යාප්තිය, දුෂ්කරතා, අධ්‍යාපන මට්ටම, ආර්ථික කටයුතුවල නියැලීමේ හැකියාවන් සහ රැකියා පිළිබඳ විශ්වාසදායක දත්ත පදනමක් නොමැති බව අපට නිරීක්ෂණය වන කරුණක්. එබැවින්, 2025 වර්ෂයේ දී ජනලේඛන හා සංඛ්‍යාලේඛන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව සමඟ සහයෝගයෙන් ආබාධ සහිත පුද්ගලයින් සඳහා වූ ලේකම් කාර්යාලය යටතේ ආබාධ සහිත පුද්ගලයන් පිළිබඳ පුළුල් දත්ත සමුදායක් ස්ථාපිත කිරීම සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 100 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

- **ආපදා සහන**

ආපදා නිසා ජීවිත අහිමි වූ සහ ස්ථිර වශයෙන් ආබාධිතභාවයට පත් වූ පුද්ගලයන්ට මේ වනවිට රුපියල් 250,000 ක වන්දියක් ගෙවනු ලැබේ. ස්වභාවික ආපදා සහ වන සත්වයන්ගෙන් සිදුවන හානි නිසා සිදුවන මරණ හා පූර්ණ ආබාධිත තත්වයන් සඳහා ගෙවන වන්දි මුදල රුපියල් 1,000,000 දක්වා ඉහල නැංවීමට ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ගෙන ඇත.

ආපදාවන් නිසා හානියට ලක් වූ ලමා නිවාස, වැඩිහිටි නිවාස සහ ආබාධ සහිත පුද්ගලයන් සඳහා වූ මධ්‍යස්ථාන ආදී වූ දේපොල සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 2.5 ක වන්දි මුදලක් ලැබෙන යෝජනා ක්‍රමයක් හඳුන්වා දී තිබේ.

- **මානසික සෞඛ්‍යය**

නව යොවුන් වියේ පසුවන්නන් අතර සියදිවි නසාගැනීම් පිළිබඳ අවාසනාවන්ත සිදුවීම් රාශියක් අප අත්විඳිමින් සිටිනවා. මෙම ගැටලුවේ බරපතලකම සමාජ ගැටලුවක් ලෙස රජය හඳුනාගෙන තිබෙනවා. එබැවින්, සෞඛ්‍ය අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය සමඟ සහයෝගයෙන් සිසුන් සහ නව යොවුන් වියේ පසුවන්නන් සඳහා දැනුවත් කිරීමේ සහ උපදේශන සේවා පුළුල්

කිරීම සඳහා මධ්‍ය කාලීන වැඩසටහනක් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා 2025 වසරේ රුපියල් මිලියන 250 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

• දේශීයව සහායක උපකරණ නිෂ්පාදනය කිරීම

ආබාධ සහිත පුද්ගලයින් සඳහා සහායක උපකරණ ඉතා වැදගත් වන අතර ඒවා ඔවුන්ගේ ශරීරයේ කොටසක් ලෙස සැලකේ. සියලුම පළාත්වල මෙම උපකරණ දේශීයව නිෂ්පාදනය කිරීමේ පහසුකම් පුළුල් කිරීම සඳහා පුළුල් වැඩසටහනක් අවශ්‍ය බව රජය අවබෝධ කරගෙන තිබෙනවා. එබැවින්, 2025 දී මේ සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 500 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා. මුලදී, රාගම රක්තවේදය සහ පුනරුත්ථාපන රෝහලේ සහායක උපකරණ නිෂ්පාදන පහසුකම ජාතික මධ්‍යස්ථානය ලෙස පුළුල් කරනු ලබන අතර අවශ්‍ය පරිදි කලාපීය නිෂ්පාදන මධ්‍යස්ථාන ස්ථාපිත කිරීමට අපේක්ෂා කරනවා.

• අලුත් අවුරුදු කාලය තුළ සහන මිලකට අත්‍යවශ්‍ය ආහාර ලබා දීම

වැඩිදුරු ජීවන වියදම අඩු කිරීම සඳහා ආධාරක පියවරක් ලෙස දැරිය හැකි මිලකට අත්‍යවශ්‍ය ආහාර ද්‍රව්‍ය මිලදී ගැනීමට ඉඩ සලසමින් උත්සව සමය සඳහා ආහාර පැකේජයක් ලබා දීමට රජය තීරණය කර තිබෙනවා. ඒ අනුව, ඉදිරි අලුත් අවුරුදු සමයේදී ලංකා සතොස සමාගම හරහා සහල්, ටීන් මාළු, පරිප්පු, එළඹු, අර්තාපල් සහ කරවල ඇතුළු වියළි ආහාර සලාකයක් ලබා දීමට යෝජනා කරනවා. මෙම සලාක ලබාදීමේ පිරිවැය වෙනුවෙන් අප රුපියල් මිලියන 1,000 ක් ලබා දීමට යෝජනා කරනවා.

**17. විදේශගත ශ්‍රී ලාංකික ප්‍රජාව**

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ විදේශගත ශ්‍රමිකයින්, විදේශ විනිමය ප්‍රේෂණ සහ විදේශ රැකියාවලින් පසුව ඔවුන් ආපසු මව්බිමට ගෙන එන කුසලතා යන දෙඅංශයෙන්ම රටේ සංවර්ධනය සඳහා වැදගත් කාර්යභාරයක් ඉටු කරනවා. මෙම වැදගත් ශ්‍රී ලාංකික ප්‍රජාව දිරිගැන්වීමේ සහ ත්‍යාග පිරිනැමීමේ ක්‍රම අපි ගවේෂණය කරමින් සිටිනවා. පළමු පියවර වශයෙන්, ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ විදේශගත ශ්‍රමිකයන් නැවත මෙරටට පැමිණෙන විට ගුවන්තොටුපොළේ දී ඔවුන් සඳහා තීරුබදු නිදහස් සීමාව (duty free allowance) වැඩිකිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා. පවතින විකල්ප පිළිබඳ සවිස්තරාත්මක අධ්‍යයනයකින් පසුව දීමනාව සඳහා වන නිර්ණායක සහ පදනම තීරණය කර ප්‍රසිද්ධ කරනු ලැබේ.

**18. ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ පුරවැසියන් සඳහා විශේෂ පොලී යෝජනා ක්‍රමයක්**

ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ පුරවැසියන් සඳහා විශේෂ පොලී යෝජනා ක්‍රමයක් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා. මෙම යෝජනා ක්‍රමය යටතේ වයස අවුරුදු 60 ට වැඩි පුද්ගලයින් සුදුසුකම් ලබන අතර



ඔවුන්ගේ මූල්‍ය ස්ථාවරත්වය සහතික කිරීම සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 1 ක් දක්වා වසරක ස්ථාවර තැන්පතු සඳහා වෙළෙඳපොළේ පවතින පොලී අනුපාතවලට වඩා සියයට 3 ක වාර්ෂික අතිරේක පොලී අනුපාතයක් ලබා දීමට යෝජනා කරනවා . මෙම යෝජනාක්‍රමය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ පුරවැසියන්ට ගෙවිය යුතු සියයට 3 ක අමතර පොලියට අවශ්‍ය ප්‍රතිපාදන සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 15,000 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා. මෙය 2025 ජූලි මාසයේ සිට ක්‍රියාත්මක වනු ඇත.

**19. මතින් තොර සමාජයක් බිහි කිරීම**

සමාජයේ විවිධ කොටස් වලට බලපාන, මත්ද්‍රව්‍ය වලට ඇබ්බැහිවීම, ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ සැලකිය යුතු ගැටළුවක් බවට පත්වී තිබෙනවා. එබැවින්, දඩුවම් කිරීමෙන් එහා ගිය බහුවිධ ක්‍රමවේදයන් ඔස්සේ මත්ද්‍රව්‍යවලින් තොර සමාජයක් ඇති කිරීමේ වැදගත්කම රජය හඳුනාගෙන තිබෙනවා. ඒ අනුව, දැනුවත් කිරීමේ වැඩසටහන්, උපදේශනය ඇතුළු පුනරුත්ථාපන කටයුතු, සමාජ බලගැන්වීම් සහ සමාජගත කිරීම සහ නීතිය බලාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා පුළුල් වැඩපිළිවෙළක් සකස් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා. ඒ අනුව, මතින් තොර සමාජයක් ඇති කිරීමේ පුළුල් වැඩපිළිවෙළ ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 500 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

**20. වරදකරුවන් වූ සිරකරුවන් සඳහා නිපුණතා සංවර්ධන වැඩසටහන**

දැනට දිවයින පුරා පිහිටි බන්ධනාගාර 37 ක සිරකරුවන් 30,000 ක් පමණ සිටිනවා. ඔවුන්ගෙන් තුනෙන් එකක් වැරදිකරුවන් වන අතර අනෙක් අය රිමාන්ඩ් සිරකරුවන්. සිරකරුවන් ද මනුෂ්‍යයන් ය යන මතය උල්ලංඝනය කරන බන්ධනාගාරවල තදබදය අධික වීම, ඔවුන්ගේ ජීවන තත්ත්වය පිරිහීමට හේතු වේ.

සිරකරුවන්ගෙන් සියයට 65 ක් පමණ ඔවුන්ගේ වැඩ කරන වයසේ එනම් අවුරුදු 40 ට අඩු වයස් සීමාවේ උපරිමයට පැමිණ සිටියි. එබැවින්, වෘත්තීය පුහුණු ආයතන සමඟ එක්ව රැකියා කළ හැකි සහ නිසි ඇගයීමක් ලබා ගත හැකි කුසලතා සංවර්ධනයට අදාළ පාඨමාලා පවත්වා අදාළ වෘත්තීය සුදුසුකම් ප්‍රදානය කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා. මෙම වැඩසටහන ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා දැනට වෙන් කරන ඇති මුදල රුපියල් මිලියන 100 කින් වැඩි කරනවා.

**21. පොදු ප්‍රවාහනය නවීකරණය කිරීම**

කාර්යක්ෂම පොදු ප්‍රවාහන පද්ධතියක් යනු අර්ථවත් ආර්ථික කටයුතු සහ සංචරණය සඳහා මිනිසුන්ගේ ප්‍රවේශය වැඩි දියුණු කිරීමේ තීරණාත්මක අංගයක්. එබැවින් නාගරික සහ තදාසන්න ප්‍රදේශවල වැඩිවන මගී ඉල්ලුමට සරිලන විධියට පවතින පොදු ප්‍රවාහන පද්ධතිය නව තාක්ෂණය සමඟ වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම සහ නව ප්‍රවාහන ක්‍රම හඳුන්වාදීම අත්‍යවශ්‍ය වෙනවා. ඒ අනුව, මහාමාර්ග

සහ දුම්රිය යන ප්‍රවාහන පද්ධති දෙකම වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම හා නවීකරණය කිරීම කාලෝචිත අවශ්‍යතාවයක්.

• **බස් රථ ප්‍රවාහනය නවීකරණය**

පොදු ප්‍රවාහනය වැඩිදියුණු කිරීමේ මූලික පියවරක් ලෙස නවීන සහ සුවපහසු, දියුණු තාක්ෂණයන් සහිත බස් රථ සමූහයක් නියමු ව්‍යාපෘතියක් ලෙස හඳුන්වා දීමට අප කටයුතු කරනවා. ඒ අනුව, කොළඹ නගර ප්‍රදේශය තුළ ප්‍රධාන මාර්ග කොරිඩෝ තුනක් ඔස්සේ මගී ප්‍රවේශය සඳහා පහත් පතුලක් සහිත (low floor buses) සැපයුණු බස් රථ 100 ක් යෙදවීමට අපේක්ෂා කරනවා. ඒ සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 3,000 ක් වෙන්කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා. මීට අමතරව, ශ්‍රී ලංකා ගමනාගමන මණ්ඩලය විසින් මගී ප්‍රවේශයට පහසු, පහත් පතුලක් සහිත බස් රථ 200 ක් තම අරමුදල් යොදාගනිමින් සේවයේ යොදවනු ඇති. මෙම බස් රථ මෙට්‍රෝ බස් සමාගම් ලෙස හඳුන්වන අලුතින් ස්ථාපිත කිරීමට අපේක්ෂිත බස් සමාගම් යටතේ ක්‍රියාත්මක වෙනවා. යෝජිත බස් සමාගම් සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම ඩිජිටල්කරණය වූ ක්‍රමවේදයක් මත ක්‍රියාත්මක වනු ඇති.

• **දුම්රිය ප්‍රවාහනය නවීකරණය**

දුර බැහැර මෙන්ම නාගරික සහ උප නාගරික ප්‍රදේශවල දී ද දුම්රිය පොදු ප්‍රවාහනය ඉතා වැදගත් වෙනවා. කෙසේ වුවද, මෙම දුම්රියවල දුර්වල තත්ත්වය මගීන්ගේ ආරක්ෂාවට, සුවපහසුවට සහ දුම්රියේ වේගයට සාණාත්මකව බලපානවා.

තවද, රට තුළ නව දුම්රිය මැදිරි අලුත්වැඩියා කිරීම සහ ඉදිකිරීම කෙරෙහි අවධානය යොමු කරන අතරම එය කර්මාන්තයක් ලෙස ස්ථාපිත කිරීම වැදගත් වේ.

ඒ අනුව, එහි පළමු පියවර ලෙස දුම්රිය සේවාවල කාර්යක්ෂමතාව ඉහළ නැංවීමට සහ වැඩිවන මගී ඉල්ලුමට සරිලන පරිදි සේවාවන් සැපයීමට, පැරණි මගී දුම්රිය මැදිරි ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණය කිරීමට බලාපොරොත්තු වන අතර ඒ සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 500 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

රට තුළ ඇති නව මගී දුම්රිය අවශ්‍යතා සපුරාලීමේ අරමුණින් නව දුම්රිය මැදිරි ඉදිකිරීම ආරම්භ කිරීමට 2025 වසර සඳහා දුම්රිය දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවට රුපියල් මිලියන 250 ක් වෙන්කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

කාර්යක්ෂම දුම්රිය සේවාවක් සැපයීම සහ පොදු ප්‍රවාහන පහසුකම් වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම සඳහා දැනට ක්‍රියාත්මක වන කැලණිවැලි දුම්රිය මාර්ගය අවිස්සාවේල්ලෙන් ඔබ්බට අදියර වශයෙන් දීර්ඝ කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා. ඊට අදාළ මූලික වැඩකටයුතු ආරම්භ කිරීම සඳහා 2025 අයවැය තුළින් රුපියල් මිලියන 250ක් වෙන් කරනවා.

ලංගම බස් රථ සහ පෞද්ගලික බස් ක්‍රියාකරුවන් අතර සෑම බස් මාර්ගයකම ඒකාබද්ධ කාලසටහනක් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ හැකියාව රජය විසින් පාර්ශවකරුවන් සමඟ මනාව සාකච්ඡා කිරීමෙන් පසුව ක්‍රියාත්මක කරනවා. ප්‍රාදේශීය සංවර්ධනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් වැදගත් බලපෑම් ඇති කරන මහනුවර බහුවිධ ප්‍රවාහන පර්යන්ත සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘතිය සඳහා රජය අඛණ්ඩව ආයෝජනය කරනවා.

**• කෘෂිකාර්මික නිෂ්පාදන සඳහා දුම්රිය ප්‍රවාහනය**

අධික පිරිවැය, ප්‍රවාහනයේදී පසු අස්වනු හානිය, මාර්ග තදබදය සහ පාරිසරික ගැටළු හේතුවෙන් මාර්ග ජාලය හරහා කෘෂිකාර්මික භාණ්ඩ ප්‍රවාහනය ප්‍රධාන අභියෝගයක් ලෙස පවතී. මෙයට පිළියමක් ලෙස, කෘෂිකාර්මික නිෂ්පාදන එම නිෂ්පාදන මධ්‍යස්ථානවල සිට ගමනාන්ත දක්වා ඒ සඳහාම විශේෂිත වූ දුම්රිය පාදක ප්‍රවාහනයක් හඳුන්වා දීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා. නියමු ව්‍යාපෘතියක් ලෙස ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ප්‍රධාන කෘෂිකාර්මික කලාපයක් වන තඹුත්තේගම සිට වෙනත් සුදුසු ගමනාන්ත වෙත කෘෂිකාර්මික නිෂ්පාදන ප්‍රවාහනය කිරීම පිළිබඳ ශක්‍යතා අධ්‍යයනයක් සිදු කිරීමට යෝජනා කරනවා.

අධ්‍යයනයේ නිර්දේශය මත ගබඩා පහසුකම් සහිත පැටවුම් තටාක ඇතුළත් කරමින් තඹුත්තේගම දුම්රිය ස්ථානය වැඩිදියුණු කිරීමට අප සැලසුම් කරනවා. මෙම මූලික කර්තව්‍ය සඳහා සහය දැක්වීමට ශක්‍යතා අධ්‍යයනය සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 100 ක් වෙන් කරනවා.

**• ශ්‍රී ලංකන් ගුවන් සමාගමේ කලක් තිස්සේ පවතින ණය පියවීම**

ශ්‍රී ලංකන් ගුවන් සමාගම ගුවන් මගීන් සහ භාණ්ඩ ප්‍රවාහනය කිරීමේ ප්‍රමුඛතම සේවාවක් ඉටු කරනවා. තවද, පසුගිය රජයන් රාජ්‍ය අයිතිය ඉවත් කර පුද්ගලික ආයෝජන ආකර්ෂණය කර ගැනීමට ගත් උත්සාහයන් ද අසාර්ථක වුණා.

මේ අනුව, රජය එම බැංකු සමඟ ගිවිසුමක් අත්සන් කර 2025 වසරේ දී ණය ආපසු ගෙවීම සඳහා මිලියන 10,000 ක් මෙන්ම පොලී ගෙවීමට රුපියල් මිලියන 10,000 ක් වැය කිරීමට නියමිතය. කලක් තිස්සේ පවතින මෙම ණය සේවා පිරිවැය රජය විසින් පියවා ගත් පසු මෙහෙයුම් ලාභදායීත්වය සහතික කිරීම සඳහා ගුවන් සමාගම සම්පූර්ණ වගකීම දරනු ඇත. මේ සඳහා සමාගම විසින් නව මධ්‍ය කාලීන උපාය මාර්ගික සැලැස්මක් සකස් කරමින් සිටී. ඒ අනුව මේ සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 20,000 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

• **මාර්ග යටිතල පහසුකම් වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම**

ශක්තිමත් මාර්ග ජාලයක් යනු පුරවැසියන්, වෙළෙඳපොළ සහ පොදු ජනතාව සේවය ලබාගන්නා ස්ථාන සමඟ සම්බන්ධ කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය යටිතල පහසුකම්වල තීරණාත්මක අංගයකි.

ඒ අනුව දිවයින පුරා ග්‍රාමීය මාර්ග සංවර්ධනය සඳහා දැනටමත් වෙන් කර ඇති රුපියල් මිලියන 26,680 ට අමතරව, උතුරු සංවර්ධිත ග්‍රාමීය ගම්මාන, සංචාරක ගමනාන්ත, කර්මාන්තපුර සහ ආර්ථික වශයෙන් වැදගත් ස්ථාන/ප්‍රදේශ සම්බන්ධ කරන මාර්ග සඳහා ප්‍රමුඛත්වය දෙමින් ග්‍රාමීය මාර්ග වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම සහ ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණය කිරීම සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 3,000 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

සියලුම ජනතාවට ආරක්ෂිත සහ විශ්වාසනීය ගමනාගමනයක් සහතික කිරීම අරමුණු කරගනිමින්, ග්‍රාමීය පාලම් ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණය කිරීම සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 1,000 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

• **උතුරු පළාතේ ග්‍රාමීය මාර්ග සහ පාලම්**

උතුරු පළාත ප්‍රධාන සංවර්ධන ක්‍රියාවලියෙන් බොහෝ දුරට හුදකලා වී ඇති බව නිරීක්ෂණය වී තිබෙනවා. කෙසේ වෙතත්, එම පළාතේ අපගේ ආර්ථිකයට සැලකිය යුතු දායකත්වයක් ලබා දීමට විශාල හැකියාවක් පවතිනවා. ඒ නිසා මූලික යටිතල පහසුකම් ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණය කිරීම කෙරෙහි අවධානය යොමු කරමින් උතුරු පළාතේ ග්‍රාමීය මාර්ග සහ පාලම් ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණය හා වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 5,000 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

• **මූලතිව් වඩිඬුවාකල් පාලම ඉදිකිරීම**

වඩිඬුවාකල් මුහුදු මාර්ගය මූලතිව්, පුදුකුඬිරිප්පු සහ යාපනය යා කරන ප්‍රධාන මාර්ගය වන මූලතිව් නන්දිකඩාල් කලපුවේ ද්වාරය හරහා පටු පාලමක් තිබෙනවා. මෙම පාලම අබලන් තත්ත්වයක පවතින බැවින් මගී ජනතාව දැඩි අවදානමකට ලක්ව තිබෙනවා. ඒ නිසා මූලතිව් දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ සංවර්ධන අවශ්‍යතාවලට සමගාමීව වඩිඬුවාකල් පාලම ඉදිකිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා. ඒ අනුව, මේ සම්බන්ධ වැඩ ආරම්භ කිරීමට මෙවර අයවැය යටතේ රුපියල් මිලියන 1,000 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

**22. ප්‍රාදේශීය සංවර්ධනය**

නිෂ්පාදන ආර්ථිකයක් ගොඩනැගීම කෙරෙහි අවධානය යොමු කරමින් විමධ්‍යගත අයවැය වැඩසටහන 2025 වසරේ ක්‍රියාත්මක කරනවා. ඒ සඳහා එක් මන්ත්‍රීවරයෙකුට 2025 වසර සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 10 ක් වෙන් කර ඇති අතර, ප්‍රාදේශීය විෂමතා අවම කිරීම සඳහා දැනටමත් වෙන්

කර ඇති රුපියල් මිලියන 11,250 ක අයවැය ප්‍රතිපාදන වලින් රුපියල් මිලියන 2,250 ක් මේ සඳහා යොදා ගන්නවා. ඉතිරි අත්‍යවශ්‍ය සංවර්ධන කටයුතු සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 9,000 ක් වෙන් කරනු ලබනවා.

### 23.දිස්ත්‍රික් සංවර්ධන වැඩසටහන

අප දන්නා පරිදි රජය විසින් වාර්ෂිකව අයවැය මගින් විවිධ වැඩසටහන් සඳහා විශාල ආයෝජනයක් සිදු කළ ද දිස්ත්‍රික්ක රැසක පිළිතුරු නොමැති ප්‍රශ්න තිබෙනවා. මෙම විශේෂිත ගැටළු යටිතල පහසුකම් සංවර්ධනය, දේශීය නිෂ්පාදන වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම, ඵලදායී සේවා සැපයීම, වෙළඳාම සහ අලෙවිකරණය, ආයතනික සංවර්ධනය කිරීම් යනාදිය සම්බන්ධව විය හැකිය. සියල්ල ඇතුළත් සහ තිරසාර සංවර්ධනයක් කරා ළඟා වීමට නම්, දිස්ත්‍රික්කවල අවධානය යොමු නොවූ සහ නැගී එන අවශ්‍යතාවලට විසඳුම් අවශ්‍ය වෙනවා. මෙමගින් පුද්ගලික අංශය ආර්ථික සංවර්ධනය සඳහා ආයෝජන ගෙන ඒම සඳහා උත්ප්‍රේරකයක් වන අතර මෙමගින් දේශීය ප්‍රජාවට ඔවුන්ගේ ජීවනෝපාය යහපත් ලෙස ඉහළ නැංවීමට ද හැකියාව ලැබේ. මෙම සන්දර්භය තුළ, දිස්ත්‍රික් මට්ටමින් මතුවන ගැටලු විසඳීම සඳහා 2025 වසරේ අයවැයෙන් රුපියල් මිලියන 2,000 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

### 24.නැගෙනහිර පළාත සංවර්ධනය

නැගෙනහිර පළාත ආර්ථික සංවර්ධනය සඳහා විශාල විභවතාවයක් ඇති පළාත්වලින් එකකි. එබැවින්, අධ්‍යාපනය, සෞඛ්‍ය, කෘෂිකර්මය, ධීවර, සංචාරක සහ ප්‍රජා සවිබල ගැන්වීම් යන ක්ෂේත්‍ර කෙරෙහි ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් අවධානය යොමු කරමින් යටිතල පහසුකම් සහ ජීවනෝපාය සංවර්ධනයට සහාය වීම සඳහා ඉන්දියානු බහු-ආංශික ප්‍රදාන ආධාර සමඟ නැගෙනහිර පළාතේ පුළුල් සංවර්ධන වැඩසටහනක් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

### 25.“මලයගම්” දෙමළ ජනතාවගේ ජීවන තත්ත්වය නගා සිටුවීමේ වැඩසටහන්

“මලයගම්” ජනතාව ශ්‍රී ලාංකීය ජාතියේ කොටසක් වන අතර ඔවුන් දීර්ඝ කාලයක් තිස්සේ සැලකිය යුතු දුෂ්කරතා මැද ජීවත් වෙනවා. කෙසේ වෙතත්, මෙම ප්‍රජාවගේ ජීවනෝපාය තවමත් ගෞරවනීය ජීවිතයක් ගත කිරීම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය ප්‍රමිතීන්ට වඩා පහළින් පවතින්නේ. ඒ අනුව, පහත සඳහන් මූලපිරීම් සඳහා දැනටමත් රුපියල් මිලියන 7,583 ක් අයවැය තුළ වෙන් කර තිබෙනවා.

- i. වතු නිවාස සංවර්ධනය සහ යටිතල පහසුකම් සංවර්ධනය සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 4,267 ක් වෙන් කර තිබෙනවා.
- ii. “මලයගම්” දෙමළ තරුණයින්ගේ වෘත්තීය පුහුණුව, ජීවනෝපාය සංවර්ධනය සහ යටිතල පහසුකම් සංවර්ධනය සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 2,450 ක් වෙන් කර තිබෙනවා.
- iii. “මලයගම්” දෙමළ ප්‍රජාවේ පාසල් සඳහා නවීන/සුහුරු පන්ති කාමර සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 866 ක් කර තිබෙනවා.

## 26. කාර්මික සංවර්ධනය

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ කර්මාන්ත අංශය, රටෙහි ආර්ථිකයේ ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් රැකියා අවස්ථා සැපයීම, ආදායම් වැඩි කිරීම, නවෝත්පාදනයන් ප්‍රවර්ධනය කිරීම සහ අපනයන ප්‍රවර්ධනය සඳහා තීරණාත්මක කාර්යභාරයක් ඉටු කරයි. ඒ අනුව, පහත යෝජනා ඉදිරිපත් කරනවා.

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ විශාල වශයෙන් ඇති බනිප සම්පත්වල අගය එකතු කිරීම වැඩිදියුණු කිරීමට සහ දේශීය නිෂ්පාදන සඳහා අත්‍යවශ්‍ය කාර්මික යෙදවුම් සැපයීමේ අරමුණින්, අමල සහ ක්ෂාර ඇතුළු රසායනික නිෂ්පාදන සඳහා වෙන් වූ කාර්මික කලාපයක් පරන්තන් හි පිහිටුවීමට යෝජනා කරනවා. තවද, කන්කසන්තුරේ, මාන්කුලම්, ඉරණවිල, ත්‍රිකුණාමලය සහ කුරුණෑගල සහ ගාල්ල යන ප්‍රදේශ වල ආරම්භකර අඩාල වී ඇති කාර්මික කලාප, කාර්මික උද්‍යාන (techno park) සංවර්ධනය කරනු ලැබේ. මේ සඳහා, රුපියල් මිලියන 500 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

- මෝටර් රථ සහ රඹර් නිෂ්පාදනය සඳහාම වෙන් වූ කාර්මික කලාපය

උපාංග නිෂ්පාදන කර්මාන්තයට අවශ්‍ය ඉල්ලුම සපුරාලීම සඳහා දේශීය වශයෙන් අගය එකතු කළ මෝටර් රථ නිෂ්පාදන/එකලස් කිරීමේ කර්මාන්තය සහ රඹර් නිෂ්පාදනය සඳහා සැලකිය යුතු මට්ටමේ ආයෝජනයක් අපනයන වෙළඳපොළේ තරඟකාරී වීම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය වනවා.

මෙම අරමුණින්, මෝටර් රථ උපාංග සහ රඹර් නිෂ්පාදනය සඳහා කැප වූ කාර්මික ජනපදයක් ස්ථාපිත කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා. කර්මාන්ත අමාත්‍යාංශය යටතේ දැනටමත් වෙන් කර ඇති

රුපියල් මිලියන 1,500 ක අයවැය ප්‍රතිපාදන තුළ මෙම අවශ්‍යතාවය කළමනාකරණය කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

## 27. ක්ලීන් ශ්‍රී ලංකා වැඩසටහන

ක්ලීන් ශ්‍රී ලංකා වැඩසටහන ශ්‍රී ලංකාව සහ සමස්ථ ශ්‍රී ලාංකීය සමාජය ඉහළ මට්ටමකට නිරසාරව ඔසවා තැබීම සඳහා සමාජීය සංවර්ධනය, පාරිසරික සංවර්ධනය සහ ආචාර ධර්ම සංවර්ධනය යන ප්‍රධාන කුළුණු තුන ඔස්සේ ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන දැවැන්ත වැඩසටහනකි. මේ සඳහා සමස්ත මහජනතාව, රාජ්‍ය යාන්ත්‍රණය, ව්‍යවසායකයින්, ව්‍යාපාරිකයින් ඇතුළු පෞද්ගලික අංශය, ජාතික සහ ජාත්‍යන්තර රාජ්‍ය නොවන සංවිධාන, විදේශගත ශ්‍රී ලාංකික ප්‍රජාව, ජාත්‍යන්තර ආධාර දෙන ආයතන, විවිධ වෘත්තිකයින් විශේෂඥයන් ඇතුළු සියළු දෙනාගේ සහයෝගය ලබා ගැනීමට සැලසුම් කර ක්‍රියාත්මක කරමින් පවතී.

මේ යටතේ, ශ්‍රී ලාංකික සමාජයේ විවිධ ජාතීන් අතර, විවිධ ආගම් අතර, විවිධ වූ ජන කොටස් අතර සබැඳියාව, අන්තෝන්‍ය අවබෝධය සහ සහයෝගීතාවය ප්‍රවර්ධනය කරමින් සියළු ජන කොටස්වලට එක්ව සතුටු විය හැකි සංස්කෘතික උළෙලක් පැවැත්වීම, අප රටේ ජනගහනයෙන් සැලකිය යුතු ප්‍රතිශතයක් වන වෙනස් හැකියාවන් පවතින කොටස් සඳහා පහසුකම් නිර්මාණය කිරීම, සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාරය සඳහා ත්‍රිවිලේ, ටැක්සි රියදුරන් සහ සංචාරක මග පෙන්වන්නන් වැනි පහසුකම් සපයන්නන්ගේ ආචාරධර්ම ප්‍රවර්ධනය සහ ධාරිතා වර්ධනය, පෞරාණික උරුමයන් සහිත තෝරාගත් නගර කිහිපයක් පෞරාණික අනන්‍යතාවය සහිතව ප්‍රතිනිර්මාණය කිරීම, අඩු පහසුකම් සහිත තොරාගත් පළාත් පාසල් සඳහා ගොඩනැගිලි අළුත්වැඩියාව, පාසල් උපකරණ අළුත්වැඩියාව, සහ සනීපාරක්ෂක පහසුකම් වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම, පූර්ව ළමාවිය සංවර්ධනය සඳහා පෞද්ගලික අංශයේද දායකත්වයෙන් ඉහළ ප්‍රමිතියෙන් යුතු අධ්‍යයන පරිසරයක් ගොඩනැගීම, නාගරික ප්‍රදේශවල සනීපාරක්ෂක පහසුකම් ප්‍රවර්ධනය, ආහාරපානවල පිරිසිදුභාවය තහවුරු කිරීම, මාර්ග ආරක්ෂාව ප්‍රවර්ධනය, මත් ද්‍රව්‍ය නිවාරණය, අයාලේ යන වීදි සතුන් කළමනාකරණය, සන අපද්‍රව්‍ය කළමනාකරණය, වෙරළ තීරය ආකර්ෂණීය සහ පාරිසරිකව තිරසාර ලෙස නිර්මාණය කිරීම, ජල පෝෂක ප්‍රදේශ සංරක්ෂණය සහ ගංගාවල ජලයේ ගුණාත්මකභාවය ප්‍රවර්ධනය කිරීම, රාජ්‍ය සේවය කාර්යක්ෂම කිරීම, ඉහළ සම්පත් උපයෝගීතාවයක් ඇති කිරීම සහ සුපිළිපත් රාජ්‍ය සේවයක් ගොඩනැගීම, සහ ක්ලීන් ශ්‍රී ලංකා සංකල්පය ප්‍රවර්ධනය සහ ප්‍රචාරණය සිදු කිරීමට අපේක්ෂිතය.

මේ සඳහා සහායෝගය ලබා දෙන්නන්ගේ මූල්‍යමය දායකත්වයට අමතර වශයෙන් 2025 වර්ෂයේ රාජ්‍ය අයවැය මගින් රුපියල් මිලියන 5000 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට යෝජනා කරනවා.

## 28. සන අපද්‍රව්‍ය කළමනාකරණය

රටේ බොහෝ ප්‍රදේශවල සන අපද්‍රව්‍ය කළමනාකරණය ඉහළ යමින් පවතින ගැටලුවක්. සැලකිය යුතු ඓතිහාසික හා සංස්කෘතික වටිනාකමක් ඇති නගරයක් වන අනුරාධපුරයේ පවත්නා සන අපද්‍රව්‍ය කළමනාකරණ ගැටලුව එවැනි එක් උදාහරණයකි. වැඩිවන ජනගහනයත් සමඟ අනුරාධපුර ශික්ෂණ රෝහලේ සහ සාමාන්‍ය රෝහල් අපද්‍රව්‍ය කළමනාකරණය කිරීම අභියෝගයක් වී ඇති අතර එය මහජන සෞඛ්‍යයට සහ පරිසරයට ද තර්ජනයක් වී ඇත. මෙයට මුහුණ දීම සඳහා, අපද්‍රව්‍ය බැහැර කිරීමේ පහසුකම් සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 750 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා. මෙම මූල්‍යමය අනුරාධපුර නගරයේ පවිත්‍රතාව ඉහළ නැංවීම, පරිසරය ආරක්ෂා කිරීම සහ තිරසාර සංවර්ධනය ප්‍රවර්ධනය කිරීමට ඉවහල් වනු ඇති.

## 29. අලි-මිනිස් ගැටුම් අවම කිරීම සහ වන සංරක්ෂණය

වන අලින්ගෙන් සිදුවන බෝග හානි, දේපළ විනාශය සහ ජීවිත හානි අවම කිරීම සඳහා පියවර කිහිපයක් ක්‍රියාත්මක කර ඇත. මේ සඳහා කිලෝමීටර් 5,611 ක පමණ විදුලි වැටවල් වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම ඇතුළත් වන අතර, ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණය සඳහා කිලෝමීටර් 1,456 ක් හඳුනාගෙන ඇත. මීට අමතරව, වැට දිගේ ආරක්ෂක කණු ඉදිකර අවශ්‍ය උපකරණ මිලදී ගනු ලැබේ. මීට අමතරව ආක්‍රමණශීලී ශාක ඉවත් කිරීම, වඩා හොඳ තණබිම් කළමනාකරණය සහ වැඩිදියුණු කළ ජල මූලාශ්‍ර හරහා අලි වාසස්ථාන වැඩිදියුණු කරනු ලැබේ. මෙම උත්සාහයන් සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 300 ක් දැනටමත් අයවැය තුළ වෙන්කර තිබෙනවා.

තවද, වනජීවී කලාප කාර්යාල, ආරක්ෂක කාර්යාල සහ බීට්ටු නිලධාරීන් ඇතුළු කාර්යාල 270 ක ධාරිතාව වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 100 ක් වෙන් කර තිබෙනවා. මෙම අරමුදල් විදුලි වැට නඩත්තු කිරීම, වාහන සහ බෝට්ටු නඩත්තු කිරීම, වනජීවී අපරාධ වැළැක්වීම සහ අලි-මිනිස් ගැටුම් අවම කිරීම සඳහා වන සමස්ත උත්සාහයන් සඳහා සහාය වනු ඇත. එවැනි ගැටුම්වලට ගොදුරු වූවන් සඳහා වන්දි වශයෙන් අතිරේක රුපියල් මිලියන 240 ක් වෙන් කර ඇති අතර, අලි-මිනිස් ගැටුම් අවම කිරීම සඳහා වන මුළු අයවැය රුපියල් මිලියන 640 දක්වා වැඩි කර තිබෙනවා. එපමණක් නොව, ස්වභාවික පුනර්ජනනය ප්‍රවර්ධනය කිරීම සහ වන විනාශය



ආමන්ත්‍රණය කිරීම සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 1,050 ක් වෙන් කර තිබෙනවා. මෙම අරමුදල් නැවත වන වගා ප්‍රයත්න, වන සංරක්ෂණ මූලපිරීම්, වාණිජ වන වගා ව්‍යාප්තිය, පාරිසරික ආරක්ෂාව සහ කඩොලාන කළමනාකරණයට සහාය වනු ඇත. එය පරිසර හිතකාමී සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාරයට පහසුකම් සැලසීම, වන ආවරණය වැඩි කිරීම, ලැව් ගිනි අවම කිරීම සහ වනාන්තර ආශ්‍රිත අපරාධ වැළැක්වීම සඳහා ද කටයුතු කිරීමට අපේක්ෂා කරනවා.

### 30. තිරසාර මූල්‍යකරණය

පාරිසරික, සමාජ සහ පාලන යන ක්ෂේත්‍ර මත පදනම් වූ මූල්‍යකරණයේ සමෘද්ධිමත් පරිසර පද්ධතියක් පෝෂණය කිරීම සඳහා රජය තිරසාර මූල්‍යකරණයේ අවස්ථා ප්‍රයෝජනයට ගනු ඇත. දේශගුණික විපර්යාස සඳහා වන මූලික ක්‍රියාමාර්ගයන් සහ ඒ ආශ්‍රිත ප්‍රයත්නවලට සම්බන්ධ ගෝලීය වශයෙන් පවතින තිරසාර මූල්‍ය සංචිත වෙත ප්‍රවේශ වීමට පරිසර අමාත්‍යාංශය, මුදල් අමාත්‍යාංශය සහ මහ බැංකුව සමඟ එකිනෙක සම්බන්ධීකරණයෙන් යුතුව කටයුතු කරනු ඇත.

### 31. මූල්‍ය වෙළෙඳපොළ සංවර්ධනය

ශ්‍රී ලංකාව ආර්ථික අර්බුදයෙන් ක්‍රමයෙන් මිදීමත් සමඟ, මූල්‍ය අංශයේ ක්‍රියාකාරිත්වයද පැවති පීඩාකාරී තත්වයෙන් මිදී සාමාන්‍ය තත්වයට පත් වෙමින් සිටී. මූර්ත ආර්ථිකයේ වර්ධනය සඳහා උපකාරී විය හැකි ලෙස ස්ථානගත වන ආකාරයට මූල්‍ය වෙළෙඳපොළ සංවර්ධනය කිරීම සඳහා දැන් කාලය එලැඹ ඇත. ප්‍රාග්ධන වෙළෙඳපොළ උචිත පරිදි නව අංශයන් හා උපකරණ සහිතව තාක්ෂණය මුසුකර ගනිමින් සංවර්ධනය කිරීම සහ පුලුල් කිරීම අවශ්‍ය වී තිබේ. රජය පෞද්ගලික අංශයේ සහ රාජ්‍ය ආයතන සඳහා අවශ්‍ය හිමිකාරීත්ව ප්‍රාග්ධනය සහ ණය ප්‍රාග්ධනය සම්පාදනය කරගැනීමට ආයතන උනන්දු කරවීම සඳහා රජය ක්‍රියාකාරීව අවශ්‍ය කටයුතු සුදානම් කරනු ඇත.

බැංකු පොලී අනුපාතික පහත වැටෙන විට, සුලු පරිමාණ ආයෝජකයන්ට සාධාරණ ප්‍රතිලාභයක් ලැබෙන සුදුසු නිසි ලෙස නියාමනයට ලක් වූ මූල්‍ය උපකරණ තුළ ආයෝජනය කිරීමේ ප්‍රවේශය තිබීම වැදගත් වේ. භාර අරමුදල්, ආයෝජන අරමුදල් සහ අනෙක් සමූහ ආයෝජන ක්‍රමවේද මේ වෙනුවෙන් භාවිතා කිරීම පහසු කරවීම තුළින් මූල්‍ය වෙළෙඳපොළේ ඇති හිඩැස් පිරවිය හැක. මේ සඳහා නවෝත්පාදන ක්‍රමවේද සහ සංකීර්ණ ගනුදෙනු කල හැකි ක්‍රමවේද නිසි සුපරීක්ෂාවෙන් යුක්තව සහ අදාළ ආරක්ෂණ ක්‍රමවේදවලට අනුකූලව, ඵලදායී නියාමන පරිසරයක් තුළ සිදුකිරීමට අවශ්‍ය ප්‍රතිපාදන සපයනු ලැබේ.

### 32. පාලන ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණ

ආර්ථික ප්‍රගතියට ප්‍රධාන බාධාවක් වන්නේ දූෂණයයි. එබැවින්, සාමූහික උත්සාහයක් ලෙස රටේ තිරසාර ආර්ථික සංවර්ධනයට බාධා කරන ලෙස ව්‍යාප්තවන දූෂණයට විසඳුම් සෙවීමේ හදිසි අවශ්‍යතාවයක් පවතී. මෙම සන්දර්භය තුළ, රජයේ නිලධාරීන් පමණක් නොව, පෞද්ගලික අංශයේ පුද්ගලයින් සහ සෑම පුරවැසියෙකුම දූෂණය පැවතීමට අදාළව ඔවුන්ගේ දයකත්වයක් ඇත්නම් එය පිළිගත යුතුය. දූෂණය පිටුදැකීම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය නීතිමය රාමුව තවදුරටත් ශක්තිමත් කරනු ලැබේ. ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ පාලනය, විනිවිදභාවය සහ වගවීම ශක්තිමත් කිරීම සඳහා දූෂණ විරෝධී මූලපිරීම් මෙහෙයවීම සඳහා ජාත්‍යන්තර ආයතනවල සහාය ද ඇතිව ප්‍රසාරණය වන මූල්‍ය සහ අනෙකුත් සහයෝගය සමඟ අපරාධ ආදායම පිළිබඳ පනත් කෙටුම්පත බලාත්මක කිරීම සහ අල්ලස් හා දූෂණ චෝදනා විමර්ශන කොමිසම (CIABOC) තවදුරටත් ශක්තිමත් කිරීම කඩිනම් කරනු ලැබේ. එපමණක් නොව, සහයෝගී කෙටුම්පත් කිරීමේ ක්‍රියාවලියකින් පසු දැනට කෙටුම්පත් අදියරේ පවතින අපරාධ ආදායම පිළිබඳ නීති සමාලෝචනය කර ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට අප අපේක්ෂා කරනවා.

### 33. ශ්‍රී ලාංකික දිනය

“පොහොසත් රටක්- ලස්සන ජීවිතයක්” යන රජයේ ප්‍රතිපත්ති රාමුව, ප්‍රජාවන් අතර පරතරයන් පියවීමට කැපවී, සංහිදියාවෙන් යුත් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවක් සඳහා දැක්මක් ඉදිරිපත් කරයි. එබැවින්, “ශ්‍රී ලාංකික දිනය” ජාතික උත්සවය පැවැත්වීමට මා යෝජනා කරනවා. මෙම උත්සවය පෞද්ගලික අංශයේ ද සහභාගීත්වයෙන් සංවිධානය කෙරේ. මේ සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 300 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

### 34. අභ්‍යන්තරව අවතැන් වූවන් සඳහා නිවාස

සංහිදියා මූලපිරීම් සහ ඉඩම් නිදහස් කිරීමත් සමඟ, අභ්‍යන්තරව අවතැන් වූ ජනතාව (අභ්‍යන්තරව අවතැන් වූවන්) නැවත පදිංචි කරවනු ලබන අතර, ගැටුමෙන් පසු නැවත පදිංචි කිරීම සඳහා සරණාගතයින් උතුරු සහ නැගෙනහිර පළාත්වලට නැවත පැමිණෙමින් සිටිනවා. කෙසේ වෙතත්, නැවත පදිංචි කරන ලද පවුල්වල මූලික යටිතල පහසුකම් සහ උපයෝගීතා තවමත් ඉටු කර නැහැ.

ඒ අනුව, උතුරු සහ නැගෙනහිර ජනතාව මුහුණ දෙන ප්‍රධාන ගැටළු විසඳීම සඳහා බහුවිධ උපාය මාර්ගයක් ආරම්භ කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා. 2025 අයවැයෙන්, මෙම ජනතාව නැවත පදිංචි කිරීමේ අවශ්‍යතා සපුරාලීමට සහ නිවාස වැඩසටහන වේගවත් කිරීමට සහ වර්තමාන අවශ්‍යතාවය මත පදනම්ව නිවාස නොමැති පවුල්වලට අත්‍යවශ්‍ය සහන ලබා දීමට රුපියල් මිලියන 1,500 ක් වෙන් කර තිබෙනවා.

**35. රජය විසින් ඉදිකරන ලද මහල් නිවාස සඳහා අත්‍යවශ්‍ය නඩත්තු**

නඩත්තු නොමැතිකම සහ අවහිතය හේතුවෙන් මහල් නිවාසවල භෞතික තත්ත්වය දුර්වල වී තිබෙනවා. මෙම සියලු ගොඩනැගිලිවල බාහිර මුහුණතේ ඉරිතැලීම්, විබාදන සහ ජලය කාන්දු වැනි බොහෝ භෞතික දෝෂ තිබෙනවා. මධ්‍යම රජය විසින් ඉදිකරන ලද මහල් නිවාස සංකීර්ණවල අත්‍යවශ්‍ය නඩත්තුව සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 1,000 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

**36. කලාකරුවන් / මාධ්‍යවේදීන් සඳහා නිවාස**

මහජන චිත සමූහාණ්ඩුවේ ආධාර ඇතිව නිවාස ඒකක 1,996 ක් ඉදිකරමින් පවතී. මේ තුළ අප සමාජයේ සංස්කෘතික සුපෝෂණයට විශේෂ දායකත්වයක් සපයන කලාකරුවන් සහ මාධ්‍යවේදීන් සඳහා නිවාස ඒකක 108 කින් සමන්විත මහල් නිවාස සංකීර්ණයක් කොට්ටාව, පලතුරුවත්ත ප්‍රදේශයෙන් වෙන් කෙරේ.

**37. පානීය ජල අංශය**

- දැනට ක්‍රියාත්මක වන මහා පරිමාණ ජල යෝජනා ක්‍රම සහ ප්‍රජා ජල ව්‍යාපෘති කඩිනමින් නිම කිරීම.

ජාතික ජල සම්පාදන හා ජලාපවහන මණ්ඩලය සහ ප්‍රජා ජල සැපයුම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් සපයනු ලබන නල මාර්ග පානීය ජල ආවරණය රටේ ජනගහනයෙන් සියයට 62 ක් පමණ ප්‍රමාණයක් ආවරණය කරයි. ආරක්ෂිත ජල සැපයුම් සහතික කිරීමේ ජාතික වැදගත්කම හඳුනා ගනිමින්, ගම්පහ, අත්තනගල්ල සහ මිනුවන්ගොඩ ඒකාබද්ධ ජල සැපයුම් ව්‍යාපෘතිය, අලුත්ගම, මතුගම සහ අගලවත්ත ඒකාබද්ධ ජල සැපයුම් ව්‍යාපෘතිය, පොල්ගහවෙල, අලව්ව සහ පොතුහැර ඒකාබද්ධ ජල සැපයුම් ව්‍යාපෘතිය සහ ආර්ථික අර්බුදය සහ අදාළ ණය දෙන්නන් විසින් ණය පහසුකම් අත්හිටුවීම හේතුවෙන් නිම කිරීම ප්‍රමාද වී ඇති තඹුන්තේගම ජල සැපයුම් ව්‍යාපෘතිය

කඩිනමින් නිම කිරීම සඳහා අයවැය ප්‍රතිපාදන ලබාදෙනු ලැබේ. පවත්නා මූල්‍ය අවකාශය තුළ හිඳිමින් වසර දෙකක කාලයක් තුළ රුපියල් මිලියන 41,234 ක් වූ අරමුදල් අවශ්‍යතාවය රජය විසින් සපයනු ඇත. ඒ අනුව, ඉහත ප්‍රමුඛතා ව්‍යාපෘති නිම කිරීම සඳහා 2025 වර්ෂය සඳහා වන ජාතික අයවැයට රුපියල් මිලියන 20,000 ක් දැනටමත් ඇතුළත් කර ඇත.

- **ප්‍රජා ජලසම්පාදන යෝජනා ක්‍රමය දීර්ඝ කිරීම**

විශේෂයෙන්ම නළ ජල ආවරණය සීමා සහිත ග්‍රාමීය ප්‍රදේශවල ප්‍රජා මූලික ජල සම්පාදන යෝජනා ක්‍රම ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ අවශ්‍යතාවය අප අවබෝධ කරගෙන තිබෙනවා. උතුරු ප්‍රදේශය සහ නිදන්ගත වකුගඩු රෝගයේ බලපෑමට ලක් වූ ප්‍රදේශ ඇතුළුව ජලය හිඟකමින් දුෂ්කරතා ඇති ප්‍රදේශවල අවදානම් තුරන් කිරීම මගින් ග්‍රාමීය ජීවිතයේ ගුණාත්මකභාවය ඉහළ නැංවීම සඳහා, සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම පිරිපහදු කළ පානීය ජලය සැපයීම සඳහා ප්‍රජා මූලික ග්‍රාමීය ජල සම්පාදන යෝජනා ක්‍රම එවැනි ප්‍රදේශවල ව්‍යාප්ත කිරීමේ වැදගත්කම අප හඳුනාගෙන තියෙනවා.

ඒ අනුව, 2025 වසර සඳහා ප්‍රජා ජල සම්පාදන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව යටතේ අයවැය ඇස්තමේන්තුවලින් වෙන් කර ඇති රුපියල් මිලියන 2,000 දැනටමත් ආරම්භ කර ඇති ප්‍රජා ජල සම්පාදන යෝජනා ක්‍රම අවසන් කිරීමටත්, නව ප්‍රජා ජල යෝජනා ක්‍රම ආරම්භ කිරීමටත් යෙදවීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

- **ගිරිබාව - එප්පාවල ජල යෝජනා ක්‍රමය නැවත ආරම්භ කිරීම**

උතුරුමැද පළාතට අයත් ගිරිබාව සහ එප්පාවල ප්‍රදේශ වියළි කලාපයක පැවතීම නිසා ගුණාත්මක පානීය ජලය ලබාගැනීමේ දුෂ්කරතාවන්ට මුහුණදීමට සිදුව ඇති අතර එමඟින් එම ප්‍රදේශයේ ජනතාවට විවිධ අවදානම් තත්ත්වයන්ට මුහුණ දීමට සිදුව තිබේ. කලාමය හරහා කලාවැවෙන් පෝෂණය වන රාජාංගනය වැවෙන් ගිරිබාව සහ එප්පාවල ප්‍රදේශයට මතුපිට ජල මූලාශ්‍රවලින් පානීය ජලය ලබාදීමේ වැදගත්කම අප හඳුනා ගෙන තියෙනවා. ඒ සඳහා ප්‍රදේශයට නළ ජලය සැපයීම පිණිස ගිරිබාව - එප්පාවල ජල සම්පාදන යෝජනා ක්‍රමයේ මූලික කටයුතු නැවත ආරම්භ කිරීම සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 1,000 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

### 38. රාජ්‍ය සේවයේ අත්‍යවශ්‍ය පුරප්පාඩු පිරවීම

රාජ්‍ය අංශය දේශපාලඥයින්ගේ ආධාරකරුවන්ගෙන් පුරවා ගැනීමේ අතීත පුරුද්ද අප නතර කර තිබෙනවා. රජයේ දැක්මට අනුකූලව රාජ්‍ය අංශයේ බඳවා ගැනීම්, උසස්වීම් සහ ස්ථාන මාරුවීම් දේශපාලන බලපෑම්වලින් තොර සුදුසුකම් සහ කුසලතා මත පදනම්ව සිදු කිරීමට කටයුතු කරනවා.

කොවිඩ්-19 වසංගතය, ආර්ථික පසුබෑම සහ දේශපාලන අස්ථාවරත්වය විසින් එල්ල කරන ලද අභියෝග හේතුවෙන් විශාල රැකියා විරහිත උපාධිධාරී හා තරුණ පිරිසක් බිහි වී සිටී. රාජ්‍ය අංශයේ අත්‍යවශ්‍ය පුරප්පාඩු සඳහා 30,000 ක් බඳවා ගැනීමේ සැලැස්මක් ක්‍රියාත්මක කරනවා. ඒ අනුව, 2025 වසරේ දී මේ සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 10,000 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

### 39. රාජ්‍ය අංශයේ වැටුප් වැඩිවීම

රාජ්‍ය සේවයේ මූලික වැටුප් සංශෝධනයක් සිදු කොට දශකයකට ආසන්න කාලයක් ගතවී ඇති හෙයින්, සියලු සාධක සමස්තයක් ලෙස තක්සේරු කර, වැටුප් ව්‍යුහය සංශෝධනය කිරීමට දැන් කාලය පැමිණ තිබේ. රාජ්‍ය අංශයේ සේවකයන්ට යහපත් ජීවන තත්ත්වයක් ලබාදීම අවශ්‍ය වන අතර, රජයට දක්ෂ හා පුහුණු ශ්‍රමිකයන් ආකර්ශනය කර ගැනීමට හැකිවන අතරම අයවැය මත අධික බරක් පැටවීම වළක්වා ගත යුතුය.

ඒ අනුව, අවම මාසික මූලික වැටුප රුපියල් 24,250 සිට රුපියල් 40,000 දක්වා රුපියල් 15,750 කින් වැඩි කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා. දැනට පවතින තාවකාලික අතුරු දීමනාව සහ විශේෂ දීමනාව මූලික වැටුපට ඒකාබද්ධ කරන අතර රුපියල් 8,250 ක ශුද්ධ වැඩිවීමක් මූලික අවම වැටුපට අදාලව සිදු කිරීමට යෝජනා කරනවා.

රාජ්‍ය අංශයේ සේවකයන්ගේ වැටුප් වැඩිවීමට සමගාමීව අධිකරණ සේවා, රාජ්‍ය සංස්ථා, ව්‍යවස්ථාපිත මණ්ඩල, විශ්වවිද්‍යාල කාර්ය මණ්ඩල සහ ත්‍රිවිධ හමුදා නිලධාරීන් සඳහා ද මෙය අදාළ වේ.

රුපියල් 15,750 ක අවම මාසික මූලික වැටුප් වැඩිවීමට අමතරව වාර්ෂික වැටුප් වර්ධකයේ වටිනාකම සියයට 80 කින් ඉහළ නැංවීමට යෝජිතය. ඒ අනුව, රුපියල් 250 ක අවම වාර්ෂික වැටුප් වර්ධකය රුපියල් 450 දක්වා ඉහළ යනු ඇත. රාජ්‍ය අංශයේ සියලුම සේවකයන්ගේ වාර්ෂික වැටුප් වර්ධකය එම ප්‍රතිශතයට ගැලපීමට ද යෝජිතය.

මෙම වැටුප් වැඩිවීමේ සමස්ත ඇස්තමේන්තුගත වියදම රුපියල් බිලියන 325 ක් වනු ඇතැයි අපේක්ෂා කෙරේ. පවතින රාජ්‍ය මූල්‍ය බාධාවන් සැලකිල්ලට ගනිමින් මෙම වැටුප් වැඩිවීම අදියර

වශයෙන් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට යෝජනා කරනවා. මුළු ශුද්ධ වැටුප් වැඩිවීමෙන් රුපියල් 5,000ක් සහ ඉතිරි මුදලින් සියයට 30 ක් 2025 වසරේ අප්‍රේල් මාසයේ සිට ගෙවනු ලබන අතර, ඉතිරි සියයට 70, 2026 වසරේ ජනවාරි සහ 2027 වසරේ ජනවාරි මාසවලදී සමාන කොටස් වශයෙන් ගෙවනවා.

එබැවින්, 2025 වසරේ දී යෝජිත වැටුප් වැඩිවීම සඳහා රුපියල් බිලියන 110 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට යෝජනා කරනවා.

මෙම වැටුප් වැඩිවීමේ කොටසක් ලෙස, යෝජිත 2025 වැටුප් ක්‍රමය යටතේ විශ්‍රාම ප්‍රතිලාභ ලැබෙන බව සහතික කරමින්, 2025 ජනවාරි මස 1 වැනිදා හෝ ඉන් පසුව විශ්‍රාම යන නිලධාරීන්ගේ විශ්‍රාම ප්‍රතිලාභ නව වැටුප් ව්‍යුහය මත ගණනය කිරීමට යෝජනා කරනවා.

රාජ්‍ය සේවකයින්ගේ අවම මූලික වැටුප වැඩි කිරීම සලකා බැලීමේදී රාජ්‍ය සේවකයින්ගේ ආපදා ණය සීමාව දැනට පවතින රුපියල් 250,000 සිට රුපියල් 400,000 දක්වා ඉහළ නංවනවා. වැටුප් වැඩිවීම පිළිබඳ වැඩිදුර විස්තර ඇමුණුම V තාක්ෂණික සටහනෙහි දක්වා තිබෙනවා.

#### **40. පුද්ගලික අංශයේ වැටුප් වැඩි කිරීම**

පුද්ගලික අංශයේ සේවකයන්ගේ දැනට පවතින අවම මාසික වැටුප රුපියල් 21,000 සිට 2025 වසරේ අප්‍රේල් මස රුපියල් 27,000 ක් ලෙස සහ 2026 වසරේ සිට රුපියල් 30,000 ලෙස ඉහළ නැංවීමට සේවායෝජකයන්ගේ සංගමය (Employers' Association) එකඟ වෙලා තිබෙනවා.

#### **41. වතු කම්කරුවන්ගේ වැටුප් නැවත සලකා බැලීම**

ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් තේ, රබර් සහ පොල් යන ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ නියැලෙන වතු කම්කරුවන් මිලියන 1.5 කට ආසන්න සංඛ්‍යාවක් සිටිනවා. ඔවුන්ගේ ජීවන තත්ත්වය උසස් කළ යුතු බව රජයේ අදහසයි. වතුකරයේ සංවර්ධනය කෙරෙහි අවධානය යොමු කර ඇති වැඩසටහන්වලට අමතරව, දැනට යෝජිත රුපියල් 1,700 ක වැටුප ලබාදීම සඳහා රජය මැදිහත් වේ.

#### **42. රාජ්‍ය අංශයේ විශ්‍රාම වැටුප්**

විශ්‍රාමිකයන්ගේ විශ්‍රාම වැටුප මේ වනවිටත් රුපියල් 3,000 ක් අප විසින් ජනාධිපතිවරණය ජයගත් විගසම වැඩි කොට තිබෙනවා. 2017.12.31 දක්වා විශ්‍රාම ගිය සියලුම විශ්‍රාමිකයන් එකම වැටුප් පරිමාණයක සිටින බැවින්, 2016 - 2020 දක්වා විශ්‍රාම ගිය රජයේ සේවකයින්ගේ විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් පමණක් සංශෝධනය කිරීම තුළින් වැටුප් විෂමතාවයක් ඇති වන බව අප නිරීක්ෂණය කරනවා.

