



ലാഭരീതി ലാഭനില ആണ്ഡനരികുക ANNUAL REPORT

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වාර්ෂික වාර්තාව 2019



2019 වසරේ සුවිශේෂ අවස්ථා



සම්භාවනා ප්‍රණාම

දිවයින පුරා සිදු කෙරෙන ඩිජිටල් තාක්ෂණික මූල පිරිමි වල විශිෂ්ටත්වයට පත්වීම සඳහා ප්‍රණාම පිදෙන SLT Zero One සම්මාන ප්‍රදානෝත්සවයේදී ICTA ආයතනයට සම්මාන දෙකකින් පිදුම් ලබන ලදී. විශිෂ්ටතම ඩිජිටල් නිෂ්පාදන/සේවා කාණ්ඩය තුළ සමස්ත ජයග්‍රාහකයා බවට පත් වීමටත් විශේෂ රාජ්‍ය ආයතන සහ රාජ්‍ය නොවන සංවිධාන සඳහා විශිෂ්ටතම ඩිජිටල් නිෂ්පාදන/සේවා කාණ්ඩය තුළ ජයග්‍රාහකයකු බවට පත් වීමටත් ICTA ආයතනයට හැකි විය.



මහාචාර්ය රොහන් සමරජීව මහතා විසින් ලයිෆ්ටයිම් ඇච්විමන්ට් සම්මානය ලබාගැනීම

ICTA සභාපති මෙන්ම LIRNEasia සමාරම්භක සභාපති වන මහාචාර්ය රොහන් සමරජීව මහතා SLT Zero One-Lifetime Achievement සම්මානයෙන් පුදනු ලැබීය. සියලුම ශ්‍රී ලාංකිකයින් සඳහා පිරිවැය සවලදායී හා ඉහළ ගුණාත්මකභාවයකින් යුතු ඩිජිටල් යටිතල පහසුකම් වෙත ප්‍රවේශය ලබාදීම වෙනුවෙන් රජයේ ප්‍රතිපත්ති සම්පාදකයකු සහ නීතිවේදියෙකු වශයෙන් ඔහු විසින් සිදුකරන ලද බලපෑම සහ ඒ ඔස්සේ දැක්වූ සුවිශිෂ්ට දායකත්වය පිලිගැනීමට ලක් කරමින් මෙම සම්මානය ඔහු වෙත පිරිනමන ලදී.



කොළඹ ඩිජිටල් මහජන පුස්තකාලය වලිඳුක්වීම

ඩිජිටල් යටිතල පහසුකම් සහ තොරතුරු තාක්ෂණ අමාත්‍ය ගරු අජිත් පී පෙරේරා සහ කොළඹ නගරාධිපතිනි ගරු රෝසි සේනානායක මැතිනිය විසින් කොළඹ මහජන පුස්තකාල පරිශ්‍රයේදී 2019 මාර්තු මස 19 වන දින කොළඹ ඩිජිටල් මහජන පුස්තකාලය නිල වශයෙන් වලිඳුක්වන ලදී. මෙම පුස්තකාලය දැන් වන විට ඩිජිටල් පුස්තකාල ව්‍යාපෘතිය යටතේ පළමු ආදර්ශ ඩිජිටල් පුස්තකාලය වශයෙන් මහජනතාවට විවෘත වී පවතින අතර මේ ඔස්සේ තාක්ෂණික අනිවාර්ය සාධන පුස්තකාල සේවා අත්විඳීමට මෙමගින් හැකියාව සැලසේ.



ICTA ආයතනය සහ LankaClear සමාගම අතර ගිවිසුම

රජයේ සේවාවන් සඳහා අන්තර්ජාලය ඔස්සේ ගෙවීම් සිදුකිරීමේදී ශ්‍රී ලාංකික පුරවැසියන් හට වඩා පහසු දායකත්වයක් නිර්මාණය කර දීම උදෙසා ICTA සහ LankaClear සමාගම (LCPL) විසින් නවමු ගිවිසුමක් අත්සන් කරන ලදී. ශ්‍රී ලාංකික පුරවැසියන් හට ස්වකීය වර්තන සහ ඉතුරුම් ගිණුම් භාවිතා කරමින් අන්තර්ජාලය ඔස්සේ ගෙවීම් කිරීමට හැකියාව ඇතිවන පරිදි දැනට පවතින පද්ධති දෙකක් ඒකාබද්ධ කිරීම මේ යටතේ සිදු වනු ඇත. (CASA)



IT-BPM ශ්‍රම බලකා සම්මිමය 2019

ICTA ආයතනය විසින් 'IT-BPM ශ්‍රම බලකා සම්මිමය 2019' යනුවෙන් සම්මිමයක් සඳහා මුල පුරන ලදී. ඒ තුලින් අනාවරණය කරගත් කරුණු වලට අනුව ආයෝජන අවස්ථා ආකර්මය කර ගැනීම, විදේශ විනිමය ඉපයීම, සේවා නියුක්ති අවස්ථා නිර්මාණය කිරීම, ඵලදායීතාව ඉහල නැංවීම සහ නවෝත්පාදන ප්‍රවර්ධන කිරීම යනාදී මාර්ග ඔස්සේ ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ තොරතුරු සහ සන්නිවේදන තාක්මණ අංශයට ජාතික ආර්ථිකය නංවාලීම සඳහා දායක වීමේ නිපුණතාවය පවතින බව අනාවරණය කරගන්නා ලදී. ඊට අමතරව, මෙම සමස්ත සම්මිමය තුලින් තොරතුරු සහ සන්නිවේදන තාක්මණ ශ්‍රම බලකායේ ඉතා පුළුල් වැඩි දියුණු වීමක් සහ ICT අංශයේ අනාගත අවශ්‍යතා සඳහා මනාව ගැලපෙන අයුරින් කාන්තා ICT ශ්‍රම බලකායේ ව්‍යාප්ත වීමක්ද ඉස්මතු කොට දක්වා ඇත.

ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ඊ-වාණිජ ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණ පිලිබඳ රාජ්‍ය සහ පෞද්ගලික අංශ අතර 3 වන ජාතික සම්මුතිය

ඩිජිටල් යටිතල පහසුකම් සහ තොරතුරු තාක්මණ අමාත්‍යාංශය, ICTA ආයතනය සහ Sri Lanka CERT යන ආයතන සමගින් ක්‍රියාකාරකම් ගණනාවක් ඔස්සේ ඊ-වාණිජ කටයුතු ආශ්‍රිත ප්‍රධාන ප්‍රමුඛතා අංශ යථාර්ථයක් බවට පත් කිරීම සඳහා සහන සලසන ලදී. ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ඊ-වාණිජ ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණ පිලිබඳ රාජ්‍ය සහ පෞද්ගලික අංශ අතර 3 වන ජාතික වැඩමුළුව ඩිජිටල් යටිතල පහසුකම් සහ තොරතුරු තාක්මණ අමාත්‍යාංශයත් කොළඹ ජාත්‍යන්තර වෙළඳ මධ්‍යස්ථානයත් මගින් සංවිධානය කරන ලදී. අවශ්‍ය ඩිජිටල් යටිතල පහසුකම් සැපයීම සහතික කරමින් ප්‍රතිපත්ති, ක්‍රමෝපායන්, රෙගුලාසි සහ මානව සම්පත් ශක්‍යතා සංවර්ධන ක්‍රියාකාරකම් හඳුන්වා දීම පිලිබඳව සාකච්ඡා කරන ලදී.

ඩිජිටල්කරණය කරා ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ගමන් මග කෙරෙහි සහාය සැලසීම

ශ්‍රී ලංකා තොරතුරු තාක්මණ කර්මාන්ත සම්මේලනය මගින් 2019 ජාතික CXO සංසදය සංවිධානය කරන ලදී (FITIS) ඊ-රාජ්‍ය සහ ඊ-පුරවැසි සේවාවන් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම කඩිනම් කිරීම සඳහා ශ්‍රී ලංකාව වෙත සහාය සැලසීමේදී මෙම අවස්ථාව වටිනා සංධිස්ථානයක් විය. මෙම සංසදයේ ඊ-රාජ්‍ය සහ ඊ-පුරවැසි සැසිය අතරතුරදී ගෝලීය ඩිජිටල් ප්‍රමිතින් අත්පත් කර ගැනීම කෙරෙහි යොමු වී ඇති ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ගමන වඩා සිඝ්‍රගාමී තත්ත්වයට පත් කිරීම සඳහා සහාය සැලසීමට පරිගණක ආයතන හතරක් ඉදිරිපත් විය.

අප කවුරුන්ද?

ශ්‍රී ලංකා තොරතුරු සහ සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිත ආයතනය (ICTA), 2003 මැයි මස 12 වන දින මුළුමනින්ම මහා භාණ්ඩාගාරයට අයත් සමාගමක් ලෙසින් ආරම්භ කරන ලදී. 2003 අංක 27 දරන තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ (ICT ACT) පනත මගින් ව්‍යවස්ථාපිත බලතල සහිතව තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිත ආයතනය සවිබල ගැන්වුණු අතර 2008 අංක 33 දරන තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ සංශෝධන පනත මගින් විහි ත්‍යානුකූල බව හා බලතල තවදුරටත් වැඩි කරන ලදී.

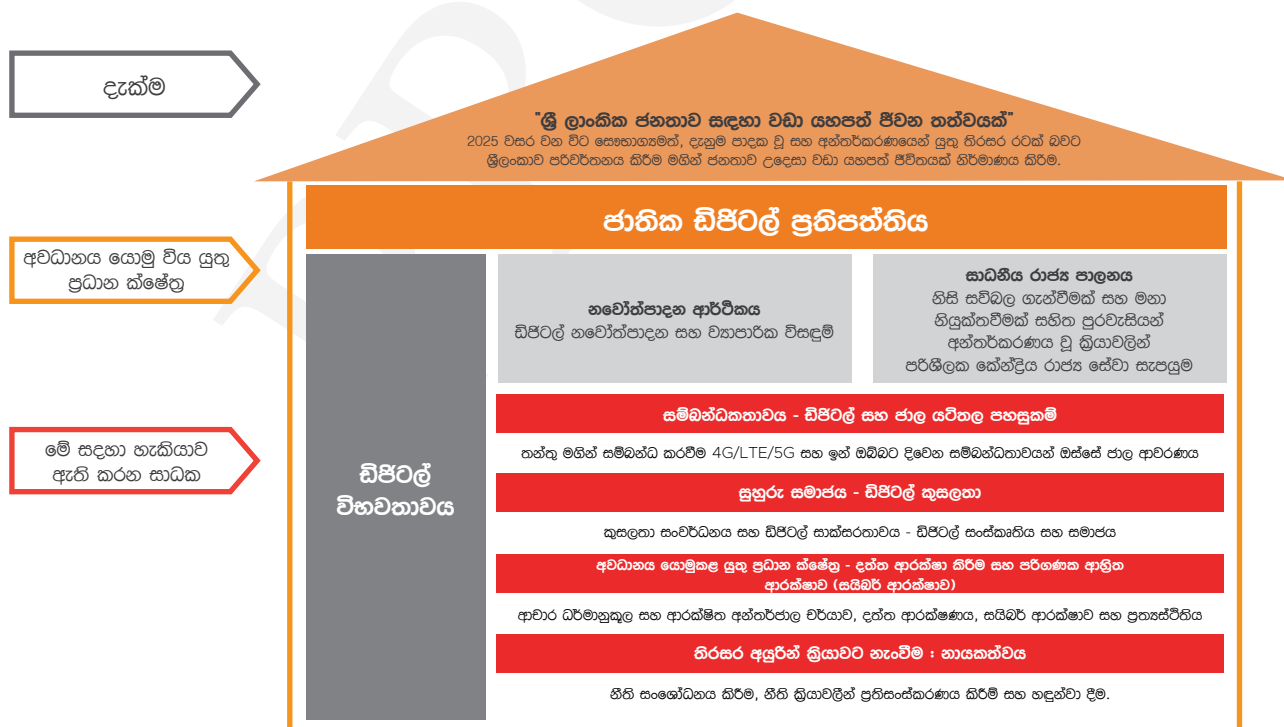
විහි ආරම්භක අවදියේ සිටම ශ්‍රී ලංකා තොරතුරු සහ සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිත ආයතනය, ICTA රජයේ බහු පාර්ශ්වකරුවන්, පෞද්ගලික අංශය සහ සිවිල් සමාජය මෙන්ම අනිකුත් සමාගම් හවුල්කරුවන් සමග කටයුතු කරමින් ඩිජිටල් උපායමාර්ග ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේදී පෙරමුණ ගෙන සිටි ආයතනයකි. 2011 සිට ශ්‍රී ලංකා රාජ්‍ය පරිඝනක ජාලය (LGN) කළමනාකරණය කිරීම සඳහා ලංකා රාජ්‍ය තොරතුරු යටිතල පහසුකම් ස්ථාපනය කිරීම (LGII), 2013 වසරේ සිට දකුණු ආසියාවේ ප්‍රථම රාජ්‍ය වලාව (Cloud) වන ලංකා රාජ්‍ය වලාව (LGC) ක්‍රියාවේ යෙදවීම, අන්තර්ජාතික ප්‍රමිතීන් මත පදනම්ව තොරතුරු සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණය සම්බන්ධ නීති සහ ප්‍රතිපත්ති කිහිපයක් කෙටුම්පත් කිරීම, පරිවර්තනය වී සේවා යෙදවීම සහ ආර්ථිකයේ වැදගත් අංශ ඩිජිටල්කරණයට නායකත්වය ලබා දීම යනාදිය මගින් ද ICTA ආයතනය සැලකිය යුතු දායකත්වයක් දක්වා ඇත. SLASSCOM ආයතන ස්ථාපිත කිරීම මගින් තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ කර්මාන්තය වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම සඳහාද ICTA ආයතනය විසින් නායකත්වය සපයන ලද අතර මෙම අංශය සඳහා ඇමෙරිකානු ඩොලර් බිලියනයකට අධික අපනයන ආදායම් ඉලක්කය ලඟා කර ගැනීම සඳහා උපාය මාර්ග සකස් කිරීමද සිදු කරන ලදී.

දැක්ම

“ශ්‍රී ලාංකික ජනතාව සඳහා වඩා යහපත් ජීවන තත්ත්වයක්”

2025 වසර වන විට සෞභාග්‍යමත්, දැනුම පාදක වූ සහ අන්තර්කරණයෙන් යුතු තිරසර රටක් බවට ශ්‍රී ලංකාව පරිවර්තනය කිරීම මගින් ජනතාව උදෙසා වඩා යහපත් ජීවිතයක් නිර්මාණය කිරීම.

ක්‍රමෝපායික දිශානිතය (යොමුව)



යෝජිත ජාතික ඩිජිටල් ප්‍රතිපත්තිය මගින් 2020 සිට 2025 වසර දක්වා ශ්‍රී ලංකාව සඳහා වන ඩිජිටල් සැලැස්ම ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලැබේ මෙම ප්‍රතිපත්තිය මගින් පහතින් දක්වා ඇති පරිද්දෙන් නවෝත්පාදන ආර්ථිකයක් සහ සාධනීය රාජ්‍ය පාලනයක්

නිර්මාණය කිරීම මගින් තිරසර ඩිජිටල් ආර්ථික සංවර්ධනයක් සහ වැඩිදියුණුවක් අත්පත් කර ගැනීම සඳහා ශ්‍රී ලංකාවට අවශ්‍ය වන ඉහළ මට්ටමේ මූලධර්ම සහ සංකල්පීය රාමුවක් මෙම ප්‍රතිපත්තිය මගින් සපයනු ලැබේ. ආයතනයේ දැක්ම අත්පත් කර ගැනීම සඳහා සහාය සලසන ප්‍රධාන ප්‍රමුඛතා ක්ෂේත්‍ර දෙවැදෑරුම් වන අතර, එනම් නවෝත්පාදන ආර්ථිකයක් සඳහා පහසුකම් සැලසීම හා සාධනීය රාජ්‍ය පාලනයක් ගොඩ නැංවීම වශයෙනි.

නවෝත්පාදන ආර්ථිකය :ව්‍යාපාර විසින් තරගකාරීත්වය පවත්වාගෙන යාම සහ හා අවශ්‍ය අනුගතවීම් සිදුකිරීම වැනි අවස්ථාවන් සඳහා සෑම විටම ඩිජිටල් විසඳුම් වැළඳ ගත යුතු අතර ඒ ඔස්සේ ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළ පුළුල් අවස්ථා පදනමක් නිර්මාණය කිරීමත් තිරසර ආර්ථික වර්ධනයක් ඇති කිරීමත් සිදු කළ යුතුය. විශාල සමාගම්, කුඩා හා මධ්‍ය පරිමාණ ව්‍යවසාය සහ අලුතින් අරඹන ව්‍යාපාර ඇතුළු පෞද්ගලික අංශය ඩිජිටල්කරණය කිරීම ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ඩිජිටල් දැක්ම අත්පත් කර ගැනීම සඳහා වන ප්‍රධාන මාධ්‍ය වේ. වියට අමතරව, මෙම සමාගම් ගෝලීය වටිනාකම් දාමයන් සහ නිෂ්පාදන ජාල වෙත ඩිජිටල් ආකාරයෙන් සම්බන්ධ කරලීම ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ සාර්ථකත්වය සඳහා අත්‍යවශ්‍ය කාරණයක් වේ.

සාධනීය රජය :ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදී හරයන් නගා සිටුවමින් පුරවැසියන් සහ රජයේ ආයතන අතර වඩා හොඳ සන්නිවේදනයක් නිර්මාණය කිරීම සඳහා ඩිජිටල් විසඳුම් මගින් සහාය සැලසේ. ඒ ආකාරයටම පරිපූර්ණ සහ කාර්යක්ෂම ක්‍රියාවලීන් ඔස්සේ රාජ්‍ය සේවා සැපයීමේ ගුණාත්මකභාවය ඉහළ නැංවීම සඳහාත්, නිලධාරීන්ගේ බලපෑම් අඩු කිරීම් සඳහාත් සහ වගවීම සහ විනිවිදභාවය වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම සඳහාත් මෙම ඩිජිටල් විසඳුම් තවදුරටත් ගවේෂණය කළ හැකිය. ඩිජිටල් අනන්‍යතාවය හඳුනාගැනීම (digital ID), ඊන්ටෙක්, fintech, හෙල්ත් ටෙක් health tech, සහ අනිකුත් ඒ සමාන රජය විසින් පොදුවේ භාවිතා කරනු ලබන සේවාවන් වල තත්ත්වය වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම සඳහා මෙම කුළුණ යටතේ ජාතික ක්‍රමෝපායක දියත් කිරීම් මාලාවක් සිදු කිරීමට නියමිතය.

තවද, විශ්වසනීය සහ නම්‍යශීලී ඩිජිටල් යටිතල පහසුකම්, සුහුරු සහ ඩිජිටල් සාක්ෂරතාවයෙන් යුතු සමාජයක්, නීති සහ නියාමන ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණ තිරසර අයුරින් ක්‍රියාවට නැංවීම සහ අලුතින් මතු වන ඩිජිටල් නැඹුරුතාවයන් සහ වැඩි දියුණුවීම් පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනය කිරීම සමස්ත ක්‍රමෝපායක දිශානතියක් අත්පත් කර ගැනීම සඳහා මගපෙන්වන සාධක වශයෙන් ක්‍රියා කරනු ඇත.

සභාපතිවරයාගේ පණිවිඩය



2019 වර්ෂය තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන ආයතනයට (ICTA) ඉතා වැදගත් වූ සිදුවීම් සමූහයකින් සමන්විත වසරක් විශිෂ්ට පරිසරය සැලකිලිමත්ව විය දේශපාලනික, සමාජීය සහ ආර්ථික වශයෙන් ඉතා විශාල හැල හැල්පිම්වලින් පිරි වසරක් විය.

වසර මැදදී අප හට පාස්කු දින බෝම්බ ප්‍රහාර වලට

ලක් විමට සිදුවූ අතර, විදේශිකයන් 45 දෙනෙකු සහ පොලිස් නිලධාරීන් තිදෙනෙකු ඇතුළුව අහිංසක ජීවිත 269ක් මෙමගින් අහිමි විය. ආර්ථික වශයෙන් සැලකූ කල ඉතා යහපත් අභිවෘද්ධියක් අත්දකිමින් සිටි එමෙන්ම ප්‍රධාන විදේශ මුදල් ඉපයීමේ මූලාශ්‍රයක් බවට පත්වෙමින් තිබූ සංචාරක කර්මාන්තය එක තැන ඇණ හිටීම මෙමගින් සිදු විය. මෙම බාධකයන් මධ්‍යයේ, ICTA ආයතනය අත් සැම විටකම පරිද්දෙන් ස්වකීය දායකත්වය ජාතිය වෙත උදා කර ලීමට කැප වී කටයුතු කරන ලදී.

මෙම වර්ෂය තුළදී, ජාතියක් වශයෙන් අභිවෘද්ධියට පත් වීමේදී තොරතුරු ආරක්ෂාව පිළිබඳ පැතිකඩ කෙරෙහි අවධානය යොමු කිරීමේ අවශ්‍යතාවය බොහෝ බලධාරීන් විසින් අවධාරණය කරනු අපට අසන්නට ලැබුණි SL-CERT සහ ICTA ආයතන විසින් සංවිධානය කරන ලද 2019, 11 වන ජාතික සයිබර් ආරක්ෂාව පිළිබඳ සතිය කොළඹ නිල්ටන් හෝටලයේදී සමාරම්භයට පත් කරමින් නීතිපති, ජනාධිපති නීතිඥ ජයන්ත ජයසූරිය මහතා විසින් ද පවසන ලද ආකාරයට ඉහළ යමින් පවතින සයිබර් ආරක්ෂාව පිළිබඳ අභියෝගයට සාර්ථකව මුහුණ දීම රටෙහි සමාජ ආර්ථික සෞභාග්‍යය ආරක්ෂා කර ගැනීමේ ප්‍රධාන මාර්ගයයි.

සයිබර් තර්ජන අවම කිරීමේදී රටවල් සහ ආයතන විසින් මුහුණ දීමට සිදුවන ඇතැම් අභයෝගයන් පවතින බව ඔහු විසින් මෙහිදී ප්‍රකාශ කරන ලදී. මේවා අතරින් කිහිපයක් වන්නේ රටේ පුරවැසියන් අතර සයිබර් තර්ජන පිළිබඳ දැනුවත්තාවයක් නොමැති වීම, එම ගැටලු, සම්බන්ධයෙන් කටයුතු කිරීමට පාර්ශ්වකරුවන් අතර හිඟ සූදානමක් නොමැති වීම, නවීන සයිබර් අපරාධ සම්බන්ධයෙන් නීති තුළ පවත්නා අඩුපාඩු සහ අදාල පාර්ශ්වකරුවන් හා රටවල් අතර හිඟ සහයෝගිතාවයක් නොමැති වීම යනාදියයි.

මෙහිදී අන්තර්ජාල අවකාශය තුළ රටක් වශයෙන් සමස්ත රටම ආරක්ෂක තර්ජනයකට මුහුණ දෙමින් සිටිනු ලබන සන්දර්භයක් තුළ මෙම අභිමතාර්ථයන් අත්පත් කර ගැනීම සඳහා ස්වකීය සහෝදර සංවිධානය වන SL-CERT සමගින් ICTA ආයතනය ඉතා කැපවීමෙන් කටයුතු කරන බව

පවසන්නේ නිතරමානී ආචාර්යවරයායි.

මෙම වර්ෂය තුළදී විශේෂයෙන්ම ග්‍රාමීය, දිලිඳු සහ අඩු වරප්‍රසාද ලත් පුද්ගලයන් ඇතුළු ලංකා පුරවැසියන් හට තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ ප්‍රතිලාභ අත්පත් කර දීම සඳහා අඛණ්ඩ සහ බහුවිධ මූලපිරීම් ගණනාවක් **අත්පත්** මගින් සිදු කොට ඇත. එනම් ව්‍යාපාරයන් සඳහා සමාජ මාධ්‍ය භාවිතා කිරීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් දැනුම් නියෝජිතයින් 8500කට වැඩි ප්‍රමාණයක් මේ දක්වා පුහුණු කරන ලද, ජනප්‍රිය නැණසල මූලපිරීමට පසුව ආරම්භ කෙරුණු සුහුරු සමාජ කවි වැඩසටහන මෙයට අයත් වේ.

රී-හෙල්ත් රී-සෞඛ්‍යය වැඩසටහන රජයේ රෝහල් 40කට වඩා වැඩි ප්‍රමාණයක ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම තුලින් රී-හෙල්ත් සෞඛ්‍ය වාර්තා මිලියන 3.5කට වැඩි ප්‍රමාණයක් නිර්මාණය කිරීමට හැකි විය; 1919 රාජ්‍ය තොරතුරු මධ්‍යස්ථානය මගින් නානා ත්‍රිත්වයෙන්ම රජයේ තොරතුරු සැපයීම සිදු කරනු ලැබේ රී-ස්වාභිමානී වැඩසටහන් තුලින් ඩිජිටල් වැඩසටහන් නිෂ්පාදනය කිරීමේ විශිෂ්ටත්වයන් හඳුනාගනු ලබන අතර සුහුරු ලිය වැඩසටහන් මගින් ග්‍රාමීය කාන්තාවන් 300කට වඩා වැඩි ප්‍රමාණයකට ව්‍යවසායකත්ව පුහුණුවත්, දැනුවත් භාවයත් සපයනු ලැබේ.

සිය රී-රාජ්‍ය දියත් කිරීම අඛණ්ඩව ඉදිරියට ගෙන යාමෙන් විදේශ කටයුතු අමාත්‍යාංශය, ආගමන විගමන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව, රෙජිස්ට්‍රාර් ජනරාල් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ඉඩම් අමාත්‍යාංශය සහ සමාගම් රෙජිස්ට්‍රාර් කාර්යාලය යන රජයේ ආයතන තුළ රී-රාජ්‍ය විසඳුම් ක්‍රියාත්මක කොට ඇති අනන්‍යතාවය හඳුනාගැනීමේ ක්‍රියා පටිපාටි වඩාත් විධිමත් බාවයට පත්කිරීම සඳහා පදනම සකසමින් උප්පැන්න සහතික සමගින් SLIN අංක නිකුත් කිරීම යථාර්ථයක් බවට පත් කිරීම සඳහා රෙගුලාසි අනුමත කොට ඇත.

වෙනසක් ඇති කිරීමේ නියෝජිතයන් වශයෙන් රජයේ නිලධාරීන් පුහුණු කිරීම සඳහා ICTA ආයතනය මගින් පහසුකම් සපයා ඇත. ප්‍රධාන තොරතුරු නිලධාරීන් (CIO) නිලධාරීන් සිය ගණනක් පුහුණු කරන ලදී. මෘතකදී සම්පූර්ණ කරන ලද රජයේ රී-ඉගෙනුම් වේදිකාව (E learning) මගින් ශ්‍රී ලංකා සංවර්ධන පරිපාලන ආයතනය (SLID) මෙන්ම අනිකුත් එවන් ආයතන වලටද සම්ප්‍රදායික පංති කාමර පරිසරයෙන් බැහැරව පාඨමාලා අන්තර්ගතයන් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට අවස්ථාව සලසා දී ඇත. SLIDA ආයතනය මගින් ස්වකීය ආරම්භක වැඩසටහන් වල කොටසක් වශයෙන් ICTA මගින් සැකසුම් කරන ලද පාඨමාලා හඳුන්වා දී ඇත.

ICTA ආයතනය මගින් ඩිජිටල් ආර්ථික ක්‍රමෝපායන් සම්පාදනය කිරීම සඳහාද සහාය සලසන ලද නමුත් 2018 වසරේ ඇතිවූ ව්‍යවස්ථාමය අර්බුදය හේතු කොට ගෙන එම කටයුතු කෙරෙහි බාධාවීම් ඇති වීය මේ වන විට ස්වකීය

විස්තරාත්මක ඩිජිටල් දියත් කිරීම් නිසි අයුරින් හැඩගස්වා ගැනීම සඳහා අදාළ අමාත්‍යාංශ සමග අඛණ්ඩව කටයුතු කරමින් පවතී.

දත්ත ආරක්ෂණ පිළිබඳ නීතිරීති වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම සහ ඩිජිටල් ආර්ථික ක්‍රමෝපාය යටතේ ප්‍රමුඛතාවය සලසන ශ්‍රී ලංකා චෙහිත් ඊ-වාණිජ ඇණවුම් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමේ කාර්යයට ඉඩකඩ සැලසෙන ආකාරයට අපනයන ක්‍රියා පටිපාටි නවීකරණය කිරීම වැනි ප්‍රධාන ක්‍රියාකාරකම් සම්පූර්ණ කොට ඇත.

තොරතුරු සහ සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ කර්මාන්තයට අදාළ සංවර්ධන දියත් කිරීම් වශයෙන් ICTA ආයතනය විසින් මේ දක්වා ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ලද කාර්යයන් අතරට Spiralation නව ව්‍යාපාරික අවස්ථා 70ක් සඳහා ඉඩකඩ සලසන ලද තාක්ෂණික ව්‍යාපාර ආරම්භ කිරීමේ වැඩසටහන, 'Disrupt Asia' පරිසර පද්ධතිය ආශ්‍රිතව වසර 4ක් පුරා පැවති විශාලතම ප්‍රජා මෙහෙයුම, 'ImagineIF' උපාධි අපේක්ෂකයන් 1400කට වඩා වැඩි පිරිසකට ව්‍යාපාර ආරම්භ කිරීම සඳහා සහාය සැලසීමේ කඳවුරු, ගුරුවරුන් 3300 ක් සඳහා නිර්මාණාත්මක STEAN අධ්‍යාපනය පිළිබඳ, 'Educate to Innovate' (නවෝත්පාදනය සඳහා අධ්‍යාපනය) වැඩමුළු, ව්‍යාපාර කටයුතු සඳහා ඩිජිටල් තාක්ෂණයට අනුගත වීම වෙනුවෙන් කුඩා සහ මධ්‍ය පරිමාණ ව්‍යවසායකයන් 750 දෙනෙකු සඳහා වූ ශ්‍රී ලංකා ගෝ ඩිජිටල් 'Sri Lanka Go Digital' වැඩමුළු, ගුරුවන් සහ සිසුන් 1900 ක් සඳහා තොරතුරු තාක්ෂණය සහ BPM වෘත්තීය මාර්ගෝපදේශනය සහ අපනයන කරුවන් 80 දෙනෙකුට ප්‍රතිලාභ සලසමින් 2011 වසරේ සිට ඕස්ට්‍රේලියාව සමග ව්‍යාපාර සංවර්ධනයන් යනාදී කාර්යභාරයන් ඇතුලත් වේ.

තවද, අපනයන සුදානම වේගවත් කිරීම සඳහා තොරතුරු තාක්ෂණ අංශයේ කුඩා හා මධ්‍ය පරිමාණ ව්‍යවසායකයන් 25 දෙනෙකු සඳහා 'LEAP' වැඩ මුළු පැවැත්වීම, ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ තොරතුරු සහ සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ ශ්‍රම බලකාය පිළිබඳ වඩාත් සවිස්තරාත්මක පල කිරීම වන 'ICT Workforce Survey' (අයිසීටී ශ්‍රම බලකා සමීක්ෂණය) "සංවර්ධනකරුවන් අතර ගුණාත්මක කේතකරණ පිළිවෙත් ස්ථාපිත කිරීම සඳහා වන 'Quality Coder' වැඩසටහන යනාදියද මෙම දියත් කිරීම් අතරට අයත් වේ. ICTA ආයතනය විසින් සහාය සලසන ලද අනෙකුත් ජාතික මට්ටමේ දියත් කිරීම් වලට ජාතික අපනයන ක්‍රමෝපාය, Hackadev සමාජ නවෝත්පාදන අභියෝගය, Techstars ආරම්භක සතිඅන්ත වැඩසටහන්, Diversity Collective" (විවිධත්ව සමූහිකය), ඩිජිටල්කරනය සඳහා කාන්තා මණ්ඩලය යනාදිය ඇතුළත් වේ.

ව්‍යාපාර කිරීමේ පහසුව පිළිබඳ දර්ශක සඳහා බලපෑමක් ඇති කරනු ලබන ඉදිකිරීම් බලපත්‍ර සහ ඉඩම් හිමිකම් වාර්තා (ඉඩම් පාර්සල් ෆැබ්රික්) ක්‍රම වේදයෙන් වැනි ඉතා වැදගත් ක්‍රියාවලීන් කෙරෙහි ICTA ආයතනය විසින් සිදු කරන ලද විශේෂ කේන්ද්‍රීය මැදිහත්වීම් තුලින් ශ්‍රී ලංකාව මෙම දර්ශකයේ ශ්‍රේණිගත වීම් වලින් ඉහළට පැමිණ තිබේ මේ හේතුවෙන් විදේශ ආයෝජන ආකර්ෂණය කර ගැනීම සහ දේශීය ව්‍යාපාර

වඩා තරඟකාරී තත්ත්වයට පත් කිරීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් සෘජු ධනාත්මක බලපෑමක් එල්ල වී ඇත.

සමාජ මාධ්‍ය සහ සයිබර් තර්ජනයන් තුලින් නිර්මාණය කර ඇති අභියෝග හමුවේ ICTA ආයතනයේ ප්‍රවීණයන් පාර්ලිමේන්තු අධීක්ෂණ කාරක සභාවල, අමාත්‍යාංශ වල සහ කාර්යසාධක බලකායන් වල සමීපත් දායකයන් වශයෙන් සේවය සපයා ඇති සුනුරුගර යෝජනා (Smart city proposals) වැනි ආකාරයන්ගෙන් නවමු ගැටළු සම්බන්ධව රජයේ විවිධ ස්තරයන් වෙත අප විසින් අවශ්‍ය උපදෙස් සපයා ඇත. අලුතින් නිර්මාණය වන වේදිකාවන්, ඊ-වාණිජ කටයුතු යනාදිය සම්බන්ධයෙන් රජය විසින් සිදු කළ යුත්තේ කුමක්ද යන්න පිළිබඳව රජයේ අවබෝධය වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම සඳහා අප විසින් කටයුතු කොට ඇත.

රජය තොරතුරු තාක්ෂණ කර්මාන්තය සහ සමාජය විසින් සිදු කරනු ලබන වෙනස්වන ඉල්ලීම් සහ අවශ්‍යතාවයන් සඳහා ප්‍රතිචාර දැක්වීමට හැකි වන ආකාරයෙන් තම ආයතනය සක්‍රීය වෙනසකට ලක් කිරීමේ උත්සාහයක ICTA ආයතනය නිරත වනු ලැබේ. 2018 අප්‍රේල් මස සිට අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලය තුල සේවය කරනු ලබන ස්වාධීන සහ සුදුසුකම් ලත් වෘත්තීයවේදීන් සහ විනිවිද පෙනෙන සුළු ආකාරයෙන් තෝරා ගන්නා ලද සුදුසුකම් ලත් ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ කළමනාකාරීත්ව වෘත්තීයවේදීන්ගේ නායකත්වයෙන් යුතුව ෂක්ඛී ආයතනය විසින් ප්‍රතිඵල පාදක කළමනාකාරීත්වය ක්‍රමයක් අනුගමනය කරමින් කාර්යසාධනය මත පදනම්ව ඉහළ තත්ත්වයේ වෘත්තීයවේදීන් නිර්මාණය කරනු ඇත. අනුමත ප්‍රමුඛතා ව්‍යාපෘති සඳහා සහාය සලසනු ලබන මධ්‍යම රජයෙන් පළාත් පාලන ආයතන සේවා සඳහා ලැබෙන ආධාර ප්‍රදාන (Block Grant) සමග බැඳී සිටින ICTA ආයතනය සාධනීය ඩිජිටල් විසඳුම් සාමූහිකව ක්‍රියාවට නැංවීම සඳහා රජයේ ආයතන සමග එක්ව කටයුතු කරනු ඇත.

පාර්ශ්වකරුවන්ගේ ඉහළ යන ඉල්ලීම් සපුරාලීම සහ තාක්ෂණයන්ගේ කඩිනම් සංවර්ධනය අත්පත් කර ගැනීම උදෙසා කටයුතු කිරීමේදී ICTA ආයතනය විසින් මුහුණ දෙනු ලබන අභියෝගයන් හේතු කොට ගෙන මෑත අතීතය තුළ විවිධ මට්ටම් වලදී ICTA ආයතනය ප්‍රතිව්‍යුහගත කිරීමේ අවශ්‍යතාවය යෝජනා වී ඇති එහි ප්‍රතිඵලයක් වශයෙන් ව්‍යාපෘති ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ ආයතනයක් වශයෙන් වන සීමාසහිත භූමිකාවක් දැරීම වෙනුවට රජයේ ඩිජිටල් තාක්ෂණික හස්තය වශයෙන් 'දැනුම් ආයතනයක්'-දැනුම සපයන ආයතනයක් බවට පත්වීම උදෙසා ස්වකීය මෙහෙයුම් ආකෘතිය කෙරෙහි නැවත අවධානය යොමු කිරීමට ICTA ආයතනයට සිදු විය.

ICTA ආයතනය කෙරෙහි අනවශ්‍ය මෙහෙයුම් සහ කළමනාකරණ වගකීමක් නිර්මාණය කරන ලද ව්‍යාපෘති හිමිකාරීත්ව භූමිකාව කෙරෙහි යොමු වීමට වඩා ව්‍යාපෘති සඳහා පහසුකම් සැලසීමේ භූමිකාව කෙරෙහි යොමු වීමට පවත්නා අවශ්‍යතාවය පිළිබඳව රේඛීය අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් අවධානය යොමු කරන ලදී. ICTA ආයතනයේ විෂයපථය

THINK සහ EXECUTE (සිතන්න සහ ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන්න) වශයෙන් පුළුල් සීමාවන් දෙකක් යටතේ කාණ්ඩ කොට තිබෙන අතර ඒ මගින් අපේක්ෂා කරන ආකාරයට ප්‍රතිඵල ලබා දීමට හැකියාව සැලසේ. ඒ අනුව ප්‍රතිව්‍යුහගත කිරීමේ ක්‍රියාවලිය තුළදී මෙම තේමා ද්විත්වය යටතේ මූලික කාර්යභාරයන් හඳුනාගෙන ඇත. සමස්ත අභිමතාර්ථය, හුදෙක් ICTA හි ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වය පවත්වා ගැනීම පමණක් නොව සමාජීය සහ ආර්ථික වශයෙන් පරිණාමනයක් ඇති කිරීමයි.

ICTA ආයතනය විසින් පිළියෙල කොට කැබිනට් අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලයේ අනුමැතිය අපේක්ෂාවෙන් සිටින ජාතික ඩිජිටල් ප්‍රතිපත්ති (NDP) තුළින් 2020 සිට 2025 වසර දක්වා ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ඩිජිටල් න්‍යාය පත්‍රය පිළිබිඹු කරනු ලැබේ. නවෝත්පාදන ආර්ථිකයක් සහ සාධනීය රාජ්‍ය පාලනයක් නිර්මාණය කිරීම ඔස්සේ තිරසර සමාජ ආර්ථික සංවර්ධනයක් සහ වැඩි දියුණුවක් අත්පත් කර ගැනීම සඳහා ශ්‍රී ලංකාවට අවශ්‍ය ඉහළ මට්ටමේ ප්‍රතිපත්ති මූලධර්ම සහ සංදර්භීය රාමුවක් මෙම ජාතික ඩිජිටල් ප්‍රතිපත්තිය මගින් සපයනු ලැබේ. සියලුම අංශ ආවරණය වන මෙම රාමුව යටතේ තොරතුරු තාක්ෂණ අංශයේ ක්‍රමෝපායන් සම්පාදනය කරමින් පවතී.

තොරතුරු සහ සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණය සම්බන්ධයෙන් සහ ඊට අදාළ නෛතික සහ ප්‍රතිපත්තිමය පැතිකඩ පිළිබඳව විශ්ලේෂණීය ප්‍රවීණත්ව මූලාශ්‍රයක් වශයෙන් ICTA ආයතනය අනාගතයේදී ද කටයුතු කරනු ඇතැයි මම බලාපොරොත්තු වෙමි. ඒ මගින් ජාතික ඩිජිටල් ප්‍රතිපත්තිය, ජාතික ඩිජිටල් පරිවර්තන න්‍යායපත්‍රයට අනුකූලව ක්‍රියාත්මක කෙරෙනු ඇත. අපගේ ඉලක්ක යථාර්ථයක් බවට පත් කිරීම සඳහා සහයෝගය දක්වන ලද දේශපාලන නායකත්වය, අමාත්‍යාංශ නිලධාරීන්, ආයතන මිතුරන්, ICTA අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලයේ සිටින මාගේ මිතුරන් සහ ICTA කණ්ඩායමට මාගේ කෘතඥතාවය පුද කිරීමට මෙය අවස්ථාවක් කර ගනිමි.

මහාචාර්ය රොහාන් සමරජීව
සභාපති

අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලය

ජාතිය ඩිජිටල් පරිණාමනය හසුරුවනු ලබන ප්‍රධාන රාජ්‍ය ආයතනය වන ICTA ආයතනයේ අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලය විසින් සෑම විටම ආයතනය වෙත අත්‍යවශ්‍ය ඉහල මට්ටමේ මගපෙන්වීම් සපයන ලදී. ICTA ආයතනයේ අධ්‍යක්ෂවරුන් සෑම විටම විවිධ ක්ෂේත්‍රයන් අතරින් තෝරාගන්නා ලද නිපුණත්වයකින් සහ අත්දැකීම් වලින් හෙබි පුද්ගලයන් වේ. පූර්ව නිශ්චිත නිර්ණායක මත පදනම්ව ඔවුන් විවිධ ක්ෂේත්‍ර හතරක් නියෝජනය කරනු ලැබේ.

ඉතා පුළුල් අයුරින් පර්යේෂණ කටයුතු වලට සම්බන්ධ වීම තුළ දේශීය හා ජාත්‍යන්තර පරිච්ඡේදයන් සඳහා ශාස්ත්‍රීය ප්‍රකාශන පල කිරීම පිළිබඳව වසර 25කට වඩා වැඩි කාලයක අත්දැකීම් සහිත ඉහළ කීර්තිනාමයකින් යුතු පෙයෂ්ඩ් ශාස්ත්‍රඥයන්ගෙන් ICTA අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලය සමන්විත වේ. ඔවුන් පෞද්ගලික අංශය නියෝජනය කරනුයේ නම්, පිළිගත් පෞද්ගලික අංශ ආයතන තුල පෙයෂ්ඩ් කළමනාකාරිත්වය හෝ නායකත්වය පිළිබඳ වසර 20කට වඩා වැඩි අත්දැකීම් ප්‍රමාණයක් ඔවුන් සතු ව පවතී. එසේම ඔවුන් පශ්චාත් උපාධි හෝ ඒ හා සමාන වෘත්තීයමය සුදුසුකම් සහිතව සභාපති/ප්‍රධාන විධායක නිලධාරී/ප්‍රධාන මෙහෙයුම් නිලධාරී / සාමාන්‍යාධිකාරී හෝ අධ්‍යක්ෂ වැනි තනතුරු දරා ඇත.

ICTA හි අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලය වෘත්තීයවේදී කාණ්ඩය නියෝජනය කරන, එනම් වසර 20 කට වඩා වැඩි අත්දැකීම් සහිත ඉහළ කීර්තිනාමයක් දරන වෘත්තීයවේදීන්ගෙන් සමන්විත වේ. එයට අමතරව මූල්‍ය කටයුතු, නීතිය/තාක්ෂණය හෝ අනෙකුත් ක්ෂේත්‍ර ආශ්‍රිතව පශ්චාත් උපාධි සහ/හෝ ඒ හා සමාන වෘත්තීයමය සුදුසුකම් සහිතව තොරතුරු තාක්ෂණික හා ඒ ආශ්‍රිත ක්ෂේත්‍රයන්හි ප්‍රවීණත්වය සහිත නායකත්ව භූමිකා දරන ලද නිලධාරීන්ද ඒ අතර වේ.

ICTA හි අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලය තුළ සිටින අවසාන කාණ්ඩය වන්නේ රාජ්‍ය සේවයේ නිලධාරීන් වන අතර, පශ්චාත් උපාධි හෝ ඒ සමාන වෘත්තීය සුදුසුකම් සහිත වසර 25-30 ට වැඩි ඉහළ කීර්තිමත් රාජ්‍ය සේවයක් සහිත පෙයෂ්ඩ් රාජ්‍ය නිලධාරීන් එයට අයත් වේ. උදාහරණ වශයෙන්, අමාත්‍යාංශ ලේකම්, භාණ්ඩාගාර නියෝජ්‍ය ලේකම්, දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවක අතිරේක ලේකම්, අධ්‍යක්ෂ ජනරාල්, දෙපාර්තමේන්තු ප්‍රධානී වැනි තනතුරු වල සේවය කරන ලද හෝ දැනට සේවය කරන නිලධාරීන් මෙයට ඇතුලත් වේ.

2019 දෙසැම්බර් මස 31 වන දින වන විට ICTA ආයතනයේ තනතුරු දරන අධ්‍යක්ෂවරුන්

නම	අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩල තනතුර
මහාචාර්ය රොහාන් සමරසිව	සභාපති
කපිල ශ්‍රී චන්ද්‍රසේකර	විධායක නොවන
රේෂාන් දේවපුර	විධායක නොවන
ඩිලානි අලගරත්නම්	විධායක නොවන
ආනන්ද විජයරත්න	විධායක නොවන
ලක්මණි විජේසුන්දර	විධායක නොවන

2019 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දින වන විට LGII ආයතනයේ තනතුරු දරන අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලය

නම	අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩල තනතුර
මහාචාර්ය රොහාන් සමරසිව	සභාපති
දමින් තිලංක හෙට්ටිච්චේවා	විධායක නොවන
රේෂාන් දේවපුර	විධායක නොවන

2019 ජනවාරි 1 වන දින සිට 2019 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දින දක්වා ICTA ආයතනයේ නව පත්කිරීම් සහ සේවයෙන් ඉවත් වීම්

අධ්‍යක්ෂවරයාගේ නම	පත්විමේ දිනය	ඉල්ලා අස්වීමේ දිනය
මහාචාර්ය රොහාන් සමරසිව	-	2019 දෙසැම්බර් 4 වන දින
කපිල ශ්‍රී චන්ද්‍රසේකර	-	2019 දෙසැම්බර් 4 වන දින
රේෂාන් දේවපුර	-	-
ඩිලානි අලුගරත්නම්	-	2019 දෙසැම්බර් 4 වන දින
ලක්මණ විජේසුන්දර	-	2019 දෙසැම්බර් 2 වන දින
ආනන්ද විජයරත්න	-	-
විමි සී වල් රොද්‍රිගු	-	2019 අගෝස්තු 26 වන දින
ලාල් ඩයස්	-	2019 පෙබරවාරි 27 වන දින
ඩී එස් පී කේ කරුණාසේකර	2019 පෙබරවාරි 27 වන දින	2019 නොවැම්බර් 20 වන දින
විමි එස් තිලකවර්ධන	2019 පෙබරවාරි 27 වන දින	2019 නොවැම්බර් 21 වන දින
හිරාන් ඒ කරුණාරත්න	2019 පෙබරවාරි 27 වන දින	2019 නොවැම්බර් 20 වන දින
ජයන්ත ද සිල්වා	2019 දෙසැම්බර් 21 වන දින	-
මනෝ සේකරම්	2019 දෙසැම්බර් 21 වන දින	-
සංජීව චීරවර්ණ	2019 දෙසැම්බර් 21 වන දින	-
මනෝර උනම්බුව	2019 දෙසැම්බර් 21 වන දින	-
චසන්ත දේශප්‍රිය	2019 දෙසැම්බර් 21 වන දින	-
මහාචාර්ය ලලිත් ගමගේ	2019 දෙසැම්බර් 21 වන දින	-

2019 ජනවාරි 1 වන දින සිට 2019 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දින දක්වා LGII ආයතනය තුළ සිදු කරන ලද නව පත් කිරීම් සහ සේවයෙන් ඉල්ලා අස්වීම්

අධ්‍යක්ෂවරයාගේ නම	පත්විම	ඉල්ලා අස්වීම
කිරි බණ්ඩා නිමල් රත්නායක	-	2019 අප්‍රේල් මස 10 දින
රේෂාන් දේවපුර	2019 මැයි මස 13	-
දොන් සුජීව ප්‍රසන්න කුමාර් කරුණාසේකර	2019 මැයි මස 23	2019 නොවැම්බර් මස 20 දින
මහාචාර්ය රොහාන් සමරසිව	-	-
දමිත් තිලංක හෙට්ටිචේවා	-	-

2019 ජනවාරි 1 වන දින සිට 2019 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දින දක්වා LGII ආයතනයේ අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩල රැස්වීම් සඳහා අධ්‍යක්ෂවරුන්ගේ පැමිණීම පිළිබඳ විස්තර

අධ්‍යක්ෂවරයාගේ නම	අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩල රැස්වීම
කිරි බණ්ඩා නිමල් රත්නායක	-
රේෂාන් දේවපුර	-
දොන් සුජීව ප්‍රසන්න කුමාර් කරුණාසේකර	01/01
මහාචාර්ය රොහාන් සමරසිව	01/01
දමිත් තිලංක හෙට්ටිචේවා	01/01

මානව ප්‍රාග්ධනය

ICTA ආයතනය තුළ අප සතුව පවත්නා වඩාත්ම අගනා සම්පත වන්නේ අපගේ මානව ප්‍රාග්ධනයයි. ජාතියේ ඩිජිටල් පරිණාමනය මෙහෙයවනු ලබන ප්‍රබලම බලවේගය වන්නේ ඔවුන්ය. ICTA ආයතනය රටෙහි ඩිජිටල් පරිණාමනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් වගකිවයුතු ඉහළම ආයතනය වශයෙන් රටෙහි ඩිජිටල් දැනුම ආශ්‍රිත මූලික කේන්ද්‍රස්ථානය බවට පත් විය යුතුය.