මෙම ගැටළුව දිගු කලක් තිස්සේ නොවිසඳී පවතින බැවින්, පවතින සීමිත මූල්‍ය අවකාශය තුළ එය අදියර වශයෙන් විසඳා ගත යුතු බව අප විශ්වාස කරනවා. එනිසා, 2020.01.01 දිනට පෙර විශ්‍රාම ගිය සියලුම විශ්‍රාමිකයන්ගේ විශ්‍රාම වැටුප්, රාජ්‍ය පරිපාලන චක්‍රලේඛ අංක 03/2016 අනුව 2020 වසරට අදාළ වැටුප් පරිමාණයන්ට අනුරූපව අදියර තුනකින් සංශෝධනය කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

පළමු අදියර ලෙස, 2018.01.01 දිනට පෙර විශ්‍රාම ගිය සියලුම විශ්‍රාමිකයන්ගේ විශ්‍රාම වැටුප්, රාජ්‍ය පරිපාලන චක්‍රලේඛ අංක 03/2016 හි 2018 වසරට අදාළ තුන්වන අදියර වැටුප් පරිමාණයන්ට අනුකූලව සංශෝධනය කරනු ලබන අතර එය 2025 ජූලි මාසයේ සිට ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට නියමිතයි. මෙම අදියර සඳහා, 2025 අයවැය භරහා රුපියල් මිලියන 10,000 ක් වෙන් කිරීමට අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

තවද, වැටුප් පරිවර්තනයේ සිව්වන සහ පස්වන අදියරවලට අදාළ විශ්‍රාම වැටුප් පරිවර්තනයන් පිළිවෙලින් 2026 ජූලි සහ 2027 ජූලි මාසවල සිට ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට ද අප යෝජනා කරනවා.

### 43. නීති ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණ

ඉදිරි වසර තුළ රජය විසින්, වේගවත් ආර්ථික සංවර්ධනය, යහපත් ආණ්ඩුකරණය සහ ඵලදායී රාජ්‍ය සේවා සැපයීම ප්‍රවර්ධනය කිරීම අරමුණු කරගත් ශක්තිමත් නීතිමය විධිවිධාන ස්ථාපිත කිරීම සඳහා නීති ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණ ගණනාවක් හඳුන්වා දීමට අපේක්ෂා කරනවා. මෙම නීති අතරට, රාජ්‍ය ව්‍යවසායන්හි පාලනය වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම, රාජ්‍ය-පෞද්ගලික හවුල්කාරිත්වයන් සඳහා නීතිමය රාමුවක් නිර්මාණය කිරීම, ප්‍රසම්පාදනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් වූ පාලනය වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම, රාජ්‍ය වත්කම් කළමනාකරණය, සංඛ්‍යාලේඛන, දත්ත හුවමාරුව, තක්සේරු කිරීම, වත්කම් කළමනාකරණය, ක්ෂුද්‍ර මූල්‍ය සහ ණය සහ මුදල් විගුද්ධිකරණයට එරෙහි වීම සහ ත්‍රස්තවාදී මූල්‍යකරණය යනාදිය ඇතුළත් වේ. මෙම නීති පිළිබඳ වැඩි විස්තර අයවැයෙහි ඇමුණුම VIII මගින් දක්වා ඇත.

### 44. ආදායම් ක්‍රියාමාර්ග

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ආර්ථික ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණ වැඩසටහනට පදනම වී ඇත්තේ, ආදායම් මූලික කරගත් රාජ්‍ය මූල්‍ය ඒකාග්‍රතාවයයි. ආර්ථික අර්බුදයට මග පාදා දෙමින්, රජයේ බදු ආදායම දළ දේශීය නිෂ්පාදිතයෙන් සියයට 7.3 ක් වූ ලෝකයේ අඩුම මට්ටමක් 2022 වසරේ දී ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ වාර්තා වුණා.

2025 වර්ෂය සඳහා, ආදායම් උත්පාදනයෙන් වැඩි ප්‍රමාණයක් 2025 පෙබරවාරි 1 වන දින සිදු වූ මෝටර් රථ ආනයන ලිහිල්කරණය මගින් ලබා දෙනු ඇතැයි අපේක්ෂා කරනවා. වාහන ආනයනය විදේශ අංශයේ ස්ථාවරත්වයට අනවශ්‍ය සාණාත්මක බලපෑම් ඇති නොවන බව සහතික කිරීම සඳහා මෙම ක්‍රියාවලිය සැලකිලිමත් ලෙස අධීක්ෂණය කිරීම අවශ්‍ය වනවා. 2024 දෙසැම්බර් මාසයේ දී පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ දී දැනටමත් ප්‍රකාශයට පත් කර ඇති අනෙකුත් ප්‍රධාන ආදායම් පියවර අතරට, පුද්ගලික ආදායම් බද්ද සඳහා බදු රහිත සීමාව වැඩි කිරීම, දෙවන ආදායම් බදු ස්ථරයට තවදුරටත් ගැලපීම් සිදුකිරීම, නැවුම් කිරි සහ යෝගට් සඳහා වැට් බද්ද ඉවත් කිරීම යනාදිය ඇතුළත් වේ. පෙර ආණ්ඩුව විසින් එකඟ වූ අය කරන ලද කුලී ආදායම් බද්ද මෙම වසරේ ක්‍රියාත්මක නොකිරීමට ද රජය තීරණය කර තිබෙනවා. මෙම අභිමිචන ආදායම් නැවත ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා ඩිජිටල් සේවා සඳහා වැට් බද්ද හඳුන්වාදීම, සේවා අපනයනය සඳහා සංස්ථාපිත ආදායම් බද්ද පැනවීම සහ සිගරට්/මත්පැන් සහ ක්‍රීඩා සඳහා සංස්ථාපිත බද්ද වැඩි කිරීම ඇතුළු පියවරයන් රජය දැනටමත් පාර්ලිමේන්තුවට ඉදිරිපත් කොට තිබෙනවා.

මෙහි දක්වා ඇති බදු ප්‍රතිපත්ති ක්‍රියාමාර්ග මගින් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවට, 2025 දී දළ දේශීය නිෂ්පාදිතයෙන් සියයට 15.1 ක ආදායම් ඉලක්ක සපුරා ගැනීමට හැකි වන පරිදි, අවශ්‍ය කරන ආදායම ලබා දෙනු ඇතැයි අපේක්ෂා කරනවා. කෙසේ වෙතත්, ඊට සමගාමීව, රජය බදු පරිපාලනය සහ අනුකූලතාව වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම සඳහා ඒකාබද්ධ උත්සාහයන් ගනිමින් සිටී. ඇත්ත වශයෙන්ම, ඉදිරි අයවැය සඳහා ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ආදායම් උපායමාර්ගය තුළින් බදු පරිපාලනය ශක්තිමත් කිරීම, අනුකූලතාව වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම, වැඩිදියුණු කළ ඩිජිටල්කරණය සහ දැඩි අධීක්ෂණ යාන්ත්‍රණ හරහා ආයතනික ශක්තිය වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම මගින් රාජ්‍ය මූල්‍ය තිරසාරභාවය වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම අරමුණු කරගනු ලබනවා. ඒ සමඟම, සමාජයේ වඩාත්ම අවදානමට ලක්විය හැකි කණ්ඩායම්වලට සහන ලබා දීම ද අපේක්ෂා කරනවා. බදු පරිපාලනයේ මානව අන්තර්ක්‍රියා අවම කරන අතරම, කාන්දුවීම් අඩු කිරීම සහ විනිවිදභාවය වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම සඳහා බදු පද්ධති ඩිජිටල්කරණය කිරීම කෙරෙහි උත්සාහයන් යොමු කිරීමට අපේක්ෂා කරනවා.

ආර්ථිකය විධිමත් කිරීම සහ ආදායම් එකතු කිරීම වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම සඳහා වන පුළුල් ඩිජිටල්කරණ න්‍යාය පත්‍රයේ කොටසක් ලෙස, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව කාසි සහ නෝට්ටු රහිත ආර්ථිකයක් කරා ගමන් කරමින් සිටී. ඩිජිටල් ගනුදෙනු සඳහා පහසුකම් සැලසීම සහ මුදල් මත යැපීම අඩු කිරීම සඳහා ප්‍රධාන මූලපිරීමක් ලෙස, විශේෂයෙන් වැට් බදු ලියාපදිංචි ව්‍යවසායන් තුළ, ව්‍යාපාර පුරා පොයින්ට්-ඔෆ්-සේල් (PoS) යන්ත්‍ර (POS Machines) භාවිතය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට අපේක්ෂා කරනවා. කාසි සහ නෝට්ටු රහිත ආර්ථිකයක්, බදු පැහැර හැරීම් සහ නීති විරෝධී මූල්‍ය ක්‍රියාකාරකම් මැඩ පවත්වනවා පමණක් නොව, ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ආර්ථික ස්ථාවරත්වය සහ වර්ධනයට දායක වන මූල්‍ය කාර්යක්ෂමතාව ද වැඩි දියුණු කරනු ඇත.



රාජ්‍ය ආදායම් උත්පාදනය කරන ආයතන ඩිජිටල්කරණය කිරීම සහ සමස්ත ඩිජිටල් ආර්ථිකය, ආදායම් වැඩි දියුණු කිරීමේ උත්සාහයන් සඳහා සැලකිය යුතු ශක්තියක් ලබා දෙනු ඇතැයි අපේක්ෂා කරනවා. කෙසේ වෙතත්, මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් වගකීමක් ඇත්තේ බදු එකතු කිරීමේ බලධාරීන්ට පමණක් නොවේ. විගණන සමාගම් සහ බදු ගණකාධිකාරීවරුන් ඇතුළු තවත් පාර්ශවකරුවන්, රජයට නිසි බදු ආදායම අහිමි නොවන පරිදි සමාජීය වශයෙන් වගකිවයුතු ආකාරයකින් තම රාජකාරි ඉටු කිරීමේ වගකීමක් ඇත. මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන්, නියාමන සහ නීතිමය රාමුවට අනුකූල වීම සහතික කිරීම සඳහා සුදුසු පියවර ගැනීමට අප අපේක්ෂා කරනවා.

මෙම බදු පරිපාලනය සහ බදු අනුකූලතා වැඩිදියුණු කිරීමේ පියවරයන් තුළින් 2025 න් ඔබ්බට ශ්‍රී ලංකාවට ආදායම් ඉලක්ක ඉක්මවා යාමට හැකි වනු ඇතැයි අප විශ්වාස කරනවා. එම අවස්ථාවේදී, ආදායම් ඉලක්ක සපුරා ගැනීමට හානියක් නොවන ආකාරයෙන් සහ රටේ රාජ්‍ය මූල්‍ය හා ආර්ථික ස්ථාවරත්වය සහතික කරන ආකාරයෙන් මහජනතාවට තවදුරටත් සහන සැලසීමට හැකි වනු ඇත.

#### **45. ණය ගැනීමේ සීමාව**

2025 මූල්‍ය වර්ෂය සඳහා විසර්ජන පනත් කෙටුම්පත සඳහා ණය ගැනීමේ සීමාව ඇමුණුම II හි ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබෙනවා. අදාළ වියදම් සහ ආදායම් පියවර පිළිබඳ තාක්ෂණික සටහන ඇමුණුම III සහ ඇමුණුම IV හි පිළිවෙළින් දක්වා තිබෙනවා. තවද, 2024 අංක 44 දරන රාජ්‍ය මූල්‍ය කළමනාකරණ පනත යටතේ අයවැය දෙවන වර කියවීම සමඟ ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතු ලේඛන ද සභාගත කර තිබෙනවා.

## සමාජිකය

මම අද පාර්ලිමේන්තුවට ඉදිරිපත් කරන අයවැය යෝජනාවලිය ඇතුළත් ප්‍රතිපත්ති අපව මේ තනතුරට පත් කරමින් රටේ ජනතාව අප වෙත තැබූ බලාපොරොත්තුවේ තීරණාත්මක පිළිබිඹුවක් වෙනවා. මේ අයවැය සහිත ප්‍රතිපත්ති වැඩපිළිවෙල මගේ හුදකලා ප්‍රයත්නයක් නොවන අතර, සහමුලින්ම සාමූහික උත්සාහයක ප්‍රතිඵලයක් වෙනවා. එය සමස්ත රජයේම අධිෂ්ඨානශීලී කැපවීමක් වෙනවා. අපගේ ආණ්ඩුවේ බොහෝ දෙනෙක් පාර්ලිමේන්තුවට ආගන්තුක වූවත්, ඔවුන් සතුව ඇත්තේ විශාල අත්දැකීම් හා ප්‍රායෝගික දැනුම බව සිහිපත් කළ යුතුයි. මෙම අයවැය ප්‍රකාශය බිහි වූයේ අපේ රටේ ඉතිහාසය අලුතින් හැඩගැස්වීමේ අවස්ථාවට දායක වූ ඉමහත් කැපවීමක් ඇති, අනුග්‍රහශීලී නිලධාරීන් හා ප්‍රතිපත්ති සම්පාදකයින්ගේ අත්දැකීම්වලින්. ඒ වගේම, තමන්ගේ වෘත්තීය ජීවිතය තුළ කීර්තිමත් වූ, දේශප්‍රේමී වෘත්තිකයින්ගේ ආත්ම විශ්වාසය හා ධෛර්යයෙන්. ඔවුන් ඉතිහාසයේ පළමු වතාවට පිරිසිදු, ක්‍රියාකාරී සහ හෘදයාංගම බවින් පිරි පාලනයකට දායක විය හැකි බව දැඩිව විශ්වාස කරනවා.

ඔබ මෙම රජයේ පෙළගැස්ම දෙස බැලුවහොත්, ඔබට පෙනෙනු ඇත්තේ වඩාත්ම උදෙසාගශීලී හා විනයගරුක දේශපාලකයින් සහ තමන්ගේ වෘත්තීය ජීවිත, පවුල් සමග ගත කළ යුතු කාලය හා ව්‍යාපාරික උරුමය පවා තම රට වෙනුවෙන් කැපකළ, වඩාත්ම කීර්තිමත් විද්වතුන් හා වෘත්තිකයින්ගේ මිශ්‍රණයක්. අපි සියලු දෙනා එක්ව, දීර්ඝ අධිෂ්ඨානශීලී ගමනක් ආරම්භ කොට තිබෙනවා.

අපි ජීවන වියදම් අඩු කර තිබෙනවා. අපි අපගේ යුක්තිය පසිඳලීමේ පද්ධතිය පිළිබඳ විශ්වාසය ප්‍රතිස්ථාපනය කිරීම ආරම්භ කර තිබෙනවා. එමෙන්ම, අපි ප්‍රථම වතාවට දූෂණය පමණක් නොව, බලයේ ඉහළ ධුරාවලියෙන් පවා දූෂණයට දක්වන අතරමැදි භූමිකාව පවා අහෝසිකොට තිබෙනවා.

වසර ගණනාවක් තිස්සේ, ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ආයෝජනය කිරීමට කැමති අයට යමක් කිරීමට පෙර, අනවශ්‍ය ලෙස අතරමැදියන්ට ආයෝජනය කිරීමට සිදු වුණා. ඒ යුගය අවසන් වී තිබෙනවා. මෙම රජයේ මහජන නියෝජිතයෙකු හෝ පත් කරන ලද කිසිදු නිලධාරියෙකු තම රාජකාරියට මුඛාවී අනුග්‍රහ ලෙස අල්ලස් හෝ උපකාර ඉල්ලා සිටින්නේ නැති බවත්, එවැනි අවස්ථාවක් යම් භයකින් උදා වූනොත් ඔවුන්ට අපගේ කිසිදු ආරක්ෂාවක් ලැබෙන්නේ නැති බවටත්, ඔවුන්ට එරෙහිව ගතහැකි සියලු ස්වාධීන නීතිමය ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ගන්නා බවටත් සහතික වෙනවා. මෙම රජය කිසි විටෙකත් තම ගමන තුළ දූෂණයට ඉඩ තබන්නේ නැහැ. දැන් සංතෝසම් දිය යුතු අය බිය විය යුතු නැහැ. එහෙත්, සංතෝසම් ගැනීමට උත්සාහ කරන්නන් බියවිය යුතුයි.

අපගේ අධිකරණය කිසි විටෙකත් මින් පෙර මෙතරම් නිදහස් හෝ ස්වාධීන වී නැහැ. අපගේ පොලිස් බලකාය කිසි විටෙකත් මින් පෙර මෙතරම් බලසම්පන්නව සහ ස්වාධීනව ක්‍රියාත්මක වී නැහැ. ඔවුන් කිසිවෙකුට බිය හෝ පක්ෂපාතීභාවයකින් තොරව නීතිගරුකව සිය ආයතනවල රාජකාරී කරනවා. එහෙත්, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව හැරගිය බොහෝ දෙනා දන්නා පරිදි, දූෂණයට තිත තැබීම යනු යුක්තිය පසිඳලීමේ ක්‍රියාවලිය බලාත්මක කිරීම පමණක් නොවේ. ඒ සඳහා, රජය ක්‍රියාත්මක වන ආකාරය නවීකරණය කිරීම, රාජ්‍ය යාන්ත්‍රණය වඩාත් කාර්යක්ෂමව හා වඩාත් පාරදෘෂ්‍යව ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම දකළයුතුයි. එවිට දූෂණයේ මූලික හේතුව විසඳනු ඇතැයි අප විශ්වාස කරනවා. දූෂණයේ මූල බීජය මෙයින් සහමුලින්ම තුරන් කරන අතර, අල්ලස් දීමට ඇති පෙලඹවීම අධෛර්යමත් වීමද, අල්ලස් ගැනීම තවදුරටත් අසීරු දුෂ්කර කටයුත්තක් වනු ඇති.

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවට නවීන ලෝකය සමඟ ගැලපීමට මෙවන් ස්වර්ණමය අවස්ථාවක් මින් පෙර උදා වී නැහැ. අද මම දකින්නේ එක්සත් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවක්, පිරිසිදු ශ්‍රී ලංකාවක්, සමෘද්ධිමත් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවක් තුලින් සෑම දෙනාගේ අපේක්ෂාවන් සඵල කිරීමට ඇති සුවිශේෂී අවස්ථාවයි.

විදේශගතව සිටින ශ්‍රී ලාංකිකයින්ගෙන්ද ඉල්ලීමක් කළ යුතුයි. ඇතැම්විට ඔබ ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ උපත ලබා විදේශගත පුරවැසියන් ලෙස ජීවත් වනවා විය හැකියි. එහෙත් ඔබට ඇත්තේ ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ මූලයන් බව අප විශ්වාස කරනවා. සමහරවිට ඔබ ඔබේ මව්බිම ගැන ඔබේ දෙමාපියන්ගෙන් පමණක් අසා ඇති වන්නට පුළුවන්. අපට නම් ඔබ සියලු දෙනාම ශ්‍රී ලාංකිකයින් බව අප විශ්වාස කරනවා.

ඔබේ රට ඔබේ සාර්ථකත්වය ගැන ආඩම්බර වෙනවා. අපේ මව්බිම පිළිබඳ ඔබ විශ්වාසය අහිමි වීමට හේතු අපට තේරුම්ගත හැකියි. ඔබ ඔබේ විශේෂඥ දැනුම, දක්ෂතා හා දෘෂ්ටිකෝණය අපේ මේ මනරම් දූපත් රටට දායක කිරීමට ගන්නා සෑම උත්සාහයක් සඳහාම අප හදවතින්ම කෘතඥ වෙනවා.

අප ඔබට ආරාධනා කරනවා, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව කොතරම් වෙනස් වී ඇත්දැයි බැලීමට ආපසු එන්න. පෞද්ගලික, රාජ්‍ය හෝ ලාභ නොලබන අංශයේ වුවද, ඔබේ විශේෂඥ දැනුම, ආකල්ප හා දෘෂ්ටිකෝණය අපේ අධිෂ්ඨානශීලී දූපතට දායක කරන්න. අප සමඟ එකතු වන්න, අප සමඟ වැඩ කරන්න, අපට එක්ව ලඟා කළ හැකි සාර්ථකත්වයට එක්වන්න.

ගතවූ වසරේ දී, අපගේ රටවැසියන් බොහෝ දෙනෙක් නව මාර්ගයක් නිර්මාණය කිරීමටත්, අපේ රට නැවත ගොඩනැගීමටත්, අපේ පුරවැසියන්ගේ සම්පූර්ණ ශක්තිය ඊට ලබා ගැනීමටත් ඡන්දය ප්‍රකාශ කළා. ඉතිහාසයේ ප්‍රථම වතාවට, ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ සියලුම ප්‍රදේශ, උතුරේ සිට දකුණ දක්වා, නැගෙනහිර සිට බස්නාහිර දක්වා, පොදු අරමුණක් යටතේ එකට එක්වුණා. ආගම, ජාතිය, ලිංගිකත්වය, පන්තිය හා වයස තවදුරටත් අපව බෙදන්නේ නැතිබව අවධාරණය කළයුතුයි. අපේ

රටේ ජනතාව නැවත කිසි විටෙකත් එකිනෙකාට එරෙහිව බෙදෙන්නේ නැති බව අපට සහතිකයි. ඒ වගේම, තමන්ගේ දේශපාලනික හෝ පෞද්ගලික ලාභ සඳහා අපේ රටේ ජනතාව එකිනෙකාට එරෙහිව පොළඹවා ගැනීමට උත්සාහ කරන්නන්ගෙන් මුළු නොවන බවට සහතිකයි.

අපගේ රජයේ මහජන නියෝජිතයින් හෝ අප විසින් පත් කළ නිලධාරීන් සියලු දෙනාම තුළ ඇත්තේ පොදු අරමුණක්. ඒ වගේම වෙනසක් කිරීමට අප සමඟ එක්වූ දහස් ගණනක් වෙහෙස මහන්සි වී වැඩ කරන දේශප්‍රේමී රාජ්‍ය සේවකයින්ට ඇත්තේත් එවැනි පොදු අරමුණක්. අපි කිසි විටෙකත් එම වගකීමෙන් සහ ප්‍රතිපත්තිවලින් බැහැර නොවන අතර, කුමන හේතුවකටවත් මෙරට පුරවැසියන්ගේ අපේක්ෂාවන් පාඩා නොදෙන බවට සහතික වෙනවා. අපි ඒ ආදර්ශය නායකත්වයේ සිටම ලබා දෙනවා. සියලුම ශ්‍රී ලාංකිකයන් එක්ව මේ රට ඉහලින් ඔසවා තබමු. සියලු දෙනා එක්ව සමෘද්ධිමත් වෙමු. අප සියලු දෙනාම එකිනෙකා ගැන ගෞරවනීය වෙමු. මෙම ලස්සන, පුජනීය දූපත, අපේ මාතෘභූමිය වීම ගැන ආඩම්බර වෙමු.

අවසාන වශයෙන්, අයවැය සකස් කිරීම සඳහා සති ගණනාවක් වෙහෙස නොබලා කටයුතු කළ මුදල් අමාත්‍යාංශයේ නිලධාරීන්ට, විශේෂයෙන් භාණ්ඩාගාර ලේකම් මහින්ද සිරිවර්ධන මහතාට, මාගේ කෘතඥතාවය පළ කරනවා. රජයේ ආර්ථික වැඩසටහන ඉදිරියට ගෙන යාම සඳහා අයවැය යෝජනා නියමිත වේලාවට සාර්ථක ලෙස ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා භාණ්ඩාගාර නිලධාරීන්ගේ සහයෝගය මා තවදුරටත් අපේක්ෂා කරනවා.

**ස්තූතියි!**

**79 ஆம் வரவு செலவுத்திட்ட உரை**  
**2025**

**2025 பெப்ரவரி 17 ஆம் திகதி**

**இலங்கை பாராளுமன்றம்**

## வரவுசெலவுத்திட்ட உரை - 2025

### முன்னுரை

கௌரவ சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, எமது அரசாங்கத்தின் முதலாவது வரவுசெலவுத்திட்டத்தினை இப்பாராளுமன்றத்தில் சமர்ப்பிப்பதையிட்டு பெருமகிழ்ச்சி அடைகின்றேன்.

சுதந்திரத்திற்குப் பின்னர் 2022 ஆம் ஆண்டில் நாடு மிகவும் சிக்கலான சமூக, பொருளாதார மற்றும் அரசியல் நெருக்கடியைச் சந்தித்தது. 2022 ஆம் ஆண்டில் நெருக்கடி ஏற்பட்டாலும், நெருக்கடிக்கான அடிப்படைக் காரணங்கள் வரலாற்று மற்றும் கட்டமைப்பு ரீதியானவையாகும். இக்குறைபாடுகள் குறுகிய பார்வை கொண்ட ஆட்சி மற்றும் மோசமான பொது நிதி முகாமைத்துவத்தினால் மேலும் அதிகரித்தன. இந்த நெருக்கடியானது நாட்டின் பொருளாதார நடவடிக்கைகளில் இயல்புநிலையை சீர்குலைத்ததுடன் வியாபாரங்கள் முதல் வீடுகள் வரை அனைத்து துறைகளிலும் காணப்பட்டது. எரிபொருள், மின்சாரம், அத்தியாவசிய உணவுப் பொருள் மற்றும் மருந்து உள்ளிட்ட பொருட்கள், சேவைகளில் ஏற்பட்ட பற்றாக்குறையானது, நாட்டு மக்கள், குறிப்பாக பெண்கள், சிறுவர்கள், ஊழலுற்றோர் மற்றும் முதியவர்கள் என அனைவரையும் கடுமையான சிரமத்திற்கு உள்ளாக்கியது. அடிப்படைத் தேவைகளைப் பெற மக்கள் நீண்ட வரிசையில் பல நாட்கள் காத்திருக்க வேண்டியிருந்ததுடன், சிலர் வரிசையில் காத்திருக்கும்போது மரணித்தனர். 2022 ஆம் ஆண்டின் நெருக்கடி வெறும் பொருளாதார நெருக்கடி மட்டுமல்ல, அது அரசியல் நிர்வாகம் மற்றும் ஆளுகையில் ஏற்பட்ட மிகப்பெரிய தோல்வி என்பதுடன் இதற்கு முன்னர் எப்பொழுதும் இல்லாதளவிலான துன்பங்களுக்கு வழிவகுத்தது. பொருளாதாரத்தின் ஆரம்ப வீழ்ச்சி நிவாரணமளிக்கப்பட்டு பெரும்பாலும் கட்டுப்படுத்தப்பட்டிருந்தாலும், 2022 ஆம் ஆண்டின் பொருளாதார நெருக்கடி மனிதாபிமான நெருக்கடியாக உருவெடுத்துள்ளதுடன், சமூகத்தின் ஏழ்மையான மற்றும் மிகவும் வலுவற்ற பிரிவுகளைப் பாதித்துள்ளது.

பொருளாதார மற்றும் சமூக நெருக்கடியைத் தாண்டி, இந்நெருக்கடியானது நாட்டில் அரசியல் மாற்றமொன்றினையும் ஏற்படுத்தியது. தாங்கிக்கொள்ள முடியாத பொருளாதாரக் கஷ்டங்கள் ஊழல்வாதிகள் மற்றும் ஆட்சியாளர்களுக்கு எதிரான சமூக அமைதியின்மைக்கு வழிவகுத்தன. அவர்கள் அதிகாரத்திலிருந்து விலக வேண்டிய கட்டாயம் ஏற்பட்டதுடன் வெகுசன போராட்டங்கள் மூலம் விரட்டியடிக்கப்பட்டனர்.

அதன் பிறகு ஒரு தற்காலிக அரசாங்கம் அமைக்கப்பட்டது, இது மக்களின் ஆணையை சிதைக்கும் செயலாகும். இருப்பினும், சமூக, பொருளாதார மற்றும் அரசியல் மாற்றத்திற்கான மக்களின் அபிலாஷைகள் நிறைவேற்றவில்லை. ஏனெனில் இந்த தற்காலிக அரசாங்கத்தின் உருவாக்கம் பெரும்பாலும் பொதுமக்களின் இழப்பில் ஊழல்வாதிகளை மீட்கும் முயற்சியாகும். 2023 மார்ச் உள்ளூராட்சித் தேர்தலை ஒத்திவைக்க எடுக்கப்பட்ட நடவடிக்கைகளில் சனநாயக சட்டபூர்வமான தன்மையில் குறைபாடுகள் வெளிப்பட்டன.

அசைக்க முடியாத உறுதிப்பாடு, அர்ப்பணிப்பு மற்றும் தலைமைத்துவத்துடன் 2024 கடைசியில் இடம்பெற்ற சனாதிபதித் மற்றும் நாடாளுமன்றத் தேர்தல் ஆகிய இரண்டு தேர்தல்களுக்குப் பிறகு, நாட்டின் பொருளாதார, சமூக மற்றும் அரசியல் முறைமையை மாற்றுவதன் மூலம் நாட்டை பொதுவான செழிப்பை நோக்கி வழிநடத்தும் வலுவான மக்கள் ஆணையுடன் ஒரு புதிய அரசாங்கத்தை உருவாக்க முடிந்தது.

எனவே, நிலைபேறான வளர்ச்சி மற்றும் அபிவிருத்தியை நோக்கி பொருளாதாரத்தை வழிநடத்துவதன் மூலம், நாட்டின் பொருளாதார மாற்றத்திற்கான மக்களின் விருப்பத்தை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கான அடித்தளமிடும் வரலாற்று முக்கியத்துவம் வாய்ந்த தொன்றாக இந்த வரவுசெலவுத்திட்டம் அமைந்துள்ளது.

ஆரம்பத்தில் நாங்கள் எதிர்கொண்ட சவால்களில் ஒன்று, இந்த மகத்தான வெற்றியைத் தடுக்க முயன்றவர்களால் எமது பொருளாதாரக் கொள்கை மற்றும் தொலைநோக்குப் பார்வைக்கு எதிரான கட்டுக்கதைகளையும் தீய பிரச்சாரங்களை எதிர் கொண்டமையாகும். இலங்கை ரூபாய்க்கு எதிரான டொலரின் பெறுமதி 400 ரூபாயாக உயரும், எரிபொருள் வரிசைகளின் சகாப்தம் மீண்டும் ஏற்படும், சர்வதேச அபிவிருத்திப் பங்காளர்களும் வெளிநாடுகளும் புதிய அரசாங்கத்தைத் தனிமைப்படுத்துவர், முதலீட்டாளர்கள் நம்பிக்கை இழப்பார்கள், தனியார் சொத்துக்கள் முழுமையாக தேசியமயமாக்கப்படும் போன்ற தவறான கருத்துக்கள் காணப்பட்டன.

அற்ப அரசியல் நோக்கங்களுக்காக இயக்கப்படுகின்ற கட்சிகளால் உருவாக்கப்பட்ட எமது அரசாங்கத்திற்கெதிரான பிம்பம் மேலதிக தடைகளை ஏற்படுத்தியது. எமக்கெதிராக இதுபோன்ற எதிர் பிரச்சாரங்கள் இருந்தபோதிலும், புதிய சூழ்நிலையினை வெற்றிகரமாக வழிநடத்தவும், பொருளாதாரத்தை உறுதிப்படுத்தவும், சர்வதேச அபிவிருத்திப் பங்காளர்கள் மற்றும் வெளிநாடுகளுடன் வலுவான உறவுகளைப் பேணவும், முதலீட்டாளர்களிடையே நம்பிக்கையை உருவாக்கவும் எம்மால் முடியுமாக இருந்தது.

அதன்படி, விலை மற்றும் நிதித் துறை படிப்படியாக ஸ்திரமடைந்ததுடன், ஒரு வருட அளவீட்டின்படியான திறைசேரி உண்டியல் வீதம் 8.8% ஆகக் குறைவடைந்து, பணவீக்கம் 2025 சனவரியில் 4.0% எதிர்மறையாகக் காணப்பட்டது. 2024 ஆம் ஆண்டு டிசம்பர் மாத இறுதியில் குறிப்பிடத்தக்க அளவிலான கடன் மீள்கொடுப்பனவுக்குப் பின்னர் அந்நிய செலாவணி இருப்பானது 6.1 பில்லியன் அமெரிக்க டொலராக காணப்பட்டது. இதற்குமேலதிகமாக, நாணய மதிப்பு தேய்மானம் குறித்த விடயங்கள் இருந்தபோதிலும், இலங்கை ரூபாவின் மதிப்பு ஒரு டொலருக்கு ஏறக்குறைய 300 ரூபாக வலுவடைந்துள்ளதுடன் 2025 இல் பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சி 5% ஆக இருக்கும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது.

2022 நடுப்பகுதியில் இருந்து இலங்கை நெருக்கடியைச் சமாளிக்க சர்வதேச நாணய நிதியம் மற்றும் பிற சர்வதேச பங்காளிகளின் ஆதரவுடன் பொருளாதார சீர்திருத்தங்களைச் செயற்படுத்தியது. சில சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் இந்த தீர்வு நடவடிக்கைகள் மக்கள் மீதான அழுத்தங்களை அதிகரித்தன -

குறிப்பாக செலவு-பிரதிபலிப்பு எரிசக்தி விலை நிர்ணயம், வரி அதிகரிப்பு மற்றும் வட்டி விகித உயர்வு போன்ற நடவடிக்கைகளாகும். பொருளாதாரத்தை ஸ்திரப்படுத்துவதில் சர்வதேச நாணய நிதியம் விரிவாக்கப்பட்ட நிதி வசதி நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டத்தின் பங்கை நாங்கள் அங்கீகரிக்கும் அதே வேளையில், எமது பொருளாதாரத்தை மீண்டும் கட்டியெழுப்புவதற்கு பொருளாதார இறையாண்மையின் வடிவத்தில் பொருளாதாரத்தின் முழு கட்டுப்பாட்டையும் அடைய வேண்டும் என்றும் நாங்கள் கருதுகிறோம்.

பொருளாதாரத்தில் மற்றொரு முக்கிய அம்சமாக, 2024 டிசம்பரில் கடன் மறுசீரமைப்புச் செயன்முறை முடிவடைந்தமையாகும். நாம் ஆட்சிக்கு வந்தபோது, இலங்கை பொது படுகடனை மறுசீரமைக்கும் முயற்சியில் ஈடுபட்டிருந்ததனால், அம்முயற்சியில் சடுதியான மாற்றம் ஏற்பட்டால் பொருளாதாரம் சீர்குலையும் என்பதனைக் கருத்திற் கொண்டு, நாம் அதனைத் தடுக்க விரும்பவில்லை. இந்த முடிவை எடுக்கும்போது, கடன் மறுசீரமைப்புச் செயன்முறைக்கு ஏற்கனவே செலவிடப்பட்ட குறிப்பிடத்தக்க நேரத்தையும், அச்செயன்முறையைத் தொடர்வதால் மக்களுக்கு ஏற்படும் மேலதிகச் செலவுகளையும் நாம் கருத்திற் கொண்டோம்.

இந்தச் செயல்முறையானது இலங்கைக்கு கணிசமான கடன் நிவாரணத்தை வழங்கியுள்ளதுடன், கடன் மீள்கொடுப்பனவு செலவுகளையும் கணிசமாகக் குறைக்கிறது. ஏற்றுமதி வளர்ச்சி மற்றும் வெளிநாட்டு முதலீடு போன்ற வெளிநாட்டு கடன் அல்லாத உட்பாய்ச்சல்களை அதிகரிக்கவும் வெளிநாட்டு நிதியிருப்பிக்களை வலுப்படுத்தவும் நாடு இந்த நிதி வாய்ப்பினை பயன்படுத்துவது அவசியமாகும். மேலும் நீண்டகால நிதி ஸ்திரத்தன்மையை உறுதி செய்வது எதிர்காலத்தில் கடன் மூலதனத் திருப்பிச் செலுத்துதல்களை சீராக மீண்டும் தொடங்குவதற்கு உதவும். இதன் விளைவாக, பிட்சு மதிப்பீடுகள் மற்றும் மூடிஸ் (Fitch Ratings and Moody's) போன்ற முன்னணி உலகளாவிய நிறுவனங்களால் இலங்கையின் கடன் மதிப்பீடுகள் ஒரே நேரத்தில் பல படிக்களால் மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டன. மொத்தத்தில் இந்த முன்னேற்றங்கள் படிப்படியாக முதலீட்டாளர்களின் நம்பிக்கையை கட்டியெழுப்புவதுடன் வர்த்தகம் மற்றும் முதலீட்டு வாய்ப்புகளை ஏற்படுத்துவதுடன் பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சி, வேலை உருவாக்கம் மற்றும் ஊதிய முன்னேற்றம் ஆகியவற்றை ஏற்படுத்துவதில் முக்கிய காரணிகளாக உள்ள சர்வதேச நிதிப் பரிமாற்ற செலவுகளைக் குறைக்கின்றன.

மறுபுறம், பொருளாதார நெருக்கடியானது பலரை, குறிப்பாக சமூகத்தின் மிக வலுவற்ற பிரிவினரை தொடர்ந்து பாதிக்கிறது. இந்த நெருக்கடி வாழ்க்கைச் செலவில் குறிப்பிடத்தக்க உயர்வுக்கு வழிவகுத்ததுடன் பணவீக்கம் 2022 இல் 70% வரை உயர்ந்திருந்தது. பணவீக்கம் குறைந்தாலும், விலை மட்டம் உயர்ந்தே உள்ளது. மேலும் சம்பள வளர்ச்சி அதற்கேற்ற வேகத்தில் இல்லை. இதனால் வாழ்க்கைத் தரம் குறைவடைகின்றது. கடந்த இரண்டு ஆண்டுகளில் உண்மையான சம்பளம் கணிசமாகக் குறைவடைந்துள்ள நிலையில், நியாயமான சம்பள உயர்வை வழங்க அரசாங்கம் வலியுறுத்தியுள்ளது. மேலும், அரசாங்கம் அஸ்வெசும நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டத்தின் மூலம் இலக்கிடப்பட்ட பணக் கொடுப்பனவுகளை அதிகரித்ததுடன் பயனாளிகளின் காலம் நீடிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. அத்துடன் தேவையுடையவர்களுக்கு பிற இலக்கிடப்பட்ட சமூக நன்மைகளையும் வழங்கியுள்ளது.



இருப்பினும், நாட்டில் பரவலாக காணப்படும் வறுமையை ஒழிக்க இவ்வகையான பணக் கொடுக்கனவுகள் நிலையானதொரு தீர்வாகாது என்பதை நாம் புரிந்து கொள்ள வேண்டும். பல்வேறு சிரமங்கள் மற்றும் சவால்கள் காரணமாக பொருளாதார நடவடிக்கைகளில் ஈடுபட முடியாத குடிமக்களைக் கவனித்துக் கொள்வது மனிதாபிமானமிக்க அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமையாகும். *அஸ்வெசம* நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டத்தில் உட்சேர்ப்பு மற்றும் தவிர்ப்பு சார்ந்த தவறுகள் இருப்பதை நாம் அனைவரும் அறிவோம். அதனால்தான், செயன்முறையில் தொடர்ச்சியான மேம்பாடுகளை மேற்கொள்வதன் மூலம் இந்நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டத்திற்கு மிகவும் தகுதியானவர்களைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்க அரசாங்கம் திட்டமிட்டுள்ளது. அதே நேரத்தில், அனைத்து இலங்கையர்களும் தங்கள் முழு திறனுடன் பொருளாதார நடவடிக்கைகளில் ஈடுபடுவதற்கான வாய்ப்புகளை மேம்படுத்துவது வறுமை ஒழிப்புக்கான நிலையான தீர்வுக்கு அவசியமாகும்.

அனைத்து பிரசைகளும் மேம்பட்ட பொருளாதார வாய்ப்புகளைப் பெறும் வகையிலும் அதன் விளைவாக ஏற்படும் பலன்கள் சமூகத்தின் அனைத்து வகை மக்களாலும் அனுபவிக்கப்படும் வகையில் பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சி அனைவரையும் உள்ளடக்கிய முறையில் நடைபெற வேண்டும். வளர்ச்சி என்பது சமூகத்தின் அனைத்து உறுப்பினர்களின் வாழ்க்கையையும் மேம்படுத்துவதற்கான வழிமுறையாக இல்லாவிட்டால் அதனால் சமூகத்திற்கு எந்த பெறுமானமும் கிடையாது. பல தசாப்தங்களாக, பொருளாதார செயற்பாடு மற்றும் பொருளாதார ஆதாயங்கள் சிலரிடையே குவிந்துள்ளன. சமீபத்திய (2019) வீட்டு வருமானம் மற்றும் செலவின கணக்கெடுப்பின்படி, வீட்டுச் செலவினங்களில் 47% ஆனது முதல் 20% குடும்பங்களால் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டதாகும். குடும்ப மட்டத்தில் வருமானத்தின் குவிப்புக்கு சான்றாக மேல் மாகாணம் மொத்த உள்நாட்டு உற்பத்தியில் (2023) 44% பங்களிக்கிறது. இந்த சமத்துவமின்மை புவியியல் ரீதியாகவும் வெளிப்படுவதுடன், பொருளாதார வாய்ப்புகள் சமமாகப் பகிர்ந்தளிக்கப்படும் வகையில், பொருளாதாரத்தின் பெரியதொரு சனநாயகமயமாக்கலே முன்னோக்கிச் செல்வதற்குத் தேவையாக உள்ளது. மக்கள் போராட்டம் மற்றும் கடந்த ஆண்டு தேர்தல்களில் சாதாரண மக்கள் தங்கள் அரசியல் உரிமைகளை நிலைநாட்டினர். பொருளாதார உரிமைகளும் அவ்வாறே நிலைநாட்டப்படுவது இந்த வரவுசெலவுத் திட்டத்தின் கோட்பாடாகும்.

இந்த ஆண்டுக்கான வரவுசெலவுத்திட்டம் குறிப்பிடத்தக்க வரையறைகளின் கீழ் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. 2022 முதல் இலங்கை அனுபவித்து வரும் பொருளாதார நெருக்கடியின் தீவிரத்தை நாம் நினைவூட்ட வேண்டியதில்லை. பெரும்பாலான நாடுகள் அரசு கடன் மீளச்செலுத்த தவறியதனைத் தொடர்ந்து "இழந்த தசாப்தம்" என்று அழைக்கப்படும் ஒரு காலகட்டத்தை கடந்து செல்கின்றன. இருப்பினும், ஓரளவு ஸ்திரத்தன்மையை அடைய முடிந்தது. பின் விளைவுகள் இல்லாமல் அந்த ஒழுக்கத்தை எளிதாகவோ அல்லது விரைவாகவோ தளர்த்த முடியாது. எனவே, இந்த ஆண்டுக்கான வரவுசெலவுத் திட்டமானது அரசிறை ஒழுக்கம் பொருளாதார தொலைநோக்கு மற்றும் வழிகாட்டலுடன் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டது. இவ் வரவுசெலவுத் திட்டத்தின்

நோக்கங்களை அடைந்து கொள்வதற்காக நாங்கள் அரசியல் தலைமைத்துவத்தை வழங்குவதற்கு தயாராக உள்ளோம்.

மொத்த உள்நாட்டு உற்பத்தியில் 13% முதன்மை அரசாங்க செலவின வரையறையாகும் என்ற முக்கிய அரசிறை விதியை பொது நிதி முகாமைத்துவச் சட்டம் ஏற்படுத்தியுள்ளது. இந்த ஆண்டு வரவுசெலவுத்திட்டம் இந்தத் தேவையை முன்நிறுத்தியே தயாரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. எனவே, அத்தகைய செலவினங்களிலிருந்து சிறந்த சமூக விளைவினைப் பெறுவதை உறுதிசெய்வதற்காக, எமது வரையறுக்கப்பட்ட வரி நிதியளிக்கப்பட்ட வளங்களுக்கு முன்னுரிமை அளிக்கும் விதத்தில் நாம் கவனமாகவும் ஒழுக்கமாகவும் இருத்தல் வேண்டும்.

விரும்பிய அளவுக்கு முழுமையாக இல்லாவிட்டாலும் இந்த ஆண்டு வரவுசெலவுத்திட்டத்தில், எமது முக்கிய முன்னுரிமைகள் பலவற்றிற்கு நிதி ஒதுக்க முடிந்தது. இவ்வாறு கவனம் செலுத்துகின்ற பகுதிகள் பாரம்பரிய வரவுசெலவுத்திட்டங்களிலிருந்து வேறுபட்டவை என்றாலும், தற்பொழுது இடம்பெறும் முன்னெடுப்புகளை தொடர்ந்து முன்னெடுக்கவும் நிதி ஒதுக்கியுள்ளோம். அதே நேரத்தில் இவற்றை எமது ஆணையுடன் இணைக்க தேவையான மாற்றங்களைச் செய்கிறோம். அஸ்வெசும திட்டம் மற்றும் பிற சமூக நல முன்னுரிமைகளுக்கான எமது அதிகரித்த செலவினங்களில் இது தெளிவாகிறது. இறுக்கமான நிதிக் கட்டுப்பாடுகளைக் கருத்திற் கொண்டு சாத்தியமான அதிகபட்ச அளவிற்கு, 2025 ஜூலை முதல் சிரேஷ்ட பிரசைகளுக்கான வட்டி மானியத்திற்கு நிதி ஒதுக்கியுள்ளோம். கடந்த காலங்களில் வழக்கமாக இந்த வரவுசெலவுத்திட்டத்தில் துஷ்பிரயோகத்தைத் தடுக்க வலுவானதொரு பொறிமுறையை செயற்படுத்தவும் நாம் உறுதிபூண்டுள்ளோம். இந்த வரவு செலவுத்திட்டத்தில் மூலதனச் செலவினங்களுக்காக மொத்த உள்நாட்டு உற்பத்தியில் 4% ஒதுக்கியுள்ளோம். இது பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியை முன்னகர்த்துவதற்கான அரசாங்கத்தின் முக்கிய பங்களிப்பாகும். சிறிய மற்றும் நடுத்தரத் தொழிற்துறையை ஊக்குவித்தல், பொதுப் போக்குவரத்து, கிராமப்புற அபிவிருத்தி, விவசாய புத்தெழுச்சி, உள்ளூர் தொழில்முனைவு, ஆராய்ச்சியினை வணிகமயமாக்கல் மற்றும் தடையற்ற உள்நாட்டு மற்றும் ஏற்றுமதி சார்ந்த உற்பத்தி ஆகியவற்றிற்கும் வளங்கள் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. இவை அனைத்திலும் மற்றும் பிற பொதுச் செலவினங்களிலும், முன்னுரிமை அளித்தல், இலக்கு வைத்தல், திறம்பட செயற்படுத்துதல் மற்றும் பணத்திற்கான மதிப்பை உறுதி செய்தல் ஆகியவற்றில் நாம் அதிளவு எச்சரிக்கையுடன் செயல்படுவோம் எனவே, பொதுமக்களிடமிருந்து செலவிடப்படும் ஒவ்வொரு ரூபாயிலிருந்தும் பொருளாதார மற்றும் சமூக பிரதிபலன்கள் அதிகமாக இருக்கும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது.

பொருளாதார மீட்சிக்கான இந்தப் பயணத்தினை நாம் தொடரும்போது, மேலும் அதிக அரசிறை வாய்ப்புகள் உருவாக்கப்படும். செயற்கிறன் அதிகரிப்பு வீண்விரயங்களையும் ஊழலையும் ஒழித்தல், சிறந்த முன்னுரிமை மற்றும் சிறந்த வரி நிர்வாகம் மூலம் உருவாகும் சேமிப்புக்களினால், மக்களின் முன்னுரிமைகளை நிறைவேற்ற, எமக்கு அதிக வளங்கள் கிடைக்கும். எனவே, ஒரு நாடாக நாம் பொறுமை காத்து, கூட்டாக ஒழுக்கத்துடனும் உறுதியுடனும் செயற்பட்டு நாம் முன்னோக்கிச் செல்லும் போது பிரதிபலன்கள் கிட்டும்.

## 2025 வரவுசெலவுத்திட்ட கோட்பாடுகள்

வரவு செலவுத் திட்டம் என்பது வரவிருக்கும் ஆண்டிற்கான வருமானம் மற்றும் செலவின முன்மொழிவுகளின் தொகுப்பு மட்டுமல்லாது, பொருளாதார முகாமைத்துவம் மற்றும் ஒட்டுமொத்த கொள்கைக்கான அரசாங்கத்தின் அணுகுமுறையின் பிரதிபலிப்பாகும். இந்த வரவுசெலவுத்திட்டமானது, பொருளாதாரக் கொள்கை நோக்கங்களின் வழங்கல் பக்கத்தின் மூன்று முக்கிய அம்சங்களை உள்ளடங்கியுள்ளது.

- i. பொருட்கள், சேவைகள் மற்றும் விவசாய உற்பத்தியின் விரிவாக்கம்.
- ii. இந்த உற்பத்தி அனைத்து மக்களின் தீவிர ஈடுபாடு மற்றும் பங்கேற்புடன் நடைபெற வேண்டும்.
- iii. இந்த உற்பத்தியின் பயன்களும் ஆதாயங்களும் சமூகம் முழுவதும் சமமாகப் பகிரப்பட வேண்டும்.

இதேபோல், பொருட்கள் மற்றும் சேவைகளுக்கான கேள்விப் பக்கத்தில், அரசாங்கத்தின் கொள்கை நோக்கங்கள்;

- i. அத்தியாவசிய பொருட்கள் மற்றும் சேவைகளின் தொடர்ச்சியான விநியோகத்தை உறுதி செய்தல்.
- ii. அத்தகைய பொருட்கள் மற்றும் சேவைகள் உன்மையான மற்றும் நியாயமான விலையில் வழங்கப்பட வேண்டும்.
- iii. பொருட்கள் மற்றும் சேவைகள் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளத்தக்க தரத்தில் இருக்க வேண்டும்.

இந்த வழங்கல் மற்றும் கேள்வி நோக்கங்களை அடைவதற்கான வழிமுறையானது பின்வருவனவற்றின் இணைப்பாக இருக்கும் ;

- i. போட்டித் தன்மையினை சந்தையில், கேள்வி, நிரம்பர் மற்றும் விலைகள் ஆகியன போட்டித்தன்மையான சந்தை சக்திகளால் தீர்மானிக்கப்படுகின்றன.
- ii. அரசாங்கம் ஒழுங்குபடுத்தல் நிறிவனங்கள் மூலம் சந்தைகளை ஒழுங்குபடுத்தல் மற்றும் கண்காணித்தல் வேண்டும்.
- iii. கேள்வி மற்றும் நிரம்பலில் அரசாங்கத்தின் தீவிர பங்கேற்பு.
- iv. குறிப்பிட்ட துறைகளில் உற்பத்தியினை ஒருங்கிணைத்தல்.

இந்த ஆண்டு வரவுசெலவுத்திட்டம் இந்தக் கொள்கைகளின் அடிப்படையில் ஒழுங்கமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது, மேலும் அனைத்து மக்களும் ஈடுபாட்டுடன் கூடிய பங்கேற்பாளர்களாக, பங்குதாரர்களாக மற்றும் பயனாளிகளாக இருப்பார்கள். ஒரு பொருளாதாரத்தை உருவாக்குவதற்கான அடித்தளத்தை அமைக்க நாம் விரும்புகிறோம். அத்தகைய பொருளாதார கட்டமைப்பை உருவாக்குவதை எளிதாக்குவதும், மக்கள் தங்கள் பொருளாதார திறனை நிறைவேற்றுவதில் உள்ள தடைகளை நீக்குவதும் அரசாங்கத்தின் பணியாகும். தொலைதூரப் பகுதியில் வசிப்பதால் ஒருவர் தனது பொருளாதார திறனை நிறைவேற்ற முடியாமல் போனால் அது அநீதியாகும். ஒரு நபர் தனது இயலாமை, கல்வி வாய்ப்பு இல்லாமை, அடிப்படை உட்கட்டமைப்பு இல்லாமை காரணமாக தனது பொருளாதார ஆற்றலை நிறைவேற்ற முடியாமல் போனால்

அது அநீதியாகும். இது ஒரு எளிதான செயல்முறை அல்ல, இதை ஒரே இரவில் செயல்படுத்த முடியாது. குடிமக்கள் தங்கள் பொருளாதார ஆற்றலை அடைய வலுவூட்டுவதற்கு அதிக முயற்சி தேவைப்படுகிறது. கல்வி மற்றும் பயிற்சியில் முதலீடு செய்வதன் மூலம் மக்களின் தேவையான திறன்கள் மற்றும் இயலுமைகளை வளர்த்துக் கொள்ள முடியும். மக்கள் தங்கள் திறன்களை அடைய வாய்ப்பு கிடைப்பதை உறுதி செய்வதற்காக சுகாதாரப் பராமரிப்புத் துறையில் முதலீடு செய்தல். இலங்கையிலும் வெளிநாட்டிலும் சந்தைகளை அணுகவும் பொருளாதார வாய்ப்புகளில் ஈடுபடவும் மக்களுக்கு உதவும் வகையில் உட்கட்டமைப்பை வழங்குதல். போட்டி நியாயமானதாக இருப்பதை அரசாங்கம் உறுதி செய்ய வேண்டும் - அங்கு சமமற்ற ஆடு களத்தை உருவாக்கும் சந்தை சக்தியின் அதிகப்படியான செறிவு இருக்காது. இந்த வரவுசெலவுத் திட்டத்திலுள்ள முன்மொழிவுகள், இந்த நாட்டு மக்களின் பொருளாதார வலுவூட்டல் செயல்முறையைத் தொடங்குவதை நோக்கமாகக் கொண்டுள்ளன. இது இலங்கைப் பொருளாதாரத்தின் சனநாயகத்திற்கு அடித்தளமாக இருக்கும்.

நாட்டின் எதிர்கால வெளிநாட்டுக் கடன் முகாமைத்துவத்துக்கு உதவும் ஏற்றுமதிகள் மற்றும் கடன் அல்லாத பிற உள்வரவுகளாலும் பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சி செயற்படுத்தப்படல் வேண்டும். தொடர்ச்சியான உற்பத்தித்திறன் வளர்ச்சியாலும் வளர்ச்சி செயற்படுத்தப்படல் இயக்கப்படல் வேண்டும் - மேலும் பொருளாதாரத்தின் டிஜிட்டல் மயமாக்கல் இதன் ஒரு முக்கிய அங்கமாகும். அரசாங்கத்தின் வளர்ச்சி உத்தி இந்த அடித்தளங்களால் இயக்கப்படுகிறது - வளர்ச்சி உற்பத்தித்திறன் மேம்பாடுகளால் இயக்கப்பட வேண்டும், மேலும் அது உள்ளடக்கியதாகவும், ஏற்றுமதி சார்ந்ததாகவும், டிஜிட்டல் முறையில் வலுவூட்டப்பட்டதாகவும் இருக்க வேண்டும்.

அதே போல் சமூக மேம்பாடு மற்றும் அரசியல் சீர்திருத்தமும், நிர்வாகத்தை மேம்படுத்துதல் மற்றும் ஊழல் பாதிப்புகளை நீக்குதல் பொருளாதார முன்னேற்றத்திற்கான மற்றொரு முக்கியமான அடித்தளமாகும். நிர்வாக சீர்திருத்தங்கள் மற்றும் ஊழல் எதிர்ப்பு முயற்சிகள் அரசாங்கத்தின் முதன்மையான முன்னுரிமைகளாகும். அரசாங்கத்தின் பிரதானமான தூய்மையான இலங்கை முயற்சி (Clean Sri Lanka), சமூகத்தின் இந்த அபிலாஷைக்கு உயிர் கொடுக்க தேவையான சமூக மாற்றம் மற்றும் நிர்வாக மாற்றத்தின் வடிவமாகும்.

### **நடுத்தரகால பேரண்டப்பொருளாதார போக்கு**

இவ் வரவுசெலவுத் திட்டத்தில் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்படும் முன்மொழிவுகளுடாக பேரண்டப்பொருளாதாரப் பயணப் பாதையில் புதிய முன்னுதாரனத்துக்கான அடித்தளத்தினை அமைக்கின்றோம். நடுத்தரகாலத்தில் 5 சதவீதம் மெய் உள்நாட்டு உற்பத்தி வளர்ச்சியைக் கொண்ட பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியை நாம் எதிர்பார்க்கின்றோம். பொருளாதாரத்தில் வழங்கல் இயலளவினை மேம்படுத்துவதற்காக எமது வழிமுறைகளுடாக விலையதிர்வுகள் குறைக்கப்படுதல் மூலம் குறைந்த மற்றும் ஸ்திரமான பணவீக்கத்திற்கு மேலும் ஆதரவு கிடைக்குமென நாம் எதிர்பார்க்கின்றோம். எமது ஒழுக்காறுமிக்க பேரண்டப்பொருளாதாரக் கொள்கைப் பாதை உறுதியான வெளிநாட்டு கணக்கு மீதிக்கு ஆதரவாகவிருந்து பாரிய நடைமுறைக்கணக்கு பற்றாக்குறையினைக் கொண்ட தசாப்தத்தை முடிவுக்குக் கொண்டுவரும்.

அதற்கமைய சந்தை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்ட நாணயம் கணிசமான தலம்பலைக் கொண்ட உத்திகளையும் இனிமேலும் எதிர்கொள்ளாது.

வலுவான ஏற்றுமதித் துறையொன்றினால் வளர்ச்சிக்கு வசதியளிக்கப்பட்டு பொருட்கள் மற்றும் சேவைகள் ஏற்றுமதி 2025 இல் ஐக்கிய அமெரிக்க டொலர் 19 பில்லியனுக்கு அண்மித்த ஒருபோதும் இல்லாத உயர்வினை அடையுமென நாம் எதிர்பார்க்கின்றோம். படுகடனைத் தோற்றுவிக்காத உட்பாய்ச்சலுக்கான இவ் வளர்ச்சி ஆற்றல் வாய்ந்த பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியுடனும் மொத்த உள்நாட்டு உற்பத்தியிலும் 2.3 சதவீதம் கொண்ட ஆரம்ப வரவு செலவுத்திட்ட மிகையுடனும் இணைந்து 2028 தொடக்கம் படுகடன் தீர்ப்பனவுக் கொடுப்பனவுகளில் படிப்படியான அதிகரிப்பை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு இலங்கை நன்கு தயாராகவுள்ளது என்பதை உறுதி செய்யும்.

உலக வங்கி மதிப்பீடுகளின் பிரகாரம் நாட்டின் வறுமை வீதம் 2023 இல் 25.9 சதவீதத்தையெட்டியுள்ளது. நாட்டுக்கான கடன்களைச் செலுத்துவதில் தவணை தவறியிருந்த அநேகமான நாடுகள் நீண்டகாலப்பகுதிக்கு உயர்வான வறுமையினை அனுபவித்திருந்தன. எவ்வறாயினும், எமது நாட்டில் இப்போக்கானது 2025 அளவில் தலைகீழாக மற்றமடையும் என நாம் எதிர்பார்க்கின்றோம். தொடர்ந்து வறுமையானது குறைவடைந்து சென்று இவ் வரவுசெலவுத் திட்டத்தின் முன் மொழிவுகளானது சமூகத்தில் வரியவர்கள் மற்றும் மிகவும் வலுவற்ற உறுப்பினர்களை வலுப்படுத்துவதற்கான முழுமையான முதற்படியாகும்.

கண்டிப்பான அரசிறை ஒழுக்காறு மற்றும் முன்மதி, ஆற்றல்வாய்ந்த நாணய முகாமைத்துவம், பொறுப்புமிக்க படுகடன் முகாமைத்துவம், மனித மூலதன முதலீடு, வலிமையான சமூக பாதுகாப்பு வலை, பொருளாதார பண்முகப்படுத்தல், ஏற்றுமதி ஊக்குவிப்பு, சூழலை மேம்படுத்தல், விவசாய நவீனமயமாக்கல் பசுமைப் பொருளாதார கொள்கைகள், புத்தாக்கம், டிஜிட்டல் மயமாக்கல், தொழில்தொடக்க சூழல் அமைப்புகள், அரசாங்க - தனியார் பங்குடமைகள், ஊழலுக்கு எதிரான வழிமுறைகளை வலிமைப்படுத்தல், ஆளுகை மேம்பாடு மற்றும் வெளிப்படைத் தன்மையினை ஊக்குவித்தல், நிலைபேறான வளர்ச்சி உபாயங்கள் என்பவற்றை முன்னுரிமைப்படுத்துவதன் மூலம் நீண்டகால பொருளாதார உறுதிப்பாட்டையும் சுபீட்சத்தையும் எய்துவதற்கு இலங்கையின் பொருளாதாரத்தில் நிலை மாறுதல்மிக்க மாற்றமொன்றை ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கு நெருக்கடிக்குப் பிந்திய வாய்ப்புகளை சிறப்பாகப் பயன்படுத்த நாம் எதிர்பார்க்கின்றோம்.

தொடர்ந்து 2025 வரவுசெலவுத்திட்ட முன்மொழிவுகளை இந்த பாராளுமன்றத்தில் சமர்ப்பிக்கின்றேன்.

## 1. பொருட்கள் மற்றும் சேவைகள் ஏற்றுமதி விரிவாக்கல்

இலங்கையின் பொருட்கள் மற்றும் சேவைகளின் ஏற்றுமதியை உலக சந்தைக்கு ஏற்றுமதி செய்யும் திறனை அதிகரிப்பதன் மூலம், இலங்கையின் பொருட்கள் மற்றும் சேவைகளின் ஏற்றுமதியை குறிப்பிட்டதொரு அளவுக்கு அதிகரிக்கும் நோக்கில், அரசாங்கம் தேசிய ஏற்றுமதி அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டத்தை (2025-2029) உருவாக்கும். புதிய ஏற்றுமதி சந்தைகளைப் பயன்படுத்த, ஏற்கனவே உள்ள சந்தைகளை விரிவுபடுத்துவதற்கு அல்லது பெரிய அளவிலான ஏற்றுமதியாளர்களின் பெறுமதிச் சங்கிலி மற்றும் உலகளாவிய பெறுமதிச் சங்கிலிகளுடன் இணைப்பதற்கு நுண், சிறிய மற்றும் நடுத்தர தொழில் முயற்சிகளுக்கு வசதி செய்யப்படும்.

உயர்தர, மலிவு விலை மூலப்பொருட்களை அணுகுவதில் உள்ள வரையறைகளை நீக்கும் நோக்கில், தேசிய தீர்வைக் கொள்கை திருத்தப்பட்டு, எளிய, வெளிப்படையான மற்றும் கணிக்கக்கூடிய தீர்வைக் கட்டமைப்பை உருவாக்க, துணை தீர்வைகள் மற்றும் விலக்குகளை படிப்படியாக பகுத்தறிவு செய்வதற்கான கட்டமைப்பைக் கொண்ட ஒரு புதிய தீர்வைக் கொள்கை உருவாக்கப்படும்.

உபாயரீதியான பங்காளர்களுடன், குறிப்பாக பிராந்திய பொருளாதார பங்குடமை மற்றும் வேறு உடன்படிக்கைகளினூடாக, ஆசியான் நாடுகளுடனான பாரிய பொருளாதார உறவுகளை மேம்படுத்தும் நோக்குடன் இலங்கையின் சுதந்திர வர்த்தக உடன்படிக்கைகளின் வலையமைப்பை விரிவுபடுத்தல் வேண்டும்.

இலங்கையின் பொருட்கள் மற்றும் சேவைகளின் ஏற்றுமதியை மேம்படுத்துவதற்காக இலங்கையின் இராஜதந்திரப் பணிகளின் அர்ப்பணிப்பு மற்றும் தொழில்முறை முயற்சிகளுடன் பொருளாதார இராஜதந்திரத்தில் மேம்பட்ட கவனம் செலுத்தப்படும்.

வெளிநாட்டு வியாபார வலையமைப்புகள், வர்த்தக ரீதியான வாய்ப்புகள் மற்றும் இலங்கை ஏற்றுமதியாளர்களுடன் வர்த்தக ரீதியான கூட்டுமுயற்சிகள் என்பவற்றுக்கு அதிகரித்த அணுகலுக்காக வெளிநாட்டு வாழ் இலங்கையரிடம் உதவிகள் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளப்படும்.

வர்த்தகத்திற்கான தேசிய ஒற்றைச் சாளரத்தை (TNSW) செயல்படுத்துவதன் ஊடாக சுங்கம் மற்றும் குடிவரவு ஆகிய முக்கிய எல்லை முகவர்களை தானியங்குபடுத்தி ஒருங்கிணைத்தல் மற்றும் ஏற்றுமதியாளர் பதிவை டிஜிட்டல் மயப்படுத்தல்.

வர்த்தக வசதி மற்றும் வருமான சேகரிப்பை மேம்படுத்துவதற்கு புதிய சுங்க கட்டளைச் சட்டம் அறிமுகப்படுத்தப்படும்.

அதிக வர்த்தக மற்றும் முதலீட்டு வாய்ப்புகளுடன் கூடிய நாடுகளுக்கு முன்னுரிமையளித்து, ஏற்கனவே காணப்படுகின்ற 44 இரட்டை வரி விதிப்பு ஒப்பந்தங்களுக்கு அப்பால் இலங்கையின் இரட்டை வரி விதிப்பனவு மற்றும் வரி ஏய்ப்பு ஒப்பந்தங்கள் விரிவுபடுத்தப்படும்.

## 2. முதலீட்டு ஊக்குவிப்பு மற்றும் வசதியளிப்பு

ஏற்றுமதி சார்ந்த முதலீடுகள் மற்றும் துறை சார்ந்த வலயங்களை விரிவுபடுத்துதல். நிலையான நடைமுறைகள், வள முகாமைத்துவம் மற்றும் பசுமை தொழில்நுட்பத்தில் கவனம் செலுத்தும் சுற்றுச்சூழல்-தொழில்துறை பூங்காக்களை நிறுவுவதற்கு அரசு தனியார் பங்களிப்புகள் (PPPs) மற்றும் தனியாரினால் நடத்தப்படும் முதலீட்டு ஊக்குவிப்பு வலயங்கள் மூலம் முன்னுரிமை அளிக்கப்படும்.

பொருளாதார உருமாற்ற சட்டத்தை மாறிவரும் முன்னேற்றங்களுக்கு பொருந்தும் வகையில் உரிய திருத்தங்களுடன் மீளாய்வு செய்யும்.

அரசாங்கம் பயன்படுத்தப்படாத அரசுக்கு சொந்தமான காணிகளை உற்பத்தி பொருளாதார நடவடிக்கைகளுக்காக குத்தகைக்கு வழங்கப்படும்.

வளர்ந்து வரும் அபிவிருத்திற்கேற்ப பொருத்தமான திருத்தங்களுடன் பொருளாதார கொடுக்கள்வாங்கல் சட்டம் மீண்டும் திருத்தம் செய்யப்படும்.

முதலீடுகளை பாதுகாப்பதற்காக பிரத்தியேகமான முதலீட்டுப் பாதுகாப்பு சட்ட மூலமொன்று இயற்றப்படும்.

ஆதனங்களை பதிவுசெய்தல், வரிக் கொடுப்பனவுகளை எளிமைப்படுத்தல், வர்த்தக வசதிப்படுத்தல், ஒப்பந்தங்களை அமுல்படுத்தல், கடன் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளல் போன்ற முக்கிய துறைகளில் நாட்டின் இலகுவாக வியாபாரம் செய்தலை மேம்படுத்தல்கள். அரசாங்க சேவைகளை டிஜிட்டல்மயமாக்குவதற்கான வழிமுறைகள் இக்குறிக்கோளை இயல்புசெய்வதில் முக்கிய பங்காற்றும்.

அவசியமான அனைத்து அனுமதிகளையும் ஒன்று சேர்த்து ஒரே இடத்தில் அனைத்து சேவைகளை பெற்றுக் கொடுக்கும். (One-Stop-Shop) அணுகு முறையை வினைத்திறனான முறையில் அமுல்படுத்துவதற்கு அவசியமான சட்டங்களை அரசாங்கம் அறிமுகம் செய்யும்.

வருவாய்களையும் பங்கிலாபங்களையும் நாட்டிற்கு அனுப்புவதற்கு போதுமான பாதுகாப்பு முறைகள் தாபிக்கப்படுவதன் மூலம் வெளிநாடுகளில் முதலீடுசெய்வதற்கு உள்நாட்டு நிறுவனங்களுக்கான தடைகளை படிப்படியாக சீரமைத்தல்.

அரசு தனியார் பங்குடமைக்கான சட்ட மூலம் அறிமுகப்படுத்தப்படும்.

சிறிய அளவிலான நில உரிமையாளர்களுக்கு சிறந்த தரமான நில உரித்தினை உருவாக்குவதற்கும், நிலத்தின் வணிகப் பயன்பாட்டை அதிகரிப்பதற்கும் பிம்சவிய நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் விரைவுபடுத்தப்படும்.

ஏற்கனவே வரைவு நிலையிலுள்ள புதிய கடனிறுக்க வகையற்றல் சட்டம் விரைவுபடுத்தப்படும்.

இலங்கையின் கனிம வளங்கள் மற்றும் கடல்சார் பொருளாதாரத்தின் முதலீடு, தொழில்துறை அபிவிருத்தி மற்றும் ஏற்றுமதிகளில் இலங்கையின் பயன்படுத்தப்படாத திறனை மேம்படுத்த வெளிநாட்டு நேரடி முதலீடுகளுக்கு அரசாங்கம் அழைப்புவிடுக்கும்.

ஏற்றுமதியாளர்கள் தர பரிசோதனை மற்றும் சான்றிதழ்களைப் பெறுவதற்குத் தேவையான தொழில்நுட்ப மற்றும் நிதி உதவியை அரசாங்கம் வழங்கும்.

வாடிக்கையாளர்களுக்கு திறமையான சேவை வழங்குவதற்காக, பரிசோதனை மற்றும் அளவுத்திருத்த ஆய்வுகூடங்கள், பரிந்துரை நிலையங்கள், புற்றுநோய் கண்டறிதல் மற்றும் துல்லிய சுகாதார ஆராய்ச்சிக்கான பரிந்துரை நிலையம், கொழும்பு பல்கலைக்கழகம் மற்றும் தொழில்துறை தொழில்நுட்ப நிறுவனம் உள்ளிட்ட பிற இணக்க மதிப்பீட்டு அமைப்புகளும் பயனுள்ள ஒருங்கிணைப்பு பொறிமுறையுடன் உருவாக்கப்படும். நாட்டில் தேசிய தர நிர்ணய உட்கட்டமைப்பு (NQI) முறைமையின் விரும்பிய விளைவை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்காக, ஆரம்ப விரிவான மதிப்பீட்டுடன், 2025 ஆம் ஆண்டிற்கு ரூபா 750 மில்லியனை ஒதுக்க நாம் முன்மொழிகிறோம்.

### 3. இலங்கையின் கேந்திர முக்கியத்திலிருந்து அனுகூலமடைதல்

இலங்கையானது வர்த்தகம், தளவாடங்கள், நிதி சேவைகள் மற்றும் டிஜிட்டல் பொருளாதாரத்திற்கான மையமாக மாறுகின்ற ஆற்றலினைக் கொண்டுள்ளது. இந்த ஆற்றலை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கான அடிப்படை ஏற்பாடுகளை இந்த வரவுசெலவுத்திட்டம் வழங்கும்.

இலங்கையின் பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியில் முதன்மையானதாக சரக்கு போக்குவரத்துத் துறை குறிப்பிடத்தக்க ஆற்றலைக் கொண்டுள்ளது. இது நாட்டின் மூலோபாய புவியியல் இடவமைவினைப் பயன்படுத்துகிறது. தற்போது, சரக்கு போக்குவரத்துத் துறையானது நாட்டின் மொத்த உள்நாட்டு உற்பத்தியில் ஏறக்குறைய 2.5% பங்களிப்பதுடன், தேசிய ஏற்றுமதிகளில் 7% பங்களிக்கிறது. அத்துடன், 40,000 - 50,000 பேருக்கு நேரடி முழுநேர வேலைவாய்ப்பை வழங்குகிறது.

கிழக்கு மற்றும் மேற்கு கொள்கலன் முனையத் திட்டங்கள் நிறைவடைந்தவுடன், கொழும்பு துறைமுகத்தின் ஆற்றல் குறிப்பிடத்தக்க அளவில் அதிகரிக்கும். இதற்கு மேலதிகமாக, முன்மொழியப்பட்ட கொழும்பு வடக்கு துறைமுகம் இலங்கையின் துறைமுகங்களின் செயற்கிறனை விரைவுபடுத்தும் என்றும், நாட்டை உலகளாவிய சரக்கு போக்குவரத்து மையமாக மேலும் நிலைநிறுத்தும் என்றும் எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. ஆகவே கொழும்பு வடக்கு துறைமுக அபிவிருத்திக்கான ஆர்வத்தினை வெளிப்படுத்துவதற்கான விருப்பங்கள் ஒரு மாதத்திற்குள் கோரப்படும்.

கொழும்பு துறைமுகத்தில் கையாளப்படும் கொள்கலன்களின் எண்ணிக்கையானது துரிதமாக அதிகரித்து வருதனால் அது மோசமான நெரிசலை அனுபவிக்கின்றது. இந் நிலைமையானது உட்கட்டமைப்பு, முறைமைகள் மற்றும் நடைமுறைகளில் முக்கியமான மாற்றங்களை வேண்டி நிற்கின்றது.

எனவே, கெரவலப்பிட்டி சுங்க கண்காணிப்பு நிலையம் மற்றும் புளுமெண்டல் சரக்கு போக்குவரத்துப் பூங்கா காணி கையகப்படுத்தச் செயன்முறை மற்றும் ஆரம்ப ஆயத்த பணிகளுக்கு ஆதரிப்பதற்காக 2025 வரவு



செலவுத்திட்டத்திலிருந்து ரூபா 500 மில்லியனை ஒதுக்க நான் முன்மொழிகிறேன்.

கொழும்பு துறைமுகத்திலும் அதைச் சுற்றியுள்ள பகுதிகளிலும் கொள்கலன் போக்குவரத்து நெரிசலைக் குறைப்பதற்கும், பெறுமதி சேர்ப்பு மூலம் வெளிநாட்டு வருமானத்தை அதிகரிப்பதற்கும் நீண்டகால நடவடிக்கையாக, வெயங்கொடையில் ரயில் அடிப்படையிலான ஒருங்கிணைந்த பல்மாதிரி சரக்கு மற்றும் சரக்குப் போக்குவரத்து மையமாக (Intergrated Multimodel Cargo & Logistic Center) உள்ளக கொள்கலன் உலர் துறைமுகமொன்றினை (Internal Container Dry Port) நிறுவுவதற்கு முன்மொழியப்பட்டுள்ளது. முந்தைய ஆய்வுகளை மீளாய்வு செய்வதற்கும், நிறுவன பொறிமுறையை அடையாளம் காண்பதற்கும், காணி கையகப்படுத்தல் செயன்முறை மற்றும் வெயங்கொடையில் உள்ளக கொள்கலன் உலர் துறைமுகத்துக்கான ஆரம்பப் பணிகளுக்கு ஒத்துழைப்பதற்கும் ரூபா 500 மில்லியனை ஒதுக்கீடுசெய்ய நான் முன்மொழிகிறேன்.

தேசிய ஒற்றை சாளர அமைப்பு, ட்ரக் நியமன முறைமை, இலத்திரனியல் சரக்கு கண்காணிப்பு முறைமை மற்றும் துறைமுக சமுதாய முறைமை ஆகியவற்றைச் செயல்படுத்தவும் ஆரம்ப அபிவிருத்திக்கு ஒத்துழைப்பு வழங்கவும் ரூபா 500 மில்லியனை ஒதுக்க நான் முன்மொழிகிறேன்.

சரக்கு போக்குவரத்தை மேம்படுத்துவதற்கு உட்கட்டமைப்பை நவீனமயமாக்குவதும், அதிநவீன தொழில்நுட்பத்தை இணைப்பதும் மிக முக்கியமாகும். காலாவதியான ஸ்கேனிங் அமைப்புகள் முழு விநியோகச் சங்கிலியிலும் தாமதத்திற்கு காரணமாகின்றன. எனவே, கொழும்பு துறைமுகம் மற்றும் பண்டாரநாயக்க சர்வதேச விமான நிலையத்திற்கான மேம்பட்ட ஸ்கேனிங் முறைமையின் ஆரம்ப அபிவிருத்தி மற்றும் அவற்றை நிறுவதனை ஒத்துழைப்பதற்காக ரூபா 1,000 மில்லியனை ஒதுக்க நான் முன்மொழிகிறேன்.

#### 4. டிஜிட்டல் பொருளாதார முன்னேற்றம்

இலங்கையின் டிஜிட்டல் பொருளாதாரத்தின் அபிவிருத்தியினை துரிதப்படுத்துவது எமது பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்தி உபாயத் திட்டத்தின் மிக முக்கியமான தூண்களில் ஒன்றாகும். டிஜிட்டல் மாற்றம், கைத்தொழில் மற்றும் சேவைத் துறைகளில் உற்பத்தித்திறனை மேம்படுத்துதல், பொருளாதார வாய்ப்பை அதிகரித்தல், பொது சேவை வழங்கலை மேம்படுத்துதல் மற்றும் ஆளுகை மற்றும் அரசு நிதியில் வெளிப்படைத்தன்மையை மேம்படுத்துதல் மூலம் பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியை மேம்படுத்தும்.

அனைத்து பிரஜைகளுக்கும் இலங்கை தனித்துவமான டிஜிட்டல் அடையாளத்தை (SL-UDI) அறிமுகப்படுத்துதல் என்பது, டிஜிட்டல் பொருளாதாரத்தின் அபிவிருத்திக்கு அவசியமான ஒரு அடிப்படை டிஜிட்டல் பொது உட்கட்டமைப்பு ஆகும். இந்த செயன்முறையை நோக்கிய நடவடிக்கைகள் ஏற்கனவே தொடங்கப்பட்டுள்ள அதே வேளையில், இந்தச் செயல்முறை துரிதப்படுத்தப்படும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது.

டிஜிட்டல் சேவைகள் மற்றும் முறைமைகளின் பாதுகாப்பு மற்றும் ஒருமைப்பாட்டின் மீதான பொது மற்றும் நிறுவன அறக்கட்டளை, டிஜிட்டல் மாற்றத்தின் வெற்றி மற்றும் நிலைத்தன்மைக்கு மிகவும் முக்கியமானதாகும். இலங்கையின் டிஜிட்டல் பொருளாதாரம், புதிய சட்டங்களை உருவாக்குவதன் மூலமும், ஏற்கனவே உள்ள சட்டங்களை வலுப்படுத்துவதன் மூலமும் ஆளப்பட்டு பாதுகாக்கப்படும். தொடர்புடைய நிறுவன வரைசட்டகத்தை வலுப்படுத்துவதிலும் நாங்கள் கவனம் செலுத்துவோம். டிஜிட்டல் பொருளாதாரத்தை மேலும் துரிதப்படுத்துவதற்கும், ஒரு உச்ச டிஜிட்டல் பொருளாதார அதிகாரசபை மற்றும் டிஜிட்டல் சுற்றுச்சூழல் அமைப்பில் உள்ள பிற குறிப்பிட்ட நிறுவனங்களை மேம்படுத்துவதற்கும் புதிய சட்டவாக்கங்களை இயற்றுவோம். இணையப் பாதுகாப்பு, தரவு தனியுரிமை மற்றும் தரவு பாதுகாப்பு தொடர்பான சட்டவாக்கத்தையும் நிறுவனங்களையும் நாங்கள் வலுப்படுத்துவோம்.

டிஜிட்டல் கொடுப்பனவு உட்கட்டமைப்பு என்பது இலங்கையின் டிஜிட்டல் பொருளாதார வரைசட்டகத்தின் மற்றொரு அடிப்படை அம்சமாகும். அரசாங்கம், வணிகம் மற்றும் மக்கள் ஆகியவற்றுக்கு இடையே பாயும் டிஜிட்டல் கொடுப்பனவுகளை விரைவாக ஏற்றுக்கொள்வது டிஜிட்டல் பொருளாதாரத்தின் முக்கிய முடுக்கியாக இருக்கும். சமீபத்தில் தொடங்கப்பட்ட GovPay அமைப்பு அத்தகைய டிஜிட்டல் கொடுப்பனவு வழிகளுக்கு ஒரு எடுத்துக்காட்டாகும். காசு அடிப்படையிலான பொருளாதார மாதிரியிலிருந்து படிப்படியாக மாறுவது அவசியமானதாகும். இது தெளிவாக அறிவுறுத்தப்பட்டு கட்டம் கட்டமாக செயற்படுத்தப்படும்.

டிஜிட்டல் பொருளாதாரத்தின் அனைத்துப் பிரிவுகளிலும் தனியார் மூலதனத்தையும் பங்குடைமைகளையும் ஈர்ப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் ஒரு உகந்த முதலீட்டு சூழலை எளிதாக்கும். செயற்கை நுண்ணறிவு, ரோபாட்டிக்ஸ், பின்டெக் மற்றும் ஏனைய வளர்ந்து வரும் தொழில்நுட்பங்களில் புத்தாக்கங்களை நோக்கி முதலீடுகளை ஈர்ப்பதற்கும் இது பொருந்தும்.

அடுத்த 5 ஆண்டுகளில் இலங்கையின் டிஜிட்டல் பொருளாதாரத்தை ஐ.அ.டொலர் 15 பில்லியன் அல்லது தேசிய பொருளாதாரத்தில் 12% க்கும் அதிகமான நிலைக்கு வளர்ப்பதே எங்கள் நோக்கமாகும். இந்த இலட்சியத்தை அடைவதில், தகவல் தொழில்நுட்பத் துறையின் வருடாந்த ஏற்றுமதி வருமானத்தை ஐ.அ.டொலர் 5 பில்லியன் அதிகரிப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் இலக்கு வைத்துள்ளது.

அதன்படி, விவரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள முன்னெடுப்புகள் மூலம் டிஜிட்டல் பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்தியின் விரைவுபடுத்தலை வலுப்படுத்துவதற்கு ரூபா 3,000 மில்லியனை ஒதுக்க நாங்கள் முன்மொழிகிறோம்.

## 5. சுற்றுலாத்துறை

வெறுமனே சுற்றுலாப் பயணிகளின் எண்ணிக்கையில் கவனம் செலுத்தாது நாங்கள் பெறுமதியை உருவாக்கும் சுற்றுலாத் துறையில் கவனம் செலுத்துவது இன்றியமையாததாகும்.

இந்த நோக்கத்திற்காக, ஒவ்வொரு இடத்திலிருந்தும் மதிப்பு உருவாக்கத்தை மேம்படுத்தும் வகையில், உள்ளூர் இடங்களை உருவாக்க நடவடிக்கை

எடுக்கப்படும். இதனால் அந்த இடத்தின் தனித்துவமான கலாச்சார மதிப்பு முன்மொழிவை தேவையான உட்கட்டமைப்பு வசதிகளுடன் பிரதிபலிக்கும் வகையில் உள்ளூர் வியாபார நாமத்துடன் சுற்றுலாத் துறையில் இளைஞர்களுக்கு பயிற்சி அளிக்கப்படும். அடையாளம் காணப்பட்ட பிறகு, தேவையான முக்கியமான உட்கட்டமைப்பு அபிவிருத்தி நடவடிக்கைகள் 2 ஆண்டு காலமான 2025-2026 இல் முன்னுரிமை அடிப்படையில் மேற்கொள்ளப்படும். இந்த உட்கட்டமைப்பு அபிவிருத்தி இந்த வளர்ந்த இடங்களுக்கான ஒருங்கிணைந்த நகர வர்தக நாமம் மற்றும் ஊக்குவிப்பு பிரச்சாரத்தால் ஆதரிக்கப்படும். இதற்காக, 2025 ஆம் ஆண்டிற்கு ரூபா 500 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்க நாளங்கள் முன்மொழிகிறோம்.

சுற்றுலாத் துறையில் இளைஞர்களுக்கு தகவல் தொடர்பு மற்றும் பிற திறன்களில் பயிற்சி அளிக்க அரசாங்கம் உதவி வழங்கும்.

சுற்றுலாப் பயணிகளின் இடமாற்றத் திறனை விரிவுபடுத்துவதற்காக புதிய சுற்றுலாத் தலங்களை உருவாக்குதல் மற்றும் ஊக்குவித்தல்.

இதற்கு இணையாக, அதிக சனநெரிசலை நிவர்த்தி செய்வதற்கும் துறையின் திறனை மேம்படுத்துவதற்கும் டிஜிட்டல் டிக்கெட் முறை அறிமுகப்படுத்தப்படும்.

பண்டாரநாயக்க சர்வதேச விமான நிலைய முனையம் 2 ஜப்பானிய முதலீடுகளின் ஒத்துழைப்புடன் விரிவுபடுத்தப்படும்

சுற்றுலாப் பயணிகள், சுற்றுலா பொலிஸ், அரசு நிறுவனங்கள் மற்றும் சிவில் அமைப்புகளை இணைத்து, சுற்றுலாத் தலங்கள் பற்றிய தகவல்களை வழங்குதல், பாதுகாப்பு எச்சரிக்கைகள், சுற்றுலா அனுபவங்கள் குறித்த கருத்துகளைப் பெறுதல் மற்றும் சட்ட அமுலாக்க அதிகாரிகளுக்கு வழங்கப்படும் முறைப்பாடுகளைக் கண்காணித்தல் போன்ற தொழில்நுட்ப அடிப்படையிலான தீர்வுகளின் கலவையின் மூலம் சுற்றுலாப் பயணிகளின் பாதுகாப்பு மற்றும் விருந்தோம்பலை மேம்படுத்துவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் தேவையான தலையீடுகளை மேற்கொள்ளும்.

## **6. பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்தியின் முதுகெலும்பாக சிறிய மற்றும் நடுத்தர தொழில்முயற்சி அபிவிருத்தி**

சிறிய மற்றும் நடுத்தர தொழில்முயற்சிகள் மற்றும் தொழில்முனைவுகளை அபிவிருத்தி செய்வது அரசாங்கத்தின் முக்கிய குறிக்கோளாகும். நிதிக்கான அணுகல் என்பது நீண்டகாலமாக சிறிய மற்றும் நடுத்தர தொழில்முயற்சிகளும் கிராமிய தொழில்முயற்சியாளர்களும் எதிர்கொள்கின்ற பாரிய சவால்களில் ஒன்றாக இருந்து வருகின்றது. இந்நாட்டின் நிதியியல் கலாசாரமானது பிணையுறுதி அடிப்படையிலமைந்த கடன்வழங்கலாக இருந்து வருகின்றது. இது பாரிய நிதியியல் ஓரங்கட்டப்படுதலுக்கு வழிவகுத்துள்ளது. வங்கிகள் வைப்பாளர்களின் நலன்களை பாதுகாப்பதுடன் அவற்றின் கடன்வழங்கல் நடைமுறைகளில் முன்மாதிரியினை உறுதிசெய்கின்ற அதேவேளை சிறிய மற்றும் நடுத்தர தொழில்முயற்சிகளுக்கும் புதிய தொழில்முயற்சியாளர்களுக்கும் தீர்வொன்று இருக்கின்ற தேவையும் காணப்படுகின்றது.

இந்நோக்கில் அரசாங்கமானது அபிவிருத்தி வங்கியொன்றினை உருவாக்குவதை நோக்கிய தெரிவுகளை ஆராய்கின்றது. முதற்படியாக ஏற்கனவே காணப்படுகின்ற அரசு வங்கி பொறிமுறையூடாக பொருத்தமான நிர்வாக கட்டமைப்பொன்றின் ஊடாக அபிவிருத்தி வங்கியின் தொழிற்பாடு தாபிக்கப்படவுள்ளது. அரசாங்கம் இச்செயன்முறைக்கு தேசிய கொடுகடன் உத்தரவாத நிறுவனம் (NCGI) ஆதரவளிக்கும்.

## 7. புத்தாக்கம் மற்றும் தொழில்முனைவி என்பவற்றைப் பேணி வளர்த்தல்

ஆராய்ச்சி நிறுவனங்கள், பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள், அரசு மற்றும் தனியார் துறை நிறுவனங்கள், தேசிய புலமைச் சொத்து அமைப்பு (NIPO) உள்ளிட்ட பல்வேறு பங்குதாரர்களுடன் இணைந்தும் ஆலோசனை பெற்றும், தொழில்துறை தேவைகளுக்கு ஏற்ப ஆராய்ச்சி மற்றும் அபிவிருத்தி நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டங்கள் ஒழுங்கமைக்கப்படும்.

ஆராய்ச்சி மற்றும் அபிவிருத்தி முயற்சிகளுக்கான முன்னுரிமை பின்வரும் பகுதிகளில் இருக்கும்;

- தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட ஆராய்ச்சி மற்றும் அபிவிருத்தி முயற்சிகளுக்கு இணை நிதியுதவி வழங்குதல்.
- பொது ஆராய்ச்சி மற்றும் அபிவிருத்தி நிறுவனங்கள் மற்றும் தொடர்புடையவற்றுக்கு இடையேயான இணைப்புகளை ஒருங்கிணைத்தல்.
- மாட்டரிட் நெறிமுறையை அணுகுவதன் மூலம் ஏற்றுமதியாளர்கள் உலகளவில் வர்த்தக முத்திரை பாதுகாப்பைப் பெற உதவுதல்.

2020 இல் 272 காப்புரிமைகள் பதிவு செய்யப்பட்டன. அவற்றில் 223 காப்புரிமைகளானது வதிவல்லாத பதிவுகளாகும். 2019 ஆம் ஆண்டில் காப்புரிமை பெறுவதற்கான விண்ணப்பங்கள் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்படதன் அடிப்படையில் இலங்கையானது தரவரிசைப்படுத்தலில் 61 ஆவது இடத்தில் காணப்பட்டது. பல எண்ணிக்கையிலான ஆராய்ச்சி கண்டுபிடிப்புகளின் முடிவுகளானது வர்த்தக மயமாக்கப்பட்டு நாட்டின் பொருளாதார நலன்களில் பயன்படுத்தப்படாமல் இருப்பதை நான் அவதானிக்கின்றேன். ஆகவே ஆராய்ச்சிகள் முடிவுகளை வர்த்தக மயப்படுத்துவதற்காக புதுமை நிதி ஒன்றினை உருவாக்குவதற்கு ரூபா. 1,000 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்குவதற்கு முன் மொழிகின்றேன்.

## 8. செலவின முகாமைத்துவம்

அரசாங்க செலவினத்தை ஒழுங்குபடுத்துவதில் அரசாங்கம் தொடர்ந்தும் முயற்சிகளை முன்னெடுக்கும். மக்கள் பிரதிநிதிகளுக்கு வழங்கப்படும் கொடுப்பனவுகள் மற்றும் நலன்களினதும் முழுமையான கட்டமைப்பும் மீளாய்வுக்கு உட்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது. இத்தகைய இடைத் தலையீடுகளான பெறுமானத்தேய்வுக்குட்படுமான சொத்துக்கள் மீது இணைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பெறுமதிமிக்க வளங்களை விடுவித்து அவ்வளங்களை உற்பத்தித்திறன்மிக்க நடவடிக்கைகளில் ஈடுபடுத்தலாம்.

அரசு தலைமைத்துவமானது செலவு முகாமைத்துவத்திற்கு மிகவும் அர்ப்பணிப்புடன் பங்காற்றுகின்றது என்பதை காட்டுவதற்கு உதாரணமாக

அமைச்சரவையானது 24 அமைச்சுக்களுடன் 21 அமைச்சர்களினால் நிறுவகிக்கப்படுகின்றது.

சனாதிபதி, பிரதமமந்திரி மற்றும் அமைச்சர்களுக்கான வதிவிடங்கள் என்ற பெயரில் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருந்த மாளிகைகள் திறன்மிக்க பொதுப் பாவனைகளுக்காக பெற்றுக்கொடுப்பதற்கு தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இச்சொத்துக்களை பொது மக்கள் நலன்கள் மற்றும் பொருளாதார ரீதியான சாத்தியமான கருத்திட்டங்களில் பயன்படுத்துவதற்கான பரிந்துரைகளைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கு குழு நியமிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

அதிகூடிய செயற்பாடு மற்றும் பராமரிப்புச் செலவுகளைக் கொண்ட அனைத்து சொகுசு வாகனங்களும் ஏலத்தில் விற்பனை செய்யப்படும்.

- வாகனம் தொடர்பான அரசு செலவினங்களைக் குறைத்தல்

அரசு ஊழியர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகபூர்வமாக வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ள வாகனங்கள் பெறுமதிமிக்க மற்றும் அதிகளவான எரிபொருள் நுகர்வினை கொண்டுள்ளவை ஆகும். இதற்கு மேலதிகமாக இவ்வாகனங்களுக்கு சாரதிகள் பெற்றுக்கொடுக்கப்படுவதுடன் அதிகளவான பராமரிப்புச் செலவினையும் கொண்டுள்ளதாகும். எனவே, அரசு அதிகாரிகள் தனது தனிப்பட்ட வாகனங்களை பயன்படுத்துவதை ஊக்குவிப்பதன் மூலம் அரசு வாகனங்கள் மீதான செலவினை குறைப்பதற்கு தீர்மானித்துள்ளது.

- அரசு நிறுவனங்களை மீளாய்வு செய்தல்

கடந்த ஆண்டுகளில் அரசாங்கப் பொறிமுறையானது இலகுவாகக் கையாள முடியாத கட்டமைப்பாக பரிணமித்துள்ளது. பல நிறுவனங்கள் பொருத்தமான ஆய்வு மற்றும் தர்க்கரீதியான அடிப்படையின்றி நிறுவப்பட்டுள்ளன. இது இரட்டிப்புப் பணி மற்றும் வீண் விரயங்களுக்கு வழிவகுத்ததுடன் செயற்றிறன்மிக்க அரசாங்க சேவைகளை வழங்குவதற்கும் தடையாக அமைந்தது. இதற்குப் பரிகாரமாக பல அரசாங்க நிறுவனங்களின் பணிகள் மற்றும் பயன்பாட்டை மீளாய்வதற்கு ஏற்கனவே குழுவொன்று தாபிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. குழுவின் பரிந்துரைகளின் அடிப்படையில் எவ்வகையான நிறுவனங்கள் தொடர்ந்தும் இயங்க வேண்டும், எவை ஏனைய நிறுவனங்களுடன் ஒன்று சேர்க்கப்பட வேண்டும், எவை மூடப்படல் வேண்டும் என்பதை தீர்மானிக்க முடியும். பொதுச் சேவைகளை வழங்குவதிலும் வரிசெலுத்துநர்களின் நிதிகளை சேமிப்பதிலும் மேம்பட்ட வினைத்திறனை இச்செயற்பாடு ஏற்படுத்தும் என எதிர் பார்க்கப்படுகின்றது.

- அரசுதொழில் முயற்சிகளின் நிருவக ஆளுகை

அரசுதொழில் முயற்சிகளினால் ஏற்படும் எதிர்கால அரசிறை சிக்கல்களைக் குறைப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கத்திற்குச் சொந்தமான தொழில் முயற்சிகளின் ஆளுகையை மேம்படுத்துவது இன்றியமையாததாகும். இந்நோக்கத்திற்காக தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்ட அரசு தொழில்முயற்சிகளின் சொத்தாண்மையை கொண்டிருக்கக் கூடிய அரசு முழுக் கட்டுப்பாட்டின் கீழான ஒரு உரித்துக் கம்பனியொன்று உருவாக்கப்பட்டு, ஆளுகை நிதிஒழுக்கம் மற்றும் செயற்பாட்டு வினைத்திறன் மேம்படுத்தப்படும். சிறந்த நிறுவன ஆளுகை நடைமுறையின்கீழ் நிறுவன நோக்கக் கூற்றைக் கடைப்பிடித்து அரசு

தொழில்முயற்சிகள் தொழிற்படுகின்ற என்பதை இக் கட்டமைப்பு உறுதி செய்கின்றது. இந்நிறுவன நோக்குக் கூற்று ஊடாக அரசு தொழில் முயற்சிகளின் எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்ட வகிபாகம் மற்றும் பெறுபேறுகளை வரைவிலக்கணம் செய்யலாம். இது அரசு தொழில்முயற்சியானது மக்களின் நலன்களுக்காகவே இயங்குகின்றது என்பதை உறுதி செய்யும்.

#### **9. மகளிரின் பொருளாதார பங்களிப்புக்கு ஒத்துழைத்தல்**

மகளிர் விவகாரங்களுடன் தொடர்புபட்ட நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டங்களானது நிர்வாக அமைச்சு அதேபோல் மாகாணசபைகளின் கீழ் அமுல்படுத்தப்படும். கர்ப்பிணித் தாய்மார்களுக்கான போஷாக்கு உணவினை பெற்றுக் கொடுப்பதற்காக மாதாந்த உதவித்தொகை பெற்றுக் கொடுக்கப்படுகின்றது. இதற்காக ரூபா 7,500 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. அதேபோல் பாலூட்டும் தாய்மார்கள் மற்றும் குழந்தைகளுக்கான திரிபோஷா சத்துணவு திட்டத்திற்காக ரூபா. 5,000 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

சிறுவர்கள் மற்றும் பெண்களுக்கெதிரான வன்முறையை தடுத்தல், பெண்களை வலுவூட்டல் மற்றும், பெண்களை பாதுகாத்தல் போன்ற நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டங்களுக்கு ரூபா. 120 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. நாடுபூராகவும் வியாபித்துள்ள வலையமைப்பினூடாக பெண்களை இலக்காக கொண்ட நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டங்களை அமுல்படுத்துவதற்கு ரூபா. 720 மில்லியன் செலவு செய்யப்படும்.

#### **10. ஒரு ஆரோக்கியமான சமூகத்தை நோக்கி**

##### ***i. சுகாதார முறைமையின் டிஜிட்டல் மயமாக்கல்***

பிராந்தியத்திலுள்ள ஏனைய நாடுகளுடன் ஒப்பிடும்போது இலங்கையின் சுகாதார முறைமையில் டிஜிட்டல் மயமாக்கல் மிகக் குறைவாகவே உள்ளது. அதன்படி, சுகாதாரப் பராமரிப்பு விநியோகத்தை டிஜிட்டல் மயமாக்குவதை மேம்படுத்துவதற்கு 2025 முதல் புதிய முன்னெடுப்புகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்படும். இதில் தேசிய மருந்துகள் ஒழுங்குபடுத்துகை அதிகாரசபை, அரசு மருந்தகக் கூட்டுத்தாபனம் ஆகியவற்றின் செயற்பாடுகளை டிஜிட்டல் மயமாக்குதல் மற்றும் "ஸ்வஸ்தா" முறைமை மேம்பாடு மற்றும் விரிவாக்கல் ஆகியன அடங்கும்.

##### ***ii. கிராமிய மட்ட ஆரம்ப சுகாதார சேவையை மேம்படுத்துதல்***

தொற்றா நோய் கட்டுப்பாடு மற்றும் தடுப்பு ஆகியவற்றில் கவனம் செலுத்தி, 1,000 இற்கும் மேற்பட்ட ஆரம்ப மருத்துவ பராமரிப்பு பிரிவுகள் மற்றும் பிரதேச வைத்தியசாலைகளின் சேவை வழங்கலை மேம்படுத்த முயற்சிகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. மேலும், ஒவ்வொரு மாவட்டத்திலும் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட ஆரம்ப மருத்துவ பராமரிப்பு பிரிவுகளில், குறிப்பாக வயதான மக்களை இலக்காகக் கொண்டு, நோய்த்தடுப்பு மற்றும் முதியோர் பராமரிப்பு சேவைகள் கிடைக்கும்.

##### ***iii. பெருந்தோட்டச் சுகாதார சேவைகள்***

பிராந்திய பெருந்தோட்டக் கம்பனிகளுடன் பொது தனியார் கூட்டாண்மை (PPP) மூலம் தோட்ட மட்டத்திலான சுகாதார சேவையை வலுப்படுத்தும் செயன்முறையை விரைவுபடுத்துவதற்கு நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்படும்.

தோட்ட வைத்தியசாலைகளுக்குத் தேவையான மனித வளங்கள், தேவையான உபகரணங்கள் மற்றும் மருந்துகள் அரசாங்கத்தால் வழங்கப்படும்.

**iv. தொற்றுநோய் தயார்நிலை**

அடுத்த மூன்று வருடங்களில் அபிவிருத்தி பங்களிகளின் உதவியுடன் தொற்றுநோய் தடுப்பு, தயார்நிலை மற்றும் எதிர்வினைக்கான தேசிய திறன் மேம்படுத்தப்படும். இதற்கு மேலதிகமாக, அனைத்து சாத்தியமான சுகாதார அபாயங்களுக்கும் எதிரான கண்காணிப்பு மற்றும் முன்கூட்டிய எச்சரிக்கை திறன் பலப்படுத்தப்படும்.

**v. ஆட்டிசம் உள்ளிட்ட நரம்பியல் வளர்ச்சிக் குறைபாடுள்ள சிறுவர்களுக்கான சுகாதார சிகிச்சையை வழங்குதல்**

இலங்கையில் கடந்த பத்தாண்டுகளில், ஆட்டிசம் உள்ளிட்ட நரம்பியல் வளர்ச்சிக் குறைபாடுள்ள சிறுவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை அதிகரித்துள்ளது.

இந்த சவால்களை எதிர்கொள்ள, இலங்கையின் 25 மாவட்டங்களிலும் ஆட்டிசம் உட்பட நரம்பியல் வளர்ச்சி குறைபாடுள்ள சிறுவர்களுக்கான சுகாதாரம், கல்வி மற்றும் சேவை வசதிகளை மேம்படுத்துவதற்கான 5 ஆண்டு தேசிய நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டத்தைச் செயற்படுத்த முன்மொழியப்பட்டுள்ளது. ஆரம்ப கட்டமாக, லேடி ரிட்ஜ்வே சிறுவர் வைத்தியசாலையில் நரம்பியல் வளர்ச்சி குறைபாடுள்ள சிறுவர்களுக்கான சிகிச்சை நிலையத்தை சர்வதேச தரங்களுடன் நிறுவுவதற்கு 2025 இல் ரூபா 200 மில்லியனை ஒதுக்கீடுசெய்ய நான் முன்மொழிகிறேன். மேலும், அடுத்த ஐந்து ஆண்டுகளுக்குள் தேவையான மனித வளங்களுடன் ஒவ்வொரு மாவட்டத்திலும் இதே போன்ற சிகிச்சை நிலையங்களை நிறுவ முயற்சிகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்படும்.

**vi. ஆட்டிசம் உள்ளிட்ட நரம்பியல் வளர்ச்சி குறைபாடுள்ள சிறுவர்களுக்கான அனைத்தையும் உள்ளடக்கிய ஆரம்ப சிறுபராய அபிவிருத்தி**

தற்போது, முன்பாடசாலைகள் மற்றும் பகல்நேர பராமரிப்பு சேவைகள் என்பன தனியார் துறையினால் வழங்கப்படுகின்றன. இருப்பினும், ஆட்டிசம் காணப்படும் சிறுவர்களுக்கான முன்பாடசாலைகள் மற்றும் பகல்நேர பராமரிப்பு வசதிகள் குறைவாகவே உள்ளன. ஆட்டிசம் உள்ளிட்ட நரம்பியல் வளர்ச்சி குறைபாடுள்ள சிறுவர்களுக்கான அனைத்தையும் உள்ளடக்கிய கல்வி மற்றும் ஆரம்ப சிறுபராய அபிவிருத்திக் குறித்து பாலர் பாடசாலை ஆசிரியர்கள் மற்றும் பராமரிப்பாளர்களிடையே விழிப்புணர்வு மற்றும் போதிய திறன் காணப்படாமையே இதற்கு முக்கிய காரணமாகும். இந்த நோக்கத்திற்காக, மாதிரி பகல்நேர பராமரிப்பு நிலையமொன்றை உருவாக்குவதற்காக ரூபா 250 மில்லியனை ஒதுக்கீடுசெய்ய நாம் முன்மொழிகிறோம்.

**11. அனைவருக்கும் கல்வி வாய்ப்புகள்**

நாட்டில் நிலவிய அசாதாரண பொருளாதார சூழ்நிலை காரணமாக, 2019 முதல் பாடசாலை உட்கட்டமைப்பு வசதிகளை மேம்படுத்தும் பணிகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்படவில்லை. எனவே, பாடசாலை உட்கட்டமைப்பை மேம்படுத்துவதற்காக 2025 வரவுசெலவுத் திட்டத்தில் ரூபா 2,500 மில்லியன் ஏற்கனவே ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

பல்கலைகழகங்களின் தரத்தினை மேம்படுத்த ஏற்கனவே ரூபா 137,000 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

- **முன்பள்ளி சிறுவர்களுக்கான ஊட்டச்சத்து நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம்**

முன்பள்ளி சிறார்களுக்கான காலை உணவு நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டத்தில் மாணவர் ஒருவருக்கு பெற்றுக் கொடுக்கப்படும் உணவுக்கான கட்டணத்தை ரூபா 60 இலிருந்து ரூபா 100 ஆக அதிகரிக்க நான் முன்மொழிகிறேன். மேலும் இதற்காக 2025 வரவுசெலவுத்திட்ட மதிப்பீடுகளில் ரூபா 1,000 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்கீடு ஏற்கனவே செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது

வாழ்நாள் முழுவதும் கற்றலுக்கான அடித்தளத்தை அமைத்து மாதிரி ஆரம்ப குழந்தைப் பருவக் கல்வி நிலையமொன்றினை நிர்மாணிப்பதற்கு 2025 வரவுசெலவுத்திட்ட மதிப்பீடுகளில் ரூபா 120 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்கீடு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது

மனித வள மேம்பாட்டில் முன்பள்ளி ஆசிரியர்கள் முக்கிய பங்காற்றுவதல், பாலர் கல்வியின் தரத்தை மேம்படுத்துதல் மற்றும் மதிப்புமிக்க பங்களிப்பை அங்கீகரித்து, அவர்களின் மாதாந்த கொடுப்பனவை இந்த ஆண்டு ஜூன் மாதம் முதல் ரூபா 1000 இனால் அதிகரிக்க முன்மொழிகிறோம். இதன்படி 100 மில்லியன் ரூபாவை இதற்காக ஒதுக்கீடு செய்ய முன்மொழிகிறோம்

- **பாடசாலைக் கல்வியினை நவீனமயமாக்கல்**

சிறுவர்கள் வசிக்கும் இடத்திலிருந்து அல்லது அவர்களின் பெற்றோர் தொழில் புரியும் இடத்திலிருந்து 3 கிலோமீட்டர் சுற்றளவில் ஆரம்பப் பாடசாலை ஒன்றினை அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதே அரசாங்கத்தின் கொள்கையாகும். தற்போது நாடுபூறாகவும் 10,126 அரசு பாடசாலைகள் காணப்படுகின்றன. அவற்றில் 3,946 ஆரம்பப் பாடசாலைகள் இருந்தன. மேலும் இந்தப் பாடசாலைகளில் சுமார் 634,094 சிறுவர்கள் கல்வி கற்கின்றனர். இவற்றில் 3,000 இற்கும் மேற்பட்ட பாடசாலைகளில் 100 இற்கு குறைவான மாணவர்களையும் மற்றும் 1,471 பாடசாலைகளானது 50 இற்கும் குறைவான மாணவர்களை கொண்டுள்ளதுடன் இப்பாடசாலைகளில் பெரும்பாலானவை பின் தங்கிய கிராமப்புறங்களில் காணப்படுகின்றன. இது பாடசாலைகளுக்கிடையில் பெரும் ஏற்றத்தாழ்வுகளை ஏற்படுத்தியுள்ளது

அதன்படி, பாடசாலைகளை இடமாற்ற ஒரு தேசிய திட்டத்தை தயாரிப்பதற்காக பாடசாலை முறைமையை மீளாய்வு செய்ய முன்மொழியப்பட்டுள்ளது. இதன்படி ரூபா 500 மில்லியனை இதற்காக ஒதுக்கீடு செய்ய முன்மொழிகிறோம்

- **மாணவர் புலமைப்பரிசில்**

அ. குறைந்த வருமானம் பெறும் குடும்பங்களில் தரம் 5 புலமைப்பரிசில் தேர்வில் தேர்ச்சிபெற்ற மாணவர்களுக்கு மாதாந்தம் வழங்கப்படுகின்ற புலமைப்பரிசில் புலமைப்பரிசிலினை ரூபா 750 லிருந்து ரூபா 1,500 ஆக அதிகரிக்க நான் முன்மொழிகிறேன். இதற்காக ரூபா 1,000 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்கப்படுகின்றது.

ஆ. விளையாட்டு பாடசாலை மாணவர்கள் போஷாக்கான உணவுகளை பெற்றுக் கொள்வதற்கு போஷாக்கு உணவு கொடுப்பனவானது



ஆதரவளித்துள்ளது. மாதாந்த போஷாக்கு உணவு கொடுப்பனவினை, ரூபா 5,000 இலிருந்து ரூபா 10,000 வரை அதிகரிப்பதற்கு நான் முன்மொழிகிறேன். இதற்கான வரவுசெலவுத் திட்ட ஒதுக்கமானது ஏற்கனவே வரவுசெலவுத் திட்ட மதிப்பீட்டில் உள்ளடக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

இ. தொழிற்பயிற்சி நிலையங்களில் கல்வி கற்கும் மாணவர்களிற்கு மாதாந்தம் வழங்கப்படுகின்ற கொடுப்பனவினை ரூபா 4,000 இலிருந்து ரூபா 5,000 வரை அதிகரிப்பதற்கு நான் முன்மொழிகிறேன். இதற்காக வரவு செலவுத் திட்ட மதிப்பீட்டில் ஏற்கனவே வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஒதுக்கத்திற்கு மேலதிகமாக ரூபா 200 மில்லியன் வழங்குவதற்கு முன்மொழிகிறேன்.

ஈ. மஹாபொல புலமைப்பரிசில் கொடுப்பனவை ரூபா 5,000 இலிருந்து ரூபா 7,500 ஆக அதிகரிக்கவும் மற்றும் மாதாந்த உதவித் தொகையை ரூபா 4,000 இலிருந்து ரூபா 6,500 ஆக அதிகரிப்பதற்கும் நான் முன்மொழிகிறேன். இதற்காக, 2025 வரவுசெலவுத் திட்ட மதிப்பீடுகளில் ஏற்கனவே ரூபா 2,000 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்கீடு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது.

இவ்வனைத்து கொடுப்பனவுகளும் 2025 ஏப்ரல் முதல் அமுலுக்கு வரும்.

- **உயர்நிலைப் பல்கலைக்கழகங்களில் பட்டப்படிப்பினைத் தொடர்வதற்கான உதவித்தொகை.**

க.பொ.த. உயர் தரப் பரீட்சையில் சிறந்த பெறுபேறுகளைப் பெற்ற மாணவர்கள் சர்வதேச அளவில் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்ட பல்கலைக்கழகங்களில் கல்வி கற்கும் திறனைக் கொண்டுள்ளதுடன், பல திறமையான இலங்கை மாணவர்கள் உயர்நிலைப் பல்கலைக்கழகங்களில் இளங்கலைப் பட்டப் படிப்பினைப் பூர்த்திசெய்து, நாட்டுக்குத் திரும்பி, தங்கள் அறிவு மற்றும் ஆற்றலினை நாட்டிற்குப் பயன்படுத்துவதற்கு புலமைப்பரிசில் வழங்கும் திட்டமொன்றை உருவாக்குவதற்கு நான் முன்மொழிகிறேன். 2025 ஆம் ஆண்டில் இந்தத் திட்டத்தைத் தொடங்குவதற்கு ரூபா 200 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்க முன்மொழிகிறேன்.

- **விளையாட்டுப் பாடசாலைகளின் அபிவிருத்தி**

இது சம்பந்தமாக, மேற்கு, வடக்கு, மத்திய, ஊவா மற்றும் வடமத்திய ஆகிய ஐந்து மாகாணங்களில் சிறப்பு விளையாட்டுப் பாடசாலைகளை உருவாக்க நான் முன்மொழிகிறேன். இப்பாடசாலைகளானது தேர்வு செய்யப்படும்போது அப்பாடசாலைகளின் மாணவர்கள் உள்ளூர் மற்றும் சர்வதேச போட்டிகளில் கடந்த காலம் அல்லது நிகழ்காலத்தில் சாதித்த சாதனைகளின் அடிப்படையில் பாடசாலைகள் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்படும். அதன்படி, ஐந்து மாகாணங்களில் விளையாட்டுப் பாடசாலைகளை அபிவிருத்திசெய்வதற்காக ரூபா 500 மில்லியனை ஒதுக்கீடுசெய்ய நான் முன்மொழிகிறேன்.

- **யாழ்ப்பாண நூலகம் மற்றும் ஏனைய பிராந்திய நூலகங்களின் மேம்பாடு**

யாழ்ப்பாண நூலகம் யாழ்ப்பாணம் மற்றும் அயலிலுள்ள தீவுகளைச் சேர்ந்த பாடசாலை மாணவர்கள் உட்பட ஏராளமான வாசகர்கள் யாழ்ப்பாண நூலகத்தைப் பயன்படுத்துகின்றனர். இருப்பினும், இந்த வாசகர்களின்

நலனுக்காக உட்கட்டமைப்பு போதுமான அளவு மேம்படுத்தப்படவில்லை. எனவே, இந்த நூலகத்திற்கு கணினிகள் மற்றும் பிற அத்தியாவசிய வசதிகளை வழங்க இந்த வரவுசெலவுத்திட்டத்தில் ரூபா 100 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்கீடு செய்ய நாம் முன்மொழிகிறாம். மேலும் ஏனைய பிராந்திய நூலகங்களின் அபிவிருத்திக்காக இவ் வரவுசெலவுத்திட்டத்தின் கீழ் இன்னும் ரூபா 200 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்கீடு செய்ய நாம் முன்மொழிகிறாம்.

## 12. வலுசக்தித் துறை

இலங்கையின் பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியில் வலுசக்தித் துறையானது மிக முக்கியமான பங்கை ஆற்றுகின்றது. மீள்புதுப்பிக்கத்தக்க வலுசக்தியில் கவனம் செலுத்துதல் மற்றும் உட்கட்டமைப்பை நவீனமயமாக்குதல் என்பவற்றுக்கு கூடுதல் நிறை அளிக்கப்பட்டு வலுசக்தி மூலங்களை பல்வகைப்படுத்துவதில் கவனம் செலுத்தப்படும். உள்ளூர் மற்றும் வெளிநாட்டு முதலீட்டாளர்களில் யார் சிறந்த கட்டண நன்மையை நாட்டுக்கு அளிக்கக்கூடியவர்களை வரவேற்பதோடு அரசாங்கமானது வலுசக்தித் துறையில் தொடர்ந்தும் முதலீடுகளை மேற்கொள்ளும். உள்ளக மீள்கட்டமைத்தலுக்கு வசதியளிக்கும் வகையில் ஒழுங்குபடுத்தல் வேலைச் சட்டகத்திற்கு அவசியமான மறுசீராக்கங்களை முன்னுரிமைப்படுத்து புதிய சட்டமானது விரைவில் பூரணப்படுத்தப்படும்.

காற்றாழை மின் உற்பத்தி துறையில் தொழில்நுட்ப முன்னேற்றம் காரணமாக தொடர்ச்சியாக உற்பத்திச் செலவானது குறைவடைந்து வருவதனால் அண்மைக்கால கொள்வனவு விலையானது ஐ.அ.டொலர் 4.65 சதங்கலாக்கக் குறைவடைந்துள்ளது. ஆகவே, ஐ.அ.டொலர் 8.26 சத மேலதிகக் கட்டணத்தில் மின்சாரத்தை கொள்வனவு செய்வதை நியாயப்படுத்த முடியாதுள்ளது. தொடர்ச்சியாக கைத்தொழில் மற்றும் ஏற்றுமதித்துறைக்கு போட்டித்தன்மையான வலுசக்தியைப் பெற்றுக்கொடுப்பதற்காக குறைந்த கட்டணத்தில் வலுசக்தியை பெற்றுக்கொடுத்தலின் அடிப்படையில் வலு சக்தி துறைக்கான முதலீடுகள் வரவேற்கப்படும். இதன்போது கம்பனி அல்லது நாட்டின் அடிப்படையில் முன்னுரிமை அளிக்கப்படமாட்டாது.

இதனூடாக 2030 இல் 70 சதவீதமாக மீள் புதுப்பிக்கத்தக்க மின் ஆற்றலை அடைந்து கொள்வதற்கு நாங்கள் உறுதிபூண்டுள்ளோம். கேள்வி முகாமைத்துவம் காலநிலை மாற்றத்திற்கான பரிஸ் உடன்படிக்கைக்கு ஒத்ததாக கேள்விப்பக்க முகாமைத்துவத்தினூடாக வலுசக்தி வினைத்திறனூடாக இவ்விலக்கு அடையப்படும்.

மேலும், திருகோணமலை எண்ணெய் தாங்கி பண்ணையானது ஒவ்வொன்றும் 10,000 மெட்ரிக் தொன் கொள்வனவு கொண்ட 99 தாங்கிகளைக் கொண்டதாகும். CPC மற்றும் IOC இனைத் தவிர்த்து 61 தாங்கிகள் உள்ளன.

இத்தாங்கிகளின் உபாயமான அமைவிடம் காரணமாக அதிக சாத்திவளத்தைக் கொண்டுள்ளன. எனவே சர்வதேச கம்பனிகளின் கூட்டிணைவில் அவை அபிவிருத்தி செய்யப்படும்.

### 13. விவசாயம் மற்றும் உணவுப் பாதுகாப்பு

விவசாயத்துறையானது நாட்டின் வேலைப்படையில் ஏறக்குறைய 30% இற்கு வேலைவாய்ப்ப்பை வழங்குவதோடு அது கிராமியப் பொருளாதாரத்தின் முதுகெலும்பாகவும் உள்ளது. ஆகவே பெரும்பான்மையான இலங்கையர்களின் பொருளாதார வாய்ப்புகளை மேம்படுத்துவதற்கு விவசாயத்துறையின் சாத்தியங்களை மேம்படுத்துவது முக்கியமானதொரு தேவையாகும்.

விவசாயம் தொடர்பான அரசாங்கக் கொள்கையானது, அதன் உற்பத்தித்திறன், போட்டித்தன்மை மற்றும் தாக்குபிடிக்கும் தன்மையை அதிகரிப்பதை நோக்கமாகக் கொண்டுள்ளது. நெல் விவசாயிகளுக்கான உரமானியம் தொடர்ந்து வழங்கப்படும். இதற்காக அரசாங்கம் ஏற்கனவே 2025 ஆம் ஆண்டிற்கு ரூபா 34,000 மில்லியனை ஒதுக்கீடு செய்துள்ளது. தரமான விதைகள் அபிவிருத்தி, நீர்ப்பாசன வடிகாலமைப்பு முறைமையை முகாமை செய்தல், விவசாயத்தில் வினைத்திறனான நீர்ப்பாவனை என்பன முன்னுரிமை விடயங்களாக அடையாளம் காணப்பட்டு வரவுசெலவுத்திட்ட ஒதுக்கீடுகளால் வசதியளிக்கப்படும்.

- *ஆரோக்கியமான நெல் இருப்பைப் பராமரித்தல்* : சந்தையில் அரிசியின் கேள்வியை மற்றும் நிரம்பல் இடைவெளியை பூர்த்திச் செய்வதற்காக நடவடிக்கைகளை மேற்கொண்டு, சீரற்ற விலை ஏற்றத்தாழ்வை தவிர்ப்பதற்கு ஒரு மீள் நடவடிக்கையாக, இந்த 2024/25 பெரும் போகத்திலிருந்து ஒரு போதுமான ஆரோக்கியமான நெல் இருப்பை பராமரிப்பதற்கு தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இந் நோக்கத்திற்காக ரூபா 5,000 மில்லியனை ஒதுக்கீடு செய்ய நான் முன்மொழிகிறேன்.
- *தகவல் முறைமை* : விவசாயம் துறையானது உரிய நேரத்தில் சரியான முடிவுகளை எடுப்பதற்கான போதிய தரவுகள் மற்றும் தகவல்கள் காணப்படாமை பாரிய குறைபாடாகும். எனவே, உற்பத்தி தளத்தில் இருந்து நுகர்வோர் வரை முழு பெறுமதிச் சங்கிலியையும் உள்ளடக்கிய ஒரு சரியான தரவு மற்றும் தகவல் அமைப்பை நிறுவ நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படும். "உணவுப் பாதுகாப்பு வாழ்வாதார அவசர உதவித் திட்டம்" மூலம் உதவி வழங்கப்படும், மேலும் ஒருங்கிணைந்த கிராம - நகர அபிவிருத்தி மற்றும் காலநிலை மீள்தன்மை என்ற உலக வங்கியின் புதிய கருத்திட்டத்தின் நிதி மூலம் விரிவாக்கப்படும்.
- *பிற களப் பயிர்களின் உற்பத்தி அதிகரிப்பு* : நெல் உற்பத்திக்கு மேலதிகமாக பாசிப்பயறு, உளுந்து, மிளகாய், சிவப்பு வெங்காயம், கௌபி, சோயா, சோளம், உருளைக்கிழங்கு மற்றும் பிற தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட தானியங்கள் மற்றும் கிழங்கு பயிர்களின் உற்பத்தி 2025-27 ஆம் ஆண்டு நடுத்தர காலத்தில் துரிதப்படுத்தப்பட்ட திட்டத்தின் மூலம் அதிகரிக்கப்படும். இதற்காக, 2025 இல் ரூபா 500 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்கீடு செய்ய நான் முன்மொழிகிறேன். மேலதிகமாக, விவசாயம் அமைச்சுக்கு நிதி வழங்கப்படும்

சந்தையில் அரிசியின் இருப்பு மற்றும் நெற் சேகரிப்பு மற்றும் களஞ்சியப்படுத்தலை ஒழுங்கு படுத்தும்முகமாக ஒழுங்குபடுத்தல் வேலைச்சட்டகமொன்றை அபிவிருத்தி செய்வது பொருத்தமானதாகும்.