සමාජ සහ ආර්ථික සංවර්ධනය, තාක්ෂණික සංකල්පීකරණය, වැඩසටහන් කළමනාකරණය, ප්‍රතිපත්ති සහ නෛතික ප්‍රවීණත්වය යන අංශයන් ආශ්‍රිතව ඉහළම කුසලතා සහ විශේෂඥතාවයකින් හෙබි පිරිසක් සේවා නියුක්ත කරවා ගැනීම එම නිසා ආයතනයේ සාර්ථකත්වය උදෙසා ඉතා අත්‍යවශ්‍ය වේ.

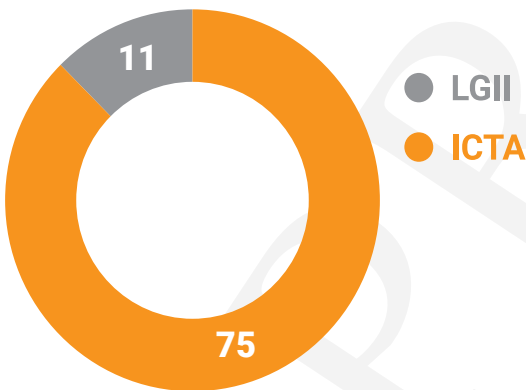
ඩිජිටල්කරණය ඔස්සේ අන්තර්කරණය වූ සෞභාග්‍යමත් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවක් නිර්මාණය කිරීම උදෙසා කටයුතු කරන විවිධ වූ අංශයන්ට අයත් මානව සම්පත් 86කින් සමන්විත ප්‍රබල කණ්ඩායමක් අප සතුව වේ. විශිෂ්ටතම නිපුණතාවයෙන් හෙබි පුද්ගලයන් බඳවා ගැනීම සහ රඳවා ගැනීම ICTA ආයතනය මුහුණ දෙන ප්‍රධානම අභියෝගයකි. 2019 වසර වන විට සේවකයන් රඳවා ගැනීමේ අනුපාතය සියයට 95කි. තොරතුරු තාක්ෂණ කර්මාන්තය වෙත සුවිශිෂ්ට කුසලතාවයන් එකතු කිරීම අරමුණු කර ගනිමින්, සේවකයින් ආකර්ෂණීය කරගැනීමේ හැකියාව වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම උදෙසා භාවිතා කළ හැකි වෙනස්ම ප්‍රවේශයන් පිළිබඳව අප දැනට අවධානය යොමු කරමින් සිටිමු.

විවිධත්වය සහ අන්තර්කරණය

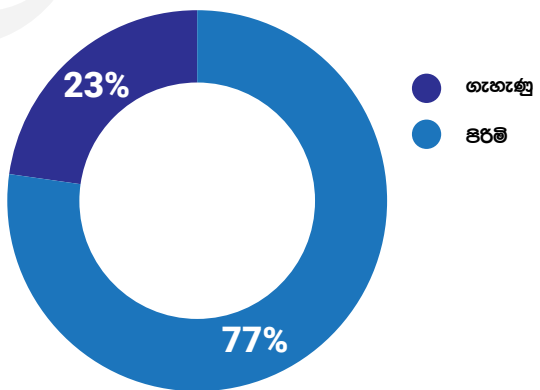
ස්ත්‍රී පුරුෂ සමාජභාවය, වයස, ජනවර්ගය, ආබාධිතතාව හෝ ලිංගික දිශානතිය පිළිබඳව සැලකීමකින් තොරව සියලු සේවකයන් විසින් සපයන දායකත්වය කෙරෙහි එක ලෙස ගරු කරනු ලබන අන්තර්කරණය සහිත ස්ත්‍රී පුරුෂ සමාජභාවයේ සම්බරතාවය ප්‍රවර්ධනය වන සංස්කෘතියක් අප ආයතනය තුළ නිර්මාණය කිරීම උදෙසා අප නියැලී සිටිමු. විවිධත්වය සහ අන්තර්කරණය ප්‍රවර්ධනය කිරීම අරමුණු කරගනිමින් ජනවර්ගය, ආගම ස්ත්‍රීපුරුෂ සමාජභාවය, වයස, ජාතිය, සමාජ සම්භවය, ආබාධිතතාවය, ලිංගික දිශානතිය හෝ පවුල් තත්ත්වය මත පදනම්ව වෙනස් කොට සැලකීම හෝ වාචිකව හෝ ශාරීරික හිංසනය යනාදී තත්ත්වයන්ගෙන් තොර සේවා ස්ථානයක් පවත්වාගෙන යාම උදෙසා අප උදෙසාම කැප වී සිටිමු.

මානව සම්පත් සංයුතිය

ආයතනයේ සිටින නිලධාරීන් සංඛ්‍යාව - 2019



ස්ත්‍රී පුරුෂ සමාජභාවය විශ්ලේෂණය

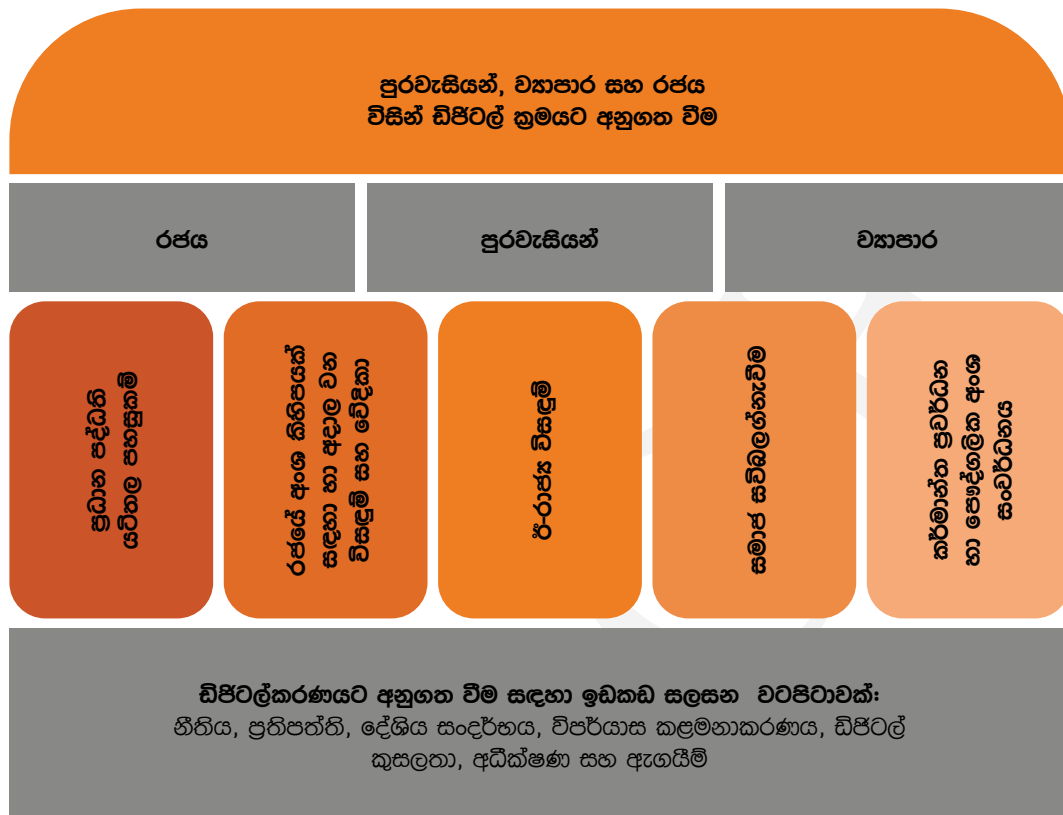


අංශ අනුව නිලධාරීන් සංඛ්‍යාව - 2019



2019 වර්ෂය සඳහා කාර්යසාධනය

පහතින් විස්තර කොට දක්වා ඇත පරිදි ICTA ආයතනයේ සියලුම ව්‍යාපෘති වහි ප්‍රධානම කේන්ද්‍රීය ක්ෂේත්‍ර තුන වන රජය, පුරවැසියන් සහ ව්‍යාපාර යන අංශ ඔස්සේ පෙලගස්වා ඇත.



ඩිජිටල් රාජ්‍යය	ඩිජිටල් රාජ්‍යය	ඩිජිටල් රාජ්‍යය	ඩිජිටල් අන්තර්කරණය සහ අනුගතවීම	ඩිජිටල් සෞභාග්‍යය
ප්‍රධාන රු-රාජ්‍ය යටිතල පහසුකම්	රජයේ අංශ කිහිපයක් සඳහා වන විසඳුම් සහ වේදිකා	රු-රාජ්‍ය විසඳුම්	සමාජ සම්බලගැන්වීම් සහ අන්තර්කරණය	කර්මාන්ත සංවර්ධනය
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ලංකා රාජ්‍ය පාලය 2.0 ක්ලවුඩ් (වලාව) 2.0 අදියර - 2 - LGC 2.0 දෙවන කලාපය LGN 2.0 යාබද ගොඩනැගිලි සම්බන්ධ කිරීම පුහුණුව සහ විපර්යාස කළමනාකරණය සහ දැනුවත්භාවය (LGN 2.0 වැඩිදියුණුකිරීමේ අදියර) ලංකා රාජ්‍ය වලාව 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> රජයේ අංශ කිහිපයක් සඳහා අදාළ වන ඩිජිටල් කාර්ය ප්‍රවාහය රජයේ ආයතන සඳහා විකිගේ සම්මන්ත්‍රණ පහසුකම් ජාතික අවකාශය දත්ත යටිතල පහසුකම් (NSDI)- අදියර II රජයේ අංශ කිහිපයක් අතර කටයුතු පිළිබඳ කවුළුව (පොකුරු ක්‍රියාත්මක වීම) ලංකා ද්වාර යටිතල පහසුකම් නඩත්තුව ඩිජිටල් අනන්‍යතා විසඳුම් NSDI ව්‍යාපෘතියේ සේවාවක් වශයෙන් කෘෂිකාර්මික බෝග සැලසුම්කරණය සඳහා ඒකාබද්ධ සාක්ෂි-පාදක පද්ධතියක් වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම -පළමු අදියර රාජ්‍ය ලේඛන පරිලෝකන ඩිජිටල්කරණය 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> රු-අමාත්‍ය මන්ඩලය රු-පාර්ලිමේන්තුව රු-ජනගහන ලේඛනගත කිරීමේ කාර්යාලය රු-උරුමය ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ රජයේ රෝහල්වල ඉලෙක්ට්‍රොනික වෛද්‍ය වාර්තා ක්‍රමය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම ඩිජිටල් සෞඛ්‍යය රු-පලාත්පාලනය ඩිජිටල් අධ්‍යාපනය සේවක භාරකාර අරමුදල් කළමනාකරණ පද්ධතිය (ETF) උපත් විවාහ සහ මරණ කළමනාකරණ පද්ධතිය - අදියර III රු-ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කාර්යාල 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> සුපුරු සමාජය / සමාජ කවය දැනුම් වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම සඳහා ඩිජිටල් පුස්තකාල ඩිජිටල් පරිණාමනය සඳහා මානව සම්පත් ශක්‍යතා වර්ධනය (HRCB) ඩිජිටල් දැනුවත්භාවය සහ ප්‍රවර්ධනය රාජ්‍ය තොරතුරු කේන්ද්‍රය 1919 දේශීය භාෂා මූලපිරීම් රු-සේවාවන් ගොඩනැගීම ඒකාබද්ධ සුබසාධන කළමනාකරණ පද්ධතිය වයිෆයි වැඩසටහන් ඇතුළුව පුරවැසි සම්බලගැන්වීම් සහ සම්බන්ධතා සංවර්ධනය සහායක තොරතුරු ආබාධිතතාවයන් සහිත දුරුවන් සඳහා වන තාක්ෂණය ඩිජිටල් අනන්‍යතා විසඳුම් 2019 සහ 2020 වසර සඳහා රු- සේවාවන් වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම සහ නඩත්තු කිරීම 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> රු-ස්වාභිමාන
රු-රාජ්‍ය ප්‍රතිපත්ති කාලය ප්‍රතිඵල පාදක අධීක්ෂණය සහ ඇගයීම්				
ඩිජිටල් කටයුතු සඳහා ඉඩකඩ නිර්මාණය කිරීම				

අංකය	ව්‍යාපෘතිය	සිදුකරන ලද කාර්යයන්	ව්‍යාපෘතියේ අරමුණු
ඩිජිටල් රාජ්‍ය-ප්‍රධාන ඊ-රාජ්‍ය යටිතල පහසුකම්			
1	ලංකා රාජ්‍ය ජාලය 2.0	අඩවි 855 ක් (සැලසුම් කරන ලද අඩවි 860න්) ඉතා සාර්ථකව යොදවා ඇති අතර ඒවා වර්තමානයේ ක්‍රියාත්මක වෙමින් පවතී. බැංකු සම්බන්ධතාවය සහ අවසන් අඩවි ප්‍රවේශය රජයේ ආයතන ආශ්‍රිතව සම්පූර්ණ කරන ලද අඩවි 855 සඳහාම සලසා ඇත. LGN උප කාරක කවුළු සඳහා ටිකට්පත් ක්‍රමවේදයක් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ කටයුතු අවසන් කිරීම.	සේවාදායක (server) අවශ්‍යතාවයන් සඳහා පහසුකම් සැලසිය හැකි වන පරිදි පූර්ණ වශයෙන් සංවර්ධිත ප්‍රමිතිගත වලා පරිසරයක් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම.
3	ලංකා රාජ්‍ය වලාව (LGC) 2.0 - අදියර 1 (LGC2.0 අදියර 1 නඩත්තුව +LGC 1.0 නඩත්තුව)	LGC 2.0 ලංකා රාජ්‍ය වලාව 2018 අගෝස්තු මාසයේ සිට සජීවීව ක්‍රියාත්මක වේ. LGN 2.0 සහ LGC 2.0 අතර සම්බන්ධතාවය (සබැඳිය) 2018 අගෝස්තු මාසයේදී ස්ථාපිත කර ඇති මේවා සම්පූර්ණ කිරීමෙන් පසුව රාජ්‍ය ආයතන වල අවශ්‍යතා සඳහා පහසුකම් සැපයීම පිණිස යටිතල පහසුකම් සේවාවක් වශයෙන් (IaaS) ද, තුළිකාව/වේදිකාව පිළිබඳ වන පීඩිකාවක් වශයෙන් (Paas) ද සඳහා වෙබ් සේවා දායකයන් සපුරන ලදී. LGC 1.0 සිට LGC 2.0 දක්වා සංක්‍රමණය කරන ලද සන්නායක යෙදවුම් ක්‍රියාත්මක වෙමින් පවතී. රජයේ වර්තමාන සහ අනාගතයේදී මතුවන සේවාදායක (server) අවශ්‍යතාවයන් සඳහා පහසුකම් සැලසිය හැකි වන පරිදි පූර්ණ වශයෙන් සංවර්ධිත ප්‍රමිතිගත වලා පරිසරයක් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම. LGC 2.0 තුළ යෙදවුම් 84 ක් සහ වෙබ් අඩවි 30 ක් ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ලදී. වලා ප්‍රමිතිය සහ LGC 2.0 ආරක්ෂක අනුකූලතාවය පිළිබඳව විගණනයක් සිදු කිරීම ආශ්‍රිත කටයුතු වලින් 80% ක් සම්පූර්ණ කොට ඇත.	රජයේ ආයතනයන් තනි ඩිජිටල් යටිතල පහසුකම් රාමුවක් වෙත සම්බන්ධ කරවීම සඳහා පහසුවෙන් ප්‍රවේශ විය හැකි අධිවේගී, ආරක්ෂිත, විශ්වසනීය, මධ්‍යම කළමනාකරණයක් සහිත රාජ්‍ය ජාලයක් ගොඩනැගීම.

අංකය	ව්‍යාපෘතිය	සිදුකරන ලද කාර්යයන්	ව්‍යාපෘතියේ අරමුණු
ඩිජිටල් රාජ්‍යය - රාජ්‍ය අංශ කිහිපයක් කෙරෙහි බලපාන විසඳුම් සහ වේදිකා			
22	රාජ්‍ය අංශ කිහිපයක් සඳහා අදාල වන පරිදි කටයුතු කිරීම (පොකුරු ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම) සඳහා Gov. lk "තනි කවුළුව" ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම.	ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ මූලික අවදියේ පවතී. වර්තමානයේදී, මෙහෙයුම් පද්ධතිය සහ යෙදවුම් අතර පවත්නා මෘදුකාංග වල (middleware) වල යටිතල පහසුකම් ආශ්‍රිත ප්‍රධාන සංරචක කළමනාකරණය කිරීම සිදුවෙමින් පවතී. (ලංකා කවුළුව, Gov.lk දේශීය ද්වාරය, ලංකා රාජ්‍ය ගෙවීම් සේවාව සහ රාජ්‍ය විස්විම්විස් විසඳුම් ඇතුළුව)	රාජ්‍ය සේවා තුළ සේවා පොකුරු වෙත වෙනම හඳුනා ගැනීම. සමස්ත රජය තුළ තනි කවුළුවක් වශයෙන් අනුබද්ධ කරමින් සියලු අත්‍යවශ්‍ය සේවාවන් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම.

27	<p>රාජ්‍ය අංශ කෙරෙහි බලපාන ඩිජිටල් ලේඛන කළමනාකරණ පද්ධතියක් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම.</p>	<p>මෙම පද්ධතිය මගින් ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන්ම අදාළ අමාත්‍යාංශ සහ දෙපාර්තමේන්තු වල සේවකයන්ගේ පෞද්ගලික ලිපිගොනු කළමනාකරණය කරනු ලැබේ.</p> <p>පහතින් දක්වා ඇති ආයතන 16 සඳහා පද්ධති අධ්‍යයනය සහ UAT (පරිශීලක පරීක්ෂාව) සිදු කොට අවසන් කර ඇත.</p> <p>කුසලතා සංවර්ධන හා වෘත්තීය පුහුණු අමාත්‍යාංශය වරාය සහ නාවික කටයුතු අමාත්‍යාංශය රබර් සංවර්ධන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව කොළඹ සහ ගම්පහ කලාප අධ්‍යාපන කාර්යාල 08 අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය බස්නාහිර පළාත් අධ්‍යාපන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව</p> <p>ආයතන 11ක් සඳහා මෙම පද්ධතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ කටයුතු අවසන් කර ඇත.</p>	<p>තෝරාගත් රජයේ ආයතන සඳහා ආරක්ෂිත, කාර්යක්ෂම සහ විශ්වසනීය, ඩිජිටල් ලේඛන කළමනාකරණ පද්ධතියක් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම.</p>
39	<p>ජාතික අවකාශීය දත්ත යටිතල පහසුකම් (NSDI)-අදියර II</p>	<p>වෙබ් පාදක අවකාශීය දත්ත කළමනාකරන පද්ධතිය සම්පූර්ණ කොට ඇති අතර පූර්ණ වශයෙන් ක්‍රියාත්මක තත්ත්වයේ පවතී.</p> <p>NSDI ප්‍රතිපත්තිය සහ NSDI පනත් කෙටුම්පත ඇතුළුව අවකාශීය දත්ත ප්‍රතිපත්ති හා හෙතික රාමු ආශ්‍රිත ක්‍රියාකාරකම් බහුතරයක් සම්පූර්ණ කොට ඇත.</p> <p>ඩිජිටල්කරණ සහ දත්ත උඩුගත කිරීමේ පහසුකම් සම්පූර්ණ කොට ඇති අතර දත්ත ස්ථර 125කට වැඩි ප්‍රමාණයක් මේ වන විට පද්ධතිය තුළට උඩුගත කොට ඇත.</p>	<p>රාජ්‍ය අංශයේ පෞද්ගලික අංශය සහ මහජනතාව විසින් සාධනීය තීරණ ගැනීමක නියුක්ත වීම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය වන පරිදි අවකාශීය දත්ත හුවමාරු කර ගැනීමට තනි වේදිකාවක් නිර්මාණය කිරීම.</p>
20	<p>ලංකා ද්වාර යටිතල පහසුකම් හඬන්නුව/ ආශ්‍රිත සේවා සහ ආශ්‍රිත සංරචක</p>	<p>ලංකා රාජ්‍ය ගෙවීම් සේවාව සහ අන්තර්ජාලය ඔස්සේ සිදුකරන ගෙවීම් සැසඳීමේ මෘදුකාංගය හඳුන්වා දීම සහ හඬන්නුව සිදු කොට ඇත.</p> <p>රටේ සියලුම පළාත්වලට (e-Revenue) ඊ-ආදායම් බලපත්‍ර විසඳුම ව්‍යාප්ත කිරීමේ කටයුතු සම්පූර්ණ කොට ඇති අතර, (සියලු ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කාර්යාල සහ පළාත් ප්‍රධාන කාර්යාල තුළ), ඒ ඔස්සේ ඕනෑම පළාතක ලියාපදිංචි කරන ලද වාහන සඳහා අන්තර්ජාලය ඔස්සේ ආදායම් බලපත්‍ර ලබාගැනීමට පුරවැසියන්ට හැකියාව ඇති වේ.</p>	<p>රාජ්‍ය වෙබ් ද්වාරය ඔස්සේ ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලබන ඊ සේවාවන් ඔස්සේ පුරවැසියන් වෙත අඛණ්ඩ පහසු සහ ආරක්ෂක රාජ්‍ය සේවාවන් සැපයීම.</p>

අංකය	ව්‍යාපෘතිය	සිදුකරන ලද කාර්යයන්	ව්‍යාපෘතියේ අරමුණු
ඩිජිටල් රාජ්‍යය - ඊ රාජ්‍ය විසඳුම්			
12	සේවක භාරකාර අරමුදල් කළමනාකරණ (ETF) පද්ධතිය	ETF ක්‍රියාවලි වැඩි දියුණු කිරීමේ අධ්‍යයනය සිදු කොට අවසන් කර ඇත. ක්‍රියාවලි වැඩි දියුණු කිරීමේ අධ්‍යයනය සම්පූර්ණ කිරීමෙන් අනතුරුව ව්‍යාපාර ක්‍රියාවලි වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම් සහනාපනය සිදු කොට එයද අවසන් කර ඇති පද්ධති අවශ්‍යතා පිරවීම් (System Requirement Specification) පිළියෙල කිරීමේ කටයුතු අවසාන අදියරේ පවතී.	පාර්ශ්වකරුවන් සඳහා වඩාත් කාර්යක්ෂම සහ සාධනීය සේවාවන් සැපයීම අරමුණු කරගනිමින් සේවක භාරකාර අරමුදල් මණ්ඩලයේ ප්‍රධාන කාර්යභාරයන් ඩිජිටල්කරනයට ලක් කිරීම.
30	රජයේ රස පරීක්ෂක දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව (GAD) සඳහා තොරතුරු සහ සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ විසඳුම්	පද්ධති ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සම්බන්ධ ක්‍රියාකාරකම් 75%කින් සම්පූර්ණ කොට ඇත.	රජයේ රස පරීක්ෂක දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ අභ්‍යන්තර මෙන්ම බාහිර පාර්ශ්වකරුවන් හට ප්‍රතිලාභ සැලසෙන ආකාරයෙන් ඩිජිටල් විසඳුම් ස්ථාපිත කිරීම මගින් රජයේ රස පරීක්ෂක දෙපාර්තමේන්තු ක්‍රියාවලියන් වඩා කාර්යක්ෂම සහ සාධනීය ආකාරයෙන් වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම.
43	වෙබ් අඩවි සැකසීම් දියත් කිරීම	දිස්ත්‍රික් මට්ටමින් සහ ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කාර්යාල වල වෙබ් අඩවි 356ක් සම්පූර්ණ කර ඇත. වෙබ් අඩවි අන්තර්ගත කළමනාකරණය පිළිබඳ පරිශීලක පුහුණු 8කදී රජයේ තොරතුරු සහ සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නිලධාරීන් 222 දෙනෙකු (වෙබ් අඩවි ශූරයන්) පුහුණු කොට ඇත. වැඩමුළු 24ක් ඔස්සේ ආයතන 24කට අයත් රජයේ තොරතුරු සහ සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නිලධාරීන් 72 දෙනෙකු වෙබ් අඩවි අන්තර්ගත කළමනාකරණය පිළිබඳ පුහුණු කර ඇත. විකුණුම්කරු හරහා වසරක සහාය සහ නඩත්තු සේවාවක් සපයන ලදී.	දැනට පවත්නා රජයේ වෙබ් අඩවි යාවත්කාලීන කිරීම. පුරවැසින් සමග වැඩි වශයෙන් අන්තර් සබඳතා පැවැත්වීම අරමුණු කර ගනිමින් නව රජයේ වෙබ් අඩවි සකස් කිරීම. ආරක්ෂිත ආකාරයකින් අන්තර්ජාලය ඔස්සේ සේවාවන් සැපයීම.
63	ඊ- පාර්ලිමේන්තුව	ලේඛන කළමනාකරණ පද්ධතියේ පුනර්කරණය 1 නිකුත් කරන ලදී. පාර්ලිමේන්තු නිලධාරීන් සඳහා විපර්යාස කළමනාකරණ වැඩමුළුවක් සහ දැනුවත් කිරීමේ වැඩමුළුවක්ද අවශ්‍යතා සහනාපන වැඩමුළු තුනක්ද පවත්වන ලදී.	සමස්ත ක්‍රියාවලිය සමග සම්බන්ධීකෘති තොරතුරු කළමනාකරණය ඔස්සේ ප්‍රධාන කාර්යභාරයන්ගේ සාධනීයභාවය සහ කාර්යක්ෂමතාවය වැඩි දියුණු කර ගැනීමට පාර්ලිමේන්තුවට සහාය වීමට පාර්ලිමේන්තුව සඳහා ඊ-ලේඛන කළමනාකරණ පද්ධතියක් ස්ථාපිත කිරීම.
80	වැවිලි අංශය සඳහා මෘදුකාංග විසඳුමක් ලබා දීම (සංඛ්‍යා ලේඛන දත්ත කළමනාකරණය කිරීම සඳහා කඳුකර නව ගම්මාන යටිතල පහසුකම් සහ ප්‍රජා සංවර්ධන සඳහා)	පද්ධති අවශ්‍යතා පිරවීම් (SRS) පිළිබඳ කටයුතු අවසන් කර ඇති අතර අදාල මෘදුකාංග පද්ධතිය වැඩි දියුණු කිරීමේ කටයුතු සිදුවෙමින් පවතී.	වතු අංශයේ සංවර්ධනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් සාක්ෂි මත පදනම් වූ තීරණ ගැනීම සඳහා අමාත්‍යාංශයට පහසුකම් සැලසීම අරමුණු කරගනිමින් වැවිලි අංශයේ සංඛ්‍යා ලේඛන දත්ත වාර්තා කිරීම සහ කළමනාකරණය කිරීම සඳහා තොරතුරු සහ සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණය මත පදනම් වූ පද්ධතියක් ස්ථාපිත කිරීම.

36	රී - උරුම ව්‍යාපෘතිය : උරුමයන් පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු සඳහා නවීනම සහ දියුණුතම තාක්ෂණය භාවිතය	ශ්‍රී ලංකා උරුමය Heritage Sri Lanka යන ජංගම සහ යෙදුම සකස් කිරීමේ කටයුතු මේ වන විට අවසාන කොට ඇති අතර එම යෙදවුම මේ වන විට සක්‍රියව පවතී (https://www. heritagesrilanka.gov.lk) තොරතුරු ව්‍යාප්ත කිරීම සහ කඩිනම් ගෝලීය ප්‍රවේශ පහසුව මෙම පද්ධතිය තුළින් සලසනු ලැබේ. පොලොන්නරුව දිස්ත්‍රික්කයට අදාළ ජාතික උරුම ස්ථාන, ස්මාරක, ගොඩනැගිලි, අනෙකුත් ඉදි කිරීම් ආකෘති සහ සංස්කෘතික අංග වලට අදාළ වන පරිදි මෘදුකාංග පද්ධතිය සකස් කිරීමේ කටයුතු අවසන් කොට ඇත.	ස්ථාන පාදක තොරතුරු සැපයීම් සඳහා නවීන තාක්ෂණික ක්‍රම භාවිතා කරමින් ජාතික උරුම ආශ්‍රිත සංචාරක කර්මාන්තය ප්‍රවර්ධනය කිරීම ඔස්සේ ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ සංචාරක ආකර්ෂණීයභාවය වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම.
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අංකය	ව්‍යාපෘතිය	සිදුකරන ලද කාර්යයන්	ව්‍යාපෘතියේ අරමුණු
ඩිජිටල් සෞභාග්‍යය - කර්මාන්ත සංවර්ධනය			
82	රී-ස්වාභිමානි වාර්ෂික වැඩසටහන සහ අනුබද්ධ ක්‍රියාකාරකම්	2019 රී-ස්වාභිමානි ප්‍රදානෝත්සවය පවත්වා අවසන් කොට ඇත. අයදුම්පත්‍ර 152ක් ලැබී ඇත.	දේශීය අවශ්‍යතාවය පරිදි අදාළ රී-අන්තර්ගතයන් සහ යෙදවුම් වැඩි දියුණු කිරීමේ කටයුතු ප්‍රවර්ධනය කිරීම හා ප්‍රවලිත කිරීම. ලෝක වෙළඳපොළ සඳහා අයදුම්කරුවන් හඳුන්වා දීම.
85	කර්මාන්ත සංවර්ධන වැඩසටහන	2016 වසරේ සිට කර්මාන්ත සංවර්ධන වැඩසටහන යටතේ 'Disrupt Asia, Australia Market Access Facilitation, ඕස්ට්‍රේලියානු වෙළඳපොළ ප්‍රවේශ පහසුකම් සැපයීම, Infotel & NITC 250+ යනාදී විවිධ මූලපිරීම් ඔස්සේ ජාත්‍යන්තර සහ දේශීය වෙළඳපොළ වැඩි දියුණු කර ගැනීම සඳහා සමාගම් 250කට වැඩි ප්‍රමාණයකට සහාය සලසන ලදී. කර්මාන්තයට අදාළ දැනුම වැඩි දියුණු කිරීමේ වැඩසටහන යටතේ විවිධ වැඩසටහන් ඔස්සේ පුද්ගලයින් ගණනාවකට සහාය සලසන ලදී. ගුණාත්මක කේත අත්පොත සකස් කොට ච්ඡිද්‍රක්වා ඇත. ගුණාත්මක කේතකරණ ප්‍රමිතීන් භාවිතා කිරීම තුළින් නව උපාධිධාරීන්, පුහුණුවන්නන්, නව සේවාදායකයන් සහ සමාගම් සඳහා ප්‍රතිලාභ උදාවනු ඇත. 2018 ශ්‍රම බලකා සම්බන්ධයෙන් අවසාන කෙටුම්පත සකස් කොට නිමැවී ඇති අතර, එම වාර්තාව ICTA ආයතනයට සහ අනෙකුත් පාර්ශ්වකරුවන් වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කොට ඇත.	IT-BPM කර්මාන්ත ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ තරඟකාරීත්වය ඉහළ නැංවීමට සහ සියළු අංශ ඔස්සේ IT-BPM ආශ්‍රිත රැකියා අවස්ථා නිර්මාණය කිරීම.

	<p>ඒකාබද්ධ සුභසාධන කළමනාකරණ පද්ධතිය(IWMS)</p>	<p>ප්‍රාථමික පාර්ශ්වකරුවන් සමග විළඹි විකඟ්‍රාවයන් මත පදනම්ව සමාජ ලේඛන කාර්යාල ඒකාබද්ධ පද්ධතිය පුනර්කරණය 2 අදියර දක්වා සම්පූර්ණ කොට ඇත.</p> <p>ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වය සහ ආරක්ෂාව පිළිබඳ විගණනයක් ස්වාධීන පාර්ශ්වයක් විසින් සිදු කොට තිබෙන අතර එම විගණන වාර්තාවට අනුව පද්ධතිය වැඩි දියුණු කොට ඇත.</p> <p>සුභසාධන ප්‍රතිලාභ මණ්ඩලය මගින් වෙනස් කිරීම් සඳහා වන ඉල්ලීම් දෙකක් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලදී. එම වෙනස්කිරීම් දෙකම IWMS පද්ධතියට ඒකාබද්ධ කොට ඇත.</p>	<p>සමාජ සුභසාධන කටයුතු සහ සහනාධාර ලබා දීම් ආදිය කළමනාකරණය කිරීම හා ඉටු කිරීම කාර්යක්ෂමතාවය හා සාධනීය භාවය වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම අරමුණු කරගනිමින් ඒකාබද්ධ සුභසාධන සහ සහනාධාර කළමනාකරණයන් සඳහා සියලුම සේවා එක ස්ථානයකින් සැලසෙන මධ්‍යස්ථානයක් නිර්මාණය කිරීම.</p>
	<p>දැනුම වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම සඳහා ඩිජිටල් පුස්තකාල</p>	<p>ඩිජිටල් පුස්තකාල (මහජන පුස්තකාල) හතක් කොළඹ මහනගර සභාව, බදුල්ල, පොලොන්නරුව, කුරුණෑගල, මඩකලපුව, කොළඹ ජාතික පුස්තකාලය සහ මඩකලපුව) යන ස්ථාන ආශ්‍රිතව ස්ථාපිත කොට ඇත.</p> <p>කිරිමැටියාව සහ ඕපනයක පුස්තකාල ඩිජිටල්කරණයට ලක් කිරීමේ කටයුතු සියයට 80කින් පමණ සම්පූර්ණ කොට ඇත.</p> <p>ප්‍රතිපත්ති සකස් කිරීම සහ ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම ආශ්‍රිත තීරණ ගැනීම සඳහා ව්‍යාපෘති මෙහෙයුම් කමිටුවක් සහ පුස්තකාල මට්ටමේ ක්‍රියාකාරී කමිටුවක් ස්ථාපිත කොට ඇත.</p> <p>ඩිජිටල් පුස්තකාල ව්‍යාපෘතිය සඳහා පාදම් රේඛා (මූලික) අධ්‍යයනයක් සිදු කොට අවසන් කර ඇත. ඩිජිටල් පුස්තකාල පද්ධතිය කළමනාකරණය කිරීම පිළිබඳව කාර්ය මණ්ඩල සාමාජිකයන් 85 දෙනෙකු පුහුණු කොට ඇත.</p>	<p>පුරවැසියන් සඳහා ඩිජිටල් පුස්තකාල ක්‍රමය ඔස්සේ ඊ-තොරතුරු/ඊ පොත්පත් සහ අධ්‍යාපනික ලිපි ලේඛන සාධනීය ආකාරයෙන් භාවිතා කිරීම සඳහා හැකි වන පරිදි පහසු සහ දැරිය හැකි මිලකට ප්‍රවේශය ඇති කිරීම ඔස්සේ ජාතික ඩිජිටල් දැනුම් කේන්ද්‍රස්ථානය බවට පත් වීම.</p>
	<p>ඉලෙක්ට්‍රොනික / ඊ- සේවාවන් නිර්මාණය කිරීම.</p>	<p>ඊ- රාජ්‍ය සේවාවන් 9ක් ස්ථාපිත කිරීමේ කටයුතු අවසන් කොට ඇති අතර ඉන් සේවාවන් 6 ක් දියත් කොට ඇත.</p> <p>රජයේ ආයතන සඳහා වඩාත්ම යෝග්‍ය ඊ සේවාවන් සහ ජංගම යෙදවුම් හඳුනාගැනීම සඳහා රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගෙන් 75 දෙනෙකු සඳහා වැඩ මුළු 3 ක් සිදු කොට අවසන් කර ඇත.</p>	<p>බහුවිධ සේවා සැපයීමේ මාර්ග ඔස්සේ රාජ්‍ය ආයතන වල ප්‍රධාන රාජ්‍ය සේවා සැපයුම් සහ පුරවැසි කේන්ද්‍රීය හා ව්‍යාපාර මිතුරු සේවාවන් ස්වයංක්‍රීයකරණයට ලක් කිරීම.</p>
	<p>රාජ්‍ය තොරතුරු කේන්ද්‍රය (GIC) කළමනාකරණය කිරීම සහ මෙහෙයවීම.</p>	<p>ඇමතුම් මධ්‍යස්ථානය ස්ථාපිත කොට ඇති අතර මෙහෙයුම් කටයුතු ක්‍රියාත්මක කොට ඇත.</p> <p>රාජ්‍ය තොරතුරු කේන්ද්‍රයේ ද්වාරය සහ රාජ්‍ය තොරතුරු කේන්ද්‍ර ජංගම යෙදවුම සකස් කිරීම සඳහා වන අවශ්‍යතා සම්පිණ්ඩනය අඛණ්ඩව සිදු වෙමින් පවතී.</p> <p>වෙබ් අඩවි කළමනාකරණය, Chatbot කළමනාකරණය (පුද්ගලයන් සමග සජීවී සංවාද දිරිගැන්වීමේ පරිගණක වැඩසටහන) සහ දැනුම් පදනම යාවත්කාලීන කිරීම පිළිබඳව රජයේ නිලධාරීන් 200කගේ සහභාගිත්වයෙන් යුතුව වැඩමුළු 10ක් පවත්වා අවසන් කොට ඇත.</p> <p>සැලසුම් කරන ලද පරිදි රජයේ වඩාත්ම අභියෝගාත්මක ආයතන 20 සඳහා සංවාද පිළිබඳ පරිගණක වැඩසටහන ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ කටයුතු අවසන් කොට ඇත.</p>	<p>වඩාත්ම කාර්යක්ෂම, සාධනීය සහ මිත්‍රශීලී ආකාරයට රජයේ සේවාව පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු ලබා දීම</p> <p>රජයේ තොරතුරු එක් ස්ථානක සිට සැපයීමේ අවශ්‍යතාවය සහ එහි වැදගත්කම හඳුනාගැනීමත් සමග ඒ සඳහා සියලු ඉලෙක්ට්‍රොනික ස්වරූප මෙන්ම සමාජ මාධ්‍යය භාවිතා කිරීම.</p>

<p>රාජ්‍ය ඩිජිටල් පරිණාමනය සඳහා තොරතුරු සහ සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ මානව සම්පත් ශක්‍යතා වර්ධනය</p>	<p>E ඉගෙනුම් වේදිකාව සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම අවසන් කොට දියත් කොට ඇති තොරතුරු දැනගැනීමේ පහත පූර්ණ වශයෙන් ඩිජිටල්කරණය කොට මෙම පද්ධතිය තුළ මොඩියුලයක් වශයෙන් ඇතුළත් කොට ඇත.</p> <p>ප්‍රධාන තොරතුරු නිලධාරීන් 30 දෙනෙකු විසින් ඊ-රාජ්‍යය පිළිබඳ ශාස්ත්‍රපති උපාධි වැඩසටහන හදාරා අවසන් කොට ඇත.</p>	<p>රාජ්‍ය අංශයේ සියලු සේවකයන් අතර අවශ්‍ය ශක්‍යතාවයන් ගොඩනැගීම සහ සවිබලගැන්වීම.</p> <p>පුරවැසි කේන්ද්‍රීය රාජ්‍ය සේවාවන් සඳහා අනුගතවීමේදී ඔවුන් වඩා විශ්වසනීයභාවයකින් සහ චක්‍රගතභාවයකින් කටයුතු කරන බව සහතික කිරීම.</p>
<p>සුහුරු සමාජ සහ පුරවැසි ශක්‍යතා වර්ධනය</p>	<p>දිස්ත්‍රික්ක 25ක සුහුරු සමාජ කව 860 දියත් කරන ලදී. (2018 දී 238ක් සහ; 2017 දී 622 ක් වශයෙන්) අන්තර්ජාලය ඔස්සේ අලෙවිකරණය, වලා අරමුදල්කරණය, පුරවැසි ජනමාධ්‍ය වේදය ඇතුළුව නව තාක්ෂණයන් හා සමාජ මාධ්‍ය භාවිතා කරන ආකාරය පිළිබඳව දැනුම් නියෝජිතයන් 8,400 දෙනෙකු පුහුණු කොට ඇත.</p> <p>අධ්‍යක්ෂවරුන්, සහකාර අධ්‍යක්ෂවරුන්, කාන්තා සංවර්ධන නිලධාරීන් ඇතුළු රජයේ නිලධාරීන් 30 දෙනෙකුගේ සහභාගිත්වයෙන් කාන්තා සහ ළමා කටයුතු අමාත්‍යාංශය හා එක්ව උපදේශක පුහුණු සැසි පවත්වා ඇත.</p> <p>දිස්ත්‍රික්ක 25 පුරවැසියන් 60, 200 කගේ ක්‍රියාකාරී සහභාගිත්වය සහිතව ප්‍රජා මට්ටමේ වැඩමුළු 840 ක් පවත්වා ඇත.</p>	<p>ඩිජිටල් තාක්ෂණයන්ගේ මැදිහත්වීම ඔස්සේ වර්තමාන සමාජය සුහුරු සමාජයක් දක්වා පරිණාමනය කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය පහසුකම් සැලසීම සහ ඩිජිටල්කරණය තුළින් සවිබලගැන්වීම සමාජයක් තුළ ක්‍රියාකාරී සහභාගිත්වයන් බවට පත් වීම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය නිපුණතාවයන් සියලු පුරවැසියන් අතර ඇති කිරීම.</p>

අංකය	ව්‍යාපෘතිය	සිදුකරන ලද කාර්යයන්	ව්‍යාපෘතියේ අරමුණු
ඩිජිටල්කරණ කටයුතු ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා ඉඩකඩ සැලසීම.			
	තොරතුරු දැනගැනීමේ අයිතිය පිළිබඳ මූල පිරිමි සඳහා පහසුකම් සලසන පද්ධති ස්ථාපිත කිරීම සහ නඩත්තු කිරීම (විවෘත දත්ත ද්වාර)	විවෘත දත්ත ද්වාරයේ මෙහෙයුම් ක්‍රියාත්මක වෙමින් පවතී. (https://data.gov.lk) වෙබ් අඩවිය තුල දත්ත කට්ටල 135ක් පලකොට ඇත. අඛණ්ඩ පදනමකින් ද්වාරය සමාලෝචනය කිරීම සහ පරිශීලක ප්‍රතිපෝෂණ ලබා ගැනීම.	විනිවිද පෙනෙන සුළු රාජ්‍යයක් ඇති කිරීම සඳහා පහසුකම් සැලසීම. රජය තුල සාක්ෂිපාදක තීරණ ගැනීම දිරිගැන්වීම.
	රී-රාජ්‍ය ප්‍රතිපත්ති සහ ක්‍රමෝපාය	ප්‍රවත් පත් දැන්වීමක් සහ බ්ලොගයක් ඇතුළුව විවිධාකාර ස්වරූපයන් ඔස්සේ මහජනතාවගේ මතය ලබාගැනීමෙන් අනතුරුව රී-රාජ්‍ය ප්‍රතිපත්තිය පිළිබඳ කටයුතු අවසන් කොට ඇති වියට අමතරව ප්‍රධාන තොරතුරු නිලධාරීන් ඇතුළු රජයේ නිලධාරීන්ගේ අදහස් ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා වැඩමුළු දෙකක් පවත්වා ඇත. තවදුරටත්, රී-රාජ්‍ය ප්‍රතිපත්තිය සිංහල සහ දෙමළ භාෂාවලට පරිවර්තනය කොට ඇත.	සමස්ත රාජ්‍ය අංශය විසින්ම රී-රාජ්‍ය ප්‍රතිපත්ති සහ රී-රාජ්‍ය ක්‍රමෝපාය අනුමත කිරීම සහ අනුගමනය කරනු ලැබීම සහතික කිරීම.
83	ප්‍රතිඵල පාදක අධීක්ෂණය සහ ඇගයීම ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම.	ICTA ආයතනික සැලැස්ම සහ ව්‍යාපාර සැලැස්ම පිළිබඳ කටයුතු අවසන් කිරීම. රී-රාජ්‍ය සමීක්ෂණය සහ දීප ව්‍යාප්ත ICT සමීක්ෂණය අවසන් කිරීම. 2019 වර්ෂය සඳහා මාසික සහ කාර්තුවිය ප්‍රගති වාර්තා පිළියෙල කිරීම. ICTA කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය, රජයේ නිලධාරීන් සහ පාර්ලිමේන්තු මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් සඳහා ශක්‍යතා වර්ධන වැඩමුළු ඇගයීම් පවත්වා ඇත. ICTA ව්‍යාපෘති කළමනාකරණ කාර්ය මණ්ඩල සාමාජිකයින් 40 දෙනෙකු සඳහා අධ්‍යක්ෂණ සහ ඇගයීම් ශක්‍යතා වර්ධන වැඩමුළු සහ රජයේ නිලධාරීන් 95 දෙනෙකු සඳහා අධීක්ෂණ හා ඇගයීම් පිළිබඳ පුහුණුකරුවන් පුහුණු කිරීමේ වැඩසටහන් පවත්වා අවසන් කොට ඇත.	සංවර්ධනය කෙරෙහි දිශානත වූ මෙවලම් වශයෙන් වෙනස පිළිබඳ සිද්ධාන්තය සහ ප්‍රතිඵල පාදක කළමනාකරණ ප්‍රවේශය භාවිතා කරමින් ඩිජිටල් පරිණාමන ක්‍රමෝපායේ සංවර්ධන ප්‍රතිඵල වල ප්‍රගතිය සාධනීය ආකාරයෙන් මැන බැලීම සඳහා ICTA හි අධීක්ෂණ සහ ඇගයීම් පද්ධතිය (M&E) ශක්තිමත් කිරීම.
		ලංකා රාජ්‍ය ජාලය 2.0 හි ආර්ථික විශ්ලේෂණය සම්පූර්ණ කොට ඇත. පළාත් පාලන ආයතන වල රී-සුදානම තක්සේරු කිරීමේ කටයුතු අවසන් කොට ඇත. පහත දක්වා ඇති ඇගයීම් තක්සේරු කටයුතු සිදු කොට අවසන් කර ඇත. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ CIO වැඩසටහනෙහි සාධනීය භාවය පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යයනය ■ රී-ආදායම් බලපත්‍රය (eRL) පද්ධතියේ කඩිනම් තක්සේරුව ■ රාජ්‍ය තොරතුරු කේන්ද්‍රයේ කාර්යසාධනය ඇගයීම ■ කඩිනම් තක්සේරුව - රී-සමාගම් ලියාපදිංචි කිරීමේ (ROC) ව්‍යාපෘතිය ■ සුහුරු සමාජ කව ව්‍යාපෘතියේ ප්‍රතිඵල තක්සේරුව ■ EPF පද්ධතියේ කඩිනම් තක්සේරුව ■ ඒකාබද්ධ සුභසාධන කළමනාකරණ පද්ධතිය කඩිනම් තක්සේරුවට ලක් කිරීම (IWM) ■ LGN හි අතරමැදි ප්‍රතිඵල තක්සේරුව ■ Jaffna Enterprise Sri Lanka exhibition යාපනය ව්‍යවසායක ප්‍රදර්ශනයෙහි අවස්ථා පිළිබඳ ඇගයීම. 	

විගණන සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටු වාර්තාව- 2019

අභ්‍යන්තර විගණන අංශයේ යාවත්කාලීන තොරතුරු

මෙම වාර්තාව, මගින් 2019 වර්ෂය තුළදී අභ්‍යන්තර විගණන අංශයේ සහ විගණන සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටුවේ භූමිකාව සහ එහි ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වය විස්තර කෙරේ. මූල්‍ය වාර්තාකරණයේ නිරවද්‍යතාවය, ව්‍යවස්ථාපිතවලට යුතුව අවදානම් හඳුනාගැනීම සහ කළමනාකරණය සහ අදාළ වන්නා වූ නීති රෙගුලාසි වලට අවනත වීම පිළිබඳව වූ සහතික වීම තහවුරු කිරීම සඳහා මෙමගින් ප්‍රමුඛතාවය ලබා දෙන ලදී.