அதன்படி, நெற் சந்தைப் படுத்தல் சட்டமானது திருத்தப்பட்டு நெல் மற்றும் அரிசி சேகரிப்பு மற்றும் களஞ்சியப்படுத்தலை ஒழுங்கமைப்பதற்கான அதிகாரங்கள் பெற்றுக் கொடுக்கப்படும்

- **நிலத்தை உற்பத்திக்குப் பயன்படுத்தல்**

தற்போது காணி மறுசீரமைப்பு ஆணைக்குழு, பிராந்திய பெருந்தோட்டக் கம்பனிகள், இலங்கை அரசு பெருந்தோட்டக் கூட்டுத்தாபனம், மக்கள் தோட்ட அபிவிருத்திச் சபை ஆகியவற்றால் நிர்வகிக்கப்பட்டு உற்பத்தி நோக்கங்களுக்காகப் பயன்படுத்தப்படாத நிலங்கள் அடையாளம் காணப்பட்டு நிலத்தின் பொருத்தப்பாட்டினை கருத்தில் கொண்டு விவசாய உற்பத்தி மற்றும் விவசாய அடிப்படையான அல்லது விவசாயம் அல்லா சிறிய நடுத்தர தொழில்முயற்சிகளுக்காக தனியார்துறையின் முதலீட்டிற்காக விடுவிக்கப்படும். இது தொடர்பான ஆரம்ப நடவடிக்கைகளை மேற்கொள்ள ரூபா 250 மில்லியனை ஒதுக்க நான் முன்மொழிகிறேன்.

- **இளம் தொழில்முனைவோர் மற்றும் உற்பத்தியாளர் கூட்டுறவுகள்**

தற்போது, உற்பத்தியாளர் கூட்டுறவு ஏற்பாடு தொடர்பில் உலகில் பல உதாரணங்கள் உள்ளன. பொன்டெரா பால் கூட்டுறவு நிறுவனம், அமுல் இந்திய கால்நடை விவசாயிகள் கூட்டுறவுச்சங்கம் மற்றும் ஸ்பானிய மொன்ரகன் தொழிலாளர் கூட்டுறவு சற்கம் போன்றன ஒரு சில உலகத் தரத்திலான உதாரணங்களாகும்.

கூட்டுறவு பொறிமுறையானது அபிவிருத்தி செய்யப்பட்டு மாற்று உற்பத்தி அணுகுமுறையொன்றை பின்பற்றுவதற்கு முன்மொழியப்படுகின்றது. அரசாங்கமானது அவசியமான காணிகள், விவசாய விரிவாக்கல் சேவைகள் மற்றும் ஏனைய ஆதரவுகளை பெற்றுக்கொடுத்து கூட்டுறவுத்துறைக்கு ஆதரவளிக்கும். சட்ட வலுவூட்டலை மேலும் உறுதிப்படுத்துவதற்கும் அவசியமான உட்கட்டமைப்பு வசதிகள் மற்றும் நிதி ரீதியான ஊக்குவிப்புகளை பெற்றுக் கொடுப்பதற்குமாக 2025 இல் இம்முன்முயற்சிகளுக்கு ரூபா 100 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்குவதற்கு முன் மொழிகின்றேன்.

- **விவசாயத்தில் இளம் தொழில்முனைவோர் அபிவிருத்தி**

விவசாயத்தை அடிப்படையாக கொண்ட சிறிய மற்றும் நத்தர தொழில்முயற்சிகளில் இளம் தொழில் முனைவாளர்களை குறிப்பாக தொடக்கநிலை நிறுவனங்களில் ஈடுபட விரும்பும், விரிவாக்கத்தை எதிர்பார்க்கும் இளைஞர் தொழில்முனைவோர் இந்த முன்மொழியப்பட்ட முயற்சிகளின் இலக்காக இருப்பார்கள். இதற்காக ரூபா 500 மில்லியனை ஒதுக்க நான் முன்மொழிகிறேன்.

- **பாற் பொருள் உற்பத்தி அபிவிருத்தி**

தற்போது, உள்நாட்டு பால் உற்பத்தியானது உள்நாட்டு கேள்வியில் சுமார் 45% இணை மட்டுமே பூர்த்தி செய்ய போதுமாகவுள்ளது. பால் பெறுமதி சங்கிலியை மேம்படுத்தி, தற்போது அமுல்படுத்தப்படுகின்ற உள்ளடக்கிய இணைப்பு அபிவிருத்தி கருத்திட்டத்தின் மூலம் பால் பண்ணை உற்பத்தித்திறனை மேம்படுத்துவதற்கு 2025-2026 ஆண்டு காலப்பகுதியில் பால் உற்பத்தியை

அதிகரிப்பதற்காக ரூபா 2,500 மில்லியன் முதலீடு செய்ய உத்தேசிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

- **நீர்ப்பாசனத் துறை அபிவிருத்தி**

இலங்கையானது விவசாயம் அடிப்படைப் பொருளாதார நாடாக இருப்பதால், சனத்தொகையில் 75% மானோர் கிராமப்புறத்திலேயே வாழ்ந்து வருகின்றனர். 2025 இல் நீர்ப்பாசனத் துறை அபிவிருத்திக்கான மொத்த முதலீடு ரூபா 74,500 மில்லியன் என மதிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ளது.

மல்வத்து ஓயா, ஜின் நில்வல, மது ஓயா வலது கரை அபிவிருத்தி, முந்தெனி ஆறு கருத்திட்டம் உள்ளிட்ட புதிய நீர்வளங்கள் அபிவிருத்திக் திட்டங்களானது முன்னுரிமையை கருத்திற்கொண்டு காணப்படும் அரசிறை இடைவெளிக்குள் நடுத்தர காலத்தில் படிப்படியாக செயற்படுத்தப்படும்.

கல் ஓயா திட்டம், ராஜாங்கனை, மின்னேரியா மற்றும் ஹூருலு வெவ திட்டங்களின் கீழ்நிலை நீர் விநியோக கால்வாய்களை மறுசீரமைக்கவும், 2025 இல் ரூபா 2,000 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்கீடு செய்ய உத்தேசிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது .

#### 14. பெருந்தோட்டங்கள் மற்றும் ஏற்றுமதிப் பயிர்கள்

- **தெங்கு உற்பத்திகளை அதிகரித்தல்**

தெங்குப் பொருட்களுக்கான உலகளாவிய தேவை தொடர்ந்து அதிகரித்து வருகிறது. மேலும் இத் தொழிற்துறையால் கணிக்கப்பட்டவாறு, 2030 இல் நாட்டின் மொத்த தேவை 4,500 மில்லியன் தேங்காய்களாக இருக்கும். அதில் வீட்டு நுகர்வுக்கு 1,800 மில்லியன் தேங்காய்களும் மீதமுள்ள 2,700 மில்லியன் தேங்காய்கள் தொழிற்துறை நோக்கங்களுக்காகவும் பயன்படுத்தப்படும்.

உற்பத்தியை அதிகரிப்பதற்கான நீண்டகால நடவடிக்கையாக அதிக விளைச்சல் தென்னை நாற்றுகள் மற்றும் நில அபிவிருத்திக்காக ரூபா 500 மில்லியனை ஒதுக்க நாம் முன்மொழிகிறோம்.

- **பிற ஏற்றுமதி பயிர்கள் - வாசனைத் திரவியங்கள்**

கறுவா போன்ற மரபுரீதியான ஏற்றுமதிகளின் பெறுமதிச்சேர்க்கைகளை விரிவுப்படுத்துவதற்கான நடவடிக்கைகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்படும். இலங்கை தூதரகங்களினூடாக இப் பொருட்களின் சந்தைப்படுத்தல் மற்றும் ஊக்கப்படுத்தல்கள் மேம்படுத்தப்படும். அரசாங்கமானது விவசாய உற்பத்திகளின் வழங்கல் தரத்தை மேம்படுத்துவதற்கு தொழில்நுட்ப உதவிகளை பெற்றுக் கொடுப்பதோடு விவசாயிகளை பெறுமதி சேர்ப்பு ஏற்றுமதியாளர்களுடன் தொடர்பு படுத்துவதற்கான வசதிகளை செய்து கொடுக்கின்றது.

உலகளாவிய பெறுமதிச் சங்கிலியை இணைக்கும் வகையில், இலங்கை கறுவா மற்றும் பிற ஏற்றுமதிப் பயிர்கள் மீதான ஒருங்கிணைந்த தயாரிப்பு அபிவிருத்தி மற்றும் வர்த்தக ஊக்குவிப்பு நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டமொன்றினை செயற்படுத்த ரூபா 250 மில்லியனை ஒதுக்க நான் முன்மொழிகிறேன்.

#### 15. கடற்றொழில் துறை - நீருயிரின வளர்ப்பு

இலங்கையில் நன்னீர் இறால் உற்பத்தியினை மேலும் விரிவுப்படுத்துவதில் நன்னீர் இறால் குஞ்சுகளின் மட்டுப்படுத்தப்பட்ட கிடைப்பனவானது ஒரு

பிரதான இடையூறாக காணப்படுகின்றது. தடாகங்களில் நன்னீர் இறால்களின் இருப்பை அதிகரித்தல் மற்றும் ஏற்றுமதி பொருளாதாரம் ஒன்றினை நோக்கி எதிர்கால உற்பத்தியை அதிகரிப்பதற்காக இறால் பண்ணை விவசாயிகள் மற்றும் உள்ளூர் சமூகத்தினரை வலுவூட்டுவதற்கு நாம் முன்மொழிகின்றோம். அரசு தனியார் பங்குடமை (PPP) ஏற்பாடுகள், சாத்தியமான விவசாயம் கூட்டுறவுகள் மற்றும் சந்தைப்படுத்தல் வலையமைப்புகளின் கீழ் நன்னீர் இறால் குஞ்சு பொரிப்பகங்களை நிறுவுவதற்கும், விவசாயம் சங்கங்கள் அத்தகைய சந்தைப்படுத்தல் வலையமைப்புகளுடன் இணைவதற்கு வசதி செய்வதற்கும் நான் முன்மொழிகிறேன். இதற்காக, ரூபா 200 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்க முன்மொழிகிறேன்.

## 16. சமூகப் பாதுகாப்பு

சமூக அபிவிருத்தி மற்றும் சமூகப் பாதுகாப்பில் இலங்கையின் சாதனைகள் பெரும்பாலான வளர்ச்சியடைந்துவரும் நாடுகளை விட அதிகமாகக் காணப்படுகின்றன. உள்நாட்டு மக்கள் தொகை மற்றும் சமூக இயக்கவியலில் குறிப்பிடத்தக்க மாற்றங்கள் காரணமாக குறிப்பாக சிறிதாகி வரும் குடும்ப அலகுகள், முதியோர் மக்கள் தொகை அதிகரிப்பு, ஊழியப் படையில் பெண்களின் குறைந்த பங்கேற்பு மற்றும் சுருங்கி வரும் தொழில் சந்தை ஆகியவை நாட்டில் ஒரு சவாலான சூழ்நிலையை உருவாக்கியுள்ளன. மேலும், சிறுவர்கள், நலிவுற்ற பெண்கள், முதியவர்கள், வறியோர் மற்றும் ஊனமுற்றோர் உள்ளிட்ட சில பிரிவுகளிடையே சமத்துவமின்மை மற்றும் வலுவற்ற நிலை காணப்படுகிறது. எனவே, உற்பத்திறான மற்றும் சம பங்காளிகளாக சமூகத்தில் ஒன்றிணைந்து அவர்களைப் பாதுகாத்து அதிகாரம் அளிப்பது அரசாங்கத்தின் பொறுப்பாகும்.

### • “அஸ்வெசும” நலன்களை அதிகரித்தல்

வலுவழிந்த சமூகங்களின் சுமையைக் குறைக்க, சமூகப் பதிவேட்டில் உள்ளவர்களுக்கு காசு மானியங்களை அதிகரிப்பதன் மூலம் அவர்களைப் பாதுகாக்க அரசாங்கம் தேவையான நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துள்ளது. அதன்படி, அரசாங்கம் சமூகப் பாதுகாப்பு நிகர செலவினத்தை 2025 இல் ரூபா 232.5 பில்லியனாக உயர்த்தியுள்ளது. வறியவர்கள் மற்றும் மிக வறியவர்கள் ஆகிய இரு சமூகக் குழுக்களுக்கும் வழங்கப்படும் மாதாந்த காசுக் கொடுப்பனவானது முறையே ரூபா 8,500 முதல் ரூபா 10,000 வரையும் ரூபா 15,000 முதல் ரூபா 17,500 வரையும் 2025 சனவரி முதல் அமுலுக்கு வரும் வகையில் ஏற்கனவே அதிகரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இதற்கு மேலதிகமாக இடைமாறு சமூக குழுவாக அடையாளம் காணப்பட்டு அவர்களுக்கு வழங்கப்பட்டு வந்த காசுக் கொடுப்பனவுகளுக்கான காலமானது 2025 மார்ச் 1 இல் முடிவடைகின்றது. அக்காலத்தை 2025 ஏப்ரல் 30 வரை நீடிப்பதற்கு நாங்கள் முன்மொழிகிறோம். தகுதி பெற்ற அஸ்வெசும நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டத்திற்கு பெற்றவர்களுக்கு உள்வாங்கப்படுவதற்கு இன்னொரு சந்தர்ப்பத்தை அளிப்பதற்கான கணக்கெடுப்பை 2025 மே மாதத்தில் நிறைவுசெய்வதற்கு எதிர் பார்க்கப்படுகின்றது.

- **சிறுநீரக நோயாளிகள்/ஊனமுற்றோர்/முதியோர் கொடுப்பவை அதிகரித்தல்**

சிறுநீரக நோயாளிகள் மற்றும் மாற்றுத்திறனாளிகளுக்கான மாதாந்த கொடுப்பனவுகளை ரூபா 7,500 லிருந்து ரூபா 10,000 ஆகவும், முதியோருக்கான மாதாந்திர கொடுப்பனவுகளை ரூபா 3,000 லிருந்து ரூபா 5,000 ஆகவும் 2025 ஏப்ரல் முதல் அதிகரிக்க நான் முன்மொழிகிறேன் .

- **நிலையான மாற்றத்திற்காக "அஸ்வெசம" பயனாளிகளை வலுவூட்டுதல்**

அரசாங்கக் கொள்கையின்படி, அரசாங்க நிதி மற்றும் வெளிநாட்டு நிதியைப் பயன்படுத்தி 1.2 மில்லியன் "அஸ்வெசம" பயனாளிகள் வலுவூட்டப்படுவார்கள். ஆசிய அபிவிருத்தி வங்கி மற்றும் உலக வங்கி நிதியளிக்கும் கருத்திட்டங்களின் உதவியுடன், முன்னோடித் திட்டத்தின் கீழ் வலுவூட்டுவதற்காக சுமார் 25,000 குடும்பங்கள் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. மீதமுள்ள தகுதியுடைய குடும்பங்கள் உள்ளூர் நிதியைப் பயன்படுத்தி படிப்படியாக வலுவூட்டப்படுவதற்கு எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. இதனடிப்படையில் வலுவூட்டல் நிழ்ச்சித் திட்டத்திற்கான ஒதுக்கத்தை ரூபா 500 மில்லியனால் அதிகரிக்க முன் மொழிகின்றேன்.

அரசாங்கமானது ஏற்கனவே பல நலன்புரி நடவடிக்கைகளை அறிமுகம் செய்து அமுல்படுத்தி வருகின்றது. சமூகத்தில் கீழ் மட்டத்திலுள்ள குழுக்களின் ஒவ்வொரு மாணவர்களுக்கும் அவசியமான கல்வியுடன் தொடர்புபட்ட எழுது கருவிகள் மற்றும் புத்தகங்களை கொள்வனவு செய்வதற்காக ரூபா. 6,000 கொடுப்பனவினை பெற்றுக் கொடுக்கின்றது. பொருளாதார நெருக்கடி விளைவுகளால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட மீனவ சமூகத்தின் வாழ்வாதாரத்திற்கு ஆதரவளிக்கும் வகையில் 2024 ஒக்டோபர் தொடக்கம் 2025 மார்ச் வரை ரூபா. 3 பில்லியன் பெறுமதியான மண்ணெண்ணெய் மானியம் பெற்றுக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது.

- **நன்னடத்தையில் வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள குழந்தைகளின் நலனை மேம்படுத்துதல் - சான்றளிக்கப்பட்ட பாடசாலைகள் / தடுப்பு இல்லங்கள் மற்றும் குழந்தை பராமரிப்பு நிறுவனங்களை புதுப்பித்தல்**

தற்போது, 379 சான்றளிக்கப்பட்ட பாடசாலைகள் / தடுப்பு இல்லங்கள் / சிறுவர் இல்லங்கள் இயங்கி வருகின்றன. இவற்றில் 47 நிறுவனங்கள் அரசாங்கத்தால் இயக்கப்படுகின்றன. இந்த இல்லங்களில் வசதிகள் மிகக் குறைவாக உள்ளன, மேலும் சில இடங்களில் பாதுகாப்பு போதுமானதாக இல்லை என்பது குறிப்பிடத்தக்கதாகும். சில கட்டிடங்களுக்கு பழுதுபார்ப்பு தேவைப்படுகிறது, மேலும் சில மாவட்டங்களிலுள்ள கட்டிடங்களில் போதிய இடம் இல்லை.

எனவே, பௌதீக மற்றும் மனித வள அபிவிருத்தியை மேம்படுத்தி சிறுவர் பராமரிப்பு மையங்களின் திறனை மேம்படுத்துவதற்காக ரூபா 500 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்க நான் முன்மொழிகிறேன்.

- நிறுவனமயப்பட்ட சிறுவர்கள் நீதிமன்றங்களுக்குச் சென்று திரும்புவதற்கான சிறுவர் நட்பு போக்குவரத்து அமைப்பை நிறுவுதல் - சிறுவர் குற்றவாளிகளின் போக்குவரத்து.

போக்குவரத்து வசதிகள் இன்மை உட்பட பல காரணங்களால் நிறுவனமயப்பட்ட சிறுவர்கள் வலுவற்ற நிலையில் உள்ளனர். அதனால் தேவையான வாகனங்களைக் கொள்வனவு செய்வதற்காக 2025 ஆம் ஆண்டில் மகளிர் மற்றும் சிறுவர் அலுவல்கள் அமைச்சுக்கு ரூபா 250 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்க நான் முன்மொழிகிறேன் .

- அனாதைச் சிறார்கள் மற்றும் இளைஞர்களின் சமூகப் பாதுகாப்பை மேம்படுத்தல்

கண்ணியமான மற்றும் பாதுகாப்பாக வாழ்க்கைக்கான சந்தர்ப்பத்தை ஒவ்வொரு குடிமகனுக்கும் பெற்றுக்கொடுப்பதை உறுதி செய்வதானது அரசாங்கம் அர்ப்பணிப்பு மற்றும் எங்களது தேர்தல் விஞ்ஞாபனத்திற்கு உட்பட்டதாகும். ஆகவே, நாங்கள் அநாதைச் சிறார்களுக்கு ஒரு முழுமையான சமூகப் பாதுகாப்பு மற்றும் வீட்டுப் பொதியினை முன்மொழிகிறோம். வலுவூட்டப்பட்ட தனி நபர்களாக நாட்டின் பொருளாதாரத்திற்கு சாதகமான பங்களிப்பை அளிக்கக் கூடிய வகையில் அவர்களது நலன்கள் உறுதிப்படுத்தப்பட்டு மற்றும் சமூகத்துடன் ஒன்றிணைக்கக் கூடிய வகையில் இம் முன்முயற்சியானது திறன் அபிவிருத்தி மற்றும் நிதிப் பாதுகாப்புடன் கூடிய நீண்டகால ஆதரவை அளிக்கும்.

2025 வரவுசெலவுத் திட்டமானது அரசு நிறுவனங்கள் மற்றும் சிறுவர் தடுப்பு நிலையங்களில் வசிக்கும் சிறுவர்களின் நலன்களுக்கான திட்டங்களை முன்மொழிந்துள்ளது. இம்முன் மொழிவுகளை அமுல்படுத்தும்தோது உரிய நிறுவனங்கள் பின்வரும் விடயங்களை முன்னுரிமை படுத்தல் வேண்டும்.

- i. நிறுவகப்படுத்தப்பட்ட சிறுவர்கள், மற்றும் அநாதைகளுக்கு ரூபா. 5,000 மாதாந்த கொடுப்பனவாக வழங்கப்படும். இதில் ரூபா. 2,000 சிறுவரின் வங்கிக் கணக்கில் வைப்பிலிடப்படுவதோடு மீதி ரூபா. 3,000 ஆனது சிறார்களின் செலவுகளுக்காக அரசாங்கத்தின் கண்காணிப்பின் கீழ் சிறார்களின் சட்டப்படியான பாதுகாவலருக்கு பெற்றுக் கொடுக்கப்படும். இதற்காக 2025 வரவுசெலவுத் திட்டத்தில் ரூபா. 1,000 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்கப்படுகின்றது.
- ii. இதற்கு மேலதிகமாக இவர்களில் பெரும்பாலானவர்கள் வீடு மற்றும் பாதுகாப்புடன் தமது வாழ்க்கையை ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கு உதவி செய்யக் கூடிய குடும்ப பின்புலம் அல்லது ஆதரவு முறைமையற்றவர்களாகக் காணப்படுகின்றனர். ஆதலால் இவ் நலிவடைந்த சமூகத்தினர் வீடுவாங்குவதற்கு முடியாமையினால் திருமணங்களை காலம் தாழ்த்துகின்றனர். இது அவர்களை சமூக அழுத்தம் மற்றும் பொருளாதார ஏற்றத் தாழ்வுகளுக்கு இட்டுச் செல்கின்றது. யதார்த்தத்தைக் கருத்திற்கொண்டு அவர்கள் ஒரு நிலையான வீட்டைக் கற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கு ஒரு மில்லியன் ரூபா வீட்டு மானியம் பெற்றுக் கொடுப்பதற்கு முன்மொழிகிறேன். இதை அமுல்படுத்துவதற்கு 2025 வரவுசெலவுத்திட்டத்தில் அரசாங்கமானது ரூபா 1000 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.



- iii. சிறுவர் கவனிப்பு விடுதிகள் மற்றும் அரசாங்க புனர்வாழ்வு நிலையங்களில் உள்ள சிறார்களை அண்மிய தேசிய பாடசலைகள் அல்லது மாகாண பாடசலைகளில் சேர்த்து முறையான கல்வியை பெற்றுக் கொடுப்பதற்கான சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் உதவி செய்தல்.
- iv. புனர்வாழ்வு மையங்களில் புனர்வாழ்வளிக்கப்படும் இளைஞர்களுக்கு தேசிய தொழில் தகைமை மட்டம் 3 அல்லது 4 சான்றிதழ்களைப் பெற்றுக் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய வகையில் தரமான தொழில் / திரள் பயிற்சிகளைப் பெற்றுக்கொடுக்கக்கூடிய புனர்வாழ்வளிப்பு முறையியல்களை பின்பற்றுதல் இதன் மூலம் அவர்கள் விடுதலை பெறும் போது தொழில் வல்லமையுடன் அல்லது வாழ்வாதாரத்துடன் சமூகத்தில் நல்லவர்களாக மற்றும் திறனான பிரசைகளாக சேர்க்கப்படுவர். இவர்கள் சமூகத்தில் புனர்வாழ்வளிக்கப்பட்டவர்கள் என்ற காரணத்தினால் பின்தள்ளப்படாமல் பொருத்தமான தொழில் வாய்ப்புக்களைப் பெற்றுக் கொள்ளும் வகையில் பொலிஸ் / கிராமசேவகர் நற்சான்றுதழ்களைப் பெற்றுக் கொடுப்பதற்கான முறையியலை அபிவிருத்தி செய்தல்.
- v. நிறுவகப்படுத்தப்பட்ட சிறார்கள் அவர்களது 18 வயதின் பின்பு சமூகத்துடன் மீண்டும் இணைக்கப்படும் போது மற்றும் அவர்களின் திருமணத்தின்போது (விசேடமாக பெண்கள்) அரசாங்க வீட்டு உதவிகள், பயிற்சிகள் மற்றும் தொழில் வாய்ப்புக்கள் பெற்றுக்கொடுப்பதில் முன்னுரிமைகள் அளிக்கப்படும்.
- vi. நிறுவகப்படுத்தப்பட்ட சிறார்கள் 18 வயதை தாண்டிய பின்பும் சமுதாயத்தில் மீண்டும் சேர்த்துக் கொள்வதற்கு பொருத்தமான நிலையில் இல்லாதவர்கள் பல்வேறுபட்ட நபர்களினால் துஷ்பிரயோகத்திற்கு உட்படுவதை தவிர்க்கும் நோக்கில் அவர்கள் தொடர்ந்தும் அதே நிறுவகத்தில் வாழ்வதற்கு அனுமதி அளிக்கும் வகையில் சட்டமானது திருத்தப்படும்.

• **மாற்றுத்திறனாளிகள் பற்றிய தரவுத்தளம்**

மக்கள்தொகையில் கணிசமான எண்ணிக்கையிலானோர் ஒன்று அல்லது அதற்கு மேற்பட்ட குறைபாடுகளால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளனர். அவர்களின் பரவல், எதிர்நோக்கும் சிரமங்கள், கல்வி நிலை, பொருளாதார நடவடிக்கைகளில் ஈடுபடுவதற்கான ஆற்றல்கள் மற்றும் வேலைவாய்ப்பு பற்றிய நம்பகமான தரவுத்தளம் எம்மிடம் இல்லை என்பதை நான் அறிவேன். எனவே, 2025 ஆம் ஆண்டில் குடிசன மதிப்பீடு மற்றும் புள்ளிவிவரத் திணைக்களத்துடன் இணைந்து மாற்றுத் திறனாளிகளுக்கான செயலகத்தின் கீழ் மாற்றுத்திறனாளிகள் பற்றிய விரிவான தரவுத்தளத்தை நிறுவ ரூபா 100 மில்லியனை ஒதுக்க நான் முன்மொழிகிறேன்.

• **அனர்த்த நிவாரணம்**

அனர்த்தங்களினால் உயிரிழந்தவர்களுக்கும் நிரந்தர ஊனமுற்றவர்களுக்கும் இழப்பீடாக தற்போது ரூபா 250,000 வழங்கப்படுகின்றது அதன்படி, இயற்கை பேரழிவுகள் மற்றும் வனவிலங்குகளால் ஏற்படும் சேதங்கள் உட்பட அனைத்து காரணிகளாலும் ஏற்படும் மரணம் அல்லது நிரந்தர ஊனம் என்பவற்றுக்காக

இந்த இழப்பீட்டுத் தொகையை ரூ1,000,000 இனை வழங்க நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

மேலும், அனர்த்தத்தினால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட சிறுவர் இல்லங்கள், முதியோர் இல்லங்கள் மற்றும் மாற்றுத்திறனாளிகளுக்கான குடியிருப்பு நிலையங்களுக்கு, இதுவரை இழப்பீடு வழங்கப்படாத சொத்து சேதங்களுக்காக ரூபா 2.5 மில்லியன் இழப்பீடு ஏற்கனவே அறிமுகப்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது.

- **உள ஆரோக்கியம்**

இளம் பருவத்தினரிடையே துரதிர்ஷ்டவசமான தற்கொலை சம்பவங்களை நாங்கள் அனுபவித்து வருகிறோம். இப் பிரச்சினையின் தீவிரத்தை சமூகப் பிரச்சினையொன்றாக அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுக் கொண்டுள்ளது. எனவே, மனநலப் பிரச்சினைகள் உள்ள நோயாளிகளுக்கு ஆலோசனை சேவைகளை வயது வந்தவர்களுக்கு சுகாதார அமைச்சினூடாகவும் பாடசாலை மாணவர்களுக்கு கல்வி அமைச்சின் ஒத்துழைப்புடன் விரிவுபடுத்தவும் வசதிகளை மேம்படுத்தவும் ரூபா 250 மில்லியனை ஒதுக்க நான் முன்மொழிகிறேன்.

- **உதவிச் சாதனங்களை உள்ளூரில் உற்பத்தி செய்தல்**

மாற்றுத்திறனாளிகளுக்கான உதவிச் சாதனங்கள் மிக முக்கியமானவை என்பதுடன், அவை மாற்றுத்திறனாளிகளது உடலின் ஒரு பகுதியாகக் கருதப்படுகின்றன. இச்சாதனங்களின் உள்ளூர் உற்பத்தி வசதிகளை வசதிகளை அனைத்து மாகாணங்களிலும் விரிவுபடுத்துவதற்கான முழுமையான நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டமொன்றின் தேவை உணரப்பட்டுள்ளது. எனவே, 2025 ஆம் ஆண்டில் இந்நோக்கத்திற்காக ரூபா 500 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்க நான் முன்மொழிகிறேன். ஆரம்பத்தில், ராகமையிலுள்ள எண்பியல் மற்றும் புனர்வாழ்வு வைத்தியசாலையில் உதவிச் சாதன உற்பத்தி வசதியினை தேசிய மையமாக விரிவுபடுத்தப்படுவதுடன், மேலும் தேவைக்கேற்ப பிராந்திய தயாரிப்பு நிலையங்களும் நிறுவப்படும்.

- **புத்தாண்டு காலத்தில் சலுகை விலையில் அத்தியவசிய உணவுப் பொருட்களைப் பெற்றுக் கொடுத்தல்.**

அரசாங்கமானது சலுகை விலையிலான “பருவகால உணவுப்பொருள்” பொதியை பெற்றுக் கொடுப்பதற்கு தீர்மானித்துள்ளது. இதன் மூலம் அதிகரித்த வாழ்க்கைச் செலவைக் குறைப்பதற்கான ஆதவு நடவடிக்கையாக தாங்கிக்கொள்ளக்கூடிய விலையில் அத்தியவசிய உணவுப் பொருட்களைக் கொள்வனவு செய்வதற்கு வசதியளிக்கின்றது. எதிர்வரும் புத்தாண்டு காலத்தில் லங்கா சதோச நிறுவனத்தின் ஊடாக இதன் அடிப்படையில் அரிசி, தகரத்தில் அடைக்கப்பட்ட மீன், பருப்பு, வெங்காயம், கிழங்கு மற்றும் கருவாடு உள்ளடங்கிய உலர் உணவுப்பொதியொன்றினைப் பெற்றுக் கொடுப்பதற்கு முன்மொழியப்படுகின்றது. இத்திட்டத்தை அமுல்படுத்துவதற்கு ரூபா. 1,000 மில்லியன் நிதி ஒதுக்குவதற்கு முன்மொழிகிறேன்.

## **17. புலம்பெயர் தொழிலாளர்கள்**

இலங்கை புலம்பெயர் தொழிலாளர்கள் நாட்டின் அபிவிருத்தியில் முக்கியமானதொரு பங்கை வகிக்கின்றனர். இது வெளிநாட்டு மாற்றல்கள் மற்றும் அவர்கள் திரும்பி வரும்போது அவர்கள் நாட்டிற்கு கொண்டு வருகின்ற

திறன்கள் ஆகிய இரண்டையும் உள்ளடக்கியதாகும். இலங்கையர்களான இம்முக்கியமான சமூகத்தினை வெகுமதி அளித்து ஊக்குவிப்பதற்கான வழிகளை நாங்கள் ஆராய்கின்றோம். இதன் முதற்படியாக இலங்கையை சேர்ந்த புலம்பெயர் தொழிலாளர்கள் நாடு திரும்பும் போது மேலும் தாராளமன தீர்வையற்ற கொடுப்பனவை பெற்றுக் கொடுப்பதற்கு நான் முன்மொழிகின்றேன். இதற்கான அளவுகோல்கள் மற்றும் அடிப்படைகளானது தெரிவுகள் தொடர்பான விரிவான ஆய்வின் பின்பு நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட்டு பிரசுரிக்கப்படும்.

### 18. சிரேஷ்ட பிரசைகளுக்கான விசேட வட்டி

சிரேஷ்ட பிரசைகளுக்கான விசேட வட்டித் திட்டத்தினை அமுல்படுத்துவதற்கு முன்மொழிகின்றோம். இத் திட்டத்தின் கீழ் 60 வயதுக்கு மேற்பட்ட தனிப்பட்டவர்கள் ஒருமில்லியன் ரூபா வரையும் ஒருவருட நிலையான வைப்பிற்கு சந்தையில் காணப்படும் வட்டி வீதத்திற்குமேலதிகமாக 3 சதவீத மேலதிக வட்டி வீதத்திற்கு தகுதி பெறுகின்றனர். சிரேஷ்ட பிரசைகளுக்கு 3 சதவீத மேலதிக மானிய வட்டியைப் பெற்றுக் கொடுத்து இத் திட்டத்தினை அமுல்படுத்துவதற்கு ரூபா 15,000 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்குவதற்கு முன்மொழிகின்றேன். இத்திட்டம் 2025 யூலை மாதத்திலிருந்து நடைமுறைப்படுத்தப்படும்.

### 19. போதைப்பொருளற்ற சமூகத்தை உருவாக்குதல்

ஆகவே அரசாங்கமானது போதைப்பொருளற்ற சமூகம் ஒன்றை தண்டனைகளுக்கு அப்பாற்பட்ட பன்முகத் தன்மையுடன் கூடிய அணுகுமுறைகளினூடாக உருவாக்குவதன் முக்கியத்துவத்தை அங்கீகரித்துள்ளது. ஆகவே விழிப்புணர்வூட்டல் நிகழ்ச்சிகள், உளநல ஆலோசனைகளுடன் புணர்வாழ்வளித்தல் சமூக வலுவூட்டல் மற்றும் சட்டத்தை அமுல்படுத்தல் போன்ற விடயங்களை உள்ளடக்கி ஒரு முழுமையான நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டத்தை தயாரிப்பதற்கு நான் முன்மொழிகின்றேன். அதன்படி இம்முழுமையான நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டத்தை அமுல்படுத்தி போதைப் பொருளிலிருந்து விடுதலை பெற்ற சமூகம் ஒன்றை உருவாக்குவதற்கு ரூபா. 500 மில்லியனை ஒதுக்குவதற்கு முன்மொழிகின்றோம்.

### 20. தண்டனைக் கைதிகளுக்கான திறன் அபிவிருத்தி நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம்

தற்போது நாடுபூராகவும் காணப்படும் 37 சிறைச்சாலைகளில் ஏறக்குறைய 30,000 சிறைக்கைதிகள் உள்ளன அவர்களில் 1/3 பகுதியினர் தண்டனைக் கைதிகளாகவும் மற்றவர்கள் விளக்கமறியல் கைதிகளாகவும் காணப்படுகின்றனர். சிறைச்சாலைகளானது கைதிகளினால் நிரம்பி வழிவதனால் சிறைக்கைதிகளினது வாழ்க்கைத்தரமானது மோசமாகப் பாதிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதுடன் இது சிறைக்கைதிகளும் மனிதர்கள் என்ற கருத்தினை மீறுகின்றது.

ஏறக்குறைய 65 சதவீதமான சிறைக்கைதிகள் 40 வயதுக்குட்பட்ட தங்களது வேலை செய்யும் வயதில் உச்சத்தில் உள்ளனர்.

ஆகவே, தொழில்வாய்ப்பு மற்றும் சந்தைக் கேள்வியுள்ள திறன் அபிவிருத்தி பயிற்சி நெறிகளை தொழிற் பயிற்சி நிறுவனங்களுடன் இணைந்து

நடாத்துவதற்கும் மற்றும் உரிய தொழிற் தகைமைச் சான்றிதழ்களை பெற்றுக் கொடுப்பதற்கும் நான் முன்மொழிகிறேன். இந்நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டத்தை அமுல்படுத்துவதற்காக ஏற்கனவே இருக்கும் ஒதுக்கத்தை 100 மில்லியன் ரூபாவால் அதிகரிக்க முன்மொழிகிறேன்.

## 21. பொது போக்குவரத்துத் துறையினை நவீனமயமாக்கல்

ஆற்றல்மிக்க போக்குவரத்து முறைமையானது மக்களின் பொருளாதார ஈடுபாடுகள் மற்றும் போக்குவரத்து தேவைகளுக்கான அடைவினை மேம்படுத்துவதற்கு முக்கிய ஒரு கூறாகும்.

எனவே, புதிய தொழில்நுட்பங்களுடன் தற்போதுள்ள பொதுப் போக்குவரத்து முறைமைகளை மேம்படுத்துவதும், குறிப்பாக நகர மற்றும் புறநகர்ப் பகுதிகளில் அதிகரித்து வரும் பயணிகளின் தேவையைப் பூர்த்தி செய்ய புதிய போக்குவரத்து முறைகளை அறிமுகப்படுத்துவதும் அவசியமாகும். அதன்படி, வீதி மற்றும் புகையிரதப் போக்குவரத்து முறைகளை மேம்படுத்துவதும் நவீனமயமாக்குவதும் காலத்தின் கட்டாயமாகும்.

### • பேருந்துத் துறை நவீனமயமாக்கல்

பொதுத்துறை போக்குவரத்தை மேம்படுத்துவதற்கான ஆரம்ப கட்டமாக முன்னோடி அடிப்படையில், தொழில்நுட்ப ரீதியாக மேம்பட்ட நவீன மற்றும் வசதியான பேருந்துகளின் தொகுதி அறிமுகப்படுத்தப்படும். அதன்படி, கொழும்பு பெருநகரப் பகுதிக்குள் மூன்று முக்கிய சாலை வழித்தடங்களில் 100 ஏர்-சஸ்பென்ஷன், தாழ்தள, வசதியான பேருந்துகள் சேவையில் ஈடுபடுத்தப்படும். 100 தாழ்தள பேருந்துகளை கொள்வனவு செய்வதற்காக ரூபா 3,000 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்கீடுசெய்ய நாம் முன்மொழிகிறோம் இதற்கு மேலதிகமாக இலங்கை போக்குவரத்து சபையானது தனது சொந்த நிதியில் 200 தாழ்தள பிரயாணிகள் பேருந்துகளை தனது பேருந்து தொகுதிக்குள் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளும்.

இந்தப் பேருந்துகள் கூட்டாக மெட்ரோ பேருந்துக் கம்பனிகள் (Metro Bus Companies -MBC) எனப்படும் புதிதாக நிறுவப்பட்ட கம்பனிகளின் கீழ் இயக்கப்படும்.

### • புகையிரதத் துறை நவீனமயமாக்கல்

புகையிரத அடிப்படையிலான பொதுப் போக்குவரத்தானது நீண்ட தூரம் அதே போன்று நகர மற்றும் புறநகர்ப் பகுதிகளில் போக்குவரத்துக்கு மிகவும் முக்கியமானதாகும். எவ்வாறாயினும் தற்போதுள்ள புகையிரதங்களின் தரமானது பயணிகளின் பாதுகாப்பு, சொகுசு மற்றும் வேகத்தில் எதிர்மறையான தாக்கத்தை ஏற்படுத்தியுள்ளது. உள்நாட்டிற்குள்ளே புதிய புகையிரத பெட்டிகளை நிர்மாணித்தல் மற்றும் பராமரிப்புச் செய்வதில் கவனம் செலுத்தி புகையிரத முறைமையை ஒரு கைத்தொழிலாக உருவாக்குவது முக்கியமானதாகும்.

அதன்படி, முதல் கட்டமாக, சேவைகளின் செயல்திறனை மேம்படுத்தவும், அதிகரித்து வரும் பயணிகளின் தேவையைப் பூர்த்தி செய்யவும் 200 பயணிப் பெட்டிகளை மறுசீரமைக்கும் நோக்கில் பழைய ரயில் பயணிப் பெட்டிகளை மறுசீரமைக்க ரூபா 500 மில்லியனை ஒதுக்கீடு செய்ய நான் முன்மொழிகிறேன்.

மேலும், நாட்டில் புதிய பயணி ரயில் பெட்டிகளின் தேவையை பூர்த்தி செய்வதை நோக்கமாகக் கொண்டு புதிய ரயில் பெட்டிகளின் நிர்மாணப்பணிகளை ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கு புகையிரத திணைக்களத்திற்கு 2025 ஆம் ஆண்டிற்கு ரூபா 250 மில்லியனை ஒதுக்க நான் முன்மொழிகிறேன்.

வினைத்திறனான புகையிரத சேவையை வழங்குதல் மற்றும் பொது போக்குவரத்து வசதிகளை மேம்படுத்தும் நோக்குடன் தற்போது அவிசவெல வரை செயற்பட்டு வரும் களனி வெளி புகையிரதப் பாதையை கட்டம் கட்டமாக அவிசாவெலக்கு அப்பால் நீடிப்பதற்கான ஆரம்ப வேலைகளை ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கு 2025 வரவுசெலவுத் திட்டத்தில் ரூபா 250 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்கப்படும்.

அரசாங்கம் கண்டி பல் மூல போக்குவரத்து முனைய அபிவிருத்தி கருத்திட்டத்தில் தொடர்ந்தும் முதலீடு செய்யும். இது பிராந்திய அபிவிருத்தியில் மேலிருந்து கீழ் நோக்கிய தாக்கத்தை ஏற்படுத்தும்.

- **விவசாய உற்பத்திகளுக்கான ரயில் போக்குவரத்து**

அதிக செலவு, போக்குவரத்தின் போதான அறுவடைக்குப் பிந்தைய இழப்புகள், வீதி நெரிசல் மற்றும் சுற்றுச்சூழல் தொடர்பான விடயங்கள் காரணமாக வீதி வலையமைப்பு வழியாக விவசாயப் பொருட்களை கொண்டு செல்வது பாரிய சவாலாகவே காணப்படுகிறது. இதை நிவர்த்தி செய்ய, உற்பத்தி மையங்களிலிருந்து விவசாயப் பொருட்களை ரயில் மூலம் கொண்டு செல்வதற்கான பிரத்யேக போக்குவரத்தை அறிமுகப்படுத்த நாங்கள் முன்மொழிகிறோம்..

இந்தத் கருத்திட்டம் அதன் தொழில்நுட்ப மற்றும் நிதி நம்பகத்தன்மையை மதிப்பிடுவதற்கான சாத்தியவள ஆய்வினை தொடங்கும். இதற்கு மேலதிகமாக, சாத்தியவள ஆய்வின் பரிந்துரையின் பேரில், தம்புத்தேகம் ரயில் நிலையத்தை களஞ்சிய வசதிகளுடன் பொருட்களை கையாளல் தளங்களையும் இணைத்து அபிவிருத்தி செய்ய திட்டமிட்டுள்ளோம். இந்த முன்னெடுப்புக்கு ஒத்துழைக்கும் வகையில், ஆரம்ப கட்டமாக சாத்தியவள ஆய்வினை முன்னெடுப்பதற்காக ரூபா 100 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்கீட்டை நாம் முன்மொழிகிறோம்.

- **ஸ்ரீலங்கன் விமான சேவையின் கடனுக்கான தீர்வு**

ஸ்ரீலங்கன் விமான சேவையானது, பயணிகள் மற்றும் சரக்குப் போக்குவரத்தில் முன்னணி விமான சேவையை வழங்குனராக செயற்படுகின்றது. கடந்த அரசாங்கமானது அரச உடைமை தொழில் முயற்சிகளை விற்பனை செய்து தனியார் முதலீடுகளை கவருவதற்கு எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்ட முயற்சியானது வெற்றியளிக்கவில்லை.

இச் சூழ்நிலையில் ஸ்ரீலங்கன் விமான சேவையானது கடன்பெற்றுள்ள வங்கிகளுடன் அரசாங்கமானது உடன்படிக்கையொன்றினைக் கைச்சாத்திட்டு 2025 இல் கடன் மூலதன மீள்கொடுப்பனவுக்காக ரூபா 10,000 மில்லியனையும் வட்டிக்கொடுப்பனவுக்காக ரூபா 10,000 மில்லியனையும் ஒதுக்கீடு செய்யப்படுகின்றது. இக்கடன்களானது அரசாங்கத்தினால் தீர்க்கப்பட்டவுடன் தொழிற்பாட்டு இலாபத்தன்மை உறுதி செய்வதற்கு ஸ்ரீலங்கன் விமான சேவை முழுமையாக பொறுப்பாகவிருக்கும். இந்நோக்கில்

கம்பனியினால் புதிய நடுத்தரகால உபாயத்திட்டம் உருவாக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றது. அதற்கமைய இந்நோக்கத்திற்காக ரூபா 20,000 மில்லியனை ஒதுக்கீடு செய்வதற்கு முன்மொழிகின்றேன்.

- **வீதி உட்கட்டமைப்பை மேம்படுத்துதல்**

குடிமக்களை சந்தைகள் மற்றும் பொது இடங்களுக்கு தொடர்பு படுத்துவதற்கு அவசியமான உட்கட்டமைப்பு வசதிகளில் வீதி வலையமைப்பானது ஒரு முக்கியமான கூறாகும்.

எனவே, வளர்ச்சி குன்றிய கிராமங்கள், சுற்றுலா தலங்கள், தொழிற் பேட்டைகள் மற்றும் பொருளாதார ரீதியாக முக்கியத்துவம் வாய்ந்த இடங்கள் /பகுதிகளை இணைக்கும் வீதிகளுக்கு முன்னுரிமை அளித்து, கிராமிய வீதிகளை மேம்படுத்துவதற்கும் புனரமைப்பதற்கும் ஏற்கனவே நாடாளுமன்றம் கிராமிய வீதிகளை அபிவிருத்திசெய்வதற்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ரூபா. 26,680 மில்லியனுக்கு மேலதிகமாக ரூபா 3,000 மில்லியனை ஒதுக்குவதற்கு நான் முன்மொழிகின்றேன்.

அனைத்து வீதிப்பாவனையாளர்களுக்கும் பாதுகாப்பான மற்றும் நம்பகமான போக்குவரத்தினை உறுதி செய்வதற்காக கிராமிய பாலங்களை புனரமைப்பதற்காக ஏற்கனவே ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ரூபா 1,000 மில்லியனுக்கு மேலதிகமாக ரூபா. 1,000 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்குவதற்கு நாங்கள் முன் மொழிகிறோம்.

- **வடமாகாணத்தில் உள்ள கிராமிய வீதிகள் மற்றும் பாலங்கள்**

பிரதான அபிவிருத்தி நீரோட்டத்திலுருந்து வடமாகாணமானது பாரிய அளவில் தனிமைப் படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளதை நாம் அவதானிக்கலாம். எவ்வறாயினும் அது எமது பொருளாதாரத்திற்கு பங்களிப்புச் செய்யக்கூடிய அளப்பரிய ஆற்றலை கொண்டுள்ளது. அதனடிப்படையில் அடிப்படை உட்கட்டமைப்பு அபிவிருத்தியில் கவனம் செலுத்தி வடமாகாணத்தில் கிராமிய வீதிகள் மற்றும் பாலங்களை மேம்படுத்துவதற்காக ரூபா. 5,000 ஒதுக்குவதற்கு முன்மொழிகின்றேன்.

- **முல்லைத்தீவில் வட்டுவாகல் பால நிர்மாணம்**

வட்டுவாகல் பாலம் நந்திக்கடல் களப்பின் முகத்துவாரத்தில் முல்லைத்தீவு, புதுக்குடியிருப்பு, யாழ்ப்பாணத்தை இணைக்கும் பிரதான வீதியில் அமைந்துள்ள ஒரு ஒடுங்கிய பாலமாகும். இது பயணிகளுக்கு ஆபத்தான மிகவும் பழுதடைந்த நிலையில் உள்ளது. எனவே முல்லைத்தீவு மாவட்ட அபிவிருத்தித் தேவைகளுக்கு ஏற்றவாறு ஒரு பாலத்தினை நிர்மாணிக்க நாம் முன்மொழிகிறோம். அதற்கிணங்க அக்கட்டுமான வேலைகளை ஆரம்பிக்க இவ் வரவுசெலவுத்திட்டத்தின் கீழ் ரூபா 1,000 மில்லியனை ஒதுக்கீடு செய்யவும் முன்மொழிகிறோம்.

## **22. பிராந்திய அபிவிருத்தி**

உற்பத்திப் பொருளாதாரம் ஒன்றைக் கட்டியெழுப்புவதை நோக்காகக் கொண்டு, 2025 ஆம் ஆண்டுக்கான பன்முகப்படுத்தப்பட்ட வரவுசெலவு நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் செயல்படுத்தப்பட்டு வருகின்றது. இந்த நோக்கத்திற்காக, ஒவ்வொரு பாராளுமன்ற உறுப்பினருக்கும் ரூபா 10 மில்லியன் 2025 இல்

பன்முகப்படுத்தப்பட்ட வரவுசெலவுத் திட்டமாக பயன்படுத்துவதற்கு ஒதுக்கப்படும். இதற்காக ஏற்கனவே ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட ரூபா 11,250 மில்லியன் வரவுசெலவுத்திட்ட ஒதுக்கீட்டிலிருந்து ரூபா 2,250 மில்லியனைப் பயன்படுத்துவதற்கு நான் முன்மொழிகிறேன். எஞ்சியுள்ள ரூபா 9,000 மில்லியன் அத்தியாவசிய அபிவிருத்தி நடவடிக்கைகளுக்கு ஒதுக்கப்படும்.

### **23. மாவட்ட அபிவிருத்தி நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம்**

பல்வேறுபட்ட நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டங்களுக்காக வருடாந்தம் வரவுசெலவுத் திட்டத்தின் ஊடாக அரசாங்கமானது பெருமளவு முதலீடுகளை மேற்கொண்டாலும் பல மாவட்டங்களில் தொடர்ந்தும் பல பிரச்சினைகள் தீர்க்கப்படாமலுள்ளன. இக்குறிப்பிட்ட பிரச்சினையானது உட்கட்டமைப்பு அபிவிருத்தி, உள்ளூர் உற்பத்தியை மேம்படுத்த வினைத்திறனான சேவை வழங்கல், வர்த்தக மற்றும் சந்தைப்படுத்தல், நிறுவக ரீதியாக மேம்பாடு ஆகியவற்றில் தொடர்புபட்டதாக இருக்கலாம். உள்ளடக்கிய நிலைபேறான அபிவிருத்தியை அடைந்து கொள்ளும் வேலையில் மேற்கூறப்பட்ட இடைவெளிகள் மற்றும் புதிதாக தோற்றம் பெற்றுள்ள மாவட்டங்களின் தேவைகளும் தீர்க்கப்படல் வேண்டும். இது அம்மாவட்டத்தின் உள்ளூர் சமூகங்கள் சிறப்பான வாழ்க்கையை அனுபவிப்பதற்கும் மற்றும் தனியார்துறையினர் மாவட்டத்தின் பொருளதளார அபிவிருத்திக்கு அவசியமான முதலீட்டை கொண்டு வருவதற்கும் வழி வகுக்கின்றது. மாவட்ட மட்டத்தில் மேற்கூறிய பிரச்சினைகளைத் தீர்ப்பதற்காக 2025 வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் ரூபா 2,000 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்குவதற்கு நாங்கள் முன்மொழிகின்றோம்.

### **24. கிழக்கு மாகாண அபிவிருத்தி**

கிழக்கு மாகாணம் பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்திக்கான பெரும் சாத்தியக்கூறுகளைக் கொண்ட மாகாணங்களில் ஒன்றாகும். எனவே, கல்வி, சுகாதாரம், விவசாயம், மீன்பிடி, சுற்றுலா மற்றும் சமூக வலுவூட்டல் ஆகிய துறைகளில் முக்கியமாக கவனம் செலுத்தி, உட்கட்டமைப்பு மற்றும் வாழ்வாதார மேம்பாட்டிற்கு ஆதரவளிக்கும் வகையில், இந்திய பல்துறை மானிய உதவியுடன் கிழக்கு மாகாணத்தில் விரிவான அபிவிருத்தி திட்டத்தை நடைமுறைப்படுத்துவதற்கு நாங்கள் முன்மொழிகிறோம்.

### **25. மலையக தமிழ் மக்களின் வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்தினை மேம்படுத்துவதற்கான நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டங்கள்**

இலங்கை தேசத்தின் ஒரு அங்கமான மலையக மக்கள் நீண்ட காலமாக அதிக சிரமங்களுடன் வாழ்ந்து வருகின்றனர். இருப்பினும், இந்த சமூகத்தின் வாழ்வாதாரங்கள் இன்னும் ஒரு சிறந்த வாழ்க்கைக்கான தரத்திகை விடக் குறைவாகவே உள்ளது.

அதன்படி, பின்வரும் முன்னெடுப்புக்களை ஆதரிக்க ரூபா 7,583 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்கீட்டினை நாம் முன்மொழிகிறோம்

- i. பெருந்தோட்ட வீடமைப்பு மற்றும் உட்கட்டமைப்பு அபிவிருத்திக்காக ரூபா 4,267 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்கீடு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது.

- ii. மலையக தமிழ் இளைஞர்களின் தொழில் பயிற்சி, வாழ்வாதார மற்றும் உட்கட்டமைப்பு அபிவிருத்திக்காக ரூபா 2,450 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்கீடு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது.
- iii. மலையக தமிழ் சமூகத்தின் பாடசாலைகளுக்கு ஸ்மார்ட் வகுப்பறைகளுக்கு ரூபா 866 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்கீடு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது.

## 26. கைத்தொழில் அபிவிருத்தி

இலங்கையின் கைத்தொழில்துறையானது பொருளாதாரத்தில் பிரதானமாக வேலை வாய்ப்புகளை வழங்குதல், வருமானத்தை அதிகரிப்பது, புத்தாக்கங்களை ஊக்குவித்தல் மற்றும் ஏற்றுமதிகளை அதிகரிப்பதில் முக்கிய பங்கு வகிக்கிறது. அதன்படி, பின்வரும் முன்மொழிவுகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்படுகின்றன.

- **இரசாயனப் பொருள் உற்பத்திக்கான பிரத்தியேகமான கைத்தொழில் பேட்டை**

இலங்கையின் பரந்தன் கனிம வளங்களுக்கு பெறுமதி சேர்ப்பு மற்றும் உள்நாட்டு உற்பத்திக்கு அத்தியாவசியமான கைத்தொழில் உள்ளீடுகளை வழங்கும் நோக்கத்துடன், அமிலங்கள் மற்றும் காரங்கள் உள்ளிட்ட இரசாயன பொருட்கள் உற்பத்திக்காக வட மாகாணத்தில் உள்ள பரந்தனில் ஒரு கைத்தொழில் பேட்டையை நிறுவுவதற்கு முன்மொழியப்பட்டுள்ளது. காங்கேசன்துறை மாங்குளம், புத்தளம் மற்றும் காலி போன்ற இடங்களில் 5 கைத்தொழில் பூங்காக்கள் அமைக்கப்படும். அதற்கென ரூபா 500 மில்லியனை ஒதுக்கீடு செய்ய நாம் முன்மொழிகிறோம்.

- **வாகன மற்றும் இறப்பர் உற்பத்திக்கு தனியான கைத்தொழில் பேட்டை**

உள்நாட்டில் பெறுமதி சேர்க்கப்பட்ட வாகன தயாரித்தல் / ஒன்று சேர்த்தல் கைத்தொழிலிலும் இறப்பர் உற்பத்தி தயாரித்தலிலும் குறிப்பிடத்தக்க முதலீட்டு மட்டம் ஏற்றுமதிச் சந்தையில் போட்டிமிக்கதாக தோற்றம் பெறுவதற்கு பாகங்கள் தயாரித்தல் கைத்தொழில் மூலம் வேண்டப்படுகின்ற கேள்வியை நிறைவு செய்வது முக்கிய காரணியாக விளங்குகின்றது.

இந்த நோக்கத்துடன், வாகன உதிரிபாகங்கள் மற்றும் இறப்பர் உற்பத்திக்காக தனியான ஒரு தொழிற்பேட்டையை நிறுவ முன்மொழியப்பட்டுள்ளது. இதற்காக வரவுசெலவுத் திட்டத்தில் கைத்தொழில் அமைச்சின் கீழ் ஏற்கனவே ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ரூபா 1,500 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்கீட்டினுள் இந்நோக்கத்திற்கான தேவையினை முகாமை செய்வதற்கு முன்மொழிகின்றேன்.

## 27. கிளின் ஸ்ரீ லங்கா

கிளின் ஸ்ரீ லங்கா நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் என்பது இலங்கையையும் முழு இலங்கை சமூகத்தையும் நிலையாக உயர்த்துவதற்காக சமூக அபிவிருத்தி, சுற்றாடல் அபிவிருத்தி மற்றும் நெறிமுறை அபிவிருத்தி ஆகிய மூன்று பிரதான



தூண்களினூடாக நடைமுறைப்படுத்தப்படும் ஒரு பாரிய நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டமாகும். இதற்காக, அரசு இயந்திரம், தொழில்முனைவோர், வணிகர்கள், தேசிய மற்றும் சர்வதேச அரசு சார்பற்ற நிறுவனங்கள், வெளிநாடுகளில் உள்ள இலங்கை சமூகம், சர்வதேச உதவி நிறுவனங்கள், பல்வேறு தொழில் வல்லுநர்கள் மற்றும் நிபுணர்களின் ஆதரவைப் பெற ஒட்டுமொத்த பொதுமக்களும் திட்டமிட்டு செயல்படுத்தி வருகின்றனர்.

இதன் கீழ், இலங்கை சமூகத்தின் பல்வேறு இனங்கள், மதங்கள் மற்றும் பல்வேறு மக்களிடையே தொடர்பு, பரஸ்பர புரிந்துணர்வு மற்றும் ஒத்துழைப்பை ஊக்குவிப்பதன் மூலம் அனைத்து தரப்பு மக்களும் அனுபவிக்கக்கூடிய கலாச்சார விழாவை நடத்துதல், நமது நாட்டின் மக்கள் தொகையில் கணிசமான சதவீதத்தைக் கொண்ட மாற்றுத்திறனாளிகளுக்கு வசதிகளை உருவாக்குதல், முச்சக்கர வண்டிகள், டாக்சி ஓட்டுநர்கள் மற்றும் சுற்றுலா வழிகாட்டிகள் போன்ற வசதியாளர்களின் நெறிமுறைகள் மற்றும் திறனை மேம்படுத்துதல், புராதன அடையாளத்துடன் புராதன பாரம்பரியம் கொண்ட தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட நகரங்களை புனரமைத்தல், குறைந்த வசதிகள் கொண்ட தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்ட மாகாண பாடசாலைகளுக்கு கட்டிடங்களை புனரமைத்தல், பாடசாலை உபகரணங்களை புனரமைத்தல் மற்றும் சுகாதார வசதிகளை மேம்படுத்துதல், முன் குழந்தை பருவ வளர்ச்சிக்கு தனியார் துறையின் பங்களிப்போடு உயர்தர கற்றல் சூழலை உருவாக்குதல், நகர்ப்புறங்களில் சுகாதார வசதிகளை மேம்படுத்துதல், வீதிப் பாதுகாப்பை ஊக்குவித்தல், போதைப்பொருள் தடுப்பு, தெருவில்லங்குகளை நிர்வகித்தல், திண்மக் கழிவு முகாமைத்துவம், கடற்கரையை கவர்ச்சிகரமானதாகவும் சுற்றுச்சூழலுக்கு நிலையானதாகவும் மாற்றுதல், நீர்நிலைகளை பாதுகாத்தல் மற்றும் ஆறுகளில் நீரின் தரத்தை மேம்படுத்துதல், பொதுச் சேவையை வினைத்திறனாக்குதல், உயர் வளப்பயன்பாட்டை உருவாக்குதல், துடிப்பான பொதுச் சேவையைக் கட்டியெழுப்புதல் மற்றும் தூய்மையான இலங்கைக் கருத்துருக்களை ஊக்குவித்தல் மற்றும் பரப்புதல் ஆகியன எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகின்றன.

இந்த நோக்கத்திற்காக, 2025 ஆம் ஆண்டுக்கான அரசு வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் நன்கொடையாளர்களின் நிதி பங்களிப்புடன் 5000 மில்லியன் ரூபாவை ஒதுக்குவதற்கு நான் முன்மொழிகிறேன்.

## 28. திண்மக்கழிவு முகாமைத்துவம்

நாட்டின் பல பாகங்களிலும் திண்மக்கழிவு முகாமைத்தானது ஒரு வளர்ந்துவரும் பிரச்சனையாகும். வரலாற்று ரீதியாக மற்றும் கலாச்சாரபெறுமதி கொண்ட அநுராதபுர நகரமானது இதற்கொரு உதாரணமாகும். அநுராதபுர போதனா வைத்தியசாலை மற்றும் அதிகரிக்கும் சனத்தொகை என்பவற்றினால் அநுராதபுர நகரத்தில் பொதுவான மற்றும் மருத்துவக் கழிவுகளை முகாமை செய்வது ஒரு சவாலாக உருவாகியுள்ளதோடு அது பொதுச் சுகாதாரத்தையும் மற்றும் சுற்றாடலையும் பாதித்து வருகின்றது. இதனைக் கையாள்வதற்கு கழிவு முகாமை வசதியினை உருவாக்குவதற்கு ரூபா 750 மில்லியனை ஒதுக்குவதற்கு முன்மொழிகிறேன். இம் முன்னெடுப்பானது அநுராதபுர

நகரத்தின் தூய்மையை மேம்படுத்தி சுற்றாடலைப் பாதுகாத்து நிலைபேறான அபிவிருத்தியை ஊக்குவிக்கும்.

## 29. யானை மனித முரண்பாட்டை குறைத்தல் மற்றும் வனப் பாதுகாப்பு முயற்சிகள்

காட்டு யானைகளினால் ஏற்படுத்தப்படும் மனித உயிர் இழப்புகள், சொத்து அழிவு மற்றும் பயிர்சேதங்களை குறைப்பதற்காக பல நடவடிக்கைகள் அமுல்படுத்தப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. இது புதுப்பிப்பதற்காக அடையாளங் காணப்பட்டுள்ள 1,456 கி.மீற்றர் உள்ளடங்கலாக ஏறக்குறைய 5,611 கி.மீற்றர் நீளமான மின்சார வேலிகளை மேம்படுத்துதலும் உள்ளடக்கியதாகும். இதற்கு மேலதிகமாக வேலிகளுடன் சேர்த்து காவல் சாவடிகளை நிர்மாணித்தல், தேவையான உபகரணங்களை கொள்வனவு செய்தல் மற்றும் ஆக்கிரமிப்பு செடிகளை அகற்றி யானை வாழ்விடங்கள் மேம்படுத்தல், சிறந்த புற்றரை முகாமை மற்றும் நீர்மூலங்களை மேம்படுத்தல் செயற்பாடுகள் மேற்கொள்ளக்கூடும். இச்செயற்பாடுகளுக்காக ரூபா 300 மில்லியன் வரவுசெலவுத்திட்டத்தில் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

இதற்கு மேலதிகமாக வனசீவராசிகள் வலய காரியாலயங்கள், பாதுகாப்பு காரியாலயங்கள், பீட் அலுவலகங்கள் உள்ளடங்கலாக 270 அலுவலகங்களின் வாண்மை அபிவிருத்திக்காக ரூபா 100 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இவ்வொதுக்கீடுகளானது மின்சார வேலிகளின் பராமரிப்பு, வாகனங்கள் மற்றும் படகுகள் பராமரிப்பு, வனசீவராசிகள் தொடர்பான குற்றத்தடுப்பு மற்றும் யானை மனிதன் மோதலை குறைப்பதற்கான முழுமையான முயற்சிகளுக்கு ஆதரவளிக்கும். இதற்கு மேலதிகமாக காட்டு யானைகளின் தாக்குதல்களுக்கு உட்பட்டவர்களுக்கு நட்டஈடு கொடுப்பதற்காக ரூபா 240 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்கப்படுகின்றது. இது உட்பட யானை மனித மோதலை குறைப்பதற்காக மொத்தமாக ரூபா 640 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

இதற்கு மேலதிகமாக காடுகளின் இயற்கை மீளுருவாக்க ஊக்குவிப்பிற்கும் மற்றும் காடழிப்பினை கட்டுப்படுத்துவதற்கும் ரூபா 1,050 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்கீடு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. மீள்வனவாக்க செயற்பாடுகளுக்கு ஆதரவளித்தல், வனப்பாதுகாப்பு முன்னெடுப்புகள், வர்த்தக ரீதியான வனவிரிவாக்கம், சூழல் பாதுகாப்பு மற்றும் கண்டல்நில முகாமை என்பவற்றுக்கு ஆதரவளிப்பதற்காக இவ்வொதுக்கீடு பயன்படுத்தப்படும். இதற்கு மேலதிகமாக சூழல் நட்பான சுற்றுலா, வனவளத்தை அதிகரித்தல் காட்டுத்தீயை கட்டுப்படுத்தல் மற்றும் காட்டுடன் தொடர்புபட்ட குற்றங்களை தடுத்தல், என்பவற்றுக்கும் வசதியளிக்கும்.

## 30. நிலைபேறான நிதியளிப்பு

அரசாங்கம் நிலையான நிதியளிப்பு வாய்ப்புகளை சூழல் சமூக மற்றும் ஆளுகை (ESG) அடிப்படையிலான நிதியுதவியின் இயங்கு சூழலை ஏற்படுத்த பயன்படுத்திக் கொள்ளும். காலநிலை மாற்ற முன்னெடுப்புகள் மற்றும் தொடர்புடைய முயற்சிகளுடன் இணைந்த உலகளவில் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய நிலையான நிதி திரட்டுகளை அணுக, சுற்றாடல் அமைச்சானது நிதி அமைச்சு மற்றும் மத்திய வங்கியுடன் ஒருங்கிணைந்து செயல்படும்.

### 31. நிதிச் சந்தை அபிவிருத்தி

இலங்கையானது பொருளாதார நெருக்கடியில் இருந்து மீண்டுவரும் போது நிதித்துறையின் ஒரு அழுத்தத்திற்கு உட்பட்ட காலத்திலிருந்து மீண்டு வருகின்றது. உண்மை பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சிக்கு ஆதரவளிக்கும் வகையில் நாட்டின் நிதிச் சந்தையின் அபிவிருத்தியில் தற்போது கவனம் செலுத்துவது பொருத்தமானதாகும். நிதிச் சந்தையானது அதிநவீனத்தின் அடிப்படையில் செயற்படல் வேண்டும். தனியார் மற்றும் பொருத்தமான அரசு தொழில் முயற்சிகள் தேவையான நிதியினை பங்கச்சந்தையினூடாக மற்றும் கடன் மூலதனச் சந்தையினூடாக திரட்டுவதை அரசாங்கம் ஊக்குவிக்கும்.

வங்கி வட்டி வீதங்கள் தொடர்ச்சியாக குறைவடைவதினால் சில்லறை முதலீட்டாளர்களுக்கு சாதாரண இலாபத்தை வழங்கக்கூடிய சிறப்பாக ஒழுங்குபடுத்தப்பட்ட நிதிப் பொருட்களின் அணுகலானது மிக முக்கியமானதாகும். அலகு நிதி, முதலீட்டு நிதிகள் மற்றும் ஏனைய கூட்டு முதலீட்டுத் திட்டங்கள் சந்தையில் காணப்படும் இடைவெளியை நிரப்புவதற்கு முக்கியமானதாக காணப்படும். பயனுள்ள ஒழுங்குபடுத்தல் சூழலுக்கு மத்தியில் உரிய விழிப்புக்கவனம் மற்றும் அவசியமான பாதுகாப்பு உறுதிப்படுத்தப்பட்ட நிலையில் நிதித் துறையானது புதுமை மற்றும் மிகவும் சிக்கலான கொடுக்கல் வாங்கல்களை கண்டறிதல் முக்கியமானதாகும்.

### 32. ஆளுகை மறுசீரமைப்பு

ஊழல் என்பது பொருளாதார முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு ஒரு பாரிய தடையாக அடையாளம் காணப்பட்டுள்ளது. நாட்டின் நிலையான பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்திக்கு தடையாக இருக்கக்கூடிய ஊழலை ஒழிப்பது ஒரு கூட்டு முயற்சியாகும். இந்த சூழ்நிலையில் அரசாங்க அதிகாரிகள் மாத்திரமன்றி தனியார் துறையினரும் ஒட்டுமொத்த பிரசைகளும் முடிவில்லாத ஊழலில் தமது பங்களிப்பை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளுதல் வேண்டும். இது சம்பந்தமாக தேவையான சட்ட வரைசட்டகம் மேலும் வலுப்படுத்தப்படும். இலங்கையில் ஆளுகை வெளிப்படைத் தன்மை மற்றும் பொறுப்புக் கூறுதல் என்பவற்றை வலுப்படுத்துவதற்கு, ஊழலுக்கு எதிரான முன்னெடுப்புகளை மேற்கொள்ள சர்வதேச நிறுவனங்களின் உதவியுடன் அதிகரித்த நிதி மற்றும் ஏனைய ஆதரவுடன் குற்ற வருவாய் சட்டமூலத்தை சட்டமாக்குதலும் இலஞ்சம் மற்றும் ஊழல் தொடர்பான சாத்துக்களை விசாரணை செய்யும் ஆணைக்குழுவை மேலும் வலுவூட்டுவதும் துரிதப்படுத்தப்படும். கூட்டாக வரையவும் செயன்முறையைப் பின்பற்றி தற்போது வரைவுக்கட்டத்தில் காணப்படுகின்ற குற்ற வருவாய்கள் சட்டவாக்கத்தை மீளாய்வு செய்து நடைமுறைப்படுத்தல்.

### 33. இலங்கை தினம்

"வளமான நாடு - அழகான வாழ்க்கை" என்ற அரசாங்கக் கொள்கை வரைசட்டகம், சமூகங்களுக்கிடையேயான இடைவெளிகளைக் குறைப்பதற்கு உறுதிபூண்டுள்ள, ஒரு நல்லிணக்க இலங்கைக்கான தொலைநோக்குப் பார்வையை வெளிப்படுத்துகிறது. இணக்கம், நெறிமுறை மற்றும் நல்ல

நடத்தை போன்ற குணங்களைக் கொண்ட ஒரு பண்பட்ட நபரை உருவாக்குவதற்கு வெவ்வேறு கலாச்சாரங்களைப் பயன்படுத்துவதை இது வலியுறுத்தியது.

அதன் பிரகாரம், இனக்குழுக்களிடையே தேசிய நல்லிணக்கத்தை ஊக்குவிப்பதற்காகவும், இலங்கையர்களாக செழித்து வளரவும் "தேசிய கலாச்சார பண்டிகையினை" ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கு நான் முன்மொழிகிறேன். நமது நாட்டிற்கு அதிக எண்ணிக்கையிலான சுற்றுலாப் பயணிகள் வருகை தரக்கூடிய டிசம்பரில் ஆரம்பித்து வைக்கப்படும். அதன் பிரகாரம், இந்த நோக்கத்திற்காக ரூபா 300 மில்லியன்களை ஒதுக்குவதற்கு நான் முன்மொழிகிறேன்.

#### **34. உள்நாட்டில் இடம்பெயர்ந்த மக்களுக்கான வீடமைப்பு**

நல்லிணக்க முயற்சிகள் மற்றும் காணிகளை விடுவிப்பதன் மூலம், உள்நாட்டில் இடம்பெயர்ந்த மக்கள் மீள்குடியேற்றப்பட்டு வருகின்றனர். மேலும் மோதலுக்குப் பின்னர் அகதிகள் வடக்கு மற்றும் கிழக்கு மாகாணங்களுக்கு மீள்குடியேற்றத்திற்காகத் திரும்பி வருகின்றனர். எவ்வாறாயினும், மீள்குடியேற்றப்பட்ட குடும்பங்களின் அடிப்படை உட்கட்டமைப்பு வசதிகள் மற்றும் பயன்பாடுகள் இன்னும் பூர்த்தி செய்யப்படவில்லை.

அதன் பிரகாரம், வடக்கு மற்றும் கிழக்கில் மக்கள் எதிர்கொள்ளும் முக்கிய பிரச்சினைகளை நிவர்த்தி செய்வதற்காக ஒரு பன்முக மூலோபாயத்தைத் முன்னெடுப்பதற்கு நாங்கள் முன்மொழிகிறோம். 2025 ஆம் ஆண்டுக்கான வரவுசெலவுத் திட்டத்தில், இந்த மக்களை மீள்குடியேற்றுவதற்கான தேவைகளைப் பூர்த்தி செய்வதற்கும், வீட்டுவசதித் திட்டத்தை விரைவுபடுத்துவதற்கும், தற்போதைய தேவையின் அடிப்படையில் வீடற்ற குடும்பங்களுக்கு அத்தியாவசிய நிவாரணங்களை வழங்குவதற்கும் ரூபா 1,500 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

#### **35. அரசாங்கத்தினால் நிர்மாணிக்கப்பட்ட அடுக்குமாடி குடியிருப்புகளின் அத்தியாவசிய பராமரிப்பு**

பராமரிப்பு இல்லாமை மற்றும் பயன்பாட்டிலுள்ள குறைபாடுகள் காரணமாக இந்த அடுக்குமாடி குடியிருப்புகளின் பெளதீக நிலை மோசமாக உள்ளது. இந்த சகல கட்டிடங்களினதும் வெளிப்புறத்திலும் விரிசல், சிராய்ப்பு, அரிப்பு மற்றும் நீர் கசிவு போன்ற பல பெளதீக குறைபாடுகள் காணப்படுகின்றன.

அதன்பிரகாரம், எனவே, மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தினால் கட்டப்பட்ட அடுக்குமாடி குடியிருப்புத் தொகுதிகளின் அத்தியாவசிய பராமரிப்பிற்காக ரூபா 1,000 மில்லியனை ஒதுக்கீடு செய்வதற்கு நாம் முன்மொழிகிறோம்.

#### **36. கலைஞர்கள் / ஊடகவியலாளர்க்கு வீடமைப்பு**

சீன மக்கள் குடியரசின் உதவியுடன் 1996 வீடுகள் கட்டப்படுகின்றன. அதில் கொட்டாவ, பலத்துருவத்தை பகுதியில் 108 வீட்டு அலகுகளை கொண்ட மாடி வீட்டு தொகுதி எமது சமூகத்தின் கலாசார செழுமைக்கு பங்களித்த கலைஞர்கள் மற்றும் ஊடகவியலாளர்களுக்கென ஒதுக்கப்படும்.

### 37. குடிநீர் துறை

- **நடைமுறைபடுத்தப்பட்டு வரும் பாரிய நீர் வழங்கல் திட்டங்கள் மற்றும் சமூக நீர் வழங்கல் கருத்திட்டங்களை விரைவாக நிறைவு செய்தல்**

தேசிய நீர் வழங்கல் மற்றும் வடிகாலமைப்புச் சபை மற்றும் சமூக நீர் வழங்கல் திணைக்களம் ஊடாக, நாட்டின் 62 சதவீதமான மக்கள் சுத்தமான குடிநீர் விநியோகத்தைப் பெற்றுள்ளனர். பாதுகாப்பான நீர் வழங்களை உறுதி செய்வதன் தேசிய முக்கியத்துவத்தை அடையாளம் கண்டு பொருளாதார நெருக்கடி மற்றும் குறித்த கடன் வழங்குவோரால் கடன் வசதிகள் இடை நிறுத்தப்பட்டதன் காரணமாக நிறைவு செய்தல் தாமதமடைந்த கம்பஹா, அத்தனகலை மற்றும் மினுவங்கொடை ஒருங்கிணைந்த நீர் வழங்கல் கருத்திட்டம், அளுக்கமை, அலவ்வை மற்றும் பொத்துகரை நீர் வழங்கல் கருத்திட்டம் மற்றும் தம்புத்தேகமை நீர் வழங்கல் கருத்திட்டம் என்பவற்றின் நிறைவு செய்தலை விரைவு படுத்துவதற்கு தேவையான ஒதுக்கீடுகளை மேற்கொள்ள அரசாங்கம் உறுதிபூண்டுள்ளது. அரசிறை வாய்ப்பு உள்ளபடி இரு வருட காலப்பகுதியில் ரூபா 41,234 மில்லியன் நிதியளிப்பு அரசாங்கத்தினால் மேற்கொள்ளப்படும். அதற்கிணங்க அரசாங்க பங்கு நிதியாக மேற்கூறிய கருத்திட்டங்களை நிறைவு செய்வதற்கு வசதியளிக்க 2025 தேசிய வரவுசெலவு திட்டத்தின் கீழ் ரூபா 20,000 மில்லியன் உள்ளடக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது

- **சமூக நீர் வழங்கல் திட்டத்தின் விரிவாக்கம்**

விசேடமாக குழாய் நீர் வசதிகள் குறைவான கிராமப் புறங்களில் சமூக அடிப்படையிலான நீர் வழங்கல் திட்டங்களின் அவசியத்தை நாம் உணர்கிறோம். இது வடக்குப் பகுதி மற்றும் சிறுநீரக நோயால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட பகுதிகள் உள்ளிட்ட நீர் பற்றாக்குறை உள்ள பகுதிகளில் உள்ள பாதிப்புகளை ஒழிப்பதன் மூலம் கிராமப்புற வாழ்க்கையின் தரத்தை மேம்படுத்த முழுமையாக சுத்திகரிக்கப்பட்ட குடிநீரை வழங்குவதற்காக சமூக அடிப்படையிலான கிராமப்புற நீர் வழங்கல் திட்டங்களை விஸ்தரிப்பதற்கான அவசியத்தை நான் உணர்ந்துள்ளேன்.

எனவே, 2025 ஆம் ஆண்டிற்கான சமூக நீர் வழங்கல் திணைக்களத்தின் கீழ் வரவுசெலவுத்திட்ட மதிப்பீடுகளில் ரூபா 2,000 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்கீட்டைப் பயன்படுத்தி, ஏற்கனவே ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள சமூக நீர் வழங்கல் திட்டங்களை நிறைவு செய்வதற்கும் வடக்கு மாகாணத்தின் மீது விசேட கவனத்துடன் புதிய சமூக நீர் வழங்கல் திட்டங்களை ஆரம்பிப்பதனை நாம் முன்மொழிகிறோம்.

- **கிரிபாவ- எப்பாவல நீர் வழங்கல் திட்டத்தை மீண்டும் தொடங்குதல்**  
வடமத்திய மாகாணத்தின் கீழ் வரண்ட வலயத்திலுள்ள கிரிபாவ மற்றும் எப்பாவல பகுதிகள் தரமான குடிநீரைப் பெறுவதில் சிரமங்களை எதிர்கொள்கின்றன. இதனால் அந்தப் பகுதியின் மக்களுக்கு பல்வேறு ஆபத்துகள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. கிரிபாவ மற்றும் எப்பாவல பகுதிக்கு

மேற்பரப்பு நீர் ஆதாரங்களிலிருந்து முன்னுரிமை அடிப்படையில் கலாவெவவிலிருந்து கலா ஓயா வழியாக நீர் வழங்கப்படும் ராஜாங்கனை குளம் மூலம் குடிநீரை வழங்குவதன் முக்கியத்துவத்தை நாங்கள் ஏற்றுக்கொள்கிறோம். இந்த நோக்கத்திற்காக, கிரிபாவ-எப்பாவல நீர் வழங்கல் திட்டத்தின் ஆரம்ப பணிகளை மீண்டும் தொடங்குவதற்காக, அந்தப் பகுதிக்கு குழாய் மூலம் நீர் வழங்குவதற்காக ரூபா 1,000 மில்லியனை ஒதுக்க நாங்கள் முன்மொழிகிறோம்.

### **38. அரசு சேவையில் காணப்படும் அத்தியவசிய பதவியெற்றிடங்களை நிரப்புவதல்**

அரசியல்வாதிகளின் ஆதரவாளர்களை அரசு துறையில் பணிக்கமர்த்தும் கடந்த கால நடைமுறையை நாம் ஒழித்துள்ளோம். அரசாங்கத்தின் தொலை நோக்கிற்கு இணங்க அரசியல் தலையீட்டின்றி தகைமைகள் மற்றும் திறன்களின் அடிப்படையில் ஆட்சேர்ப்பு, பதவியுயர்வு மற்றும் இடமாற்றம் என்பன மேற்கொள்ளப்படும்.

கொவிட் -19 நோய்த்தொற்று, பொருளாதார வீழ்ச்சி மற்றும் அரசியல் உறுதியின்மை மூலம் தோற்றுவிக்கப்பட்ட சவால்கள் காரணமாக மக்களின் எதிர்பார்ப்புக்களை நிறைவேற்றுவதில் அரசு துறை சிரமப்பட்டுள்ளது. இதனை நிவர்த்தி செய்வதற்கு இவ்வருடத்திலிருந்து கண்டிப்பாக பதவியணி வெற்றிடங்களுக்கு அமைவாக அத்தியவசிய அரசாங்கத் துறை பதவிகளுக்கு 30,000 ஆட்களைச் சேர்த்துக்கொள்வதற்கான உபாய ரீதியான ஆட்சேர்ப்புத்திட்டத்தை நடைமுறைப்படுத்துவதற்கு நாம் உறுதி பூண்டுள்ளோம். அதற்கமைய இந்நோக்கத்திற்காக 2025 இல் ரூபா 10,000 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்கீடு செய்வதற்கு முன்மொழிகிறோம்.

### **39. பொதுத் துறை சம்பள அதிகரிப்பு**

கடைசி சம்பள மீளாய்வு மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டு சுமார் ஒரு தசாப்தம் முடிவடைந்துள்ள படியால் இது தொடர்பான சகல காரணிகளையும் முழுமையான முறையில் தீர்க்கமாக ஆராய்ந்து சம்பள கட்டமைப்பை திருத்தியமைப்பதற்கு உரிய காலம் இதுவாகும். வரவுசெலவுதிட்டத்திற்கு அதிக சுமை ஏற்படுவதை தவிர்க்கும் அதேவேளை திறமை மற்றும் திறன்மிக்க பணியாளர்களை கவர்ந்திழுக்க அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இயலக்கூடிய வகையில் அரசு துறை பணியாளர்களுக்கு கண்ணியமான வாழ்க்கை தரத்தை வழங்குவது அவசியமாகும்.

அதற்கிணங்க ஆகக் குறைந்த மாதாந்த அடிப்படை சம்பளம் ரூபா 24,250 இலிருந்து ரூபா 40,000 வரை ரூபா 15,750 இனால் அதிகரிக்கப்படுகின்றது. தற்போதுள்ள இடைக்கால கொடுப்பனவு மற்றும் விசேடகொடுப்பனவு அடிப்படை சம்பளத்தினுள் உள்ளடக்கப்படுவதால் தேறிய சம்பளத்தின் ஆகக் குறைந்த நிகர அதிகரிப்பு ரூபா 8,250 ஆகும். இது அரசு துறையில் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள தக்கதொரு சம்பள உயர்வை வழங்குமென நான் நம்புகிறேன்.

முன்மொழியப்பட்ட ரூபா 15,750 மாதாந்த அடிப்படை சம்பள அதிகரிப்பானது அதே அடிப்படையில் நீதிச்சேவை, அரசு கூட்டுதாபனங்கள், நியதிச் சபைகள், பல்கலைக்கழக ஊழியர்கள் மற்றும் முப்படை அதிகாரிகள் ஆகியோருக்கு ஏற்புடையதாகும்.

ரூபா 15,750 ஆகக் குறைந்த மாதாந்த அடிப்படை சம்பள அதிகரிப்புக்கு மேலதிகமாக வருடாந்த சம்பள அதிகரிப்பின் பெறுமதியானது 80 சதவீதத்தால் அதிகரிப்பதற்கு முன்மொழியப்பட்டுள்ளது. இதன் விளைவாக ஆகக் குறைந்த வருடாந்த சம்பள அதிகரிப்பு ரூபா 250 இல் இருந்து ரூபா 450 ஆக அதிகரிக்கும். அனைத்து அரச ஊழியர்களினதும் வருடாந்த சம்பள ஏற்றம் மேற்கூறிய அதே சதவீதத்தால் அதிகரிக்கப்படல் வேண்டுமென முன்மொழியப்பட்டுள்ளது.

இச் சம்பள அதிகரிப்பின் மொத்த மதிப்பிடப்பட்ட செலவினம் ரூபா 325 பில்லியனாகும். தற்போதைய அரசிறை வரையறைகளை கருத்திற்கொண்டு இச் சம்பள அதிகரிப்பானது கட்டங் கட்டமாக நடைமுறைப்படுத்தப்படும். மொத்த தேறிய சம்பள அதிகரிப்பில் ரூபா 5,000 மற்றும் மீதி தொகையில் 30 சதவீதம் 2025 ஏப்ரல் மாதத்திலிருந்து வழங்கப்படும். எஞ்சியுள்ள 70 சதவீதம் சமமான இரு பகுதிகளாக முறையே 2026 சனவரி மற்றும் 2027 சனவரியில் வழங்கப்படும்.

ஆகவே, இச் சம்பள அதிகரிப்பிற்காக 2025 ல் ரூபா 110 பில்லியன் ஒதுக்கீடு செய்ய முன்மொழியப்பட்டுள்ளது. நாம் செலவின விளைவுகளை கவனமாக ஆராய்ந்து அதிகரிப்பானது எமது அரசிறை வரையறைகள் மற்றும் இலக்குகளினுள் உள்ளடக்கப்படலாம் என்பதை உறுதிப்படுத்தியுள்ளோம்.

இச் சம்பள அதிகரிப்பின் ஒரு அங்கமாக 2025.01.01 ம் திகதி அல்லது அதன் பிறகு ஓய்வுபெறும் பணியாளர்களின் ஓய்வூதியமானது அவர்கள் முன்மொழியப்பட்டுள்ள 2025 ஆம் ஆண்டு சம்பள திட்டத்தின் கீழ் இளைப்பாறுகை நன்மைகளைப் பெறக் கூடிய வகையில் இப்புதிய சம்பள கட்டமைப்பின் கீழ் கணக்கிடப்படும்.

அரச ஊழியர்களின் ஆகக் குறைந்த அடிப்படை சம்பளத்தின் அதிகரிப்பினை கருத்திற்கொண்டு அரச ஊழியர்களின் இடர்கடன் எல்லையானது தற்போதுள்ள ரூபா 250,000 இலிருந்து ரூபா 400,000 ஆக அதிகரிக்கப்படும்.

சம்பள அதிகரிப்பின் மேலதிக விபரங்கள் தொழிறுட்ப குறிப்புகளில் பின்னிணைப்பு ...V... தரப்பட்டுள்ளது.

#### **40. தனியார் துறை சம்பள அதிகரிப்பு**

தொழில் வழங்குநர் சங்கங்கள், தனியார் துறை தொழிலாளர்களின் தேசிய ஆகக் குறைந்த சம்பளத்தை 2025 ஏப்ரலில் ரூபா 27,000 ஆகவும் 2026 இலிருந்து ரூபா 30,000 ஆகவும் அதிகரிக்க ஏற்கனவே இணங்கியுள்ளன.

#### **41. பெருந்தோட்ட தொழிலாளர்களின் சம்பள மீளாய்வு**

பிரதானமாக தேயிலை, இறப்பர், தெங்கு பெருந்தோட்டத்திறையில் ஏறக்குறைய 1.5 மில்லியன் தொழிலாளர்கள் ஈடுபட்டுள்ளனர். அவர்களது வாழ்க்கைத்தரமானது மேலும் மேம்படுத்தப்பட வேண்டுமென அரசாங்கம் கருதுகிறது. பெருந்தோட்டத் துறையினை நோக்காக் கொண்ட அபிவிருத்தி நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டங்களுக்கு மேலதிகமாக அவர்களது நாளாந்த வேதனத்தை ரூபா 1,700 ஆக அதிகரிப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் உறுதியளிக்கிறது.

#### **42. அரசதுறை ஓய்வூதியங்கள்**

மேலும் அவர்களக்கு உரித்தான சம்பளம் மற்றும் நன்மைகளை கருத்திற்கொண்டு 2020 சனவரி 01 ஆம் திகதிக்கு முன்னர் ஓய்வூதியர்களுக்கு

ஓய்வூதிய முரண்பாட்டினை தீர்க்கும் வகையில் ரூபா 3,000 மாதாந்த அதிகரிப்பு நடைமுறைப்படுத்தப்பட்டது.

2017.12.31 வரை ஓய்வுபெற்ற அனைத்து ஓய்வூதியம் பெறுபவர்களும் ஒரே சம்பள அளவுத்திட்டத்திலிருப்பதனால் 2020 ஆம் ஆண்டுக்குரிய ஐந்தாம் கட்ட சம்பள அளவுத்திட்ட அடிப்படையில் 2016- 2020 வரை ஓய்வுபெற்ற அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களின் ஓய்வூதியங்களை மாத்திரம் திருத்துவதன் மூலம் ஓய்வூதிய முரண்பாடு ஒன்று தோற்றுவிக்கப்படும் என்பதை அவதானிக்கின்றேன்.

இப்பிரச்சனை நீண்டகாலமாக தீர்க்கப்படாமல் இருப்பதனால் தற்போதுள்ள மட்டுப்படுத்தப்பட்ட அரசிறை ஏற்பாடுகளுக்குள் கட்டம் கட்டமான விதத்தில் இது தீர்க்கப்பட வேண்டும் என்று நான் நம்புகின்றேன். 2020 சனவரி 01 இற்கு முன்னர் 3/2016 ஆம் இலக்க பொது நிர்வாக சுற்றறிக்கைக்கு அமைவாக 2020 ஆம் ஆண்டுக்கு ஏற்புடைய சம்பள அளவுத்திட்டங்களுக்கு நேரொத்த விதத்தில் 3 கட்டங்களில் திருத்துவதற்கு நாம் முன்மொழிகின்றோம்.

முதலாவது கட்டமாக 2018 சனவரி 01 ஆம் திகதிக்கு முன்னர் ஓய்வுபெற்ற அனைத்து ஓய்வூதியம் பெறுபவர்களினதும் ஓய்வூதியங்கள் 3/2016 ஆம் இலக்க பொது நிர்வாக சுற்றறிக்கையில் 2018 ஆம் ஆண்டுக்கு ஏற்புடைய மூன்றாம் கட்ட சம்பள அளவுத் திட்டங்களுக்கு அமைவாக திருத்தம் செய்யப்படுவதுடன் 2025 யூலையிலிருந்து நடைமுறைப்படுத்தப்படும். இக் கட்டத்திற்காக 2025 வரவுசெலவுத்திட்டத்தினூடாக ரூபா 10,000 மில்லியன் ஒதுக்கீடு செய்வதற்கு நாம் முன்மொழிகின்றோம்.

மேலும் சம்பள மாற்றத்தின் நான்காம் மற்றும் ஐந்தாம் கட்டங்களுடன் தொடர்புடைய ஓய்வூதிய மாற்றங்களை முறையே 2026 யூலை 2027 யூலை தொடக்கம் நடைமுறைப்படுத்துவதற்கும் நாம் முன்மொழிகின்றோம்.

#### **43. சட்ட மறுசீரமைப்புகள்**

விரைவான பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சி, நல்லாட்சி மற்றும் பயனுள்ள பொது சேவை வழங்கலை வளர்ப்பதை நோக்கமாகக் கொண்ட சிறந்த சட்ட ஏற்பாடுகளை நிறுவுவதற்காக அரசாங்கம் வரும் ஆண்டில் பல சட்ட சீரமைப்புகளை அறிமுகப்படுத்தும். இந்த சட்டங்களில் அரசுக்கு சொந்தமான தொழில் முயற்சிகளின் ஆளுகையினை மேம்படுத்துவதற்கும் அரசாங்க-தனியார் பங்குடைமைகளுக்கான சட்ட வரைசட்டகம் ஒன்றை உருவாக்குவதற்கும், பெறுகை, அரசாங்க சொத்து முகாமைத்துவம், புள்ளிவிவரங்கள், தரவு பரிமாற்றம், மதிப்பீடு, சொத்து முகாமைத்துவம், நுண் நிதி, கடன், பணமோசடி எதிர்ப்பு மற்றும் பயங்கரவாத நிதியுதவி ஆகியவற்றைச் சுற்றியுள்ள ஆளுகையை மேம்படுத்துவதற்குமான சட்டவாக்கம் ஆகியவை உள்அடங்கும். இந்தச் சட்டங்கள் பற்றிய மேலதிக விவரங்கள் வரவுசெலவுத் திட்டத்திற்கான பின்னிணைப்பு ..... இல் காணப்படுகின்றன.

#### **44. வருமான வழிமுறைகள்**

இலங்கையின் பொருளாதார மறுசீரமைப்பு நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டத்தின் அடித்தளமானது வருமான அடிப்படையிலான அரசிறை வலுப்படுத்தல் ஆகும். 2022 ஆம் ஆண்டில் பொருளாதார நெருக்கடியினை நோக்கிச் செல்லும் போது மொத்த தேசிய உற்பத்தியில் 7.3 சதவீதமாக இலங்கை உலகில் ஆகக் குறைந்த வரி வருமானம் உள்ள ஒரு நாடாகும் என்ற உண்மையினை பிரதிபலித்தது.



2025 பெப்ரவரி 1 ஆம் திகதி மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட மோட்டர் வாகன இறக்குமதி தளர்த்தல் காரணமாக பெருமளவு வருமான அதிகரிப்பு 2025 ஆம் ஆண்டில் எதிர்பார்க்கப்படும். வெளியகத்துறை உறுதிப்பாட்டில் வாகனங்களின் இறக்குமதி பாதகமான விளைவுகளை ஏற்படுத்தாமல் இருப்பதனை உறுதிசெய்வதற்காக அச்செயற்பாடு கவனமாக கண்காணிக்கப்படும். 2024 டிசம்பர் பாராளுமன்றத்தில் ஏற்கனவே அறிவிக்கப்பட்ட ஏனைய வருமான வழிமுறைகள் தனியார் வருமான வரியின் வரிவிலக்கு அடிப்படை எல்லை உயர்த்தப்பட்டது, வருமான வரியின் இரண்டாவது மட்டத்தில் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட திருத்தங்கள் மற்றும் பசும்பால் மற்றும் யோகர்ட் மீதான பெறுமதிசேர் வரி அகற்றப்பட்டமை என்பவை ஆகும். முன்னைய ஆட்சியில் இணங்கப்பட்டிருந்த கணிக்கப்பட்ட வாடகை வருமான வரியினை நடைமுறைப்படுத்துவது இல்லையெனவும் அரசாங்கம் தீர்மானித்துள்ளது. வருமான இழப்பினை ஈடுசெய்வதற்காக டிஜிட்டல் சேவைகளின் மீதான பெறுமதிசேர் வரி விதிப்பு சேவைகள் ஏற்றுமதிகள் மீதான நிறுவன வருமான வரி விதிப்பு மற்றும் சிகரட்/ மதுபானம் மற்றும் பந்தயம் மீதான நிறுவன வரி அதிகரிப்பு ஆகிய நடவடிக்கைகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளன.

2025 ஆம் ஆண்டில் மொத்த தேசிய உற்பத்தியில் 15.1 வீதம் எனும் வருமான இலக்கினை இலங்கை அடைந்து கொள்வதை இயலச் செய்யும் வகையில் மேற் கூறப்பட்ட வரிக் கொள்கை செயற்பாடுகள் தேவையான வருமானத்தை ஈட்டித்தருமென எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகின்றது. உண்மையில் இலங்கையின் எதிர்வரும் வரவுசெலவுத் திட்டத்தின் வருமான உபாயமானது சமூகத்தில் வலுக்குன்றிய குழுவினருக்கு நிவாரணம் வழங்கும் அதேவேளை வரி நிர்வாகத்தினை வலுப்படுத்துவதன் மூலம் அரசிறை ஸ்திரத்தன்மையை மேம்படுத்துதல், வரி இணக்கத்தினை மேம்படுத்துதல் மற்றும் வலுவான கண்காணிப்பு பொறிமுறைகள் மற்றும் பரந்த டிஜிட்டல் மயமாக்கலின் மூலம் நிறுவனத்தை வலுப்படுத்துதல் என்பனவாகும். வரி நிர்வாகத்தில் மனித தொடர்புகளை குறைக்கும் அதேவேளை வருமான இழப்புகளை குறைப்பதற்கும் வெளிப்படைத் தன்மையை அதிகரிப்பதற்குமாக வரி முறைமைகளை டிஜிட்டல் மயப்படுத்துவதற்கான முயற்சிகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்படும்.

பொருளாதாரத்தை முறைப்படுத்துவதற்கும் வருமான சேகரிப்பை மேம்படுத்துவதற்கும் அதன் அகன்ற டிஜிட்டல் மயப்படுத்தல் நிகழ்ச்சி நிரலின் ஒரு பகுதியாக இலங்கை காசற்ற பொருளாதாரத்தினை நோக்கி நகர்கிறது. வியாபாரங்களில் விசேடமாக பெறுமதிசேர்வரி பதிவு செய்துள்ள தொழில்முயற்சிகளில் காசில் தங்கியிருப்பதைக் குறைப்பதற்கு மட்டும் டிஜிற்றல் பரிமாற்றத்திற்கு வசதியளிப்பதற்கான ஒரு முக்கிய முன்னெடுப்பாக விற்பனை நிலைய இயந்திரங்கள் (POS) பயன்படுத்துதல். ஒரு காசற்ற பொருளாதாரம் வரிஏய்ப்பினைக் மற்றும் சட்டவிரோத நிதிச் செயற்பாடுகளை கட்டுப்படுத்துவது மட்டுமன்றி இலங்கையின் பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சி மற்றும் ஸ்திரத்தன்மைக்குப் பங்களிப்புச் செய்கின்றது.

வருமான முகவராண்மைகளை டிஜிற்றல் மயப்படுத்துவது மற்றும் முழுதான டிஜிட்டல் பொருளாதார முன் நகர்வு வருமான அதிகரிப்பு முயற்சிகளுக்கு குறிப்பிடத்தக்களவு உந்துசக்தியை வழங்குமென எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகின்றது. எனினும் வருமானம் சேகரிக்கும் அதிகாரத்துவங்களின் பொறுப்பு மட்டுமல்ல. ஏனைய பல கணக்காய்வு நிறுவனங்கள் மற்றும் வரிக் கணக்காளர்கள் உட்பட பல பங்குதாரர்களுக்கு அரசாங்கம் வருவாய் இழப்பை எதிர்கொள்ளாமல் இருக்க தமது கடமைகளை சமூகத்தால் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளத் தக்க வகையில் செய்யும் கடப்பாடு உண்டு. இதன்பால் சட்டமற்றும் ஒழுங்குமுறைச் சட்டகங்களுக்கு இணங்கி நடப்பது உறுதி செய்வதற்கு உரிய நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொள்ளப்படும்.

2025 ஆம் ஆண்டுக்கு அப்பாலும் இலங்கை வருமான இலக்குகளை விஞ்சிச் செல்வதனை இவ் வரி நிர்வாக மற்றும் வரி இணக்க மேம்பாட்டு செயற்பாடுகள் இயலுமாக்கும் என நாம் நம்புகிறோம். அந்த நிலையில் வருமான இலக்குகளை அடைவதை சீர் குழைக்காத மற்றும் நாட்டின் அரசிறை மற்றும் பொருளாதாலை ஸ்திரத்தன்மையை உறுதி செய்யும் வகையிலும் மக்களுக்கு மேலும் நிவாரணங்களை வழங்க முடியுமாயிருக்கும்.

#### 45. கடன்பெறு எல்லை

2025ம் நிதியாண்டின் ஒதுக்கீட்டுச் சட்ட மூலத்திற்கான கடன்பெறு எல்லை பின்னிணைப்பு II இல் தரப்பட்டுள்ளது. அதற்கு மேலதிகமாக தொடர்புடைய வருமானம் மற்றும் செலவின நடவடிக்கைகள் பின்னிணைப்பு III இல் தரப்பட்டுள்ளது. மேலும் 2024 ஆம் ஆண்டின் 44ம் இலக்க பொது நிதி முகாமைத்துவ சட்டத்திற்குமைய வரவுசெலவுதிட்ட இரண்டாவது வாசிப்புடன் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்படவேண்டிய ஆவணங்களும் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

#### முடிவுரை

இன்று நான் கோட்டுக் காட்டிய கொள்கைகள், நான் இந்தப் பதவிக்கு தெரிவுசெய்யப்பட்டதற்கான தொலைநோக்குப் பார்வையைப் பிரதிபலிக்கும் அதேவேளையில், நான் மட்டும் அவற்றை உருவாக்கவில்லை. இந்தக் கொள்கைகள் நம்பமுடியாத முயற்சியின் விளைவாகும். இது ஒரு அமைச்சரவையின் அர்ப்பணிப்பு மற்றும் கூட்டு நடவடிக்கையிலிருந்து பிறந்ததாகும். அவர்களில் பெரும்பாலோர் ஒருபோதும் பாராளுமன்றத்தில் பணியாற்றியதில்லை, ஆனால் பரந்த அனுபவமும் நடைமுறை அறிவும் கொண்டவர்கள். நமது நாட்டின் விதியை வடிவமைப்பதில் இறுதியாகக் குரல் கொடுக்கும் பல அர்ப்பணிப்புள்ள மற்றும் அர்ப்பணிப்புள்ள சிவில் ஊழியர்கள் மற்றும் கொள்கை வகுப்பாளர்களின் அனுபவத்திலிருந்து அவை பிறந்தன. மேலும், தங்கள் வாழ்க்கையில் தங்களை வேறுபடுத்திக் காட்டிய பல புகழ்பெற்ற, தேசபக்தி நிபுணர்களின் நம்பிக்கை மற்றும் தைரியத்திலிருந்து அவை பிறந்தன, மேலும் முதல் முறையாக உண்மையிலேயே தூய்மையான, செயல்பாட்டு மற்றும் இரக்கமுள்ள அரசாங்கத்திற்கு பங்களிக்க முடியும் என்ற நம்பிக்கையைப் பெற்றிருந்தனர்.

இந்த அரசாங்கத்தின் பதவிகளைப் பார்த்தால், மிகவும் ஆர்வமுள்ள மற்றும் ஒழுக்கமான அரசியல்வாதிகள் சிலரையும், தங்கள் வாழ்க்கையை, தங்கள் குடும்பங்களுடனான நேரத்தையும், தங்கள் வணிக மரபுகளையும் கூட தங்கள் நாட்டை இலாபத்திற்கு மேலாகக் தியாகம் செய்த சில மிகவும் திறமையான கல்வியாளர்கள் மற்றும் தொழில் வல்லுநர்களின் கலவையையும் நீங்கள் காண்பீர்கள். ஒன்றாக, நாங்கள் ஒரு மகத்தான முயற்சியைத் தொடங்கியுள்ளோம். வாழ்க்கைச் செலவுகளைக் குறைத்துள்ளோம். நமது நீதி அமைப்பின் மீதான நம்பிக்கையை மீட்டெடுக்கத் தொடங்கியுள்ளோம். மேலும், முதல் முறையாக ஊழலை மட்டுமல்ல, அதிகாரத்தின் உயர் மட்டத்திலிருந்து ஊழல் தோன்றுவதையும் கூட நாங்கள் அகற்றியுள்ளோம்.

பல ஆண்டுகளாக, இலங்கையில் முதலீடு செய்யத் தூண்டப்பட்டவர்கள், எதையும் சாதிக்க முதலில் இடைத்தரகர்களிடம் முதலீடு செய்ய வேண்டும் என்பதைக் கண்டறிந்தனர். அந்த சகாப்தம் முடிந்துவிட்டது. இந்த அரசாங்கத்தில் தெரிவுசெய்யப்பட்ட அல்லது நியமிக்கப்பட்ட எந்த அதிகாரியும் தங்கள் வேலையைச் செய்ததற்காகவோ அல்லது செய்யாததற்காகவோ இலஞ்சம் அல்லது சலுகைகளை நாட மாட்டார்கள்

என்று நான் உங்களுக்கு உறுதியளிக்கிறேன். இருப்பினும், நம்மில் யாராவது சட்டத்தை வளைக்கவோ அல்லது மீறவோ வாய்ப்பில்லாத சூழ்நிலையில், பொறுப்பானவர்கள் விசாரிக்கப்பட்டு சட்டத்தின் முழு அளவிற்கும் வழக்குத் தொடரப்படுவார்கள் என்று என்னால் உறுதியளிக்க முடியும். இந்த அரசாங்கம் அதன் அணிகளில் ஊழலை ஒருபோதும் பொறுத்துக்கொள்ளாது. இனி இலஞ்சம் கொடுக்கக் கேட்கப்படுபவர்கள் பயப்படத் தேவையில்லை. பணத்தை எடுக்க முயற்சிப்பவர்கள்தான் பயப்பட வேண்டியவர்களாவர்.

எமது நீதித்துறை இதற்கு முன்பு ஒருபோதும் இவ்வளவு சுதந்திரமாகவோ அல்லது சுயாதீனமாகவோ இருந்ததில்லை. எமது பொலிஸ் படையணி இதற்கு முன்பு ஒருபோதும் இவ்வளவு அதிகாரம் பெற்றவர்களாகவோ அல்லது சுதந்திரமானவர்களாகவோ இருந்ததில்லை. அவர்கள் அச்சமோ அல்லது சாதகமோ இல்லாமல் சட்டத்தை அமுல்படுத்துவார்கள். இருப்பினும், இலங்கையை விட்டு வெளியேறி வெளிநாடுகளில் வசிக்கும் பலர் ஊழலைத் தீர்ப்பது என்பது சட்டத்தை அமுல்படுத்துவதை விட கடினமானது என்பதை அறிவார்கள். இது அரசாங்கம் செயல்படும் விதத்தை நவீனமயமாக்குவது, அரசு இயந்திரத்தை மிகவும் திறமையாகச் செயல்பட வைப்பது மற்றும் மிகவும் வெளிப்படைத்தன்மையுடன் செயல்படுவது பற்றியதாகும். இது இலஞ்சம் வாங்குவதை கடினமாக்குவதன் மூலமும், அவர்களுக்கு பணம் செலுத்துவது குறைவாக இருப்பதன் மூலமும் ஊழலின் மூல காரணத்தை நிவர்த்தி செய்யும்.

நவீன உலகத்துடன் இலங்கைக்கு இணையாக இதுபோன்ற ஒரு வாய்ப்பு இதற்கு முன்பு கிடைத்ததில்லை. சிங்கப்பூரின் ஸ்தாபக பிரதமர் லீ குவான் யூ, ஒரு காலத்தில் சிங்கப்பூர் இலங்கையின் உயரத்தை அடைய வேண்டும் என்று விரும்பிய கதையை நாம் அனைவரும் அறிவோம். இன்று, அனைவரின் எதிர்பார்ப்புகளையும் விஞ்சும் வகையில் ஒன்றுபட்ட இலங்கை, தாய்மையான இலங்கை, வளமான இலங்கை ஆகியவற்றுக்கான ஒரு வாய்ப்பை நான் காண்கிறேன். இலங்கை வேர்களைக் கொண்டவர்களான புலம்பெயர்ந்தோர்களே, நீங்கள் இலங்கையில் பிறந்திருந்தாலும் அல்லது உங்கள் பெற்றோரிடமிருந்து உங்கள் தாய்நாட்டைப் பற்றி கேள்விப்பட்டிருந்தாலும், எங்களுக்கு, நீங்கள் அனைவரும் இலங்கையர்கள் என்பதை அறிந்து கொள்ளுங்கள்.

உங்கள் வெற்றியைப் பார்த்து உங்கள் நாடு பெருமையடைகிறது. எங்கள் தாய்நாட்டின் மீது நீங்கள் ஏன் நம்பிக்கை இழந்திருப்பீர்கள் என்பதை நாங்கள் புரிந்துகொள்கிறோம். உங்களில் யாராவது, தூரத்திலிருந்து கூட, எங்கள் நாட்டிற்கு உதவுவதற்கு எடுக்கும் ஒவ்வொரு முயற்சிக்கும் நான் நன்றியுள்ளவனாக இருக்கிறேன் என்பதை அறிந்து கொள்ளுங்கள். இலங்கை எவ்வளவு மாறிவிட்டது என்பதை நீங்களே திரும்பி வந்து பார்ப்பதற்கு உங்களை அழைக்கிறேன். தனியார், பொது அல்லது இலாப நோக்கற்ற துறைகளில் இருந்தாலும், உங்கள் நிபுணத்துவம், உங்கள் திறமை மற்றும் உங்கள் முன்னோக்கு ஆகியவற்றை எங்கள் நாட்டிற்கு பங்களிப்பதற்காக நான் உங்களை அழைக்கிறேன். நாம் அனைவரும் சேர்ந்து மட்டுமே அடையக்கூடிய ஒரு வெற்றியை அடைவதற்கு, எங்களுடன் இணைந்து பணியாற்றுங்கள்.

நமது நாட்டை மீண்டும் கட்டியெழுப்பவும், நமது பிரஜைகளின் முழு திறனை அடைய ஒன்றிணைவதற்கும், ஒரு புதிய பாதையை வகுப்பதற்கும், நமது நாட்டு ஆண்களும் பெண்களும் கடந்த ஆண்டு வாக்களித்தனர். வரலாற்றில் முதல்முறையாக, வடக்கு முதல் தெற்கு வரை, கிழக்கு முதல் மேற்கு வரை உள்ள இலங்கை மக்கள் அனைவரும் ஒரு பொதுவான நோக்கத்தின் பின்னால் ஒன்றுபட்டுள்ளனர். மதம், இனம், பாலினம், வர்க்கம் மற்றும் வயது ஆகியன இனி ஒருபோதும் நம்மைப் பிரிக்காது. இலங்கை மக்களைப் பற்றி நான் உறுதியளிக்கக்கூடிய ஒரு விடயம் இதுதான்: மக்கள் மீண்டும் ஒருபோதும் ஒருவருக்கொருவர் எதிராகப் பிரிக்கப்பட மாட்டார்கள். தங்கள் சொந்த அரசியல் அல்லது தனிப்பட்ட இலாபத்திற்காக நம்மை ஒருவருக்கொருவர் எதிராகத் திருப்ப முயற்சிப்பவர்களால் மக்கள் மீண்டும் ஒருபோதும் ஏமாற்றப்பட மாட்டார்கள்.

தெரிவுசெய்யப்பட்டவர்களாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, நியமிக்கப்பட்டவர்களாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, இந்த அரசாங்கத்தின் பொதுநல ஆர்வமுள்ள ஒவ்வொரு உறுப்பினருக்காகவும், மாற்றத்தை ஏற்படுத்த எங்களுடன் இணைந்த ஆயிரக்கணக்கான கடின உழைப்பாளி, அர்ப்பணிப்புள்ள மற்றும் தேசபக்தி கொண்ட பொது ஊழியர்களுக்காகவும் நான் பேச முடியும் என்பதை நான் அறிவேன். நாங்கள் ஒருபோதும் சோர்வடைய மாட்டோம். நாங்கள் ஒருபோதும் தயங்க மாட்டோம். எங்கள் கொள்கைகளை நாங்கள் மீற மாட்டோம். நாங்கள் ஒருபோதும் உங்களை ஏமாற்ற மாட்டோம். நாங்கள் முன்மாதிரியாக வழிநடத்துவோம், அனைத்து இலங்கையர்களையும் ஒன்றாக உயர்த்துவோம். நாம் அனைவரும் ஒன்றாக செழிப்படைவோம். நாம் அனைவரும் ஒருவருக்கொருவர் பெருமைப்படுவோம், நாம் எமது வீடு என்று அழைக்கும் அழகான, புனிதமான நாட்டைப் பற்றியும் பெருமைப்படுவோம்.

இறுதியாக, நிதி அமைச்சின் அதிகாரிகளுக்கு, குறிப்பாக வரவுசெலவுத் திட்டத்தை இறுதிசெய்வதற்கு வாரக்கணக்கில் அயராது உழைத்த திறைசேரி செயலாளர் மஹிந்த சிறிவர்தனவுக்கு எனது நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன். அரசாங்கத்தின் பொருளாதாரத் திட்டத்தை முன்னெடுத்துச் செல்வதற்காக, வரவுசெலவுத் திட்டங்களை சரியான நேரத்தில் வெற்றிகரமாக செயல்படுத்துவதற்கு, திறைசேரியில் உள்ள அதிகாரிகளிடமிருந்து மேலும் ஒத்துழைப்பை எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன்.

# **79<sup>th</sup> Budget Speech 2025**

**17<sup>th</sup> February 2025  
Parliament of Sri Lanka**

# Budget Speech - 2025

## Preamble

Honourable Speaker, it is our pleasure to present the first National Budget of our Government to this House.

The country went through its deepest and most complex socio, economic and political crisis in 2022 since independence. Although the crisis erupted in the year 2022, the underlying causes of the crisis are historical and structural. Corrupt governance, failed economic policies and irresponsible public financial management are the root causes of this crisis. As a consequence, there was breakdown of normalcy in economic activities in the country which was experienced by all sectors and social groups from businesses to households. Shortages in goods and services including fuel, electricity, essential food and medicine caused severe hardship on the people of the country, especially the women, children, disabled and the elderly people. Professionals were compelled to leave the country. People had to wait in long queues for days to access basic necessities and some died while waiting in the queues. The crisis of 2022 was not a mere economic crisis, it was a colossal failure in political administration up until that point. Even though the initial breakdown of the economy has been treated and largely contained, the economic crisis of 2022 has transformed into a humanitarian crisis affecting the poorest and the most vulnerable sections of society.

Going beyond the economic and the social, the crisis also triggered a political shift in the country. Unbearable economic hardships led to social uprising against the corrupt rulers. People's power forced them to step down from government.

Thereafter, a temporary Government was formed which was a distortion of the people's mandate. However, the aspirations of people for socio, economic and political transformation remained unfulfilled as the new temporary government protected and continued to project the corrupt, waste public money and suppressed the people. Measures taken to postpone the local Government election in March 2023, shattered the expectations of the people for democracy.

Through the Presidential election and the General election at the end of 2024 with unshaken determination, dedication and leadership, people took a progressive decision to form a new Government with a strong mandate to direct the country towards a common prosperity by transforming the economic, social and political system of the country.

Hence, this Budget becomes historic as it lays the foundation for fulfilling those aspirations of the people for economic transformation of the country, by driving the economy towards sustainable growth and development.

One of the challenges we faced at the outset was dispelling the wrongful picture of us created by the myths and malicious political propaganda against our economic policy and vision by those who tried to stop this triumph. We have succeeded in that. There were misconceptions that the Sri Lanka Rupee against the Dollar will rise even to LKR 400, that an era of fuel queues will return, international development partners and countries would isolate the new Government, investors will lose confidence, and that private property will be completely nationalized. Despite such negative propaganda against us, we were able to emerge successfully to stabilize the economy and build strong relationships with international partners and create confidence among investors.

Accordingly, prices and the financial sector gradually stabilized with the benchmark annual Treasury bill rate coming down to 8.8 percent. Foreign currency reserves were at USD 6.1 billion by the end of December 2024 even after,

the debt restructuring related payments of USD 570 million in December 2024, surpassing the predictions. Additionally, despite concerns over currency depreciation, the Sri Lankan Rupee has strengthened to approximately Rs. 300 per US dollar. We expect an economic growth of around 5 percent in 2025.

From mid-2022, Sri Lanka implemented economic reforms with the support of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other international partners in order to address the crisis. These remedial measures in some cases added to the pressures on the citizenry – particularly measures such as cost-reflective energy pricing, tax increases, and interest rate hikes. While we recognize the role played by the IMF Extended Fund Facility Programme (IMF-EFF) in stabilizing the economy, we are also of the view that in order to design our economic agenda achieving economic sovereignty is necessary.

Another key point in the economy was the conclusion of the debt restructuring process in December 2024. In fact, when we came into power, the debt restructuring process was ongoing which we did not want to obstruct given the potential of destabilising the economy if such a drastic change took place. While taking this decision, we also considered the significant time already spent on the debt restructuring process and the additional costs the continuation of the process would incur.

This process has provided substantial debt relief, significantly reducing debt servicing costs. It is imperative that the country leverages this fiscal space to strengthen external and fiscal buffers and enhance non- debt generating inflows such as export income and foreign investment and ensure long-term financial stability to facilitate the smooth resumption of debt repayments in the future. As a result, Sri Lanka's credit ratings were upgraded by leading global agencies, such as Fitch Ratings and Moody's by several notches at once. These improvements have been gradually building investor confidence, fostering trade and investment



opportunities, and lowering international financial transaction costs; key factors in driving economic growth.

On the other hand, the created economic crisis continues to impact many, particularly the most vulnerable segments of society. The crisis led to a significant rise in the cost of living, with inflation rising up to 70 percent in 2022. Although inflation has since declined, price levels of many goods and services remain elevated, and income growth has not kept pace accordingly, thereby reducing living standards of the people. Especially because the fact that real wages have dropped significantly over the last couple of years it is necessary to offer a fair pay hike. Further, the Government has increased cash transfers to targeted communities and extended the beneficiary time period through the *Aswesuma* program and offered other targeted social benefits to provide relief to those in need.

However, cash transfers of this nature are not a sustainable solution to eliminate the widespread poverty in the country. It is the obligation of a humane government to take care of the citizens who are unable to engage in economic activity due to various difficulties and challenges. We all know that there are inclusion and exclusion errors in the *Aswesuma* programme. That's why the Government is planning to select the most deserving people to the programme. At the same time, a sustainable solution to poverty alleviation is also necessary through enhancing opportunities for all people to engage in economic activity to their fullest potential.

Economic growth must take place in a manner that is inclusive, where all citizens have enhanced economic opportunities, and the resultant benefits are reaped fairly by all strata of society. Growth for the sake of growth has little value to society unless it is a means to uplifting the lives of all members of society. For several decades, economic activity and economic benefits have been concentrated

amongst the few. The concentration of income at a household level, with the top 20 percent of households accounting for 47 percent of household expenditure according to the latest (2019) Household Income and Expenditure Survey. Western Province accounts for 44 percent of GDP in 2023. Accordingly, what is needed going forward is for a greater democratisation of the economy, where economic opportunity is more fairly distributed. Mass struggles and last year's election saw people asserting their political rights. What is necessary is for economic rights to be similarly asserted. This is the philosophy of this budget.

This year's budget is prepared under significant constraints. We should not forget the severity of the economic crisis that we have been through since 2022. Most countries go through what is known as a "*Lost Decade*" following a sovereign default. However, we have achieved stability to a certain extent. Therefore, this budget has been prepared with a focused sense of fiscal discipline, economic vision and guidance. We are ready to give the political leadership necessary to reach the objectives of this budget.

The Public Financial Management Act sets the key fiscal rule, which is a limit of primary expenditure of 13 percent of GDP. This year's budget is prepared in accordance with this requirement. Therefore, we have to be cautious in the way we spend limited tax funds to ensure we get the best social return out of such spending.

In this year's budget, we have been able to allocate funds for many of our key priorities, although it may not be to the fullest extent that is desired. Whilst these focus areas are different to traditional budgets, we have also allocated funds for the continuity of ongoing initiatives, whilst making adjustments to align these with our mandate. This is evident in our increased expenditure on the *Aswesuma* programme and other social welfare priorities. We have allocated funds for the senior citizens' interest subsidy from July 2025, to the maximum extent that is

feasible given the tight fiscal constraints. We are also committed to implementing a robust mechanism to prevent abuse of this scheme. We have allocated 4 percent of GDP for capital expenditure in this year's budget. This is a key contribution from the Government towards driving economic growth. We will take measures to invigorate the SME sector, public transport, rural development, agricultural rejuvenation, local entrepreneurship, incentivise research, and remove barriers to growth and efficiency of domestic and export-oriented production. In all of these and other public expenditures, we will exercise a far greater degree of caution in terms of prioritisation, targeting, effective implementation and ensuring value for money. Therefore, the economic and social return is expected to be higher from every rupee that is spent out of the public finance.

As we continue on this journey of economic rebuilding, fiscal space will expand. As we unlock more savings through efficiency gains, elimination of corruption and waste, better prioritisation, and better tax administration, there will be more resources available to us to fulfill people's priority. Therefore, we as a country must be patient, and collectively work with discipline and determination, and the rewards will materialise as we go forward.

### **Principles of Budget 2025**

A budget is not just a set of revenue and expenditure proposals for the upcoming year, it is also a reflection of the Government's approach to building the economy and overall policy. This budget will encapsulate three main facets of the supply side of economic policy objectives;

- i. Growth of production of industry, services and agriculture.
- ii. Production must take place with the active engagement and participation of people.
- iii. The benefits and gains from production must be equitably shared across society.