අභ්‍යන්තර විගණනය පිළිබඳ දළ විශ්ලේෂණය

අභ්‍යන්තර විගණනය යනු ICTA ආයතනය තුළ ස්වාධීන කාර්යභාරයක් වන අතර එහි ක්‍රමෝපායන්, අභිමතාර්ථ සහ අවදානම් සාධක වලට අනුකූලව ආයතනයට සහ එහි පාර්ශ්වකරුවන් වෙතට වටිනාකම් එකතු කිරීමේ අභිමතාර්ථයෙන් යුතුව එම තොරතුරු සෘජුවම සභාපතිවරයා සහ අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලය වෙත වාර්තා කරනු ලැබේ. (අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩල අනු කමිටු, විගණන සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටු හරහා), අභ්‍යන්තර විගණන අංශයේ අධ්‍යක්ෂවරයා විසින් ස්වකීය නිරීක්ෂණ/වාර්තා විගණන සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටුව වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලබන අතර ඒ පිළිබඳව ආයතනයෙහි ප්‍රධාන විධායක නිලධාරියා වෙත පරිපාලනමය වශයෙන් වාර්තා කරනු ලැබේ.

ආයතනයේ අවදානම් කළමනාකරණය, පාලන කටයුතු සහ අභ්‍යන්තර පාලන ක්‍රියාවලිය සාධනීය ආකාරයෙන් ක්‍රියාත්මක වනු ලබන බවට ස්වාධීන සහ නිසි සහතිකයක් ලබා දීමට අභ්‍යන්තර විගණන අංශය ප්‍රයත්න දරයි.

කිසියම් ආයතනයක් තුළ අභ්‍යන්තර විගණනයේ, විෂය පථය ඉතා පුළුල් වන අතර එයට මෙහෙයුම් කටයුතු වල සාධනීයභාවය, මූල්‍ය වාර්තාකරණයේ විශ්වසනීයභාවය, වංචා කටයුතු සඳහා පවතින ඉඩකඩ ඇතිරීම සහ ඒවා විමර්ශනය කිරීම වැනි සමාගමේ වත්කම් ආරක්ෂා කරගැනීම සහ නීති හා රෙගුලාසි වලට අනුකූලව කටයුතු කිරීම වැනි අංශ ඇතුළත් විය හැකිය. මෙම අභිමතාර්ථ අත්පත් කර ගනුයේ දත්ත, තොරතුරු සහ ව්‍යාපාර ක්‍රියාවලි ක්‍රමානුකූලව විශ්ලේෂණය කිරීම සහ ඇගයීම මගින් හා අවශ්‍ය දැනුම සහ නිර්දේශ සැපයීම මගිනි.

පරිපූර්ණත්වය සහ වගවීම සහතික කිරීම සඳහා පවතින කැපවීම තුළින්, සියලුම අභ්‍යන්තර ව්‍යාපාරික මෙහෙයුම් වල ස්වභාවය මත සහ ඒවාට අදාළ වන අවදානම් සාධක අනුව විවිධ පරාසයන් ඔස්සේ එම මෙහෙයුම් කටයුතු කලින් කලට ඇගයීමට ලක් කරනු ලබන අතර මෙහිදී එක් එක් ක්ෂේත්‍රය තක්සේරු කිරීමත් ඒ පිළිබඳව ස්වාධීන සහතිකයක් ලබා දීමත් සිදු වේ.

අභ්‍යන්තර විගණන අංශයේ කාර්යභාරයන්

- ICTA ආයතනයේ වාර්ෂික අභ්‍යන්තර විගණන සැලැස්ම සැකසුම් කිරීම, වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම සහ ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම.
- සමස්ත අභ්‍යන්තර පාලන පද්ධති ශක්තිමත් කෙරෙන බවට සහතික කිරීම.
- ක්‍රියාවලි ප්‍රවාහයන් කළමනාකාරීත්වය වෙත පෙන්වා දෙමින් සහ එම තත්ත්වයන් වැඩි දියුණු කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය නිර්දේශ සපයමින් ව්‍යාපාරික මෙහෙයුම් කටයුතු වල අවදානම් තක්සේරුව
- දැනට පවත්නා ගිණුම්කරණ සහ වාර්තාකරණ පද්ධති සඳහා අවශ්‍ය වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම් සිදු කිරීම සඳහා සමාලෝචන සහ ඇගයීම් සිදු කිරීම.
- ICTA ආයතනයේ වත්කම් ආරක්ෂා කිරීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් අවශ්‍ය පාලන තත්ත්වයන් සහතික කිරීම.
- ක්‍රියාත්මකව පවතින පද්ධති වල කාර්යක්ෂමතාවය තක්සේරු කිරීම සඳහා අභ්‍යන්තර තොරතුරු තාක්ෂණ පාලන තත්ත්වයන් සමාලෝචනය කිරීම, එනම් තොරතුරු තාක්ෂණ පොදු පාලන තත්ත්වයන් සහ තොරතුරු තාක්ෂණ පද්ධති පාලක යතුරු සමාලෝචනය කිරීම.
- අභ්‍යන්තර ප්‍රතිපත්ති සහ ක්‍රියා පටිපාටි මෙන්ම අදාළ වන නීති හා රෙගුලාසි අනුසාරයෙන් ව්‍යාපාර ක්‍රියාවලීන්ගේ අනුකූලතාවය තක්සේරු කිරීම.
- ඉහතින් සඳහන් කරන ලද කාරණයන් තුළින් අනාවරණය කරගත් කරුණු මත පදනම්ව විගණන සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටුව වෙත වාර්තා ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම සහ විගණන සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටු රැස්වීම් කැඳවීම.
- අවශ්‍ය නිසි ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ගැනීම සඳහා විගණන කමිටුවේ තීරණ නිසි පියවර ගැනීම සඳහා අංශ ප්‍රධානීන් අතර බෙදා හැරීම.
- කාර්තුමය ඇගයීම් වාර්තා රේඛීය අමාත්‍යාංශය වෙත භාර දීම.

- වාර්ෂික ක්‍රියාකාරී සැලැස්ම, ප්‍රසම්පාදන සැලැස්ම සහ විය පැහැදිලි සැලැස්ම (අයවැයගත කරන ලද හා තව්‍ය විය පැහැදිලි) යනාදියේ සාර්ථකත්වය පිළිබඳව කාර්තුමය කාර්යසාධන සමාලෝචන වාර්තා විගණන හෝ කළමනාකරණ කමිටුව වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම.
- අවධානය යොමු කරනු ලබන විශේෂිත ක්ෂේත්‍ර පිළිබඳව අවශ්‍ය සහතික කිරීම් / නිර්දේශ කළමනාකාරීත්වය වෙත සැපයීම.
- විවිධ අභ්‍යන්තර මෙහෙයුම් ක්‍රියා පටිපාටි සකස් කිරීමේදී ඒ සඳහා දායකත්වය දැක්වීම සහ ඒ වා සමාලෝචනය කිරීම.
- කළමනාකරණ විගණනය සම්බන්ධයෙන් ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය සමග සම්බන්ධ වී කටයුතු කිරීම.
- රේඛීය අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ප්‍රධාන අභ්‍යන්තර විගණකවරයා සමග සම්බන්ධ වී කටයුතු කිරීම.
- සභාපතිවරයාගේ/අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලයේ ඉල්ලීම මත පදනම්ව ස්වාධීන සමාලෝචන/විශේෂ සමාලෝචන/විමර්ශන/විමසීම් යනාදිය සිදු කිරීම.
- කලින් කලට, බාහිර ප්‍රතිපත්ති සහ ක්‍රියා පටිපාටි සමාලෝචනය කිරීම සඳහා සභාපතිවරයා විසින් පත් කරනු ලබන විවිධ කමිටු සඳහා සහාය දැක්වීම සහ අවශ්‍ය නිර්දේශ ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම.

2019 වර්ෂයේදී සිදු කරන ලද අභ්‍යන්තර විගණන ක්‍රියාකාරකම්

අනුක්‍රමික අංකය	විස්තරය	දැනට පවත්නා තත්ත්වය
1	ඊ-විශ්‍රාම ව්‍යාපෘතියේ ව්‍යාපෘති කාර්ය සාධනය සමාලෝචනය කිරීම.	මෙම කටයුතු අවසන් කොට අභ්‍යන්තර විගණන වාර්තාව ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇත.
2	රජයේ රස පරීක්ෂක දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව පිළිබඳ සමාලෝචනය අභ්‍යන්තර ජාල යටිතල පහසුකම් ව්‍යාපෘතියේ ප්‍රසම්පාදනය	මෙම කටයුතු අවසන් කොට අභ්‍යන්තර විගණන වාර්තාව ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇත.
3	රජයේ රස පරීක්ෂක දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ ව්‍යාපෘති ආශ්‍රිත ගෙවීම් සමාලෝචනය - තොරතුරු සහ සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ විසඳුම	මෙම කටයුතු අවසන් කොට අභ්‍යන්තර විගණන වාර්තාව ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇත.
4	BYOD ප්‍රතිපත්තිය හා ලැප්ටොප් රෙන්ටල් ක්‍රියාවලිය සමාලෝචනය කිරීම	මෙම කටයුතු අවසන් කොට අභ්‍යන්තර විගණන වාර්තාව ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇත.
5	Enterprise Sri Lanka යාපනය උත්සවය සඳහා උත්සව කළමනා කරුවකු ප්‍රසම්පාදනය කිරීම පිළිබඳ සමාලෝචනය	මෙම කටයුතු අවසන් කොට අභ්‍යන්තර විගණන වාර්තාව ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇත.
6	සුභසාධන ප්‍රතිලාභ මණ්ඩලය (උර්වී) සඳහා ඇන්ටිවයිරස් (ප්‍රති- වෛරස) මෘදුකාංගයක් ප්‍රසම්පාදනය කිරීම සමාලෝචනය	මෙම කටයුතු අවසන් කොට අභ්‍යන්තර විගණන වාර්තාව ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇත.
7	ගෙවීම් කළමනාකරණ ක්‍රියාවලිය සමාලෝචනය කිරීම- ප්‍රාග්ධන සහ මෙහෙයුම් වියදම්	කෙටුම්පත සම්පූර්ණ කොට ඇත.
8	වාර්ෂික භාණ්ඩ සමීක්ෂණය - 2019	සම්පූර්ණ කොට ඇත - නිරීක්ෂණ වාර්තා කොට ඇත.
9	ව්‍යාපෘති අරමුදල් සාධනීය ආකාරයෙන් භාවිතා කිරීම පිළිබඳ සමාලෝචනය සහ වාර්තා කිරීම.	සම්පූර්ණ කොට ඇත - නිරීක්ෂණ වාර්තා කොට ඇත.
10	බැංකු සැසඳුම් සහතිකය	සම්පූර්ණ කොට ඇත.
11	සියළු විගණන විමසුම් සහ ඒවායේ පිළිතුරු - විගණන විමසුම් 25ක් සම්බන්ධයෙන් ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය සමග සම්බන්ධීකරණය වීම.	සම්පූර්ණ කොට ඇත.
12	විගණන සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටු රැස්වීම් කැඳවීම සහ පැවැත්වීම - රැස්වීම් 7 කි.	සම්පූර්ණ කොට ඇත.
13	රේඛීය අමාත්‍යාංශය සමග සම්බන්ධීකරණය වීම.	සම්පූර්ණ කොට ඇත.
14	කාර්තුමය වශයෙන් රේඛීය අමාත්‍යාංශ විගණන සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටු රැස්වීම් - 4 කි.	සම්පූර්ණ කොට ඇත.
15	අවශ්‍යතා පාදක පදනමකින් විවිධ ප්‍රතිපත්ති සහ ක්‍රියා පටිපාටි සමාලෝචනය කිරීම.	සම්පූර්ණ කොට ඇත.

විගණන සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටු යාවත්කාලීන කිරීම පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු

ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළ පවත්නා සම්පත් භාවිතාව කෙරෙහි ප්‍රමුඛතාවය ලබා දෙමින්, ශ්‍රී ලංකා තොරතුරු සහ සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ ආයතනය ලෙස, සමස්තයක් වශයෙන් හෝ ආයතනය මගින් සිදු කරනු ලබන කිසියම් සුවිශේෂී ව්‍යාපෘති හෝ වැඩසටහන් වශයෙන් හෝ ඇති පූර්ව නිශ්චිත අභිමතාර්ථයන් අත්පත් කර ගැනීම සඳහා විහි සම්පත් සකසුරුවමින් සහ කාර්යක්ෂම අයුරින් භාවිතා කරනු ලබනු බවට සහතික කිරීම සඳහා ආයතනයේ සියලු විගණන සහ කළමනාකරණ පැතිකඩ සමාලෝචනය කිරීම සඳහා අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලය වෙත සහාය සැලසීමත්, විවිධ ක්‍රියාකාරකම් සඳහා වෙන් කරන ලද අරමුදල් විය පැහැදිලි කිරීම හා සාපේක්ෂව ඒ සඳහා අදාල වන නිශ්චිත කාල සීමාවන් ඇතුලත විවිධ අභිමතාර්ථ අත්පත් කර ගෙන තිබේද යන්න සහතික කරගැනීම සහ ඒ ආකාරයට සම්පූර්ණ කරන ලද කිසියම් ව්‍යාපෘතියක් හෝ වැඩසටහනක් සැලසුම් තුල දක්වා ඇති ආකාරයට සත්‍ය වශයෙන් ක්‍රියාත්මක වෙමින් පවතින්නේද යන්න සහතික කර ගැනීමත් විගණන සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටුවේ (වික) කාර්යභාරය වේ.

විගණන සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටුවේ භූමිකාව

- කමිටුවේ විෂයපථයට පහත සඳහන් කාරණා සහ තවත් කරුණු ඇතුලත් වේ. (රාජ්‍ය පොදු ව්‍යාපාර මාර්ගෝපදේශ අනුව)
- අභ්‍යන්තර විගණන ඒකකයේ වගකීම් පිළිබඳ නිශ්චය කිරීම සහ වාර්ෂික විගණන සැලසුම් සමාලෝචනය කිරීම.
- ආයතනයේ සියලුම ක්‍රියාකාරකම් සඳහා අදාල වන පරිදි අභ්‍යන්තර පාලන පද්ධති සමාලෝචනය සහ ඇගයීම.
- අවදානම් කළමනාකරණ ක්‍රියාවලියේ සාධනීයභාවය ඇගයීමට ලක් කිරීම.
- පිරිවැය සවිලදායීත්වය ඇති කර ගැනීම සඳහා සහ නාස්තිකාර වියදම් යනාදිය පිටුදැකීම සඳහා නීතිපතා කාර්යසාධන සමාලෝචනයක් සිදු කිරීම.
- බාහිර විගණකවරුන් සමග සම්බන්ධ වීම විගණකාධිපතිවරයාගේ/බාහිර විගණකවරුන්ගේ කළමනාකරණ ලිපි පිළිබඳ පසු විපරම් කිරීම.
- ප්‍රඥප්ති/රෙගුලාසි/නීති සහ චක්‍රලේඛ වලට අනුගතව කටයුතු කරන්නේද යන්න සහතික කර ගැනීම.
- වාර්ෂික වාර්තා, අර්ධ වාර්ෂික වාර්තා සහ කාර්තුමය මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන ඇතුළු ගිණුම්කරණ ප්‍රමිතීන්ට අනුකූලව කටයුතු කරන බවට සහතික කරගැනීමේ අරමුණින්, මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන වල පරිපූර්ණත්වය සමාලෝචනයට ලක් කිරීම.
- අදාල පිළියම් ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ගැනීම උදෙසා අභ්‍යන්තර විගණන/බාහිර විගණන වාර්තා සහ කළමනාකරණ ලිපි ආදිය සමාලෝචනය කිරීම.
- රාජ්‍ය ව්‍යාපාර පිළිබඳ කාරක සභාවේ නිර්දේශ/නියෝග ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම පිළිබඳව සමාලෝචනය කිරීම.
- වාර්ෂික වාර්තා තුලට ඇතුලත් කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය වන පරිදි කාරක සභාව මගින් අනාවරණය කරගන්නා කරුණු පිළිබඳ වාර්තාවක් පිළියෙල කිරීම.
- විහි ක්‍රියාකාරකම් සහ නිර්දේශ පිළිබඳව අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලය වෙත වාර්තා ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම.

විගණන හා කළමනාකරණ කමිටුවේ සංයුතිය

තොරතුරු සහ සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ නියෝජිත ආයතනයේ විගණන හා කළමනාකරණ කමිටුව විධායක නොවන ස්වාධීන අධ්‍යක්ෂවරුන්ගෙන් පමණක් සමන්විත වන අතර විහි අවශ්‍යතාවය වන විවැනි සාමාජිකයන් තිදෙනෙකුගෙන් සමන්විත වේ. 2018 මැයි මාසයේදී පත් කරන ලද 2019 වර්ෂය සඳහා වන විගණන හා කළමනාකරණ කමිටුවට පසුගිය කමිටුවේ සාමාජිකයින් දෙදෙනෙකු නැවත තෝරා පත් කෙරෙනු අතර භාණ්ඩාගාර නියෝජිතයා අඩණ්ඩවම විගණන හා කළමනාකරණ කමිටුවේ සභාපති ලෙස කටයුතු කළේය. විගණන කමිටු සාමාජිකයින් මූල්‍යමය කටයුතු සම්බන්ධයෙන් අවශ්‍ය සුදුසුකම් සපුරා ඇති බවට සහ කාලීන මෙන්ම අදාල වන්නා වූ අත්දැකීම් වලින් යුක්ත බවට අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩල සාමාජිකයින් සෑහීමකට පත් වේ.

කමිටු රැස්වීම් (හෝ විහි කොටසක්) සඳහා සහභාගි වූ අනෙකුත් සාමාජිකයන් වනුයේ සමාගම් ලේකම්, මූල්‍ය අංශ ප්‍රධානී, අධීක්ෂණ හා ඇගයීම් අංශ ප්‍රධානී, මානව සම්පත්/පරිපාලන අංශ ප්‍රධානී, අධ්‍යක්ෂ - නීති, අධ්‍යක්ෂ - ප්‍රසම්පාදන යන අය වේ. අදාල වන්නා වූ ගැටළු පිළිබඳව සෘජුවම සාකච්ඡා කිරීම සඳහා අන් අයගේ සහභාගිත්වයකින් තොරව කමිටු සාමාජිකයන් පමණක් වර්ෂය තුළ රැස්වීම් පවත්වා තිබේ.

තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ ආයතනයේ විගණනය ඇතුළුව මූල්‍ය වාර්තාකරණයේ සහ අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයේ ප්‍රමාණවත් බව සහ කාර්යක්ෂමතාවය සහතික කිරීම සඳහා අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලයට සහාය වීම විගණන හා කළමනාකරණ කමිටුවේ වගකීම වේ.

විගණන සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටුවේ රැස්වීම් පිළිබඳ සාරාංශය

කමිටු සාමාජිකයා	සාමාජිකත්වය ලබාගත් වකවානුව	2019 වර්ෂය තුළ සහභාගි වී ඇති රැස්වීම් සංඛ්‍යාව
ආනන්ද විජේරත්න	2015 පෙබරවාරි	7
කපිල ශ්‍රී චන්ද්‍රසේකර	2018 මැයි	7
සුජීව කරුණාසේකර	2019 අප්‍රේල් - සිට 2019 ජුනි දක්වා	1
මනෝහර විජේ. තිලකවර්ධන	2019 ජුනි	2

විගණන සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටුවේ රැස්වීම්

2019 වර්ෂය තුළදී විගණන සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටු රැස්වීම් 7 ක් පවත්වා ඇති අතර, එකී රැස්වීම් වලදී පහත සඳහන් කාරණා පිළිබඳව සාකච්ඡා කරන ලදී.

1. 2019 පෙබරවාරි 21 වන දින පැවති විගණන සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටු රැස්වීම

විෂය ක්ෂේත්‍රය	ගනු ලැබූ ක්‍රියාමාර්ග / තීරණ
2019 වර්ෂය සඳහා අභ්‍යන්තර විගණන සැලැස්ම	විගණන සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටුවට ඉදිරිපත් කොට ඇති අතර අධ්‍යක්ෂ මන්ඩලය විසින් අනුමත කිරීම සඳහා නිර්දේශ කොට ඇත.
භාණ්ඩ සමීක්ෂණය	ක්‍රියාකාරකම්, ප්‍රගතිය සහ ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් සිදුකරන ලද නිරීක්ෂණ පිළිබඳව විගණන සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටුව දැනුවත් කොට ඇත.
මූල්‍යමය තත්ත්වය පිළිබඳ යාවත්කාලීන තොරතුරු	ණයනිමියන්ගේ ණය ශේෂ තොරතුරු සමගින් වාර්තාව යාවත්කාලීන කළ යුතු බවටත් මාසික පදනමක් මත වාර්තාව ඉදිරිපත්කළ යුතු බවටත් විගණන සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටුවට උපදෙස් ලබා දී ඇත.
2016 වර්ෂය සඳහා මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන	2016 වර්ෂයේ ගිණුම්කරණ ගැලපීම් වලින් අනතුරුව, සැලකිය යුතු ප්‍රාග්ධන පාඩු සිදුවී ඇත්තේ මන්ද යන්න පිළිබඳව අදාළ භේතුව ෂක්ඛී ආයතනය විසින් භාණ්ඩාගාරය වෙත ලිඛිතව ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතු බවටත් එසේම විශේෂ මහ සභා රැස්වීමක් (EGM) කැඳවන ලෙසටත් විගණන හා කළමනාකරණ කමිටුව විසින් උපදෙස් ලබා දී ඇත.
2016 වර්ෂය සඳහා මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන	උපදේශක ගාස්තු වශයෙන් කාණ්ඩ කොට ඇති වියදම්-වැටුප් සහ වේතන වශයෙන් නැවත නම් කළ යුතු වන අතර, රියදුරන්ගේ අතිකාල වියදම් වෙනමම අයිතමියක් වශයෙන් කාණ්ඩ කළ යුතුය.
විගණකාධිපති දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් සිදු කරන ලද විමසුම්	<p>සිදුකරන ලද විමසුමක් සම්බන්ධයෙන් ප්‍රතිචාර දක්වමින් විගණන සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටුව විසින් පෙන්වා දෙන ලද්දේ, ස්ථාවර වත්කම් පිළිබඳ සතනාපන සමීක්ෂණය සඳහා පෙර වසරේදී රුපියල් 10ක පිරිවැයක් වැයවූ බවත්, එම හිසා මෙම වසරේදී නැවත සමීක්ෂණයක් සිදු නොකිරීමට ෂක්ඛී ආයතනය විසින් තීරණයක් ගෙන ඇති බවත් ය.</p> <p>භේතූ ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට නියමිතව පවත්නා සියලුම විගණන විමසුම් පිළිබඳව පසු විපරම් කිරීමටත් ඉල්ලා ඇති නියමිත කාලරාමුව ඇතුලත අදාළ පිළිතුරු යැවීමට වග බලා ගැනීමටත් ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ගැනීම.</p>

2. 2019 මාර්තු මස 15 වන දින පැවති විගණන සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටු රැස්වීම

විෂය ක්ෂේත්‍රය	ගනු ලැබූ ක්‍රියාමාර්ග / තීරණ
2016 වර්ෂය සඳහා ICTA සහ AGII ආයතනවල මූල්‍ය ගිණුම් කෙටුම්පත	<p>ශේෂයෙන්ම 2016 වර්ෂය සඳහා ICTA සහ LGII ආයතනවල මූල්‍ය ගිණුම් කෙටුම්පත පිළිබඳව සාකච්ඡා කිරීම සඳහා සහ එම ගිණුම් අධ්‍යක්ෂ මන්ඩලයේ අනුමැතිය සඳහා යොමු කිරීමට නිර්දේශ කිරීම උදෙසා විශේෂයෙන්ම මෙම රැස්වීම කැඳවන ලදී.</p> <p>2010 සිට 2015 වර්ෂ දක්වා ස්ථාවර වත්කම් වල නිවැරදි වටිනාකම ක්ෂයවීම පිළිබඳ තත්ත්වය නැවත ගණනය කොට තිබෙන අතර ඒ මත පදනම්ව ස්ථාවර වත්කම්වල නිවැරදි අගය පිළිබිඹු වන අයුරින් 2016 වසරේ ගිණුම් තුලට අදාළ ගැලපුම්/වෙනස්කිරීම් ඇතුලත් කොට ඇත.</p>

3. 2019 මාර්තු මස 15 වන දින පැවති විගණන සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටු රැස්වීම

විෂය ක්ෂේත්‍රය	ගනු ලැබූ ක්‍රියාමාර්ග / තීරණ
2016 වර්ෂය සඳහා ICTA සහ LGII ආයතන වල මූල්‍ය ගිණුම් කෙටුම්පත	<p>2016 වර්ෂය සඳහා ICTA සහ LGII ආයතන වල මූල්‍ය ගිණුම් කෙටුම්පත පිළිබඳ සාකච්ඡා කිරීම සඳහාත් ඒ පිළිබඳ කටයුතු අවසන් කිරීම සඳහාත් අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩල අනුමැතිය ලබාගැනීම සඳහා ඒවා නිර්දේශ කිරීම සඳහාත් මෙම රැස්වීම කැඳවන ලදී.</p> <p>අභ්‍යන්තර වශයෙන් පිරවිය නොහැකි තහතරු සඳහා පුද්ගලයන් කුලී පදනම මත ලබාගැනීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් උපදෙස් ලබා දෙමින් විගණන හා කළමනාකරණ කමිටුව විසින් ප්‍රකාශ කරන ලද්දේ ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් පිරිවැය පත්‍රිකාවක් පිළියෙල කොට ඒ සඳහා අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලයේ අනුමැතිය ලබා ගන්නා ලෙසයි.</p>

4. 2019 මැයි මස 16 වන දින පැවති විගණන සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටු රැස්වීම

විෂය ක්ෂේත්‍රය	ගනු ලැබූ ක්‍රියාමාර්ග / තීරණ
විශේෂ මහ සභා රැස්වීමක් කැඳවීම (EGM)	විශේෂ මහ සභා රැස්වීමක් කැඳවීම, ප්‍රාග්ධන පාඩුව - ගිණුම් සඳහා අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩල අනුමැතිය ලබාගැනීමෙන් පසුව මේ පිළිබඳව තීරණය කිරීමට හියමිතයි.
මූල්‍ය තත්ත්වය යාවත්කාලීන කිරීම	ICTA ආයතනය ප්‍රතිව්‍යුහගත කිරීමේ යෝජනා සඳහා කැබිනට් අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලයේ අනුමැතිය ලබා ගන්නා ලෙසටත්, විශේෂ ප්‍රධාන විධායක නිලධාරී, ප්‍රධාන මූල්‍ය නිලධාරී සහ ප්‍රධාන තාක්ෂණික නිලධාරී ඇතුළු නව කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය බඳවා ගැනීමට ප්‍රථම රේඛීය අමාත්‍යාංශයෙන් වැටුප් ව්‍යුහය සඳහා අනුමැතිය ලබා ගන්නා ලෙසටත්, ඉල්ලීමක් රේඛීය අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් එවා ඇත. හිසි අනුමැතිය ලබාගැනීමකින් තොරව ප්‍රධාන තහතර සඳහා බඳවා ගනිමින් සිදු කිරීමේ කටයුතු ඇරඹිය නොහැකි හිසා මෙම කාරණාව ලිඛිතව රේඛීය අමාත්‍යාංශය සමග සන්නිවේදනයට ලක් කළ යුතු අතර එහි පිටපතක් භාණ්ඩාගාරයේ රාජ්‍ය ව්‍යාපාර දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම සිදු කළ යුතුය.
භාණ්ඩ සමීක්ෂණය පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු යාවත්කාලීන කිරීම	<p>භාණ්ඩ සමීක්ෂණ ක්‍රියාකාරකම් ආශ්‍රිතව සිදුකරන ලද නිරීක්ෂණ පිළිබඳව දළ වාර්තාවක් විගණන සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටුව වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කොට ඇත.</p> <p>තාක්ෂණික විශේෂඥයින්ගේ සහතිකය ලබාගැනීමෙන් අනතුරුව අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩල අනුමැතිය මත භාවිතයට නොගන්නා සහ යල් පැන ගිය භාණ්ඩ අදාල ලේඛනවලින් ඉවත් කළ හැකි බවට විගණන සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටුව විසින් උපදෙස් ලබා දී ඇත.</p>
ඊ විශ්‍රාම ව්‍යාපෘතිය පිළිබඳ විගණකාධිපතිවරයාගේ නිරීක්ෂණ	මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය අදාල සේවා සැපයීම සඳහා සූදානම් තත්ත්වයේ නොපැවති බවට UAT වාර්තාවක් 2010 වර්ෂයේදී Virtusa ආයතනය විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමෙන් අනතුරුව 2010 සහ 2013 වසර කාලසීමාවේදී ICTA මගින් ගෙවීම් සඳහා යම් කිසි බලපෑමක් ඇති වී තිබේද යන්න පරීක්ෂා කරන ලෙස හා එයට අදාල තොරතුරු ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලෙස විගණන හා කළමනාකරණ කමිටුව විසින් උපදෙස් ලබා දී ඇත. Virtusa ආයතනයෙන් ලබා දෙන ලද අතිතකර වාර්තාව ලැබීමෙන් පසුව ICTA ආයතනය විසින් කුමන ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ගෙන ඇත්ද යන්නට අදාල තොරතුරු සොයා බලන ලෙසට විගණන සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටුව විසින් උපදෙස් ලබා දී ඇත.

රේඛීය අමාත්‍යාංශයේ අභ්‍යන්තර විගණන කණ්ඩායම විසින් මතු කරන ලද විගණන විමසුම්	සිදු කරන ලද නිරීක්ෂණ සම්බන්ධයෙන් අදාළ නිවැරදි කිරීම් (විශේෂයෙන්) ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ගැනීමට සහ ඒ පිළිබඳව පසු විපරම් කිරීම සහ ඉන් අනතුරුව අමාත්‍යාංශ විගණන කණ්ඩායම වෙත අදාළ පැහැදිලි කිරීම් සැපයීමට
2016 සහ 2017 වසර සඳහා මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන (ICTA සහ LGII ආයතන සඳහා)	ICTA, SLCERT සහ LGII ආයතන වල 2016 සහ 2017 වර්ෂ සඳහා වන මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සහාගත කොට ඇති අතර, SLCERT සහ LGII ආයතනවල ගිණුම් සඳහා අදාළ අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩල වල අනුමැතිය ලබාගැනීමට නියමිත බවත් ICTA ආයතනය සඳහා වන ගිණුම් අනුමත කිරීමට නියමිත බවත් ප්‍රකාශ කරන ලදී.

5. 2019 ජූලි මස 10 වන දින පැවති විගණන සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටු රැස්වීම

විෂය ක්ෂේත්‍රය	ගනු ලැබූ ක්‍රියාමාර්ග / තීරණ
බලය පැවරීම - ගෙවීම් ක්‍රියාවලිය	අළුත් මුදල් අංශ ප්‍රධානියෙක් බඳවා ගෙන ඇති බැවින් මෙම කාරණය පිළිබඳ කටයුතු සතියක් ඇතුළත අවසන් කරන ලෙසටත්, ඊළඟ විගණන කමිටුව සඳහා වියට අදාළ පත්‍රිකාවක් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලෙසටත් විගණන කමිටුව විසින් නියෝග කරන ලදී.
ඊ විශ්‍රාම ව්‍යාපෘතිය පිළිබඳ විගණකාධිපතිවරයාගේ නිරීක්ෂණ	කාර්යසාධන සමාලෝචනයක් සිදු කරමින් අභ්‍යන්තර විගණකවරයා විසින් ඉහත ව්‍යාපෘතිය සම්බන්ධව ස්වකීය නිර්දේශ ඉදිරිපත් කළ අතර සඳහන් කරන ලද ගැටලු පිළිබඳව අවධාරණය කරන ලදී. මෙම කාරණය අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලයේ අවධානයට ගෙන වන ලෙස විගණන හා කළමනාකරණ කමිටුව විසින් උපදෙස් දෙන ලදී.
මූල්‍යමය තත්ත්වය පිළිබඳ නවතම වාර්තාවරණය - 2019 ජුනි	බහුවිධ බැංකු ගිණුම් පවත්වාගෙන යාම සඳහා ICTA ආයතනයට ඇති අවශ්‍යතාවය පිළිබඳව රේඛීය අමාත්‍යාංශයට ලිඛිතව දන්වන ලෙස මූල්‍ය අංශ ප්‍රධානියාට උපදෙස් ලබා දීම.
කාර්තුමය වශයෙන් පැවැත්වෙන රේඛීය අමාත්‍යාංශයේ විගණන සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටු රැස්වීමේදී සාකච්ඡා කරන ලද කාරණා පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු යාවත්කාලීන කිරීම	ඉහත කාර්යය සටහන් තුළ වාර්තා කොට ඇති විගණන විමසුම් සමබන්ධයෙන් (ICTA ආයතනයට අදාළව) රේඛීය අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ලේකම්වරයා වෙත ලිඛිත පිළිතුරක් ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතු බව විගණන සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටුව විසින් තීරණය කොට ඇත.
ව්‍යාපෘති ආශ්‍රිත පුහුණු ක්‍රියාකාරකම් සඳහා ව්‍යාපෘති අරමුදල් සාධනීය ආකාරයෙන් භාවිතා කිරීම	අභ්‍යන්තර විගණකවරයා විසින් ඉහත කාරණය සම්බන්ධයෙන් ප්‍රධාන විධායක නිලධාරියා හරහා සමස්ත සමාගමට අදාළ වන ආකාරයේ ලියවිල්ලක් සකස් කොට ඇති අතර (ව්‍යාපෘති අරමුදල් භාවිතා කිරීම පිළිබඳ සිදු කරන ලද නිරීක්ෂණ මත පදනම්ව) මෙම ලියවිල්ල අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලය වෙත යොමු කරන ලෙසත් අමාත්‍යාංශයට සහ විගණකාධිපතිවරයාට විය දන්වන ලෙසත් විගණන සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටුව විසින් උපදෙස් දෙන ලදී.
ඊ - සමෘද්ධි ව්‍යාපෘතිය සඳහා ප්‍රති වයිරස මෘදුකාංග බලපත්‍ර ප්‍රසම්පාදනය කිරීම පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු යාවත්කාලීන කිරීම	ඉහත ව්‍යාපෘතියේ ගෙවීම් පරීක්ෂා කරන ලෙසත් ඉන් අනතුරුව අනාවරණය කරගන්නා තොරතුරු දැනුම්දෙමින් විගණකාධිපතිවරයාට පිළිතුරක් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලෙසටත් විගණන කමිටුව විසින් අභ්‍යන්තර විගණකවරයාට උපදෙස් දෙන ලදී.

6. 2019 ඔක්තෝබර් මස 03 වන දින පැවති විගණන සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටු රැස්වීම

විෂය ක්ෂේත්‍රය	ගනු ලැබූ ක්‍රියාමාර්ග / තීරණ
රජයේ රස පරීක්ෂක දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව (GAD)-අමතර රැහැන් ඇදීම පිළිබඳ සමාලෝචනය	විකී ව්‍යාපෘතියේ සමාලෝචනය පිළිබඳ වාර්තාවක් ලබා දී ඇත. වෙළඳපොලෙන් වර්තමාන මිල ගණන් පිළිබඳ මිල කැඳවීමක් ලබා ගන්නා ලෙසත් විකුණුම්කරු සමග අදාල කාරණා විසඳාගැනීම සඳහා භාණ්ඩාගාර ලේකම්වරයාගේ අනුමැතිය ලබා ගන්නා ලෙසත් විගණන සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටුව විසින් උපදෙස් දෙන ලදී.
ඊ-විශ්‍රාම ව්‍යාපෘතිය පිළිබඳ අභ්‍යන්තර විගණකවරයාගේ නිරීක්ෂණ	සියලුම ව්‍යාපෘති සම්බන්ධයෙන් පරිශීලක/මෙහෙයුම් පිළිගැනුම් සහතිකය නිකුත් කිරීම සහ UAT පැවැත්වීම සිදු කළ යුත්තේ අවසන් පරිශීලකයා විසින් බවත් මෙම තත්ත්වය නවී ආයතනයේ නිලධාරීන් වෙත දැනුම් දිය යුතු බවත් විගණන සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටුව විසින් අවධාරණය කරන ලදී.
මූල්‍යමය තත්ත්වය පිළිබඳ තොරතුරු යාවත්කාලීන කිරීම-2019 ජුනි	විගණකාධිපතිවරයා විසින් සැලකිල්ල දැක්වූ කරුණු ආමන්ත්‍රණය කිරීම සඳහා සම්පත් බැංකුවේ පවත්නා ගිණුමට විකල්පයක් වශයෙන් මහජන බැංකුවේ ගිණුමක් විවෘත කරන ලෙස විගණන සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටුව විසින් යෝජනා කරන ලදී.
බලය පැවරීම	ප්‍රසම්පාදන වල වර්ගය සහ වටිනාකම් ලැයිස්තුගත කරන උපලේඛනය සහ එවන් ප්‍රසම්පාදනයන් සඳහා අවසර සැලසීම, අනුමැතිය සහ ඒවා ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම අවශ්‍ය නිර්ණායක, මුදල් අංශ ප්‍රධානී විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කොට ඇති අතර, විගණන සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටුව විසින් සමාලෝචනය කරන ලදී.
අධ්‍යක්ෂවරයාගේ සහ නිලධාරීන්ගේ වගකීම් රක්ෂණය	මෙම රක්ෂණ ක්‍රියාවලිය සඳහා පාර්ශවයක් තෝරාගැනීමේදී රජයේ ප්‍රසම්පාදන ක්‍රියාවලිය අනුගමනය කිරීමටත් වතු ලේඛ මාර්ගයෙන් ඒ සඳහා අනුමැතිය ලබාගැනීමටත් විගණන සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටුව විසින් තීරණය කරන ලදී.

7. 2019 නොවැම්බර් මස 29 වන දින පැවති විගණන සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටු රැස්වීම

විෂය ක්ෂේත්‍රය	ගනු ලැබූ ක්‍රියාමාර්ග / තීරණ
බලය පැවරීම	2007වර්ෂයේදී අනුමත කරන ලද අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩල පත්‍රිකාව බෙදා හරින ලෙසත් වර්තමාන NPC මාර්ගෝපදේශයන් මත පදනම්ව තීරණයක් ගැනීමේ විකල්පය වෙත යොමුවීමට අධ්‍යක්ෂ මණ්ඩලයට යෝජනා කිරීමටත් විගණන සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටුව විසින් උපදෙස් දෙන ලදී.
රජයේ රස පරීක්ෂක දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ ව්‍යාපෘතිය ආශ්‍රිත ගෙවීම් සමාලෝචන කිරීම - තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණ විසඳුම් (වාර්තා කෙටුම්පත	අදාල කාරණා පිළිබඳ උපදෙස් ලබාගැනීම සඳහා ඒය NPC වෙත යොමු කළ යුතු බවට විගණන සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටුව විසින් තීරණය කරන ලදී.
BYOD ප්‍රතිපත්තිය සහ ලැප්ටොප් සඳහා කුලී ගෙවීම - අභ්‍යන්තර විගණන අංශයේ නිරීක්ෂණ	BYOD ව්‍යාපෘතිය යටතේ මිලදී ගනු ලබන උපාංග වලින් නිතිපතා බැකප් (උපස්ථ-සැකසූ ගොනු) ලබාගනු ලබන බවට සහතික කිරීම උදෙසා ඒ පිළිබඳව CTO වෙත දැනුම් දෙන ලෙසටත්, එසේම උපස්ථ-සැකසූ ගොනු ගබඩා කිරීම සඳහා දැනට පවත්නා සේවා පරිගණක භාවිතා කරමින් සිදු කළ යුතු කටයුතු ඉටු කරන ලෙසට CTO වෙතින් ඉල්ලා සිටින ලෙසත් විගණන හා කළමනාකරණ කමිටුව විසින් උපදෙස් දෙන ලදී. BYOD ව්‍යාපෘතිය දිගටම අඛණ්ඩව සිදුකරන්නේද යන්න පිළිබඳව තීරණයක් ලබන වසර මුලදී ගැනීමට නියමිතය.

වින්ට්‍රයිස් ශ්‍රී ලංකා යාපනය උත්සවය සඳහා උත්සව කළමනාකරුවකු ප්‍රසම්පාදනය කිරීම පිළිබඳ සමාලෝචනය - අභ්‍යන්තර විගණන වාර්තාව	විකුණුම්කරු වෙත සිදුකළ යුතු ගෙවීම් නිර්දේශ කිරීම විධායක සහ කළමනාකරණ කමිටුව විසින් ප්‍රතික්ෂේප කරන ලද අතර විගණන නිරීක්ෂණ වලදී මතු කරන ලද ගැටලු හේතුවෙන් එකී විකුණුම්කරු වෙත ගෙවීම් සිදු කිරීම සම්බන්ධව රේඛීය අමාත්‍යාංශ ලේකම්වරයාගෙන් වැඩිදුර උපදෙස් ලබා ගන්නා ලෙස උපදෙස් දෙන ලදී.
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PROOF

ஆண்டறிக்கை 2019



PROOF

2019 ஆண்டின் சிறப்பம்சங்கள்



அங்கீகார விருதுகள்



வாழ்நாள் சாதனையாளர் விருது



கொழும்பு டிஜிட்டல் பொது நூலகம் ஆரம்பம்



ICTA மற்றும் டியமெய்ண்ட் நயச டுவன.
(LCPL) ஒப்பந்தம்

SLT ஹீரோ ஒன் விருதுகளில் ICTA, ரண்டு விருதுகளுடன் கௌரவிக்கப்பட்டது. இது தீவு முழுவதும் டிஜிட்டல் தொழில்நுட்ப முன்முயற்சிகளில் சிறந்து விளங்குகிறது. ICTA சிறந்த டிஜிட்டல் தயாரிப்பு/சேவை பிரிவில் ஒட்டுமொத்த வெற்றியாளராக உருவெடுத்தது மற்றும் சிறந்த டிஜிட்டல் - செயல்படுத்தப்பட்ட தயாரிப்பு/சேவை பிரிவில் அரச நிறுவனங்கள் மற்றும் அரச சாரா நிறுவனங்களுக்கான வெற்றியாளர்.

ICTA தலைவர் மற்றும் LIRNEasia ஸ்தாபகத் தலைவர் பேராசிரியர் ரோஹான் சமரஜீவ ஞாடு ஹீரோ ஒன் வாழ்நாள் சாதனையாளர் விருதைப் பெற்றார். அனைத்து, லங்கையர்களுக்கும் செலவு குறைந்த மற்றும் உயர்தர டிஜிட்டல் உட்கட்டமைப்பை அணுகுவதில் செல்வாக்கு செலுத்துவதற்காக பொதுக் கொள்கை வகுப்பாளராகவும் அவர் ஆற்றிய அளப்பரிய பங்களிப்பை அங்கீகரிக்கும் வகையில், ந்த விருது வழங்கப்பட்டது.

கொழும்பு டிஜிட்டல் பொது நூலகம் கௌரவ. டிஜிட்டல் உட்கட்டமைப்பு மற்றும் தகவல் தொடர்பாடல் தொழில்நுட்ப அமைச்சர் அஜித் பி. பெரேரா, கொழும்பு மேயர் ரோசி சேனாநாயக்க அவர்களுடன் 2019 மார்ச் 14 ஆம் திகதி பொது நூலக வளாகத்தில் திறந்து வைக்கப்பட்டது. டிஜிட்டல் நூலகங்கள் திட்டத்தின் கீழ், தொழில்நுட்ப முன்னேற்றங்களுடன் நூலகச் சேவைகளை அனுபவிக்கும் வகையில், முதல் மாதிரி டிஜிட்டல் நூலகமாக பொதுமக்களுக்குத் திறக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

ICTA மற்றும் LankaClear Ltd. (LCPL), லங்கைப் பிரஜைகளுக்கு அரசாங்க சேவைகளுக்காக, ணையவழிக் கொடுப்பனவுகளைச் செய்யும் போது அவர்களுக்கு சௌகரியத்தை வழங்கும் ஒரு புதிய ஒப்பந்தத்தில் கையெழுத்திட்டன. குடிமக்கள் தங்களுடைய நடப்பு மற்றும் சேமிப்புக் கணக்குகளைப் (CASA) பயன்படுத்தி ஆன்லைனில் பணம் செலுத்துவதற்கு, தற்போதுள்ள, ரண்டு அமைப்புகள் ஒருங்கிணைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.



IT-BPM பணியாளர்கள் கணக்கெடுப்பு 2019

ICTA ஆனது IT-BPM பணியாளர்கள் கணக்கெடுப்பை 2019 இல் ஆரம்பித்தது. முதலீட்டை ஈர்ப்பது, அந்நிய செலாவணியை ஈட்டுதல், வேலைவாய்ப்பை உருவாக்குதல், உற்பத்தித்திறனை அதிகரிப்பது மற்றும் புதுமைகளை ஊக்குவித்தல் போன்றவற்றின் மூலம், லங்கையின் ஐஊவு துறையானது தேசிய பொருளாதாரத்தை மேம்படுத்தும் ஆற்றலைக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது என்று கண்டறியப்பட்டுள்ளது. மேலதிகமாக, ஒட்டுமொத்த கணக்கெடுப்பும் ICT பணியாளர்களின் பரந்த முன்னேற்றம் மற்றும் பெண் ஐஊவு பணியாளர்களின் விரிவாக்கம் ஆகியவற்றை எடுத்துக்காட்டுகிறது. இது ICT துறையின் எதிர்காலத்திற்கு சிறந்தது.

இலங்கையில் இ-வணிக சீர்திருத்தங்கள் தொடர்பான முன்றாவது தேசிய பொது-தனியார் உரையாடல்

டிஜிட்டல் உட்கட்டமைப்பு மற்றும் தகவல் தொழில்நுட்ப அமைச்சகம் ICTA மற்றும் Sri Lanka CERT ஆகியவற்றுடன், ணைந்து, தொடர்ச்சியான செயற்பாடுகள் மூலம், லத்திரனியல் வணிகம் தொடர்பான முக்கிய பகுதிகளை விளங்கிக்கொள்ள உதவியது. இலங்கையில் இ-வணிக சீர்திருத்தங்கள் தொடர்பான முன்றாவது தேசிய பொது-தனியார் உரையாடல், டிஜிட்டல் உட்கட்டமைப்பு மற்றும் தகவல் தொழில்நுட்ப அமைச்சகம் மற்றும் கொழும்பிலுள்ள சர்வதேச வர்த்தக மையம் ஆகியவற்றால் ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டது. கொள்கைகள் அறிமுகம், உத்திகள், ஒழுங்குமுறைகள் மற்றும் மனித வள திறன் மேம்பாட்டு நடவடிக்கைகள், தேவையான டிஜிட்டல் உட்கட்டமைப்பின் ஏற்பாடுகளை உறுதி செய்தல் ஆகியவை விவாதிக்கப்பட்டன.

டிஜிட்டல்மயமாக்கலை நோக்கிய இலங்கையின் பயணத்தை ஆதரித்தல்

2019 தேசிய CXO மன்றம் ,லங்கை தகவல் தொழில்நுட்ப தொழில் கூட்டமைப்பு (FITIS) ஆல் ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டது. eGovernment மற்றும் eCitizen சேவை அமுலாக்கத்தை துரிதப்படுத்த இலங்கைக்கு உதவுவதில் இது ஒரு மையப்புள்ளியாக இருந்தது. மன்றத்தில் நடைபெற்ற eGovernment மற்றும் eCitizen அமர்வின் போது, உலகளாவிய டிஜிட்டல் தரத்தை அடைவதற்கான இலங்கையின் பயணத்தில் துரிதமான முயற்சிகளுக்கு ஆதரவளிக்க நான்கு தொழில்நுட்ப வித்தகர்கள் ஒன்றிணைந்தனர்.

ICTA ஐப் பற்றி

இலங்கை தகவல் தொடர்புத் தொழிநுட்ப முகவர் நிலையத்தின் (ICTA) பணிப்பாளர்கள், இவ்வறிக்கையையும் கம்பனியினதும் குழுவினதும் 31 டிசம்பர் 2018 இல் முடிவடைந்த ஆண்டிற்கான ஒன்றிணைக்கப்பட்ட நிதிசார் கூற்றுக்களையும் 2007 இன் கம்பனிகள் சட்டம் இலக்கம் 07 இன் தேவைப்பாடுகளுக்கு ஒத்தமைவான நிதிசார் கூற்றுக்கள் மீதான கணக்காய்வாளர்களின் அறிக்கையையும் பங்குதாரர்களுக்கு சமர்ப்பிப்பதில் பெருமகிழ்ச்சி அடைகின்றனர்.