Similarly, on the demand side for goods and services, the Government's policy objectives are;

- i. To ensure continuous supply of essential goods and services.
- ii. Such goods and services must be supplied at a fair and reasonable price.
- iii. Goods and services must be of an acceptable level of quality.

The mechanism by which these supply and demand objectives will be achieved would be a combination of the following;

- i. Through the *competitive market* where supply, demand, and prices are determined through the forces of competition.
- ii. *Government must regulate and monitor the market through regulatory bodies.*
- iii. *Active Government participation* in supply and demand in certain areas.
- iv. Organizing production in certain areas.

This year's budget is organised based on these principles, and we intend to set a foundation to create an economy where all citizens are active participants, active stakeholders, and active beneficiaries. The Government's role is to facilitate and remove the impediments for people to fulfil their economic potential. It is an injustice when a person is unable to fulfil their economic potential due to living in a remote area. It is an injustice when a person is unable to fulfil their economic potential due to a disability, due to a lack of educational opportunity, due to a lack of basic infrastructure. This is not an easy process that can be resolved overnight. It requires a great deal of effort to empower citizens to fulfil their economic potential. It is important to invest in education and training to build the required skills and capacity of the people. It is important to invest in healthcare to ensure people have the opportunity to fulfil their capabilities. Providing infrastructure to enable people to access markets and engage with economic opportunities in Sri Lanka and overseas. The Government must ensure that competition is fair – where there isn't excessive concentration of market power

that creates an uneven playing field. The proposals in this budget will begin economic empowerment of the people of this country. This would be the foundation for democratisation of the Sri Lankan economy.

Growth must also be driven by continuous productivity growth – and digitalisation of the economy is an essential. Another critical foundation for economic advancement, but also social upliftment, and political reform, is the good governance and elimination of corruption. Governance reforms and anti-corruption initiatives are a top priority of the Government. The Government's flagship Clean Sri Lanka initiative aims to give life to this aspiration of society.

### **Medium Term Macroeconomic Direction**

Through the proposals presented in this budget, we are laying the foundation for a new paradigm in macroeconomic trajectory. We expect economic growth of over 5 percent real GDP growth over the medium term. Through our measures to improve supply capacity in the economy, we expect price shocks to be minimised, thereby providing further support to low and stable inflation. Macroeconomic policy path will also be supportive of a stable external current account balance, putting an end to the era of large current account deficits. Accordingly, we expect the currency, which is based on market fundamentals, will no longer experience spells of substantial volatility.

Growth will be facilitated by a strong export sector, where we expect exports of goods and services to reach an all-time high of close to USD 19 billion in 2025. This growth in non-debt creating inflows along with robust economic growth and a primary budget surplus of 2.3 percent of GDP will ensure Sri Lanka is well placed to meet the gradual increase in debt service payments from 2028 onwards.

The country's poverty rate reached 25.9 percent in 2023 according to World Bank estimates. Whilst most countries that have undergone a sovereign default

experience a prolonged period of elevated poverty, we hope to see a reversal of this trend by 2025, followed by a persistent decline in poverty as the proposals in this budget take the first steps towards a comprehensive effort to empower the poorest and most vulnerable members of society.

With sound financial management, responsible debt management, human capital investment, a robust social safety net, economic diversification, promotion of exports, improvement of investment climate, modernization of agriculture, green economy policies, innovation, digitalisation, entrepreneurship & startup ecosystems, Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), strengthening of anti-corruption measures, improvement of governance, and promotion of transparency, and sustainable growth strategies, we expect to better use the post-crisis opportunities to create a transformative change in the Sri Lankan economy to achieve long-term economic stability and prosperity.

I will now present the 2025 Budget proposals to this Parliament.

## **1. Expanding Exports of Goods and Services**

Government will formulate the national export development plan (2025-2029) with a view to increasing Sri Lanka's export of goods and services on an ambitious scale by enhancing Sri Lanka's ability to export into global markets. MSMEs will be facilitated to tap new export markets, expand existing markets or to connect in the value chains of large-scale exporters and global value chains.

With the view of removing limitations in access to high quality, affordable raw materials, new Tariff rates will be based on a National Tariff policy to create a simple, transparent and predictable tariff framework.

Sri Lanka's network of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with strategic partners, particularly with a view to greater economic ties with ASEAN nations will be expanded through the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) and other agreements.

Enhanced focus will be placed on economic diplomacy with dedicated and more professionalised efforts by Sri Lanka's diplomatic missions towards enhancement of Sri Lankan exports of goods and services.

Sri Lankan expatriates will be leveraged for enhanced access to overseas business networks, commercial opportunities, and commercial collaboration with Sri Lankan exporters.

Key border agencies and exporter registration will be automated and integrated through implementation of the Trade National Single Window (TNSW).

The new Customs Law will be introduced to enhance trade facilitation and revenue collection.

Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAs) will be expanded beyond the existing 44 DTAs with priority given to countries with high trade and investment potential.

## **2. Investment Promotion and Facilitation**

Government will support expansion of export-oriented investment, sector-specific zones, establishing eco-industrial parks which focus on sustainable practices, resource management, and green technology through Public Private Partnership (PPPs) and privately run zones.

The Government will revisit the Economic Transformation Act with appropriate revisions to suit the emerging developments.

Government will lease out under-utilised state-owned land for productive economic activities.

An Investment Protection Bill will be enacted to facilitate and protect investments.

Improvements in the country's ease of doing business will be prioritised in key areas such as registering property, ease of paying taxes, trade facilitation, enforcement of contracts, and obtaining credit to attract foreign direct investments (FDI). Measures for digitisation of public services will play an important role in enabling this objective.

Government will introduce laws to ensure effective implementation of the one-stop-shop concept which consolidates all necessary approvals.

Barriers for local firms to invest overseas will be reviewed and gradually rationalised by establishing appropriate safeguards to track repatriation of earnings and dividends.

A Public Private Partnership (PPP) Bill will be introduced.

Bimsaviya programme will be expedited to develop good quality land titles for small scale land owners, which will increase the commercial usability of land.

A new Insolvency Law, already in the draft stages, will be expedited.

Government will call for foreign direct investments to optimize the utilization of Sri Lanka's untapped potential in investment, industrial development, and value added exports of Sri Lanka's mineral resources and marine economy.

Government will provide required technical and financial assistance for exporters and importers to obtain quality testing and certifications.



The testing and calibration labs, referral centers, the referral Center for health research on cancerous inputs, Universities and other conformity assessment bodies inclusive of Industrial Technology Institute will also be developed with an effective coordination mechanism to have efficient service delivery for clients. In order to fulfill the desired outcome of the NQI system in the country, we propose to allocate Rs.750 million for 2025.

### **3. Leveraging Sri Lanka's Strategic Location**

Sri Lanka has the potential to be a hub for trade, logistics, financial services, and the digital economy. This budget will provide the fundamental steps towards fulfilling this potential.

Logistics holds significant potential to serve as a premier driver of economic development in Sri Lanka, leveraging the country's strategic geographic location. Currently, logistics contributes approximately 2.5 percent of the nation's GDP, 7 percent contribution to exports and provides direct full-time employment to an estimated 40,000-50,000 individuals.

The completion of the East and West Container Terminal projects will have a significant capacity enhancement of the Port of Colombo. Additionally, the proposed Colombo West Terminal 2 and Colombo North Port is expected to expedite the performance of Sri Lanka's ports. Therefore, we will call for Expression of Interest for these projects within a month.

The Port of Colombo is currently experiencing severe congestion as container volumes have surged significantly, exposing the need for critical development in infrastructure and systems and procedures.

Therefore, we propose to allocate Rs. 500 million from the 2025 Budget to support the land acquisition process and initial preparatory works of the Kerawalapitiya custom inspection yard and Bloemendhal Logistics Park.

As a long-term measure to ease the container traffic congestion in and around the Colombo port and increasing foreign earning through value addition, it is proposed to establish an Internal Container Dry Port (ICD) at Veyangoda as a rail based Integrated Multimodal Cargo and Logistic Center (IMCLC). We propose to allocate Rs. 500 million to review previous studies, identify an institutional mechanism, land acquisition and initial preparatory works on ICD at Veyangoda.

We propose to allocate Rs. 500 million to support the initial development of the National Single Window System, Truck Appointment System, E-Cargo Tracking System and Port Community System.

Modernizing infrastructure and incorporating cutting-edge technology is crucial for improving cargo movement. Outdated scanning systems are causing delays in the whole supply chain. Therefore, we propose to allocate Rs. 1,000 million to support the initial development and establishments of advanced scanning systems for Port of Colombo and Bandaranayake International Airport.

#### **4. Digital Economy Advancement**

Accelerating the development of Sri Lanka's Digital Economy is one of the most important pillars of our Economic Development strategy. Digital Transformation will uplift economic growth through enhancing productivity across industrial and service sectors, advancing economic opportunity, improving public service delivery and improving transparency in governance and public finance.

Introduction of Sri Lanka Unique Digital Identification (SL-UDI) for all citizens is a key priority. SL-UDI is a foundational Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) essential for the development of a digital economy. Steps have already begun towards this process and it is expected that this process will be expedited.

Public and Institutional Trust in the Safety and Integrity of Digital Services and Systems is critical for the success and sustainability of Digital Transformation. Sri

Lanka's Digital Economy will be governed and protected through the creation of new legislation and the strengthening of existing legislation. We will also focus on strengthening the related institutional framework. We will enact new Legislation to further accelerate the Digital Economy and to empower an Apex Digital Economy Authority as well as other subject specific agencies in the Digital Eco-System. We will also strengthen legislation and institutions related to Cyber Security, Data Privacy and Data Protection.

Digital Payment Infrastructure is another foundational component of Sri Lanka's Digital Economy Framework. The accelerated adoption of digital payments flowing between Government, Business and Citizens will be key accelerator of the Digital Economy. The recently launched GovPay system is an example of one such Digital Payment channel. It is necessary to gradually shift away from a cash-based economy. It would be implemented in a carefully phased process with clear communication.

The Government will facilitate a conducive investment environment to attract Private Capital and Partnerships across all segments of the Digital Economy. This will also support to attracting investments towards innovations in artificial intelligence, robotics, FinTech, and other emerging technologies.

Our aim is to grow Sri Lanka's Digital Economy to a level in excess of USD 15 Bn or 12 percent of the National Economy over the next 5 years. In achieving this ambition, the Government aims to facilitate an increase in the ICT industry's annual export revenue to USD 5 billion.

Accordingly, we propose to allocate Rs. 3,000 million to bolster the acceleration of Digital Economy Development through the initiatives described.

## 5. Tourism Sector

It is necessary to ensure that we focus on the value generated from tourism instead of simply focusing on the number of arrivals.

Towards this end, steps will be taken to develop local destinations so as to optimize value generation from each destination with local branding of destinations to reflect the unique cultural value proposition of that destination with required infrastructure facilities. After identification, the required critical infrastructure development activities will be carried out on a priority basis during the 2 year period, 2025-2026. This infrastructure development will be supported by an integrated city branding and promotion campaign for these developed destinations. For this purpose, we propose to allocate Rs. 500 million for year 2025.

The Government will facilitate training youth in communication and other skills, in the tourism sector.

Developing and promoting new tourist destinations to expand the moving capacity of tourists will be a priority agenda of the Government.

In parallel, a digital ticketing system will be introduced to address issues of overcrowding and improve capacity of the sector.

Bandaranaike International Airport Terminal 2 will be expanded with the support of Japanese investments.

The Government will improve tourist safety and facilities through a combination of technology based solutions linking the tourist police, Government agencies and civic organizations to provide information on tourist attractions, receive security alerts, feedback on tourist experience and monitor complaints to law enforcement authorities.

## **6. SMEs as the Backbone of Economic Development**

The development of small and medium enterprises and entrepreneurship is a key objective of the Government. Access to finance has long been one of the biggest challenges facing the SME sector and rural entrepreneurs. The financial culture in this country has been one of collateral based lending which has led to a great deal of financial exclusion. Whilst banks must protect the interests of depositors and ensure prudence in their lending practices, there also needs to be a solution for SMEs and new entrepreneurs as well.

Towards this end, the Government is working towards setting up a development bank. As a first step, the function of a development bank through a new administrative structure will be established through the existing state bank mechanism. The Government will support this task through the National Credit Guarantee Institution (NCGI).

## **7. Fostering Innovation & Entrepreneurship**

R&D projects will be aligned with the industry needs in collaboration and consultation with diverse stakeholders including research institutions, universities, Government agencies and private sector and National Intellectual Property Organization (NIPO).

Priority for R&D initiatives will be on following areas;

- i. Providing co-financing for selected R&D initiatives.
- ii. Coordinate linkages between public R&D institutions and relevant universities with Sri Lanka's diaspora engaged in similar fields globally.
- iii. Facilitate exporters to receive trademark protection globally through accession to the Madrid Protocol.

It is reported that 272 patent registrations were in 2020 and out of them, 223 patents were Non-Resident registrations and we ranked as the 61<sup>st</sup> country in 2019 in terms of patent application submission. We observe that there are a number of research findings which have not been commercialized and utilized for the benefit of the economy, and reaping the investment opportunities. For this purpose, we propose to allocate Rs. 1,000 million to create an Innovation Invention Fund for commercialization of Research Findings.

## **8. Expenditure Management**

The Government will continue efforts to streamline state expenditure. The entire ecosystem of allowances and benefits provided to public representatives is being reviewed. Through such interventions, it would be possible to free up valuable resources that are tied up in depreciating assets and deploy them in far more productive uses.

To set an example on the side of the political leadership on expenditure management, the number of Ministers is limited 21. Ministers' and Deputy Ministers' expenditure has been rationalized reducing the public expenditure for the Government.

Public resources such as mansions allocated for the President, Prime Minister and Ministers have been redirected to effective public use. A Committee is appointed to recommend the best use of such properties in economically viable projects and the public interest.

All luxury vehicles that require heavy running & maintenance expenses will be auctioned.

- **Minimizing state expenditure on vehicles.**

Vehicles assigned as official vehicles to Government officials have high fuel consumption and are of significant value. These vehicles incur high maintenance costs. Hence, the Government has decided to minimize heavy expenditure on vehicles by encouraging selected officers through an additional financial benefit.

- **Rationalisation of State Agencies**

Over the years, the Government mechanism has enlarged into an unwieldy structure. Several agencies have been set up without appropriate study or reason. This has resulted in duplication, wastage, and a hindrance to the effective delivery of Government services. In order to remedy this situation, a Committee under the Prime Minister's Secretary has already been appointed to review the functions and utility of a plethora of Government agencies. It would be possible to determine which agencies need to continue, which need to be amalgamated with other agencies, and which agencies need to be discontinued, which need to change their objectives. This exercise is expected to deliver substantial gains in terms of improved efficiency in delivery of public services.

- **Institutional Governance of State-Owned Enterprises**

A key requirement to reduce future financial risk emanating from SOEs is to improve SOE governance. Towards this end, a Holding Company under the full control of the Government will be established under which selected SOEs are held as subsidiaries with a view to improve governance, financial discipline and operational efficiency.

## **9. Supporting Women’s Economic Participation**

Programs for women’s affairs are implemented at the line ministry as well as the provincial council level. In that, a monthly assistance is given for providing nutritious food especially for pregnant mother, for which Rs. 7,500 million has been earmarked. Also, for the Triposha program for the nutrition of mothers and children, Rs. 5,000 million has been allocated.

For programs to prevent child and women violence, empower women and save women, Rs. 120 million has also been allocated. In order to maintain the network spread across the island for the implementation of programs aimed at women Rs. 720 million will be incurred.

## **10. Towards a Healthy Society**

### *i. Digitalization of the Health system*

Digitalization within Sri Lanka’s health system has been minimal compared to the other countries in the region. Accordingly, new initiatives and interventions will be carried out from 2025 to enhance the digitalization of healthcare delivery. This will include digitalization of functions of National Medicines Regulatory Authority (NMRA), State Pharmaceuticals Corporation (SPC), and improvement and expansion of the “Swastha” system.

### *ii. Improving Rural-level Primary Health Care*

Efforts are being made to improve the service delivery at over 1,000 Primary Medical Care Units (PMCU) and Divisional hospitals with the focus on non-communicable disease control and prevention. Furthermore, palliative and geriatric care services will be available at selected PMCU in each district, especially considering the ageing population.



### *iii. Estate Health*

Actions will be taken to expedite the process of strengthening estate level health care service through Public Private Partnership (PPP) with Regional Plantation Companies. Required human resources, necessary equipment and pharmaceuticals for estate hospitals will be provided by the Government.

### *iv. Pandemic Preparedness*

National capacity for pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response will be improved with the assistance of development partners over the next three years. Additionally, surveillance and early warning capacity against all potential health hazards will be strengthened.

A healthy population is also essential for human capital development, as it directly contributes to increased productivity, better educational outcomes, enhanced workforce participation, innovation and skill development. It also promotes social stability, improve quality of life, and drive economic growth and stability. Accordingly, Government health budget for 2025 has significantly increased to an allocation of Rs. 604,000 million.

In order to ensure the supply of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies, Rs. 185,000 million is allocated in 2025 budget. The Government will take necessary actions through the Ministry of Health to ensure the procurement and distribution of quality pharmaceuticals and medical supplies without any interruption and minimize wastages while optimizing procurement processes and full utilization of funds.

*v. Provision of healthcare treatment for Children with Neurodevelopmental Disabilities, including Autism*

Sri Lanka has seen a rise in the number of children diagnosed with neurodevelopmental disabilities, including autism over the past decade.

To address these challenges, it is proposed to implement a 5-year national program to improve health, education and service facilities for children with neurodevelopmental disabilities, including autism across all 25 districts of Sri Lanka. As an initial step, we propose to allocate Rs. 200 million for 2025 to establish a treatment center for children with neurodevelopmental disabilities with international standards at the Lady Ridgeway Children's Hospital (LRH). Further, efforts will be made to establish similar kind of treatment centers in every district with the necessary human resources within the next five years.

*vi. Inclusive Early Childhood Development for Children with Neurodevelopmental Disabilities, including Autism*

Currently, the Pre-schools and Day-care services are provided by the private sector. Pre-schools and Day-care facilities for children with Autism are limited. This is mainly due to the lack of awareness and capacity among preschool teachers and caregivers on inclusive education and early childhood development for children with Neurodevelopmental Disabilities, including Autism. Accordingly, we propose allocating Rs. 250 million for developing a model daycare center.

**11. Education Opportunities for Everyone**

Due to economic challenges that prevailed in the country, renovations of school infrastructure have not been done since 2019. Therefore, over Rs. 10,000 million has already been allocated from the 2025 budget to upgrade school infrastructure.

Rs. 135,000 million has already been allocated to improve the quality of the university system.

- **Pre-school Nutrition Programme.**

We propose to increase the payment per meal per student for pre-school morning meal programme from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 and a provision of Rs. 1,000 million has already been made in 2025 budget estimates for this purpose.

An allocation of Rs. 80 million has been made in the 2025 budget estimates to construct a model early childhood education center laying a foundation for lifelong learning.

Recognizing pre- school teachers as key players in human resource development, in order to enhance the quality of preschool education and acknowledge their valuable contribution, we propose to increase their monthly allowance by Rs. 1,000 starting from June this year. Accordingly, we propose to allocate Rs. 100 million for this purpose.

- **Modernization of school Education**

The Government's policy is to develop a primary school within 3 kilometers radius, where children's residence or their parent's place of work. At present, there are 10,126 Government schools island wide. Of them, 3,946 are primary schools, and approximately 634,094 children enrolled in these schools. There are more than 3,000 schools having fewer than 100 students, 1,471 schools have fewer than 50 students. Most of these schools are in rural and remote areas. This has led to a great disparity between schools. Accordingly, it is proposed to review the school system to prepare a national plan to relocate schools. Accordingly, we propose to allocate Rs. 500 million to implement this programme.

- **Student Scholarships**

- a. We propose to increase monthly scholarship amount from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,500 to Students who qualified grade 5 scholarship examination in low-income families. Accordingly, we propose to allocate Rs. 1,000 million for this purpose.
- b. Nutritious Food Allowance has been supported for students in sports schools to obtain a nutritious diet. Hence, we propose to double the monthly Nutritious Food Allowance from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 per student. Budgetary provision has been already made in 2025 budget estimate for this purpose.
- c. We propose to increase this stipend from 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 per month for students in vocational Education. Budgetary provision has already been made in 2025 budget estimate for this purpose, in addition to which we propose to allocate a further Rs. 200 million for the same.
- d. We propose to increase monthly Mahapola scholarship from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 7,500 and monthly Bursary payments from 4,000 to Rs 6,500. A provision of Rs. 4,600 million has already been made in 2025 budget estimates.

All of these payments will be made from April, 2025.

- **Scholarship for Pursuing Undergraduate Courses at High-ranking Universities**

We propose to create a programme to offer scholarships for students who show outstanding performance in G.C.E. A/L examination to study undergraduate degree programmes at high-ranking universities and return to Sri Lanka to apply

their acquired knowledge and skills to the country. For this purpose, we propose to allocate Rs. 200 million to initiate this programme in 2025.

- **Development of Sports Schools**

In this regard, we propose to develop specialized sports schools in five provinces; Western, Northern, Central, Uva, and North Central, and the schools will be selected based on the records of the past or present students accomplished in the local and international competitions. Accordingly, we propose to allocate Rs. 500 million for the development of sports schools in five provinces.

- **Improvement of Jaffna and other Regional Libraries**

A large number of readers, including school students from Jaffna and nearby islands, use the Jaffna Library. However, the infrastructure has not been adequately developed for the benefit of these readers. Therefore, we propose to allocate Rs. 100 million from this budget to provide computers and other essential facilities for this library. In addition to that, we propose to allocate another Rs. 200 million under this budget for the development of other regional libraries.

## **12. Energy Sector**

The energy sector is vital for the country's economic development. We will focus on diversifying energy sources with more weight on renewable energy and modernizing infrastructure. Government will continue to invest in the energy sector while welcoming local and foreign investors who could provide the best tariff advantage to Sri Lanka. Necessary reforms to the regulatory framework will be prioritized to facilitate internal restructuring with the new Act to be passed soon.

We awarded a tender to a 50MW wind power project at USD 4.65 cents for a unit of electricity. In that context, awarding projects at an excessive tariff around USD 8.26 cents cannot be justified. To provide energy at a competitive cost to industries, exporters, and consumers, we will welcome energy investments based on the lowest tariffs and we will not provide preferential treatment purely on the company or the country of origin.

When we exclude the oil tanks given CPC and IOC, there are 61 more oil tanks in the Trincomalee oil tank complex which has 99 tanks of 10,000 Metric Ton capacity. Considering the strategic location of these tanks, there is high potential to access international markets. We expect to develop these tanks collaborating with internationally recognized companies.

### **13. Agriculture and Food Security**

The agriculture sector provides employment to approximately 30 percent of the country's labour force and is the backbone of the rural economy. Therefore, enhancing the potential of the agriculture sector is a key requirement in terms of improving economic opportunities for the vast majority of Sri Lankans.

The Government policy on agriculture sector is aimed at increasing its productivity, competitiveness and resilience. The fertilizer subsidy for paddy farmers will be continued, for which the Government has already allocated Rs. 35,000 million for 2025. The development of quality seeds, cascade management, efficient use of water in agriculture has been identified as priority areas and are expected to be supported by the budgetary allocation.

- *Maintaining a Healthy buffer Stock:* A sufficient buffer stock starting from this Maha 2024/25 is proposed to be maintained as a resilience measure to bridge the demand and supply of rice in the market while avoiding haphazard price

volatility. We propose to allocate Rs. 5,000 million for this purpose for Maha 2024/25.

- *Information System:* The agriculture sector lacks a sound data and information system for timely decision making. Therefore, action will be taken to establish a sound data and information system covering the entire value chain from the point of production up to the point of consumption under the ongoing Asian Development Bank funded “Food Security Livelihood Emergency Assistance Project” and will be expanded with the funds coming from the new World Bank Project; Integrated Rurban Development and Climate Resilience Project.
- *Production Increase of Other Field Crops (OFCs):* In addition to paddy, the production of green gram, black gram, chillie, red-onion, cowpea, soya, maize, potatoes and other selected cereals as well as tuber crops will be increased through an accelerated programme over the medium term 2025-2027. For this purpose, we propose to allocate Rs. 500 million for 2025, in addition to the funds given for the Ministry of Agriculture for 2025.

It is appropriate to develop a regulatory framework to regulate the collection and storage of paddy and rice stock in the market. Accordingly, it is proposed to amend the Paddy Marketing Board Act for vesting the powers with them to regulate the collection and storage of paddy and rice.

- **Bringing Land into Production**

Some of the lands presently managed by LRC, RPCs, SLSPC, JEDB and under utilized will be identified and brought in for private investment including SMEs taking the suitability of the land into consideration. We propose to allocate Rs. 250 million to undertake initial activities in this regard.

- **Youth Entrepreneurs and Producer Cooperatives**

At present, there are many global examples of successful producer cooperative arrangements. Fonterra a New Zealand dairy cooperative, Amul, Indian Dairy Farmers Cooperative and Mondragon Workers Cooperative of Spain are a few of the best global examples.

We too propose to adopt an alternative production approach where the cooperative mechanism. The Government will support these cooperative mechanisms through provision of land, agricultural extension services, and other support. To further strengthen the legal empowerment and to provide the necessary infrastructure facilities and financial incentives, we propose to allocate Rs. 100 million for this initiative for 2025.

- **Youth Entrepreneurship Development in Agriculture**

The youth entrepreneurs in agro-based SMEs, particularly for those who expect to scale-up or willing to engage in startups, will be targeted through this initiative. We propose to allocate Rs. 500 million for this purpose.

- **Dairy Production**

At present, the domestic milk production is sufficient only to cater to around 45 percent of the local demand. In order to increase the dairy production, Rs. 2,500 million is proposed to be invested during 2025-26 for the improvement of Dairy Value Chains and to enhance dairy farming productivity through the ongoing Inclusive Connectivity Development Project.



- **Irrigation Sector Development**

Sri Lanka's agriculture-based economy is very significant with about 75 percent of the population living and working in the rural sector. The total public sector investment for irrigation sector development for 2025 is estimated at Rs. 78,000 million.

The new water resources development projects, including Malwathu Oya, Gin Nilwala, Maduru Oya Right Bank development, Mundeni Aru project will gradually be brought into implementation over the medium term, considering the priority within the available fiscal space.

In order to rehabilitate down-stream development of Galoya, Rajanganaya, Minneriya and Hurulu Wewa schemes, an allocation of Rs. 2,000 million is proposed to be provided in 2025.

#### **14. Plantations and other export crops**

- **Increasing Coconut Production**

The global demand for coconut products is continuously increasing, and as predicted by the industry, total nut requirement of the country would be 4,500 million nuts in 2030, where 1,800 million nuts are expected to be used for home consumption, and the balance 2,700 million nuts can be absorbed for industry purposes.

Therefore, we propose to allocate Rs. 500 million for high-yielding coconut seedlings to the growers in the Northern region for planting 16,000 acres of new coconut land in established Northern Coconut Triangle based on CRI recommendation.

- **Other Export Crops - Spices**

Measures will be taken to expand value addition in traditional exports such as Cinnamon. Marketing and promotion of these products will be enhanced through Sri Lanka's embassies. The Government will provide technical assistance to farmers in order to improve supply quality and facilitate linkage with value added exporters, including through international joint ventures.

In order to link to the global value chain, we propose to allocate Rs. 250 million to implement an integrated product development and trade promotion programme on Ceylon cinnamon and other export crops.

## **15. Fisheries & Aquaculture**

Limited availability of freshwater prawn seeds is identified as a major constraint to further develop the freshwater prawn farming industry in Sri Lanka. In order to promote the stocking of freshwater prawn in tanks and non-traditional aquaculture, and enhance the future production towards export economy, we propose to empower farming community/fisheries societies and local communities and establishment of freshwater prawn hatcheries under Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangements, farmer cooperatives and marketing networks and facilitate farmer societies to link with such marketing networks as well. For this purpose, we propose to allocate Rs. 200 million.

## **16. Social Protection**

Increasing ageing population, low female labour force participation, and shrinking labour market have created a challenging situation in the country. Furthermore, it is observed that inequality and vulnerability persist particularly among certain segments; including children, disadvantaged women, the elderly, the poor, and the differently-abled. Therefore, the Government's responsibility is to protect and to empower them to integrate into society as productive and equal partners.

- **“Aswesuma” benefit enhancement**

In order to ease the burden of vulnerable communities, the Government will take necessary steps to safeguard them by enhancing the cash grants for those in the social registry. Accordingly, the Government has increased social protection programme net spending to Rs. 232.5 billion in 2025. The increase in the monthly benefit allowance paid to the two social groups; the poor and the extremely poor, from Rs. 8,500 to Rs. 10,000 and from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 17,500, respectively, has already been implemented with effect from January 2025. We propose to extend the benefit payment period for transitional social groups whose payments were set to end on March 31, 2025, until April 30, 2025. Further, for those eligible for *Aswesuma* to enter the scheme, yet not included it is expected to finish enumeration in May 2025, providing another opportunity for them to enter the programme.

- **Increase of the Kidney Patients/Disability/ Elderly Allowance**

We propose to increase the monthly allowances for kidney patients and people with disabilities from Rs. 7,500 to Rs. 10,000 and monthly allowances for elderly persons from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000 with effect from April 2025.

- **Empowering the “Aswesuma” beneficiaries for sustainable change**

According to Government policy, 1.2 million “*Aswesuma*” beneficiaries will be empowered using Government funds and foreign funds. Around 25,000 families have been selected to be empowered under the pilot programme with the assistance of the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank funded projects. The remaining number of potential/ eligible families are expected to be empowered gradually using the local funds. Accordingly, we propose to enhance the empowerment programme by Rs. 500 million.

The Government has already announced and implemented several other relief measures such as the Rs. 6,000 payment for each student from low income groups to support purchase of education related stationary and books. The Government has also already provided a kerosene subsidy amounting to a total of Rs. 3 billion during the period October 2024 up to March 2025 to support the livelihoods of the fishing community, particularly to help them withstand the lingering impacts of the economic crisis.

- **Enhancing the Welfare of Children Placed in Probation - Renovation of Certified Schools/Remand Homes and Childcare Institutions**

At present, 379 certified schools/detention homes/children's homes are being operated. Out of these, 47 institutions are operated by the Government. The facilities in these homes are at a very low level and it is observed that security is not adequate in some places. Some buildings need repairs and the buildings in some districts do not have sufficient space. Therefore, we propose to improve the capacity of child care centers in the areas of physical and human resource development. For this purpose, we propose to allocate Rs. 500 million.

- **Establishing a child-friendly transport system for institutionalized children to and from courts - transportation of child convicts**

We observe that children in institutionalized homes are most vulnerable for many reasons including due to inadequate transport facilities. Accordingly, we propose to allocate Rs. 250 million in 2025 to purchase the necessary vehicles for this purpose.

- **Enhanced Social Security for Orphaned Children and Youth**

In line with our manifesto and the Government's commitment to ensuring that every citizen is given the opportunity to lead a dignified and secure life, we propose social security and housing to orphaned children. This initiative will

provide them with long-term support, skills development, and financial security, ensuring their well-being and integration into society as empowered individuals who can positively contribute to the economy.

The 2025 Budget has presented proposals for the welfare of children in Government institutions and detention homes. When implementing these proposals, relevant institutions should prioritize the following matters:

- i. A monthly allowance of Rs. 5,000 for institutionalized children and orphans will be provided. We propose that Rs. 2,000 be deposited into a minor's account, and the remaining Rs. 3,000 be given to their legal guardians under Government supervision for the children's expenses. We propose to allocate Rs. 1,000 million from the 2025 Budget for this purpose.
- ii. Most of these children lack a family background or supportive system to help them to start their lives with housing and security. Therefore, these vulnerable communities are postponing marriage due to the inability to afford housing, which leads to social stress, and economic disparities. While their bank savings provide a foundation, it is often insufficient to cover the cost of building a house. Considering this reality, we propose a Rs. 1 million housing grant, to build a stable and secure house. To implement this, the Government proposes to allocate Rs. 1,000 million in the 2025 budget.
- iii. Ensuring opportunities for children in care homes and Government rehabilitation centers to enroll in the nearest national or Provincial Council school with proper educational facilities when providing school education.
- iv. Following rehabilitation methodologies that provide NVQ level 3 or 4 quality vocational/skills training for youth being rehabilitated in rehabilitation centers, enabling them to join society as good, and

productive citizens with a profession or livelihood upon release. Developing a methodology for issuing Police/Grama Seva certificates in a way that doesn't hinder those who have been rehabilitated and demonstrate good conduct from obtaining suitable employment.

- v. Giving priority based on qualifications for Government housing assistance, training, and employment recruitment when institutionalized children are reintegrated into society after turning 18 and when such children marry (especially for females).
- vi. Amending relevant laws to allow individuals to continue residing in these institutions under certain conditions when institutionalized children who turn 18 are not in a suitable position to reintegrate into society, with the aim of preventing their abuse and exploitation by various persons.

- **Database on People with Disabilities**

A significant number of the population suffers with one or many disabilities. We observe that there is no reliable data base about their distribution, difficulties, educational level, abilities to engage in economic activities and employment. Therefore, we propose to allocate Rs 100 million to establish a comprehensive database on the people with disabilities under the Secretariat for Persons with Disabilities in collaboration with the Department of Census and Statistics in the year 2025.

- **Disaster Relief**

A compensation of Rs. 250,000 is currently being paid to the people who lose their lives and those who get permanently disabled due to disasters. Accordingly, actions have been taken to increase this compensation to Rs. 1,000,000 for death or permanent disabilities caused by all factors, including natural disasters and damages caused due to wildlife.

Further, the payment of compensation of Rs 2.5 million has been already introduced for property damages that were not yet been compensated particularly for children's homes, elderly homes and residential centers for persons with disabilities, which are affected by disaster.

- **Mental Health**

We are experiencing many unfortunate incidents of suicides among adolescents. The Government has recognized the severity of this issue as a social problem. Therefore, we propose to allocate Rs. 250 million for 2025 to implement a medium-term programme to expand the awareness and counselling services for students and adolescents by the Ministry of Health in collaboration with the Ministry of Education.

- **Manufacturing of Assistive Devices Locally**

Assistive devices are crucial for people with disabilities and they are considered as a part of their body. I observe that a comprehensive programme is required to expand locally manufacturing facilities of these devices in all provinces. Therefore, we propose to allocate Rs. 500 million for this purpose in 2025. Initially, the assistive device manufacturing facility at the Rheumatology and Rehabilitation Hospital, Ragama will be expanded as the national center and regional manufacturing centers will be established as necessary.

- **Providing essential foods at a concessionary price during the New Year period**

The Government has decided to provide a concessionary 'Seasonal Food Package' by allowing them to purchase essential food items at affordable prices as a supportive measure to reduce the increased cost of living. Accordingly, it is proposed to provide a Dry Food Ration including rice, canned fish, dhal, onions, potatoes, and dried fish at a concessionary rate through Lanka Sathosa Ltd, during the upcoming New Year season. We propose to allocate Rs. 1,000 million to finance these rations.

## **17. Sri Lankan Expatriates**

Sri Lanka's migrant workers play an important role in the country's development, both in terms of foreign exchange remittances and skills they bring back to the homeland, following their work overseas. We are exploring ways of encouraging and rewarding this important community of Sri Lankans. As a first step, we propose to enable a more generous duty-free allowance for Sri Lanka's migrant workers as they return to the country. The criteria and basis for the allowance will be determined and publicized following a detailed study of options.

## **18. Special Interest Scheme for Senior Citizens**

We propose to implement a Special Interest Scheme for Senior Citizens. Under this scheme, individuals above 60 years of age will be eligible for one-year fixed deposits of up to Rs. 1 million with an annual additional interest rate of 3 percent, above the prevailing interest rates in the market for ensuring their financial stability. To implement the scheme, we propose to allocate Rs. 15,000 million to subsidize the 3 percent additional interest to be paid for the senior citizens.

This scheme will be implemented from July 2025.

## **19. Creating a Drug - Free Society**

Drug addiction is a significant concern in Sri Lanka, affecting various segments of society. Therefore, the Government has recognized the importance of creating a drug-free society through multifaceted approaches that go beyond punishment. Accordingly, we propose to prepare a comprehensive programme incorporating awareness campaigns, rehabilitation including counseling, social empowerment and integration, and law enforcement. Accordingly, we propose to allocate Rs. 500 million to implement a comprehensive program to create drug-free society.

## **20. Skills Development Programme for Convicted Prisoners**



At present, there are around 30,000 prisoners in 37 prisons located island wide. One third of them are convicted prisoners and others are remand prisoners. Overcrowding of prisons results in degraded living conditions in the prison which violates the notion that prisoners are also human beings.

Around 65 percent of the prisoners are in the peak of their working age; below 40. Accordingly, we propose to conduct employable and marketable skill development courses together with vocational training institutions and award relevant vocational qualifications. For this purpose, we propose to increase existing allocation by Rs. 100 million to implement this programme.

## **21. Public Transport Modernization**

An efficient public transport system is a crucial element of enhancing people's access to meaningful economic engagement and mobility.

Therefore, it is essential to enhance existing public transport systems with new technologies and introduce new transport modes to meet the increasing passenger demand, especially in urban and suburban areas. Accordingly, it is a timely requirement to upgrade and modernize both road and rail transportation systems.

- **Bus Sector Modernization**

As an initial step towards enhancing public sector transportation, a modern and comfortable fleet of technologically advanced buses will be introduced on a pilot basis. Accordingly, 100 air-suspension, low-floor, comfortable buses will be deployed along three main road corridors within Colombo city. We propose to allocate Rs. 3,000 million for the procurement of 100 low floor buses. In addition to that SLTB will add 200 low-bed passenger buses for its fleet through its own funds.

These buses will be operated under newly established companies collectively known as Metro Bus Companies (MBC). Proposed bus companies will operate on a fully digitized platform.

- **Railway Sector Modernization**

Rail based public transportation is highly important in long distance as well as the urban and sub-urban areas. However, the poor condition of the coaches negatively impacts passenger safety, comfort, and train speed. Further, it is important to establish the railway system as an industry while focusing on repairing and building new coaches within the country.

Accordingly, as a first step, we propose to allocate Rs. 500 million to rehabilitate old railway passenger coaches targeting to rehabilitate passenger coaches to enhance the efficiency of services and cater the growing passenger demand.

We propose to allocate Rs. 250 million for 2025 to the Department of Railways to initiate building new coaches aiming at fulfilling new passenger coach requirements within the country.

In order to provide an efficient railway service and improve public transportation facilities, we propose to extend the Kelani Valley Railway Line, which currently operates up to Avissawella, beyond Avissawella in phases. An allocation of Rs. 250 million will be made through the 2025 budget to begin the initial work related to this.

The Government will implement a joint time table in all bus routes after discussing with CTB and private bus operators. The Government will continue to invest in the Kandy multi-modal transport terminal development project which would have important spill-over effects in terms of regional development.

- **Rail Transport for Agricultural Products**

Transporting agricultural goods over the road network remains a major challenge due to high costs, post-harvest losses during transportation, road congestion, and environmental concerns. To address this, we propose to introduce a dedicated rail-based transportation of agriculture products from production centers to destinations.

We plan to upgrade the Thambuththegama Railway Station by incorporating loading docks with storage facilities upon the recommendation of the study. To support this initiative, we propose an allocation of Rs. 100 million for the feasibility study as the initial step.

- **SriLankan Airlines Legacy Debt Settlement**

SriLankan Airlines (SLA) performs a leading service in the transportation of passengers and cargo by air. Furthermore, previous Governments' attempts to divest state ownership and attract private investment have also been unsuccessful.

In light of this, the Government would sign an agreement with those banks and set aside Rs. 10,000 million for loan capital repayment in 2025 as well as Rs. 10,000 million for interest payments. The Airline would be fully responsible for ensuring operating profitability once these legacy debt service costs are settled by the Government. A new medium term strategic plan is being devised by the company towards this end. Accordingly, we propose to allocate Rs. 20,000 million for this purpose.

- **Enhancing Road Infrastructure**

A robust road network is a critical component of the infrastructure necessary to connect citizens with markets and public spaces.

As such, we propose an allocation of Rs. 3,000 million for improvement and rehabilitation of rural roads, giving priority to roads that connect less developed rural villages, tourist destinations, industrial estates and economically significant places/ areas in addition to the already allocated amount of Rs. 26,680 million for the development of the rural roads island wide.

Aiming at ensure safe and reliable mobility to all users, we propose Rs.1,000 million allocation to rehabilitation of rural bridges in addition to the already allocated amount of Rs 1,000 million for the development of the rural bridges island wide.

- **Rural roads and bridges in Northern Province**

It has been observed that the Northern province has been largely isolated from mainstream development. However, it holds tremendous potential to contribute significantly to our economy. As such, focusing at the rehabilitation of basic infrastructure needs, we propose to allocate Rs. 5,000 million for the rehabilitation and improvement of rural roads and bridges in the Northern Province.

- **Construction of Vadduvakal Bridge in Mullaitivu**

The Vadduvakal causeway is a narrow bridge over the mouth of the Nandikadal lagoon in Mullaitivu, which is the main artery connecting Mullaitivu, Pudukkudiyiruppu, and Jaffna. This bridge is in a dilapidated condition which creates risks to commuters. Therefore, we propose to build Vadduvakal bridge aligned with the developmental needs of the Mullaitivu District. We propose to allocate Rs. 1,000 million under this budget to commence work accordingly.

## **22. Regional Development**

The Decentralize Budget Programme 2025 is being implemented focusing on building a production economy. For this purpose, we propose that each MP is to be allocated Rs. 10 million for 2025 utilizing Rs. 2,250 million from the already allocated budgetary provisions of Rs. 11,250 million to minimize the regional disparities. The remaining Rs. 9,000 million will be allocated for the essential development activities.

## **23. District Development Programme**

As we understand, there are unanswered issues in many districts in spite of the huge investment made by the Government annually through the budget on various programmes. The particular issues may be related to infrastructure development, enhancing localized production, effective service delivery, trade and marketing, institutional improvements etc. In order to reach at an inclusive and sustainable development, those untouched gaps and emerging needs in districts are required to be addressed. This will catalyse the private sector to bring investment for economic development and also will enable the local community to enhance their decent living. In this context, we propose to allocate Rs. 2,000 million in the budget 2025 to address these emerging issues at district level.

## **24. Eastern Province Development**

Eastern Province is one of the provinces with a huge potential for economic development. Therefore, we propose to implement a comprehensive development programme in the Eastern Province with the Indian Multi-sectoral Grant Assistance to support infrastructure and livelihood development, focusing mainly on education, health, agriculture, fisheries, tourism and community empowerment sectors.

## **25. Programmes to Uplift the Living Standards of Malayagam Tamil People**

The Malayagam people are a part of the Sri Lankan nation and have been living with significant difficulties over a long period of time. However, the livelihoods of this community still remain below standards to have a dignified life. Accordingly, Rs. 7,583 million has already been allocated to support the following initiatives.

- i. Rs. 4,267 million is allocated for development of estate housing and infrastructure development.
- ii. Rs. 2,450 million is allocated for Vocational training, Livelihood development and Infrastructure Development of Malayagam Tamil youth
- iii. Rs. 866 million is allocated for smart class rooms for schools in Malayagam Tamil community.

## **26. Industrial Development**

The industrial sector in Sri Lanka plays a crucial role in its economy predominantly in providing employment opportunities, increasing income, fostering innovation, and driving exports. Accordingly, the following proposals are to be introduced.

- **Industrial Zone dedicated for Chemical Manufacturing**

With the aim of improving value addition to Sri Lanka's extensive mineral resources and providing essential industrial inputs for domestic manufacturing, it is proposed to establish an Industrial Estate in Paranthan, Northern Province dedicated for chemical product manufacturing including acids and alkalis. There will be 5 Industrial parks such as KKS, Maankulam, Iranawila, Galle and Tincomalee. We propose to allocate Rs. 500 million for this purpose.

- **Industrial Zone dedicated for Automobile and Rubber products manufacturing**

A significant level of investment in the domestically value-added automobile manufacturing/assembly industry and rubber product manufacturing is an important factor to cater to the demand required by the components manufacturing industry to become competitive in the export market.

With this purpose, it is proposed to establish an Industrial Estate dedicated for Automobile components and rubber manufacturing. We propose to manage the requirement for this purpose within the already allocated budgetary provisions of Rs. 1,500 million under the Ministry of Industry for this purpose.

## **27. Clean Sri Lanka**

The Clean Sri Lanka Program is a massive program implemented through the three main pillars of social development, environmental development and ethical development to sustainably elevate Sri Lanka and the entire Sri Lankan society to a higher level. For this, the entire public, the state sector, entrepreneurs, businessmen including the private sector, national and international non-governmental organizations, the Sri Lankan community abroad, international donor agencies, various professionals and experts, are being planned and implemented with the support of all.

Under this, It is expected to conduct a cultural festival where all sections of the community can enjoy together promoting inter-ethnic, inter-religious and inter-communal ties in Sri Lankan society, mutual understanding and cooperation, create facilities for the differently-abled people of our country which constitute a significant percentage of the population, promote the ethics and capacity building of facilitators such as three-wheelers, taxi drivers and tour guides for the tourism industry, renovate several selected cities with ancient heritage with their ancient

identity, renovating buildings, repairing school equipment and improving sanitation facilities for selected provincial schools with less facilities, building a high-quality learning environment with the participation of the private sector for early childhood development, promoting sanitation facilities in urban areas, promoting road safety, drug prevention, managing stray animals, assisting relevant agencies on managing solid waste, making the coastline attractive and environmentally sustainable, carry out conservation of watersheds and promotion of water quality in rivers, making public service efficient, creating high resource utilization and building a corruption free public service and promotion and dissemination of the Clean Sri Lanka concept.

For this, we propose to allocate Rs. 5,000 million from the state budget for the year 2025 in addition to the financial contribution of the donors.

## **28. Solid Waste Management**

There is a growing issue of solid waste management in many areas of the country. Anuradhapura, a city with significant historical and cultural value, is one such example. With the Anuradhapura Teaching Hospital and a growing population, managing both general and hospital waste has become a challenge, threatening public health and the environment. To tackle this, we propose to allocate Rs. 750 million for a waste disposal facility. This initiative will improve cleanliness, protect the environment, and promote sustainable development in Anuradhapura municipal area.

## **29. Mitigating Elephant-Human Conflict and Conservation of Forests**

To minimize crop damage, property destruction, and loss of life caused by wild elephants, several measures have been implemented. These include the improvement of approximately 5,611 km of electric fencing, with 1,456 km identified for refurbishment. Additionally, guard posts along the fence will be



constructed, necessary equipment will be procured, and elephant habitats will be improved through invasive plant removal, better grassland management, and enhanced water sources. A budget of Rs. 300 million has been allocated for these efforts.

Furthermore, Rs. 100 million has been allocated to enhance the capacity of 270 offices, including wildlife zonal offices, guard offices, and Bittu officers. These funds will support electric fence maintenance, vehicle and boat maintenance, wildlife crime prevention, and overall efforts to reduce the human-elephant conflict. An additional Rs. 240 million has been allocated as compensation for victims of such conflicts, bringing the total budget for mitigating the elephant-human conflict to Rs. 640 million.

Moreover, Rs. 1,050 million has been allocated to promote natural regeneration and address deforestation. This funding will support reforestation efforts, forest conservation initiatives, commercial forestry expansion, environmental protection, and mangrove management. It will also facilitate eco-friendly tourism, increase forest cover, minimize forest fires, and prevent forest-related crimes.

### **30. Sustainable Financing**

The Government will leverage opportunities in sustainable financing to foster a vibrant ecosystem of Environmental Social and Governance (ESG) based financing. The Ministry of Environment will work in coordination with the Ministry of Finance and Central Bank, to access globally available pools of sustainable financing linked to climate change initiatives and related endeavours.

### **31. Developing Financial Markets**

As Sri Lanka emerges from the economic crisis, the financial sector is also recovering from a period of stress. It is not appropriate to focus on developing the financial market of the country in order to position them to support growth of the real economy. Capital markets need to be deepened and evolved in terms of sophistication. The government will actively encourage private and appropriate state entities to raise funds through listed equity and debt capital markets.

As bank interest rates decline, it becomes all the more important for retail investors to have access to well-regulated financial products that provide a reasonable return. Unit Trusts, investment funds, and other collective investment schemes will be important in filling this gap in the market. It is important for the sector to explore innovations and more complex transitions whilst ensuring due diligence and all necessary safeguards, amidst an effective regulatory environment.

### **32. Governance Reforms**

Corruption has been identified as a major impediment to economic progress. Hence, there is an urgent need in addressing the rampant corruption that hinders the country's sustainable economic development as a collective effort. In this context, it is not only the Government officials but also the private actors and the entire citizenry should acknowledge their role in perpetuating corruption. In this regard, the necessary legal framework will be strengthened further. The enactment of the Proceeds of Crime bill and further strengthening of the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery and Corruption (CIABOC) will be expedited with the increased financial and other support with the assistance of the international institutions to drive anti-corruption initiatives towards strengthening governance, transparency and accountability in Sri Lanka.

Moreover, the Government will review and implement Proceeds of Crime legislation which is now in draft stage following a collaborative drafting process.

### **33. Sri Lanka Day**

The Government policy framework, “A Thriving Nation – A Beautiful Life” articulates a vision for a reconciled Sri Lanka, committed to bridging gaps between communities. Therefore, I propose to hold a “National Cultural Festival”. This festival will be initiated in November and launched in December which we have the highest number of tourist arrivals to our country. This festival will be organized with the participation of the private sector. Accordingly, we propose to allocate Rs. 300 million for this purpose.

### **34. Housing for Internally Displaced People**

With the reconciliation initiatives and release of lands, the internally displaced people (IDPs) are being resettled and refugees are returning to the Northern and Eastern Provinces for resettlement after the conflict. However, the basic infrastructure facilities and utilities of the resettle families are yet to be fulfilled.

Accordingly, we propose to initiate a multi-pronged strategy to address the key issues faced by people in the North and the East. In the 2025 Budget, Rs.1,500 million has been allocated to meet the needs of resettling these people and speed up the housing programme and provide essential relief to the families remaining homeless based on the current requirement.

### **35. Essential Maintenance of Housing Schemes Constructed by Government**

The physical condition of the public housing schemes provided by the Government has been poor due to lack of maintenance and deficiencies in usage. Many physical defects such as cracking, spalling, corrosion and water seepage were observed at the external side of all these buildings. Accordingly, we propose

to allocate Rs. 1,000 million for essential maintenance of the apartment complexes constructed by the Central Government.

### **36. Housing for Artists/Journalists**

With the assistance of the Government of the People's Republic of China, 1996 housing units are being constructed. Within this, an apartment complex comprising 108 housing units will be reserved from the Kottawa, Palathuruwatta area for artists and journalists who make special contributions to the cultural enrichment of our society.

### **37. Drinking Water Sector**

- **Expeditious completion of ongoing large-scale water schemes and community water projects**

The pipe-borne drinking water coverage by the National Water Supply and Drainage Board and the Community Water Supply Department, is around 62 percent of the country's population. Identifying the national importance of ensuring safe water delivery, the Government has committed to provide budgetary support to expedite the completion of Gampaha, Attanagalle, and Minuwangoda integrated water supply project, Aluthgama, Mathugama and Agalawatta integrated water supply project, Polgahawela, Allawwa and Pothuhara integrated water supply project and Thabutthegama water supply project where the completion has been delayed due to the economic crisis and the suspension of credit facilities by the respective lenders. The Government will provide the funding requirement of Rs. 41,234 million in a span of two years with available fiscal space. Accordingly, Rs. 20,000 million is included in the national budget for the year 2025 to facilitate the completion of the above priority projects as "equity" contribution of the Government.

- **Extension of Community water supply scheme**

We have realized the necessity of implementing the community-based water supply schemes specifically in rural areas where the pipe-borne water coverage is limited. To enhance the quality of rural life by eradicating vulnerabilities in water stressed areas, including the Northern region and CKDu affected areas, we recognize the importance of extending the community-based rural water supply schemes in such areas to deliver fully treated drinking water.

Accordingly, we propose to utilize the already allocated Rs 2,000 million in the budget estimates under the Department of Community Water Supply for the year 2025 to complete the community water supply schemes which have already been started and to commence new community water supply schemes.

- **Re-initiating of Giribawa- Eppawala Water Supply Scheme**

Giribawa and Eppawala areas being in a dry zone under North Central province face difficulties in terms of access to quality drinking water, creating various risks to the population of that region. We recognize the importance of providing drinking water from surface water sources to the area of Giribawa and Eppawala preferably by Rajanganaya Tank which is fed by Kalawewa through Kala Oya. For this purpose, we proposed to allocate Rs. 1,000 million for re- initiating of initial works in Giribawa- Eppawala Water Supply Scheme to provide pipe-borne water to the area.

### **38. Filling Essential Vacancies in the Public Service**

We have stopped the past practice of filling the public service with the supporters of politicians. Aligned with the Government's vision, recruitment, promotions, and transfers in the public service will be based on qualifications and skills, free from political influence.

Due to the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, economic downturn, and political instability, there is a large number of unemployed graduates and youth. We will implement a strategic recruitment plan to hire 30,000 individuals in essential public service roles, strictly according to cadre vacancies starting from this year. Accordingly, we propose to allocate Rs 10,000 million for this purpose in 2025.

### **39. Public Service Salary Increase**

Given that nearly a decade has passed since the last basic salary revision, it is now time to revise the salary structure having evaluated all factors in a holistic manner. It is necessary to provide a decent living standard for public sector employees, enabling the Government to attract talent and skilled workers, whilst at the same time avoiding an excessive burden on the budget.

Accordingly, we propose to increase the minimum monthly basic salary from Rs.24,250 to Rs.40,000 by Rs.15,750. The current ad-hoc interim allowance and special allowance will be integrated into the basic salary giving a net increase of Rs.8,250 in the minimum salary.

The proposed minimum monthly basic salary increase of Rs. 15,750 will also be applicable to judicial services, public corporations, statutory boards, university staff, and officers of tri-forces on the same basis in line with the minimum basic salary increase for public sector employees.

In addition to a minimum monthly basic salary increase of Rs.15,750, it is proposed to raise the value of the annual salary increment by 80 percent. Consequently, the minimum annual salary increment of Rs. 250 will be increased to Rs. 450. It is also proposed to adjust annual salary increments for all public sector employees to the same percentage.

The total estimated cost of this salary increase is expected to be Rs.325 billion. Considering present fiscal constraints, it is proposed that this salary increase be implemented in phases. Of the total net salary increase, Rs.5,000 and 30 percent of the balance amount will be paid starting from April 2025, with the remaining 70 percent being paid in equal portions beginning in January 2026 and January 2027.

Therefore, it is proposed that Rs.110 billion be allocated for the proposed salary increase in 2025.

As part of this salary increase, it is proposed that the retirement benefits for officers retiring on or after 01.01. 2025 be calculated based on the new salary structure, ensuring that they receive retirement benefits under the proposed 2025 salary scheme.

Considering the increase in the minimum basic salary of state employees, the limit on distress loans for public servants which is currently set at Rs. 250,000 will also be increased to Rs. 400,000. Further details of the salary increase are given in the Technical Note in Annexure V.

#### **40. Private Sector Minimum Wage Increase**

The Employers' Associations have already agreed to increase the monthly Minimum Wage to the Private Sector workers from Rs. 21,000 to Rs. 27,000 in April 2025 and to Rs. 30,000 from 2026.

#### **41. Reconsideration of the Wage of Plantation Workers**

There are nearly 1.5 million plantation workers engaged in the sector, mainly in tea, rubber and coconut. The Government is of the view that their living standards need to be improved. In addition to the programmes focused on the development of plantation sector, the Government will intervene to increase the daily wages of the workers to Rs. 1,700.

#### **42. Public Sector Pensions**

Further, by considering salaries and benefits entitled to them, a monthly increase of Rs. 3,000 was implemented immediately after the Presidential election thus resolving the Pension Anomalies of Pensioners who retired before 01<sup>st</sup> January 2020.

We observe that there will be a pension anomaly created by revising the pensions of the Government employees who retired from 2016 - 2020 only, based on the salary scale of the fifth phase related to the year 2020, since all the pensioners who retired till 31.12.2017 are on the same salary scale.

As this issue remains unresolved for a long time, we believe that it has to be resolved in a phased manner within the existing limited fiscal space. Therefore, we propose to revise the pensions of all pensioners who retired before 01.01.2020 in three phases, corresponding to the salary scales applicable to the year 2020 as per the Public Administration Circular No. 03/2016.

As the first phase, the pensions of all pensioners who retired before 01.01.2018 will be revised in line with the third stage salary scales relevant to the year 2018 in the Public Administration Circular No. 03/2016 and to be implemented from July 2025. For this phase, we propose to allocate Rs. 10,000 million through the Budget 2025.



Furthermore, we also propose to implement the pension conversions related to the fourth and fifth stages of the salary conversion from July 2026 and July 2027, respectively.

### **43. Legal Reforms**

The Government will introduce a number of legal reforms in the coming year to establish sound legal provisions aimed at fostering rapid economic development, good governance, and effective public service delivery. These laws include legislation to improve governance of state owned enterprises, creating a legal framework for public-private partnerships, enhancing governance around procurement, public asset management, statistics, data exchange, valuation, asset management, microfinance and credit and anti-money laundering and terrorist financing. More details on these laws are available in the Annexure VIII of the budget.

### **44. Revenue Measures**

Sri Lanka's economic reform programme is based on a foundation of revenue based fiscal consolidation. This is reflective of the fact that leading up to the economic crisis, Sri Lanka had one of the world's lowest Government tax revenue levels of 7.3 percent of GDP in 2022.

For the year 2025, the bulk of revenue gains is expected to be delivered by the liberalisation of motor vehicle imports that took place on 1<sup>st</sup> February 2025. This process is being carefully monitored to ensure that import of vehicles does not result in undue negative impacts on external sector stability. Other key revenue measures which have already been announced in Parliament previously in December 2024 include the increase of tax-free threshold for personal income tax, further adjustments to the second income tax slab, removal of VAT on fresh milk and yoghurt. The Government also decided to not pursue this year the Imputed

Rental Income Tax that had been agreed by the previous administration. To compensate for any revenue losses, the Government already presented in

Parliament measures including the introduction of VAT on digital services, the imposition of corporate income tax on export of services, and an increase in the corporate tax on cigarettes/liquor, and gaming.

The tax policy measures outlined here are expected to deliver the required revenue to enable Sri Lanka to meet the revenue targets of 15.1 percent of GDP in 2025. Nonetheless, in parallel, the Government is taking concerted efforts to improve tax administration and compliance. In fact, Sri Lanka's revenue strategy for the upcoming budget aims to enhance fiscal sustainability by strengthening tax administration, improving compliance, improve institutional strength through enhanced digitalization and rigorous monitoring mechanisms; while providing relief to the most vulnerable groups of the society. Efforts will be directed toward digitalizing tax systems to reduce leakages and enhance transparency while minimizing human interactions in tax administration.

Sri Lanka is moving towards a cashless economy as a part of its broader digitalization agenda to formalize the economy and improve revenue collection. The use of Point-of-Sale (POS) machines across businesses, especially in VAT-registered enterprises, will be implemented as a key initiative to facilitate digital transactions and reduce cash dependency. A cashless economy will not only curb tax evasion and illicit financial activities but also enhance fiscal efficiency, contributing to Sri Lanka's economic stability and growth.

Digitalisation of revenue agencies and the overall digital economy drive is expected to provide significant impetus to the revenue enhancing efforts. However, it is not just the tax collection authorities that have a responsibility in this regard. Several other stakeholders, including audit firms and tax accountants, have a responsibility to discharge their duties in a socially responsible manner

such that the Government is not deprived of due tax revenue. Appropriate measures will be taken to ensure compliance with the regulatory and legal framework in this regard as well.

We are confident that these tax administration and tax compliance enhancement measures will enable Sri Lanka to surpass revenue targets beyond 2025. At that point, it will be possible to provide further relief to the public in a manner that does not jeopardize the achievement of revenue targets and ensure the country's fiscal and economic stability.

#### **45. Borrowing Limit**

The Borrowing Limit for the Appropriation Bill for the financial year 2025 is presented in Annexure II. In addition, the Technical Note on expenditure and revenue measures is given in Annexure III and Annexure IV, respectively. Further, the documents, which have to be submitted along with the Second Reading of the Budget under the Public Financial Management Act, No. 44 of 2024, are also tabled.