அதன் தொடக்கத்தில் இருந்து, ICTA டிஜிட்டல் உத்திகளை செயல்படுத்துவதில் முன்னணியில் உள்ளது, அரசு, தனியார் துறை மற்றும் சிவில் சமூகம் மற்றும் பிற மேம்பாட்டு பங்களிகளுடன் பல பங்குதாரர்களுடன் பணிபுரிகிறது. 2011 ஆம் ஆண்டு முதல் இலங்கை அரசாங்க வலையமைப்பை (LGN) நிர்வகிப்பதற்கு லங்கா அரசாங்க தகவல் உட்கட்டமைப்பை (LGII) நிறுவுவதன் மூலம் ICTA குறிப்பிடத்தக்க பங்களிப்பைச் செய்துள்ளது, தெற்காசியாவின் முதல் அரசாங்க கிளவுட், லங்கா அரசாங்க கிளவுட் (LGC) ஐ 2013 முதல் பயன்படுத்தியது, பல ICT தொடர்பான சட்டங்களை உருவாக்கியது மற்றும் சர்வதேச தரத்தை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்ட கொள்கைகள், உருமாற்ற இலத்திரனியல் சேவைகளைப் பயன்படுத்தியது மற்றும் பொருளாதாரத்தின் முக்கிய துறைகளை டிஜிட்டல் மயமாக்குவதற்கு தலைமைத்துவத்தை வழங்கியது. ICTA ஆனது SLASSCOM ஐ நிறுவுவதன் மூலம் ICT தொழிற்துறையை வளப்படுத்த முன்னணியில் இருந்தது மற்றும் இந்தத் துறைக்கான ஏற்றுமதி வருவாய் இலக்கான USD 1 பில்லியனை அடைவதற்கான உத்திகளை வகுத்தது.

தொலைநோக்கு

“மக்களுக்கு சிறந்த வாழ்க்கை”

2025 ஆம் ஆண்டளவில் இலங்கையை வளமான, அறிவு சார்ந்த மற்றும் உள்ளடக்கமானதுமான ஒரு நிலையான நாடாக மாற்றுவதன் மூலம் மக்களுக்கு சிறந்த வாழ்க்கையை வழங்குவது.

மூலோபாய திட்டங்கள்

தொலைநோக்கு

‘மக்களுக்கு சிறந்த வாழ்க்கை’

2025 ஆம் ஆண்டளவில் இலங்கையை வளமான, அறிவு சார்ந்த மற்றும் உள்ளடக்கமானதுமான ஒரு நிலையான நாடாக மாற்றுவதன் மூலம் மக்களுக்கு சிறந்த வாழ்க்கையை வழங்குவது

தேசிய டிஜிட்டல் கொள்கை

தூண்கள் /
உந்துதல்கள்

செயல்படுத்துபவர்கள்

டிஜிட்டல்
சாத்தியம்
எதிர்காலத்தை
உறுதிப்படுத்தும்
டிஜிட்டல்
தீர்வுகள்

புதுமையான பொருளாதாரம்
டிஜிட்டல் கண்டுபிடிப்பு மற்றும்
வணிக தீர்வுகள்

பயனுள்ள அரசாங்கம்
அதிகாரம் பெற்ற மற்றும் ஈடுபாடுள்ள
குடிமக்களை உள்ளடக்கிய
செயல்முறைகள் பயனரை மையமாகக்
கொண்ட பொதுச் சேவை வழங்கல்

இணைப்பு: டிஜிட்டல் மற்றும் வலையமைப்பு உட்கட்டமைப்பு

இழை இணைப்பு, 4G/LTE, 5G மற்றும் அதற்கு அப்பால் வலையமைப்பு கவரேஜ்

ஸ்மார்ட் சமூகம்: டிஜிட்டல் திறன்கள்

திறன் மேம்பாடு மற்றும் டிஜிட்டல் கல்வியறிவு டிஜிட்டல் கலாச்சாரம் மற்றும் சமூகம்

நம்பிக்கை: தரவு பாதுகாப்பு மற்றும் இணைய பாதுகாப்பு

நெறிமுறை மற்றும் பாதுகாப்பான இணைய நடத்தை, தரவு பாதுகாப்பு, இணைய பாதுகாப்பு, தாங்குதன்மை

நீடித்த நடைமுறை: தலைமைத்துவம்

சட்டங்கள், ஒழுங்குமுறைகள் மற்றும் செயல்முறைகளை சீர்திருத்தம் மற்றும் கண்டுபிடித்தல்

முன்மொழியப்பட்ட தேசிய டிஜிட்டல் கொள்கையானது 2020 முதல் 2025 வரையிலான காலப்பகுதியில் இலங்கையின் டிஜிட்டல் திட்டத்தை கோட்டுக் காட்டுகிறது. புதுமையான பொருளாதாரம் மற்றும் பயனுள்ள அரசாங்கத்தை உருவாக்குவதன் மூலம் நிலையான டிஜிட்டல் பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சி மற்றும் வளர்ச்சியை அடைவதற்கான உயர்மட்ட கோட்பாடுகள் மற்றும் கருத்தியல் கட்டமைப்பை இந்த கொள்கை வழங்குகிறது. இவ் அமைப்பில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள கட்டங்களை அடைய உதவும் உந்துதல்கள் இரண்டு மடங்கு ஓர் புதுமையான பொருளாதாரத்தை வளர்ப்பது மற்றும் ஒரு பயனுள்ள அரசாங்கத்தை உருவாக்குதல்.

முன்மொழியப்பட்ட தேசிய டிஜிட்டல் கொள்கையானது 2020 முதல் 2025 வரையிலான காலப்பகுதியில் இலங்கையின் டிஜிட்டல் திட்டத்தை கோட்டுக் காட்டுகிறது. புதுமையான பொருளாதாரம் மற்றும் பயனுள்ள அரசாங்கத்தை உருவாக்குவதன் மூலம் நிலையான டிஜிட்டல் பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சி மற்றும் வளர்ச்சியை அடைவதற்கான உயர்மட்ட கோட்பாடுகள் மற்றும் கருத்தியல் கட்டமைப்பை இந்த கொள்கை வழங்குகிறது. இவ் அமைப்பில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள கட்டங்களை அடைய உதவும் உந்துதல்கள் இரண்டு மடங்கு ஓர் புதுமையான பொருளாதாரத்தை வளர்ப்பது மற்றும் ஒரு பயனுள்ள அரசாங்கத்தை உருவாக்குதல்.

புதுமையான பொருளாதாரம்

வணிகங்கள் டிஜிட்டல் தீர்வுகளை தழுவி, சீர்குலைக்காமல் மற்றும் போட்டித்தன்மையுடன் இருக்க வேண்டும், பரந்த வாய்ப்புகளை உருவாக்கி, இலங்கை முழுவதும் நிலையான பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியை அடைய வேண்டும். பெரிய நிறுவனங்கள், சிறிய மற்றும் நடுத்தர நிறுவனங்கள் (SMEs), மற்றும் ஆரம்ப நிலை நிறுவனங்கள் உட்பட தனியார் துறையின் டிஜிட்டல் மயமாக்கல், இலங்கையின் டிஜிட்டல் தொலைநோக்கை அடைவதற்கு முக்கியமாகும். மேலும், இந்த நிறுவனங்களை உலகளாவிய பெறுமதிச் சங்கிலிகள் மற்றும் உற்பத்தி வலையமைப்புகளுடன் டிஜிட்டல் முறையில் இணைப்பது இலங்கையின் வெற்றிக்கு இன்றியமையாததாக இருக்கும்.

பயனுள்ள அரசாங்கம்

டிஜிட்டல் தீர்வுகள் ஜனநாயக விழுமியங்களை நிலைநிறுத்துவதற்கு குடிமக்கள் மற்றும் அரசு நிறுவனங்களுக்கு இடையே சிறந்த தகவல் பரிமாற்றத்தை செயல்படுத்தும். இதேபோல், ஒருங்கிணைந்த மற்றும் திறமையான செயல்முறைகளின் மூலம் அரசாங்க சேவை வழங்கலின் தரத்தை மேம்படுத்தவும், அதிகாரத்துவத்தை குறைக்கவும், பொறுப்புக்கூறல் மற்றும் வெளிப்படைத்தன்மையை மேம்படுத்தவும் இத் தீர்வுகளை பயன்படுத்தப்படலாம். டிஜிட்டல் அடையாளம் (டிஜிட்டல் ID), .பின்டெக், சுகாதார டெக் மற்றும் வேறு அனைத்து அரசாங்க அளவிலான சேவைகளை மேம்படுத்துவதற்காக இந்த தூணின் கீழ் பல மூலோபாய தேசிய முன்முயற்சிகள் நிறுவப்பட உள்ளன.

மேலும், நம்பகமான மற்றும் நெகிழ்வான டிஜிட்டல் உட்கட்டமைப்புக்கான அணுகல், ஸ்மார்ட் மற்றும் டிஜிட்டல் கல்வியறிவு பெற்ற சமூகம், சட்டங்கள் மற்றும் ஒழுங்குமுறை சீர்திருத்தங்களை தொடர்ந்து செயல்படுத்துதல் மற்றும் வளர்ந்து வரும் டிஜிட்டல் போக்குகள் மற்றும் முன்னேற்றங்கள் பற்றிய ஆய்வு ஆகியவை ஒட்டுமொத்த மூலோபாய திட்டங்களை அடைவதற்கான உதவியாளர்களாகவும் செயல்படும்.

தலைவரின் செய்தி



தகவல் மற்றும் தொடர்பாடல் தொழில்நுட்ப முகவர் நிறுவனத்திற்கு (ICTA) ஒரு நிகழ்வு நிறைந்த ஆண்டாக 2019 அமைந்தது. நுண் சூழலில், அரசியல் ரீதியாகவும், சமூக ரீதியாகவும், பொருளாதார ரீதியாகவும், நிலையற்ற ஆண்டாக இருந்தது.

ஆண்டின் நடுப்பகுதியில், ஈஸ்டர் குண்டுத்

தாக்குதல்களை நாங்கள் சந்தித்தோம், இதில் 45 வெளிநாட்டினர் மற்றும் மூன்று பொலீஸ் அதிகாரிகள் உட்பட மொத்தம் 269 அப்பாவி உயிர்கள் கொல்லப்பட்டன. பொருளாதார ரீதியாக, ஆரோக்கியமான வளர்ச்சியைக் கண்டு வந்த சுற்றுலாத் துறை, வெளிநாட்டு வருமானம் ஈட்டும் முக்கிய நிறுவனங்களில் ஒன்றாக மாற ஸ்தம்பித்தது. இந்தத் தடைகள் இருந்தபோதிலும், ICTA தனது பங்களிப்பை எப்பொழுதும் போலவே தேசத்திற்கு வழங்க உறுதி பூண்டுள்ளது.

இந்த ஆண்டில், தேசத்தின் வளர்ச்சியின் தகவல் பாதுகாப்பு அம்சங்களில் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டியதன் அவசியத்தை பல அதிகாரிகள் வலியுறுத்தியதைக் கேட்டோம். கொழும்பு ஹில்லனில் SL-CERT மற்றும் ICTA ஏற்பாடு செய்த 11வது தேசிய சைபர் பாதுகாப்பு வாரத்தை 2019 இல் ஆரம்பித்து வைத்த சட்டமா அதிபர் ஜயந்த ஜயசூரிய பி.சி., வளர்ந்து வரும், ணைய பாதுகாப்பு சவாலை வெற்றிகரமாக எதிர்கொள்வது நாட்டின் சமூக பொருளாதார செழிப்பைப் பாதுகாப்பதில் முக்கியமானது என்று கூறினார்.

இணைய அச்சுறுத்தல்களைத் தணிக்கும்போது சில சவால்களை நாடுகளும் அமைப்புகளும் எதிர்கொள்ள வேண்டியிருக்கும் என்று கூறினார். மேலும், குறிப்பாக குடிமக்களிடையே இணைய-அச்சுறுத்தல்கள் பற்றிய விழிப்புணர்வு இல்லாமை, அதைச் சமாளிக்க பங்குதாரர்களின் தயார்நிலை இல்லாமை, நவீன இணையக் குற்றங்கள் தொடர்பான சட்டங்களில் உள்ள இடைவெளிகள், தொடர்புடைய பங்குதாரர்கள் மற்றும் நாடுகளிடையே ஒத்துழைப்பின்மை, ICTA, அதன் சகோதர அமைப்பான SL-CERT உடன் இணைந்து, நாடு முழுவதும் மெய்நிகர் பாதுகாப்பு அச்சுறுத்தலை எதிர்கொண்டுள்ள சூழலை பாதுகாக்கும் நோக்கங்களை அடைய கடினமாக உழைத்து வருகிறது என்று சொல்வதில் நான் பெருமைப்படுகிறேன்.

ஆண்டு முழுவதும், ICTA ஆனது குடிமக்களுக்கு, குறிப்பாக கிராமப்புற, வறிய மற்றும் குறைந்த சலுகை பெற்ற குடிமக்களுக்கு ICT துறைகளின் பலன்களைக் கொண்டு வர பல முயற்சிகளைத் தொடர்கிறது. அவற்றில் ஸ்மார்ட் சமூக வட்டம் செயற்றிட்டமும் அடங்கும். இது பிரபலமான அறிவகம் - நெனசல முயற்சியின் வாரிசாக உள்ளது. இதுவரை 8,600 அறிவு முகவர்களுக்கு வணிக

நோக்கங்களுக்காக சமூக ஊடகங்களைப் பயன்படுத்துவது குறித்து பயிற்சி அளித்துள்ளது.

40க்கும் மேற்பட்ட அரசு மருத்துவமனைகளில் இ-ஹெல்த் நடைமுறைப்படுத்தப்பட்டதன் மூலம் 3.5 மில்லியனுக்கும் அதிகமான இ-ஹெல்த் பதிவுகள் பதிவேற்றப்பட்டுள்ளன. மூன்று மொழிகளிலும் அரசாங்கத் தகவல்களை வழங்கும் 1919 அரசாங்க தகவல் நிலையம். இ-சுவாபிமானி, இது டிஜிட்டல் உள்ளடக்க உருவாக்கத்தில் சிறந்து விளங்குகிறது. மேலும் புதுமைப்பெண், 300க்கும் மேற்பட்ட கிராமப்புற பெண்கள் மற்றும் பலருக்கு விழிப்புணர்வுடன் தொழில் முனைவோர் பயிற்சியும் அளித்துள்ளது.

அதன் இ-அரசு முயற்சியைத் தொடர்ந்து, வெளிவிவகார அமைச்சு, குடிவரவு மற்றும் குடியகல்வு திணைக்களம், தலைமை பதிவாளர் திணைக்களம், காணி அமைச்சு மற்றும் கம்பனிகள் திணைக்களம் போன்ற அரசாங்க நிறுவனங்களுக்கு இலத்திரனியல் அரசாங்க தீர்வுகள் நடைமுறைப்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளன. அடையாள நடைமுறைகளை பகுத்தறிவதற்கான அடித்தளத்தை அமைத்து, பிறப்புச் சான்றிதழுடன் SLIN என்களை வழங்குவதை சாத்தியமாக்குவதற்கான விதிமுறைகள் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

ICTA ஆனது பொது உத்தியோகத்தர்களை மாற்றம் செய்யதக்க முகவர்களாகப் பயிற்றுவிப்பதற்கும் வசதி செய்துள்ளது. நூற்றுக்கணக்கான ஊழியர்கள் பயிற்சி பெற்றனர். சமீபத்தில் முடிக்கப்பட்ட அரசாங்க இ-கற்றல் தளம் (GELP) இலங்கை அபிவிருத்தி நிர்வாக நிறுவனத்திற்கும் (SLIDA) வேறு நிறுவனங்களுக்கும் வழக்கமான வகுப்பறைக்கு வெளியே பாடநெறி உள்ளடக்கத்தை வழங்குவதற்கு உதவியது. SLIDA ஆனது அதன் முதற்கட்ட திட்டங்களின் ஒரு பகுதியாக ICTA வடிவமைக்கப்பட்ட படிப்புகளை அறிமுகப்படுத்தியுள்ளது.

2018 இல் அரசியலமைப்பு நெருக்கடியால் சீர்குலைந்த டிஜிட்டல் பொருளாதார உத்திகளை (DES) உருவாக்குவதற்கு ICTA ஆதரவு அளித்தது. மேலும் அவற்றின் விரிவான டிஜிட்டல் முயற்சிகளை வடிவமைப்பதில் தொடர்புடைய அமைச்சகங்களுடன் தொடர்ந்து பணியாற்றுகிறது. DESஇன் கீழ் முன்னுரிமையளிக்கப்பட்ட இலங்கையிலிருந்து இ-வணிக நடைமுறைகளை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு தரவு பாதுகாப்பு சட்டத்தை மேம்படுத்துதல் மற்றும் ஏற்றுமதி நடைமுறைகளை நவீனப்படுத்துதல் போன்ற முக்கிய நடவடிக்கைகள் பூர்த்தி செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளன.

ICTA இன் இதுவரை செயல்படுத்தப்பட்ட தொழில்துறை மேம்பாட்டு முயற்சிகளில், 70 தொடக்க நிலை நிறுவனங்களை பாதுகாக்கும் தொழில்நுட்ப ஸ்டார்ட்அப் திட்டமான “ஸ்பைரலேஷன்”, நான்கு ஆண்டுகளாக சுற்றுச்சூழல் அமைப்பின் மிகப்பெரிய சமூகக் கூட்டமாக “இமேஜினி:ப்” தொடக்க நிலை துவக்க முகாம்கள் இருந்த “டிஸ்ட்ரப்ட் ஏசியா” ஆகியவை அடங்கும். 1,400 இளங்கலைப் பட்டதாரிகள், 3,300 ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு ஆக்கப்பூர்வமான ஸ்டீம் கல்வி குறித்த “புதுமைப்படுத்தக் கல்வி” பட்டறைகள், 750 SME களுக்கு வணிக

தகவல் மற்றும் தொடர்பாடல் தொழில்நுட்ப முகவர் நிறுவனத்திற்கு (ICTA) ஒரு நிகழ்வு நிறைந்த ஆண்டாக 2019 அமைந்தது. நுண் சூழலில், அரசியல் ரீதியாகவும், சமூக ரீதியாகவும், பொருளாதார ரீதியாகவும், நிலையற்ற ஆண்டாக இருந்தது.

ஆண்டின் நடுப்பகுதியில், ஈஸ்டர் குண்டுத் தாக்குதல்களை நாங்கள் சந்தித்தோம், இதில் 45 வெளிநாட்டினர் மற்றும் மூன்று பொலீஸ் அதிகாரிகள் உட்பட மொத்தம் 269 அப்பாவி உயிர்கள் கொல்லப்பட்டன. பொருளாதார ரீதியாக, ஆரோக்கியமான வளர்ச்சியைக் கண்டு வந்த சுற்றுலாத் துறை, வெளிநாட்டு வருமானம் ஈட்டும் முக்கிய நிறுவனங்களில் ஒன்றாக மாற ஸ்தம்பித்தது. ,ந்தத் தடைகள் இருந்தபோதிலும், ICTA தனது பங்களிப்பை எப்பொழுதும் போலவே தேசத்திற்கு வழங்க உறுதி பூண்டுள்ளது.

இந்த ஆண்டில், தேசத்தின் வளர்ச்சியின் தகவல் பாதுகாப்பு அம்சங்களில் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டியதன் அவசியத்தை பல அதிகாரிகள் வலியுறுத்தியதைக் கேட்டோம். கொழும்பு ஹில்ல்டனில் SL-CERT மற்றும் ICTA ஏற்பாடு செய்த 11வது தேசிய சைபர் பாதுகாப்பு வாரத்தை 2019 இல் ஆரம்பித்து வைத்த சட்டமா அதிபர் ஐயந்த ஐயசூரிய பி.சி., வளர்ந்து வரும் ,ணைய பாதுகாப்பு சவாலை வெற்றிகரமாக எதிர்கொள்வது நாட்டின் சமூக பொருளாதார செழிப்பைப் பாதுகாப்பதில் முக்கியமானது என்று கூறினார்.

இணைய அச்சுறுத்தல்களைத் தணிக்கும்போது சில சவால்களை நாடுகளும் அமைப்புகளும் எதிர்கொள்ள வேண்டியிருக்கும் என்று கூறினார். மேலும், குறிப்பாக குடிமக்களிடையே இணைய-அச்சுறுத்தல்கள் பற்றிய விழிப்புணர்வு இல்லாமை, அதைச் சமாளிக்க பங்குதாரர்களின் தயார்நிலை இல்லாமை, நவீன இணையக் குற்றங்கள் தொடர்பான சட்டங்களில் உள்ள இடைவெளிகள், தொடர்புடைய பங்குதாரர்கள் மற்றும் நாடுகளிடையே ஒத்துழைப்பின்மை, ICTA, அதன் சகோதர அமைப்பான SL-CERT உடன் இணைந்து, நாடு முழுவதும் மெய்நிகர் பாதுகாப்பு அச்சுறுத்தலை எதிர்கொண்டுள்ள சூழலை பாதுகாக்கும் நோக்கங்களை அடைய கடினமாக உழைத்து வருகிறது என்று சொல்வதில் நான் பெருமைப்படுகிறேன்.

ஆண்டு முழுவதும், ICTA ஆனது குடிமக்களுக்கு, குறிப்பாக கிராமப்புற, வறிய மற்றும் குறைந்த சலுகை பெற்ற குடிமக்களுக்கு ICT துறைகளின் பலன்களைக் கொண்டு வர பல முயற்சிகளைத் தொடர்கிறது. அவற்றில் ஸ்மார்ட் சமூக வட்டம் செயற்றிட்டமும் அடங்கும். இது பிரபலமான அறிவகம் - நெனசல முயற்சியின் வாரிசாக உள்ளது. இதுவரை 8,600 அறிவு முகவர்களுக்கு வணிக நோக்கங்களுக்காக சமூக ஊடகங்களைப் பயன்படுத்துவது குறித்து பயிற்சி அளித்துள்ளது.

40க்கும் மேற்பட்ட அரசு மருத்துவமனைகளில் இ-ஹெல்த் நடைமுறைப்படுத்தப்பட்டதன் மூலம் 3.5 மில்லியனுக்கும் அதிகமான இ-ஹெல்த் பதிவுகள் பதிவேற்றப்பட்டுள்ளன. மூன்று மொழிகளிலும் அரசாங்கத் தகவல்களை வழங்கும் 1919 அரசாங்க தகவல் நிலையம். இ-சுவாபிமானி, இது டிஜிட்டல் உள்ளடக்க உருவாக்கத்தில் சிறந்து விளங்குகிறது. மேலும் புதுமைப்பெண், 300க்கும் மேற்பட்ட

கிராமப்புற பெண்கள் மற்றும் பலருக்கு விழிப்புணர்வுடன் தொழில் முனைவோர் பயிற்சியும் அளித்துள்ளது.

அதன் இ-அரசு முயற்சியைத் தொடர்ந்து, வெளிவிவகார அமைச்சு, குடிவரவு மற்றும் குடியகல்வு திணைக்களம், தலைமை பதிவாளர் திணைக்களம், காணி அமைச்சு மற்றும் கம்பனிகள் திணைக்களம் போன்ற அரசாங்க நிறுவனங்களுக்கு இலத்திரனியல் அரசாங்க தீர்வுகள் நடைமுறைப்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளன. அடையாள நடைமுறைகளை பகுத்தறிவதற்கான அடித்தளத்தை அமைத்து, பிறப்புச் சான்றிதழுடன் SLIN எண்களை வழங்குவதை சாத்தியமாக்குவதற்கான விதிமுறைகள் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

ICTA ஆனது பொது உத்தியோகத்தர்களை மாற்றம் செய்யதக்க முகவர்களாகப் பயிற்றுவிப்பதற்கும் வசதி செய்துள்ளது. நூற்றுக்கணக்கான ஊழியர்கள் பயிற்சி பெற்றனர். சமீபத்தில் முடிக்கப்பட்ட அரசாங்க இ-கற்றல் தளம் (GELP) இலங்கை அபிவிருத்தி நிர்வாக நிறுவனத்திற்கும் (SLIDA) வேறு நிறுவனங்களுக்கும் வழக்கமான வகுப்பறைக்கு வெளியே பாடநெறி உள்ளடக்கத்தை வழங்குவதற்கு உதவியது. SLIDA ஆனது அதன் முதற்கட்ட திட்டங்களின் ஒரு பகுதியாக ICTA வடிவமைக்கப்பட்ட படிப்புகளை அறிமுகப்படுத்தியுள்ளது.

2018 இல் அரசியலமைப்பு நெருக்கடியால் சீர்குலைந்த டிஜிட்டல் பொருளாதார உத்திகளை (DES) உருவாக்குவதற்கு ICTA ஆதரவு அளித்தது. மேலும் அவற்றின் விரிவான டிஜிட்டல் முயற்சிகளை வடிவமைப்பதில் தொடர்புடைய அமைச்சகங்களுடன் தொடர்ந்து பணியாற்றுகிறது. DESஇன் கீழ் முன்னுரிமையளிக்கப்பட்ட இலங்கையிலிருந்து இ-வணிக நடைமுறைகளை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு தரவு பாதுகாப்பு சட்டத்தை மேம்படுத்துதல் மற்றும் ஏற்றுமதி நடைமுறைகளை நவீனப்படுத்துதல் போன்ற முக்கிய நடவடிக்கைகள் பூர்த்தி செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளன.

ICTA இன் இதுவரை செயல்படுத்தப்பட்ட தொழில்துறை மேம்பாட்டு முயற்சிகளில், 70 தொடக்க நிலை நிறுவனங்களை பாதுகாக்கும் தொழில்நுட்ப ஸ்டார்ட்அப் திட்டமான “ஸ்பைரலேஷன்”, நான்கு ஆண்டுகளாக சுற்றுச்சூழல் அமைப்பின் மிகப்பெரிய சமூகக் கூட்டமாக “இமேஜினி:ப்” தொடக்க நிலை துவக்க முகாம்கள் இருந்த “டிஸ்ட்ரப்ட் ஏசியா” ஆகியவை அடங்கும். 1,400 இளங்கலைப் பட்டதாரிகள், 3,300 ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு ஆக்கப்பூர்வமான ஸ்டீம் கல்வி குறித்த “புதுமைப்படுத்தக் கல்வி” பட்டறைகள், 750 SME களுக்கு வணிக நடவடிக்கைகளுக்கு டிஜிட்டல் முறையைப் பின்பற்ற “ஞ்சை ட்யமெய் புழ னுபைவையட” பட்டறைகள், 1,900 ஆசிரியர்கள் மற்றும் மாணவர்களுக்கு ஐவு மற்றும் டீஆ தொடர்பான தொழில் வழிகாட்டுதல் நடைபெற்றது. 2011 முதல் ஆஸ்திரேலியாவில் வணிக மேம்பாட்டின் மூலம் 80 ஏற்றுமதியாளர்கள் பயனடைகின்றனர்.

ஏற்றுமதித் தயார்நிலையை விரைவுபடுத்த 25 IT SME களுக்கான “LEA” பட்டறைகள், இலங்கையில் ICT பணியாளர்கள் பற்றிய விரிவான வெளியீடான “ICT Workforce Survey”, முறைமை அமைப்பாளர்கள் மத்தியில் தரமான குறியீட்டு நடைமுறைகளை ஏற்படுத்துவதற்காக “Quality Coder” தேசிய ஏற்றுமதி உத்திகள், “ஹக்கதேவ்” சமூக கண்டுபிடிப்பு சவால்,

டெக்ஸ்டார்ஸ் ஸ்டார்ட்அப் வார ,றுதி நாட்கள், பன்முகத்தன்மை கலெக்டிவ், டிஜிட்டலுக்கான மகளிர் அறை போன்றவை ஆதரிக்கப்படும்.,தில் மேலும் பிற தேசிய முன்முயற்சிகளும் உள்ளடக்கப்பட்டது.

எளிதாக வணிகம் செய்வதற்கான சுட்டெண்ணில் தாக்கத்தை ஏற்படுத்தும் கட்டுமான அனுமதிகள் மற்றும் நிலப் பாரச்சல் குழு அடுக்குகள் போன்ற முக்கியமான அரசாங்க செயல்முறைகளில் ICTA இன் தலையீட்டால் வெளிநாட்டு முதலீட்டை ஈர்ப்பதில் நேரடி தாக்கங்களைக் கொண்ட சுட்டெண்ணில் இலங்கை தரவரிசையில் முன்னேறியுள்ளது. உள்நாட்டு வணிகங்களை அதிக போட்டித்தன்மை கொண்டதாக மாற்றுவதில் ICTA முக்கிய பங்கு வகித்தது.

சமூக ஊடகங்கள் மற்றும் இணைய- அச்சுறுத்தல்களால் முன்வைக்கப்படும் சவால்களுக்கு முகங்கொடுத்து, ICTA வின் வல்லுநர்கள் பாராளுமன்ற மேற்பார்வைக் குழுக்கள், அமைச்சுக்கள் மற்றும் பணிக்குழுக்களுக்கு வளங்களாகப் பணியாற்றினர். ஸ்டார்ட் நகரம் முன்மொழிவுகள் போன்ற புதுமையான பிரச்சனைகளில் அரசாங்கத்தின் பல்வேறு நிலைகளுக்கு நாங்கள் ஆலோசனை வழங்கியுள்ளோம். வளர்ந்து வரும் தளங்கள், இ-வணிகம் போன்றவற்றில் அரசாங்கம் எவ்வாறாக செயற்பட வேண்டும் என்பது பற்றிய நமது புரிதலை மேம்படுத்த நாங்கள் பணியாற்றியுள்ளோம்.

ICTA ஆனது அரசாங்கம், தொழில்துறை மற்றும் சமூகத்தின் வளர்ந்து வரும் கோரிக்கைகளுக்கு பதிலளிக்கும் வகையில் தன்னை மாற்றியமைக்கிறது. ஏப்ரல் 2018 முதல் வாரியத்தில் பணியாற்றும் சுயாதீனமான, தகுதிவாய்ந்த வல்லுநர்கள் மற்றும் முத்த நிர்வாகமாக வெளிப்படையாகத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட தகுதிவாய்ந்த வல்லுநர்கள் தலைமையில், ICTA முடிவுகள் அடிப்படையிலான நிர்வாகத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு, செயல்திறன் அடிப்படையில் உயர்தர நிபுணர்களுக்கு வெகுமதி அளிக்கும், அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்ட முன்னுரிமை திட்டங்களுக்கு ஆதரவளிக்கும் ஒரு தொகுதி மானியத்தில் தொகுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. பயனுள்ள டிஜிட்டல் தீர்வுகளை ஒத்துழைப்புடன் செயல்படுத்த ICTA அரச நிறுவனங்களுடன் இணைந்து செயல்படும்.

பங்குதாரர்களிடமிருந்து அதிகரித்து வரும் தேவைகளை பூர்த்தி செய்வதில் முகவர் நிறுவனம் எதிர்கொள்ளும் சவால்கள் மற்றும் தொழில்நுட்பங்களின் விரைவான வளர்ச்சியின் காரணமாக ICTA ஐ மறுசீரமைப்பதற்கான தேவை உள்ளது என அண்மைக் காலங்களில் பல்வேறு மட்டங்களில் முன்மொழியப்பட்டது. ஒரு “அறிவு அமைப்பு” அரசாங்கத்தின் டிஜிட்டல் தொழில்நுட்பப் பிரிவாகும், மாறாக ஒரு திட்டத்தை செயல்படுத்தும் நிறுவனமாக அதன் பங்கினை வழங்கியுள்ளது.

ICTA மீது தேவையற்ற செயற்பாடு மற்றும் நிர்வாகச் சுமையை ஏற்படுத்திய திட்ட உரிமையைக் கோருவதற்குப் பதிலாக, திட்ட வசதிப் பங்கைத் தேர்ந்தெடுப்பதற்கான தேவையை நிதி அமைச்சகம் பரிந்துரைத்தது. ICTA வின் நோக்கம் இரண்டு பரந்த கருப்பொருள்களின் கீழ் வகைப்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது, அதாவது சிந்தனை மற்றும் செயற்படுத்துதல் ஆகியவை கட்டாயமாக முடிவுகளை வழங்குவதற்காக மறுசீரமைப்பு செயல்பாட்டின் போது மேற்குறித்த இரண்டு கருப்பொருள்களின் கீழும் முக்கிய

செயல்பாடுகள் அடையாளம் காணப்பட்டுள்ளன. ICTA இன் ஒட்டுமொத்த நோக்கமே சமூக மற்றும் பொருளாதார மாற்றமே தவிர, ICTA செயல்பாட்டை வெறுமனே வைத்திருப்பது அல்ல.

தேசிய டிஜிட்டல் கொள்கையை (NDP), ICTA தயாரித்து, அமைச்சரவையின் ஒப்புதலுக்காக காத்திருக்கிறது, 2020 முதல் 2025 வரையிலான ,லங்கையின் டிஜிட்டல் நிகழ்ச்சி நிரலை கோடிட்டுக் காட்டுகிறது. NDP இலங்கைக்கு நீடித்த சமூக-பொருளாதார மேம்பாடு மற்றும் வளர்ச்சியை அடைவதற்கான உயர்மட்ட கோட்பாடுகள் மற்றும் கருத்தியல் கட்டமைப்பை வழங்குகிறது. ஒரு புதுமையான பொருளாதாரம் மற்றும் ஒரு பயனுள்ள அரசாங்கத்தை உருவாக்குதல் போன்ற விரிவான கட்டமைப்பின் கீழ் தற்போது துறை உத்திகளும் வகுக்கப்படுகின்றன.

எதிர்காலத்திலும் ICTA ஆனது ICTகள் மற்றும் தொடர்புடைய சட்ட மற்றும் கொள்கை அம்சங்களில் நிபுணத்துவத்தின் நம்பகமான ஆதாரமாக ,ருக்கும் என்று நம்புகிறேன். இது தேசிய டிஜிட்டல் கொள்கைக்கு இசைவான தேசிய டிஜிட்டல் மாற்றம் நிகழ்ச்சி நிரலை இயக்கும். எமது இலக்குகளை நனவாக்குவதற்கு பங்களித்த அரசியல் தலைமைத்துவம், அமைச்சின் அதிகாரிகள், ICTA வின் பணிப்பாளர் சபையிலுள்ள எனது சகாக்கள் மற்றும் ICTA குழுவிற்கு இச்சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் நான் நன்றி கூறுகிறேன்.

பேராசிரியர் ரொஹான் சமரஜீவ்.

தலைவர்

பணிக்கூற்று

ICTA இன் இயக்குநர்கள் குழு எப்போதும் நிறுவனத்திற்கு அத்தியாவசியமான உயர்மட்ட வழிகாட்டுதலை வழங்கியுள்ளது, இது நாட்டின் டிஜிட்டல் மாற்றத்தை இயக்கும் முதன்மையான அரசு நிறுவனமாகும். ICTA இன் பணிக்கூற்று எப்பொழுதும் திறமையான மற்றும் அனுபவம் வாய்ந்த நபர்கள் பல்வேறு துறைகளில் இருந்து கவனமாக தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டவர்கள். முன் வரையறுக்கப்பட்ட அளவுகோல்களின் அடிப்படையில் அவை நான்கு வெவ்வேறு துறைகளில் இருந்து தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது.

ICTA இன் வாரிய இயக்குநர்கள் குழுவில், உள்ளூர் மற்றும் சர்வதேச பத்திரிகைகளில் விரிவான ஆராய்ச்சி அல்லது கல்வி வெளியீடுகளின் ஆதரவுடன் 25 ஆண்டுகளுக்கும் மேலான அனுபவமுள்ள உயர் புகழ் பெற்ற மூத்த கல்வியாளர்கள் உள்ளனர். அவர்கள் தனியார் துறையில் இருந்து வந்தால், அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்ட தனியார் துறை நிறுவனங்களில் மூத்த மேலாண்மை அல்லது தலைமைப் பதவிகளில் 20 ஆண்டுகளுக்கும் மேலான அறிவு பெற்றிருக்க வேண்டும். முதுகலைப் பட்டதாரி அல்லது அதற்கு சமமான தொழில்முறைத் தகுதிகளுடன் அவர்கள் தலைவர்/தலைமைச் நிர்வாக அதிகாரி/தலைமைச் செயல் அதிகாரி/பொது மேலாளர் அல்லது இயக்குநராகப் பணியாற்றியிருக்கலாம்.

ICTA இன் வாரிய இயக்குநர்கள், தொழில்முறை வகையைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களாகவும் இருக்கலாம் - அதாவது 20 ஆண்டுகளுக்கும் மேலான அனுபவமுள்ள உயர் புகழ் பெற்ற வல்லுநர்கள். மேலும், அவர்கள் தகவல் தொழில்நுட்பத் துறையில் நிபுணத்துவத்துடன் தலைமைப் பதவிகளில் பணியாற்றியவர்களாகவும், நிதி/சட்டம்/தொழில்நுட்பம் அல்லது பிற துறைகளில் முதுகலை மற்றும்/அல்லது அதற்கு சமமான தொழில்முறைத் தகுதிகளின் ஆதரவுடன் தொடர்புடைய துறைகளாகவும் இருக்கலாம்.

இறுதி வகை பொதுச் சேவை ஆகும், இதில் ICTA அதன் இயக்குநர்கள் குழுவில், முதுகலைப் பட்டதாரி அல்லது அதற்கு இணையான தொழில்முறைத் தகுதிகளுடன் 25-30 ஆண்டுகளுக்கும் மேலான அனுபவமுள்ள பொதுச் சேவையில் இருந்து உயர் நற்பெயரைக் கொண்ட மூத்த அதிகாரிகளை உள்ளடக்கியது. எடுத்துக்காட்டாக, அமைச்சின் செயலாளராக, திறைசேரியின் துணைச் செயலாளராக, மேலும் செயலாளராக அல்லது பணிப்பாளர் நாயகமாக அல்லது திணைக்களத் தலைவராகப் பணியாற்றிய அல்லது தற்போது பணியாற்றும் நபர்களாக காணப்படும்.

31 டிசம்பர் 2019 இன் படி ICTA இல் இயக்குநர்கள் அலுவலகம்

இயக்குனரின் பெயர்	பணிப்பாளர் அந்தஸ்து
பேராசிரியர். ரொஹான் சமரஜீவ்	தலைவர்
கபில் ஸ்ரீ சந்திரசேகரா	நிறைவேற்று அதிகாரமற்ற
ரேஷன் தேவபுரா	நிறைவேற்று அதிகாரமற்ற
தில்லி அழகரத்தினம்	நிறைவேற்று அதிகாரமற்ற
ஆனந்த விஜயரத்ன	நிறைவேற்று அதிகாரமற்ற
லக்மியின் விஜேசுந்தர	நிறைவேற்று அதிகாரமற்ற

31 டிசம்பர் 2019 இன் படி LGII இல் இயக்குநர்கள் அலுவலகம்

இயக்குனரின் பெயர்	பணிப்பாளர் அந்தஸ்து
பேராசிரியர். ரொஹான் சமரஜீவ்	தலைவர்
தமித் திலங்க ஹெட்டிஹேவா	நிறைவேற்று அதிகாரமற்ற
ரேஷன் தேவபுரா	நிறைவேற்று அதிகாரமற்ற

1 ஜனவரி 2019 முதல் டிசம்பர் 31, 2019 வரை ICTA இன் புதிய நியமனங்கள் மற்றும் ராஜினாமாக்கள்

இயக்குனரின் பெயர்	நியமனம்	இராஜினாமா
பேராசிரியர். ரோஹன் சமரஜீவ்	-	4 டிசம்பர் 2019
கபில ஸ்ரீ சந்திரசேகர	-	4 டிசம்பர் 2019
ரெஷான் தேவபுர	-	-
டிலானி அழகரத்தினம்	-	4 டிசம்பர் 2019
லக்மினி விஜேசுந்தர	-	2 டிசம்பர் 2019
ஆனந்த விஜயரத்ன	-	-
எம்.சி.எல். ரோட்ரிகோ	-	26 ஆகஸ்ட் 2019
லால் டயஸ்	-	27 பிப்ரவரி 2019
டி.எஸ்.பி.கே கருணாசேகர	27 பிப்ரவரி 2019	20 நவம்பர் 2019
எம்.எஸ்.திலகவர்தன	27 பிப்ரவரி 2019	21 நவம்பர் 2019
ஹிரன் ஏ கருணாரத்ன	27 பிப்ரவரி 2019	20 நவம்பர் 2019
ஜயந்த டி சில்வா	21 டிசம்பர் 2019	-
மனோ சேகரம்	21 டிசம்பர் 2019	-
சஞ்சீவ வீரவரன	21 டிசம்பர் 2019	-
மனோரி உனம்புவா	21 டிசம்பர் 2019	-
வசந்த தேசப்பிரிய	21 டிசம்பர் 2019	-
பேராசிரியர். லலித் கமகே	21 டிசம்பர் 2019	-

1 ஜனவரி 2019 முதல் டிசம்பர் 31, 2019 வரை LGII இன் புதிய நியமனங்கள் மற்றும் ராஜினாமாக்கள்

இயக்குனரின் பெயர்	நியமனம்	இராஜினாமா
கிரி பண்டா நிமல் ரத்நாயக்க	-	10 ஏப்ரல் 2019
ரேஷன் தேவபுரா	23 மே 2019	-
டொன் சுஜீவ பிரசன்ன குமார் கருண்சேகர	23 மே 2019	20 நவம்பர் 2019
பேராசிரியர். ரோஹன் சமரஜீவ்	-	-
தமித் திலங்க ஹெட்டிஹ்வா	-	-

1 ஜனவரி 2019 முதல் டிசம்பர் 31, 2019 வரை LGII இன் இயக்குநர்கள் கூட்டங்களில் இயக்குனரின் வருகை பற்றிய விவரங்கள்

இயக்குனரின் பெயர்	சுபை கூட்டங்கள்
கிரி பண்டா நிமல் ரத்நாயக்க	-
ரேஷன் தேவபுரா	-
டொன் சுஜீவ பிரசன்ன குமார் கருண்சேகர	01/01
பேராசிரியர். ரோஹன் சமரஜீவ்	01/01
தமித் திலங்க ஹெட்டிஹ்வா	01/01

மனித வள மூலதனம்

ICTA இல், எங்களிடம் உள்ள மதிப்புமிக்க சொத்து நமது மனித மூலதனமாகும். தேசத்தின் டிஜிட்டல் மாற்றத்தை உந்தித் தள்ளும் பிரதான சக்தி அவை. ICTA, நாட்டின் டிஜிட்டல் மாற்றத்திற்கு பொறுப்பான உச்ச நிறுவனமாக, நாட்டின் முதன்மையான டிஜிட்டல் அறிவு மையமாக இருக்க வேண்டும்.

எனவே, நிறுவனத்தின் வெற்றிக்காக சமூக மற்றும் பொருளாதார மேம்பாடு, தொழில்நுட்பக் கருத்தாக்கம், நிகழ்ச்சி மேலாண்மை, கொள்கை மற்றும் சட்ட நிபுணத்துவம் ஆகியவற்றில் நிபுணத்துவம் பெற்ற சிறந்த திறமையாளர்களைப் பயன்படுத்துவது மிகவும் முக்கியமானது.

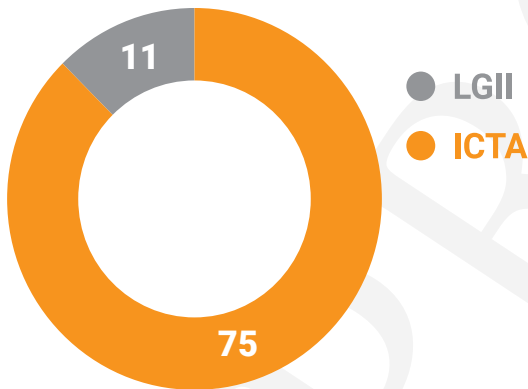
டிஜிட்டல்சார் உள்ளடக்கமானதும் செழிப்பானதுமான இலங்கையை உருவாக்கும் நோக்கில் 86 பல்வகை மனித வளங்களைக் கொண்ட வலுவான குழு எங்களிடம் உள்ளது. சிறந்த திறமைசாலிகளை ஆட்சேர்ப்பு செய்வதும் தக்கவைப்பதும் ICTA க்கு ஒரு முக்கியமான சவாலாகும். 2019 ஆம் ஆண்டிற்கான பணியாளர் தக்கவைப்பு விகிதம் 95 சதவீதமாக உள்ளது. தொழில்துறையில் சிறந்த திறமையாளர்களைக் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு, முதலாளியின் கவர்ச்சியை அதிகரிக்க பல்வேறு அணுகுமுறைகளை நாங்கள் தற்போது பார்த்து வருகிறோம்.

பன்முகத்தன்மை மற்றும் சேர்த்தல்

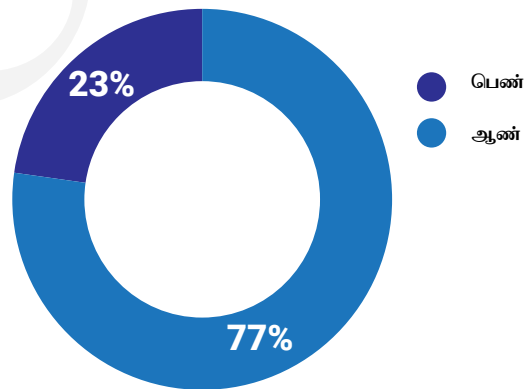
பாலினம், வயது, இனம், இயலாமை அல்லது பாலின பகுப்பாய்வு நோக்குநிலை ஆகியவற்றைப் பொருட்படுத்தாமல் அனைத்து ஊழியர்களின் பங்களிப்புகளையும் மதிக்கும் அதே வேளையில், பாலின சமநிலையை ஊக்குவிக்கும் வகையில் எங்கள் கலாச்சாரத்தை உள்ளடக்கியதாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று நாங்கள் கருதுகிறோம். பன்முகத்தன்மை மற்றும் சேர்த்தல் வளர்ப்பதற்கு, இனம், மதம், பாலினம், வயது, தேசியம், சமூக தோற்றம், இயலாமை, பாலியல் நோக்குநிலை அல்லது குடும்ப நிலை ஆகியவற்றின் அடிப்படையில் உடல் அல்லது வாய்மொழி துன்புறுத்தல் அல்லது பாடுபாடு இல்லாத பணியிடத்தை பராமரிக்க நாங்கள் கடமைப்பட்டுள்ளோம்.

மனித வள கலவை

நிறுவனத்தின் பணியாளர் எண்ணிக்கை - 2019



பாலின பகுப்பாய்வு

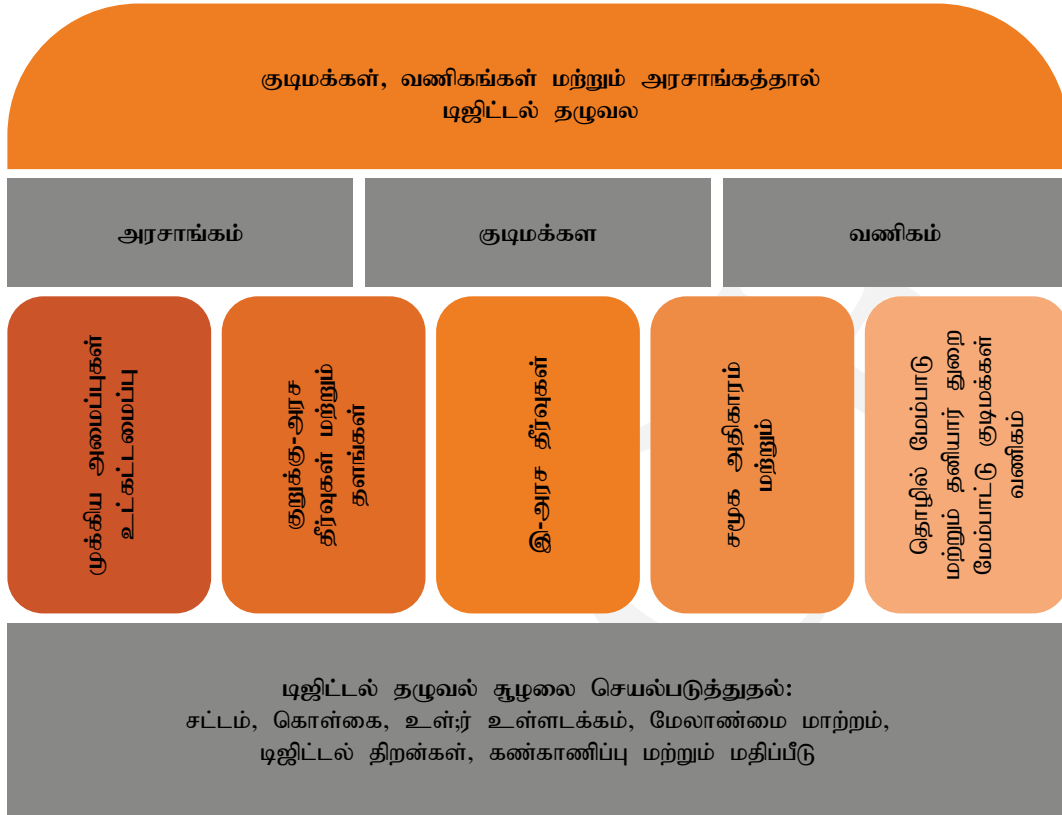


பிரிவு அடிப்படையில் எண்ணிக்கை - 2019



2019 ஆம் ஆண்டிற்கான செயல்திறன்

கீழே விளக்கப்பட்டுள்ளபடி, அனைத்து ICTA திட்டங்களும் அதன் மூன்று முக்கிய மையப் பகுதிகளுடன் சீரமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன: அரசு, குடிமகன் மற்றும் வணிகம்.



டிஜிட்டல் அரசாங்கம்	டிஜிட்டல் அரசாங்கம்	டிஜிட்டல் அரசாங்கம்	டிஜிட்டல் உள்ளடக்கத்தை தழுவல்	டிஜிட்டல் செழிப்பு
கோர் இ-அரசு உட்கட்டமைப்பு	குறுக்கு அரசு தீர்வுகள் மற்றும் இயங்குதளங்கள்	இ-அரசு தீர்வுகள்	சமூகத்தை மேம்படுத்துதல் மற்றும் உள்ளடக்குதல்	தொழில் வளர்ச்சி
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> லங்கா அரசாங்க வலையமைப்பு 2.0 கிளவுட் 2.0 கட்டம் - 2 - LGC 2.0 இன் இரண்டாவது கட்டம் LGN 2.0 அருகிலுள்ள கட்டிடங்களை இணைத்தல், பயிற்சி மற்றும் மாற்றம் செய்தல் மேலாண்மை மற்றும் விழிப்புணர்வு (LGN 2.0 மேம்படுத்தல் கட்டம்) லங்கா அரசு கிளவுட் 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> குறுக்கு அரசாங்க டிஜிட்டல் வேலை திட்டம் அரசு அமைப்புகளுக்கான விடியோ தொடர்பாடல் வசதிகள் தேசிய வெளிசார் தரவுகள் உட்கட்டமைப்பு (NSDI) - இரண்டாம் கட்டம் குறுக்கு அரசாங்கத்திற்கான திரை (கிளஸ்டர் செயல்படுத்தல்) லங்கா கேட் உட்கட்டமைப்பு பராமரிப்பு 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> இ-அமைச்சரவை இ-பாராளுமன்றம் இ-மக்கள்தொகை பதிவேடு இ-பாரம்பரியம் இலங்கை அரசு வைத்தியசாலைகளில் இலத்திரனியல் மருத்துவப் பதிவுகளை நடைமுறைப்படுத்தல் டிஜிட்டல் ஹெல்த் மற்றும் உள்ளூர் அரசு டிஜிட்டல் கல்வி ஊழியர் நம்பிக்கைப் பொறுப்பு நிதியச் சபை மேலாண்மை (ETF) அமைப்பு பிறப்பு-திருமணம்-இறப்பு மேலாண்மை அமைப்பு கட்டம் III இ-DS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ஸ்மார்ட் சொசைட்டி/சமூக வட்டம் அறிவு மேம்பாட்டிற்கான டிஜிட்டல் நூலகங்கள் டிஜிட்டல் மாற்றத்திற்கான மனித வள திறன் உருவாக்கம் (HRCB). டிஜிட்டல் விழிப்புணர்வு மற்றும் ஊக்குவிப்பு அரசாங்க தகவல் மையம் 1919 உள்ளூர் மொழி முன்முயற்சி eServices வரிசைப்படுத்தல் ஒன்றிணைக்கப்பட்ட நலன்புரி முகாமைத்துவ முறைமை குடிமகனின் அதிகாரமளித்தல் மற்றும் Wi-Fi திட்டம் உட்பட இணைப்பு மேம்பாடு உதவி தகவல் குறைபாடுகள் உள்ள குழந்தைகளுக்கான தொழில்நுட்பம் டிஜிட்டல் அடையாள தீர்வு 2019 மற்றும் 2020க்கான இ-சேவைகளின் மேம்பாடு மற்றும் பராமரிப்பு 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> தொழில் வளர்ச்சி இ-சுவாபிமானி
<p style="text-align: center;">e-அரசு கொள்கை முடிவுகள் அடிப்படையிலான கண்காணிப்பு மற்றும் மதிப்பீடு</p>				
டிஜிட்டல் செயல்படுத்தல்				

NPD இல	திட்டம்	செயற்றிட்ட முன்னேற்றம்	திட்டத்தின் இலக்குகள்
டிஜிட்டல் அரசாங்கம் - முக்கிய இ-அரசு உட்கட்டமைப்பு			
1	லங்கா அரசாங்க வலையமைப்பு 2.0	எண்ணூற்றி ஐம்பத்தைந்து தளங்கள் (திட்டமிடப்பட்ட 860 தளங்களில்) வெற்றிகரமாக வரிசைப்படுத்தப்பட்டு தற்போது செயல்படுகின்றன. எல்ஜிஎன் இணைப்பு மற்றும் இறுதித் தளங்கள் வை.பை அணுகல் அனைத்து நிறுவப்பட்டு 855 தளங்கள் அரசு நிறுவனங்களுக்கும் வழங்கப்படுகிறது. எல்ஜிஎன் உதவி அழைப்பிற்கான பயணச்சீட்டு முறையை செயல்படுத்துதல்.	மிகவும் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய வலையமைப்பை உருவாக்க, அரசு நிறுவனங்களை ஒரே டிஜிட்டல் உட்கட்டமைப்பின் இணைக்க அதிவேக, பாதுகாப்பான, நம்பகமான மற்றும் மையமாக நிர்வகிக்கப்படும் அரசு வலையமைப்பு.
3	இலங்கை அரசு கிளவுட் (LGC) 2.0 - கட்டம் 1 (LGC 2.0 கட்டம் 1 பராமரிப்பு + LGC 1.0 பராமரிப்பு)	டுபுண 2.0 ஆகஸ்ட் 2018 முதல் இயங்குகிறது. டுபுண 2.0 ஆகஸ்ட் 2018 முதல் இயங்குகிறது. டுபுே 2.0 மற்றும் டுபுண 2.0 இடையேயான இணைப்பு (இணைப்பு) நிறுவப்பட்டது ஆகஸ்ட் 2018. முடிந்ததும், இப்போது உட்கட்டமைப்பை ஒரு சேவையாக (ஐயயள) மற்றும் தளத்தை ஒரு சேவையாக (யயள) வழங்குகிறோம். எல்ஜிசி 1.0 இல் ஹோஸ்ட் செய்யப்பட்ட பயன்பாடு, டுபுண 2.0க்கு மாற்றப்பட்டது. 84 விண்ணப்பங்கள் மற்றும் 30 இணையதளங்கள் டுபுண 2.0 இல் ஹோஸ்ட் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளன. கிளவுட் தரநிலைகள் மற்றும் எல்ஜிசி 2.0 இன் பாதுகாப்பு இணக்கம் குறித்த தணிக்கையை மேற்கொள்வதில் 80% பணிகள் நிறைவடைந்துள்ளன. டுபுே 2.0 மற்றும் டுபுண 2.0 இடையேயான இணைப்பு (இணைப்பு) நிறுவப்பட்டது ஆகஸ்ட் 2018. முடிந்ததும், இப்போது உட்கட்டமைப்பை ஒரு சேவையாக (ஐயயள) மற்றும் தளத்தை ஒரு சேவையாக (யயள) வழங்குகிறோம். எல்ஜிசி 1.0 இல் ஹோஸ்ட் செய்யப்பட்ட பயன்பாடு, எல்ஜிசி 2.0க்கு மாற்றப்பட்டது. 84 விண்ணப்பங்கள் மற்றும் 30 இணையதளங்கள் டுபுண 2.0 இல் ஹோஸ்ட் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளன. கிளவுட் தரநிலைகள் மற்றும் எல்ஜிசி 2.0 இன் பாதுகாப்பு இணக்கம் குறித்த தணிக்கையை மேற்கொள்வதில் 80% பணிகள் நிறைவடைந்துள்ளன.	அரசாங்கத்தின் தற்போதைய மற்றும் வளர்ந்து வரும் சேவையகத் தேவைகளை எளிதாக்க முழு அளவிலான தரமான கிளவுட் சூழலைச் செயல்படுத்தல்.

NPD இல	திட்டம்	செயற்றிட்ட முன்னேற்றம்	திட்டத்தின் இலக்குகள்
டிஜிட்டல் அரசாங்கம் - குறுக்கு அரசாங்க தீர்வுகள் மற்றும் தளங்கள்			
22	புழை.டம “ஒற்றை சாளரத்தை” செயல்படுத்துதல் குறுக்கு அரசு (கிளஸ்டர் செயல்படுத்தல் திட்டம்)	திட்டம் செயல்படுத்துவதற்கான ஆரம்ப கட்டத்தில் உள்ளது. தற்போது, இடைத்தள உட்கட்டமைப்பின் முக்கிய கூறுகளை நிர்வகித்தல் (லங்கா கேட், GOV.lk இலங்கைக்கான இணைய வழிவாயில் மற்றும் லங்கா அரசாங்க கொடுப்பனவு சேவை மற்றும் அரசாங்க SMS தீர்வு உட்பட) செயல்பாட்டில் உள்ளது.	அரசாங்க சேவைகளுக்குள் தனியான சேவைக் குழுக்களைக் கண்டறிதல். ஆரசு நிறுவனங்களும் முழுவதும் ஒற்றை சாளரமாக தொடர்புடைய அனைத்து அத்தியாவசிய சேவைகளையும் செயல்படுத்தல்.

NPD இல	திட்டம்	செயற்றிட்ட முன்னேற்றம்	திட்டத்தின் இலக்குகள்
27	குறுக்கு அரசு டிஜிட்டல் ஆவண மேலாண்மை அமைப்பை செயல்படுத்துதல்	இந்த அமைப்பு முக்கியமாக சம்பந்தப்பட்ட அமைச்சகங்கள் மற்றும் துறைகளின் ஊழியர்களின் தனிப்பட்ட கோப்புகளை நிர்வகிக்கிறது. 16 நிறுவனங்களுக்கான முறைமையை ஆய்வு மற்றும் ரூபு ஆகியவை பின்வருமாறு முடிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. • திறன் மேம்பாட்டு அமைச்சகம் மற்றும் • தொழில் பயிற்சி. • துறைமுகங்கள், கப்பல் போக்குவரத்து மற்றும் விமானப் போக்குவரத்து அமைச்சு • இரப்பர் அபிவிருத்தி சபை. • கம்பஹாவில் 8 வலயக் கல்வி அலுவலகங்கள் மற்றும் கொழும்பு. • கல்வி அமைச்சு • கல்வித் திணைக்களங்கள் மேல்மாகாணம். 11 நிறுவனங்களுக்கான அமைப்பின் தேர்வு முடிந்தது.	தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட அரசு நிறுவனங்களுக்கு பாதுகாப்பான, திறமையான மற்றும் நம்பகமான குறுக்கு அரசு டிஜிட்டல் ஆவண மேலாண்மை அமைப்பைச் செயல்படுத்துதல்.
39	அரசு பகுப்பாய்வாளர் திணைக்களத்திற்கான ஐஊவு தீர்வு தேசிய வெளிசார் தரவுகள் உட்கட்டமைப்பு (NSDI) கட்டம் II	இணையத்தல் அடிப்படையிலான வெளிசார் தரவு முகாமைத்துவ முறைமை முழுமையாக நிறைவடைந்து, முழுமையாக இயங்குகிறது. இடஞ்சார்ந்த தரவுக் கொள்கைகள் மற்றும் சட்டத்துடன் தொடர்புடைய பெரும்பாலான செயல்பாடுகள் NSDI கொள்கை மற்றும் வரைவு NSDI உட்பட, கட்டமைப்பு செயற்பாடு நிறைவுற்றது. டிஜிட்டல் மயமாக்கல் மற்றும் தரவு பதிவேற்றம் வசதி முடிந்துவிட்டது, மேலும் 125 க்கும் மேற்பட்ட தரவு அடுக்குகள் ஏற்கனவே கணினியில் பதிவேற்றப்பட்டுள்ளன.	அரசாங்கத் துறை, தனியார் துறை மற்றும் பொது மக்களுக்கு பயனுள்ள முடிவெடுப்பதற்காக இடஞ்சார்ந்த தரவைப் பகிர்ந்து கொள்ள ஒரு தளத்தை உருவாக்கல்.
20	லங்கா கேட் உட்கட்டமைப்பு பராமரிப்பு/தொடர்புபட்ட சேவைகள், தொடர்புபட்ட கூறுகள்	லங்கா அரசாங்க கொடுப்பனவு சேவை மற்றும் ஆன்லைன் கொடுப்பனவு நல்லிணக்க மென்பொருள் ஆகியவற்றின் ஆதரவும் பராமரிப்பும் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளன. நாட்டின் சகல மாகாணங்களுக்கும் வாகனங்களுக்கான இறைவரி அனுமதி பத்திரம் தீர்வை விஸ்தரித்தல் நிறைவு செய்யப்பட்டது. தற்போது வாகனங்களுக்கான இறைவரி அனுமதி பத்திரம் வழங்கல் தீர்வு சகல பிரதேச செயலகங்களிலும் மாகாண தலைமை காரியாலங்களிலும் இயங்குகின்றது. பிரஜைகளுக்கு எந்த மாகாணத்திலும் வாகனங்களுக்கான இறைவரி அனுமதி பத்திரத்தை இணையத்தளத்தில் பெறலாம்.	அரசாங்க இணைய தளத்தின் மூலம் வழங்கப்படும் eServices மூலம் குடிமக்களுக்கு தடையின்றி, சீரான மற்றும் பாதுகாப்பான அரசு சேவைகளை வழங்குதல்.

NPD இல	திட்டம்	செயற்றிட்ட முன்னேற்றம்	திட்டத்தின் இலக்குகள்
டிஜிட்டல் அரசாங்கம் - eGov தீர்வுகள்			
12	ஊழியர்நம்பிக்கை நிதி முகாமைத்துவம் (ETF) முறைமை	ETF செயல்முறை மேம்பாட்டு கற்கை ஆய்வு நிறைவுற்றது. செயல்முறை மேம்பாட்டு கற்கை ஆய்வு முடிந்ததைத் தொடர்ந்து, வணிக செயல்முறை மேம்பாடு சரிபார்ப்பு நடத்தப்பட்டு முடிக்கப்பட்டது. முறைமைக்கு தேவை விவரக்குறிப்பைத் தயாரிப்பது நிறைவுற்று கையொப்பமிடும் கட்டத்தில் உள்ளது.	பங்குதாரர்களுக்கு திறமையான மற்றும் பயனுள்ள சேவைகளை வழங்க ETFB இன் முக்கிய செயல்பாடுகளை டிஜிட்டல் மயமாக்குதல்.
30	அரசு பகுப்பாய்வாளர் திணைக்களத்திற்கான ஐஐடி தீர்வு (GAD)	முறைமை அமுலாக்கல் செயற்பாடுகளின் 75% நிறைவு அடைந்துள்ளது.	GAD இன் உள்ளக மற்றும் வெளிப்புற பயன்பாட்டாளர்களுக்கு பயனளிக்கும் வகையில் டிஜிட்டல் தீர்வை நிறுவுவதன் மூலம் அரசாங்க பகுப்பாய்வு துறை (GAD) செயல்முறையை மிகவும் திறமையாகவும் பயனுள்ளதாகவும் மேம்படுத்துதல்.
43	இணையத்தள விருத்தி தொடக்கமுயற்சி	மாவட்டங்கள், பிரதேசங்கள் என்பவற்றுக்கான செயலகங்களின் காரியாலயங்களுக்காக 356 இணையத்தளங்கள் நிறைவு செய்யப்பட்டு இயங்குகின்றன. 222 ICT அதிகாரிகள் (இணையத்தள சம்பியன்கள்) இணையத்தள உள்ளடக்க முகாமைத்துவம் மீதான 8 பயன்படுத்துநர் பயிற்சிகளில் பயிற்றப்பட்டனர். 24 மற்றைய நிறுவனங்களில் (24 அமர்வுகளில்) இருந்து இணையத்தள உள்ளடக்க முகாமைத்துவம் பற்றி 72 ICT அதிகாரிகள் பயிற்றப்பட்டனர். விற்பனையாளர் மூலம் ஒரு வருட ஆதரவு மற்றும் பராமரிப்பு சேவை வழங்கப்பட்டது.	தற்போதுள்ள அரசு இணையதளங்களை மேம்படுத்த வேண்டும். குடிமக்களுடன் அதிக தொடர்பு கொள்ள புதிய அரசாங்க இணையதளங்களை உருவாக்குதல். பாதுகாப்பான முறையில் இணையத்தள சேவைகளை வழங்குதல்.
63	இ-பாராளுமன்றம்	ஆவண மேலாண்மை அமைப்பின் மறு செய்கை I மென்பொருள் மேம்பாடு வெளியிடப்பட்டது. பாராளுமன்ற அதிகாரிகளுக்கான மாற்ற முகாமைத்துவ முதலாவது விழிப்புணர்வு செயலமர்வும் மூன்று தேவை ஒப்பாய்வுகள் அமர்வுகளும் நடத்தப்பட்டன.	முழு செயல்முறையுடன் தொடர்புடைய தகவலை நிர்வகிப்பதன் மூலம் முக்கிய செயல்பாடுகளின் செயல்திறன் மற்றும் செயல்திறனை மேம்படுத்துவதற்காக பாராளுமன்றத்திற்கு மின்னணு ஆவண மேலாண்மை அமைப்பை (EDMS) நிறுவுதல்.
80	பெருந்தோட்டத் துறைக்கான மென்பொருள் தீர்வு (குடிமதிப்பு தரவுகளை முகாமை செய்தல், மலைநாட்டு புதிய கிராமங்கள், உள்கட்டமைப்பு மற்றும் சமூக அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சகம்)	மென்பொருள் தீர்வு விருத்தி செய்தல் ஒப்பந்தம் வழங்கப்பட்டதோடு அமுலாக்கல் செய்முறை நடைபெறுகிறது. முறைமை தேவை விவரக்கூற்று (SRS) முடிவு செய்யப்பட்டது.	பெருந்தோட்டத் துறையின் அபிவிருத்தி தொடர்பான அடிப்படையிலான முடிவுகளை அமைச்சு எடுப்பதற்கு வசதியாக பெருந்தோட்டத் துறையின் குடிமதிப்பு தொகைக் கணக்கெடுப்புத் தரவுகளைப் பதிவுசெய்து நிர்வகிப்பதற்கு விரிவான ICT அடிப்படையிலான அமைப்பை உருவாக்குதல்.

<p>36</p>	<p>இ-பாரம்பரிய வேலைத்திட்டம் (ஹெரிடேஜ் ஸ்ரீ-லங்கா) -பாரம்பரிய தகவல்களுக்கான அதிநவீன தொழில்நுட்பம்</p> <p>“ஹெரிடேஜ் ஸ்ரீ-லங்கா”) மொபைல் மற்றும் இணையத்தான அப்ளிகேஷன் மென்பொருள் மேம்பாடு நிறைவடைந்து இப்போது நேரலையில் உள்ளது. (https://www.heritage-srilanka.gov.lk).</p> <p>இந்த அமைப்பு தகவல் பரப்புதல் மற்றும் விரைவான உலகளாவிய அணுகலை செயல்படுத்துகிறது.</p> <p>பொலன்னறுவை மாவட்டத்தில் உள்ள பாரம்பரிய இடங்கள், நினைவுச்சின்னங்கள், கட்டிடங்கள், மற்ற கட்டமைப்புகள் மற்றும் கலாச்சார நிகழ்வுகளின் பட்டியலில் அமைப்பு மேம்பாடு நிறைவு செய்யப்பட்டது.</p>	<p>இடம் சார்ந்த தகவல்களை வழங்க புதுமையான தொழில்நுட்பங்களைப் பயன்படுத்தி பாரம்பரிய சுற்றுலாவை ஊக்குவிப்பதன் மூலம் இலங்கையின் சுற்றுலாக் கவர்ச்சியை மேம்படுத்துதல்.</p>
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NPD இல	திட்டம்	செயற்றிட்ட முன்னேற்றம்	திட்டத்தின் இலக்குகள்
டிஜிட்டல் செழிப்பு - தொழில் வளர்ச்சி			
82	இ-சுவாமிமான் வருடாந்த வேலைத்திட்டம் மற்றும் தொடர்புடைய செயற்திட்டங்கள்	இ-சுவாமிமான் விருது வழங்கும் விழா 2019 நிறைவு பெற்றது. 152 விண்ணப்பங்கள் பெறப்பட்டன.	டீஜிடி ஈவிஎஸ்ஸாவில் பர்டி ஈடிஒ ரீ- ஈன்ரீஸைஸ் ஈஈ ஈடிஒலி வுஈ ஈடிஒ கீரீலீ கபிடிது ஈவிர்ஈஸை கீரீலீ ஈ ஈவிர்ஈ கீரீலீ. லுலீ வுலுலுலு ஈடிஈ ஈடிஒலீகரூலீ ஈடிஒலீ ஈடிஒ.
85	கைத்தொழில் அபிவிருத்தி வேலைத்திட்டம்	2016 முதல், தொழில்துறை மேம்பாட்டுத் திட்டத்தின் மூலம், 250 நிறுவனங்கள், Disrupt Asia, Australia Market Access Facilitations, Infotel மற்றும் NITC உள்ளிட்ட பல்வேறு முன்முயற்சிகள் மூலம் சர்வதேச மற்றும் உள்ளூர் சந்தையை மேம்படுத்த ஆதரவளித்தன. தொழில் அறிவு மேம்பாட்டுத் திட்டத்தின் கீழ் பல்வேறு திட்டங்கள் மூலம் பல தனிநபர்கள் ஆதரிக்கப்பட்டனர் தரக் குறியீடு கையேடு முடிக்கப்பட்டு செயற்திட்டம் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டது. புதிய பட்டதாரிகள், பயிற்சியாளர்கள், புதிய பணியாளர்கள் மற்றும் நிறுவனங்கள் தரக் குறியீட்டுத் தரங்களைப் பயன்படுத்துவதிலும் பயிற்சி செய்வதிலும் பயனடைவார்கள். பணியாளர் கணக்கெடுப்பு 2018 இறுதி வரைவு முடிக்கப்பட்டு, ICTA மற்றும் பங்குதாரர்களுக்கு அறிக்கை சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டது.	IT-BPM துறையில் போட்டித்தன்மையை மேம்படுத்துதல் மற்றும் அனைத்து துறைகளிலும் IT-BPM தொடர்பான வேலைகளை உருவாக்குதல்.

NPD இல	திட்டம்	செயற்றிட்ட முன்னேற்றம்	திட்டத்தின் இலக்குகள்
டிஜிட்டல் உள்ளடக்கத்தை தழுவல் - சமூகத்தை மேம்படுத்துதல் மற்றும் உள்ளடக்குதல்			
13	ஒன்றிணைக்கப்பட்ட நலன்புரி முகாமைத்துவ முறைமை	ஒன்றிணைக்கப்பட்ட நலன்புரி முகாமைத்துவ முறைமை பங்குதாரர்களுடன் செய்துகொள்ளப்பட்ட ஒப்பந்தங்களின் அடிப்படையில் மறு செய்கை 2 வரை நிறைவு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. ஒரு சுயேச்சைக் கட்சியினால் செயல்பாட்டு மற்றும் பாதுகாப்பு தணிக்கை மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டு, கணக்காய்வு அறிக்கையின்படி அமைப்பு மேம்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது. நலப்பலன் வாரியத்தால் இரண்டு மாறுதல் கோரிக்கைகள் முன்வைக்கப்பட்டன. இரண்டு மாற்றங்களும் IWMS அமைப்பில் இணைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.	ஒன்றிணைக்கப்பட்ட நலன்புரி முகாமைத்துவ செயல்திறனை மேம்படுத்த ஒருங்கிணைந்த நலன்புரி அனுகூலத் திட்டத்தின் கீழ் உள்ள சகல பயனாளி குடும்பங்கள் பற்றிய நடப்பு தரவுகளுடனான சமூக பதிவேட்டை ஒரே இடத்தில் வழங்கல்.
75	அறிவு மேம்பாட்டுக்காக நூலகங்கள்	ஏழு டிஜிட்டல் நூலகங்கள் (பொதுசன நூலகம்) கொழும்பு மாநகர சபை, பதுளை, பொலன்னறுவை, குருநாகல், மட்டக்களப்பு, கொழும்பு தேசிய நூலகம் மற்றும் மட்டக்களப்பு) இலக்கஞ்சார் நூலகங்கள் நிறுவப்பட்டன. கிரிமதியான மற்றும் ஓபநாயக்க நூலகங்களின் டிஜிட்டல் மயமாக்கலில் 80% நிறைவு. கொள்கை மற்றும் திட்ட அமுலாக்கல் முடிவுகளை மேற்கொள்வதற்காக செயற்திட்ட வழிநடத்தல் குழு மற்றும் நூலக அளவிலான செயற்குழு ஆகியவை நிறுவப்பட்டுள்ளன. டிஜிட்டல் நூலகங்கள் திட்டத்திற்கான அடிப்படை ஆய்வை முடிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. டிஜிட்டல் நூலக அமைப்பை நிர்வகிப்பதில் 85 நூலக ஊழியர்கள் பயிற்சி பெற்றுள்ளனர்.	டிஜிட்டல் நூலகங்கள் மூலம் குடிமக்களுக்கு மின்னணு தகவல்/இ-புத்தகங்கள் மற்றும் கல்விப் பொருட்களை திறம்பட பயன்படுத்த, வசதியான மற்றும் மலிவு அனுகூல வழங்குவதன் மூலம் தேசிய டிஜிட்டல் அறிவு மையமாக மாறுதல்.
44	இலத்திரன் சேவைகளை விருத்தி செய்தல்	ஒன்பது இ-அரச சேவைகளின் வெற்றிகரமான நிறைவு செய்யப்பட்டது, அவற்றில் ஆறு ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டு பாவனையிலுள்ளது. அரச நிறுவனங்களுக்காக மிக சாத்தியமான இ-சேவைகளையும் நடமாடும் பிரயோகங்களையும் இனங்காணலுக்கு 75 அரச அதிகாரிகளுக்கான மூன்று செயலமர்வுகள் நிறைவடைந்தன.	அரச நிறுவனங்களின் முக்கிய பொதுச் சேவைகள் மற்றும் குடிமக்களை மையப்படுத்திய மற்றும் வணிக-நட்பு சேவைகளை பலவகைப்பட்ட வழிமுறைகள் மூலம் தானியக்கமாக்குதல்.

45	இலத்திரன் சேவைகளை விருத்தி செய்தல்	<p>அழைப்பு நிலையம் ஸ்தாபிக்கப்பட்டு செயல்பாட்டுக்கு வந்துள்ளது.</p> <p>GIC போர்டல் மற்றும் GIC மொபைல் முறைமையை உருவாக்குவதற்கான தேவைகள் சேகரிப்பு நடந்து வருகிறது.</p> <p>வலையத்தளத்தை முகாமை செய்தல், Chatbot இ- முகாமை செய்தல், செல்லுபடியாக்குதல், அறிவு தளத்தை இற்றைப்படுத்துதல் ஆகியன தொடர்பான 10 செயலம்சங்கள் அண்ணளவாக 200 அரச அதிகாரிகளுக்காக நிறைவு செய்யப்பட்டன.</p> <p>ஊயவடிமுவ அமுலாக்கல் 20 (20இல் இருந்து) மிக கோரல் மிக்க நிறுவனங்களுக்காக நிறைவு செய்யப்பட்டன.</p>	<p>அரசாங்க சேவைகள் பற்றிய தகவல்களை மிகவும் பயனுள்ள, திறமையான மற்றும் நட்பான முறையில் வழங்குதல்.</p> <p>ஒரே இடத்திலிருந்து அரசாங்கத் தகவல்களை வழங்குவதன் அவசியத்தையும் முக்கியத்துவத்தையும் அடையாளம் காணும் வகையில் அனைத்து மின்னணுவழி முறைகளையும் சமூக ஊடகங்களை பயன்படுத்துதல்.</p>
48	அரசாங்க டிஜிட்டல் மாற்றத்திற்கான ICT மனித வள திறன் உருவாக்கம்	<p>eLearning தளம் முழுமையாக முடிக்கப்பட்டு தொடங்கப்பட்டது.</p> <p>தகவல் அறியும் உரிமைச் சட்டம் முற்றிலும் டிஜிட்டல் மயமாக்கப்பட்டு, அமைப்பில் ஒரு தொகுதியாக சேர்க்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.</p> <p>30 CIO க்கள் eGovernance குறித்த முதுநிலை திட்டத்தை முடித்துள்ளனர்.</p>	<p>அனைத்து பொதுத்துறை ஊழியர்களிடையேயும் தேவையான திறனை மேம்படுத்துதல் மற்றும் உருவாக்குதல்.</p> <p>குடிமக்களை மையப்படுத்திய பொதுச் சேவைகளைப் பின்பற்றுவதில் அவர்கள் நம்பிக்கையுடனும் திறமையுடனும் இருப்பதை உறுதிசெய்யதல்.</p>
76	SMART ச%கமும் பிரஜைகள் ஆற்றலளவு கட்டியெழுப்புதலும்	<p>860 (2018 இல் 238 2017 இல் 622) ஸ்மார்ட் சமூக வட்டங்கள் 25 மாவட்டங்களில் தொடங்கப்பட்டன. 8,400 அறிவு முகவர்கள் புதிய தொழில்நுட்பங்கள், சமூக ஊடகங்கள், ஆன்லைன் மார்க்கெட்டிங், இணைத்தில் தேடல், குடிமக்கள் இதழியல் உள்ளிட்டவை குறித்த பயிற்சி மகளிர் மற்றும் சிறுவர் அலுவல்கள் அமைச்சின் 30 ஆலோசனைசார் அதிகாரிகள் பங்களிப்புடன் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.</p> <p>25 மாவட்டங்களைச் சேர்ந்த 60,200 குடிமக்களின் தீவிரப் பங்கேற்புடன் 840 சமூக அளவிலான பட்டறைகள் நடைபெற்றன.</p>	<p>டிஜிட்டல் தொழில்நுட்பங்களின் தலையீட்டின் மூலம் தற்போதைய சமூகத்தை ஒரு ஸ்மார்ட் சமூகமாக மாற்றுவதற்கு வசதி மற்றும் டிஜிட்டல் அதிகாரம் பெற்ற சமூக பங்கேற்பவர்களாக மாறுவதற்கு அனைத்து குடிமக்களிடையேயும் தேவையான திறன்களை உருவாக்குதல்.</p>

NPD இல	திட்டம்	செயற்றிட்ட முன்னேற்றம்	திட்டத்தின் இலக்குகள்
டிஜிட்டல் செயலாக்கம்			
24	தகவல் உரிமை முன்முயற்சியை எளிதாக்கும் அமைப்புகளை அமைத்தல் மற்றும் பராமரித்தல் (திறந்த தரவு போர்டல்)	<p>திறந்த தரவு போர்டல் (https://data.gov.lk) செயல்பாட்டில் உள்ளது.</p> <p>இணையதளத்தில் 135 தரவு தொகுப்புகள் வெளியிடப்பட்டுள்ளன.</p> <p>போர்ட்டலை மதிப்பாய்வு செய்தல் மற்றும் தொடர்ந்து பயனர் கருத்துக்களைப் பெறுதல்.</p>	<p>ஒரு திறந்த மற்றும் வெளிப்படையான அரசாங்கத் தளத்திற்கு எளிதாக்குதல்.</p> <p>அரசாங்கத்திற்குள் சான்றுகள் அடிப்படையிலான முடிவுகளை எடுப்பதை ஊக்குவித்தல்.</p>

25	இ-அரசு கொள்கை மற்றும் வியூகம்	பொதுசன அபிப்பிராயம் பல்வேறு வழிகளில் பொதுமக்களின் கருத்தைப் பெற்று இ-அரசு (eGov) கொள்கை இறுதி செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. பொதுசன அபிப்பிராயத்திற்காக செய்தித்தாள்களில் விளம்பரம் மற்றும் Blog விருத்தி செய்யப்பட்டது. மேலும், CIOக்கள் உட்பட அரசு அதிகாரிகளின் கருத்துக்காக இரண்டு பட்டறைகள் நடத்தப்பட்டன. மேலும், இ-அரசு (eGov) கொள்கை சிங்களம் மற்றும் தமிழில் மொழிபெயர்க்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.	இ-அரசு கொள்கை மற்றும் இ-அரசு வியூகம் ஆகியவை அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டு முழு அரசுத் துறையினரால் பின்பற்றப்படுவதை உறுதிசெய்தல்.
83	முடிவுகள் அடிப்படையிலான கண்காணிப்பு மற்றும் மதிப்பீடு செயல்படுத்துதல்	<p>ICTA நிறுவனத்தின் திட்டம் மற்றும் வணிகத் திட்டத்தை நிறைவு செய்தல்.</p> <p>இ-அரசு கணக்கெடுப்பு மற்றும் நாடு தழுவிய ஐசிடி சர்வேயை திட்டமிட்டபடி முடித்தல்.</p> <p>2019 ஆம் ஆண்டிற்கான மாதாந்த மற்றும் காலாண்டு முன்னேற்ற அறிக்கைகளைத் தயாரித்தல்.</p> <p>ICTA ஊழியர்கள், அரசு ஊழியர்கள் மற்றும் பாராளுமன்ற உறுப்பினர்களுக்கான திறன் மேம்பாட்டுப் பட்டறைகளின் மதிப்பீடு நடத்தப்பட்டது.</p> <p>40 ICTA திட்ட மேலாண்மை பணியாளர்களுக்கான கண்காணிப்பு மற்றும் மதிப்பீட்டு திறன் மேம்பாட்டு பட்டறைகள் மற்றும் 95 அரசு ஆளணியினருக்கான M&E தொடர்பான TOT நிகழ்ச்சித் திட்டம் நிறைவுற்றது.</p> <p>லங்கா அரசாங்க வலையமைப்பின் பொருளாதார பகுப்பாய்வு 2.0 நிறைவடைந்தது.</p> <p>உள்நாட்டு அதிகாரிகளின் மின் தயார்நிலை மதிப்பீடு முடிந்தது.</p> <p>பின்வரும் மதிப்பீட்டு மதிப்பீடுகள் நிறைவடைந்துள்ளன.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIO திட்டத்தின் செயல்திறன் பற்றிய ஆய்வு • இ-வருவாய் உரிமம் (இஆர்எல்) அமைப்பின் விரைவான மதிப்பீடு • அரசாங்க தகவல் மையத்தின் செயல்திறன் மதிப்பீடு • விரைவான மதிப்பீடு - நிறுவனங்களின் மின்-பதிவு (ROC) திட்டம் • ஸ்மார்ட் சோஷியல் சர்க்கிள் திட்டத்தின் விளைவு மதிப்பீடு • EPF அமைப்பின் விரைவான மதிப்பீடு • ஒருங்கிணைந்த நல மேலாண்மை (IWM) அமைப்பின் விரைவான மதிப்பீடு • LGN இன் இடைநிலை விளைவுகளின் மீதான மதிப்பீடு • யாழ் எண்டர்பிரைஸ் ஸ்ரீலங்கா கண்காட்சியில் நிகழ்வு மதிப்பீடு 	<p>ICTA கண்காணிப்பு மற்றும் மதிப்பீடு (M&E) அமைப்பை வலுப்படுத்தல், மாற்றக் கோட்பாடு மற்றும் முடிவுகள் அடிப்படையிலான மேலாண்மை அணுகுமுறையை வளர்ச்சி சார்ந்த கருவிகளாகப் பயன்படுத்தி டிஜிட்டல் உருமாற்ற உத்தியின் வளர்ச்சி முடிவுகளின் முன்னேற்றத்தை திறம்பட அளவிடுதல்.</p>

கணக்காய்வாளர் மற்றும் முகாமைத்துவ குழு அறிக்கை 2019

உள்ளக கணக்காய்வாளர் பிரிவின் மேம்படுத்தல்கள்

இந்த அறிக்கையில் உள்ளக கணக்காய்வாளர் பிரிவு மற்றும் மேலாண்மைக் குழுவின் பங்கு மற்றும் 2019 ஆம் ஆண்டில் அதன் செயல்பாடுகள் ஆகியவற்றை நாங்கள் விவரிக்கிறோம். நிதி அறிக்கையின் உறுதிப்பாடு, பயனுள்ள இடர் அடையாளம் காணுதல், மேலாண்மை மற்றும் இணக்கம் ஆகியவற்றின் உறுதிப்பாடுகளை தொடர்புடைய சட்டத்துடன் வழங்குவதே முக்கிய முன்னுரிமைகளாகும்.

உள்ளக கணக்காய்வாளர் கண்ணோட்டம்

உள்ளக கணக்காய்வாளர் என்பது ICTA க்குள் உள்ள ஒரு சுயாதீனமான செயல்பாடாகும், இது நேரடியாக தலைவர் மற்றும் இயக்குநர்கள் குழுவிற்கு (சபை துணைக்குழு, கணக்காய்வாளர் மற்றும் மேலாண்மைக் குழு மூலம்) அறிக்கையிடுகிறது, இதன் நோக்கத்துடன் நிறுவனம் மற்றும் அதன் பங்குதாரர்களுக்கு மதிப்பு சேர்க்கிறது. உத்திகள், நோக்கங்கள் மற்றும் ஆபத்தான காரணிகள். இயக்குநர் - உள்ளக கணக்காய்வாளர் கண்காணிப்புகள்/அறிக்கைகளை தணிக்கை மற்றும் மேலாண்மைக் குழுவிடம் சமர்ப்பித்து, நிர்வாக ரீதியாக நிறுவனத்தின் தலைமை அதிகாரிக்கு அறிக்கை அளிக்கிறார்.

நிறுவனத்தின் இடர் மேலாண்மை, நிர்வாகம் மற்றும் உள்ளக கட்டுப்பாட்டு செயல்முறைகள் திறம்பட செயல்படுகின்றன என்பதற்கான சுயாதீனமான மற்றும் பொருத்தமான உத்தரவாதத்தை வழங்க உள்ளக கணக்காய்வாளர் முயற்சிக்கிறது.

உள்ளக கணக்காய்வாளர் நோக்கம் நிறுவனத்தின் செயல்பாடுகளின் செயல்திறன், நிதி அறிக்கையின் நம்பகத்தன்மை, மோசடியைத் தடுப்பது மற்றும் விசாரணை செய்தல், நிறுவனத்தின் சொத்துக்களைப் பாதுகாத்தல் மற்றும் விதிகள் மற்றும் ஒழுங்குமுறைகளுக்கு இணங்குதல் போன்ற பகுதிகளை உள்ளடக்கியதாக இருக்கலாம். தரவு, தகவல் மற்றும் வணிக செயல்முறைகளின் முறையான பகுப்பாய்வு மற்றும் மதிப்பீடு மற்றும் நுண்ணறிவு மற்றும் பரிந்துரைகளை வழங்குவதன் மூலம் நோக்கங்கள் அடையப்படுகின்றன.

ஒருமைப்பாடு மற்றும் பொறுப்புக்கூறலுக்கான அர்ப்பணிப்புடன், அனைத்து உள்ளக வணிக நடவடிக்கைகளும் அவ்வப்போது மதிப்பீடு செய்யப்படுகின்றன, ஒவ்வொரு பகுதியிலும் சுயாதீனமான உத்தரவாதங்களை மதிப்பீடு செய்து வழங்க, இயல்பு மற்றும் ஆபத்தான காரணிகளைப் அதிர்வெண்களுடன் பொறுத்து மாறுபடும்.

உள்ளக கணக்காய்வாளர் பிரிவின் செயற்பாடுகள்

- ICTA இன் வருடாந்திர உள்ளக கணக்காய்வு திட்டத்தை வடிவமைத்தல், மேம்படுத்துதல் மற்றும் செயல்படுத்துதல்.
- ஒட்டுமொத்த உள்ளக கட்டுப்பாட்டு அமைப்புகளை வலுப்படுத்துவதை உறுதி செய்தல்.
- வணிக நடவடிக்கைகளின் இடர் மதிப்பீடு, நிர்வாகத்திற்கு செயல்முறை குறைபாடுகளை சுட்டிக்காட்டி அதை மேம்படுத்த பரிந்துரைகளை வழங்குதல்.
- தற்போதுள்ள கணக்கியல் மற்றும் அறிக்கையிடல் முறைமைகளை மேம்படுத்துவதற்கு மதிப்பாய்வு செய்து மதிப்பீடு செய்தல்.
- ICTA இன் சொத்துக்களைப் பாதுகாப்பது தொடர்பான கட்டுப்பாடுகளைக் கண்டறிதல்.
- உள்ளக IT கட்டுப்பாடுகள், அதாவது IT பொது கட்டுப்பாடுகள் மற்றும் IT அமைப்புகளின் கட்டுப்பாடுகள் ஆகியவற்றின் மதிப்பாய்வு அமைப்புகளின் செயல்திறனை மதிப்பிடுவதற்கு.
- உள்ளக கொள்கைகள் மற்றும் நடைமுறைகள் மற்றும் பொருந்தக்கூடிய விதிகள் மற்றும் ஒழுங்குமுறைகளுடன் வணிக செயல்முறைகளின் இணக்கத்தை மதிப்பிடுங்கள்.
- மேற்கூறிய பணிகளின் கண்டுபிடிப்புகளின் அடிப்படையில் கணக்காய்வு மற்றும் நிர்வாகக் குழுவிற்கு அறிக்கைகளை சமர்ப்பித்தல் மற்றும் கணக்காய்வு மற்றும் நிர்வாகக் குழுக் கூட்டங்களைக் கூட்டுதல்.
- தணிக்கைக் குழுவின் முடிவுகளைத் தயாரித்து, தகுந்த நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பதற்காக பிரிவுகளின் தலைவர்களுக்கு அனுப்புதல்.
- காலாண்டு மதிப்பீட்டு அறிக்கைகளை தொடர்புடைய அமைச்சகத்திற்கு சமர்ப்பித்தல்.
- வருடாந்திர செயல் திட்டம், கொள்முதல் திட்டம் மற்றும் வழங்கல் திட்டம் (பட்ஜெட் மற்றும் சரியானது) ஆகியவற்றின் சாதனை குறித்த கணக்காய்வு மற்றும் நிர்வாகக் குழுவிடம் காலாண்டு செயல்திறன் மதிப்பாய்வு அறிக்கைகளை சமர்ப்பித்தல்.
- அக்கறையுள்ள குறிப்பிட்ட பகுதிகளில் உத்தரவாதம். பரிந்துரைகளுடன் நிர்வாகத்தை வழங்குதல்.
- பல்வேறு உள்ளக செயல்பாட்டு நடைமுறைகளை மதிப்பாய்வு செய்து உருவாக்க பங்களிக்கவும்.
- மேலாண்மை கணக்காய்வு தொடர்பாக கணக்காய்வாளர் நாயகத்தின் அலுவலகத்துடன் தொடர்பு கொள்ளுதல்.
- பொறுப்பான அமைச்சின் தலைமை கணக்காய்வாளருடன் தொடர்பு கொள்ளுதல்.
- கோரிக்கையின் அடிப்படையில் சுயாதீன மதிப்பாய்வுகள்/சிறப்பு மதிப்பாய்வுகள் போன்றவற்றை தலைவர்/இயக்குநர்கள்

- குழு வேண்டுக்கொளுக்கமைய விசாரணைகள் நடத்துதல்.
- வெளிப்புறக் கொள்கைகள் மற்றும் நடைமுறைகளை மதிப்பாய்வு செய்வதற்காக தலைவரால் நியமிக்கப்பட்ட பல்வேறு குழுக்களுக்கு அவ்வப்போது உதவி மற்றும் பரிந்துரைகளை வழங்குதல்.

2019 இல் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட உள்ளக கணக்காய்வாளர் நடவடிக்கைகள்

எண்	விளக்கம்	நிலை
1	இ-ஓய்வூதிய திட்டத்தின் செயல்திட்டத்தின் மதிப்பாய்வு	உள்ளக கணக்காய்வாளர் அறிக்கையை பூர்த்தி செய்து சமர்ப்பித்தார்
2	அரசு பகுப்பாய்வாளர் மீதான விமர்சனம் துறை - உள்ளக வலையமைப்பு உட்கட்டமைப்பு மேம்பாட்டுத் திட்டத்தின் கொள்முதல்	உள்ளக கணக்காய்வாளர் அறிக்கையை பூர்த்தி செய்து சமர்ப்பித்தார்
3	திட்டம் தொடர்பான கொடுப்பனவுகளின் மதிப்பாய்வு அரசு பகுப்பாய்வாளர் - ICT தீர்வு	உள்ளக கணக்காய்வாளர் அறிக்கையை பூர்த்தி செய்து சமர்ப்பித்தார்
4	BYOD கொள்கையின் மதிப்பாய்வு மற்றும் மடிக்கணினி வாடகை செயல்முறை - அவதானிப்புகள்	உள்ளக கணக்காய்வாளர் அறிக்கையை பூர்த்தி செய்து சமர்ப்பித்தார்
5	எண்டர்பிரைஸ் ஸ்ரீலங்கா, யாழ்ப்பாண நிகழ்வுக்கான நிகழ்வு முகாமையாளரின் கொள்வனவு பற்றிய மீளாய்வு	உள்ளக கணக்காய்வாளர் அறிக்கையை பூர்த்தி செய்து சமர்ப்பித்தார்
6	ஒன்றிணைக்கப்பட்ட நலன்புரி சபைக்கு (WBB) வைரஸ் எதிர்ப்பு மென்பொருளை வாங்குவது பற்றிய மதிப்பாய்வு	உள்ளக கணக்காய்வாளர் அறிக்கையை பூர்த்தி செய்து சமர்ப்பித்தார்
7	கட்டண மேலாண்மை செயல்முறையின் மதிப்பாய்வு - மூலதனம் மற்றும் செயல்பாட்டுச் செலவு	வரைவு முடிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது
8	வருடாந்திர பணிப்பாளர் கணக்கெடுப்பு - 2019	முடிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது - அவதானிப்புகள் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன
9	திட்ட நிதியின் பயனுள்ள பயன்பாடு மற்றும் அறிக்கையில் பற்றிய மதிப்பாய்வு	முடிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது - அவதானிப்புகள் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன
10	வங்கி சமரசத்தின் சரிபார்ப்பு	முடிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது
11	அனைத்து கணக்காய்வாளர் நாயகத்தின் வினவல்கள் மற்றும் பதில்கள் தொடர்பாக கணக்காய்வாளர் அலுவலகத்துடன் ஒருங்கிணைத்தல்-25 கணக்காய்வு வினவல்கள்	முடிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது
12	கணக்காய்வு மற்றும் நிர்வாகத்தை கூட்டங்கள் நடத்தவும் குழு கூட்டங்கள் - 7 கூட்டங்கள்	முடிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது
13	பொறுப்பான அமைச்சகத்துடன் ஒருங்கிணைத்தல் நடவடிக்கைகள்	முடிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது
14	காலாண்டு வரி அமைச்சகத்தின் கணக்காய்வு மற்றும் மேலாண்மை குழு கூட்டங்கள் - 4	முடிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது
15	பல்வேறு கொள்கைகள் மற்றும் நடைமுறைகளின் மதிப்பாய்வு - தேவை அடிப்படையில்	முடிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது

கணக்காய்வும் மற்றும் முகாமைத்துவமும் குழுவின் நிலை

கணக்காய்வும் மற்றும் முகாமைத்துவக் குழுவின் (AMC) நோக்கமானது, இலங்கையின் ICT முகவர் நிறுவனத்தின் (நிதி அறிக்கை மற்றும் இணக்கம் உட்பட) அனைத்து கணக்காய்வு மற்றும் முகாமைத்துவ அம்சங்களை மீளாய்வு செய்வதில் அதன் வளங்கள் பொருளாதார ரீதியாகவும் திறமையாகவும் பயன்படுத்தப்படுவதை உறுதிசெய்வதில் பணிப்பாளர் வாரியத்திற்கு உதவுவதாகும். ஒட்டுமொத்த நிறுவனத்தின் முன்னரே தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்ட நோக்கங்கள், அல்லது இலங்கையில் கிடைக்கும் வளங்களுக்கு முன்னுரிமை அளித்து மேற்கொள்ளப்படும் குறிப்பிட்ட திட்டம் அல்லது நிகழ்ச்சித்திட்டம் தொடர்பாக மற்றும் அத்தகைய நோக்கங்கள் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்ட காலக்கெடுவிற்குள் எட்டப்பட்டதா, அத்தகைய நடவடிக்கைக்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட நிதியை வழங்குவதற்கு, மற்றும் திட்டங்களில் திட்டமிடப்பட்டுள்ளபடி ஏதேனும் முடிக்கப்பட்ட திட்டம் அல்லது திட்டம் உண்மையில் செயல்பாட்டில் உள்ளதா என்பதைக் கண்டறியவும்.