#### **Conclusion**

While the policies that I outlined today reflect the vision upon which I was elected to this office, I did not come up with them alone. These policies are the result of an incredible effort, born out of the dedication and collective action of a Cabinet, most of whom have never served in a Parliament but have vast experience and practical knowledge. They were born from the experience of many dedicated and devoted civil servants and policymakers who finally have a voice in shaping the destiny of our country. And they were born from the confidence and courage of the many renowned, patriotic professionals who have distinguished themselves in their careers, and for the first time had the confidence that they could contribute to a truly clean, truly functional and truly compassionate Government.

If you look in the ranks of this Government, you will see a mix of some of the most passionate and disciplined politicians, and some of the most accomplished academics and professionals who have sacrificed their careers, time with their families and even their business legacies to put their country before profit. Together, we have begun a monumental effort. We have brought down costs of living. We have begun restoring confidence in our justice system. And we have for the first time banished not just corruption but even the appearance of corruption from the highest echelons of power.

For many years now, those who felt moved to invest in Sri Lanka found that in order to get anything done, they would first have to invest in middlemen. That era is over. I can assure you that no elected or appointed official in this Government will seek bribes or favours in return for doing or not doing their jobs. However, in the very unlikely event that anyone among us does bend or break the law, I can promise that whoever is responsible will be investigated and prosecuted to the full extent of the law. This Government will never, ever, tolerate corruption among its ranks. From here on, those who attempt to receive bribes should be afraid. One should not be afraid of not paying the bribe.

Our judiciary has never been more free or independent. Our police force has never been more empowered or independent. They will enforce the law without fear or favour. However, many who have left Sri Lanka and live overseas know that elimination of corruption is about more than just enforcing the law. It is about modernizing the way Government functions, making the state machinery function more efficiently, and function more transparently. This will address the root cause of corruption by making it harder to take bribes, and less attractive to pay them.

Never has Sri Lanka had a chance like this to catch up with the modern world. I see a chance for united Sri Lanka, for a clean Sri Lanka, for a prosperous Sri Lanka, to surpass everyone's expectations.

To the Sri Lankan Expatriates, those with Sri Lankan roots, whether you were born in Sri Lanka or heard of your motherland from your parents, know that to us, you are all Sri Lankans.

Your country is proud of your success. We understand why you may have lost faith in our motherland. Know that I am grateful for every effort that any of you take, even from afar, to help our country.

We invite you, one and all, to come back and see for yourself how much Sri Lanka has changed. We invite you to contribute your expertise, your talent and your perspective to our island nation, whether in the private, public or non-profit sectors. Join us, and work with us to accomplish a level of success that we can only all achieve together.

Majority of our citizens voted last year to chart a new course, to unite to rebuild our country and reach the full potential of our citizenry. For the first time in history, all of Sri Lanka, from north to south, and east to west, have united behind a common purpose. Religion, race, gender, class and age no longer divide us. That is one thing I can promise about the people of Sri Lanka: The people will never again be divided against each other. The people will never again be fooled by those who seek to turn us against each other for their own political or personal gain.

Public Representatives and officials of our Government all have a common objective. Similarly the thousands of hardworking, dedicated, and patriotic public servants who have joined us to make a difference also have a collective objective. We will never tire. We will never waver. We will not compromise on

our principles. We will never ever let you down. We will lead by example, and raise all Sri Lankans up together. Together we will all prosper. We will all be proud of each other and of the beautiful, sacred island we call home.

Finally, I want to express my gratitude to the officials at the Ministry of Finance, especially the Secretary to the Treasury Mahinda Siriwardana, who worked tirelessly for weeks to finalize the budget. I expect further cooperation from the officials at the Treasury to successfully implement the budget proposals in time to take forward the economic programme of the Government.

Thank you!

## Summary of the Budget Estimates 2025

Rs. Billion

Item	2023	2024 Provisional	2025 Budget
<b>Total Revenue and Grants</b>	<b>3,074</b>	<b>4,091</b>	<b>4,990</b>
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>3,049</b>	<b>4,031</b>	<b>4,960</b>
<b>Tax Revenue</b>	<b>2,721</b>	<b>3,705</b>	<b>4,590</b>
Income Tax	911	1,026	1,167
Taxes on Goods and Services	1,420	2,201	2,772
Taxes on External Trade	389	477	651
<b>Non Tax Revenue</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>370</b>
<b>Grants</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>5,357</b>	<b>6,131</b>	<b>7,190</b>
<b>Recurrent</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>5,340</b>	<b>5,886</b>
Salaries and Wages	939	1,096	1,230
Other Goods and Services	300	392	416
Interest	2,456	2,690	2,950
Subsidies and Transfers	1,005	1,162	1,290
<b>Public Investment</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>1,315</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>(276)</b>	<b>(26)</b>	<b>(11)</b>
<b>Revenue Surplus (+)/ Deficit(-)</b>	<b>(1,651)</b>	<b>(1,309)</b>	<b>(926)</b>
<b>Primary Surplus (+)/ Deficit(-)</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>750</b>
<b>Budget Surplus (+)/ Deficit(-)</b>	<b>(2,282)</b>	<b>(2,040)</b>	<b>(2,200)</b>
<b>Total Financing</b>	<b>2,282</b>	<b>2,040</b>	<b>2,200</b>
<b>Total Foreign Financing</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>(3,044)</b>	<b>75</b>
Foreign Borrowings-Gross	832	590	700
Debt Repayment	(337)	(3,634)	(625)
<b>Total Domestic Financing</b>	<b>1,788</b>	<b>5,084</b>	<b>2,125</b>
Non - Bank Borrowings	3,295	2,144	2,125
Sri Lanka Development Bonds	(351)	-	-
Bank Borrowings and Other	(1,157)	2,940	-
<b>Revenue and Grants/GDP (%)</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>15.1</b>
<b>Total Revenue/GDP (%)</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>15.0</b>
Tax Revenue/GDP (%)	9.8	12.3	13.9
Non Tax Revenue/GDP (%)	1.2	1.1	1.1
<b>Grants/GDP (%)</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.09</b>
<b>Total Expenditure/GDP (%)</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>21.8</b>
Recurrent Expenditure/GDP (%)	17.0	17.8	17.8
Non Interest/ GDP (%)	8.1	8.8	8.9
Interest/ GDP (%)	8.9	9.0	8.9
Public Investment/ GDP (%)	3.4	2.7	4.0
Revenue Surplus (+)/Deficit (-) GDP (%)	(6.0)	(4.4)	(2.8)
Primary Surplus (+)/Deficit (-) GDP(%)	0.6	2.2	2.3
<b>Budget Surplus (+)/Deficit (-) GDP(%)</b>	<b>(8.3)</b>	<b>(6.8)</b>	<b>(6.7)</b>

Compiled by Department of Fiscal Policy

## Annexure II

### Gross Borrowings Requirement - 2025 (Provisioning for Accounting Transactions)

Item	Rs. Billion
Total Receipts other than Government Borrowings	5,042
<b>Total Primary Expenditure</b>	<b>4,285</b>
Recurrent	2,970
Capital	1,315
<b>Debt Service Payments</b>	<b>4,550</b>
Interest Payments	2,950
Debt Repayments	1,600
<b>Provision for Advanced Accounts</b>	<b>7</b>
Adjustments for book/cash Value of Government Securities	200
<b>Total Gross Borrowing Requirement to be recorded in Government Accounts</b>	<b>4,000</b>

*Compiled by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development*



## Expenditure Proposals - 2025

No	Proposal	Rs. Million
1	Salary increase	110,000
2	Sri Lanka Airlines (SLA) legacy debts settlement	20,000
3	Senior Citizens interest subsidy programme	15,000
4	Pension revisions	10,000
5	New staff recruitments	10,000
6	Improvement of road network in Northern area	5,000
7	Clean Sri Lanka programme	5,000
8	Food security (for Maintaining paddy buffer stocks)	5,000
9	Renovate rural roads & bridges	4,000
10	Digital economy advancement	3,000
11	Public transport modernization	3,000
12	Leveraging Sri Lanka's strategic location	2,500
13	Rehabilitation of key Irrigation systems including, Galoya, Rajanganaya, Huruluwewa, Minneriya	2,000
14	District development programme	2,000
15	Grade 5 Scholarship allowance increase	1,000
16	Construction of Vadduvakal bridge in Mullativu	1,000
17	Financial support for orphaned, low income young married couples for housing	1,000
18	Essential maintenance of government housing schemes	1,000
19	Commercialization of research findings-innovation & invention	1,000

No	Proposal	Rs. Million
20	Initiating Giribawa-Eppawala water supply scheme	1,000
21	Social security allowance to orphaned children	1,000
22	Providing essential foods at a concessionary price during new year period	1,000
23	Refurbishment of railway passenger coaches and manufacturing new coaches	750
24	Strengthening of the National Quality Infrastructure (NQI) systems	750
25	Implementing solid waste disposal mechanism in "Anuradhapura" MC area	750
26	Modernization of primary education	500
27	Establishment of sports culture	500
28	Improvement of certified schools/remand homes and child care institutions	500
29	Coconut production improvement & Northern coconut triangle programme	500
30	Tourism promotion and city branding	500
31	Improvement of rehabilitation process of drug addicted people	500
32	Providing assistive devices for differently able people	500
33	Production enhancement of other field crops	500
34	Aswesuma empowerment programme	500
35	Industrial zone dedicated for chemical manufacturing	500
36	Youth entrepreneurs engaging in agriculture and industries	500
37	A national cultural event for all communities while depicting their unique identities	300
38	Transport facilities to child convicts	250
39	Establishing day care centers for children with Autism	250

No	Proposal	Rs. Million
40	Mental health education improvement	250
41	Providing underutilized land for investments	250
42	Construction of Kelaniveli railway line from Avissawella onwards	250
43	Promotion of export agriculture crops	250
44	Scholarships for pursuing undergraduate courses at high-ranking universities	200
45	Improving health, education and service facilities for children with Autism	200
46	Allowance for low income vocational trainees	200
47	Fresh water prawn farming and non-traditional aquaculture	200
48	Modernization of regional libraries	200
49	Pre school teacher allowance	100
50	Jaffna library improvement	100
51	Identification system for differently able people	100
52	Skills Development programme for convicted Prisoners	100
53	Producer cooperative society for youth entrepreneurs	100
54	Rail transport for agriculture products	100

**Technical Notes**

**Taxation**

- 1. Income Tax (Amendments to the Inland Revenue Act, No.24 of 2017)**
  - 1.1 The requirement of filing the Statement of Estimated Tax payable (SET) will be removed with effect from the Year of Assessment 2025/2026.
  - 1.2 Provisions will be introduced to calculate the amount of each instalment of tax payable by any person for a year of assessment, based on the income tax payable by such person for the immediately preceding year of assessment.
  - 1.3 Any amount derived, by any non-resident person as any payment for air craft, software licenses or as for other related services from the Sri Lanka Air Force, will be exempted.
  - 1.4
    - i. Withholding tax will not be deducted by a financial institution from the interest paid on deposit made with that financial institution by any senior citizen, whose assessable income from all sources does not exceed Rs.1,800,000/- for any year of assessment and if such individual tenders a declaration to the financial institution confirming his assessable income.
    - ii. Any Individual, other than senior citizen, whose assessable income from all sources does not exceed Rs.1,800,000/- for any year of assessment, will be entitled to a refund of WHT deducted on interest under the refund scheme presently applicable for senior citizens.
    - iii Relevant guidelines including the format of the declaration, will be issued by the Commissioner General of Inland Revenue (CGIR).
  - 1.5 Senior citizens will be allowed to file their income tax returns manually, starting from the year of assessment 2024/2025.
  - 1.6 Provisions will be introduced in the Act clarifying the chargeability of income tax on the life insurance proceeds and other amounts received by policy holders.

- 1.7 The current tax treatment provided under Section 46 of the Inland Revenue Act, which applies to the transfer of ownership of an asset to an associate of an individual or a charitable institution, will be expanded to include the transfer of assets to the Sri Lankan Government or to a university established or deemed to be established under the Universities Act, No. 16 of 1978.
- 1.8 The Capital Gain Tax (CGT) rate applicable for individuals and partnerships will be increased to 15%. The CGT rate applicable for all other entities will be raised to 30% in par with the corporate capital gains tax rate.
- 1.9 The CGIR will be authorized to waive interest imposed under the provisions of the Inland Revenue Act, No. 24 of 2017, and the Surcharge Tax Act, No.14 of 2022, if;
- the tax liability has arisen for the year of assessment 2022/2023 or any previous Y/A, and,
  - the total amount of tax should be paid within six months of the statutory amendment.
- 1.10 The tax resident rules will be re-visited to provide for the followings: -
- i. A holder of Golden Paradise Resident visa will be treated as a non-resident for income tax purposes;
  - ii. Any individual who is deemed to be a resident for income tax purpose only due to the reason of he is being employed in a Sri Lanka flagged vessel, will be treated as a resident in Sri Lanka during the period he is so employed; and
  - iii. Any individual who is a citizen or subject of any country other than Sri Lanka, but deemed to be a resident in Sri Lanka due to the reason of he is being employed in a Sri Lanka flagged vessel, will not be liable to income tax as a resident in respect of any income that has no source in Sri Lanka, other than his income from employment in such ship

**2. Value Added Tax (VAT) [Amendments to the Value Added Tax Act, No.14 of 2002]**

- 2.1 Import of packing materials for the use of packing of pharmaceuticals or ayurvedic medicines manufactured in Sri Lanka and which are imported by the manufacturer of such pharmaceuticals or ayurvedic medicines, so far as such packing materials are not manufactured in Sri Lanka as approved by the Secretary to the Ministry of the Minister to whom the subject of Health is assigned or the Commissioner of the Department of Ayurveda, will be exempted from VAT.
- 2.2 Provisions will be introduced permitting the issuance of regulations prescribing the manner of registration, charging, collection, filing return, etc. relating to the imposition of VAT on the services provided through digital platforms.
- 2.3 Amendments consequential to the removal of SVAT and facilitate the refunding process will be incorporated in the VAT Act.
- 2.4 Simplified Value Added Tax (SVAT) system will be replaced by a risk-based refund system. To ensure the smooth operation of the new system, a pilot project will be implemented, to issue refunds through the RAMIS, subject to the conditions specified in the Risk Based Refund Scheme as may be specified by the CGIR, by an order published in the gazette.
- 2.5 Entertainment tax charged by the local authorities will be allowed to deduct in ascertaining the value of supply of film exhibition service.
- 2.6 Supply of goods or services by/to any a business identified and approved as a “Business of Strategic Importance” in terms of Section 52 of the Colombo Port City Economic Commission Act, No.11 of 2021 subject to the Colombo Port City (guidelines on the grant of exemptions or incentives to Businesses of Strategic Importance) regulations, No. 2 of 2023, as specified in the Extraordinary Gazette Notification No.2343/60 dated 04.08.2023, with effect from 01.01.2024.
- 2.7 Value Added Tax Arrears as per records of Commissioner General of Inland Revenue in respect of projects carried out by construction contractors of Tsunami projects, will be written off.

- 2.8 Input tax deduction on the capital goods such as machinery, equipment or vehicles imported for projects where the value added tax at the time of import is differed, will be disallowed.
- 2.9 Use of Point of Sale (POS) Machines by the VAT registered persons will be made mandatory and operationalized.
- 3. Social Security Contribution Levy (SSCL) [Amendments to the Social Security Contribution Levy Act, No.25 of 2022]**
- 3.1 The term “transportation of Goods and passengers” will be defined to include the services provided in relation to international transportation by container terminal operators.
- 3.2 Exemption applicable for the articles specified under Item 4 of Part 1B of the First Schedule of the SSCL Act, will be clarified to include the wholesale or retail sale of such articles.
- 3.3 Exemption provided under Item 24 of Part 1A of the first Schedule to the SSCL Act, will be granted for machinery or equipment imported or purchased locally for the purpose of generating electricity by any institution which has entered in to an agreement with the CEB prior to February 18, 2025.
- 4. Stamp Duty**
- 4.1 Stamp Duty applicable on any instrument relating to the lease or hire of any property will be increased from Rs.10 to Rs.20, for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof of the aggregate lease or hire including any premium, payable for the whole term comprised in the lease or hire Agreement (other than a hire purchase agreement), with effect from 01.03.2025. That is, current Stamp Duty rate of 1% will be increased to 2%.
- 5. Betting and Gaming Levy (Amendments to the Betting and gaming Levy Act, No. 40 of 1988)**
- 5.1 The Gross Collection Levy will be increased to 18%.
- 5.2 Casino Entrance Levy will be increased from USD 50 to USD 100.

## **6. Tax Appeals Commission Act, No.23 of 2011**

- 6.1 The fee levied to state a case on a question of law for the opinion of the Court of Appeal will be increased to Rs.10,000/-.
- 6.2 The fee levied to make an appeal to the Commission will be increased to Rs.15,000/- by issuing a Gazette Notification under Section 8 of the TAC Act.
- 6.3 Provisions will be incorporated to make it mandatory to transfer the bank guarantee to the Commissioner General of Inland Revenue irrespective of the appellant's decision to appeal to the Court of Appeal.
- 6.4 An appeal to the TAC will not be permitted unless, a cash deposit of a sum equivalent to 25% of the disputed amount of assessment of tax, penalty and interest, is deposited in a special account opened by the CGIR.
- 6.5 An appeal to the TAC will not be allowed unless a request for administrative review has first been made and a decision thereon has been received from the CGRIR or a request for administrative review is deemed to have been disallowed.
- 6.6 Necessary legal provisions will be introduced to mediate settlements between the CGIR and the Appellant, subject to the supervision of the Commission in appropriate cases during the course of hearing the Appeal.
- 6.7 Submission of any evidence that was not previously submitted to the CGIR during the assessment or the administrative review process and taking up new issues which were not taken/disputed during the assessment or the administrative review process, during hearing of Appeal, will not be allowed.
- 6.8 The term of office of the members of the panel of Legal Advisers of the Commission will be made equal to the term of office of the members of the Commission and the panel members will be made eligible for re-appointment.
- 6.9 The term of office of the members of the Commission will be increased from 3 years to 5 years from the date of appointment.



## **7. Strengthening Tax Administration**

### **7.1 Excise Department**

- 7.1.1 The Excise Ordinance (Chapter 52), will be revamped aiming to replace the century old colonial-era legislation with a new Excise Act to modernize the system and improve revenue management.
- 7.1.2 Procurement process of Revenue Administration System of Excise Department (RASED) will be completed in mid-2025, and the design and development of a comprehensive and a sophisticated information system will enhance the digitalization process.
- 7.1.3 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) will be established and applied for the Excise Department to ensure optimum utilization of available resources, minimize leakages and enhance revenue collection and overall fiscal discipline.
- 7.1.4 Necessary steps are proposed to be taken to revise the license fee and other charges under the Excise Ordinance and to revise the guidelines and conditions relating to the issuance of Excise licenses.

### **7.2 Sri Lanka Customs**

- 7.2.1 Steps will be taken to introduce a new Customs Act, replacing the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 235), to align the customs procedures with international best practices and facilitate smooth external trade.
- 7.2.2 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) which have already been introduced, will be adopted to enhance administrative efficiency and compliance of revenue collection on SLC.
- 7.2.3 Keeping in line with international best practices, Face-to-face evaluation of documents conducted in the “long rooms” of the Customs will be replaced with a digital and faceless verification system via the ASYCUDA. Necessary legal provisions will be introduced to implement this policy.

## **8. Other Fees and Charges**

Fees and charges which have not been revised for past three years will be increased.

## **9. Other Tax Revisions**

- 9.1 Since, both the SSCL and VAT on financial services are charged on the same base, the two taxes will be combined and charged as VAT on the supply of Financial Services, at an increased rate of 20.5% while removing SSCL on financial services.
- 9.2 The import taxes on certain goods, which are subjected to Special Commodity Levy (SCL), will be adjusted to correct the anomalies occurred due to the chargeability of VAT and SSCL if manufactured locally, but exempt if imported.
- 9.3 Import tariffs on raw materials and intermediate goods required for the domestic production will be adjusted.
- 9.4 Actions will be taken to introduce National sub-divisions of HS codes, to promote agreed sectors.
- 9.5 Current tax applicable on Beedi at Rs.2 per stick will be increased to Rs.3 per stick.
- 9.6 Provisions related to Tendu leaves will be introduced to the Tobacco Tax Act.
- 9.7 To encourage cashless transactions, the receipts and cash withdrawals, over a specific threshold, will be regularized.
- 9.8 The Local Value Addition (LVA) criteria and Excise Duty structure applicable of the local assembled vehicles will be revisited and reassessed, in line with the imposition of Customs Duty and Surcharge at the rate of 30% on imported vehicles.

## **10. Technical Rectifications and Administrative Provisions**

Necessary amendments will be made to the respective provisions of the, Inland Revenue Act, No.24 of 2017, Value Added Tax Act No.14 of 2002, Finance Acts and Finance (Amendment) Acts, Telecommunication Levy Act No 21 of 2011, Tax Appeals Commission Act No 23 of 2011, Social Security Contribution Levy Act, No.25 of 2022, Betting and Gaming Levy Act, No.4 of 1988, Tobacco Tax Act, No. 08 of 1999 and the Public Financial Management Act, No.44 of 2024, in order to streamline the revenue administration and to rectify certain ambiguities and unintended effects (including typo errors and differences in translations).

## **11. Effective dates of amendments**

Unless specifically mentioned otherwise in this Technical Note or the relevant Tax Legislation, the amendments proposed herein before will be effective from April 01, 2025

## Government Sector Employees' Salary Revision -2025

### 1. Basic salary revisions

#### 1.1 Minimum basic salary

Minimum monthly basic salary is increased by Rs.15,750 with effect from 01/04/2025

With this increase, minimum monthly basic salary of government sector employees is revised as follows:

Category	Rs. Per month		
	Present basic salary	Increase	New basic salary
Public sector	24,250	15,750	40,000
Universities	27,025	15,750	42,775
Other SOEs	24,750	15,750	40,500

#### 1.2 Annual salary increments

Minimum annual salary increment of Rs.250 is increased to Rs.450 by 80% with effect from 01/04/2025

All government sector annual salary increments are similarly increased in line with this increase with effect from 01/04/2025

### 2. Cancellation of Public Administration (PA) circulars

With the implementation of this salary revisions following PA circulars are rescinded with effect from 01/04/2025

- i. PA circular No.09/2019 dated 22/04/2019 for the payment of monthly interim allowance of Rs.2,500
- ii. Payment of monthly allowance of Rs.5,000 for public sector employees in PA circular No. 03/2022 dated 13/01/2022

### **3. Salary revisions of State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and Universities**

Salaries of Public Corporation, State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and Universities are revised on the same basis of public sector salary revisions with effect from 01/04/2025

### **4. Revisions of Allowances/Overtime**

#### **4.1 Payment of allowances as a percentage of basic salary**

- i. Any payment of monthly allowances which is paid as a percentage of basic salary should be revised not exceeding the net salary increase as given in para 7. The revised such monthly allowance/s of public sector and Universities are given in Table 02. These revised rates are effective from 01/04/2025
- ii. Any monthly allowance/s, other than allowances specified in Table 02, which is paid with approval of proper approving authority based on a percentage of basic salary until obtaining the approval from the General Treasury for the revised rate/s, must be paid based on the basic salary as at 31/03/ 2025

#### **4.2 Backlog allowance of the University Staff**

University staff has been paid Backlog allowance of 20% of basic salary since 2016 for the double students' intake in 2016. Those students have completed their university studies in 2019, therefor payment of such allowance is terminated with effect from 01/04/2025

#### **4.3 Extra Duty Allowance of Medical Doctors**

Hourly rate for Extra Duty Allowance of Medical Doctors is revised from 1/80 of monthly basic salary to 1/120 of monthly basic salary with effect from 01/04/2025

#### **4.4 Over- Time (OT) rate for Nurses, Para medical and Allied staff**

Hourly OT rate for Nurses, Para medical and Allied staff is revised from 1/160 of monthly basic salary to 1/200 of monthly basic salary with effect from 01/04/2025

#### 4.5 Hourly overtime (OT) rate calculation

Hourly rate for the payment of OT must be calculated based on monthly basic salary of the employee under the basic salary structure-2025 referred in para 9.

Any institution, deviating from the hourly rate for OT at 1/240 of monthly basic salary with the approval of proper authority until obtaining Treasury approval for the revised rate/s based on basic salary structure -2025, must pay such OT based on the basic salary as at 31/03/2025

#### 4.6 Day's pay allowance/Holiday pay allowance

The day's pay allowance of 1/20 of monthly basic salary is revised to 1/30 of monthly basic salary with effect from 01/04/2025

### 5. Minimum gross salary increase of government sector employees

Due to this salary revisions minimum gross salary increase of government sector employees are as follows:

Rs. per month

	Public Sector		Universities		SOEs	
	Present	New	Present	New	Present	New
Basic salary	24,250	40,000	27,025	42,775	24,750	40,500
Interim allowance as per PA circular No.09/2019	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
Monthly allowance as per PA circular No.03/2022	5,000	-	5,000	-	5,000	-
Cost of Living Allowance (COLA)	17,800	17,800	17,800	17,800	17,800	17,800
Monthly Compensation Allowance (MCA)	-	-	12,161	15,399	-	-
Monthly Compensation Allowance (MCA)(fixed)				(330)		
Backlog allowance	-	-	5,405	-	-	-
<b>Total gross salary</b>	<b>49,550</b>	<b>57,800</b>	<b>67,391</b>	<b>75,644</b>	<b>47,550</b>	<b>58,300</b>
Net salary increase		8,250		8,253		10,750

## 6. Payment procedure

- 6.1 Net salary increases are calculated as per the para 7 (the employee salary difference between gross salary as at 31/03/2025 excluding any annual increment amount earned during the period 01/01/2025-31/03/2025 as described in para 7.1 and the basic salary under the 2025 new salary structure excluding any annual increment earned during the period 01/01/2025-31/03/2025 as described in para 7.2) will be paid on staggered basis from April 2025.
- 6.2 Out of total monthly net salary increase calculated as per para 6.1 a sum of Rs.5,000 and 30% of net salary increase over and above Rs.5,000, will be paid from April 2025. Balance 70% of net salary increase in excess of Rs.5,000 will be paid on equal proportional basis from January 2026 and January 2027 as follows:

Starting	Monthly payment of net salary increase
April 2025	Rs.5,000 + 30% of the balance after deducting Rs.5,000 (i.e. $Rs.5,000 + (\text{Net salary increase} - Rs.5,000) * 30\%$ )
January 2026	Rs.5,000 + 65% of the balance after deducting Rs.5,000 (i.e. $Rs.5,000 + (\text{Net salary increase} - Rs.5,000) * 65\%$ )
January 2027	Full amount (i.e.100%) of net salary increase

### 6.3 Examples of calculation of salary increase payments

Monthly Net Salary Increase	Monthly Payments		
	From April 2025	From January 2026	From January 2027
Rs.8,250	Rs.5,975 (i.e.5,000+975) (Rs.5,000+(8250-5,000) *30%)	Rs.7,113 (i.e.5,000+2,113) (Rs.5,000+(8,250-5,000) *65%)	Rs.8,250
Rs.10,000	Rs.6,500 (i.e.5,000+1,500) (Rs.5,000+(10,000-5,000) *30%)	Rs.8,250 (i.e. 5,000+3,250) (Rs.5,000+(10,000-5,000) *65%)	Rs.10,000
Rs.15,000	Rs.8,000 (i.e.5,000+3,000) (Rs.5,000+(15,000-5,000) *30%)	Rs.11,500 (i.e.5,000+6,500) (Rs.5,000+(15,000-5,000) *65%)	Rs.15,000
Rs.25,000	Rs.11,000 (i.e.5,000+6,000) (Rs.5,000+(25,000-5,000) *30%)	Rs.18,000 (i.e.5,000+13,000) (Rs.5,000+(25,000-5,000) *65%)	Rs.25,000
Rs.40,000	Rs.15,500 (i.e.5,000+10,500) (Rs.5,000+(40,000-5,000) *30%)	Rs.27,750 (i.e.5,000+22,750) (Rs.5,000+(40,000-5,000) *65%)	Rs.40,000
Rs.50,000	Rs.18,500 (i.e.5,000+13,500) (Rs.5,000+(50,000-5,000) *30%)	Rs.34,250 (i.e.5,000+29,250) (Rs.5,000+(50,000-5,000) *65%)	Rs.50,000

6.4 For the recruitments and promotions during the period from 01/04/2025 to 31/12/2026, the increased salary will be paid applying same basis describe in para 6.1 and 6.2 above. The net salary increase is calculated as the difference between the basic salary under the new salary structure at the date of recruitment or, promotion and assumed gross salary of those recruitment/promotion if made in previous salary structure as described in para 7.1

6.5 Annual salary increment earned on or after 01/01/2025

Total amount of the annual salary increments, earned during the years 2025 and 2026 will be paid as the full annual salary increment given in salary structure -2025 referred in para 9 without applying the formula for percentage of net salary increase payment described in para 6.2 above

**7. Calculation of net salary increase**

For the payment of net monthly salary increase under this salary revision for the period 01/04/2025-31/12/2026, is calculated as follows based on the monthly salary difference of the basic salary under the 2025 new salary structure given in para 9 and the gross salary of the sum of basic salary and allowances which are described in para 6.1 and 6.2 above as at 31/03/2025.

7.1 Gross monthly salary as at 31/03/2025 is the sum of the following.

- a) Basic salary as at 31/03/2025 excluding any annual increment earned during the period 01/01/2025-31/03/2025
- b) Payment of monthly interim allowance of Rs.2,500 as per the PA circular No.09/2019 dated 22/04/2019 if paid as of 31/03/2025.
- c) Payment of monthly allowance of Rs.5,000 as per the PA circular No. 03/2022 dated 13/01/2022

7.2 Basic salary as at 01/04/2025

Basic salary under the salary structure -2025 given in para 9 excluding annual increment amount earned during the period 01/01/2025-31/03/2025

**8. W&OP deduction from the salary for the period 01/04/2025 to 31/12/2026**

Increased salary is paid as a percentage of net increase between the basic salary under the salary structure -2025, and the sum of basic salary and allowances described in para 7.1. In view employee contribution to widow's & orphan's pension scheme (W&OP) is deducted from the employee's full monthly basic salary of the basic salary structure - 2025 referred in para 9.



## 9. Basic salary structure -2025

Basic salary structure-2025 for government sector employees effective from 01/04/2025 is given in Table 01 are as follows

- |                                    |                 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| i. Public sector                   | - Table 01 -(a) |
| ii. Armed Forces                   | - Table 01 -(b) |
| iii. Parliament staff              | - Table 01-(c)  |
| iv. University staff               | - Table 01 -(d) |
| v. State Owned Enterprises         | - Table 01 -(e) |
| vi. Judicial services              | - Table 01 -(f) |
| vii. Attorney General's Department | - Table 01 -(g) |
| viii. Legal Draftsman's Department | - Table 01- (h) |

## 10. Pension payment for pensioner's who retired on or after 01/01/2025

For pensioners who retired on or after 01/01/2025, their pension is paid on following basis.

### 10.1 Pensioners who retire on or after 01/04/2025

Monthly pension will be paid based on full monthly basic salary entitlement under the basic salary structure referred in para 9

### 10.2 Pensioners who retire during the period 01/01/2025 -31/03/2025

Monthly pension will be adjusted based on basic salary structure referred in para 9 with effect from 01/07/2025. The gratuity payment for those retirees will not be adjusted based on basic salary structure of 2025.

### 10.3 Payment of pension allowances

Following allowances are not paid for retirees who retire on or after 01/04/2025

- i. PA Circular No. 03/2022 dated 13/01/2022 for the payment of monthly allowance of Rs.5,000
- ii. PA Circular No. 14/2024 dated 07/08/2024 for the payment of Rs.3,000 monthly Special Interim Allowance

**Table 01: New Salary Structure 2025**

**Table 01(a): Public Sector**

Service Category	Salary Code	Initial step	Years	1st Slab	Years	2nd Slab	Years	3rd Slab	Years	4th Slab	Maximum
Primary Level Unskilled	PL 1 - 2025	40,000	10	450	10	490	10	540	12	590	61,880
Primary Level Semi-skilled	PL 2 - 2025	41,800	10	490	10	540	10	590	12	630	65,560
Primary Level Skilled	PL 3 - 2025	42,780	10	490	10	540	10	590	12	630	66,540
Management Assistants Seg 2	MN 1 - 2025	45,230	10	540	11	630	10	890	10	1,190	78,360
Management Assistants Seg 1	MN 2 - 2025	48,470	10	540	11	630	10	1,010	10	1,190	82,800
MA Supervisory Non-Tech/Tech	MN 3 -2025	52,250	10	800	11	1,190	10	1,320	10	1,350	100,040
Associate Officer	MN 4 - 2025	53,060	10	800	11	1,190	10	1,320	5	1,350	94,100
Field/ Office based Officer Seg 2	MN 5 - 2025	58,660	10	1,190	11	1,360	15	1,670	-	-	110,570
Field/ Office based Officer Seg 1	MN 6 - 2025	62,230	10	1,190	11	1,360	15	1,670	-	-	114,140
Management Assistants Supra	MN 7 - 2025	71,240	11	1,360	18	1,850	-		-	-	119,500

Service Category	Salary Code	Initial step	Years	1st Slab	Years	2nd Slab	Years	3rd Slab	Years	4th Slab	Maximum
MA Technical Seg 3	MT 1 - 2025	50,090	10	540	11	630	10	1,010	10	1,190	84,420
MA Technical Seg 2	MT 2 - 2025	50,630	10	630	11	670	10	1,010	10	1,190	86,300
MA Technical Seg 1	MT 3 - 2025	51,890	10	630	11	670	10	1,010	10	1,190	87,560
Para Medical Services Seg 3	MT 4 - 2025	52,520	10	800	11	1,190	10	1,320	10	1,350	100,310
Para Medical Services Seg 2	MT 5 - 2025	53,320	10	800	11	1,190	10	1,320	10	1,350	101,110
PSM/ Para Medical Services Seg 1	MT 6 - 2025	54,120	10	800	11	1,190	10	1,320	10	1,350	101,910
Nurses	MT 7 - 2025	54,920	10	800	11	1,190	10	1,320	10	1,350	102,710
Nurses, PSM, PMS Spl.Grade	MT 8 - 2025	86,800	10	2,420	8	2,940	-	-	-	-	134,520
Executive	SL 1 - 2025	82,150	10	2,400	8	2,940	17	3,900	-	-	195,970
Medical Officers	SL 2 - 2025	91,750	3	2,400	7	2,420	2	2,940	16	3,900	184,170
Senior executive/ MO Specialists	SL 3 - 2025	156,000	12	4,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	214,200

Service Category	Salary Code	Initial step	Years	1st Slab	Years	2nd Slab	Years	3rd Slab	Years	4th Slab	Maximum
Secretaries	SL 4 - 2025	175,000	12	5,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	238,600
Law Officers	SL 5 - 2025	101,350	5	2,400	5	2,940	15	3,900	-	-	186,550
Sri Lanka Teachers Service	GE 1 - 2025	53,060	6	800	7	940	2	1,080	-	-	66,600
Sri Lanka Teachers Service	GE 2 - 2025	66,880	10	1,490	7	2,400	20	2,940	-	-	157,380
Sri Lanka Teachers Advisors Service	GE 3 - 2025	70,870	3	1,670	7	2,400	20	2,520	-	-	143,080
Sri Lanka Principals Service	GE 4 - 2025	72,280	7	1,670	6	2,400	25	2,970	-	-	172,620
Medical Practitioners	MP 1 - 2025	59,720	12	1,190	13	1,340	10	2,040	-	-	111,820
Medical Practitioners Spl. Gr.	MP 2 - 2025	97,540	9	2,420	9	2,940	-	-	-	-	145,780
Police/Regulatory Services	RS 1 - 2025	49,550	7	540	27	670	-	-	-	-	71,420
Police/Regulatory Services	RS 2 - 2025	54,000	9	670	17	890	-	-	-	-	75,160
Police/Regulatory Services	RS 3 - 2025	55,410	7	670	2	890	25	1,190	-	-	91,630
Police/Regulatory Services	RS 4 - 2025	63,070	24	1,190	-	-	-	-	-	-	91,630

Service Category	Salary Code	Initial step	Years	1st Slab	Years	2nd Slab	Years	3rd Slab	Years	4th Slab	Maximum
Police/Regulatory Service	RS 5 - 2025	72,800	17	1,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	96,600
Postal Service	PPL 1 - 2025	40,000	10	450	10	490	-	-	-	-	
Postal Service	PPL 2 - 2025	40,900	10	470	10	500	-	-	-	-	
Postal Service	PPL 3 - 2025	41,800	10	500	10	540	-	-	-	-	
Postal Service	PPL 4 - 2025	43,800	10	540	10	630	-	-	-	-	
Postal Service	PSO 1 - 2025	45,420	10	540	10	630	-	-	-	-	
Postal Service	PSO 2 - 2025	54,650	10	800	10	1,190	-	-	-	-	
Postal Service	PSO 3 - 2025	74,660	9	1,320	11	1,340	-	-	-	-	
Sri Lanka State Audit Service	AS 1 - 2025	64,610	10	1,190	11	1,360	15	1,670	-	-	116,520
Sri Lanka State Audit Service	AS 2 - 2025	78,040	11	1,360	18	1,850	-	-	-	-	126,300
Sri Lanka State Audit Service	AS 3 - 2025	86,950	10	2,400	8	2,940	17	3,900	-	-	200,770
Sri Lanka State Audit Service	AS 4 - 2025	165,700	12	4,850	-		-	-	-	-	223,900

Service Category	Salary Code	Initial step	Years	1st Slab	Years	2nd Slab	Years	3rd Slab	Years	4th Slab	Maximum
Grama Niladari Service	GN 1 - 2025	50,630	10	540	11	630	10	1,010	10	1,190	84,960
Grama Niladari Service	GN 2 - 2025	72,600	11	1,360	18	1,850	-	-	-	-	120,860
Railway	Railway -2025	57,810	5	890	5	1,030	10	1,300	10	1,340	93,810

**Table 01(b): Armed Forces**

No	Category	Salary Code	Group	Initial Step	Years	1st slab	years	2nd slab	Years	3rd slab	Maximum
1	Private/Ordinary Seaman/ Air Craftsman	OR 1-2025	III	49,550	7	540	19	670			66,060
2	Private/Ordinary Seaman/ Air Craftsman	OR 1-2025	II	50,090	6	540	19	670			66,060
3	Private/Ordinary Seaman/ Air Craftsman	OR 1-2025	I	50,630	5	540	19	670			66,060
4	Lance Corporal/ Able Seaman/Leading Air Craftsman	OR 2-2025	III	51,170	4	540	19	670			66,060
5	Lance Corporal/ Able Seaman/Leading Air Craftsman	OR 2-2025	II	51,710	3	540	19	670			66,060
6	Lance Corporal/ Able Seaman/Leading Air Craftsman	OR 2-2025	I	52,250	2	540	19	670			66,060

No	Category	Salary Code	Group	Initial Step	Years	1st slab	years	2nd slab	Years	3rd slab	Maximum
7	Lance Corporal/ Able Seaman/Leading Air Craftsman	OR 2-2025	Special	52,790	1	540	19	670			66,060
8	Corporal/Leading Seaman/Corporal	OR 3-2025	III	52,790	1	540	10	670	9	890	68,040
9	Corporal/Leading Seaman/Corporal	OR 3-2025	II	53,330	10	670	9	890			68,040
10	Corporal/Leading Seaman/Corporal	OR 3-2025	I	54,000	9	670	9	890			68,040
11	Corporal/Leading Seaman/Corporal	OR 3-2025	Special	54,670	8	670	9	890			68,040
12	Sergeant/Petty Officer/Sergeant	OR 4-2025	III	54,670	3	670	9	890	3	1,190	68,260
13	Sergeant/Petty Officer/Sergeant	OR 4-2025	II	55,340	2	670	9	890	3	1,190	68,260
14	Sergeant/Petty Officer/Sergeant	OR 4-2025	I	56,010	1	670	9	890	3	1,190	68,260
15	Sergeant/Petty Officer/Sergeant	OR 4-2025	Special	56,680	9	890	3	1,190			68,260
16	Staff Sergeant/Chief Petty Officer/Flight Sergeant	OR 5-2025	III	56,010	1	670	9	890	3	1,190	68,260
17	Staff Sergeant/Chief Petty Officer/Flight Sergeant	OR 5-2025	II	56,680	9	890	3	1,190			68,260
18	Staff Sergeant/Chief Petty Officer/Flight Sergeant	OR 5-2025	I	57,570	8	890	3	1,190			68,260
19	Staff Sergeant/Chief Petty Officer/Flight Sergeant	OR 5-2025	Special	58,460	7	890	3	1,190			68,260
20	Warrant Officer II/Fleet Chief Petty Officer/Warrant Officer	OR 6-2025	III	59,350	6	890	14	1,190			81,350

No	Category	Salary Code	Group	Initial Step	Years	1st slab	years	2nd slab	Years	3rd slab	Maximum
21	Warrant Officer II/Fleet Chief Petty Officer/Warrant Officer	OR 6-2025	II	60,240	5	890	14	1,190			81,350
22	Warrant Officer II/Fleet Chief Petty Officer/Warrant Officer	OR 6-2025	I	61,130	4	890	14	1,190			81,350
23	Warrant Officer II/Fleet Chief Petty Officer/Warrant Officer	OR 6-2025	Special	62,020	3	890	14	1,190			81,350
24	Warrant Officer I/Master Chief Petty Officer/Master Warrant Officer	OR 7-2025	III	65,880	13	1,190					81,350
25	Warrant Officer I/Master Chief Petty Officer/Master Warrant Officer	OR 7-2025	II	67,070	12	1,190					81,350
26	Warrant Officer I/Master Chief Petty Officer/Master Warrant Officer	OR 7-2025	I	68,260	11	1,190					81,350
27	Warrant Officer I/Master Chief Petty Officer/Master Warrant Officer	OR 7-2025	Special	69,450	10	1,190					81,350
28	Cadet	Fixed Salary		54,670							54,670
29	Mid Shipman	Fixed Salary		55,340							55,340
30	2nd Lieutenant (cadet)/ Pilot Officer (cadet)	Fixed Salary		65,880							65,880
31	2nd Lieutenant (non cadet)/ Pilot Officer (non cadet)	Fixed Salary		71,830							71,830
32	Lieutenant / Sub Lieutenant/Flying Officer	R 1-2025		82,150	30	2,400					154,150
33	Quarter Master	R 2-2025		84,550	30	2,400					156,550



No	Category	Salary Code	Group	Initial Step	Years	1st slab	years	2nd slab	Years	3rd slab	Maximum
34	Captain/Lieutenant/Flight Lieutenant	R 3-2025		96,550	24	2,400					154,150
35	Major/Lieutenant Commander/Squadron Leader	R 4-2025		106,150	22	2,400					158,950
36	Lieutenant Colonel/Commander/Wing Commander	R 5-2025		109,090	17	2,940					159,070
37	Colonel/Captain/Group Captain	R 6-2025		133,570	17	3,900					199,870
38	Brigadier/Commodore/Air Commodore	R 7-2025		141,370	15	3,900					199,870
39	Major General/Rear Admiral/Air Vice Marshal	R 8-2025		156,000	12	4,850					214,200
40	Lieutenant General/Vise Admiral/Air Marshal	R 9-2025		165,700	10	4,850					214,200
41	General/Admiral/Air Chief Marshal	R 10-2025		180,250	7	4,850					214,200

**Table 01(c): Parliament Staff**

No	Service Category	Salary Code	Initial Step	Years	1st Slab	Years	2nd Slab	Years	3rd Slab	Maximum
1	Primary Level	A-2025	42,290	9	490	10	540	6	590	55,640
2		B-2025	47,240	9	540	10	590	3	680	60,040
3		C-2025	51,020	11	590	10	680			64,310
4	Secondary Level	D-2025	54,560	3	680	10	800	4	1,190	69,360
5		E-2025	58,660	9	1,190	3	1,360			73,450
6		F-2025	69,370	12	1,360					85,690
7	Territory Level	G-2025	74,810	9	1,360	6	1,670			97,070
8		H-2025	81,610	3	1,360	13	1,850			109,740
9		I-2025	91,750	5	2,400	8	2,940			127,270
10	Senior Level	IA-2025	101,350	3	2,400	8	2,940	2	3,900	139,870
11		J-2025	109,090	7	2,940	6	3,900			153,070
12		K-2025	117,910	4	2,940	8	3,900			160,870
13		L-2025	133,570	12	3,900					180,370
14		M-2025	156,000	12	4,850					214,200
15		N-2025	175,000	12	5,300					238,600

**Table 01(d): University staff**

Service Category	Salary Code	Initial step	Years	1st Slab	Years	2nd Slab	Years	3rd Slab	Years	4th Slab	Maximum
Primary Level Unskilled	U- PL 1 - 2025	42,775	10	450	10	490	10	540	12	640	65,255
Primary Level Semi-skilled	U -PL 2 - 2025	44,575	10	490	10	540	10	640	12	690	69,555
Primary Level Skilled	U-PL 3 - 2025	48,005	10	490	10	540	10	640	12	690	72,985
Management Assistants - Non Technical	U-MN 1 - 2025	49,475	10	540	11	640	10	890	10	1,190	82,715
Management Assistant - Technical	U-MT 1 - 2025	51,095	7	540	11	640	10	890	13	1,190	86,285
Associate Officer- Segment 2	U-MN 2 - 2025	61,275	10	890	18	1,190	8	1,240	-	-	101,515
Associate Officer- Segment 1	U-MN 3 - 2025	71,365	10	1,190	10	1,700	16	2,020	-	-	132,585
Staff Assistant/Supra & Senior Staff Assistant	U-MN 4 - 2025	71,365	6	1,190	10	1,700	5	2,020	-	-	105,605
Medical Officer	U-MO 1 - 2025	93,805	10	2,400	22	2,940	-	-	-	-	182,485
Chief Medical Officer	U-MO 2 - 2025	161,905	15	3,900			-	-	-	-	220,405
Junior Executives/Managers	U-Ex 1 - 2025	85,305	3	2,020	21	2,400	-	-	-	-	141,765
Middle Level Executives	U-Ex 2 - 2025	113,690	8	2,400	10	2,940	8	3,120	-	-	187,250
Middle Level Executives	U-Ex 2a - 2025	150,530	16	3,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	212,930

Service Category	Salary Code	Initial step	Years	1st Slab	Years	2nd Slab	Years	3rd Slab	Years	4th Slab	Maximum
Senior Executives	U-Ex 3 -2025	166,130	7	3,900	11	4,850	-	-	-	-	246,780
Academic Support-Segment 2	U-AS 1 - 2025	68,145	10	1,190	20	1,240	-	-	-	-	104,845
Academic Support-Segment 1	U-AS 2 - 2025	85,305	15	2,400	15	2,940	-	-	-	-	165,405
Demonstrators	U-AC 1 - 2025	Fixed Salary									68,145
Temporary Assistant Lecturer	U-AC 2 - 2025	Fixed Salary									85,305
Lecturer	U-AC 3 - 2025	91,365	10	2,400	13	2,940	8	3,900	-	-	184,785
Associate Professors	U-AC 4 - 2025	173,930	13	3,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	224,630
Professors/Senior Professors	U-AC 5 - 2025	198,280	7	4,850	12	5,300	-	-	-	-	295,830

**Table 01(e): State Owned Enterprises**

Service Category	Salary Code	Initial step	Years	1st Slab	Years	2nd Slab	Years	3rd Slab	Years	4th Slab	Maximum
Primary Level Unskilled	PL 1 - 2025	40,500	10	450	10	490	7	540	15	590	62,530
Primary Level Semi-skilled	PL 2 - 2025	42,300	10	490	10	540	10	590	12	630	66,060
Primary Level Skilled	PL 3 - 2025	43,280	10	490	10	540	10	590	12	630	67,040
Management Assistant Non Tech - C 1	MA 1-1 - 2025	46,220	10	540	7	630	4	890	20	1,190	83,390
Management Assistants Non Tech - C 2	MA 1-2 - 2025	46,220	10	540	7	630	12	1,080	12	1,280	84,350
Management Assistant Tech - C 1	MA 2-1 - 2025	50,540	10	540	7	630	4	890	20	1,190	87,710
Management Assistant - Tech - C 2	MA 2-2 - 2025	50,540	10	540	7	630	4	1,080	20	1,280	90,270
Management Assistant Tech	MA 2-3 - 2025	52,700	10	800	11	1,190	10	1,320	10	1,350	100,490
Associate Officers	MA 3 - 2025	53,940	10	800	11	1,190	10	1,320	5	1,350	94,980
Operational/Instructional	MA 4 - 2025	64,320	10	1,360	15	1,670	5	2,040			113,170
Enforcement/Operational/Extension - C 1	MA 5-1 - 2025	58,740	10	1,190	15	1,360	11	1,670			109,410
Enforcement/Operational/Extension - C 2	MA 5-2 - 2025	62,310	10	1,360	15	1,670	5	2,040			111,160
Enforcement/operational/Extension - C 3	MA 5-3 - 2025	79,440	10	2,040	20	2,230					144,440

Service Category	Salary Code	Initial step	Years	1st Slab	Years	2nd Slab	Years	3rd Slab	Years	4th Slab	Maximum
Junior Manager/MA Supra/Spl - C1	JM 1-1 - 2025	72,650	10	1,360	18	2,040					122,970
Junior Manager/MA Supra/Spl - C 2	JM1-2 - 2025	74,010	10	1,360	18	2,040					124,330
Academic/Research Staff	AR 1 - 2025	91,650	10	2,480	15	3,450					168,200
Senior Academic/Research Staff	AR 2 - 2025	133,220	10	3,600							169,220
Middle Manager - C 1	MM 1-1 - 2025	91,690	10	2,480	15	3,450					168,240
Middle Manager - C 2	MM 1-2 - 2025	94,170	10	2,480	15	3,450					170,720
Middle Manager - C 3	MM 1-3 - 2025	96,650	10	2,480	15	3,450					173,200
Senior Manager - C 1-1	HM 1-1 - 2025	140,640	15	4,100							202,140
Senior Manager - C 1-2	HM 1-2 - 2025	143,120	15	4,100							204,620
Senior Manager - C 1-3	HM 1-3 - 2025	152,500	15	4,100							214,000
Senior Manager - C 2-1	HM 2-1 - 2025	161,140	12	4,850							219,340
Senior Manager - C 2-2	HM 2-2 - 2025	163,620	12	4,850							221,820
Senior Manager - C 2-3	HM 2-3 - 2025	173,000	12	4,850							231,200

**Table 01(f): Judicial Services**

Service Category		Salary Code	Initial step	Years	1st Slab	Years	2nd Slab	Maximum
Sri Lanka Judicial Service	Class II Grade II	JS 1-1 - 2025	108,570	5	2,400	5	2,940	135,270
	Class II Grade I	JS 1-2 - 2025	131,300	10	2,940			160,700
	Class I Grade II	JS 1-3 - 2025	151,900	10	3,900	-	-	190,900
	Class I Grade I	JS 1-4 - 2025	176,000	10	4,250		-	218,500
	Special	JS 1-5 - 2025	194,000	10	4,500	-	-	239,000
High Court Judges		JS 2 - 2025	212,000	10	4,950	-	-	261,500
Appeal Court Judges		JS 3 - 2025	239,000	5	12,200	-	-	300,000
Puisine Judges /President CA		JS 4 - 2025	248,000	5	12,600	-	-	311,000
Chief Justice		JS 5 - 2025	266,000	5	13,500	-	-	333,500

**Table 01(g): Department of Attorney - General**

Service Category	Salary Code	Initial step	Years	1st Slab	Maximum
Junior Assistant State Attorney	AGS 1 - 2025	82,150	10	2,400	106,150
State Counsel/ Assistant State Attorney	AGS 2 - 2025	131,300	10	2,940	160,700
Senior State Counsel/ Senior Assistant State Attorney	AGS 3 - 2025	151,900	10	3,900	190,900
State Attorney/ Deputy Solicitor General	AGS 4 - 2025	176,000	10	4,250	218,500
Senior State Attorney/ Senior Deputy Solicitor General	AGS 5 - 2025	194,000	10	4,500	239,000
Additional Solicitor General	AGS 6 - 2025	212,000	10	4,950	261,500
Senior Assistant Solicitor General	AGS 7 - 2025	239,000	10	4,950	288,500
Solicitor General	AGS 8 - 2025	248,000	10	5,300	301,000
Attorney General	AGS 9 - 2025	257,000	10	5,300	310,000

**Table 01(h): Department of Legal Draftsman**

Service Category	Salary Code	Initial step	Years	1st Slab	Maximum
Assistant Legal Draftsman	LDS 1 - 2025	131,300	10	2,940	160,700
Senior Assistant Legal Draftsman	LDS 2 - 2025	151,900	10	3,900	190,900
Deputy Legal Draftsman	LDS 3 - 2025	176,000	10	4,250	218,500
Additional Legal Draftsman	LDS 4 - 2025	212,000	10	4,950	261,500
Legal Draftsman	LDS 5 - 2025	239,000	10	4,950	288,500



**Table 02: Revised Monthly Allowance/s**

Types of allowance/s	Present Rate as at 31/03/2025	Revised amount under basic salary structure-2025
<b>University staff</b>		
Academic allowance		
Lecturer (Probationary)	144%	82% + Rs.12,000 p.m.
Lecturer	164%	92% + Rs.16,500 p.m.
Senior Lecturer II	189%	104% + Rs.21,900 p.m.
Senior Lecturer I	189%	104% + Rs.24,400 p.m.
Associate Professor	196%	107% + Rs.32,000 p.m.
Professor	203%	110% + Rs.41,000 p.m.
Senior Professor	209%	112% + Rs.50,000 p.m.
Non-Academic -MCA		
Monthly Compensation Allowance (MCA)	45%	36% - Rs.330 p.m. (Rs.330/- p.m. deducted from the amount of 36%)
Backlog allowance	20%	Terminated
Research allowance	35%	20% + Rs.1,000 p.m.
<b>Sri Lanka Police</b>		
Special Allowance	40%	22% + Rs.1,000 p.m.
<b>Judicial Services</b>		
Personal Allowance	50%	28%+ Rs.800 p.m.
Institutional specific allowance	1/3 of the basic salary	1/4 of the basic salary
Institutional specific allowance	25% of the basic salary	20% of the basic salary
Day's holiday payment	1/20 of the basic salary	1/30 of the basic salary

**Resolving the Pension Anomalies of Pensioners who retired before 01<sup>st</sup>  
January 2020**

The details related to the phased revision of the pensions of all pensioners who retired before 01<sup>st</sup> January 2020 to the salary scales relevant to 01<sup>st</sup> January 2020 as per Public Administration Circular No. 03/2016 are mentioned below.

Phase	Description	Effective date
01	Revision of the pensions of all pensioners who retired before 01 <sup>st</sup> January 2018 corresponding to the third stage salary scales on 01 <sup>st</sup> January 2018 as per the Public Administration Circular No. 03/2016	01 <sup>st</sup> July 2025
02	Revision of the pensions of all pensioners who retired before 01 <sup>st</sup> January 2019 corresponding to the fourth stage salary scales on 01 <sup>st</sup> January 2019 as per the Public Administration Circular No. 03/2016	01 <sup>st</sup> July 2026
03	Revision of the pensions of all pensioners who retired before 01 <sup>st</sup> January 2020 corresponding to the fifth stage salary scales on 01 <sup>st</sup> January 2020 as per the Public Administration Circular No. 03/2016.	01 <sup>st</sup> July 2027

**Annexure VII**

**Key Welfare, Subsidy and Development Assistance Programmes - 2025**

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Rs. Million</b>
Pension payments <sup>(1)</sup>	441,300
Aswesuma cash grant programme	232,500
Medical supplies for hospitals	185,000
Service compensation for death and injured soldiers	49,000
Fertilizer subsidy	35,000
School nutritional food programme	32,100
Housing programme for low income families	18,000
Free school text books	15,500
Schools, vocational education and higher education season Tickets	11,500
Nutritional food package for expectant mothers	7,500
Construction of housing units for low income people	7,000
School uniforms	6,400
Farmer pensions scheme	5,600
Programmes for food security <sup>(1)</sup>	5,550
Triposha programme	5,000
Suwasariya Free Ambulance Service	4,900
Mahapola and Bursary for university students <sup>(1)</sup>	4,600
Estate housing programme	4,267
Resettlement / permanent houses for the conflict affected families	3,500
Morning meal for pre-school children	3,200
Financial support for the revival of the fisheries industry	3,000
Loan scheme for the students who are unable to get into the state universities	2,785
Shoes for students	2,500

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Rs. Million</b>
Health insurance for school children (Suraksha)	2,400
Contribution to socially obligatory bus services	2,200
Ranaviru Mapiya Rakawarana allowance	2,200
Subsidy for Tea, Rubber, Coconut and other crops	2,120
Operating buses on economically non profitable routes	2,000
Grade 5 scholarships <sup>(1)</sup>	1,845
World Food Programme	1,800
Government contribution for crop insurance	1,500
Sanitary napkins for female students	1,440
Allowance for pre-school teachers <sup>(1)</sup>	1,050
Assistance for export crop development	1,000
Financial support for orphaned, low income young married couples for housing	1,000
Social Security allowance to orphaned children <sup>(1)</sup>	1,000
Government contribution for agrahara insurance scheme	970
Facilitate dhamma school teachers relating to all religious	940
Allowance to low income vocational trainees <sup>(1)</sup>	900
Nutrition food programme for sports school children and national athletic pools	630
Providing assistive devices for differently able people <sup>(1)</sup>	500
Resettlement of displaced people due to landslides	500
Scholarship for pursuing undergraduate courses at high-ranking universities <sup>(1)</sup>	200
Printing of dhamma school text books	150

*Note (1) : Provision including Budget Proposals in 2025*

**2025 Budget Estimate**  
**Key Development Projects**

<b>Project</b>	<b>Rs. Million</b>
Central Expressway Kadawatha - Meerigama Section	81,300
Maintenance, Widening and Improvement of Road Network and Connected Bridges	47,800
Central Expressway Pothuhera - Rambukkana Section	34,000
Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program	32,500
Port Access Elevated Highway Project and Interchanges	28,400
Stimulating Loan Scheme for Re-energizing the SME Development Sector	20,000
Completion of Gampaha - Attanagalle - Minuwangoda, Polgahawela - Pothuhera, Aluthgama - Mathugama and Tambuttegama Water Supply Projects which commenced under foreign financing and subsequently halted	20,000
Inclusive Connectivity and Development Project (Rehabilitation of Rural Roads)	18,080
Urban Regeneration Programme for relocation of underserved settlements (Colombo/Suburbs)	18,035
Rehabilitation & Improvement of Rail Fleet, Track & Signaling System <sup>(1)</sup>	16,400
Completion of Flyovers at Baladaksha Mawatha, Kohuwala and Getambe	13,400
Providing Bio-medical Equipment to Hospitals	13,325
Science & Technology Human Resource Development Project	12,300
Primary Health Care System Enhancing Project	12,190
Colombo Suburban Railway Efficiency Improvement Project	11,525
Compleston of activities of existing Water Supply Schemes	9,300
Health System Enhancement Project	9,260

<b>Project</b>	<b>Rs. Million</b>
Climate Resilience Multi-phase Programmatic Approach Project	9,080
Climate Smart Irrigated Agriculture Project	8,775
Kandy Multimodal Transport Terminal Development	7,730
Kandy North & Pathadumbara Integrated Water Supply Project	7,560
Construction of 2,000 Housing units for Low Income People (Chinese Grant)	7,000
Small and Medium Sized Enterprises Line of Credit Project	6,868
Health Information and Quality Improvement	6,631
Establishment of Faculty of Medicine at University of Sabaragamuwa	6,430
Improvement of Road Network in Northern Area <sup>(1)</sup>	5,000
Clean Sri Lanka Programme <sup>(1)</sup>	5,000
Housing Programmes for Low Income Earners	4,750
Estate Housing Programmes	4,267
Renovating Rural Roads & Bridges <sup>(1)</sup>	4,000
Housing Programmes in Conflict Affected Areas	3,500
Modernization of Public Transport <sup>(1)</sup>	3,000
Decentralized Budget Programme	2,250
Rehabilitation of key Irrigation Systems including, Galoya, Rajanganaya, Huruluwewa, Minneriya <sup>(1)</sup>	2,000
District Development Programme <sup>(1)</sup>	2,000
Construction of Vadduvakal Bridge in Mullativu <sup>(1)</sup>	1,000
Commencing Giribawa-Eppawala Water Supply Scheme <sup>(1)</sup>	1,000

Note (1) : Provision including Budget Proposals

## **Proposed Legal Reforms for 2025**

The following new laws and legal amendments are planned to be introduced in 2025 in furtherance of the policies of the new Government.