கணக்காய்வு மற்றும் முகாமைத்துவ குழுவின் பங்கு

- குழுவின் நோக்கம் மற்றவற்றுடன் பின்வருவனவற்றை உள்ளடக்கும்: (பொது நிறுவன வழிகாட்டுதல்களின்படி).
- உள்ளக கணக்காய்வுப் பிரிவின் பொறுப்புகளைத் தீர்மானித்தல் மற்றும் வருடாந்த கணக்காய்வுத் திட்டங்களை மீளாய்வு செய்தல்.
- நிறுவனத்தின் அனைத்து நடவடிக்கைகளுக்கும் உள்ளகக் கட்டுப்பாட்டு அமைப்புகளை மதிப்பாய்வு செய்து மதிப்பீடு செய்தல்.
- இடர் மேலாண்மை செயல்முறையின் செயல்திறனை மதிப்பீடு செய்தல்.
- செலவு திறம்பட மற்றும் வீண் செலவுகள் போன்றவற்றை நீக்குவதற்கு சீரான இடைவெளியில் செயல்திறனை மதிப்பாய்வு செய்யவும்.
- வெளிப்புற கணக்காய்வளர்களுடன் தொடர்பு கொள்ளுதல் மற்றும் கணக்காய்வு நாயகத்துடன்/வெளி கணக்காய்வார்களின் மேலாண்மை கடிதங்களைப் பின்தொடரவும்.
- சட்டங்கள், ஒழுங்குமுறைகள், விதிகள் மற்றும் சுற்றறிக்கைகள் இணங்குகின்றனவா என்பதைக் கண்டறியவும்.
- வருடாந்திர அறிக்கைகள், அரையாண்டு அறிக்கைகள் மற்றும் காலாண்டு நிதிநிலை அறிக்கைகள் உட்பட கணக்கியல் தரநிலைகளுடன் இணங்குவதை உறுதிசெய்யும் நோக்கத்துடன் நிதிநிலை அறிக்கைகளின் ஒருமைப்பாட்டின் மதிப்பாய்வு.
- உள்ளக கணக்காய்வை/வெளிப்புற கணக்காய்வு அறிக்கைகள், திருத்த நடவடிக்கைக்கான மேலாண்மை கடிதங்களை மதிப்பாய்வு செய்யவும்.
- பொது நிறுவனங்களுக்கான குழுவின் பரிந்துரைகள்/உத்தரவுகளை செயல்படுத்துவதை மதிப்பாய்வு செய்யவும்.
- ஆண்டு அறிக்கையில் சேர்ப்பதற்காக குழுவின் கண்டுபிடிப்புகள் பற்றிய அறிக்கையைத் தயாரிக்கவும்.
- இயக்குநர்கள் குழுவின் செயல்பாடுகள் மற்றும் பரிந்துரைகள் பற்றிய அறிக்கைகள்.

கணக்காய்வும் முகாமைத்துவமும் குழுவின் அமைப்பு

ICTA இன் கணக்காய்வு குழு சுயாதீனமான செயலாற்று அதிகாரம் அற்ற பணிப்பாளர்களை மட்டும் உள்ளடக்கி, ஆகக் குறைந்தது அவ்வாறான மூன்று உறுப்பினர்களைக் கொண்டிருக்கும். 2018ஆம் ஆண்டிற்கான குழு மே மாதம் 2018இல் முந்தைய குழுவில் இருந்து 2 உறுப்பினர்களுடன் மீள நியமிக்கப்பட்டதோடு திறைசேரி பிரதிநிதி தொடர்ந்தும் கணக்காய்வு குழுவின் தலைவராக இருந்தார். கணக்காய்வு குழுவின் உறுப்பினர்கள் நிதிசார் விடயங்களில் தகுதிவாய்ந்தவர்களாகவும் அண்மைக்கால, உரிய அனுபவம் உள்ளவர்கள் என சபை உறுப்பினர்கள் தம்மை திருப்தி செய்து கொண்டனர்.

குழுக் கூட்டத்தில் சமூகமளித்த மற்ற பங்குபற்றுகள் (அதிலிருந்து ஒரு பகுதி) கம்பனி செயலாளர், பிரதம நிதிசார் அதிகாரி, கண்காணிப்பும் மதிப்பீட்டும் தலைவர், மனித வள (HR)/நிர்வாகம் தலைவர், பணிப்பாளர் - சட்டம், பணிப்பாளர் - கொள்வனவு ஆகியோர் ஆவர். அவ்வாண்டின் போது, மற்றையவர்களின் பிரசன்னமின்றி எழுவினைகளை நேரடியாகக் கலந்துரையாடுவதற்காக குழு உறுப்பினர்கள் சந்தித்தனர்.

பணிப்பாளர்கள் சபை கணக்காய்வுகள் உட்பட ICTA இன் நிதிசார் அறிக்கைப்படுத்துதலும் உள்ளகக் கட்டுப்பாடும் போதுமானவை எனவும் விளைதிறனாக மேற்கொள்ளப்படுகின்றன எனவும் உறுதிப்படுத்தும் அதன் பொறுப்பை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு கணக்காய்வு குழு பொறுப்பானதாகும்.

கணக்காய்வு மற்றும் முகாமைத்துவ குழுவின் கூட்டங்களின் சுருக்கம்

குழு உறுப்பினர்	உறுப்பினர் காலம் ஆரம்பம்	2019இல் சமூகமளித்த கூட்டங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை
ஆனந்த விஜேரத்ன	பிப்ரவரி, 2015	7
கபில ஸ்ரீ சந்திரசேகர	மே, 2018	7
சுஜீவ கருணாசேகர	ஏப்ரல், 2019 முதல் ஜூன், 2019 வரை	1
மனோகர எஸ் திலகவர்தன	ஜூன், 2019	2

கணக்காய்வு மற்றும் முகாமைத்துவ குழுவின் கூட்டங்கள்

2019 ஆம் ஆண்டில், 7 கணக்காய்வு மற்றும் முகாமைத்துவக் குழுக் கூட்டங்கள் நடைபெற்றன, மேலும் மேற்படி கூட்டங்களில் பின்வரும் விடயங்கள் விவாதிக்கப்பட்டன.

1. கணக்காய்வு மற்றும் முகாமைத்துவ குழுவின் கூட்டம் - 21.பிப்ரவரி.2019 அன்று நடைபெற்றது

தலைப்பு பகுதி	எடுக்கப்பட்ட நடவடிக்கைகள் / முடிவுகள்
2019க்கான உள் தணிக்கைத் திட்டம்	கணக்காய்வு மற்றும் முகாமைத்துவ குழுவிடம் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டு, இயக்குநர்கள் குழுவால் அங்கீகரிக்கப் பரிந்துரைக்கப்பட்டது.
பணிப்பாளர் கணக்கெடுப்பு	செயல்பாட்டின் முன்னேற்றம் மற்றும் அதில் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட அவதானிப்புகள் குறித்து AMC புதுப்பிக்கப்பட்டது.
நிதி நிலை மேம்படுத்தல்	AMC அறிக்கையானது கடனாளிகளின் நிலுவைகளுடன் புதுப்பிக்கப்பட வேண்டும் என்றும் அந்த அறிக்கையை மாதந்தோறும் வழங்க வேண்டும் என்றும் அறிவுறுத்தியது.
2016க்கான நிதி அறிக்கைகள்	2016 ஆம் ஆண்டுக்கான கணக்கியல் சரிசெய்தலுக்குப் பிறகு, கணிசமான மூலதன இழப்புகள் ஏற்படுவதற்கான காரணங்களைத் தெரிவித்து நிதியமைச்சுக்கு ICTA கடிதம் எழுத வேண்டும் என்றும், ஒரு அவசர பொதுக் கூட்டத்தை (EGM) கூட்ட வேண்டும் என்றும் AMC அறிவுறுத்தியது.
2016க்கான நிதி அறிக்கைகள்	ஆலோசனைக் கட்டணங்கள் என வகைப்படுத்தப்பட்ட செலவுகள் “சம்பளம் மற்றும் ஊதியங்கள்” என மறுபெயரிடப்படும் மற்றும் ஓட்டுநரின் மேலதிக நேரச் செலவுகள் தனியான உருப்படியாக வகைப்படுத்தப்படும்.
கணக்காய்வாளர் நாயகத்தின் திணைக்களத்தால் எழுப்பப்பட்ட கேள்விகள்	எழுப்பப்பட்ட ஒரு வினாவல் தொடர்பாக, AMC ஆனது நிலையான சொத்துக்களின் சரிபார்ப்பு கணக்கெடுப்புக்கு முந்தைய ஆண்டில் ரூ.10 மில்லியன் செலவாகியுள்ளதாகவும், எனவே நடப்பு ஆண்டில் மற்றொரு கணக்கெடுப்பை மேற்கொள்வதில்லை என ICTA ஆல் முடிவு எடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதாகவும் சுட்டிக்காட்டியது. நிலுவையில் உள்ள அனைத்து கணக்காய்வு வினவல்களையும் பின்தொடரவும், கோரப்பட்ட காலக்கெடுவுக்குள் பதில்கள் அனுப்பப்படுவதை உறுதி செய்யவும்.

2. கணக்காய்வு மற்றும் முகாமைத்துவ குழுவின் கூட்டம் - 15.மார்ச்.2019 அன்று நடைபெற்றது

தலைப்பு பகுதி	எடுக்கப்பட்ட நடவடிக்கைகள் / முடிவுகள்
ICTA மற்றும் LGII இன் வரைவு நிதிக் கணக்குகள் 2016	ICTA மற்றும் LGII க்கான 2016 ஆம் ஆண்டின் வரைவு நிதிக் கணக்குகளைப் பற்றி விவாதிக்கவும், அவற்றை வாரியத்தின் ஒப்புதலுக்குப் பரிந்துரைக்கவும் இந்தக் கூட்டம் சிறப்பாகக் கூட்டப்பட்டது. 2010 முதல் 2015 வரை நிலையான சொத்துக்கள் மீதான சரியான தேய்மான விதி திருத்தப்பட்டது செய்யப்பட்டது, அதன் அடிப்படையில் நிலையான சொத்துக்களின் சரியான மதிப்பை பிரதிபலிக்கும் வகையில் 2016 கணக்குகளில் சரிசெய்தல்கள் இணைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

3. கணக்காய்வு மற்றும் முகாமைத்துவ குழுவின் கூட்டம் - 29.மார்ச்.2019 அன்று நடைபெற்றது

தலைப்பு பகுதி	எடுக்கப்பட்ட நடவடிக்கைகள் / முடிவுகள்
ICTA மற்றும் LGII இன் வரைவு நிதிக் கணக்குகள் 2016	ICTA மற்றும் LGIIக்கான 2016 ஆம் ஆண்டின் வரைவு நிதிக் கணக்குகளை விவாதிக்கவும் இறுதி செய்யவும் இந்தக் கூட்டம் கூட்டப்பட்டது. பணியிடங்களை உள்நாட்டில் நிரப்ப முடியாத பணியாளர்களை பணியமர்த்துவது குறித்து, AMC ஒரு செலவுத் தாளைத் தயாரித்து வாரியத்திடம் இருந்து நேரடியாக ஒப்புதல் பெறப்பட வேண்டும் என்று அறிவுறுத்தியது.

4. கணக்காய்வு மற்றும் முகாமைத்துவ குழுவின் கூட்டம் - 16.மே.2019 அன்று நடைபெற்றது

தலைப்பு பகுதி	எடுக்கப்பட்ட நடவடிக்கைகள் / முடிவுகள்
ஒரு அவசர பொதுக் கூட்டத்தை (EGM) கூட்டுதல்	ஒரு EGM கூட்டுதல், மற்றும் மூலதன இழப்பு - கணக்குகளுக்கு பணிப்பாளர் வாரிய ஒப்புதல் கிடைத்தவுடன் முடிவு செய்யப்படும்.
நிதி நிலையை மேம்படுத்துதல்	தலைமை நிர்வாக அதிகாரி, CFO, மற்றும் CTO உள்ளிட்ட புதிய பணியாளர்களை ஆட்சேர்ப்பு செய்வதற்கு முன், ICTA மறுகட்டமைப்பு முன்மொழிவுக்கான ஒப்புதலை அமைச்சர்களின் அமைச்சரவையிடமிருந்து பெறவும், பொறுப்பான அமைச்சகத்திடம் இருந்து சம்பளக் கட்டமைப்பின் ஒப்புதலைப் பெறவும் பொறுப்பான அமைச்சகம் கோரிக்கையை அனுப்புதல். முறையான அனுமதியின்றி, முக்கிய பதவிகளுக்கான ஆட்சேர்ப்புகளை தொடங்க முடியாது என்பதால், இது குறித்து நிதியமைச்சரின் பொது நிறுவனத் துறைக்கு நகலுடன் பொறுப்பான அமைச்சகத்திற்கு எழுத்துப்பூர்வமாக தெரிவிக்க வேண்டும்.
பணிப்பாளர் கணக்கெடுப்பின் நிலை	கணக்கெடுப்பு நடவடிக்கை குழுவில் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட அவதானிப்புகளின் வரைவு அறிக்கை AMC க்கு வழங்கப்பட்டது. தொழில்நுட்ப வல்லுனர்களின் சான்றிதழ் படிவத்தைப் பெற்ற பிறகு, வழக்கற்றுப் போன அல்லது காலாவதியான பொருட்களை பணிப்பாளர் வாரிய ஒப்புதலுடன் எழுதலாம் என்று AMC அறிவுறுத்தியது.
இ-ஓய்வூதியத் திட்டம் குறித்த கணக்காய்வாளர் நாயகத்தின் திணைக்கள அவதானிப்புகள்	2010 ஆம் ஆண்டு Virtusa 2010 ஆம் ஆண்டு UAT அறிக்கையை சமர்ப்பித்த பின்னர், 2010 மற்றும் 2013 க்கு இடையில் ICTA மூலம் ஏதேனும் பணம் செலுத்தப்பட்டதா என்பதை ஆய்வு செய்து தகவலை வழங்குமாறு AMC அறிவுறுத்தியது. Virtusa வழங்கிய பாதகமான அறிக்கையைத் தொடர்ந்து ICTA ஆல் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டது அல்லது எடுக்கப்பட்டது என்ற தகவலைக் கண்டறியவும் AMC அறிவுறுத்தியது.
பொறுப்பான அமைச்சகத்தின் உள்ளக கணக்காய்வாளர் குழு எழுப்பிய கணக்காய்வு வினாக்கள்	அவதானிப்புகளைப் பின்தொடரவும் தேவையான திருத்த நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுக்கவும். மற்றும் அமைச்சகத்தின் கணக்காய்வாளர் குழுவிடமிருந்து விளக்கங்களை வழங்கவும்.

2016 மற்றும் 2017க்கான நிதிநிலை அறிக்கைகள் (ICTA மற்றும் LGIIக்கு)	2016 மற்றும் 2017 ஆம் ஆண்டிற்கான ICTA, SLCERT மற்றும் LGII இன் நிதிநிலை அறிக்கைகள் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டன, மேலும் ICTA கணக்குகள் அங்கீகரிக்கப்படுவதற்கு SLCERT மற்றும் LGII இன் கணக்குகள் தொடர்புடைய வாரியங்களால் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட வேண்டும் என்பது குறிப்பிடத்தக்கது.
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5. கணக்காய்வு மற்றும் முகாமைத்துவ குழுவின் கூட்டம் - 10.ஜூலை.2019 அன்று நடைபெற்றது

தலைப்பு பகுதி	எடுக்கப்பட்ட நடவடிக்கைகள் / முடிவுகள்
அதிகாரப் பிரதிநிதித்துவம் - பணம் செலுத்தும் செயல்முறை	புதிய நிதித்துறை தலைவர் நியமிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதால், இந்த விவகாரத்தை ஒரு வாரத்திற்குள் முடித்து, அடுத்த தணிக்கை குழுவிடம் அறிக்கை சமர்ப்பிக்குமாறு உத்தரவிட்டனர்.
இ-ஓய்வூதியத் திட்டம் குறித்த கணக்காய்வாளர் நாயகத்தின் திணைக்கள அவதானிப்புகள்	உள்ளக கணக்காய்வாளர், செயல்திறன் மதிப்பாய்வை நடத்தி, குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட சிக்கல்களை முன்னிலைப்படுத்துவதன் மூலம், மேற்கூறிய திட்டம் தொடர்பாக தனது அவதானிப்புகளை சமர்ப்பித்தார். இந்த விடயத்தை வாரியத்தின் கவனத்திற்கு கொண்டு வருமாறு AMC அறிவுறுத்தியது.
நிதி நிலை புதுப்பிப்பு - ஜூன் 2019	பல வங்கிக் கணக்குகளை பராமரிக்க ICTA இன் அவசியம் குறித்து பொறுப்பான அமைச்சகத்திற்கு எழுதுமாறு நிதித்துறைத் தலைவர் அறிவுறுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளார்.
காலாண்டு பொறுப்பான அமைச்சகத்தின் AMC கூட்டத்தில் விவாதிக்கப்பட்ட விஷயங்கள் குறித்த புதுப்பிப்பு	மேற்கண்ட கூட்டறிக்கை நிமிடங்களில் பதிவுசெய்யப்பட்ட வினவல்கள் (ICTA தொடர்பான) தொடர்பான எழுத்துப்பூர்வ பதிலை பொறுப்பான அமைச்சகத்தின் செயலரிடம் சமர்ப்பிக்க AMC முடிவு செய்தது.
திட்டம் தொடர்பான பயிற்சி நடவடிக்கைகளுக்கு திட்ட நிதியை திறம்பட பயன்படுத்துதல்	உள்ளக கணக்காய்வாளர் மேற்கூறிய விடயத்தில் (திட்ட நிதியைப் பயன்படுத்தியதன் அடிப்படையில் செய்யப்பட்ட அவதானிப்புகளின் அடிப்படையில்) CEO மூலம் நிறுவனத்தின் விரிவான குறிப்பை எழுப்பினார்.
இ-சமுர்த்தி திட்டத்திற்கான வைரஸ் எதிர்ப்பு மென்பொருள் உரிமங்களை வாங்குவது குறித்த புதுப்பிப்பு	உள்ளக கணக்காய்வாளருக்கு, கூறப்பட்ட திட்டத்தின் கொடுப்பனவுகளை ஆய்வு செய்யுமாறு அறிவுறுத்தியது, அதன்பின், முடிவுகளைத் தெரிவிக்கும் வகையில் கணக்காய்வாளர் நாயகத்திற்கு பதிலைச் சமர்ப்பிக்குமாறு அறிவுறுத்தினார்.

6. கணக்காய்வு மற்றும் முகாமைத்துவ குழுவின் கூட்டம் - 03.அக்டோபர்.2019 அன்று நடைபெற்றது

தலைப்பு பகுதி	எடுக்கப்பட்ட நடவடிக்கைகள் / முடிவுகள்
அரசு பகுப்பாய்வாளர் திணைக்களத்தில் (GAD) மேலதிக வலையமைப்பு கேபிளிங் பற்றிய மதிப்பாய்வு	இத்திட்டத்தின் மறுஆய்வு அறிக்கை தாக்கல் செய்யப்பட்டது. சந்தையில் இருந்து தற்போதைய விலை மேற்கோள்களைப் பெறவும், விற்பனையாளருடன் பிரச்சினையைத் தீர்க்க நிதியமைச்சின் செயலாளரிடம் ஒப்புதல் பெறவும் AMC அறிவுறுத்தியது.
இ-ஓய்வூதியத் திட்டம் குறித்த கணக்காய்வாளர் நாயகத்தின் திணைக்கள அவதானிப்புகள்	இறுதிப் பயனரே UATஐச் செயல்படுத்தி, அனைத்து திட்டங்களுக்கும் பயனர். செயல்பாட்டு ஏற்புச் சான்றிதழை வழங்க வேண்டும் என்றும், இந்த நிபந்தனை ICTA அதிகாரிகளுக்குத் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது என AMC குறிப்பிட்டது.
நிதி நிலை புதுப்பிப்பு - ஜூன், 2019	சம்பத் வங்கிக் கணக்கிற்கு மாற்றாக மக்கள் வங்கியில் ஒரு கணக்கைத் திறக்க AMC முன்மொழிந்தது. - கணக்காய்வாளர் நாயகத்தின் அவதானிப்புகளை நிவர்த்தி செய்யவும்.

அதிகாரப் பிரதிநிதித்துவம்	கொள்முதல்களின் வகை மற்றும் மதிப்பைப் பட்டியலிடும் அட்டவணை மற்றும் நிதித் தலைவரால் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட அத்தகைய கொள்முதல்களின் அங்கீகாரம், ஒப்புதல் மற்றும் செயல்படுத்தல் தொடர்பான அளவுகோல்கள் AMC ஆல் மதிப்பாய்வு செய்யப்பட்டது.
இயக்குநர்கள் மற்றும் அதிகாரிகள் பொறுப்புக் காப்பீடு	இந்த காப்பீட்டு செயல்முறைக்கு ஒரு கட்சியைத் தேர்ந்தெடுப்பதில் அரசாங்க கொள்முதல் செயல்முறையைப் பின்பற்ற AMC முடிவுசெய்தது, மேலும் ஒரு சுற்றறிக்கைத் தீர்மானம் மூலம் ஒப்புதல் பெறப்பட்டது.

7. கணக்காய்வு மற்றும் முகாமைத்துவ குழுவின் கூட்டம் - 29. நவம்பர்.2019 அன்று நடைபெற்றது

தலைப்பு பகுதி	எடுக்கப்பட்ட நடவடிக்கைகள் / முடிவுகள்
அதிகாரப் பிரதிநிதித்துவம்	2007 இல் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்ட பணிப்பாளர் அறிக்கையை விநியோகிக்க AMC அறிவுறுத்தியது, மேலும் தற்போதைய NPC வழிகாட்டுதல்களின் அடிப்படையில் ஒரு முடிவைத் தேர்வுசெய்ய பணிப்பாளர் வாரியத்திற்கு முன்மொழிகிறது.
அரசு பகுப்பாய்வாளர் திணைக்களத்தின் (GAD) திட்டம் தொடர்பான கொடுப்பனவுகளின் மதிப்பாய்வு - ICT தீர்வு (வரைவு அறிக்கை)	AMC இந்த விடயத்தை NPC க்கு ஆலோசனைக்காக அனுப்ப முடிவு செய்தது.
BYOD கொள்கையின் மதிப்பாய்வு மற்றும் மடிக்கணினி வாடகை செயல்முறை - அவதானிப்புகள்	BYOD திட்டத்தின் கீழ் வாங்கப்பட்ட சாதனங்களில் இருந்து வழக்கமான மடிக்கணினி கொள்வனவு செய்வதனை உறுதிசெய்ய CTO க்கு தெரிவிக்க AMC அறிவுறுத்தியது. அடுத்த ஆண்டு தொடக்கத்தில் BYOD கொள்கையைத் தொடர வேண்டுமா என்பது குறித்து முடிவு எடுக்கப்படும்.
எண்டர்பிரைஸ் ஸ்ரீலங்கா, யாழ்ப்பாண நிகழ்வுக்கான நிகழ்வு முகாமையாளரின் கொள்வனவு பற்றிய மீளாய்வு	விற்பனையாளருக்கு பணம் செலுத்துவதைப் பரிந்துரைக்க AMC மறுத்துவிட்டது, மேலும் கணக்காய்வு அவதானிப்புகள் மூலம் எழுப்பப்பட்ட சிக்கல்களின் காரணமாக மேற்படி விற்பனையாளருக்கான கொடுப்பனவுகளைச் செயல்படுத்துவதற்கு பொறுப்புக்கான அமைச்சகத்தின் செயலாளரிடம் இருந்து மேலும் ஆலோசனையைப் பெறுமாறு அறிவுறுத்தியது.

PROOF

ANNUAL REPORT 2019



PROOF

2019 Highlights of the Year



Awards of Recognition

ICTA was honored with two awards at the SLT Zero One Awards, which reward excellence in Digital Technology Initiatives across the island. ICTA emerged as the Overall Winner in the Best Digital Product/Service Category and Winner in the Best Digital – Enabled Product/Service category for Government Institutions and NGOs.



Professor Rohan Samarajiva Receives Lifetime Achievement Award

ICTA Chairman cum LIRNEasia founding Chair Prof. Rohan Samarajiva received the SLT Zero One Lifetime Achievement Award. The award presentation was in recognition of the yeoman contribution he has made as a public policy maker and advocate to influence access to cost-effective and high-quality digital infrastructure for all Sri Lankans.



Launch of Colombo Digital Public Library

The Colombo Digital Public Library was officially launched by Hon. Ajith P. Perera, Minister of Digital Infrastructure and Information Technology, along with the Mayor of Colombo, Her Worship Rosy Senanayake on 14th of March, 2019, at the public library premises. The library is now open to the public as the first model digital library under the Digital Libraries Project, to experience library services with technological advancements.



ICTA and LankaClear Ltd. (LCPL) Inks Agreement

ICTA and LankaClear Ltd. (LCPL) signed a ground-breaking agreement providing convenience for Sri Lankan citizens when making online payments for Government Services. Two existing systems will be integrated to enable citizens to make online payments utilizing their current and savings accounts (CASA).



IT-BPM Workforce Survey 2019

ICTA initiated the 'IT-BPM Workforce Survey 2019'. Its findings revealed that, Sri Lanka's ICT sector had the potential to uplift the national economy by attracting investment, earning foreign exchange, creating employment, increasing productivity, and promoting innovation. In addition, The overall survey highlighted a vast improvement in the ICT workforce and expansion of the female ICT workforce, which augurs well for the future of the ICT sector.

The Third National Public-Private Dialogue on e-commerce Reforms in Sri Lanka

The Digital Infrastructure and Information Technology Ministry, along with ICTA and Sri Lanka CERT, assisted in realizing thrust areas relating for e-commerce through a series of activities. The Third National Public-Private Dialogue on e-commerce Reforms in Sri Lanka, was organized by the Ministry of Digital Infrastructure and Information Technology, and the International Trade Centre in Colombo. The introduction of policies, strategies, regulations, and human resource capacity development activities were discussed while ensuring provisions of required digital infrastructure.

Supporting Sri Lanka's Journey Towards Digitalization

The 2019 National CXO Forum was organized by the Federation of Information Technology Industry Sri Lanka (FITIS). It was a focal point in helping Sri Lanka expedite the eGovernment and eCitizen service implementation. During the eGovernment and eCitizen session at the forum, four tech wizards came together to support fast-track efforts in Sri Lanka's journey towards reaching global digital standards.

Who we are?

The Information and Communication Technology Agency of Sri Lanka (ICTA) was established as a Company on 12th May 2003, fully owned by the Treasury. The Information and Communication Technology ("ICT") Act No. 27 of 2003, empowered ICTA with statutory powers and its mandate was further enhanced through ICT (Amendment) Act No. 33 of 2008.

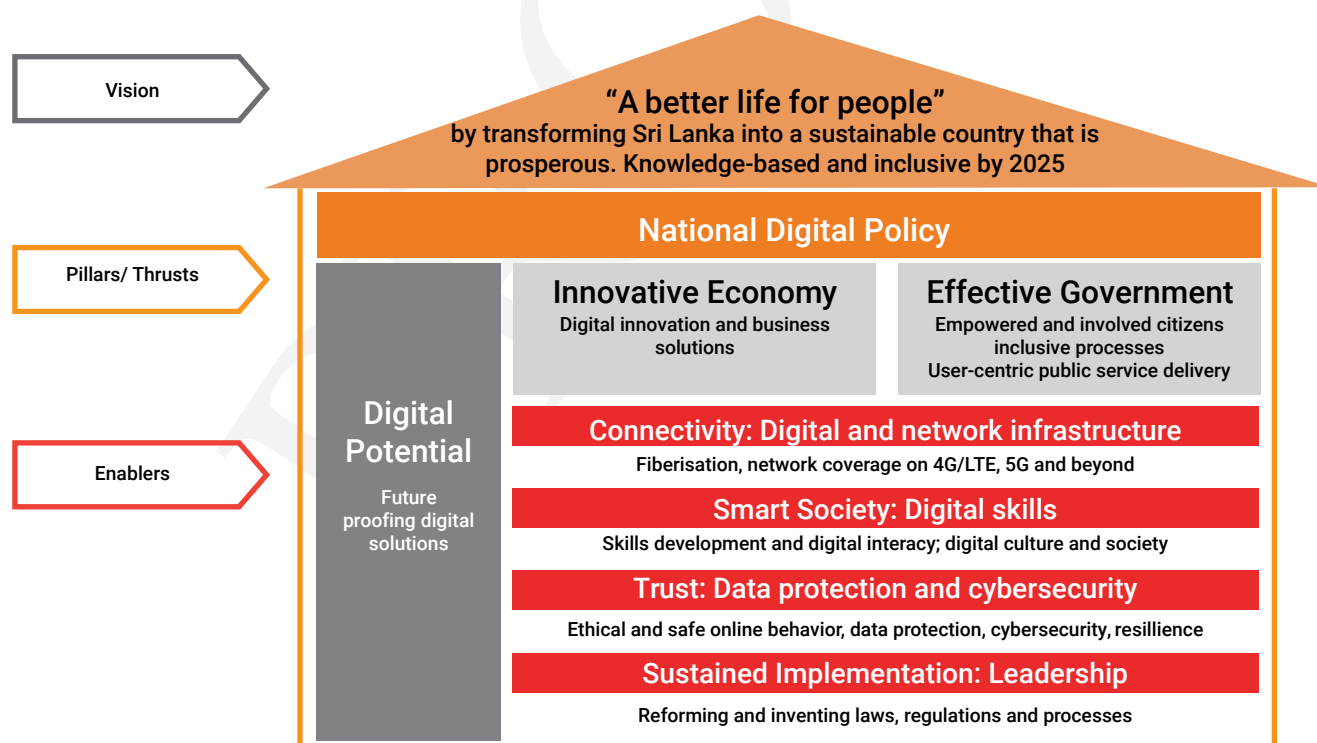
Since its inception, ICTA has been at the forefront of implementing digital strategies, working with multiple stakeholders in government, private sector and the civil society as well as other development partners. ICTA has also made significant contribution by establishing the Lanka Government Information Infrastructure (LGII) to manage Lanka Government Network (LGN) since 2011, deployed South Asia's first Government cloud, the Lanka Government Cloud (LGC) since 2013, Drafted several ICT related laws and policies based on International standards, deployed transformational e-Services and gave leadership to digitalization of vital sectors of the economy. ICTA also took the lead to enrich the ICT industry, by the establishment of SLASSCOM and formulated strategies to achieve export revenue target of over USD 1 billion for this sector.

Vision

'A better life for people.'

A better life for people by transforming Sri Lanka into a sustainable country that is prosperous, knowledge-based and inclusive by 2025

Strategic Direction



The proposed National Digital Policy outlines Sri Lanka's digital plan for 2020 to 2025. The Policy provides the high-level principles and conceptual framework for Sri Lanka to achieve sustained digital economic development and growth by creating an Innovative Economy, and an Effective Government, as depicted below. The thrusts that will help achieve the organisation's visions are two-fold; fostering an Innovative Economy and Building an Effective Government.

The proposed National Digital Policy outlines Sri Lanka's digital plan for 2020 to 2025. The Policy provides the high-level principles and conceptual framework for Sri Lanka to achieve sustained digital economic development and growth by creating an Innovative Economy, and an Effective Government, as depicted below. The thrusts that will help achieve the organisation's visions are two-fold; fostering an Innovative Economy and Building an Effective Government.

Innovative Economy: Businesses must embrace digital solutions to adapt, disrupt and remain competitive, creating a broad base of opportunities and driving sustainable economic growth across Sri Lanka. Digitization of the private sector including large companies, small and medium enterprises (SMEs), and start-ups, will be key to achieving Sri Lanka's digital vision. In addition, digitally connecting these firms to global value chains and production networks will be integral to Sri Lanka's success.

Effective Government: Digital solutions will enable better communication between citizens and government agencies to uphold democratic values. Similarly, these solutions may be harnessed to improve the quality of government service delivery through integrated and efficient processes, reduce bureaucracy, and improve accountability and transparency. A series of strategic national initiatives are to be established under this pillar to enhance digital identification (digital ID), fintech, health tech, and other similar government-wide services.

Furthermore, access to trusted and resilient digital infrastructure, a smart and digitally literate society, the sustained implementation of laws and regulatory reforms, and the study of emerging digital trends and developments would act as enablers of achieving the overall strategic direction.

Chairman's Message



The year 2019 has been an eventful year for the Information and Communication Technology Agency (ICTA). In the macro environment, it was a turbulent year, politically, socially and economically.

Mid-year, we encountered the Easter bomb attacks, in which a total of 269 innocent lives were lost, including those of 45 foreign nationals and three police officers. Economically, the tourist industry, which had seeing healthy growth, to become one of the key foreign income earners, came to a standstill. Despite these obstacles, ICTA has been committed to making its contribution to the nation, as always.

During the year, we heard many authorities emphasizing the need to focus on information security aspects of the development of the nation. Attorney General Jayantha Jayasuriya PC, after inaugurating the 11th National Cyber Security Week 2019 organized by SL-CERT and ICTA at the Hilton Colombo, said, that successfully facing the growing cybersecurity challenge is key to safeguarding socioeconomic prosperity in the country.

There are certain challenges countries and organizations, he said, would have to face when mitigating cyber threats. Some of them are lack of awareness of cyber threats among citizens, lack of readiness of stakeholders to deal with it, gaps in laws in relation to modern cybercrimes, lack of cooperation among relevant stakeholders and countries. I am proud to say the ICTA, with its sister organization SL-CERT has been working hard to achieve these objectives in the context of the entire country facing a security threat in the virtual space.

Over the year, ICTA has been continuing multiple initiatives to bring the benefits of ICTs to citizens, especially those are rural, poor and less privileged. They include Smart Social Circles program, the successor to the popular Nenasala initiative, which so far has trained over 8,600 knowledge agents on

the use of social media for business purposes.

The implementation of e Health in over 40 Government Hospitals has created over 3.5 million e Health Records; the 1919 Government Information Centre which provides government information in all three languages; e-Swabhimani, which recognizes excellence in digital content creation; and Suhuruliya, which has provided entrepreneurial training to over 300 rural women and many more with awareness.

Continuing its e-government initiative, e-government solutions have been implemented for government institutions such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Department of Immigration and Emigration, Registrar General's Department, Ministry of Lands and Registrar of Companies. Regulations have been approved to make it possible to issue SLIN numbers along with birth certificates, laying the foundation for rationalizing identity procedures.

ICTA has also facilitated the training of public officers as change agents. Hundreds of CIOs were trained. The recently completed Government E Learning Platform (GELP) enables the Sri Lanka Institute of Development Administration (SLIDA) as well as other organizations to deliver course content outside the conventional classroom. SLIDA has introduced ICTA designed courses as part of its induction programs.

ICTA supported the formulation of Digital Economic Strategies (DES), which were disrupted by the Constitutional Crisis in 2018, and continues to work with relevant Ministries on shaping their detailed digital initiatives. Key actions such as the development of data protection legislation and modernizing export procedures to enable fulfilment of e commerce orders from Sri Lanka prioritized under DES have been completed.

Among ICTA's industry development initiatives so far implemented are 'Spiralation', a tech startup program which has incubated 70 startups, 'Disrupt Asia' which has for four years been the biggest community gathering of the ecosystem, 'ImagineIF' startup boot camps for more than 1,400 undergraduates, 'Educate to Innovate' workshops on creative STEAM education for 3,300 teachers, 'Sri Lanka Go Digital' workshops for 750 SMEs to adopt digital for business activities,

career guidance on IT and BPM for 1,900 teachers and students, business development in Australia since 2011 benefiting 80 exporters,

'LEAP' workshops for 25 IT SMEs to accelerate export readiness, 'ICT Workforce Survey', the most comprehensive publication on the ICT workforce in Sri Lanka, 'Quality Coder' to instill quality coding practices among developers. Other national Initiatives supported include National Export Strategy, 'Hackadev' social innovation challenge, Techstars startup weekends, Diversity Collective, Women's Chamber for Digital, etc.

Focused interventions of ICTA on critical government processes, such as construction permits and land parcel fabric, which impact the Ease of Doing Business Index, have resulted in Sri Lanka advancing in rank in the Index which has direct implications for the attraction of foreign investment and also in making local businesses more competitive.

In the face of challenges posed by social media and cyber threats, experts at ICTA served as resources to Parliamentary Oversight Committees, Ministries and task forces. We have advised different levels of government on novel issues such as smart city proposals. We have worked to improve understanding of what government needs to do regarding emerging platforms, e commerce, etc.

ICTA is proactively transforming itself to respond to evolving demands of government, industry and society. Led by independent, qualified professionals serving on the Board since April 2018 and transparently selected qualified professionals as senior management, ICTA will adopt results-based management and reward high-quality professionals based on performance. Anchored on a block grant that will support approved priority projects, ICTA will work with government organizations to collaboratively implement effective digital solutions.

The need for restructuring ICTA has been proposed at various levels during the recent past due to the challenges faced by the Agency in meeting ever-growing demand from the stakeholders and the rapid development of technologies, which led to the Agency to revisit its operational model toward a "knowledge organization" as the government's digital technology arm, rather than limiting its role into a project executing entity.

The line Ministry advocated the requirement for opting a project facilitation role rather than claiming project ownership which has resulted unnecessary operational and managerial burden on ICTA. ICTA's scope has been categorized under two broad themes namely THINK and EXECUTE in order to deliver results as mandated. Accordingly, core functions have been identified under both themes during the restructuring process. The overall objective is social and economic transformation, not simply keeping ICTA functioning.

The National Digital Policy (NDP), ICTA prepared and awaiting approval by Cabinet outlines Sri Lanka's digital agenda for 2020 to 2025. NDP provides the high-level principles and conceptual framework for Sri Lanka to achieve sustained socio-economic development and growth, through the creation of an Innovative Economy and an Effective Government. Under this overarching framework sector strategies are currently being formulated.

I hope in future too ICTA will serve as a trusted source of expertise on ICTs and relevant legal and policy aspects. It will drive national digital transformation agenda consistent with the National Digital Policy. I take this opportunity to thank the political leadership, Ministry officials, my colleagues on ICTA's Board of Directors, and the ICTA team who contributed to make our goals a reality.

Prof. Rohan Samarajiva.
Chairman

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of ICTA has always provided essential high-level direction to the organization, which is the principal state agency that drives the nation's digital transformation. ICTA's Directors are always competent and experienced individuals carefully chosen from diverse fields. They may come from four different streams based on a pre-defined criteria.

Among ICTA's Board Directors are senior academics of high repute with over 25 years of experience backed by extensive research or academic publications in local and international journals. If they come from the private sector, they must have knowledge of over 20 years in senior management or leadership positions in recognized private sector establishments. They may have served as Chairman/ Chief Executive Officer/ Chief Operating Officer/ General Manager or Director with post-graduate or equivalent professional qualifications.

ICTA's Board Directors may also be from the Professional category – i.e. professionals of high reputation with over 20 years of experience. In addition, they may be those who have served in leadership positions with expertise in the field of Information technology and associated fields backed by postgraduate and/or equivalent professional qualifications in the area of Finance/ Law/ Technology or other areas.

The final category is Public Service, where ICTA includes, in its Board of Directors, senior officials of high reputation from the public service with over 25-30 years of experience with postgraduate or equivalent professional qualifications. For example, having served or presently serving as a Secretary to a Ministry, Deputy Secretary to the Treasury, Additional Secretary or Director General or Head of Department.

Directors Holding Office in ICTA as at 31st December 2019

Name	Directorship Status
Prof. Rohan Samarajiva	Chairman
Kapila Sri Chandrasekera	Non-executive
Reshan Dewapura	Non-executive
Dilani Alagaratnam	Non-executive
Ananda Wijayarathna	Non-executive
Lakmini Wijesundera	Non-executive

Directors Holding Office in LGII as at 31st December 2019

Name	Directorship Status
Prof. Rohan Samarajiva	Chairman
Damith Thilanka Hettihewa	Non-executive
Reshan Dewapura	Non-executive

New Appointments and Resignations of ICTA from 1st January 2019 to 31st December 2019

Name of Director	Date of Appointment	Date of Resignation
Prof. Rohan Samarajiva	-	4th December 2019
Kapila Sri Chandrasekera	-	4th December 2019
Reshan Dewapura	-	-
Dilani Alagaratnam	-	4th December 2019
Lakmini Wijesundara	-	2nd December 2019
Ananda Wijayarathna	-	-
M. C. L. Rodrigo	-	26th August 2019
Lal Dias	-	27th February 2019
D. S. P. K. Karunasekera	27th February 2019	20th November 2019
M. S. Thilakawardana	27th February 2019	21st November 2019
Hiran A. Karunaratne	27th February 2019	20th November 2019
Jayantha De Silva	21st December 2019	-
Mano Sekaram	21st December 2019	-
Sanjiva Weerawarana	21st December 2019	-
Manori Unambuwa	21st December 2019	-
Wasantha Deshapriya	21st December 2019	-
Prof. Lalith Gamage	21st December 2019	-

New Appointments and Resignations of LGII from 1st January 2019 to 31st December 2019

Name of Director	Appointment	Resignation
Kiri Banda Nimal Ratnayake	-	10 April 2019
Reshan Dewapura	23 May 2019	-
Don Sujeewa Prasanna Kumar Karunasekara	23 May 2019	20 November 2019
Prof. Rohan Samarajiva	-	-
Damith Thilanka Hettihewa	-	-

Details of Director's Attendance at Directors' Meetings of LGII from 1st January 2019 to 31st December 2019

Name of Director	Board Meetings
Kiri Banda Nimal Ratnayake	-
Reshan Dewapura	-
Don Sujeewa Prasanna Kumar Karunasekara	01/01
Prof. Rohan Samarajiva	01/01
Damith Thilanka Hettihewa	01/01

Human Capital

At ICTA, the most valuable asset we have is our Human Capital. They are the prime force that drives the nation's digital transformation. ICTA, as the apex agency responsible for the country's digital transformation, has to be the prime digital knowledge hub of the country.

Hence, it is crucial to employ the best talent specialized in Social and Economic development, Technology Conceptualization, Program Management, Policy, and Legal expertise for the organization success.

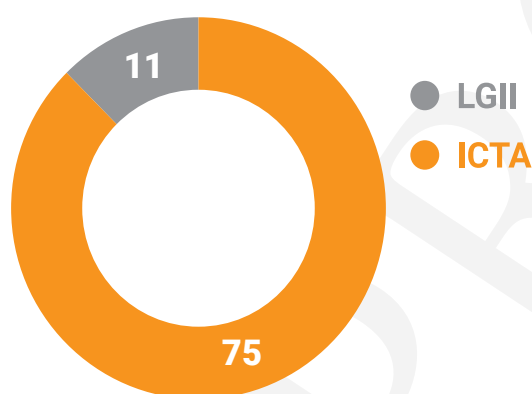
We have a strong team of 86 diverse human resources working towards making a digital inclusive prosperous Sri Lanka. Recruiting and retaining the best talent is a crucial challenge to ICTA. The employee retention rate for 2019 is 95 percent. We are currently looking at different approaches to enhance employer attractiveness to bring in the best talent in the industry.

Diversity and Inclusion

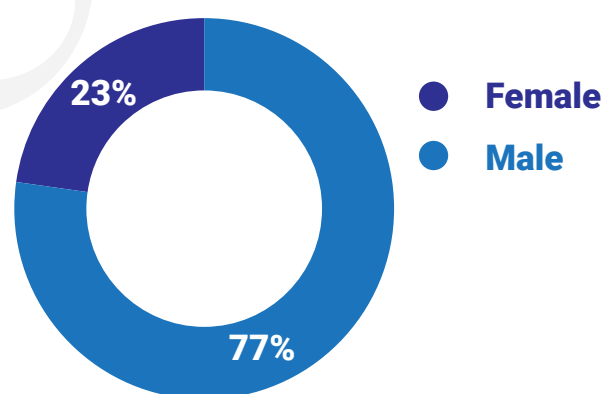
We envisage our culture to be inclusive, promoting gender balance while respecting all employees' contributions regardless of gender, age, race, disability, or sexual orientation. To inculcate diversity and inclusion, we are committed to maintaining a workplace free from physical or verbal harassment or discrimination based on race, religion, gender, age, nationality, social origin, disability, sexual orientation, or family status.

Human Resource Composition

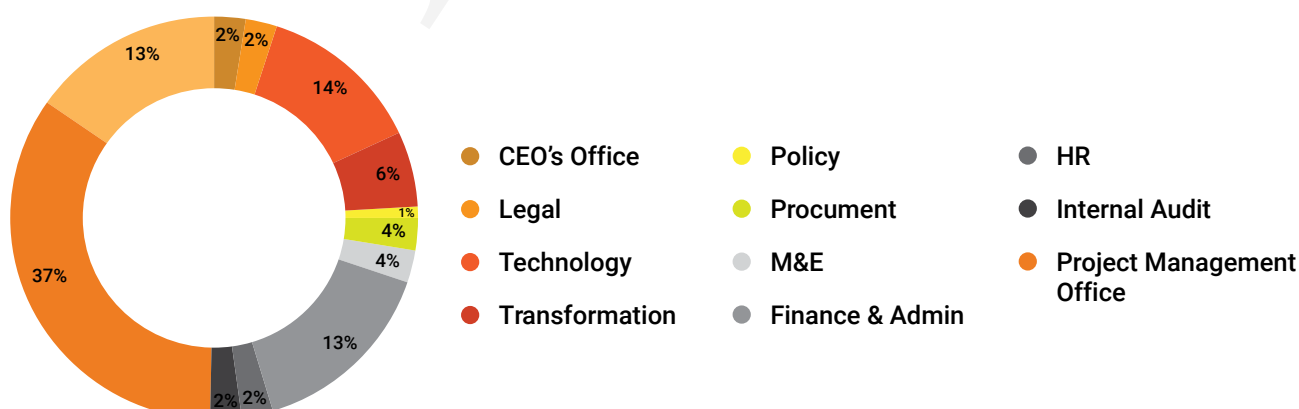
Organization Headcount - 2019



Gender Analysis

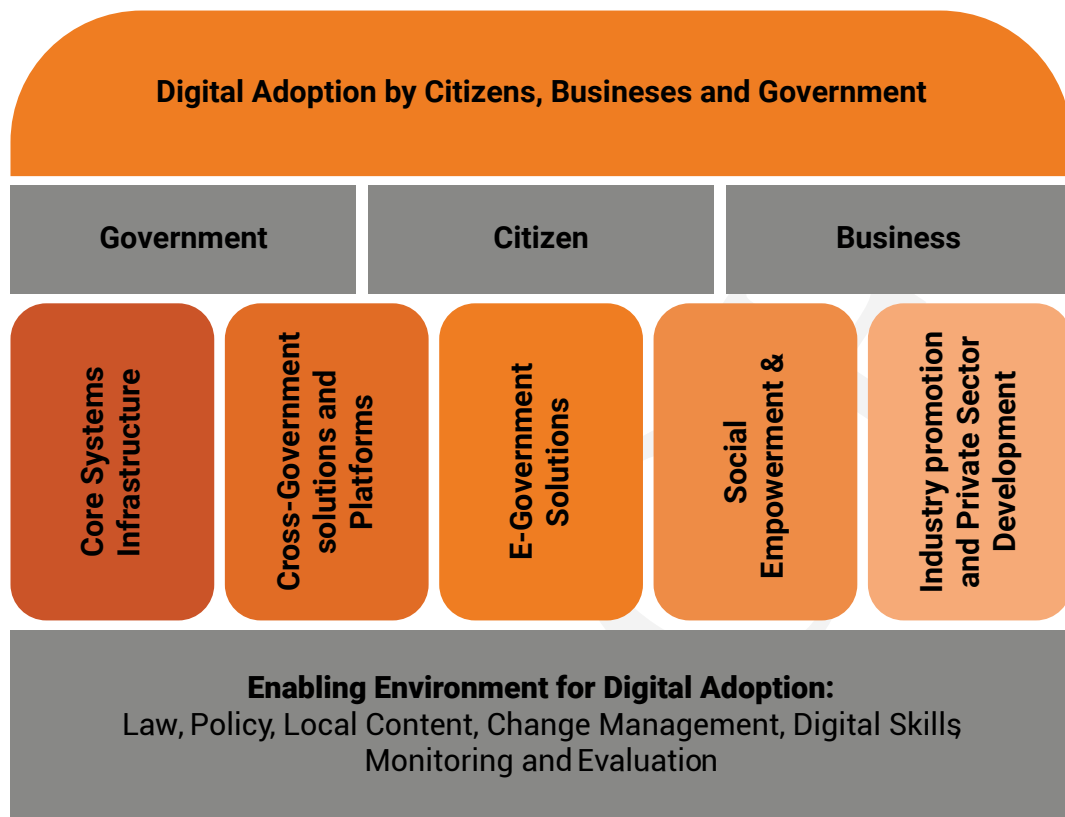


Divisional Headcount - 2019



Performance for the year 2019

As illustrated below, all ICTA projects are aligned along its three main focus areas: Government, Citizen, and Business.