### **01. The Act on the Exchange of Information between State Institutions**

A new Act on the "Exchange of Information between State Institutions" is set to be introduced to enhance the efficiency of public services and ensure the proper collection of state revenues, especially to facilitate the seamless exchange of information among relevant state institutions, including the Department of Inland Revenue, Department of Customs, Department of Import and Export Control, Department of Registration of Persons, Department of the Registrar General, and the Department of Motor Traffic.

### **02. Investment Protection Act**

An overarching new legislation will be introduced to safeguard the rights of the investors and provide a conducive environment for foreign investment.

### **03. State Business Enterprises Management Act**

Since gaining independence, Sri Lanka's economic development has been significantly hindered by the politicization and mismanagement of state-owned enterprises. Over the years, various governments have pursued privatization policies for many of these enterprises; however, the desired objectives have not been fully realized. Hence, a new legal framework will be introduced to ensure the effective management of state-owned business enterprises, thereby creating those enterprises free from political influence and enable them to operate as commercially driven institutions that provide high-quality goods and services to the public. This law will further enable those businesses to be managed by industry experts by ensuring that boards of directors are appointed independently.

#### **04. Public - Private Partnership Investment Management Act**

This new law is intended to encourage foreign and domestic private investments in collaboration with the public sector, a crucial factor for the country's rapid economic development. The aim is to create an attractive legal framework for investment and to conduct such investments as partnerships, providing public and government support. By enhancing investor confidence, the law will encourage financial investments in Sri Lanka, strengthen security for such investments, and create a more reliable and expansive investment environment, whilst also mitigating any fiscal risks that arise from such partnerships.

#### **05. Statistics Act**

Access to high quality data and analysis thereof is crucial for economic development and governance. A new Statistics Act will be introduced to replace the long-standing legislation governing population statistics and Census in Sri Lanka, incorporating updated methodologies and concepts. This will create a new environment for conducting an efficient population census through new technological methods, enhancing the utilization of census data collected by the Department of Census and Statistics for governance, data sharing with private institutions, and establishing a comprehensive data and information repository that will be instrumental in country's economic growth.

#### **06. Valuation Act**

The Government expects to introduce new legislation for the management of the Government Valuation Department. The present hundred year old department needs modernization to cater growing demand to transform its role in a way that is more effective and conducive to economic development. Improving the efficiency of the department will enable timely valuation of state assets, thereby increasing revenue for local government institutions while also making valuation services more accessible to the public.

#### **07. Public Asset Management Act**

The Government intends to introduce new legislation for non-financial asset management to ensure the effective utilization, proper maintenance, and optimal value extraction of those properties. Accordingly, this new legislation will envisage enactment of provisions to provide the required legal basis for the Non-Financial Assets management of public institutions, while ensuring institutional compliance for recording and reporting the information of these assets and thus enabling protection and proper management of public properties.



## **08. Public Procurement Law**

The procurement of goods, works, and services accounts for a significant portion of government expenditure. Procurement related malpractices have also been an importance source of corruption vulnerabilities. Therefore, introducing a public procurement law is a timely necessity to support the country's economic development. This legislation will ensure the efficient use of public funds by promoting optimal performance, value for money, competitiveness, and transparency while also preventing corruption and strengthening accountability.

## **09. Micro Finance and Credit Regulatory Authority Act**

The government plans to introduce a new law, the “Micro Finance and Credit Regulatory Authority Act,” to address the shortcomings of the existing Micro Finance Act No. 6 of 2006. The current Micro Finance Act does not provide comprehensive regulation and supervision of the microfinance industry. Additionally, it lacks adequate focus on consumer protection and the regulation of market conduct by microfinance institutions – issues that are particularly important in the current context. Therefore, the government has prioritized the introduction of the new law this year.

## **10. Strengthening of Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) Framework**

Strengthening the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) framework has become a crucial aspect of a country's economic development and governance. A robust AML/CFT framework promotes financial sector integrity and ensures compliance with international standards. The Convention on the Suspension of Terrorist Financing Act, No. 25 of 2005, the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, No. 5 of 2006, and the Financial Reporting Act, No. 6 of 2006 are the primary legislations that support and strengthen Sri Lanka's AML/CFT framework. Amendments to these legislations have been identified as essential to further enhance the country's AML/CFT regime, demonstrating Sri Lanka's technical competence and effectiveness in financial transactions in line with international standards. As a result, the government has prioritized these amendments, recognizing the importance of addressing the concerns at hand.

## **11. Amendment to Paddy Marketing Board Act No 14 of 1971**

The government plans to amend the Paddy Marketing Act No. 14 of 1971 to address contemporary challenges in the paddy and rice market. The proposed amendment will establish a regulatory mechanism for paddy and rice stockpiling, while strengthening existing licensing provisions and other related regulations.

**Gross Borrowings Requirement - 2025  
(Provisioning for Accounting Transactions)**

Item	Rs. Billion
Total Receipts other than Government Borrowings	5,042
<b>Total Primary Expenditure</b>	<b>4,285</b>
Recurrent	2,970
Capital	1,315
<b>Debt Service Payments</b>	<b>4,550</b>
Interest Payments	2,950
Debt Repayments	1,600
<b>Provision for Advanced Accounts</b>	<b>7</b>
Adjustments for book/cash Value of Government Securities	200
<b>Total Gross Borrowing Requirement to be recorded in Government Accounts</b>	<b>4,000</b>

*Compiled by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development*

## Expenditure Proposals - 2025

No	Proposal	Rs. Million
1	Salary increase	110,000
2	Sri Lanka Airlines (SLA) legacy debts settlement	20,000
3	Senior Citizens interest subsidy programme	15,000
4	Pension revisions	10,000
5	New staff recruitments	10,000
6	Improvement of road network in Northern area	5,000
7	Clean Sri Lanka programme	5,000
8	Food security (for Maintaining paddy buffer stocks)	5,000
9	Renovate rural roads & bridges	4,000
10	Digital economy advancement	3,000
11	Public transport modernization	3,000
12	Leveraging Sri Lanka's strategic location	2,500
13	Rehabilitation of key Irrigation systems including, Galoya, Rajanganaya, Huruluwewa, Minneriya	2,000
14	District development programme	2,000
15	Grade 5 Scholarship allowance increase	1,000
16	Construction of Vadduvakal bridge in Mullativu	1,000
17	Financial support for orphaned, low income young married couples for housing	1,000
18	Essential maintenance of government housing schemes	1,000
19	Commercialization of research findings-innovation & invention	1,000
20	Initiating Giribawa-Eppawala water supply scheme	1,000

No	Proposal	Rs. Million
21	Social security allowance to orphaned children	1,000
22	Providing essential foods at a concessionary price during new year period	1,000
23	Refurbishment of railway passenger coaches and manufacturing new coaches	750
24	Strengthening of the National Quality Infrastructure (NQI) systems	750
25	Implementing solid waste disposal mechanism in "Anuradhapura" MC area	750
26	Modernization of primary education	500
27	Establishment of sports culture	500
28	Improvement of certified schools/remand homes and child care institutions	500
29	Coconut production improvement & Northern coconut triangle programme	500
30	Tourism promotion and city branding	500
31	Improvement of rehabilitation process of drug addicted people	500
32	Providing assistive devices for differently able people	500
33	Production enhancement of other field crops	500
34	Aswesuma empowerment programme	500
35	Industrial zone dedicated for chemical manufacturing	500
36	Youth entrepreneurs engaging in agriculture and industries	500
37	A national cultural event for all communities while depicting their unique identities	300
38	Transport facilities to child convicts	250
39	Establishing day care centers for children with Autism	250
40	Mental health education improvement	250
41	Providing underutilized land for investments	250

No	Proposal	Rs. Million
42	Construction of Kelaniveli railway line from Avissawella onwards	250
43	Promotion of export agriculture crops	250
44	Scholarships for pursuing undergraduate courses at high-ranking universities	200
45	Improving health, education and service facilities for children with Autism	200
46	Allowance for low income vocational trainees	200
47	Fresh water prawn farming and non-traditional aquaculture	200
48	Modernization of regional libraries	200
49	Pre school teacher allowance	100
50	Jaffna library improvement	100
51	Identification system for differently able people	100
52	Skills Development programme for convicted Prisoners	100
53	Producer cooperative society for youth entrepreneurs	100
54	Rail transport for agriculture products	100

**Technical Notes**

**Taxation**

**1. Income Tax (Amendments to the Inland Revenue Act, No.24 of 2017)**

- 1.1 The requirement of filing the Statement of Estimated Tax payable (SET) will be removed with effect from the Year of Assessment 2025/2026.
- 1.2 Provisions will be introduced to calculate the amount of each instalment of tax payable by any person for a year of assessment, based on the income tax payable by such person for the immediately preceding year of assessment.
- 1.3 Any amount derived, by any non-resident person as any payment for air craft, software licenses or as for other related services from the Sri Lanka Air Force, will be exempted.
- 1.4
  - i. Withholding tax will not be deducted by a financial institution from the interest paid on deposit made with that financial institution by any senior citizen, whose assessable income from all sources does not exceed Rs.1,800,000/- for any year of assessment and if such individual tenders a declaration to the financial institution confirming his assessable income.
  - ii. Any Individual, other than senior citizen, whose assessable income from all sources does not exceed Rs.1,800,000/- for any year of assessment, will be entitled to a refund of WHT deducted on interest under the refund scheme presently applicable for senior citizens.
  - iii Relevant guidelines including the format of the declaration, will be issued by the Commissioner General of Inland Revenue (CGIR).
- 1.5 Senior citizens will be allowed to file their income tax returns manually, starting from the year of assessment 2024/2025.
- 1.6 Provisions will be introduced in the Act clarifying the chargeability of income tax on the life insurance proceeds and other amounts received by policy holders.

- 1.7 The current tax treatment provided under Section 46 of the Inland Revenue Act, which applies to the transfer of ownership of an asset to an associate of an individual or a charitable institution, will be expanded to include the transfer of assets to the Sri Lankan Government or to a university established or deemed to be established under the Universities Act, No. 16 of 1978.
- 1.8 The Capital Gain Tax (CGT) rate applicable for individuals and partnerships will be increased to 15%. The CGT rate applicable for all other entities will be raised to 30% in par with the corporate capital gains tax rate.
- 1.9 The CGIR will be authorized to waive interest imposed under the provisions of the Inland Revenue Act, No. 24 of 2017, and the Surcharge Tax Act, No.14 of 2022, if;
- the tax liability has arisen for the year of assessment 2022/2023 or any previous Y/A, and,
  - the total amount of tax should be paid within six months of the statutory amendment.
- 1.10 The tax resident rules will be re-visited to provide for the followings: -
- i. A holder of Golden Paradise Resident visa will be treated as a non-resident for income tax purposes;
  - ii. Any individual who is deemed to be a resident for income tax purpose only due to the reason of he is being employed in a Sri Lanka flagged vessel, will be treated as a resident in Sri Lanka during the period he is so employed; and
  - iii. Any individual who is a citizen or subject of any country other than Sri Lanka, but deemed to be a resident in Sri Lanka due to the reason of he is being employed in a Sri Lanka flagged vessel, will not be liable to income tax as a resident in respect of any income that has no source in Sri Lanka, other than his income from employment in such ship



**2. Value Added Tax (VAT) [Amendments to the Value Added Tax Act, No.14 of 2002]**

- 2.1 Import of packing materials for the use of packing of pharmaceuticals or ayurvedic medicines manufactured in Sri Lanka and which are imported by the manufacturer of such pharmaceuticals or ayurvedic medicines, so far as such packing materials are not manufactured in Sri Lanka as approved by the Secretary to the Ministry of the Minister to whom the subject of Health is assigned or the Commissioner of the Department of Ayurveda, will be exempted from VAT.
- 2.2 Provisions will be introduced permitting the issuance of regulations prescribing the manner of registration, charging, collection, filing return, etc. relating to the imposition of VAT on the services provided through digital platforms.
- 2.3 Amendments consequential to the removal of SVAT and facilitate the refunding process will be incorporated in the VAT Act.
- 2.4 Simplified Value Added Tax (SVAT) system will be replaced by a risk-based refund system. To ensure the smooth operation of the new system, a pilot project will be implemented, to issue refunds through the RAMIS, subject to the conditions specified in the Risk Based Refund Scheme as may be specified by the CGIR, by an order published in the gazette.
- 2.5 Entertainment tax charged by the local authorities will be allowed to deduct in ascertaining the value of supply of film exhibition service.
- 2.6 Supply of goods or services by/to any a business identified and approved as a “Business of Strategic Importance” in terms of Section 52 of the Colombo Port City Economic Commission Act, No.11 of 2021 subject to the Colombo Port City (guidelines on the grant of exemptions or incentives to Businesses of Strategic Importance) regulations, No. 2 of 2023, as specified in the Extraordinary Gazette Notification No.2343/60 dated 04.08.2023, with effect from 01.01.2024.
- 2.7 Value Added Tax Arrears as per records of Commissioner General of Inland Revenue in respect of projects carried out by construction contractors of Tsunami projects, will be written off.

- 2.8 Input tax deduction on the capital goods such as machinery, equipment or vehicles imported for projects where the value added tax at the time of import is differed, will be disallowed.
  - 2.9 Use of Point of Sale (POS) Machines by the VAT registered persons will be made mandatory and operationalized.
- 3. Social Security Contribution Levy (SSCL) [Amendments to the Social Security Contribution Levy Act, No.25 of 2022]**
- 3.1 The term “transportation of Goods and passengers” will be defined to include the services provided in relation to international transportation by container terminal operators.
  - 3.2 Exemption applicable for the articles specified under Item 4 of Part 1B of the First Schedule of the SSCL Act, will be clarified to include the wholesale or retail sale of such articles.
  - 3.3 Exemption provided under Item 24 of Part 1A of the first Schedule to the SSCL Act, will be granted for machinery or equipment imported or purchased locally for the purpose of generating electricity by any institution which has entered in to an agreement with the CEB prior to February 18, 2025.
- 4. Stamp Duty**
- 4.1 Stamp Duty applicable on any instrument relating to the lease or hire of any property will be increased from Rs.10 to Rs.20, for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof of the aggregate lease or hire including any premium, payable for the whole term comprised in the lease or hire Agreement (other than a hire purchase agreement), with effect from 01.03.2025. That is, current Stamp Duty rate of 1% will be increased to 2%.
- 5. Betting and Gaming Levy (Amendments to the Betting and gaming Levy Act, No. 40 of 1988**
- 5.1 The Gross Collection Levy will be increased to 18%.
  - 5.2 Casino Entrance Levy will be increased from USD 50 to USD 100.

## 6. Tax Appeals Commission Act, No.23 of 2011

- 6.1 The fee levied to state a case on a question of law for the opinion of the Court of Appeal will be increased to Rs.10,000/-.
- 6.2 The fee levied to make an appeal to the Commission will be increased to Rs.15,000/- by issuing a Gazette Notification under Section 8 of the TAC Act.
- 6.3 Provisions will be incorporated to make it mandatory to transfer the bank guarantee to the Commissioner General of Inland Revenue irrespective of the appellant's decision to appeal to the Court of Appeal.
- 6.4 An appeal to the TAC will not be permitted unless, a cash deposit of a sum equivalent to 25% of the disputed amount of assessment of tax, penalty and interest, is deposited in a special account opened by the CGIR.
- 6.5 An appeal to the TAC will not be allowed unless a request for administrative review has first been made and a decision thereon has been received from the CGRIR or a request for administrative review is deemed to have been disallowed.
- 6.6 Necessary legal provisions will be introduced to mediate settlements between the CGIR and the Appellant, subject to the supervision of the Commission in appropriate cases during the course of hearing the Appeal.
- 6.8 Submission of any evidence that was not previously submitted to the CGIR during the assessment or the administrative review process and taking up new issues which were not taken/disputed during the assessment or the administrative review process, during hearing of Appeal, will not be allowed.
- 6.7 The term of office of the members of the panel of Legal Advisers of the Commission will be made equal to the term of office of the members of the Commission and the panel members will be made eligible for re-appointment.
- 6.8 The term of office of the members of the Commission will be increased from 3 years to 5 years from the date of appointment.

## Government Sector Employees' Salary Revision -2025

### 1. Basic salary revisions

#### 1.1 Minimum basic salary

Minimum monthly basic salary is increased by Rs.15,750 with effect from 01/04/2025

With this increase, minimum monthly basic salary of government sector employees is revised as follows:

Category	Rs. Per month		
	Present basic salary	Increase	New basic salary
Public sector	24,250	15,750	40,000
Universities	27,025	15,750	42,775
Other SOEs	24,750	15,750	40,500

#### 1.2 Annual salary increments

Minimum annual salary increment of Rs.250 is increased to Rs.450 by 80% with effect from 01/04/2025

All government sector annual salary increments are similarly increased in line with this increase with effect from 01/04/2025

### 2. Cancellation of Public Administration (PA) circulars

With the implementation of this salary revisions following PA circulars are rescinded with effect from 01/04/2025

- i. PA circular No.09/2019 dated 22/04/2019 for the payment of monthly interim allowance of Rs.2,500
- ii. Payment of monthly allowance of Rs.5,000 for public sector employees in PA circular No. 03/2022 dated 13/01/2022

### **3. Salary revisions of State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and Universities**

Salaries of Public Corporation, State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and Universities are revised on the same basis of public sector salary revisions with effect from 01/04/2025

### **4. Revisions of Allowances/Overtime**

#### **4.1 Payment of allowances as a percentage of basic salary**

- i. Any payment of monthly allowances which is paid as a percentage of basic salary should be revised not exceeding the net salary increase as given in para 7. The revised such monthly allowance/s of public sector and Universities are given in Table 02. These revised rates are effective from 01/04/2025
- ii. Any monthly allowance/s, other than allowances specified in Table 02, which is paid with approval of proper approving authority based on a percentage of basic salary until obtaining the approval from the General Treasury for the revised rate/s, must be paid based on the basic salary as at 31/03/ 2025

#### **4.2 Backlog allowance of the University Staff**

University staff has been paid Backlog allowance of 20% of basic salary since 2016 for the double students' intake in 2016. Those students have completed their university studies in 2019, therefor payment of such allowance is terminated with effect from 01/04/2025

#### **4.3 Extra Duty Allowance of Medical Doctors**

Hourly rate for Extra Duty Allowance of Medical Doctors is revised from 1/80 of monthly basic salary to 1/120 of monthly basic salary with effect from 01/04/2025

#### **4.4 Over- Time (OT) rate for Nurses, Para medical and Allied staff**

Hourly OT rate for Nurses, Para medical and Allied staff is revised from 1/160 of monthly basic salary to 1/200 of monthly basic salary with effect from 01/04/2025

#### 4.5 Hourly overtime (OT) rate calculation

Hourly rate for the payment of OT must be calculated based on monthly basic salary of the employee under the basic salary structure-2025 referred in para 9.

Any institution, deviating from the hourly rate for OT at 1/240 of monthly basic salary with the approval of proper authority until obtaining Treasury approval for the revised rate/s based on basic salary structure -2025, must pay such OT based on the basic salary as at 31/03/2025

#### 4.6 Day's pay allowance/Holiday pay allowance

The day's pay allowance of 1/20 of monthly basic salary is revised to 1/30 of monthly basic salary with effect from 01/04/2025

### 5. Minimum gross salary increase of government sector employees

Due to this salary revisions minimum gross salary increase of government sector employees are as follows:

Rs. per month

	Public Sector		Universities		SOEs	
	Present	New	Present	New	Present	New
Basic salary	24,250	40,000	27,025	42,775	24,750	40,500
Interim allowance as per PA circular No.09/2019	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
Monthly allowance as per PA circular No.03/2022	5,000	-	5,000	-	5,000	-
Cost of Living Allowance (COLA)	17,800	17,800	17,800	17,800	17,800	17,800
Monthly Compensation Allowance (MCA)	-	-	12,161	15,399	-	-
Monthly Compensation Allowance (MCA)(fixed)				(330)		
Backlog allowance	-	-	5,405	-	-	-
<b>Total gross salary</b>	<b>49,550</b>	<b>57,800</b>	<b>67,391</b>	<b>75,644</b>	<b>47,550</b>	<b>58,300</b>
Net salary increase		8,250		8,253		10,750

## 6. Payment procedure

- 6.1 Net salary increases are calculated as per the para 7 (the employee salary difference between gross salary as at 31/03/2025 excluding any annual increment amount earned during the period 01/01/2025-31/03/2025 as described in para 7.1 and the basic salary under the 2025 new salary structure excluding any annual increment earned during the period 01/01/2025-31/03/2025 as described in para 7.2) will be paid on staggered basis from April 2025.
- 6.2 Out of total monthly net salary increase calculated as per para 6.1 a sum of Rs.5,000 and 30% of net salary increase over and above Rs.5,000, will be paid from April 2025. Balance 70% of net salary increase in excess of Rs.5,000 will be paid on equal proportional basis from January 2026 and January 2027 as follows:

Starting	Monthly payment of net salary increase
April 2025	Rs.5,000 + 30% of the balance after deducting Rs.5,000  (i.e. Rs.5,000 +(Net salary increase - Rs.5,000)*30%)
January 2026	Rs.5,000 + 65% of the balance after deducting Rs.5,000  (i.e. Rs.5,000 +(Net salary increase - Rs.5,000)*65%)
January 2027	Full amount (i.e.100%) of net salary increase

### 6.3 Examples of calculation of salary increase payments

Monthly Net Salary Increase	Monthly Payments		
	From April 2025	From January 2026	From January 2027
Rs.8,250	Rs.5,975 (i.e.5,000+975) (Rs.5,000+(8250-5,000) *30%)	Rs.7,113 (i.e.5,000+2,113) (Rs.5,000+(8,250-5,000) *65%)	Rs.8,250
Rs.10,000	Rs.6,500 (i.e.5,000+1,500) (Rs.5,000+(10,000-5,000) *30%)	Rs.8,250 (i.e. 5,000+3,250) (Rs.5,000+(10,000-5,000) *65%)	Rs.10,000
Rs.15,000	Rs.8,000 (i.e.5,000+3,000) (Rs.5,000+(15,000-5,000) *30%)	Rs.11,500 (i.e.5,000+6,500) (Rs.5,000+(15,000-5,000) *65%)	Rs.15,000
Rs.25,000	Rs.11,000 (i.e.5,000+6,000) (Rs.5,000+(25,000-5,000) *30%)	Rs.18,000 (i.e.5,000+13,000) (Rs.5,000+(25,000-5,000) *65%)	Rs.25,000
Rs.40,000	Rs.15,500 (i.e.5,000+10,500) (Rs.5,000+(40,000-5,000) *30%)	Rs.27,750 (i.e.5,000+22,750) (Rs.5,000+(40,000-5,000) *65%)	Rs.40,000
Rs.50,000	Rs.18,500 (i.e.5,000+13,500) (Rs.5,000+(50,000-5,000) *30%)	Rs.34,250 (i.e.5,000+29,250) (Rs.5,000+(50,000-5,000) *65%)	Rs.50,000

6.4 For the recruitments and promotions during the period from 01/04/2025 to 31/12/2026, the increased salary will be paid applying same basis describe in para 6.1 and 6.2 above. The net salary increase is calculated as the difference between the basic salary under the new salary structure at the date of recruitment or, promotion and assumed gross salary of those recruitment/promotion if made in previous salary structure as described in para 7.1



6.5 Annual salary increment earned on or after 01/01/2025

Total amount of the annual salary increments, earned during the years 2025 and 2026 will be paid as the full annual salary increment given in salary structure -2025 referred in para 9 without applying the formula for percentage of net salary increase payment described in para 6.2 above

**7. Calculation of net salary increase**

For the payment of net monthly salary increase under this salary revision for the period 01/04/2025-31/12/2026, is calculated as follows based on the monthly salary difference of the basic salary under the 2025 new salary structure given in para 9 and the gross salary of the sum of basic salary and allowances which are described in para 6.1 and 6.2 above as at 31/03/2025.

7.1 Gross monthly salary as at 31/03/2025 is the sum of the following.

- a) Basic salary as at 31/03/2025 excluding any annual increment earned during the period 01/01/2025-31/03/2025
- b) Payment of monthly interim allowance of Rs.2,500 as per the PA circular No.09/2019 dated 22/04/2019 if paid as of 31/03/2025.
- c) Payment of monthly allowance of Rs.5,000 as per the PA circular No. 03/2022 dated 13/01/2022

7.2 Basic salary as at 01/04/2025

Basic salary under the salary structure -2025 given in para 9 excluding annual increment amount earned during the period 01/01/2025-31/03/2025

**8. W&OP deduction from the salary for the period 01/04/2025 to 31/12/2026**

Increased salary is paid as a percentage of net increase between the basic salary under the salary structure -2025, and the sum of basic salary and allowances described in para 7.1. In view employee contribution to widow's & orphan's pension scheme (W&OP) is deducted from the employee's full monthly basic salary of the basic salary structure - 2025 referred in para 9.

## 9. Basic salary structure -2025

Basic salary structure-2025 for government sector employees effective from 01/04/2025 is given in Table 01 are as follows

- |                                    |                 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| i. Public sector                   | - Table 01 -(a) |
| ii. Armed Forces                   | - Table 01 -(b) |
| iii. Parliament staff              | - Table 01-(c)  |
| iv. University staff               | - Table 01 -(d) |
| v. State Owned Enterprises         | - Table 01 -(e) |
| vi. Judicial services              | - Table 01 -(f) |
| vii. Attorney General's Department | - Table 01 -(g) |
| viii. Legal Draftsman's Department | - Table 01- (h) |

## 10. Pension payment for pensioner's who retired on or after 01/01/2025

For pensioners who retired on or after 01/01/2025, their pension is paid on following basis.

### 10.1 Pensioners who retire on or after 01/04/2025

Monthly pension will be paid based on full monthly basic salary entitlement under the basic salary structure referred in para 9

### 10.2 Pensioners who retire during the period 01/01/2025 -31/03/2025

Monthly pension will be adjusted based on basic salary structure referred in para 9 with effect from 01/07/2025. The gratuity payment for those retirees will not be adjusted based on basic salary structure of 2025.

### 10.3 Payment of pension allowances

Following allowances are not paid for retirees who retire on or after 01/04/2025

- i. PA Circular No. 03/2022 dated 13/01/2022 for the payment of monthly allowance of Rs.5,000
- ii. PA Circular No. 14/2024 dated 07/08/2024 for the payment of Rs.3,000 monthly Special Interim Allowance

**Table 01: New Salary Structure 2025**

**Table 01(a): Public Sector**

Service Category	Salary Code	Initial step	Years	1st Slab	Years	2nd Slab	Years	3rd Slab	Years	4th Slab	Maximum
Primary Level Unskilled	PL 1 - 2025	40,000	10	450	10	490	10	540	12	590	61,880
Primary Level Semi-skilled	PL 2 - 2025	41,800	10	490	10	540	10	590	12	630	65,560
Primary Level Skilled	PL 3 - 2025	42,780	10	490	10	540	10	590	12	630	66,540
Management Assistants Seg 2	MN 1 - 2025	45,230	10	540	11	630	10	890	10	1,190	78,360
Management Assistants Seg 1	MN 2 - 2025	48,470	10	540	11	630	10	1,010	10	1,190	82,800
MA Supervisory Non-Tech/Tech	MN 3 -2025	52,250	10	800	11	1,190	10	1,320	10	1,350	100,040
Associate Officer	MN 4 - 2025	53,060	10	800	11	1,190	10	1,320	5	1,350	94,100
Field/ Office based Officer Seg 2	MN 5 - 2025	58,660	10	1,190	11	1,360	15	1,670	-	-	110,570
Field/ Office based Officer Seg 1	MN 6 - 2025	62,230	10	1,190	11	1,360	15	1,670	-	-	114,140
Management Assistants Supra	MN 7 - 2025	71,240	11	1,360	18	1,850	-	-	-	-	119,500

Service Category	Salary Code	Initial step	Years	1st Slab	Years	2nd Slab	Years	3rd Slab	Years	4th Slab	Maximum
MA Technical Seg 3	MT 1 - 2025	50,090	10	540	11	630	10	1,010	10	1,190	84,420
MA Technical Seg 2	MT 2 - 2025	50,630	10	630	11	670	10	1,010	10	1,190	86,300
MA Technical Seg 1	MT 3 - 2025	51,890	10	630	11	670	10	1,010	10	1,190	87,560
Para Medical Services Seg 3	MT 4 - 2025	52,520	10	800	11	1,190	10	1,320	10	1,350	100,310
Para Medical Services Seg 2	MT 5 - 2025	53,320	10	800	11	1,190	10	1,320	10	1,350	101,110
PSM/ Para Medical Services Seg 1	MT 6 - 2025	54,120	10	800	11	1,190	10	1,320	10	1,350	101,910
Nurses	MT 7 - 2025	54,920	10	800	11	1,190	10	1,320	10	1,350	102,710
Nurses, PSM, PMS Spl.Grade	MT 8 - 2025	86,800	10	2,420	8	2,940	-	-	-	-	134,520
Executive	SL 1 - 2025	82,150	10	2,400	8	2,940	17	3,900	-	-	195,970
Medical Officers	SL 2 - 2025	91,750	3	2,400	7	2,420	2	2,940	16	3,900	184,170
Senior executive/ MO Specialists	SL 3 - 2025	156,000	12	4,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	214,200
Secretaries	SL 4 - 2025	175,000	12	5,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	238,600

Service Category	Salary Code	Initial step	Years	1st Slab	Years	2nd Slab	Years	3rd Slab	Years	4th Slab	Maximum
Law Officers	SL 5 - 2025	101,350	5	2,400	5	2,940	15	3,900	-	-	186,550
Sri Lanka Teachers Service	GE 1 - 2025	53,060	6	800	7	940	2	1,080	-	-	66,600
Sri Lanka Teachers Service	GE 2 - 2025	66,880	10	1,490	7	2,400	20	2,940	-	-	157,380
Sri Lanka Teachers Advisors Service	GE 3 - 2025	70,870	3	1,670	7	2,400	20	2,520	-	-	143,080
Sri Lanka Principals Service	GE 4 - 2025	72,280	7	1,670	6	2,400	25	2,970	-	-	172,620
Medical Practitioners	MP 1 - 2025	59,720	12	1,190	13	1,340	10	2,040	-	-	111,820
Medical Practitioners Spl. Gr.	MP 2 - 2025	97,540	9	2,420	9	2,940	-	-	-	-	145,780
Police/Regulatory Services	RS 1 - 2025	49,550	7	540	27	670	-	-	-	-	71,420
Police/Regulatory Services	RS 2 - 2025	54,000	9	670	17	890	-	-	-	-	75,160
Police/Regulatory Services	RS 3 - 2025	55,410	7	670	2	890	25	1,190	-	-	91,630
Police/Regulatory Services	RS 4 - 2025	63,070	24	1,190	-	-	-	-	-	-	91,630
Police/Regulatory Service	RS 5 - 2025	72,800	17	1,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	96,600

Service Category	Salary Code	Initial step	Years	1st Slab	Years	2nd Slab	Years	3rd Slab	Years	4th Slab	Maximum
Postal Service	PPL 1 - 2025	40,000	10	450	10	490	-	-	-	-	
Postal Service	PPL 2 - 2025	40,900	10	470	10	500	-	-	-	-	
Postal Service	PPL 3 - 2025	41,800	10	500	10	540	-	-	-	-	
Postal Service	PPL 4 - 2025	43,800	10	540	10	630	-	-	-	-	
Postal Service	PSO 1 - 2025	45,420	10	540	10	630	-	-	-	-	
Postal Service	PSO 2 - 2025	54,650	10	800	10	1,190	-	-	-	-	
Postal Service	PSO 3 - 2025	74,660	9	1,320	11	1,340	-	-	-	-	
Sri Lanka State Audit Service	AS 1 - 2025	64,610	10	1,190	11	1,360	15	1,670	-	-	116,520
Sri Lanka State Audit Service	AS 2 - 2025	78,040	11	1,360	18	1,850	-	-	-	-	126,300
Sri Lanka State Audit Service	AS 3 - 2025	86,950	10	2,400	8	2,940	17	3,900	-	-	200,770
Sri Lanka State Audit Service	AS 4 - 2025	165,700	12	4,850	-		-	-	-	-	223,900
Grama Niladari Service	GN 1 - 2025	50,630	10	540	11	630	10	1,010	10	1,190	84,960

Service Category	Salary Code	Initial step	Years	1st Slab	Years	2nd Slab	Years	3rd Slab	Years	4th Slab	Maximum
Grama Niladari Service	GN 2 - 2025	72,600	11	1,360	18	1,850	-	-	-	-	120,860
Railway	Railway -2025	57,810	5	890	5	1,030	10	1,300	10	1,340	93,810

**Table 01(b): Armed Forces**

No	Category	Salary Code	Group	Initial Step	Years	1st slab	years	2nd slab	Years	3rd slab	Maximum
1	Private/Ordinary Seaman/ Air Craftsman	OR 1-2025	III	49,550	7	540	19	670			66,060
2	Private/Ordinary Seaman/ Air Craftsman	OR 1-2025	II	50,090	6	540	19	670			66,060
3	Private/Ordinary Seaman/ Air Craftsman	OR 1-2025	I	50,630	5	540	19	670			66,060
4	Lance Corporal/ Able Seaman/Leading Air Craftsman	OR 2-2025	III	51,170	4	540	19	670			66,060
5	Lance Corporal/ Able Seaman/Leading Air Craftsman	OR 2-2025	II	51,710	3	540	19	670			66,060
6	Lance Corporal/ Able Seaman/Leading Air Craftsman	OR 2-2025	I	52,250	2	540	19	670			66,060
7	Lance Corporal/ Able Seaman/Leading Air Craftsman	OR 2-2025	Special	52,790	1	540	19	670			66,060
8	Corporal/Leading Seaman/Corporal	OR 3-2025	III	52,790	1	540	10	670	9	890	68,040

No	Category	Salary Code	Group	Initial Step	Years	1st slab	years	2nd slab	Years	3rd slab	Maximum
9	Corporal/Leading Seaman/Corporal	OR 3-2025	II	53,330	10	670	9	890			68,040
10	Corporal/Leading Seaman/Corporal	OR 3-2025	I	54,000	9	670	9	890			68,040
11	Corporal/Leading Seaman/Corporal	OR 3-2025	Special	54,670	8	670	9	890			68,040
12	Sergeant/Petty Officer/Sergeant	OR 4-2025	III	54,670	3	670	9	890	3	1,190	68,260
13	Sergeant/Petty Officer/Sergeant	OR 4-2025	II	55,340	2	670	9	890	3	1,190	68,260
14	Sergeant/Petty Officer/Sergeant	OR 4-2025	I	56,010	1	670	9	890	3	1,190	68,260
15	Sergeant/Petty Officer/Sergeant	OR 4-2025	Special	56,680	9	890	3	1,190			68,260
16	Staff Sergeant/Chief Petty Officer/Flight Sergeant	OR 5-2025	III	56,010	1	670	9	890	3	1,190	68,260
17	Staff Sergeant/Chief Petty Officer/Flight Sergeant	OR 5-2025	II	56,680	9	890	3	1,190			68,260
18	Staff Sergeant/Chief Petty Officer/Flight Sergeant	OR 5-2025	I	57,570	8	890	3	1,190			68,260
19	Staff Sergeant/Chief Petty Officer/Flight Sergeant	OR 5-2025	Special	58,460	7	890	3	1,190			68,260
20	Warrant Officer II/Fleet Chief Petty Officer/Warrant Officer	OR 6-2025	III	59,350	6	890	14	1,190			81,350
21	Warrant Officer II/Fleet Chief Petty Officer/Warrant Officer	OR 6-2025	II	60,240	5	890	14	1,190			81,350
22	Warrant Officer II/Fleet Chief Petty Officer/Warrant Officer	OR 6-2025	I	61,130	4	890	14	1,190			81,350
23	Warrant Officer II/Fleet Chief Petty Officer/Warrant Officer	OR 6-2025	Special	62,020	3	890	14	1,190			81,350



No	Category	Salary Code	Group	Initial Step	Years	1st slab	years	2nd slab	Years	3rd slab	Maximum
24	Warrant Officer I/Master Chief Petty Officer/Master Warrant Officer	OR 7-2025	III	65,880	13	1,190					81,350
25	Warrant Officer I/Master Chief Petty Officer/Master Warrant Officer	OR 7-2025	II	67,070	12	1,190					81,350
26	Warrant Officer I/Master Chief Petty Officer/Master Warrant Officer	OR 7-2025	I	68,260	11	1,190					81,350
27	Warrant Officer I/Master Chief Petty Officer/Master Warrant Officer	OR 7-2025	Special	69,450	10	1,190					81,350
28	Cadet	Fixed Salary		54,670							54,670
29	Mid Shipman	Fixed Salary		55,340							55,340
30	2nd Lieutenant (cadet)/ Pilot Officer (cadet)	Fixed Salary		65,880							65,880
31	2nd Lieutenant (non cadet)/ Pilot Officer (non cadet)	Fixed Salary		71,830							71,830
32	Lieutenant / Sub Lieutenant/Flying Officer	R 1-2025		82,150	30	2,400					154,150
33	Quarter Master	R 2-2025		84,550	30	2,400					156,550
34	Captain/Lieutenant/Flight Lieutenant	R 3-2025		96,550	24	2,400					154,150
35	Major/Lieutenant Commander/Squadron Leader	R 4-2025		106,150	22	2,400					158,950
36	Lieutenant Colonel/Commander/Wing Commander	R 5-2025		109,090	17	2,940					159,070
37	Colonel/Captain/Group Captain	R 6-2025		133,570	17	3,900					199,870

No	Category	Salary Code	Group	Initial Step	Years	1st slab	years	2nd slab	Years	3rd slab	Maximum
38	Brigadier/Commodore/ Air Commodore	R 7-2025		141,370	15	3,900					199,870
39	Major General/Rear Admiral/ Air Vice Marshal	R 8-2025		156,000	12	4,850					214,200
40	Lieutenant General/Vise Admiral/ Air Marshal	R 9-2025		165,700	10	4,850					214,200
41	General/ Admiral/ Air Chief Marshal	R 10-2025		180,250	7	4,850					214,200

**Table 01(c): Parliament Staff**

No	Service Category	Salary Code	Initial Step	Years	1st Slab	Years	2nd Slab	Years	3rd Slab	Maximum
1	Primary Level	A-2025	42,290	9	490	10	540	6	590	55,640
2		B-2025	47,240	9	540	10	590	3	680	60,040
3		C-2025	51,020	11	590	10	680			64,310
4	Secondary Level	D-2025	54,560	3	680	10	800	4	1,190	69,360
5		E-2025	58,660	9	1,190	3	1,360			73,450
6		F-2025	69,370	12	1,360					85,690
7	Territory Level	G-2025	74,810	9	1,360	6	1,670			97,070
8		H-2025	81,610	3	1,360	13	1,850			109,740
9		I-2025	91,750	5	2,400	8	2,940			127,270
10	Senior Level	IA-2025	101,350	3	2,400	8	2,940	2	3,900	139,870
11		J-2025	109,090	7	2,940	6	3,900			153,070
12		K-2025	117,910	4	2,940	8	3,900			160,870
13		L-2025	133,570	12	3,900					180,370
14		M-2025	156,000	12	4,850					214,200
15		N-2025	175,000	12	5,300					238,600

**Table 01(d): University staff**

Service Category	Salary Code	Initial step	Years	1st Slab	Years	2nd Slab	Years	3rd Slab	Years	4th Slab	Maximum
Primary Level Unskilled	U- PL 1 - 2025	42,775	10	450	10	490	10	540	12	640	65,255
Primary Level Semi-skilled	U -PL 2 - 2025	44,575	10	490	10	540	10	640	12	690	69,555
Primary Level Skilled	U-PL 3 - 2025	48,005	10	490	10	540	10	640	12	690	72,985
Management Assistants - Non Technical	U-MN 1 - 2025	49,475	10	540	11	640	10	890	10	1,190	82,715
Management Assistant - Technical	U-MT 1 - 2025	51,095	7	540	11	640	10	890	13	1,190	86,285
Associate Officer- Segment 2	U-MN 2 - 2025	61,275	10	890	18	1,190	8	1,240	-	-	101,515
Associate Officer- Segment 1	U-MN 3 - 2025	71,365	10	1,190	10	1,700	16	2,020	-	-	132,585
Staff Assistant/Supra & Senior Staff Assistant	U-MN 4 - 2025	71,365	6	1,190	10	1,700	5	2,020	-	-	105,605
Medical Officer	U-MO 1 - 2025	93,805	10	2,400	22	2,940	-	-	-	-	182,485
Chief Medical Officer	U-MO 2 - 2025	161,905	15	3,900			-	-	-	-	220,405
Junior Executives/Managers	U-Ex 1 - 2025	85,305	3	2,020	21	2,400	-	-	-	-	141,765
Middle Level Executives	U-Ex 2 - 2025	113,690	8	2,400	10	2,940	8	3,120	-	-	187,250
Middle Level Executives	U-Ex 2a - 2025	150,530	16	3,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	212,930
Senior Executives	U-Ex 3 -2025	166,130	7	3,900	11	4,850	-	-	-	-	246,780

Service Category	Salary Code	Initial step	Years	1st Slab	Years	2nd Slab	Years	3rd Slab	Years	4th Slab	Maximum
Academic Support-Segment 2	U-AS 1 - 2025	68,145	10	1,190	20	1,240	-	-	-	-	104,845
Academic Support-Segment 1	U-AS 2 - 2025	85,305	15	2,400	15	2,940	-	-	-	-	165,405
Demonstrators	U-AC 1 - 2025	Fixed Salary									68,145
Temporary Assistant Lecturer	U-AC 2 - 2025	Fixed Salary									85,305
Lecturer	U-AC 3 - 2025	91,365	10	2,400	13	2,940	8	3,900	-	-	184,785
Associate Professors	U-AC 4 - 2025	173,930	13	3,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	224,630
Professors/Senior Professors	U-AC 5 - 2025	198,280	7	4,850	12	5,300	-	-	-	-	295,830

**Table 01(e): State Owned Enterprises**

Service Category	Salary Code	Initial step	Years	1st Slab	Years	2nd Slab	Years	3rd Slab	Years	4th Slab	Maximum
Primary Level Unskilled	PL 1 - 2025	40,500	10	450	10	490	7	540	15	590	62,530
Primary Level Semi-skilled	PL 2 - 2025	42,300	10	490	10	540	10	590	12	630	66,060
Primary Level Skilled	PL 3 - 2025	43,280	10	490	10	540	10	590	12	630	67,040
Management Assistant Non Tech - C 1	MA 1-1 - 2025	46,220	10	540	7	630	4	890	20	1,190	83,390
Management Assistants Non Tech - C 2	MA 1-2 - 2025	46,220	10	540	7	630	12	1,080	12	1,280	84,350
Management Assistant Tech - C 1	MA 2-1 - 2025	50,540	10	540	7	630	4	890	20	1,190	87,710
Management Assistant - Tech - C 2	MA 2-2 - 2025	50,540	10	540	7	630	4	1,080	20	1,280	90,270
Management Assistant Tech	MA 2-3 - 2025	52,700	10	800	11	1,190	10	1,320	10	1,350	100,490
Associate Officers	MA 3 - 2025	53,940	10	800	11	1,190	10	1,320	5	1,350	94,980
Operational/Instructional	MA 4 - 2025	64,320	10	1,360	15	1,670	5	2,040			113,170
Enforcement/Operational/Extension - C 1	MA 5-1 - 2025	58,740	10	1,190	15	1,360	11	1,670			109,410
Enforcement/Operational/Extension - C 2	MA 5-2 - 2025	62,310	10	1,360	15	1,670	5	2,040			111,160
Enforcement/operational/Extension - C 3	MA 5-3 - 2025	79,440	10	2,040	20	2,230					144,440

Service Category	Salary Code	Initial step	Years	1st Slab	Years	2nd Slab	Years	3rd Slab	Years	4th Slab	Maximum
Junior Manager/MA Supra/Spl - C1	JM 1-1 - 2025	72,650	10	1,360	18	2,040					122,970
Junior Manager/MA Supra/Spl - C 2	JM1-2 - 2025	74,010	10	1,360	18	2,040					124,330
Academic/Research Staff	AR 1 - 2025	91,650	10	2,480	15	3,450					168,200
Senior Academic/Research Staff	AR 2 - 2025	133,220	10	3,600							169,220
Middle Manager - C 1	MM 1-1 - 2025	91,690	10	2,480	15	3,450					168,240
Middle Manager - C 2	MM 1-2 - 2025	94,170	10	2,480	15	3,450					170,720
Middle Manager - C 3	MM 1-3 - 2025	96,650	10	2,480	15	3,450					173,200
Senior Manager - C 1-1	HM 1-1 - 2025	140,640	15	4,100							202,140
Senior Manager - C 1-2	HM 1-2 - 2025	143,120	15	4,100							204,620
Senior Manager - C 1-3	HM 1-3 - 2025	152,500	15	4,100							214,000
Senior Manager - C 2-1	HM 2-1 - 2025	161,140	12	4,850							219,340
Senior Manager - C 2-2	HM 2-2 - 2025	163,620	12	4,850							221,820
Senior Manager - C 2-3	HM 2-3 - 2025	173,000	12	4,850							231,200

**Table 01(f): Judicial Services**

Service Category	Salary Code	Initial step	Years	1st Slab	Years	2nd Slab	Maximum	
Sri Lanka Judicial Service	Class II Grade II	JS 1-1 - 2025	108,570	5	2,400	5	2,940	135,270
	Class II Grade I	JS 1-2 - 2025	131,300	10	2,940			160,700
	Class I Grade II	JS 1-3 - 2025	151,900	10	3,900	-	-	190,900
	Class I Grade I	JS 1-4 - 2025	176,000	10	4,250		-	218,500
	Special	JS 1-5 - 2025	194,000	10	4,500	-	-	239,000
High Court Judges		JS 2 - 2025	212,000	10	4,950	-	-	261,500
Appeal Court Judges		JS 3 - 2025	239,000	5	12,200	-	-	300,000
Puisine Judges /President CA		JS 4 - 2025	248,000	5	12,600	-	-	311,000
Chief Justice		JS 5 - 2025	266,000	5	13,500	-	-	333,500



**Table 01(g): Department of Attorney - General**

Service Category	Salary Code	Initial step	Years	1st Slab	Maximum
Junior Assistant State Attorney	AGS 1 - 2025	82,150	10	2,400	106,150
State Counsel/ Assistant State Attorney	AGS 2 - 2025	131,300	10	2,940	160,700
Senior State Counsel/ Senior Assistant State Attorney	AGS 3 - 2025	151,900	10	3,900	190,900
State Attorney/ Deputy Solicitor General	AGS 4 - 2025	176,000	10	4,250	218,500
Senior State Attorney/ Senior Deputy Solicitor General	AGS 5 - 2025	194,000	10	4,500	239,000
Additional Solicitor General	AGS 6 - 2025	212,000	10	4,950	261,500
Senior Assistant Solicitor General	AGS 7 - 2025	239,000	10	4,950	288,500
Solicitor General	AGS 8 - 2025	248,000	10	5,300	301,000
Attorney General	AGS 9 - 2025	257,000	10	5,300	310,000

**Table 01(h): Department of Legal Draftsman**

Service Category	Salary Code	Initial step	Years	1st Slab	Maximum
Assistant Legal Draftsman	LDS 1 - 2025	131,300	10	2,940	160,700
Senior Assistant Legal Draftsman	LDS 2 - 2025	151,900	10	3,900	190,900
Deputy Legal Draftsman	LDS 3 - 2025	176,000	10	4,250	218,500
Additional Legal Draftsman	LDS 4 - 2025	212,000	10	4,950	261,500
Legal Draftsman	LDS 5 - 2025	239,000	10	4,950	288,500

**Table 02: Revised Monthly Allowance/s**

Types of allowance/s	Present Rate as at 31/03/2025	Revised amount under basic salary structure-2025
<b>University staff</b>		
Academic allowance		
Lecturer (Probationary)	144%	82% + Rs.12,000 p.m.
Lecturer	164%	92% + Rs.16,500 p.m.
Senior Lecturer II	189%	104% + Rs.21,900 p.m.
Senior Lecturer I	189%	104% + Rs.24,400 p.m.
Associate Professor	196%	107% + Rs.32,000 p.m.
Professor	203%	110% + Rs.41,000 p.m.
Senior Professor	209%	112% + Rs.50,000 p.m.
Non-Academic -MCA		
Monthly Compensation Allowance (MCA)	45%	36% - Rs.330 p.m. (Rs.330/- p.m. deducted from the amount of 36%)
Backlog allowance	20%	Terminated
Research allowance	35%	20% + Rs.1,000 p.m.
<b>Sri Lanka Police</b>		
Special Allowance	40%	22% + Rs.1,000 p.m.
<b>Judicial Services</b>		
Personal Allowance	50%	28%+ Rs.800 p.m.
Institutional specific allowance	1/3 of the basic salary	1/4 of the basic salary
Institutional specific allowance	25% of the basic salary	20% of the basic salary
Day's holiday payment	1/20 of the basic salary	1/30 of the basic salary

**Resolving the Pension Anomalies of Pensioners who retired before 01<sup>st</sup>  
January 2020**

The details related to the phased revision of the pensions of all pensioners who retired before 01<sup>st</sup> January 2020 to the salary scales relevant to 01<sup>st</sup> January 2020 as per Public Administration Circular No. 03/2016 are mentioned below.

<b>Phase</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Effective date</b>
01	Revision of the pensions of all pensioners who retired before 01 <sup>st</sup> January 2018 corresponding to the third stage salary scales on 01 <sup>st</sup> January 2018 as per the Public Administration Circular No. 03/2016	01 <sup>st</sup> July 2025
02	Revision of the pensions of all pensioners who retired before 01 <sup>st</sup> January 2019 corresponding to the fourth stage salary scales on 01 <sup>st</sup> January 2019 as per the Public Administration Circular No. 03/2016	01 <sup>st</sup> July 2026
03	Revision of the pensions of all pensioners who retired before 01 <sup>st</sup> January 2020 corresponding to the fifth stage salary scales on 01 <sup>st</sup> January 2020 as per the Public Administration Circular No. 03/2016.	01 <sup>st</sup> July 2027

**Annexure VII**

**Key Welfare, Subsidy and Development Assistance Programmes - 2025**

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Rs. Million</b>
Pension payments <sup>(1)</sup>	441,300
Aswesuma cash grant programme	232,500
Medical supplies for hospitals	185,000
Service compensation for death and injured soldiers	49,000
Fertilizer subsidy	35,000
School nutritional food programme	32,100
Housing programme for low income families	18,000
Free school text books	15,500
Schools, vocational education and higher education season Tickets	11,500
Nutritional food package for expectant mothers	7,500
Construction of housing units for low income people	7,000
School uniforms	6,400
Farmer pensions scheme	5,600
Programmes for food security <sup>(1)</sup>	5,550
Triposha programme	5,000
Suwasariya Free Ambulance Service	4,900
Mahapola and Bursary for university students <sup>(1)</sup>	4,600
Estate housing programme	4,267
Resettlement / permanent houses for the conflict affected families	3,500
Morning meal for pre-school children	3,200
Financial support for the revival of the fisheries industry	3,000
Loan scheme for the students who are unable to get into the state universities	2,785
Shoes for students	2,500
Health insurance for school children (Suraksha)	2,400

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Rs. Million</b>
Contribution to socially obligatory bus services	2,200
Ranaviru Mapiya Rakawarana allowance	2,200
Subsidy for Tea, Rubber, Coconut and other crops	2,120
Operating buses on economically non profitable routes	2,000
Grade 5 scholarships <sup>(1)</sup>	1,845
World Food Programme	1,800
Government contribution for crop insurance	1,500
Sanitary napkins for female students	1,440
Allowance for pre-school teachers <sup>(1)</sup>	1,050
Assistance for export crop development	1,000
Financial support for orphaned, low income young married couples for housing	1,000
Social Security allowance to orphaned children <sup>(1)</sup>	1,000
Government contribution for agrahara insurance scheme	970
Facilitate dhamma school teachers relating to all religious	940
Allowance to low income vocational trainees <sup>(1)</sup>	900
Nutrition food programme for sports school children and national athletic pools	630
Providing assistive devices for differently able people <sup>(1)</sup>	500
Resettlement of displaced people due to landslides	500
Scholarship for pursuing undergraduate courses at high-ranking universities <sup>(1)</sup>	200
Printing of dhamma school text books	150

*Note (1) : Provision including Budget Proposals in 2025*

**2025 Budget Estimate**  
**Key Development Projects**

Project	Rs. Million
Central Expressway Kadawatha - Meerigama Section	81,300
Maintenance, Widening and Improvement of Road Network and Connected Bridges	47,800
Central Expressway Pothuhera - Rambukkana Section	34,000
Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program	32,500
Port Access Elevated Highway Project and Interchanges	28,400
Stimulating Loan Scheme for Re-energizing the SME Development Sector	20,000
Completion of Gampaha - Attanagalle - Minuwangoda, Polgahawela - Pothuhera, Aluthgama - Mathugama and Tambuttegama Water Supply Projects which commenced under foreign financing and subsequently halted	20,000
Inclusive Connectivity and Development Project (Rehabilitation of Rural Roads)	18,080
Urban Regeneration Programme for relocation of underserved settlements (Colombo/Suburbs)	18,035
Rehabilitation & Improvement of Rail Fleet, Track & Signaling System <sup>(1)</sup>	16,400
Completion of Flyovers at Baladaksha Mawatha, Kohuwala and Getambe	13,400
Providing Bio-medical Equipment to Hospitals	13,325
Science & Technology Human Resource Development Project	12,300
Primary Health Care System Enhancing Project	12,190
Colombo Suburban Railway Efficiency Improvement Project	11,525
Completion of activities of existing Water Supply Schemes	9,300
Health System Enhancement Project	9,260
Climate Resilience Multi-phase Programmatic Approach Project	9,080

<b>Project</b>	<b>Rs. Million</b>
Climate Smart Irrigated Agriculture Project	8,775
Kandy Multimodal Transport Terminal Development	7,730
Kandy North & Pathadumbara Integrated Water Supply Project	7,560
Construction of 2,000 Housing units for Low Income People (Chinese Grant)	7,000
Small and Medium Sized Enterprises Line of Credit Project	6,868
Health Information and Quality Improvement	6,631
Establishment of Faculty of Medicine at University of Sabaragamuwa	6,430
Improvement of Road Network in Northern Area <sup>(1)</sup>	5,000
Clean Sri Lanka Programme <sup>(1)</sup>	5,000
Housing Programmes for Low Income Earners	4,750
Estate Housing Programmes	4,267
Renovating Rural Roads & Bridges <sup>(1)</sup>	4,000
Housing Programmes in Conflict Affected Areas	3,500
Modernization of Public Transport <sup>(1)</sup>	3,000
Decentralized Budget Programme	2,250
Rehabilitation of key Irrigation Systems including, Galoya, Rajanganaya, Huruluwewa, Minneriya <sup>(1)</sup>	2,000
District Development Programme <sup>(1)</sup>	2,000
Construction of Vadduvakal Bridge in Mullativu <sup>(1)</sup>	1,000
Commencing Giribawa-Eppawala Water Supply Scheme <sup>(1)</sup>	1,000

Note (1) : Provision including Budget Proposals

## **Proposed Legal Reforms for 2025**

The following new laws and legal amendments are planned to be introduced in 2025 in furtherance of the policies of the new Government.

### **01. The Act on the Exchange of Information between State Institutions**

A new Act on the "Exchange of Information between State Institutions" is set to be introduced to enhance the efficiency of public services and ensure the proper collection of state revenues, especially to facilitate the seamless exchange of information among relevant state institutions, including the Department of Inland Revenue, Department of Customs, Department of Import and Export Control, Department of Registration of Persons, Department of the Registrar General, and the Department of Motor Traffic.

### **02. Investment Protection Act**

An overarching new legislation will be introduced to safeguard the rights of the investors and provide a conducive environment for foreign investment.

### **03. State Business Enterprises Management Act**

Since gaining independence, Sri Lanka's economic development has been significantly hindered by the politicization and mismanagement of state-owned enterprises. Over the years, various governments have pursued privatization policies for many of these enterprises; however, the desired objectives have not been fully realized. Hence, a new legal framework will be introduced to ensure the effective management of state-owned business enterprises, thereby creating those enterprises free from political influence and enable them to operate as commercially driven institutions that provide high-quality goods and services to the public. This law will further enable those businesses to be managed by industry experts by ensuring that boards of directors are appointed independently.



#### **04. Public - Private Partnership Investment Management Act**

This new law is intended to encourage foreign and domestic private investments in collaboration with the public sector, a crucial factor for the country's rapid economic development. The aim is to create an attractive legal framework for investment and to conduct such investments as partnerships, providing public and government support. By enhancing investor confidence, the law will encourage financial investments in Sri Lanka, strengthen security for such investments, and create a more reliable and expansive investment environment, whilst also mitigating any fiscal risks that arise from such partnerships.

#### **05. Statistics Act**

Access to high quality data and analysis thereof is crucial for economic development and governance. A new Statistics Act will be introduced to replace the long-standing legislation governing population statistics and Census in Sri Lanka, incorporating updated methodologies and concepts. This will create a new environment for conducting an efficient population census through new technological methods, enhancing the utilization of census data collected by the Department of Census and Statistics for governance, data sharing with private institutions, and establishing a comprehensive data and information repository that will be instrumental in country's economic growth.

#### **06. Valuation Act**

The Government expects to introduce new legislation for the management of the Government Valuation Department. The present hundred year old department needs modernization to cater growing demand to transform its role in a way that is more effective and conducive to economic development. Improving the efficiency of the department will enable timely valuation of state assets, thereby increasing revenue for local government institutions while also making valuation services more accessible to the public.

#### **07. Public Asset Management Act**

The Government intends to introduce new legislation for non-financial asset management to ensure the effective utilization, proper maintenance, and optimal value extraction of those properties. Accordingly, this new legislation will envisage enactment of provisions to provide the required legal basis for the Non-Financial Assets management of public institutions, while ensuring institutional

compliance for recording and reporting the information of these assets and thus enabling protection and proper management of public properties.

#### **08. Public Procurement Law**

The procurement of goods, works, and services accounts for a significant portion of government expenditure. Procurement related malpractices have also been an importance source of corruption vulnerabilities. Therefore, introducing a public procurement law is a timely necessity to support the country's economic development. This legislation will ensure the efficient use of public funds by promoting optimal performance, value for money, competitiveness, and transparency while also preventing corruption and strengthening accountability.

#### **09. Micro Finance and Credit Regulatory Authority Act**

The government plans to introduce a new law, the “Micro Finance and Credit Regulatory Authority Act,” to address the shortcomings of the existing Micro Finance Act No. 6 of 2006. The current Micro Finance Act does not provide comprehensive regulation and supervision of the microfinance industry. Additionally, it lacks adequate focus on consumer protection and the regulation of market conduct by microfinance institutions—issues that are particularly important in the current context. Therefore, the government has prioritized the introduction of the new law this year.

#### **10. Strengthening of Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) Framework**

Strengthening the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) framework has become a crucial aspect of a country's economic development and governance. A robust AML/CFT framework promotes financial sector integrity and ensures compliance with international standards. The Convention on the Suspension of Terrorist Financing Act, No. 25 of 2005, the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, No. 5 of 2006, and the Financial Reporting Act, No. 6 of 2006 are the primary legislations that support and strengthen Sri Lanka’s AML/CFT framework. Amendments to these legislations have been identified as essential to further enhance the country's AML/CFT regime, demonstrating Sri Lanka's technical competence and effectiveness in financial transactions in line with international standards. As a result, the government has prioritized these amendments, recognizing the importance of addressing the concerns at hand.

## **11. Amendment to Paddy Marketing Board Act No 14 of 1971**

The government plans to amend the Paddy Marketing Act No. 14 of 1971 to address contemporary challenges in the paddy and rice market. The proposed amendment will establish a regulatory mechanism for paddy and rice stockpiling, while strengthening existing licensing provisions and other related regulations.

**මුදල්, ක්‍රමසම්පාදන සහ ආර්ථික සංවර්ධන අමාත්‍යාංශය, කොළඹ 01.**  
**நிதி, திட்டமிடல் மற்றும் பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சு, கொழும்பு 01.**  
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