Digital Government	Digital Government	Digital Government	Digital Inclusion & Adoption	Digital Prosperity
Core eGov Infrastructure	Cross Government Solutions and Platforms	eGov Solutions	Society Empowerment and Inclusion	Industry Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lanka Government Network 2.0 Cloud 2.0 Phase - 2 - Second zone of LGC 2.0 LGN 2.0 Connecting Adjoining Buildings, Training and Change Management and Awareness (LGN 2.0 Enhancement Phase) Lanka Government Cloud 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cross Government Digital Work Flow Video Conference facilities for Govt Orgs National spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) - Phase II Window for Cross Government (Cluster implementation) Lanka Gate Infrastructure maintenance Digital Identity Solution Development of Integrated evidence-based system for Agriculture Crop Planning as a service of the NSDI Project - Stage I. Scanning Digitizing Government Documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> eCabinet eParliament ePopulation Registry eHeritage Implementation of Electronic Medical Records in Sri Lankan Government Hospitals Digital Health eLocal Government Digital Education Employee Trust Fund Management (ETF) System Birth-Marriage-Death Management System Phase III eDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smart Society/ Social Circle Digital Libraries for Knowledge Enhancement Human Resource Capacity Building (HRCB) for Digital Transformation Digital Awareness and Promotion Government Information Centre 1919 Local Language Initiative eServices Deployment Integrated Welfare Management System Citizen Empowerment and connectivity Development including Wi-Fi Programme Assistive Information Technology for Children with Disabilities Digital Identity Solution Development and Maintenance of eServices for 2019 and 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industry Development eSwabhimani
eGov Policy Life Results based Monitoring and Evaluation				
Digital Enablement				

NPD No	Project	Achievement	Goals of the Project
Digital Government - Core eGov Infrastructure			
1	Lanka Government Network 2.0	<p>Eight hundred fifty-five sites (out of 860 planned sites) have been successfully deployed and are currently functioning.</p> <p>LGN connectivity and end sites Wi-Fi access are provided for all completed 855 sites government organizations.</p> <p>Completing Implementation of a Ticketing System for LGN Helpdesk.</p>	To build a highly available, high-speed, secure, reliable, and centrally managed government network to link government institutions to a single digital infrastructure.
3	Lanka Government Cloud (LGC) 2.0 - Phase 1 (LGC2.0 Phase 1 Maintenance +LGC 1.0 maintenance)	<p>LGC 2.0 has been live since August 2018. The connectivity (Link) between the LGN 2.0 and LGC 2.0 was established in August 2018. Upon completion, now we provide servers on both infrastructure as a service (IaaS) and platform as a service (PaaS). The application is hosted in LGC 1.0 migrated to LGC 2.0 is ongoing.</p> <p>84 applications and 30 websites hosted in LGC 2.0.</p> <p>80% of work has been completed on carrying out an audit on cloud standards and security compliance of LGC 2.0.</p>	Implement a fully-fledged -standard cloud environment to facilitate the government's current and emerging server requirements.

NPD No	Project	Achievement	Goals of the Project
Digital Government - Cross Government Solutions and Platforms			
22	Implementation of Gov. Lk "Single Window" for Cross Government (Cluster implementation)	<p>Project is in the initial stage of implementation.</p> <p>At present, managing of key components of middleware infrastructure (including Lanka Gate, Gov.lk country portal, and Lanka Government Payment Service and Government SMS solution) is in progress.</p>	<p>To identify separate service clusters within the government services.</p> <p>Implement all essential services associated as a Single Window across the government.</p>

27	Implementation of Cross Government Digital Document Management System	<p>The system mainly manages employees' personal files of relevant ministries and departments.</p> <p>System study and UAT has been completed for 16 organizations which are as follows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The Ministry of Skills Development and Vocational Training. -The Ministry of Ports and Shipping. -The Department of Rubber Development. -8 Zonal Education Offices in Gampaha and Colombo. -The Ministry of Education -The Department of Education Western Province. <p>Deployment of the system for 11 organizations has been completed.</p>	Implement a secure, efficient, and reliable Cross Government Digital Document Management System for selected government organizations.
39	National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) - Phase II	<p>The Web-Based Spatial Data Management System has been completed and is fully functional.</p> <p>The majority of activities associated with Spatial Data Policies and Legal Framework are completed, including NSDI policy and draft NSDI bill.</p> <p>The digitalization and data uploading facility are completed, and over 125 data layers have already been uploaded in the system.</p>	Develop a single platform to share Spatial Data for effective decision-making for the Government sector, private sector, and general public.
20	Lanka Gate Infrastructure maintenance/related services and related components	<p>Support and Maintenance of Lanka Government Payment Service and Online Payment Reconciliation Software have been carried out.</p> <p>The rollout of the eRevenue License solution into all the provinces in the country have been completed (in all the Divisional Secretariats and provincial head offices), enabling Citizens to obtain revenue license online for vehicles registered in any province.</p>	To deliver uninterrupted, smooth and secure government services to citizens through eServices which are offered through the Government Web Portal.

NPD No	Project	Achievement	Goals of the project
Digital Government - eGov Solutions			
12	Employee Trust Fund Management (ETF) System	<p>ETF Process Improvement Study was completed.</p> <p>Following the completion of the Process Improvement Study, business process improvement verification was conducted and completed.</p> <p>Preparation of System Requirement Specification is in the signing off stage.</p>	To digitalize core functions of the ETFB to provide efficient and effective services to stakeholders.
30	ICT Solution for the Government Analyst Department (GAD)	75% of the system implementation activities have been completed.	To improve the Government Analysis Department (GAD) process more efficiently and effectively by establishing digital solution benefiting both internal and external stakeholders of GAD.
43	Web Development Initiative	<p>356 websites have been completed and launched at Districts and Divisional Secretariat Offices.</p> <p>222 Govt ICT officers (web champions) trained at 8 user trainings on website content management.</p> <p>72 Government ICT officerstrained on web site content management from 24 organizations (via 24 workshops).</p> <p>Provided one-year support and maintenance service through the vendor.</p>	<p>To upgrade the existing government websites.</p> <p>Develop new government websites for more interaction with citizens.</p> <p>Offer services online in a secure manner.</p>
63	eParliament	<p>Iteration I of the Document Management System was released.</p> <p>A change management workshop and awareness workshop, and three requirement verification workshops were conducted for parliamentary officials.</p>	Establish an Electronic Document Management System (EDMS) for the parliament to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of the core functions through managing information in connection with the entire process.
80	Software Solution for Plantation Sector (Manage Census Data, Ministry of Hill Country New Villages, Infrastructure and Community Development)	The system Requirement Specification (SRS) has been finalized, and the development of the system is in progress.	Develop a comprehensive ICT-based system to record and manage census data of the plantation sector to facilitate the Ministry in taking evidence-based decisions on the development of the estate sector.

36	e-Heritage Project: Cutting-edge Technology for Heritage Information	<p>"Heritage Sri Lanka" Mobile and Web application development is completed and now live. (https://www.heritagesrilanka.gov.lk).</p> <p>The system enables dissemination of information and quick global access.</p> <p>The system development was completed in the list of Heritage Sites, Monuments, Buildings, other structures and cultural events in Polonnaruwa District</p>	Improve tourist attractiveness of Sri Lanka by promoting heritage tourism using innovative technologies to provide location-based information.
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NPD No	Project	Achievement	Goals of the Project
Digital Prosperity - Industry Development			
82	eSwabhimani Annual Programme and Associated Activities	<p>eSwabhimani Award Ceremony 2019 has been completed.</p> <p>152 applications were received.</p>	<p>To promote and popularize the development of relevant e-Content and applications as per the local requirement.</p> <p>Introduce applicants to the world market.</p>
85	Industry Development Programme	<p>Since 2016, through the Industry development program, 250+ companies were supported to develop international and local market through various initiatives, including Disrupt Asia, Australia Market Access Facilitations, Infotel & NITC.</p> <p>A number of individuals were supported through different programmes under the industry knowledge enhancement programme;</p> <p>Quality Code Manual completed and launched.</p> <p>New graduates, interns, fresh employees and companies will be benefitted in using and practicing of quality coding standard.</p> <p>Workforce Survey 2018 final draft completed and presented the report to the ICTA and stakeholders.</p>	To improve competitiveness in the IT-BPM industry and create IT-BPM-related jobs across all sectors.

NPD No	Project	Achievement	Goals of the project
Digital Inclusion & Adoption - Society Empowerment and Inclusion			
13	Integrated Welfare Management System(IWMS)	<p>The social registry integrated system has been completed up to Iteration 2 based on the agreements reached with the primary stakeholders.</p> <p>A functional and security audit has been carried out by an independent party and the system has been improved according to the audit report.</p> <p>Two change requests were made by the Welfare Benefit Board. Both changes have been incorporated to the IWMS system.</p>	To develop a one-stop shop for integrated welfare and Subsidy Management to improve efficiency and effectiveness of management and delivery of social welfare and subsidies.
75	Digital Libraries for Knowledge Enhancement	<p>Seven digital libraries (public libraries) have been established Colombo MC, Badulla, Polonnaruwa, Kurunagala, Batticaloa, Colombo National Library, and Batticaloa).</p> <p>Completed 80% of the digitization of Kirimatiyana and Opanayake libraries.</p> <p>Project Steering Committee and a library level working committee has been established to make policy and project implementation decisions.</p> <p>Completed a base line study for the Digital Libraries Project.</p> <p>85 library staff have been trained in managing the Digital Library System.</p>	To become the national digital knowledge hub by providing convenient and affordable access, to effective usage of electronic information/e books and educational materials to citizens through Digital Libraries.
44	Development of Electronic Services	<p>The development of nine e-government services has been completed, out of which six have been launched.</p> <p>Three workshops were completed for 75 government officers to identify the most viable eServices and mobile applications for government organizations.</p>	To automate key public services of government organizations, and citizen-centric and business-friendly services through multiple delivery channels.
45	Management and Operation of Government Information Center (GIC)	<p>Call Centre has been established and operationalized.</p> <p>Requirement gathering is ongoing for developing GIC portal and GIC mobile application.</p> <p>Completed 10 workshops on managing website, managing chatbot, and updating the knowledge base with the participation of 200 government officers.</p> <p>Chatbot Implementation was completed for the most demanding 20 organizations as planned.</p>	<p>To provide information about Government services in the most effective, efficient, and friendly manner.</p> <p>Use all electronic means as well as social media with the identification of the need and importance of providing Government information from a single location.</p>

48	ICT Human Resource Capacity Building for Government Digital Transformation	<p>eLearning platform has been fully completed and launched.</p> <p>The Right to Information Act has been entirely digitized and has been included as a module in the system.</p> <p>30 CIOs have completed the Master program on eGovernance.</p>	<p>To empower and build the required capacity among all public sector employees.</p> <p>Ensure they are confident and competent in adopting citizen centric public services.</p>
76	Smart Society and Citizen Capacity Building	<p>860 (238 in 2018; 622 in 2017) Smart Social Circles launched in 25 districts. 8,400 knowledge agents trained on the use of new technologies, social media, including online marketing, cloud funding, citizen journalism Consultative planning sessions conducted with ministry of Women and Child Affairs with the participation of 30 government officers, including directors, assistant directors, women development officers.</p> <p>840 community-level workshops held with active participation of 60,200 citizens from the 25 districts.</p>	<p>To facilitate the transformation of the current society to a SMART society through the intervention of digital technologies and to build required competencies among all citizens to become active participants in a digitally empowered society.</p>

NPD No	Project	Achievement	Goals of the Project
Digital Enablement			
24	Setting up and Maintenance of Systems Facilitating Right to Information initiative/s (Open Data Portal)	<p>The Open Data Portal (https://data.gov.lk) is operationalized.</p> <p>135 data sets have been published on the website.</p> <p>Reviewing the portal and obtaining user feedback on an ongoing basis.</p>	<p>To facilitate an open and transparent Government.</p> <p>Encourage evidence-based decision making within Government.</p>
25	e-Government Policy and Strategy	<p>The E-Government (eGov) policy has been finalized after obtaining public opinion through various means, including a paper advertisement and a blog. Additionally, two workshops were conducted for government officials, including CIOs, for their opinion. Further, the eGov policy has been translated to Sinhala and Tamil.</p>	<p>To ensure the e-Government Policy and e-Government Strategy is ratified and followed by the entire Government sector.</p>

83	Implementation of Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation	<p>Completion of ICTA Corporate Plan and Business Plan.</p> <p>Completion of E-Government survey and Country wide ICT Survey.</p> <p>Preparation of monthly and quarterly progress reports for the year 2019.</p> <p>Conducted evaluation of capacity building workshops for ICTA Staff, Government Staff, and Parliamentarians.</p> <p>Completed Monitoring & Evaluation capacity building workshops for 40 ICTA Project Management Staff and M&E ToT for Program for 95 Government Staff.</p> <p>Economic Analysis of Lanka Government Network 2.0 completed.</p> <p>Assessment of e-Readiness of local authorities completed.</p> <p>Following evaluation assessments have been completed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study on the effectiveness of CIO programme • Rapid Assessment of e Revenue License (eRL) System • Evaluation of the performance of Government Information Center • Rapid Assessment - e-Registration of Companies (ROC) Project • Outcome Assessment of Smart Social Circle project • Rapid Assessment of EPF System • Rapid Assessment of Integrated Welfare Management (IWM) System • Assessment on intermediate outcomes of LGN • Event Evaluation on Jaffna Enterprise Sri Lanka exhibition 	<p>To strengthen the ICTA Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system to effectively measure the progress of development results of the digital transformation strategy using the Theory of Change and Results Based Management Approach as development-oriented tools.</p>
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Audit & Management Committee Report – 2019

Internal Audit Division Updates

In this report we describe the role of the Internal Audit Division and the Audit & Management Committee, and its functioning during the year 2019. The main priorities were to provide assurance on the soundness of the financial reporting, effective risk identification and management, and compliance with the relevant legislation.

Overview of the Internal Audit

Internal Auditing is an independent function within ICTA, which reports directly to the Chairman and the Board of Directors (via the Board sub-committee, Audit and Management Committee), with the objective of adding value to the organization and its stakeholders in line with its strategies, objectives and risk factors. The Director – Internal Audit submits the observations/ reports to the Audit & Management Committee, while administratively reporting to the Chief Executive Officer of the organization.

Internal Audit strives to provide independent and relevant assurance that the organization's risk management, governance and internal control processes are operating effectively.

The scope of internal auditing within an organization is broad and may involve areas such as the effectiveness of operations, the reliability of financial reporting, deterring and investigating fraud, safeguarding of company assets, and compliance with rules and regulations. The objectives are achieved by way of systematic analysis and assessment of data, information and business processes, and providing insights and recommendations.

With the commitment to integrity and accountability, all the internal business operations are evaluated periodically, with varying frequencies depending upon the nature and the risk factors involved, to assess and provide independent assurances on each of the areas.

Functions of the Internal Audit Division

- Designing, developing and executing the annual Internal Audit plan of ICTA.
- Ensuring the strengthening of the overall internal control systems.
- Risk assessment of business operations, pointing out process flaws to the management and providing recommendations to improve the same.
- Review and appraisal of existing accounting and reporting systems to make improvements thereto.
- Ascertain controls with regards to safeguarding of assets of ICTA.
- Review of internal IT controls, i.e. IT general controls and IT systems controls for assessing the efficiency of the systems in place.
- Assess compliance of business processes with internal policies and procedures and applicable rules and regulations.
- Submission of reports to the Audit and Management Committee based on the findings of the above mentioned tasks and convene Audit and Management Committee meetings.
- Preparation and circulation of the decisions of the Audit Committee to Heads of Divisions to take appropriate action.
- Submission of Quarterly Assessment reports to the Line Ministry.
- Submission of Quarterly performance review reports to the Audit and Management Committee on achievement of annual Action Plan, Procurement Plan and the Disbursement Plan (budgeted vs. actual).
- Provide management with assurance / recommendations on specific areas of concerns.

- Review of and contribution in developing various internal operational procedures.
- Liaising with the National Audit Office with regards to the Management Audit.
- Liaising with the Chief Internal Auditor of the Line Ministry.
- Conducting independent reviews / special reviews / investigations/ inquiries etc. based on the request of the Chairman/ Board of Directors.
- Assist and make recommendations to various committees appointed by the Chairman for review of external policies and procedures, from time to time.

Internal Audit Activities Carried out in 2019

Sl. No.	Description	Status
1	Review of the project performance of the E-pensions project	Completed and submitted the Internal Audit Report
2	Review on the Government Analyst Department – Procurement of Internal Network Infrastructure Development Project	Completed and submitted the Internal Audit Report
3	Review of Project related payments of Government Analyst Department – ICT Solution	Completed and submitted the Internal Audit Report
4	Review of the BYOD policy vs. Laptop rental process – Observations	Completed and submitted the Internal Audit Report
5	Review of the Procurement of an Event Manager for Enterprise Sri Lanka, Jaffna Event	Completed and submitted the Internal Audit Report
6	Review on the Procurement of anti-virus software for Welfare benefits Board (WBB)	Completed and submitted the Internal Audit Report
7	Review of Payment Management process – Capital and Operational expenditure	Draft completed
8	Annual Board of Survey – 2019	Completed – Observations reported
9	Review of the effective utilization of project funds and reporting	Completed – Observations reported
10	Verification of Bank reconciliation	Completed
11	Coordinate with National Audit Office, regarding all audit queries & replies – 25 audit queries	Completed
12	Convene and conduct Audit and Management Committee meetings – 7 meetings	Completed
13	Coordinate with Line Ministry	Completed
14	Quarterly Line Ministry Audit and Management Committee meetings – 4	Completed
15	Review of various policies and procedures – On need basis	Completed

Audit and Management Committee Updates

The purpose of the Audit and Management Committee (AMC) is to assist the Board in reviewing all audit and management aspects of the ICT Agency of Sri Lanka (including financial reporting and compliance) to ensure that its resources are used economically and efficiently to achieve the predetermined objectives of the entity as a whole, or in respect of any specific project or program undertaken giving priority to the resources available in Sri Lanka; and ascertain whether such objectives have been achieved within the authorized time limits, for the disbursement of funds allocated for such activity, and whether any completed project or program is in actual operation as envisaged in the plans.

The Role of the Audit & Management Committee

- The scope of the Committee would include amongst others, the following: (as per the Public Enterprise Guidelines).
- Determination of the responsibilities of the Internal Audit Unit and review of the annual audit plans.
- Review and evaluate internal control systems for all activities of the entity.
- Evaluating the effectiveness of the risk management process.
- Review performance at regular intervals for cost effectiveness and to eliminate wasteful expenditure etc.
- Liaise with external auditors and follow up on Auditor General's/ external auditors Management Letters.
- Ascertain whether statutes, regulations, rules and circulars are complied with.
- Review of the integrity of the financial statements with a view to ensure its compliance with Accounting Standards, including annual reports, half-year reports, and quarterly financial statements
- Review internal audit/external audit reports, Management Letters for remedial action
- Review implementation of recommendations/directives of the Committee on Public Enterprises
- Prepare report on the findings of the Committee for inclusion in the Annual Report
- Reports to the Board of Directors on its activities and recommendations

Composition of the Audit and Management Committee

The Audit & Management Committee of ICTA comprises independent Non-Executive Directors with a minimum requirement of three such members. The Committee for the year 2019 was appointed in May, 2018 with 2 Members from the previous Committee being reappointed, and the Treasury representative continued as the Chairman of the Audit & Management Committee. The Board members have satisfied themselves that the members of the Audit & Management Committee are competent in financial matters and have recent and relevant experience.

The other attendees at the Committee meeting (or part thereof) were the Company Secretary, Head of Finance, Head of Monitoring and Evaluation, Head of HR / Administration, Director – Legal, Director – Procurement etc. In addition, during the year, the Committee members have met without others being present to discuss issues directly.

The Audit & Management Committee is responsible for assisting the Board of Directors in fulfilling its responsibility of ensuring that ICTA's financial reporting and internal controls, including audits, are adequate and undertaken efficiently.

Summary of the Meetings of the Audit and Management Committee

Committee Member	Member Since	No. of Meetings Attended for the year 2019
Ananda Wijerathne	February, 2015	7
Kapila Sri Chandrasekera	May, 2018	7
Sujeewa Karunasekara	April, 2019 – till June, 2019	1
Manohara S. Thilakawardana	June, 2019	2

Meetings of the Audit and Management Committee

During the year 2019, 7 Audit and Management Committee meetings were held, and the following matters were discussed at the said meetings.

1. Audit and Management Committee Meeting held on 21-February-2019.

Subject Area	Actions/ Decisions Taken
Internal Audit Plan for 2019	Presented to the Audit & Management Committee and recommended to be approved by the Board of Directors
Board of Survey	The AMC was updated on the progress of the activity and the observations made thereon.
Financial Status Update	AMC advised that the Report should be updated with creditors' balances, and that the Report should be provided on a monthly basis.
Financial Statements for 2016	The AMC instructed that subsequent to the accounting adjustments for the year 2016, ICTA will have to write to Treasury giving reasons as to why there are considerable capital losses, and have an Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM) convened.
Financial Statements for 2016	The expenses categorized as Consultancy fees are to be renamed as "Salaries and Wages" and driver's overtime expenses to be classified as a separate line item.
Queries Raised by Auditor General's Department	<p>With regards to a query raised, the AMC pointed out that the verification survey of the Fixed Assets had cost Rs.10 Mn in the previous year, and therefore that a decision has been taken by ICTA not to carry out another survey in the current year.</p> <p>To follow-up on all the pending audit queries and ensure responses are sent out within the requested time frame.</p>

2. Audit & Management Committee Meeting held on 15-March-2019.

Subject Area	Actions/ Decisions Taken
Draft financial Accounts of ICTA and LGII for 2016	<p>This meeting was convened especially to discuss the draft financial accounts of 2016 for ICTA and LGII and recommend them for approval by the Board.</p> <p>The correct depreciation provision on Fixed Assets had been re-worked from 2010 to 2015, based on which adjustments have been incorporated in the 2016 accounts to reflect the correct value of the fixed assets.</p>

3. Audit and Management Committee Meeting held on 29-March-2019

Subject Area	Actions/ Decisions Taken
Draft financial Accounts of ICTA and LGII for 2016	<p>This meeting was convened to discuss and finalize the draft financial accounts of 2016 for ICTA and LGII and recommend them for approval by the Board.</p> <p>With regard to the hiring of personnel whose positions cannot be filled in internally, the AMC advised that a costing sheet be prepared and the approval be firsthand obtained from the Board.</p>

4. Audit and Management Committee Meeting held on 16-May-2019

Subject Area	Actions/ Decisions Taken
Convening of an Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM)	Convening of an EGM, Re: Loss of Capital – to be decided once Board approval is obtained for the accounts.
Update of Financial status	Line Ministry has sent a request to obtain approval for the ICTA Re-Structure Proposal from the Cabinet of Ministers and for approval of the Salary Structure from the Line Ministry, before the recruitment of new staff including the CEO, CFO, and the CTO are carried out. Since without the proper approvals, the recruitments for the key positions cannot be initiated, this to be communicated in writing to the Line Ministry with a copy to the Public Enterprises Department of the Treasury.
Update on the Board of Survey	<p>The draft report of the observations made on the Board of Survey activity was presented to the AMC.</p> <p>AMC advised that the obsolete or outdated items can be written off with Board approval after obtaining certification form technical experts.</p>
Auditor General's observations on e-Pensions project	AMC advised to examine and provide information whether any payments were effected by ICTA between 2010 and 2013, after Virtusa had in 2010 submitted a UAT Report that the Project was not ready for services. AMC also advised to find information as to what action was initiated or taken by ICTA subsequent to the adverse Report given by Virtusa.
Audit Queries raised by the Internal Audit Team of the Line Ministry	To follow up and take necessary corrective actions for the observations made. And provide clarifications to the Ministry audit team.
Financial statements for 2016 and 2017 (for ICTA and LGII)	The Financial Statements of ICTA, SLCERT & the LGII for 2016 and 2017 were tabled, and it was noted that the Accounts of SLCERT & the LGII will have to be approved by the relevant Boards, for ICTA Accounts to be approved.

5. Audit and Management Committee Meeting held on 10-July-2019

Subject Area	Actions/ Decisions Taken
Delegation of Authority – Payment process	As a new Head of Finance has been hired, the AC directed that this matter be finalized within a week and a paper to be submitted to the next Audit Committee.
Auditor General's observations on e-Pensions project	Internal Auditor submitted her observations with regards to the above project, by conducting a performance review and highlighted the issues noted. The AMC advised to bring this matter to the notice of the Board.
Financial Status update – June, 2019	Head of Finance to be instructed to write to Line Ministry on the need of ICTA to maintain multiple bank accounts.
Update on the matters discussed at the Quarterly Line Ministry AMC meeting	AMC decided that a written response be submitted to the Secretary, Line Ministry concerning the queries (related to ICTA) recorded in the above minutes.
Effective utilization of Project funds for project related training activities	Internal Auditor raised a company-wide memo through CEO on the above matter (based on observations made, on project fund utilization), and the AMC advised to refer the Memo to the Board, and to write to the Ministry & the Auditor General.
Update on the Procurement of anti-virus software licenses for e-Samurdhi Project	AC advised the Internal Auditor to examine the payments of said Project, and thereafter to submit a reply to the Auditor General informing the findings.

6. Audit and Management Committee Meeting held on 03-October-2019

Subject Area	Actions/ Decisions Taken
Review on the additional cabling at the Government Analysts Department (GAD)	The report on the review of the said project was tabled. AMC advised to obtain current prices quotations from the market and seek approval from the Secretary, Treasury to settle the matter with the vendor.
Internal Audit Observations on e-Pensions Project	AMC noted that it is the end user who should carry out the UAT and issue the User/Operational Acceptance Certificate in respect of all Projects, and that this condition be informed to officers of ICTA.
Financial Status Update – June, 2019	AMC proposed to have an account opened with the People's Bank as an alternative to the Sampath Bank account. – To address the Auditor General's concerns.
Delegation of Authority	The schedule listing the type and value of procurements, and the criteria relating to authorization, approval, and execution of such procurements, submitted by the Head of Finance, was reviewed by the AMC.
Directors and Officers Liability Insurance	AMC decided to follow the government procurement process in selecting a party for this insurance process, and approval be obtained by a circular resolution.

7. Audit and Management Committee Meeting held on 29-November-2019

Subject Area	Actions / Decisions Taken
Delegation of Authority	The AMC advised to circulate the Board Paper adopted in 2007, and to propose to the Board to opt for a decision based on the current NPC Guidelines.
Review of project-related payments of Government Analysts Department (GAD) – ICT solution (draft report)	AMC decided that the matter be referred to the NPC for advice.
BYOD policy vs. Laptop rental – observations of internal Audit	<p>AMC advised to convey to CTO to ensure that regular back-ups are taken from the devices purchased under the BYOD scheme, and to request CTO to attend to the needful using the available servers for storing the back-ups.</p> <p>A decision on whether to continue with the BYOD Policy is to be taken by early next year.</p>
Review of the Procurement of an Event Manager for Enterprise Sri Lanka, Jaffna event – Internal Audit report	The AMC declined to recommend the payment to the vendor and advised to seek further advice from the Secretary, Line Ministry, in executing the payments to the said vendor due to the issues raised via Audit observations.

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கணக்காய்வாளர் நாயகத்தின் அறிக்கை - ICTA
Report of the Auditor General - ICTA



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தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்
NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE



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My No.

CAME/ICTA/01/2019/19

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Your No.

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திகதி
Date

31 May 2022

The Chairman,
Information and Communication Technology Agency (Private) Limited

Received by ICTA
07 JUN 2022

Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements and Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of the Information and Communication Technology Agency (Private) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2019 in terms of Section 12 of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.

The above mentioned report is sent herewith


W.P.C. Wickramaratne
Auditor General

Copies: 01. Secretary, Ministry of Finance

02. Secretary, Ministry of Technology

#17911

CDGO/CBEP/CDSO/CTO/CCO/Gen. Counsel
Director Finance

FINA/Finance/Finance Director/Finance Report/Approved

07/06/2022

Chairman ICTA

Copy : Gen. Request





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NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE



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எனது இல.
My No.

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Your No.

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திகதி
Date

31 May 2022

Chairman

Information and Communication Technology Agency (Private) Limited

Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements and Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of the Information and Communication Technology Agency (Private) Limited and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December 2019 in terms of Section 12 of the National Audit Act, No.19 of 2018.

1. Financial Statements

1.1 Qualified Opinion

The audit of the financial statements of the Information and Communication Technology Agency (Private) Limited ("Company") and its subsidiaries ("Group") for the year ended 31 December 2019 comprising the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019 and the consolidated statement of profit and loss, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, was carried out under my direction in pursuance of provisions in Article 154(1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka read in conjunction with provisions of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018. My report to Parliament in pursuance of provisions in Article 154 (6) of the Constitution will be tabled in due course.

In my opinion, except for the effects of the matters described in the basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the accompanying financial statements of the Company and the Group give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company and the Group as at 31 December 2019, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.



Emphasis of Matter

I draw attention to note No.3.18 to the financial statements, Which indicates that the Company's total liabilities exceeded its total assets by Rs.1,887,834,007 and Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by Rs. 1,896,995,140 as at 31 December 2019. However, there is no payable to suppliers at the end of year 2020 due to settlement of payables as at 31 December 2019 during the year 2020 out of funds received from treasury.

My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

1.2 Basis for Qualified Opinion

- (a) Other payables and receivables of the Company as at the end of the year under review was Rs.2,103,431,719 and Rs.36,062,521 respectively. However, contrary to the paragraph 32 of Sri Lanka Accounting Standard No 1, the payable amounting to Rs.2, 097,483,143 had been brought forward after setting off the receivable amount of Rs.5, 948,576. As a result, other receivable and payable had been understated by Rs.5, 948,576.
- (b) All fixed assets of the Company had been revalued for Rs. 37,988,641 in the year 2017. Re-valued assets amounting to Rs.2, 614,689 and related accumulated depreciation amount Rs.522,938 had been removed from financial statements during the year under review without proper approval. Further, the carrying amount of the respective assets amounting to Rs.2,091,751 had been transferred to the profit and loss account during the year under review.
- (c) The assets valued of Rs. 5,901,106 which were verified in the revaluation process in the year 2017, and its accumulated depreciation amounting to Rs. 1,180,221 had been removed from financial statements as considering derecognized assets in the year 2019 without proper approval.
- (d) As per the financial statements of the Company, the amount payable to CERT private limited as at 31 December 2019 was Rs.40,215,928. However as per CERT records it was Rs. 42,551,302 and there was a difference of Rs. 2,335,374.
- (e) Thirteen (13) vouchers valued at Rs.26,001,990 for the year under review had not been submitted for the audit.



I conducted my audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards (SLAuSSs). My responsibilities, under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of my report. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my qualified opinion.

1.3 Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

As per Section 16(1) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018, the Company and Group are required to maintain proper books and records of all its income, expenditure, assets and liabilities, to enable annual and periodic financial statements to be prepared of the Company and Group.

1.5 Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control of the Company and the Group.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated



financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

2. Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018 and Companies Act, No. 7 of 2007 include specific provisions for following requirements.

- Except for the effect of the matters described in the basis for the qualified opinion paragraph, I have obtained all the information and explanation that required for the audit and as far as appears from my examination, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company as per the requirement of section 163 (2) (d) of the Companies Act, No. 7 of 2007 and section 12 (a) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.
- The financial statements of the Company comply with the requirement of section 151 of the Companies Act, No. 07 of 2007.
- The financial statements presented is consistent with the preceding year as per the requirement of section 6 (1) (d) (iii) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.
- The financial statements presented includes all the recommendations made by me in the previous year as per the requirement of section 6 (1) (d) (iv) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.

Based on the procedures performed and evidence obtained which limited to matters that are material, nothing has come to my attention;

- to state that any member of the governing body of the Company has any direct or indirect interest in any contract entered into by the Company which are out of the normal course of business as per the requirement of section 12 (d) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.

- to state that the Company has not complied with any applicable written law, general and special directions issued by the governing body of the Company as per the requirement of section 12 (f) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018 except for;

Reference to law/ direction	Description
Paragraph 3.9 of the Public Enterprises Circular No. PED/12 of 02 June 2003	During the year under review, the assets valued to Rs.3, 273,883 had been transferred to other government entities without proper approval

- to state that the Company has not performed according to its powers, functions and duties as per the requirement of section 12 (g) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.
- to state that the resources of the Company had not been procured and utilized economically, efficiently and effectively within the time frames and in compliance with the applicable laws as per the requirement of section 12 (h) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.

3. Other matters

- Total estimated cost of the Automating of the Government Analyst Department (GAD) consist of 4 main components was amounting to Rs.40 million. Under the 1st component, a contract valued at Rs.23.39 million was awarded to Private Company to provide ICT solution. Although the ICTA had been paid a sum of Rs.17.51 million or 75 present of the estimated cost to the Company as at 31 December 2019, the project was suspended due to non fulfilment of GAD requirements.
- The payment vouchers valued at Rs.525,695,777 had not been approved by Chief Executive officer and the delegation of authority also had not been done.


W.P.C. Wickramaratne
 Auditor General

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கணக்காய்வு செய்யப்பட்ட நிதிசார் கூற்றுகள் - ICTA

Audited Financial Statements - ICTA

ICT AGENCY OF SRI LANKA (PVT) LTD

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2019

(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

		Group		Company	
	NOTE	2019	2018	2019	2018
Revenue	4	1,501,126,006	3,066,791,552	1,466,565,706	2,999,306,855
Other Income	5	165,465,205	10,166,029	165,345,255	7,404,825
Gain on Disposal of subsidiaries		-	(34,335,455)	-	(20)
Grant Disbursements					
Project Implementation Expenses	6	1,968,482,711	2,660,535,668	1,934,810,033	2,603,743,623
Net Surplus on Operating Activities		(467,356,706)	371,920,429	(468,244,327)	395,563,212
Project Infrastructure & Support Services	7	70,940,074	89,292,859	62,615,538	73,189,957
Net Surplus/(Deficit) from Operating Activities		(538,296,779)	282,627,570	(530,859,866)	322,373,255
Net Surplus/(Deficit) on Non-Grant Activities		(372,831,575)	292,793,598	(365,514,611)	329,778,080

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

		Group		Company	
	NOTE	2019	2018	2019	2018
Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the Period		(372,831,575)	292,793,598	(365,514,611)	329,778,080
Other Comprehensive Income					
Items not to be reclassified to Profit or Loss					
Actuarial Loss on Defined Benefit Plans		3,583,977		3,308,608	
Revaluation of Property Plant and Equipment		1,724,535	11,601,568	-	-
Income Tax Effect on Other Comprehensive Income					
Other Comprehensive Loss for the Period, Net of Tax		5,308,512	11,601,568	3,308,608	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period, Net of Tax		(367,523,062)	304,395,167	(362,206,003)	329,778,080

The Accounting Policies and notes on pages 5 through 25 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.



ICT AGENCY OF SRI LANKA (PVT) LTD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

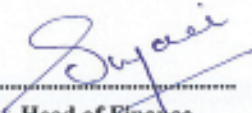
AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2019

(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

		Group		Company	
	NOTE	2019	2018	2019	2018
Assets					
Non-Current Assets					
Property, Plant & Equipment	8	40,224,110	39,619,154	34,374,115	30,150,913
Intangible Assets	9	2,089,200	2,785,600	2,089,200	2,785,600
Financial Assets	10	-	-	10	10
		42,313,310	42,404,754	36,463,325	32,936,523
Current Assets					
Other Receivables	11	30,391,155	22,293,738	30,113,945	22,289,988
Amounts Due from Related Party	17	-	-	-	-
Cash & Cash Equivalents	12	254,732,139	258,999,254	254,591,272	258,978,336
		285,123,295	281,292,993	284,705,217	281,268,325
Total Assets		327,436,605	323,697,746	321,168,542	314,204,847
Equity & Liabilities					
Stated Capital	13	20	20	20	20
Revaluation Reserve		13,326,103	11,601,568	-	-
Accumulated Surplus		(1,856,338,341)	(1,487,090,744)	(1,887,834,027)	(1,525,628,024)
Total Equity		(1,843,012,218)	(1,475,489,156)	(1,887,834,007)	(1,525,628,004)
Non-Current Liabilities					
Retirement Benefit	14	30,579,463	33,923,366	27,193,382	31,319,437
Deferred Revenue for Grant Assets	15	720,556	-	108,810	-
		31,300,019	33,923,366	27,302,192	31,319,437
Current Liabilities					
Trade & Other Payables	16	2,098,932,875	1,725,047,607	2,097,483,143	1,725,047,607
Amounts Due to Related Party	17	40,215,928	40,215,928	84,217,213	83,465,807
		2,139,148,804	1,765,263,536	2,181,700,357	1,808,513,415
Total Equity & Liabilities		327,436,605	323,697,746	321,168,542	314,204,847

The Accounting Policies and notes on pages 5 through 25 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

These Financial Statements are in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007.


Head of Finance


Chief Executive Officer

The board of directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these Financial Statements.

Signed and on behalf of the board by;


Chairman


Director

20 May 2021



ICT AGENCY OF SRI LANKA (PVT) LTD
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2019
(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

	Group				Company		
	Stated Capital	Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated Surplus	Total	Stated Capital	Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated Surplus
As at 31st December 2017	20		(1,779,884,342)	(1,779,884,322)	20		(1,855,406,105)
Surplus for the Year	-	11,601,568	292,793,598	304,395,167	-		329,778,080
As at 31st December 2018	20	11,601,568	(1,487,090,744)	(1,475,489,156)	20	-	(1,525,628,024)
Total Comprehensive Income	-	1,724,535	(369,247,597)	(367,523,062)	-	-	(362,206,003)
As at 31st December 2019	20	13,326,103	(1,856,338,341)	(1,843,012,218)	20	-	(1,887,834,027)

The accounting policies and notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.
 Figures in brackets indicate deductions.



Consolidated Financial Statements 2019

ICT AGENCY OF SRI LANKA (PVT) LTD
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2019
(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year	(372,831,575)	292,793,598	(365,514,611)	329,778,080
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation & Amortization	14,143,157	10,740,710	11,477,249	8,234,128
Retirement Benefits - Current Service Cost	4,432,504	2,146,766	3,661,415	1,310,337
Retirement Benefits - Interest Cost	3,731,570	-	3,445,138	-
Retirement Benefits - Paid	(7,924,000)	(9,140,300)	(7,924,000)	(9,140,300)
Gain on Disposal of subsidiaries	-	34,335,455	-	20
NBV of Assets Disposed Previous year	1,626,938	-	-	-
Deferred Revenue for Grant Assets Adjustment	720,556	(296,349,751)	108,810	(295,976,497)
Assets Transfer Govt entities/Nansala	2,619,106	121,019,650	2,619,106	121,019,650
De-recognition	4,720,885	-	4,720,885	-
Impairment	3,937,996	-	2,091,751	-
Loss on revaluation	(24,299,781)	133,786,206	(24,299,781)	133,786,206
Write off	14,809,774	-	14,809,774	-
Write Back	(153,946,013)	-	(153,946,013)	-
	(508,258,881)	289,332,334	(508,750,276)	289,011,625
Working Capital Changes				
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Receivables	(22,907,191)	818,206	(22,633,731)	818,206
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Payables	527,831,280	(59,281,469)	526,381,548	(56,294,598)
Increase / (Decrease) in Related Parties	0	(2,335,374)	751,406	4,960,789
Increase / (Decrease) in Grant Payable	-	-	-	-
Net Cash Generated (Used in) from Operating Activities	(3,334,792)	228,533,698	(4,251,053)	238,496,022
Cash Flows from Investing Activities				
Additions to Property, Plant & Equipment	(932,323)	-	(1,058,835)	-
Assets Transfer to Related Party	-	-	922,823	-
Disposal of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Net Cash Generated (Used in) from Investing Activities	(932,323)	-	(136,012)	-
Cash Flows from Financing Activities				
Issue of shares	-	-	-	-
Net Cash Generated (Used in) from Financing Activities	-	-	-	-
Cash & Cash Equivalents as at the beginning of the Year	258,999,254	34,918,632	258,978,336	20,482,314
Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(4,267,115)	228,533,698	(4,387,065)	238,496,022
Disposal of subsidiaries	-	(4,453,076)	-	-
Cash & Cash Equivalents as at the End of the Year	254,732,139	258,999,254	254,591,272	258,978,336

The accounting policies and notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.
Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY AGENCY OF SRI LANKA (PVT) LTD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year Ended 31 December 2019

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

1.1 General

The Information & Communication Technology Agency of Sri Lanka (Private) Limited (ICTA) was incorporated on 12th May 2003 under the Companies Act No. 17 of 1982, with the Secretary to the Treasury and the Secretary to the Ministry of Economic Reform, Science and Technology as the subscribers and ICTA has been re-registered with the registration No. of PV 4055 under the Companies Act No 7 of 2007. The registered office of the Company is situated at No 160/24, Kirimandala Mawatha, Colombo 05.

The consolidated financial statements of Information Communication Technology Agency of Sri Lanka (Private) Limited- ICTA as at and for the year ended 31 December 2019 comprise the company and its subsidiary Lanka Government Information Infrastructure (Private) Limited –LGII (together referred to as the “Group”).

1.2 Principal Activities and Nature of Operations

The Company provides all information and assistance for the formulation of the National Policy on Information Communication Technology to the Inter Ministerial Committee on Information Communication Technology appointed by the Cabinet of Ministers & assists the Cabinet of Ministers to approve the

National Policy Framework in relation to Information and Communication Technology.

By virtue of Information and Communication Technology Act. No. 27 of 2003 as amended in 2007, the company is also empowered to develop and implement strategies and programs on information and communication technology in both the public and private sectors.

1.3 Date of Authorization for Issue

The financial statements of Information & Communication Technology Agency of Sri Lanka (Pvt) Ltd for the year ended December 31, 2019 was authorized for issuance by the directors on 20th May 2021.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements which have been presented in Sri Lankan Rupees have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group and the separate financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (herein referred to as SLFRSs/LKASs) effective from 1st January 2012, laid down by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka (CASL) and the requirements of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007.



Year Ended 31 December 2019

2.2 Responsibility for financial statements

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements.

2.3 Basis of Measurement

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except assets recorded in Property, Plant & Equipment which are measured at valuation less depreciation and the retirement benefit obligations are measured at the present value of the defined benefit obligation as explained in the respective notes to the financial statements. These financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the Company and the Group would continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future.

2.4 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Sri Lankan Rupees, which is the company's functional and presentation currency.

2.5 Use of Estimates & Judgments and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards require management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements, is stated below:

2.5.1 Fair value of non-financial assets

The fair value used by the Group in the measurement of non-financial assets is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability, or in the absence of a principal market in the most advantageous market that is accessible by the Group for the asset or liability. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market

INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY AGENCY OF SRI LANKA (PVT) LTD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year Ended 31 December 2019

participants would act in their market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

2.5.2 Useful lives of depreciable assets

Management reviews its estimation of the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical obsolescence that may change the useful life of certain property, plant and equipment.

2.5.3 Business combinations

Management uses valuation techniques in determining the fair values of the various elements of a business combination. The fair value of contingent consideration is dependent on the outcome of many variables that affect future profitability.

2.5.4 Defined benefit obligation

Management's estimate of the defined benefit obligation is based on a number of critical underlying assumptions such as mortality

rates, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the defined benefit obligation amount and the annual defined benefit expense.

2.5.5 Fair value of financial instruments

Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments where active market quotes are not available. This requires management to develop estimates and assumptions based on market inputs, using observable data that market participants would use in pricing the instrument. Where such data is not observable, management uses its best estimate. Estimated fair values of financial instruments may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.

2.5.6 Measurement of fair values

A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

Significant valuation issues are reported to the Group's Audit Committee. When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses observable market data as far as possible.

Year Ended 31 December 2019

2.6 Materiality and Aggregation

Each material class of similar items is presented separately in the consolidated financial statements. Items of dissimilar nature or function are presented separately unless they are immaterial.

2.7 Comparative Information

The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Company. Previous year's figures and phrases have been re-arranged wherever necessary, to conform to the current year's presentation.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Basis of Consolidation

3.1.1 Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method as at the acquisition date, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Group. The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognised in profit or loss immediately. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except if related to the issue of debt or equity securities. The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships.

3.1.2 Subsidiary

A Subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Group. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. The Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

The Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee which includes;

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights over the investee.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary

INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY AGENCY OF SRI LANKA (PVT) LTD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year Ended 31 December 2019

acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

The financial statements of a subsidiary is included in the consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Group obtains control, and continues to be consolidated until the date when such control ceases.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies.

3.1.3 Non-controlling interest

For each business combination, the group elect to measure any non-controlling interest in the acquire either,

- At fair value
- At their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable assets, which are generated at fair value.

Change in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as transactions with owners in their capacity as owners.

Adjustment to non-controlling interests are based on a proportionate amount or the net amount of the subsidiary.

Group does not have any non-controlling interest as at the reporting date.

3.1.4 Loss of control

On the loss of control, the Group immediately de-recognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary, any non-controlling interests and the other components of equity related to the subsidiary. Any surplus or deficit arising on the loss of control is recognised in profit and loss. If the Group retains any interest in the previous subsidiary, then such interest is measured at fair value at the date that control is lost. Any investment retained is recognized at fair value.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

3.1.5 Reporting date

Group's subsidiary has the same reporting period as the parent Company.

3.1.6 Intra-group transactions

Transfer prices between Group entities are set on an arms-length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

3.1.7 Transactions eliminated on consolidation

All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Year Ended 31 December 2019

3.2 Foreign Currency Translation

The financial statements are presented in Sri Lankan Rupees, which is the company's functional and presentation currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the Statement of Financial Position. All differences are taken to Statement of Comprehensive Income. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at dates of the initial translations. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

3.3 Taxation

The Information and Communication Technology Act No. 27 of 2003 provides, under section 8(1), be exempt from the payment of any tax on the income or profits of the Agency to such extent as is permitted in terms of the Inland Revenue Act, No. 38 of 2000.

3.4 Other Receivables

Other Receivables and dues from related Parties are recognized at Cost.

3.5 Cash & Cash Equivalents

Cash & Cash Equivalents are cash in hand, demand deposits and short-term highly liquid investments, readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and deposits in banks net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Investment with short maturities i.e. three months or less from the date of acquisition is also treated as cash equivalents.

3.6 Property, plant and equipment

3.6.1 Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment other than land and buildings, are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labour and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the working condition for its intended use, and borrowing costs if the recognition criteria are met.

This also includes cost of dismantling and removing the items and restoring them in the site on which they are located.

INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY AGENCY OF SRI LANKA (PVT) LTD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year Ended 31 December 2019

All items of property, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost and subsequently at cost or at valuation.

Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair values at the end of each reporting period.

Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of assets are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease for the same asset previously recognised in the income statement, in which case the increase is credited to the income statement to the extent of the decrease previously expensed.

A decrease in the carrying amount arising on a revaluation of land and buildings are recognised in the income statement to the extent that it exceeds the balance, if any, held in the property's revaluation reserve relating to a previous revaluation of the same assets.

Upon disposal, any related revaluation reserve is transferred from the revaluation reserve to retained earnings and is not taken into account in arriving at the gain or loss on disposal.

The details of revaluation of assets are disclosed in note 12 to the financial statements.

3.6.2 Significant components of property plant and equipment

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives than the underlying asset, they are identified and accounted separately as major components of property, plant and equipment and depreciated separately based on their useful life.

3.6.3 Subsequent cost

The Group recognises in the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment the cost of replacing a part of an item, when it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied in the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amounts of the parts that are replaced are recognised from the cost of the asset. The cost of day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as and when incurred.

3.6.4 Depreciation

Depreciation is based on the cost of an asset less its residual value.

Depreciation is recognised in the income statement on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use and ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale or on the date that the asset is disposed.

Year Ended 31 December 2019

Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

The estimated useful lives of property plant and equipment are as follows:

Furniture Fittings	5 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Computer Hardware	5 years

The cost of replacement of components of assets recognised in the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment is depreciated over the balance useful life of the asset.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and the residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted accordingly.

3.6.5 De-recognition

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is de-recognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from de-recognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in profit or loss when item is de-recognised.

3.7 Leases

3.7.1 Finance leases

Leases in terms of which the Group assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases.

On initial recognition, the leased assets under property, plant and equipment, is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of minimum lease payments.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset. Minimum lease payments under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

3.7.2 Operating leases

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership over the assets are classified as operating leases. Payments under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease or any other basis more representative of the time pattern of the benefits derived from the lease.

The initial cost of acquiring a leasehold property treated as an operating lease is recognised as a non-current asset and is amortised over the period of the lease in accordance with the pattern of benefits expected to be derived from the lease. The carrying amount of leasehold property is tested for impairment annually.

INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY AGENCY OF SRI LANKA (PVT) LTD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year Ended 31 December 2019

3.8 Intangible assets

3.8.1 Initial Recognition and measurement

The Group recognises intangible assets if it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Separately acquired intangible assets are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of such separately acquired intangible assets include the purchase price, import duties, non-refundable purchase taxes and any directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use.

The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is the fair value of the asset at the date of acquisition.

The cost of an internally generated intangible asset arising from the development phase of an internal project which is capitalised includes all directly attributable costs necessary to create, produce, and prepare the asset to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Management.

Other development expenditure and expenditure on research activities, undertaken with the prospect of gaining new technical knowledge and understanding is expensed in the income statement as and when incurred.

3.8.2 Subsequent costs

Subsequent expenditure on intangible assets is capitalised only when it increases the future

economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

3.8.3 Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition an intangible asset is stated at its costs less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The useful economic life of an intangible asset is assessed to be either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life of the asset. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at the end of each reporting date. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the income statement.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level.

The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.



Year Ended 31 December 2019

3.8.4 Intangible assets recognised by the Group

Computer software

All computer software cost incurred and licensed for use by the Group, which does not form an integral part of related hardware, which can be clearly identified and reliably measured with the probability of leading to future economic benefits, are capitalised under intangible assets. The Group amortises computer software over period of 5 years.

3.9 Impairment – Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amounts of such assets are estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount.

A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that are largely independent from other assets. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units on acquisition of subsidiaries are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to

the unit, and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (or group of units) on a pro rata basis.

3.9.1 Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or cash-generating unit.

3.9.2 Reversal of impairment

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss (excluding goodwill impaired previously) is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Reversals of impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.



INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY AGENCY OF SRI LANKA (PVT) LTD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year Ended 31 December 2019

3.10 Liabilities and provisions

Liabilities classified as current liabilities in the statement of financial position are those which fall due for payment on demand of the creditor or within one year of the reporting date. Non-current liabilities are those balances that become repayable after one year from the reporting date.

All known liabilities have been accounted for in preparing the financial statements.

3.11 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the income statement net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

3.12 Employee benefits

3.12.1 Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid in cash as ex-gratia in the short term, if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service rendered by the employee, and the obligation can be measured reliably.

3.12.2 Defined contribution plan

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays a fixed employee benefit contribution into a separate entity and will have no further legal or constructive obligations to pay any additional amounts. Obligations for contributions to a defined contribution plan are recognised as an employee benefit expense in the income statement in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

3.12.3 Employee provident fund and Employee trust fund

The Group contributes a sum not less than 12% of the gross emoluments of employees employed in Sri Lanka as provident fund benefits and 3% as trust fund benefits.



Year Ended 31 December 2019

3.12.4 Defined benefit plan – retiring gratuity

A defined benefit plan is a postemployment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan.

The liability recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually using the projected unit credit method by qualified actuary as recommended by LKAS - 19. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash flows using interest rates that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms of maturity approximating to the terms of the liability.

Provision has been made in the financial statements for retiring gratuities from the first year of service for all employees.

However, according to the Payment of Gratuity Act No. 12 of 1983, the liability for payment to an employee arises only after the completion of 5 years continued service.

The liability is not externally funded.

Group recognises all actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans immediately in the statement of other comprehensive income.

3.13 Revenue Recognition

In consultation with the Sri Lanka Accounting and Auditing Standards Monitoring Board and

in accordance with the requirements of Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance LKAS-20, the company recognized during the year as income and the outlays on project implementation and administration project infrastructure and support services as expenditure.

Grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions are complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income over the period necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate. Where the grant relates to an asset, it is set up as deferred income. Where the company receives non-monetary grant, the asset and that grant are recorded at nominal amounts and released to the income statement over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal installments.

3.14 Other

Other income is recognized on accrual basis.

3.15 Contingencies and capital commitments

Contingencies are possible assets or obligations that arise from a past event and would be confirmed only on the occurrence or nonoccurrence of uncertain future events, which not wholly within control of the Group.



INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY AGENCY OF SRI LANKA (PVT) LTD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year Ended 31 December 2019

Commitments and Contingent liabilities are disclosed in Note 19 and 30 to the financial statements.

3.16 Related party transactions

Disclosure has been made in respect of the transactions in which one party has the ability to control or exercise significant influence over the financial and operating policies and decisions of the other, irrespective of whether a price is being charged.

3.17 Events occurring after the reporting date

All material post reporting date events have been considered and where appropriate adjustments or disclosures have been made in the respective notes to the financial statements.

3.18 Going Concern

Although total liabilities exceeds its total assets by Rs.1,887,834,007 as at 31st December 2019; there is no payables to suppliers at the end of year 2020 due to settlement of payables as at 31st December 2019 during the year 2020 out of funds received from treasury . Therefore question of going concern will not arise at the end of year 2019



ICT AGENCY OF SRI LANKA (PVT) LTD
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2019
(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

NOTE 04	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
REVENUE				
Grant Income - Treasury	1,364,941,165	2,629,263,019	1,330,565,430	2,570,288,344
Grant Income - Other Govt Institutions	135,973,074	141,178,782	135,973,074	133,042,014
Deferred Grant Income	211,767	296,349,751	27,202	295,976,497
	1,501,126,006	3,066,791,552	1,466,565,706	2,999,306,855

As per the Revenue recognition policy stated in the notes to the financial statements, Grant income was re-classified as revenue of the group and the entity and the income from non-grant activities stated previously under revenue was re-classified as other income.

NOTE 05
OTHER INCOME

Sundry Income	11,455,192	9,547,029	11,335,242	6,785,825
Write Back - Grant Payable	153,946,013	-	153,946,013	-
Tender Document Fees	64,000	619,000	64,000	619,000
	165,465,205	10,166,029	165,345,255	7,404,825

NOTE 06
PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION EXPENSES

Salaries and Wages	228,094,689	308,796,726	202,063,757	260,552,675
BYOD Allowances	1,095,000	930,332	1,095,000	930,332
Staff Allowances	46,000	542,790	46,000	542,790
Intern Allowance	644,585	541,553	199,452	50,500
Overtime	2,560,913	3,487,861	2,560,913	3,189,818
Staff Compensation Payment	382,000	1,308,000	382,000	1,308,000
Travelling Allowances	765,000	2,544,000	765,000	1,089,000
Retirement Benefits Obligations				
-Current Service Cost	4,432,504	2,146,766	3,661,415	1,310,337
-Interest Cost	3,731,570	-	3,445,138	-
Connectivity Expenses	-	(702,128)	-	-
Communication Expenses	1,165,162,733	1,408,195,832	1,165,162,733	1,408,195,832
Consultancy Expenses - Firm	170,392,712	150,240,545	170,392,712	151,443,477
Consultancy Expenses - Individual	8,521,162	11,072,647	8,521,162	11,072,647
Advertising Expenses	3,047,495	9,813,073	3,047,495	9,599,523
Events & Seminars	50,864,378	66,280,503	50,864,378	65,743,473
Training Expenses	10,809,007	16,714,239	10,809,007	12,984,292
Maintenance & Support Services	239,874,554	293,965,959	239,874,554	293,965,959
Fuel Expenses	2,119,126	2,467,186	2,119,126	2,467,186
Overseas Travel Expenses	3,532,408	4,149,195	3,532,408	4,149,195
Meeting Expenses	195,510	704,548	195,510	704,548
Depreciation & Amortization	14,143,157	10,740,710	11,477,249	8,234,128
Revaluation Loss / (Reversal)	(24,299,781)	133,786,206	(24,299,781)	133,786,206
De-recognition - of PPE	4,720,885	-	4,720,885	-
Impairment of PPE	3,937,996	-	2,091,751	-
Assets Transfer Govt entities/Namsala	2,619,106	121,019,650	2,619,106	121,019,650
NBV of Assets Disposed Previous year	1,626,938	-	-	-
Write off - Grant Receivable	14,809,774	-	14,809,774	-
Printing	1,004,589	5,427,628	1,004,589	5,042,208
Courier Chargers	24,747	13,231	24,747	13,231
Travelling Expenses - Project	3,298,889	2,565,801	3,298,889	2,565,801
Maintenance of Computer software	1,672,920	2,865,564	1,672,920	2,865,564
Goods & Equipments	30,540,430	76,648,008	30,540,430	76,648,008
Equipment Hiring Expenses	5,000	1,104,612	5,000	1,104,612
Refreshment Expenses	836,687	536,836	836,687	536,836
Professional Fees	2,562	111,484	2,562	111,484
Membership & Annual Subscription	12,203,185	10,776,430	12,203,185	10,776,430
Web Development Expenses	5,064,282	11,739,878	5,064,282	11,739,878
	1,968,482,711	2,660,535,668	1,934,810,033	2,603,743,623



ICT AGENCY OF SRI LANKA (PVT) LTD**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2019****(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)**

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
<u>NOTE 07</u>				
<u>PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE & SUPPORT SERVICES</u>				
Telephone Charges	2,965,725	5,652,647	2,859,781	3,682,121
Computer Maintenance	523,145	644,881	417,045	488,875
Equipment Hiring Expenses	654,607	513,218	654,607	513,218
Sponsorships	618,767	160,000	618,767	160,000
Audit Fees	3,360,000	172,155	2,760,000	120,405
Medical Expenses	4,731	257,116	4,731	14,616
Insurance	6,456,068	11,502,790	5,714,402	10,930,069
Rent of Premises	26,535,513	25,413,256	20,182,128	15,934,106
Electricity	4,303,296	5,469,358	4,303,296	5,469,358
Security Service Charges	228,000	1,259,816	228,000	1,259,816
Secretarial Services	1,880,326	739,992	1,719,826	495,379
Board Sitting Allowance	782,000	2,213,000	782,000	2,213,000
Bank Charges	1,982,190	6,030,913	1,982,190	5,893,621
Courier	196,615	333,357	196,615	333,357
Postage	16,790	87,175	16,790	78,990
Newspapers & Periodicals	129,890	132,840	129,890	122,240
Toners & Cartridges	244,310	712,510	244,310	712,510
Refreshments	2,405,947	3,683,512	2,405,947	3,040,869
Drinking Water	197,816	338,121	148,069	267,994
Cleaning Service	1,231,737	1,932,670	1,231,737	1,932,670
Stationary	410,440	1,275,010	410,440	1,271,010
Travelling - Foreign	694,597	2,420,675	694,597	403,936
Travelling - Local	3,485,478	5,368,212	3,398,796	5,415,705
Staff Training	314,000	28,450	314,000	28,450
Staff Recruitment Expenses	742,700	198,950	742,700	198,950
Vehicle Rent	8,331,100	7,939,500	8,331,100	7,939,500
General Administration Expenses	636,838	1,888,014	614,973	1,764,927
Membership & Annual Subscription	-	335,261	-	-
Legal Fees	457,854	637,130	457,854	637,130
Documents Archiving Expenses	901,019	917,512	901,019	917,512
Payroll Processing Fee	248,577	1,034,816	149,931	949,623
	70,940,074	89,292,859	62,615,538	73,189,957

ICT AGENCY OF SRI LANKA (PVT) LTD

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2019

(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

NOTE 08 PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

8.1 Group	Furniture & Fittings	Computer Hardware	Office Equipment	ICT Infrastructure	Total
At Cost					
Balance as at 01.01.2019	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	263,603	668,720	-	932,323
Transfer to Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals/ Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.12.2019	-	263,603	668,720	-	932,323
Accumulated Depreciation					
Balance as at 01.01.2019	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the Year	-	52,721	133,744	25,302	211,767
Disposals/ Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.12.2019	-	52,721	133,744	25,302	211,767
Net Book Value	-	210,883	534,976	(25,302)	720,556
8.2 Group	Furniture & Fittings	Computer Hardware	Office Equipment	ICT Infrastructure	Total
At Valuation					
Balance as at 01.01.2019	19,306,018	24,972,085	5,245,839	-	49,523,942
De-recognition	(3,071,862)	(3,304,948)	(425,969)	-	(6,802,778)
Revaluation	1,230,761	3,740,320	908,269	20,866,304	26,745,654
Re-classification	-	(9,233,696)	-	9,233,696	-
Impairment	(475,958)	(2,957,760)	(1,488,778)	-	(4,922,496)
Disposals/ Transfers	(2,924,278)	(1,701,263)	(682,015)	-	(5,307,555)
Balance as at 31.12.2019	14,064,681	11,514,739	3,557,347	30,100,000	59,236,767
Accumulated Depreciation					
Balance as at 01.01.2019	3,861,204	4,994,417	1,049,168	-	9,904,788
Charge for the Year	3,065,888	3,096,932	1,026,867	6,045,302	13,234,990
Re-classification	-	(1,846,739)	-	1,846,739	-
De-recognition	(614,372)	(660,990)	(85,194)	-	(1,360,556)
Impairment	(95,192)	(591,552)	(297,756)	-	(984,499)
Disposals/ Transfers	(584,856)	(340,253)	(136,403)	-	(1,061,511)
Balance as at 31.12.2019	5,632,672	4,651,816	1,556,683	7,892,042	19,733,213
Net Book Value	8,432,009	6,862,923	2,000,664	22,207,958	39,503,554

ICT AGENCY OF SRI LANKA (PVT) LTD **NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2019

(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

NOTE 08 PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

8.3 Company	Furniture & Fittings	Computer & Software	Office Equipment	ICT Infrastructure	Total
At Cost					
Balance as at 01.01.2019	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	263,603	668,720	126,512	1,058,835
Transfers- Inter company	-	(254,103)	(668,720)	-	(922,823)
Disposals/ Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.12.2019	-	9,500	-	126,512	136,012
Accumulated Depreciation					
Balance as at 01.01.2019	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the Year	-	1,900	-	25,302	27,202
Disposals/ Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.12.2019	-	1,900	-	25,302	27,202
Net Book Value	-	7,600	-	101,210	108,810

8.4 Company	Furniture & Fittings	Computer Hardware	Office Equipment	ICT Infrastructure	Total
At Valuation					
Balance as at 01.01.2019	17,250,068	17,076,278	3,362,296	-	37,688,641
De-recognition	(3,051,662)	(2,530,833)	(318,611)	-	(5,901,106)
Revaluation	892,516	2,408,135	132,826	20,866,304	24,299,781
Re-classification	-	(9,233,696)	-	9,233,696	-
Impairment	(266,013)	(1,430,288)	(918,389)	-	(2,614,689)
Disposals/ Transfers	(2,895,178)	(12,000)	(366,705)	-	(3,273,883)
Balance as at 31.12.2019	11,929,731	6,277,597	1,891,417	30,100,000	50,198,744
Accumulated Depreciation					
Balance as at 01.01.2019	3,450,014	3,415,256	672,459	-	7,537,728
Charge for the Year	2,571,249	1,732,246	404,848	6,045,302	10,753,647
Re-classification	-	(1,846,739)	-	1,846,739	-
De-recognition	(610,332)	(506,167)	(63,722)	-	(1,180,221)
Impairment	(53,203)	(286,058)	(183,678)	-	(522,938)
Disposals/ Transfers	(579,036)	(2,400)	(73,341)	-	(654,777)
Balance as at 31.12.2019	4,778,692	2,506,139	756,567	7,892,042	15,933,439
Net Book Value	7,151,039	3,771,458	1,134,850	22,207,958	34,265,305



NOTE 09 INTANGIBLE ASSETS**9.1 Group**

At Cost	Balance as at 01.01.2019	Additions	Disposal of Subsidiary	Disposals/ Transfers	Transfer to Valuation	Balance as at 31.12.2019
Software and Publications	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation	Balance as at 01.01.2019	Charge for the Year	Disposal of Subsidiary	Disposals/ Transfers	Transfer to Valuation	Balance as at 31.12.2019
Software and Publications	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying Value						2018
Software and Publications						-
						-

9.2 Group

At Valuation	Balance as at 01.01.2019	Transfer from Cost	Revaluation	Disposal of Subsidiary	Disposals/ Transfers	Balance as at 31.12.2019
Software and Publications	3,482,000	-	-	-	-	3,482,000
	3,482,000	-	-	-	-	3,482,000
Accumulated Depreciation	Balance as at 01.01.2019	Charge for the Year	Transfer to Valuation	Disposal of Subsidiary	Disposals/ Transfers	Balance as at 31.12.2019
Software and Publications	696,400	696,400	-	-	-	1,392,800
	696,400	696,400	-	-	-	1,392,800
Carrying Value						2018
Software and Publications						2,785,600
						2,785,600

9.3 Company

At Cost	Balance as at 01.01.2019	Additions	Disposal of Subsidiary	Disposals/ Transfers	Transfer to Valuation	Balance as at 31.12.2019
Software and Publications	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation	Balance as at 01.01.2019	Charge for the Year	Disposal of Subsidiary	Disposals/ Transfers	Transfer to Valuation	Balance as at 31.12.2019
Software and Publications	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying Value						2018
Software and Publications						-
						-

9.4 Company

At Valuation	Balance as at 01.01.2019	Transfer from Cost	Revaluation	Disposal of Subsidiary	Disposals/ Transfers	Balance as at 31.12.2019
Software and Publications	3,482,000	-	-	-	-	3,482,000
	3,482,000	-	-	-	-	3,482,000
Accumulated Depreciation	Balance as at 01.01.2019	Charge for the Year	Transfer to Valuation	Disposal of Subsidiary	Disposals/ Transfers	Balance as at 31.12.2019
Software and Publications	696,400	696,400	-	-	-	1,392,800
	696,400	696,400	-	-	-	1,392,800
Carrying Value						2018
Software and Publications						2,785,600
						2,785,600

ICT AGENCY OF SRI LANKA (PVT) LTD**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2019

(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

NOTE 10**FINANCIAL ASSETS**

Investments in Subsidiaries (10.1)

10.1

Investments in Subsidiaries

Lanka Government Information Infrastructure (Pvt) Ltd

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
			10	10
			10	10
	-	-	10	10
Receivables	26,000,000	19,504,774	26,000,000	19,504,774
Refundable Deposits	1,389,750	2,379,750	1,386,000	2,376,000
General Advances	497,450	409,214	497,450	409,214
Prepayments	2,503,955	-	2,230,495	-
	30,391,155	22,293,738	30,113,945	22,289,988

NOTE 12**CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

Cash at Bank

	254,732,139	258,999,254	254,591,272	258,978,336
	254,732,139	258,999,254	254,591,272	258,978,336

NOTE 13**STATED CAPITAL**

Fully Paid Ordinary Shares

	20	20	20	20
	20	20	20	20

NOTE 14**RETIREMENT BENEFITS**

Balance as at 01st January

Interest Cost for the period

Current Service Cost for the period

Disposal

Payments

Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on PV-DBO

Balance as at 31st December

	33,923,366	51,755,922	31,319,437	39,149,400
	3,731,570		3,445,138	
	4,432,504	2,146,766	3,661,415	1,310,337
		(10,839,022)		
	(7,924,000)	(9,140,300)	(7,924,000)	(9,140,300)
	(3,583,977)		(3,308,608)	
	30,579,463	33,923,366	27,193,382	31,319,437

Description of the valuation method used and the information about the valuer

LKAS 19 "Employee Benefits" requires the use of actuarial techniques to make a reliable estimate of the amount of retirement benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods and discount that benefit using the Projected Unit Credit Method in order to determine the present value of the retirement benefit obligations and the current service cost. This requires an entity to determine how much benefit is attributable to the current and prior periods and to make estimates about demographic and financial variables that will influence the cost of the benefit.

The actuarial valuation has been carried out by Actuarial & Management Consultants (Pvt) Ltd.

The following key assumptions were made in arriving the above figure.

Mortality : A 1967/70 Mortality Table

Disability : 10% of Mortality

Staff Turnover Rates : 5.0% across the board up to age 49 and thereafter zero.

Normal Retirement Age : 60 years (The employee who are aged over the specified retirement age have been assumed to retire on their respective next birthday)

Salary Escalation Rates : Basic Salary : 10.00% p.a. ;Increment are due in January every year

Retiring Gratuity Formula : Half month's Salary for each completed year of service for those with at least 5 years service.

NOTE 15**DEFERRED LIABILITY FOR GRANT ASSETS**

Amount Recognized as at 01st January

Prior Year Adjustment

Balance as at 01st January

Income Deferred during the Year

Adjustments - Deferred Grant Payable

Disposal

Transferred to Income Statement

Balance as at 31st December

	-	296,469,410	-	295,976,497
	-	296,469,410	-	295,976,497
	932,323	-	136,012	-
	-	-	-	-
		(119,659)		
	(211,767)	(296,349,751)	(27,202)	(295,976,497)
	720,556	-	108,810	-

ICT AGENCY OF SRI LANKA (PVT) LTD

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2019

(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

NOTE 16 <u>OTHER PAYABLES</u>	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Creditors	2,028,626,928	1,544,330,166	2,028,626,928	1,544,330,166
Other Project - Payables	61,484,824	179,000,229	61,484,824	179,000,229
Other Payables & Accrued Expenses	8,821,123	1,717,213	7,371,391	1,717,213
	<u>2,098,932,875</u>	<u>1,725,047,607</u>	<u>2,097,483,143</u>	<u>1,725,047,607</u>

NOTE 17

RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

17.1

Details of significant related party disclosures are as follows:

Related Party	Computer Emergency Readiness Team (Pvt) Ltd
Relationship	Subsidiary (Disposed during 2018)

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Nature of Transaction				
Balance as at 01st January	40,215,928		40,215,928	40,215,928
Expenses borne by the company			-	-
Disposal		40,215,928		
Amount received from the related party			-	-
Balance as at 31st July	<u>40,215,928</u>	<u>40,215,928</u>	<u>40,215,928</u>	<u>40,215,928</u>

Related Party	Lanka Government Information Infrastructure (Pvt) Ltd
Relationship	Subsidiary

			Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Nature of Transaction				
Balance as at 01st January			43,249,879	34,963,450
Expenses borne by the company			751,406	8,286,429
Amount received from the related party			-	-
Balance as at 31st December			<u>44,001,286</u>	<u>43,249,879</u>
	<u>40,215,928</u>	<u>40,215,928</u>	<u>84,217,213</u>	<u>83,465,807</u>

17.2 Transactions with key management personnel of the company.

According to LKAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures', Key Management personnel are those having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity.

	Group		Company	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Key Management Personnel Compensation				
Short-Term Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

ICT AGENCY OF SRI LANKA (PVT) LTD**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2019

(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

NOTE 18**EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD**

There has been no material event occurred after the reporting date that require adjustments to or disclosure of the financial statements.

NOTE 19**COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES****19.1 Commitments**

Capital Commitment as at the reporting date	Rs. 1,718,023,288.99
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19.2 Contingencies**Legal cases**

Case reference	Contingent Liability
LT/13/56/2017	Reinstatement of service with salary arrears, Legal Fees & Any other Compensations decided by the LT

There was no other significant contingent liability as at reporting date.

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கணக்காய்வாளர் நாயகத்தின் அறிக்கை - LGII
Report of the Auditor General - LGII



ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය
தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்
NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE



මගේ අංකය
எனது இல.
My No.

CAM/E/LGII/01/2019/03

ඔබේ අංකය
உமது இல.
Your No.

දිනය
திகதி
Date

27 January 2022

The Chairman,

Lanka Government Information Infrastructure (Private) Limited

Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements and Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of the Lanka Government Information Infrastructure (Private) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2019 in terms of Section 12 of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.

The above mentioned report is sent herewith.


W.P.C Wickramaratne

Auditor General

Copies: 01. Secretary, Ministry of Technology

02. Secretary, Ministry of Finance

14699

CDGO/CDEO/CDSO/CTO/CCO/Gen. Counsel
Director/Finance

FNA Please/Please Discuss/Please Report/Approved

01/02/22

Copy : Give Disputes


Chairman/ICTA





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தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்

NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE



මගේ අංකය
எனது இல.
My No.

CAM/E/LGII/01/2019/03

ඔබේ අංකය
உமது இல.
Your No.

දිනය
திகதி
Date

27 January 2022

Chairman

Lanka Government Information Infrastructure (Private) Limited

Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements and Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of the Lanka Government Information Infrastructure (Private) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2019 in terms of Section 12 of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.

1. Financial Statements

1.1 Disclaimer of Opinion

The audit of the financial statements of the Lanka Government Information Infrastructure (Private) Limited ("Company") for the year ended 31 December 2019 comprising the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019 and the statement of profit and loss statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, was carried out under my direction in pursuance of provisions in Article 154(1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka read in conjunction with provisions of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018. My report to Parliament in pursuance of provisions in Article 154 (6) of the Constitution will be tabled in due course.

I do not express an opinion on the accompanying financial statements of the Company. Because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of my report, I have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these financial statements.



1.2 Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion

- (a) All fixed assets of the Company had been revalued for Rs. 11,601,568 in the year 2017 and re-valued assets amounting to Rs.2,307,807 and related accumulated depreciation amount of Rs. 461,561 had been removed from financial statements during the year under review without proper approval. Further, the net book value of the respective assets amounting to Rs.1,846,245 had been debited to the profit and loss account during the year under review.
- (b) The assets valued at Rs.2,033,673 which were sold in the year 2017, and its accumulated depreciation amounting to Rs. 406,735 had been removed from the financial statements of the year under review without adjusting in the year 2017. Further, a sum of Rs.1,626,938 had been erroneously charged as loss on disposal of assets to the profit and loss account instead of charging a sum of Rs. 1,269,838 during the year under review. As a result, net surplus for the year under review had been decreased by Rs. 357,100. Further, proceeds on disposed assets amounting to Rs.357,100 had been erroneously recognized as sundry income in the year 2017.
- (c) Without an approval, the assets valued at Rs.901,673 in the year 2018 and the related depreciation of Rs.180,335 had been removed from the financial statements in year 2019.

1.3 Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.



Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

As per Section 16(1) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018, the Company is required to maintain proper books and records of all its income, expenditure, assets and liabilities, to enable annual and periodic financial statements to be prepared of the Company.

1.4 Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My responsibility is to conduct an audit of the Company's financial statements in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards and to issue an auditor's report. However, because of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section, I was not able to obtain sufficient appropriate to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these financial statements.

2. Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018 and Companies Act, No. 7 of 2007 include specific provisions for following requirements.

- I have not obtained all the information and explanation that considered necessary for the purpose of audit and I was unable to determine whether proper accounting records have been kept by the Company, as per the requirement of section 163 (1) (d) of the Companies Act, No. 7 of 2007 and section 12 (a) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.
- Except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion, the financial statements of the Company comply with the requirement of section 151 of the Companies Act, No. 07 of 2007.
- The financial statements presented is consistent with the preceding year as per the requirement of section 6 (1) (d) (iii) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.
- The financial statements presented includes all the recommendations made by me in the previous year as per the requirement of section 6 (1) (d) (iv) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.



Based on the procedures performed and evidence obtained which limited to matters that are material, nothing has come to my attention;

- to state that any member of the governing body of the Company has any direct or indirect interest in any contract entered into by the Company which are out of the normal course of business as per the requirement of section 12 (d) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.
- to state that the Company has not complied with any applicable written law, general and special directions issued by the governing body of the Company as per the requirement of section 12 (f) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.
- to state that the Company has not performed according to its powers, functions and duties as per the requirement of section 12 (g) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.
- to state that the resources of the Company had not been procured and utilized economically, efficiently and effectively within the time frames and in compliance with the applicable laws as per the requirement of section 12 (h) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.


W.P.C. Wickramaratne

Auditor General

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கணக்காய்வு செய்யப்பட்ட நிதிசார் கூற்றுகள் - LGII
Audited Financial Statements - LGII

LANKA GOVERNMENT INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE (PVT) LTD
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2019
 (ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

	<u>NOTE</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Revenue	4	119,950	-
Grant Income	5	34,560,300	33,112,670
Expenses			
Project Implementation Expenses	6	(33,778,778)	(27,916,143)
Project Infrastructure & Support Services	7	(8,218,436)	(7,329,854)
Net Surplus on Grant Activities		(7,436,914)	-
Net Surplus/(Deficit) on Non-Grant Activities		<u>(7,316,964)</u>	<u>(2,133,327)</u>

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the Period	(7,316,964)	(2,133,327)
Other Comprehensive Income		
Items not to be reclassified to Profit or Loss		
Actuarial Loss on Defined Benefit Plans	275,369	
Revaluation of Property Plant and Equipment	1,724,535	11,601,568
Income Tax Effect on Other Comprehensive Income		
Other Comprehensive Loss for the Period	1,999,904	11,601,568
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period	<u>(5,317,060)</u>	<u>9,468,241</u>

The accounting policies and notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

LANKA GOVERNMENT INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE (PVT) LTD **STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**


AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2019

(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

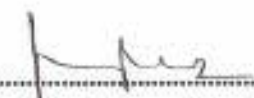
	NOTE	2019	2018
<u>Assets</u>			
<u>Non-Current Assets</u>			
Property, Plant & Equipment	8	5,976,507	9,468,241
		<u>5,976,507</u>	<u>9,468,241</u>
<u>Current Assets</u>			
Other Receivables	9	277,210	3,750
Amounts Due from Related Party	10	44,001,286	43,249,879
Cash & Cash Equivalents	11	140,868	20,918
		<u>44,419,363</u>	<u>43,274,547</u>
Total Assets		<u>50,395,871</u>	<u>52,742,788</u>
<u>Equity & Liabilities</u>			
Stated Capital	12	10	10
Revaluation Reserve		13,326,103	11,601,568
Accumulated Surplus		31,495,686	38,537,281
Total Equity		<u>44,821,799</u>	<u>50,138,859</u>
<u>Non-Current Liabilities</u>			
Retirement Benefit	13	3,386,081	2,603,929
Deferred Revenue for Grant Assets	14	738,258	-
		<u>4,124,339</u>	<u>2,603,929</u>
<u>Current Liabilities</u>			
Trade & Other Payables	15	1,449,732	-
Amounts Due to Related Party	10	-	-
		<u>1,449,732</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Equity & Liabilities		<u>50,395,871</u>	<u>52,742,788</u>

The Accounting Policies and notes on pages 5 through 19 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

These Financial Statements are in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007.


 Head of Finance

The board of directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these Financial Statements.
 Signed and on behalf of the board by;


 Chairman


 Director


 Director

20 May 2021

LANKA GOVERNMENT INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE (PVT) LTD **STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2019
(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

	Stated Capital	Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated Surplus	Total
As at 31st December 2017	10	-	40,670,608	40,313,518
Surplus for the Year	-	11,601,568	(2,133,327)	9,468,241
As at 31st December 2018	10	11,601,568	38,537,281	49,781,759
Total Comprehensive Income	-	1,724,535	(7,041,595)	(5,317,060)
As at 31st December 2019	10	13,326,103	31,495,686	44,464,699

The accounting policies and notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.
 Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

LANKA GOVERNMENT INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE (PVT) LTD

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2019

(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

	Note	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year		(7,316,964)	(2,133,327)
Adjustments for;			
Prior Year Adjustment		-	-
Depreciation & Amortization		2,665,908	2,367,060
Retirement Benefits - Current Service Cost		771,089	836,429
Retirement Benefits - Interest Cost		286,432	-
Retirement Benefits - Paid		-	-
NBV of Assets Disposed Previous year		1,626,938	-
Impairment		1,846,245	-
Deferred Revenue for Grant Assets Adjustment		738,258	(233,733)
Write off-Backs		-	-
		<u>617,907</u>	<u>836,429</u>
Working Capital Changes			
Decrease/(Increase) in Other Receivables		(273,460)	-
Decrease/(Increase) in Other Payables		1,449,732	-
Decrease/(Increase) in Related Parties		(751,406)	(8,286,429)
Net Cash Generated (Used in) from Operating Activities		<u>1,042,773</u>	<u>(7,450,000)</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Additions to Property, Plant & Equipment		(922,823)	-
Grant Received (Income Deferred during the Year)		-	-
Net Cash Generated (Used in) from Investing Activities		<u>(922,823)</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash & Cash Equivalents as at the beginning of the Year		20,918	7,470,918
Net Cash Generated (Used in) during the Year		119,950	(7,450,000)
Cash & Cash Equivalents as at the End of the Year		<u>140,868</u>	<u>20,918</u>

LANKA GOVERNMENT INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE (PVT) LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Year Ended 31 December 2019****1 CORPORATE INFORMATION****1.1 General**

Lanka Government Information Infrastructure (Pvt) Ltd. (LGII) was established under company's act of 2007 in July 2011 and operations by this subsidiary started in 2012. The immediate parent of the company is The Information & Communication Technology Agency of Sri Lanka (Private) Limited (ICTA). The registered office of the Company is situated at No 160/24, Kirimandala Mawatha, Colombo 05.

1.2 Principal Activities and Nature of Operations

The company Operates and development of the Lanka Government Network (LGN) which is the highly available, secure and reliable underlying information infrastructure backbone that connects government organizations of the Government of Sri Lanka. LGII also facilitates many other IT related services to Sri Lanka government.

1.3 Date of Authorization for Issue

The financial statements of Lanka Government Information Infrastructure (Pvt) Ltd For the year ended December 31, 2019 was authorized for issuance by the directors on 20th May 2021.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements which have been presented in Sri Lankan Rupees have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

2.1 Statement of Compliance

Financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (herein referred to as SLFRSs/LKASs) effective from 1st January 2012, laid down by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka (ICASL) and the requirements of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007.

2.2 Responsibility for financial statements

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements.

2.3 Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except assets recorded in Property, Plant & Equipment which are measured at valuation less depreciation and the retirement benefit obligations are measured at the present value of the defined benefit obligation as explained in the respective notes to the financial statements. These financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the Company and the Company would continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future.

Year Ended 31 December 2019

2.4 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Sri Lankan Rupees, which is the company's functional and presentation currency.

2.5 Use of Estimates & Judgments and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards require management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts

recognised in the financial statements, is stated below:

2.5.1 Fair value of non-financial assets

The fair value used by the Company in the measurement of non-financial assets is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability, or in the absence of a principal market in the most advantageous market that is accessible by the Company for the asset or liability. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would act in their market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

2.5.2 Useful lives of depreciable assets

Management reviews its estimation of the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical obsolescence that may



LANKA GOVERNMENT INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE (PVT) LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Year Ended 31 December 2019**

change the useful life of certain property, plant and equipment.

2.5.3 Defined benefit obligation

Management's estimate of the defined benefit obligation is based on a number of critical underlying assumptions such as mortality rates, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the defined benefit obligation amount and the annual defined benefit expense.

2.5.4 Fair value of financial instruments

Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments where active market quotes are not available. This requires management to develop estimates and assumptions based on market inputs, using observable data that market participants would use in pricing the instrument. Where such data is not observable, management uses its best estimate. Estimated fair values of financial instruments may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.

2.5.5 Measurement of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

Significant valuation issues are reported to the Company's Audit Committee. When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible.

2.6 Materiality and Aggregation

Each material class of similar items is presented separately in the financial statements. Items of dissimilar nature or function are presented separately unless they are immaterial.

2.7 Comparative Information

The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Company. Previous year's figures and phrases have been re-arranged wherever necessary, to conform to the current year's presentation.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**3.1 Foreign Currency Translation**

The financial statements are presented in Sri Lankan Rupees, which is the company's functional and presentation currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the Statement of Financial Position. All differences are taken to Statement of Comprehensive

Year Ended 31 December 2019

Income. Non- monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at dates of the initial translations. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

3.2 Other Receivables

Other Receivables and dues from related Parties are recognized at Cost.

3.3 Cash & Cash Equivalents

Cash & Cash Equivalents are cash in hand, demand deposits and short-term highly liquid investments, readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and deposits in banks net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Investment with short maturities i.e. three months or less from the date of acquisition is also treated as cash equivalents.

3.4 Property, plant and equipment

3.4.1 Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment other than land and buildings, are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labour and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the working condition for its intended use, and borrowing costs if the recognition criteria are met.

This also includes cost of dismantling and removing the items and restoring them in the site on which they are located.

All items of property, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost and subsequently at cost or at valuation.

Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair values at the end of each reporting period.

Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of assets are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease for the same asset previously recognised in the income statement, in which case the increase is credited to the income statement to the extent of the decrease previously expensed.

LANKA GOVERNMENT INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE (PVT) LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Year Ended 31 December 2019**

A decrease in the carrying amount arising on a revaluation of land and buildings are recognised in the income statement to the extent that it exceeds the balance, if any, held in the property's revaluation reserve relating to a previous revaluation of the same assets.

Upon disposal, any related revaluation reserve is transferred from the revaluation reserve to retained earnings and is not taken into account in arriving at the gain or loss on disposal.

The details of revaluation of assets are disclosed in note 08 to the financial statements.

3.4.2 Significant components of property plant and equipment

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives than the underlying asset, they are identified and accounted separately as major components of property, plant and equipment and depreciated separately based on their useful life.

3.4.3 Subsequent cost

The Company recognises in the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment the cost of replacing a part of an item, when it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied in the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amounts of the parts that are replaced are recognised from the cost of the asset. The cost of day-to-day servicing of

property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as and when incurred.

3.4.4 Depreciation

Depreciation is based on the cost of an asset less its residual value.

Depreciation is recognised in the income statement on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use and ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale or on the date that the asset is disposed.

Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

The estimated useful lives of property plant and equipment are as follows:

Furniture Fittings	5 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Computer Hardware	5 years

The cost of replacement of components of assets recognised in the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment is depreciated over the balance useful life of the asset.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and the residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted accordingly.

Year Ended 31 December 2019

3.4.5 De-recognition

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is de-recognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from de-recognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in profit or loss when item is de-recognised.

3.5 Leases

3.5.1 Finance leases

Leases in terms of which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases.

On initial recognition, the leased assets under property, plant and equipment, is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of minimum lease payments.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset. Minimum lease payments under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

3.5.2 Operating leases

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership over the assets are classified as

operating leases. Payments under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease or any other basis more representative of the time pattern of the benefits derived from the lease.

The initial cost of acquiring a leasehold property treated as an operating lease is recognised as a non-current asset and is amortised over the period of the lease in accordance with the pattern of benefits expected to be derived from the lease. The carrying amount of leasehold property is tested for impairment annually.

3.6 Intangible assets

3.6.1 Initial Recognition and measurement

The Company recognises intangible assets if it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Separately acquired intangible assets are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of such separately acquired intangible assets include the purchase price, import duties, non-refundable purchase taxes and any directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use.

The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is the fair value of the asset at the date of acquisition.

LANKA GOVERNMENT INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE (PVT) LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Year Ended 31 December 2019**

The cost of an internally generated intangible asset arising from the development phase of an internal project which is capitalised includes all directly attributable costs necessary to create, produce, and prepare the asset to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Management.

Other development expenditure and expenditure on research activities, undertaken with the prospect of gaining new technical knowledge and understanding is expensed in the income statement as and when incurred.

3.6.2 Subsequent costs

Subsequent expenditure on intangible assets is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

3.6.3 Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition an intangible asset is stated at its costs less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The useful economic life of an intangible asset is assessed to be either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life of the asset. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at the end of each reporting date. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits

embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the income statement.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level.

The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

3.6.4 Intangible assets recognised by the Company**Computer software**

All computer software cost incurred and licensed for use by the Company, which does not form an integral part of related hardware, which can be clearly identified and reliably measured with the probability of leading to future economic benefits, are capitalised under intangible assets. The Company amortises computer software over period of 5 years.

3.7 Impairment – Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such

Year Ended 31 December 2019

indication exists, the recoverable amounts of such assets are estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount.

A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset Company that generates cash flows that are largely independent from other assets. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units on acquisition of subsidiaries are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit, and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (or Company of units) on a pro rata basis.

3.7.1 Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or cash-generating unit.

3.7.2 Reversal of impairment

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no

longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss (excluding goodwill impaired previously) is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Reversals of impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

3.8 Liabilities and provisions

Liabilities classified as current liabilities in the statement of financial position are those which fall due for payment on demand of the creditor or within one year of the reporting date. Non-current liabilities are those balances that become repayable after one year from the reporting date.

All known liabilities have been accounted for in preparing the financial statements.

3.9 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under

LANKA GOVERNMENT INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE (PVT) LTD**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Year Ended 31 December 2019**

an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the income statement net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

3.10 Employee benefits**3.10.1 Short-term employee benefits**

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid in cash as ex-gratia in the short term, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service rendered by the employee, and the obligation can be measured reliably.

3.10.2 Defined contribution plan

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays a fixed employee benefit contribution into a separate entity and will have no further legal or constructive obligations to pay any additional amounts.

Obligations for contributions to a defined contribution plan are recognised as an employee benefit expense in the income statement in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

3.10.3 Employee provident fund and Employee trust fund

The Company contributes a sum not less than 12% of the gross emoluments of employees employed in Sri Lanka as provident fund benefits and 3% as trust fund benefits.

3.10.4 Defined benefit plan – retiring gratuity

A defined benefit plan is a postemployment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan.

The liability recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually using the projected unit credit method by qualified actuary as recommended by LKAS - 19. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash flows using interest rates that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms of maturity approximating to the terms of the liability.

Provision has been made in the financial statements for retiring gratuities from the first year of service for all employees.

Year Ended 31 December 2019

However, according to the Payment of Gratuity Act No. 12 of 1983, the liability for payment to an employee arises only after the completion of 5 years continued service.

The liability is not externally funded.

Company recognises all actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans immediately in the statement of other comprehensive income.

3.11 Revenue Recognition

In consultation with the Sri Lanka Accounting and Auditing Standards Monitoring Board and in accordance with the requirements of Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance LKAS-20, the company recognized during the year as income and the outlays on project implementation and administration project infrastructure and support services as expenditure.

Grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions are complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income over the period necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate. Where the grant relates to an asset, it is set up as deferred income. Where the company receives non-monetary grant, the asset and that grant are recorded at nominal amounts and released to the income statement

over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal installments.

3.12 Other

Other income is recognized on accrual basis.

3.13 Contingencies and capital commitments

Contingencies are possible assets or obligations that arise from a past event and would be confirmed only on the occurrence or nonoccurrence of uncertain future events, which not wholly within control of the Company.

Commitments and Contingent liabilities are disclosed in Note 19 and 30 to the financial statements.

3.14 Related party transactions

Disclosure has been made in respect of the transactions in which one party has the ability to control or exercise significant influence over the financial and operating policies and decisions of the other, irrespective of whether a price is being charged.

3.15 Events occurring after the reporting date

All material post reporting date events have been considered and where appropriate adjustments or disclosures have been made in the respective notes to the financial statements.

LANKA GOVERNMENT INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE (PVT) LTD **NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2019

(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

		<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
NOTE 04	<u>GRANT INCOME</u>		
	Grant Income - Treasury	34,375,735	32,878,937
	Deferred Grant Income	184,565	233,733
		<u>34,560,300</u>	<u>33,112,670</u>

NOTE 05	<u>REVENUE</u>		
	Sundry Income	119,950	-
		<u>119,950</u>	<u>-</u>

As per the Revenue recognition policy stated in the notes to the financial statements, Grant income was re-classified as revenue of the group and the entity and the income from non-grant activities stated previously under revenue was re-classified as other income.

NOTE 06	<u>PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION EXPENSES</u>		
	Salaries and Wages	26,030,932	24,391,817
	Intern Allowance	445,133	230,887
	Provision for Gratuity	771,089	836,429
	Interest - Retirement Benefits Obligations	286,432	-
	IT Equipment Maintenance	106,100	89,950
	NBV of Assets Disposed Previous year	1,626,938	-
	Impairment	1,846,245	-
	Depreciation & Amortization	2,665,908	2,367,060
		<u>33,778,778</u>	<u>27,916,143</u>

		<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
NOTE 07	<u>PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE & SUPPORT SERVICES</u>		
	Telephone Charges	105,944	61,277
	Audit Fees	600,000	25,875
	Insurance	741,667	572,722
	Rent of Premises	6,353,385	6,353,385
	Repairs & Maintenance	21,866	17,489
	Payroll Processing Fee	98,646	85,193
	Travelling - Local	86,682	-
	Stationary & Printing	-	4,000
	Meals & Refreshments Expenses	-	10,824
	Professional Charges	160,500	157,000
	Newspapers & Periodicals	-	1,750
	Drinking Water	49,746	40,340
		<u>8,218,436</u>	<u>7,329,854</u>

LANKA GOVERNMENT INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE (PVT) LTD

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2019

(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

NOTE 08

8.1 Company	Furniture & Fittings	Computer & Software	Office Equipment	ICT Infrastructure	Balance as at 31.12.2019
At Cost					
Balance as at 01.01.2019	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals/ Transfers	-	254,103	668,720	-	922,823
Transfer to Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.12.2019	-	254,103	668,720	-	922,823
Accumulated Depreciation					
Balance as at 01.01.2019	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the Year	-	50,821	133,744	-	184,565
Disposals/ Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.12.2019	-	50,821	133,744	-	184,565
Net Book Value	-	203,283	534,976	-	738,258

8.2 Company	Furniture & Fittings	Computer	Office Equipment	ICT Infrastructure	Balance as at 31.12.2019
At Valuation					
Balance as at 01.01.2019	2,055,950	7,895,808	1,883,544	-	11,835,301
De-recognition	(20,200)	(774,115)	(107,358)	-	(901,673)
Revaluation	338,245	1,332,185	775,443	-	2,445,873
Impairment	(209,945)	(1,527,473)	(570,389)	-	(2,307,807)
Disposals/ Transfers	(29,100)	(1,689,263)	(315,310)	-	(2,033,673)
Balance as at 31.12.2019	2,134,950	5,237,143	1,665,930	-	9,038,023
Accumulated Depreciation					
Balance as at 01.01.2019	411,190	1,579,162	376,709	-	2,367,060
Charge for the Year	494,639	1,364,686	622,018.57	-	2,481,344
De-recognition	(4,040)	(154,823)	(21,472)	-	(180,335)
Impairment	(41,989)	(305,495)	(114,078)	-	(461,561)
Disposals/ Transfers	(5,820)	(337,853)	(63,062)	-	(406,735)
Balance as at 31.12.2019	853,980	2,145,678	800,116	-	3,799,774
Net Book Value	1,280,970	3,091,465	865,814	-	5,238,249

LANKA GOVERNMENT INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE (PVT) LTD**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2019

(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
NOTE 09 OTHER RECEIVABLES		
Grant Receivable	-	-
Receivables	-	-
Prepayments	273,460	-
Deposits	3,750	3,750
	<u>277,210</u>	<u>3,750</u>
NOTE 10 AMOUNTS DUE FROM RELATED PARTY		
ICT Agency of Sri Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.	44,001,286	43,249,879
	<u>44,001,286</u>	<u>43,249,879</u>
NOTE 11 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash at Bank	140,868	20,918
	<u>140,868</u>	<u>20,918</u>
NOTE 12 STATED CAPITAL		
Fully Paid Ordinary Shares	10	10
	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
NOTE 13 RETIREMENT BENEFITS		
Balance as at 01st January	2,603,929	1,767,500
Current Service Cost for the period	771,089	836,429
Interest Cost for the period	286,432	-
Payments	-	-
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on PV-DBO	(275,369)	-
Balance as at 31st December	<u>3,386,081</u>	<u>2,603,929</u>

Description of the valuation method used and the information about the valuer

LKAS 19 "Employee Benefits" requires the use of actuarial techniques to make a reliable estimate of the amount of retirement benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods and discount that benefit using the Projected Unit Credit Method in order to determine the present value of the retirement benefit obligations and the current service cost. This requires an entity to determine how much benefit is attributable to the current and prior periods and to make estimates about demographic and financial variables that will influence the cost of the benefit.

The actuarial valuation has been carried out by Actuarial & Management Consultants (Pvt) Ltd.

The following key assumptions were made in arriving the above figure.

Mortality : A 1967/70 Mortality Table

Disability : 10% of Mortality

Staff Turnover Rates : 5.0% across the board up to age 49 and thereafter zero.

Normal Retirement Age : 60 years (The employee who are aged over the specified retirement age have been assumed to retire on their respective next birthday)

Salary Escalation Rates : Basic Salary : 10.00% p.a. ;Increment are due in January every year

Retiring Gratuity Formula : Half month's Salary for each completed year of service for those with at least 5 years service.

NOTE 14 DEFERRED LIABILITY FOR GRANT ASSETS

Balance as at 01st January	-	233,733
Income Deferred during the Year	922,823	
Transferred Assets Grant from ICTA		
Transferred to Income Statement	(184,565)	(233,733)
Balance as at 31st December	<u>738,258</u>	<u>-</u>

LANKA GOVERNMENT INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE (PVT) LTD
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2019

(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
NOTE 15 <u>OTHER PAYABLES</u>		
Creditors	-	-
Other Payables & Accrued Expenses	1,449,732	-
	<u>1,449,732</u>	<u>-</u>

NOTE 16 **RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**

16.1 Details of significant related party disclosures are as follows:

Related Party

ICT Agency of Sri Lanka (Pvt) Ltd

Relationship

Parent company

Nature of Transaction

Balance as at 01st January	43,249,879	34,963,450
Expenses borne by the company	-	-
Amount received from the related party	751,406	8,286,429
Balance as at 31st December	<u>44,001,286</u>	<u>43,249,879</u>

16.2 Transactions with key management personnel of the company.

According to LKAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures', Key Management personnel are those having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity.

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Key Management Personnel Compensation		
Short-Term Employee Benefits	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

LANKA GOVERNMENT INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE (PVT) LTD

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2019

(ALL FIGURES ARE IN SRI LANKAN RUPEES)

NOTE 18 EVENTS OCCURING AFFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There has been no material event occurred after the reporting date that require adjustments to or disclosure of the financial statements.

NOTE 19 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

19.1 Commitments

There was no capital expenditure or financial commitment outstanding at the reporting date.

19.2 Contingencies

There was no significant contingent liability as at reporting date.

Financial highlights - Five years

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Consolidated statement of Profit or Loss					
Grant Income	848,559,607	1,035,648,349	736,305,422	3,066,791,552	1,501,126,006
Other Income	10,079,213	14,169,209	23,359,293	10,166,029	165,465,205
Gain on Disposal of Subsidiaries				(34,335,455)	
Revenue	858,638,820	1,049,817,558	759,664,715	3,042,622,126	1,666,591,211
Project Implementation Expenses	785,096,764	936,505,188	2,236,169,502	2,660,535,668	1,968,482,711
Project Infrastructure & Support Services	63,462,843	99,143,161	148,386,721	89,292,859	70,940,074
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year	10,079,213	14,169,209	(1,624,891,509)	292,793,598	(372,831,575)
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position					
Non current Assets	682,925,134	123,912,332	296,469,409	42,404,754	42,313,310
Current Assets	196,681,226	301,915,925	58,030,577	281,292,992	285,123,295
Equity	77,517,816	(154,992,804)	(1,779,884,322)	(1,475,489,156)	(1,843,012,218)
Non Current Liabilities	151,318,938	162,514,682	348,225,331	33,923,366	31,300,019
Current Liabilities	650,769,605	418,306,380	1,786,158,977	1,765,263,536	2,139,148,804
Consolidated Cash flow statement					
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	(158,361,121)	(552,661,101)	345,511,457	228,533,698	(3,334,792)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	(27,133,463)	413,018,650	(321,357,603)		(932,323)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities					