

# Performance Report - 2019

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Department of Imports and Exports Control

Expenditure Heading - 296

## Message from the Controller General

In the year 2019, the 50 years of service of the Department of Import and Export Control marked the endeavor of protecting the environment and the public for the betterment of all citizens under the Import and Export Control Act No. 1 of 1969.

Initially, the Department, which was its primary focus on import and export control, now focuses on the country's culture, public health, environment, national security, domestic industries and the economy and to make timely policy decisions on imports and exports. The scope has been broadened by assisting and implementing those policies. The Department is in the process of facilitating imports and exports, focusing on the ever-changing international trade and trade policies, exploring the need to comply with international conventions. Frequently updated Licensing Computing System is implemented to provide high quality and efficient service to the clients and In the future, action will be taken to install a new advanced online computer system, bringing all the licensing agencies into one online system. By regulating the import and export control, it is creating the backdrop to improve the quality of service provided to importers and exporters as a government agency facilitating international trade to meet the challenges of the new decade.

Taking measures to control global warming is a topic of international concern. It is also a challenge facing the world today. Experts believe that global warming is the cause of the current climate and climate change. As a country, the amount of greenhouse gases emitted to the atmosphere should be reduced. For this purpose, the Ministry of Environment has introduced emission standards for vehicles imported to Sri Lanka based on the emission criteria stated by the Ministry of Environment to reduce the amount of greenhouse gases and carbon emissions domestically released into the atmosphere. Further, after considering the accidents reported last season, the department has taken the necessary measures to make safety measurements of imported vehicles mandatory.

In 2019, the government announced a special gazette notification for the implementation of the government's import and export policy, among which the control of the import of spices and related products, incense, lanterns and kerosene is one of the most talked about topics in society.

Import of cinnamon, pepper, turmeric, ginger, nutmeg and cardamom has been brought under license as export agriculture plays a major role in the Sri Lankan economy. Sri Lanka is one of the best cinnamon producing countries in the world and pepper production, too. Controlling these spice and related products licenses is a recent visionary policy decision to boost the export industry. The objective of this program is to further strengthen the 'Ceylon' brand in the world market for high quality, products.

The coming period will be a significant time for the Department of Import and Export Control as it is preparing to make some decisions regarding import and export control nationally and internationally. There is a need for a Strategic Trade Management Act to further enforce the 50 year old Import and Export Control Act and discussions with the public sector have already begun. This Strategic Trade Management Act builds upon the legal background of the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 in Sri Lanka. It will help prevent terrorist activities

as well as the risk of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons being seized, manufactured, transported or used by non-state actors.

The Department has already taken the necessary steps to establish a Special Investigation Unit to strengthen the follow-up process following the import and export control permits issued by the Department.

Accordingly, the department aims to undergo a complete overhaul in the coming years with positive changes. The Department expects to achieve its sustainable development objectives and enjoy the benefits to the Sri Lankan community in the near future.

**T V D Damayanthi S. Karunaratne**  
**Controller General**

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## Chapter 1 - Department Profile

### 1.1 Introduction

Import and export control of Sri Lanka dates back to the British period. The need for control of imports and exports was recognized during World War II and in 1939, a unit for the control of imports and exports was established under the Treasury. In particular, the unit was controlled by economic crops such as tea, coconut and rubber, as well as spices and related products exported from Sri Lanka. With the end of the war, the unit for import and export control was upgraded to a department to provide the country with a wider range of services.

Accordingly, the Department of Imports and Exports Control, which implements the Import and Export Control Act No. 1 of 1969, is a regulatory body with the responsibility of protecting the environment and the public for a better future. And play a central role in the social environment.

The Department had a huge role to play in the importation and export trade during the period of 1970-1977 and is now a regulatory body as well as a facilitator of import and export trade. The department's functions include introducing a standardization of imported goods in order to safeguard Sri Lankan identity in international trade, with a view to the safety, economy, public health and environment of the country. Not only does the import and export control permits be issued, but the import and export orders are also handled by identifying the items that need to be controlled, taking into consideration the imported goods used by the ever-changing consumer society.

The accumulation of expired drugs in the country has been governed by imposing conditions on the remaining life span of imported drugs. Another positive action taken by the Department is to take measures to control or prohibit items that may harm the environment and public safety in accordance with international conventions for the control of Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm and Chemical Weapons.

Taking practical steps to implement the Exchange Control Regulations in collaboration with the Foreign Exchange Department of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka is a special performance of the Department.

The Department is also in the process of training, motivation and awareness programs and providing necessary facilities to the staff to train their staff to provide high-quality, efficient service to the clients who come to the department. Similarly, the World Trade Organization (WTO) has undertaken various measures to facilitate its clients in accordance with its agreements with the World Trade Organization.

The Department of Imports and Exports Control is working to protect the people and the environment of the country by updating its services daily as the main agency that regulates financial transactions related to imports and exports of Sri Lanka.

## **1.2 The Vision, Mission, Objectives and Responsibilities and Tasks of the Department**

### **1.2.1 Vision**

To safe guard the community and environment for better future.

### **1.2.2 Mission**

“Implementation of imports and export policy decisions taken by the government from time to time in relation to security, economy, public health and environment etc. of the country in accordance with the Import and Export Control Act No.1 of 1969”

### **1.2.3 Objectives**

- i. Publishing and making regulations required to implement Government policies on imports and exports.
- ii. Controlling importation and exportation of selected commodities or items subject to issuance of import and export licenses.
- iii. Collecting of Imports and Exports License fees.
- iv. Assisting to the Director General of the Customs and Banks pertaining matter on import and export control regulations.
- v. Issuing operational instructions related to import and export control regulations to the commercial banks.
- vi. Reviewing of Imports and Exports and Local Production and reviewing policy matters relating to Import and Export Control.
- vii. To support and implement policies for the implementation of the International Convention on Imports and Exports in Sri Lanka

### **1.2.4 Responsibilities and Tasks**

- i. Gazette Notifications relating to Import Control were published.
- ii. During the year 2019, only 17,084 licenses were issued for the benefit of the country and the economy, subject to import and export control.
- iii. Discussions were held to update the currently published Gazette Notification of Import & Export (Standards and Quality Control) to allow Sri Lankan consumers to use quality products and to include items in the Cosmetics and Pharmaceuticals category in the Gazette.
- iv. Cabinet approval was obtained for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1540 in Sri Lanka by establishing a Strategic Trade



Management System and a Global Licensing System and held discussions and workshops with relevant government agencies.

- v. Negotiating with relevant parties in making policy decisions relating to standardization and regulation of the importation of used vehicles.
- vi. Issue pre-shipping inspection certificate for used imported vehicles and hold technical committee discussions to develop necessary guidelines.
- vii. Restrictions on the Importation of Environmental Conventions
- viii. Facilitate the implementation of WTO recommendations for the promotion of international and local trade in Sri Lanka.
- ix. Issue operational guidance to commercial banks on import and export control.
- x. Publish and regulate payment methods applicable to commercial transactions.
- xi. Issue necessary permissions on a foreign exchange basis for import activities as per import and export control policies.
- xii. Providing assistance to the Director General of Customs and the Control of Exchange in case of problems arising in respect of import and export control regulations.
- xiii. Organizing training programs to enhance the capability, skills and productivity of the officers working in the Department of Import and Export Control and taking measures for employee welfare.
- xiv. Establish a Frequently Updated Online Licensing System to provide faster service to the Department's customers.
- xv. 1.54 billion as license fees in the year 2019 and credited to the Consolidated Fund.

### **1.2.5 Department of Import and Export Control – Structure**

The Department is functioning under the Ministry of Development Strategies and International Trade in early 2019 and the Ministry of Finance, Economic and Policy Development from the latter.

The Administrative Structure of the Department which is headed by a Chief of Staff of the Controller General consists of the following.

I. Establishment Division

II. Accounts Division

III. Research and Policy Division

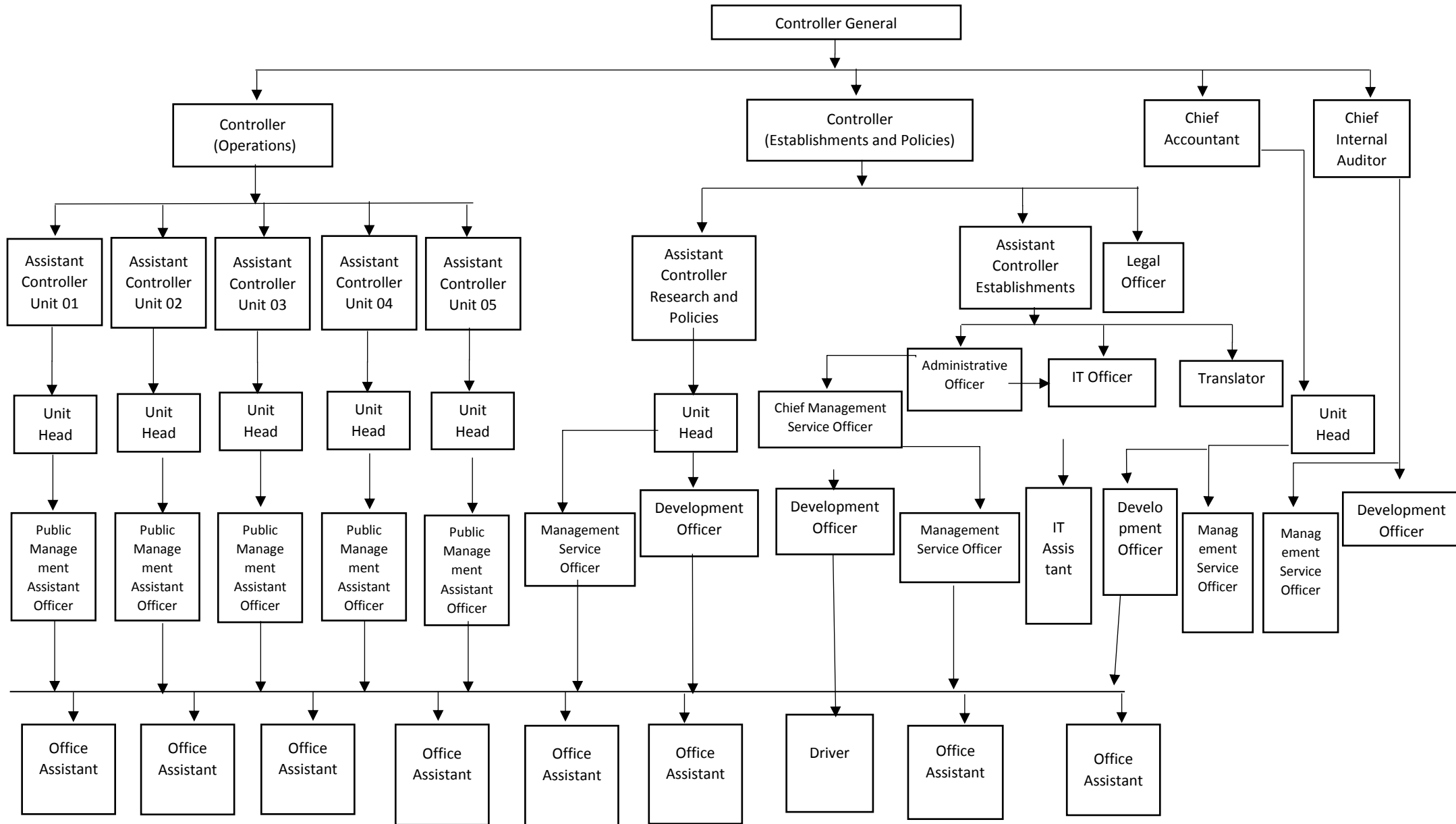
IV. Internal Audit Division

V. Licensing Units

- Unit 1 - Drugs
- Unit 2 - Auto and Auto Parts
- Unit 3 - Chemicals
- Unit 4 - Communication equipment and accessories, electrical equipment
- Unit 5 - Various Imports and Exports

Various measures have been taken by the above departments in the year 2019 to provide a quality service to the clients who come to the department and to assist in carrying out the work of the department efficiently and effectively.

### 1.3. Organizational Structure



## Chapter 2 – Progress and Vision of the Department

### 2.1 New Provisions Announced for 2019

A Special Gazette Notification for Import and Export Control was announced in 2019.

#### 2.1.1. Gazette Notifications Published

	Extraordinary Gazette	Notification Date	Description
1	2107/45	2019.01.25	Vehicle emission standards and safety measurements.
2	2143/36	2019.10.03	Update the import control list and orders.
3	2152/63	2019.12.06	Importation of spices and related products, kite, lanterns and incense sticks and import license fees.

*Chart No 6: Extraordinary Gazette - 2019*

#### 2.1.2. Vehicle emission standards and safety measurements

Due to the lack of adequate safety standards and standards for used vehicles in Sri Lanka, the number of fatal accidents has increased significantly in recent years. Fuel combustion in automobiles adds nitrogen oxide (NO), carbon monoxide (CO), and a large amount of other pollutants to the atmosphere. It has a significant impact on the health of the population, especially global warming. The Budget Proposal No. 19 of 2018 mandates Euro IV or equivalent emission standards and safety standards for vehicles to be used in Sri Lanka with effect from 1 January 2018. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment has issued the Extraordinary Gazette Notification No. 2079/42 dated 12 July 2018 and the Gazette Extraordinary No. 2083/3 of 6 August 2018, stating the vehicle emission standards for vehicles. Accordingly, the Department of Import and Export Control published the Gazette Notification No. 2079/70 dated 13 July 2018 and the Gazette Extraordinary No. 2083/37 of 10 August 2018, specifying safety standards and vehicle emission standards for imported vehicles.

However, the Department initiated pre-consultation with relevant government agencies to amend the Extraordinary Gazette Notification No. 2083/37 based on the practical

problems encountered in implementing the relevant orders and regulations and on the many requests made by the importers. The Ministry of Environment, Department of Trade and Investment Policy, Department of Motor Traffic and Sri Lanka Customs were identified as key stakeholders in these discussions.

In accordance with the decisions reached at those negotiations, 2107 dated January 25, 2019 to comply with the Important Vehicles, Vehicle Emissions Standards and Safety Standards / Measures, repealing the Special Notices No. 2079/70 dated July 13, 2018 and 2083/37 dated August 10, 2018. Published by the Gazette Notification No.45 / 45, which took the following actions.

- Since all electric vehicles are below the emission limit, they are exempt from vehicle emission standards.
- Various people have tried to preserve the old collection of vehicles by conserving it and have seen it used for special occasions. Release of old vehicles from vehicle emission and safety measurements/standards as a means of conservation of old vehicles.
- Exemption from Vehicle Emission and Safety Measurement Standards of agricultural vehicles like tractors, etc.

### **2.1.3. Updating the Import Control List and Regulations**

Import and Export Control Lists and Import Lists are maintained separately by the Import and Export Control Department. The lists will be updated from time to time by adding items and revising related orders. For that reason, the Gazette Extraordinary No. 2143/36 of October 3, 2019, was published incorporating the following items and orders.

#### **2.1.3.1 Fishing catch baits, lubricants (diesel and petrol) and Diazinon**

Fishing baits, lubricants and Diazinon are already on the import control list. But the new Gazette Notification No. 2062/45 dated March 16, 2018, and the Gazette Notification of 2071/15 of 15 May 2018 will be the new combinations for fishing bait and lubricants (diesel and petrol) respectively. New HS Codes have been published. The National Gazette Notification No. 2044/31 issued by the Ministry of Finance and the Gazette Notification dated 09 November 2017 also published a National Sub-Headings for Diazinon. The new combination classification codes and their corresponding items were added to the Import Control List.

### **2.1.3.2 Used Electric Vehicles**

By subdividing the age of used electric vehicles, the Ministry of Finance has issued a new subheading number 8704.90.40 in the Gazette Notification No. 2113/02 and March 5, 2019. Considering how old vehicles contribute to environmental pollution, the need to control the import of such vehicles over five years old will lead to a reduction in the import of old vehicles and a positive impact on the environment. Therefore, used electric vehicles were added to the import control list.

### **2.1.3.3 Chain Saws**

The Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment has approved Cabinet Decision No. 19/1632/104/055 dated 3 June 2019 to suspend the importation of mechanical saws, which helps to protect the environment and minimize deforestation. All mechanical saws do not have a specific classification code, but chain saws and electric motor saws have combined rating codes. Therefore, the importation of these saws was prohibited under the existing combination classification codes.

### **2.1.3.4 Spices**

In order to obtain tax relief for Sri Lanka from various free trade agreements, spices and allied products are manufactured in Sri Lanka to minimize the frauds in their exports and to avoid any adverse impact on local spice and related products industry. The Department has identified the need to control the import of special products such as pepper, betel nut, nutmeg, mace, cinnamon, tamarind and spices, and those are included in the import control list.

### **2.1.3.5. Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC)**

Hydrofluorocarbon is a gas that damages the ozone layer and is a greenhouse gas that increases global warming. Under the Montreal Convention, signing the Kigali Amendment we are obliged to respond to control the substance that harms the ozone layer. Also, the Gazette Extraordinary No. 2113/02 of March 5, 2019, and the Ministry of Finance have announced the new national title for Hydrofluorocarbon (HFCs). Accordingly, the revised new combination classification codes and their corresponding hydrofluorocarbons were included to the import control list.

#### **2.1.3.6. Controlling Importation of waste items**

The Ministry of Environment and Wildlife Resources has requested to take measures to ban the importation of sludge, taking into consideration the impact of drainage on the environment. In this regard, the statistics obtained in the reports obtained over a period of more than five years from the Sri Lanka Customs have been analyzed and a little amount of sludge has been imported and the objective is not mentioned properly. Therefore, under the control of sludge has been announced as a controlled item and prohibition will be considered in the future.

Clinical waste is identified as hazardous waste and is found in Annex 1 of the Basel Convention. Considering the risks to human health and the environment from clinical waste, the item was declared a banned item. Article 3 of the Extraordinary Gazette Notification No. 2044/40 dated 09th November 2017 States that the regulations imposed by the Gazette Notification apply to all companies registered under the Board of Investment of Sri Lanka. However, Hub Regulations have exempted companies registered under commercial hubs. Therefore, the provisions of this Gazette Notification have been amended to conform to the Commerce Center Directives, as the conduct of the above Regulations may be contrary to the Commerce Center Regulations.

#### **2.1.4 Importation of spices and related products, kite, lanterns and incense sticks and import license fees.**

"Saubhagya Dakma" The Government's policy is to encourage the farmer and the producer to produce as many crops and produce as possible in the country. It aims to boost the farming economy and to involve them in the production process of the country. At the same time, the country's foreign exchange flows to the abroad are expected to be controlled.

Cardamom, cloves, turmeric, pepper, cinnamon, nutmeg, mace, arecanut, tamarind and undu seeds can easily be grown and produced in Sri Lanka and the imports control will enable the local farmer to easily access the market.

Kites and lanterns can be easily manufactured locally using non-decaying materials, but those are made with no decaying materials such as nylon, polythene and plastics are imported and it is an unnecessary waste accumulation in the environment.

By controlling the import of incense sticks, the incentives for local incense makers can be opened and they will be able to enter the local market without interruption.

Accordingly, the Extraordinary Gazette Notification No. 2152/63 of 6 December 2019 was issued to regulate the import of the above items, to issue import orders and to impose license fees on such items.

## **2.2 Improving the Import and Export Regulatory Policy in Sri Lanka**

The following are the steps taken in the year 2019 to improve the Import and Export Regulatory Policy as the main regulator of imports and exports in Sri Lanka.

### **2.2.1 Import (Standardization and Quality Control) Regulations.**

The Department is issuing from time to time the Import (Standardization and Quality Control) Gazette Notifications for the Sri Lankan consumer community in collaboration with the Sri Lanka Standards Institution to comply with the Sri Lanka Standards for Import of Selected Products in order to create a space for the use of international standards. Previous Imports (Standardization and Quality Control) Gazette Notifications have been canceled and all of their items and directives have been published in the Gazette Notification of Imports (Standardization and Quality Control) No. 2064/34 of 29th March 2018.

Sri Lanka Standards have been incorporated for 122 items in the Gazette. These categories include food items, cosmetics, electrical equipment, and hygiene items, especially those consumed daily. The Sri Lanka Standards Institution (SLSI) notifies the Customs of Sri Lanka that the imported items are of good quality before the clearance of the items specified in the Gazette Notification as per the orders so published.

Recognizing the need to update this gazette notification, the Department commenced discussions with the relevant government agencies, chambers of commerce and commercial banks from 2019 onwards. Various items from various parties have been proposed to be included in this gazette notification and the department is inquiring about the possibility of drafting such items in the gazette notification. It has been proposed to introduce a Certificate Acceptance Procedure to be issued by an accredited laboratory in the country where the goods are imported, with the objective of facilitating the importers by minimizing the time taken to release the goods. Seven rounds of discussions were held with the relevant government agencies for the year 2019 and the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce has represented the importers in one round.



### **2.2.2 Regulation of Imports of Cosmetic Drugs and Cosmetics**

The department identified the need to regulate or ban the whitening cream used in skin care. The reason for this was the increase in the incidence of import of substandard cosmetics containing large quantities of cancerous mercury (Hg). This has been identified as a factor that directly affects the health of the people. Initial steps were taken by the department to curb the tendency of young people to use cosmetics. A series of discussions were held with eight government institutions including the Ministry of Health, Sri Lanka Standards Institution and the Consumer Affairs Authority. It was proposed to include 24 identified beauty items in the Gazette Notification (Standardization and Quality Control) and to set new standards for cosmetics which do not yet prepared the Sri Lanka Standards.

### **2.2.3 Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1540 in Sri Lanka**

In accordance with Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the United Nations Security Council, Resolution 1540 was adopted in 2004, stating that the acquisition, manufacture, transportation or use of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons owned by non-Government Activists in any case, is a threat to international peace. According to the Security Council Resolution of 1540, all member states of the United Nations should refrain from providing any kind of assistance to NGOs attempting to acquire, possess, transport and use of the above mentioned weapons.

Sri Lanka too, in accordance with the resolution, announced the provisions of the Gazette Extraordinary No. 2039/31 dated 6 September 2017, and the provisions relating to the implementation of the resolution. Article 6 of the Gazette provides that the export, re-export, transit and trans-shipment of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons-related materials shall be in accordance with the applicable written law. Therefore, the laws and regulations relating to the exporting, re-exporting, migration and shipping of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons-related materials must be formulated.

The United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 has also created a legal obligation to prevent the destruction of weapons of mass destruction by non-state actors or terrorists. Accordingly, Western countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom, the European Union, as well as Asian countries such as Singapore, Malaysia and the Philippines have published a list of identified strategic items (Export) that are essential for the development or production of the arms mentioned above.

The Import and Export Control Department, as mandated by the Imports and Exports (Control) Act No. 1 of 1969, commenced the preliminary work of preparing the Strategic Export Control List in 2019 as a preliminary step to implement Resolution 1540 of the

United Nations Security Council. Establishment of a Strategic Trade Management System in Sri Lanka through which the licensing and export licensing procedures for the export of Strategic Items will be considered. The Department recognized that when the legal provisions were inadequate, new provisions had to be prepared.

After identifying the above timely requirements, the Ministry of Development Strategies and International Trade at that time, No. 19/2091/133/033 dated 11 September 2019 was approved by the Cabinet Memorandum dated 11 September 2019.

- Prepare a National Strategic Product (Export) Control List within one year using the EU Military List and the EU Dual-Use Control List, which is suitable for Sri Lanka.
- Drafting amendments or drafting new rules and regulations to change the Ordinance as set out in the Extraordinary Gazette Notification No. 2039/31 and 06th September 2017 to implement Resolution 1540.
- Appointment of two Cabinet Sub-Committees as Technical Committee and Legislative Committee for the implementation of the above two proposals and assign responsibilities relating to the Strategic Trade Management System in Sri Lanka.
- Get sponsored by the Export Control and Related Border Security Program (EXBS) for training and get technical advice on these areas when necessary.

A technical committee of twenty (20) government agencies to draft changes to the National Strategic Export Control List within a year using the European Union Military Equipment List and the EU Dual-Use Control List, and 10 members to draft legislation for strategic commodity export control. (10) A Legislative Committee consisting of above were determined by the Cabinet. Separate terms and conditions have been approved for those committees.

### **Members of the Technical Committee**

- i. Department of Import and Export Control
- ii. Customs of Sri Lanka
- iii. Ministry of Defense
- iv. Atomic Energy Regulatory Council of Sri Lanka
- v. Atomic Energy Authority of Sri Lanka
- vi. Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine
- vii. Medical Research Institute
- viii. Pioneer Control Authority
- ix. National Authority for the Implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention
- x. Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment

- xi. Central Environmental Authority
- xii. Institute of Biochemistry, Molecular Biology and Biotechnology, University of Colombo
- xiii. Ceylon Petroleum Corporation
- xiv. University of Moratuwa
- xv. Industrial Technology Institute
- xvi. Arthur C., of Modern Technology. Clark Institute
- xvii. University of Colombo School of Computing
- xviii. Telecommunications Regulatory Commission
- xix. Registrar of Pesticides
- xx. Department of Agriculture

The Technical Committees Meeting for the preparation of the Strategic Export Control List is held once a month. Similarly, a majority of the members agreed to be included EU Military list and EU Dual – Use Control List in the National Strategic Export Control List without any change and several other thoughts are to be given in the next year.

#### **Members of the Legislative Committee**

- i. Line Ministry of the Department of Import and Export Control
- ii. Department of Import and Export Control
- iii. Customs of Sri Lanka
- iv. Ministry of Defense
- v. Ministry of External Affairs
- vi. Attorney General's Department
- vii. Department of Legal Draftsman
- viii. Financial Intelligence Unit, Central Bank of Sri Lanka
- ix. Atomic Energy Regulatory Council of Sri Lanka
- x. Atomic Energy Authority of Sri Lanka

Since the Import and Export (Control) Act No 1 of 1961 does not cover the Transit and Ship Transfer Act, the Export License for Strategic Goods is issued to amend the Import and Export Control Act for that purpose. The committee aims at establishing a strategic trade management system with respect to policymaking and decision making.

## 2.2.4 Pre-Shipment Inspection Certificate

The Gazette Notification No. 1804/17 dated 03.04.2013 published by the Department of Import and Export Control stating that a vehicle pre-shipment inspection certificate should be submitted to ensure the quality of used vehicles imported from abroad for the safety of the buyers. Accordingly, four licensed agencies have been authorized via a gazette to issue pre-export inspection certificates.

However, the criteria for issuing a pre-shipment inspection certificate are the criteria that have been determined years ago, future plans were established to breakdown the monopoly, with the aim of updating those criteria, increasing the number of franchisees to provide their customers with a service that is economically viable. Applications were invited through the Missions Offices from the applicants of Foreign Institutions who issue Pre-Shipping Inspection Certificates and a Technical Evaluation Committee was appointed to carry out further proceedings.

The following decisions and actions were taken during the year 2019 after considering the applications submitted by the committee.

- Accordingly, in order to be able to establish liaison with relevant agencies, conduct further investigation into the local emission test and to know how long it will take to establish those agencies which have not established agencies in Sri Lanka.
- Inquiries through Overseas Missions on the Issuance of Emission Certificates applicable to Issuing Revenue License for Vehicles in Foreign Countries.
- Conduct relevant amendments to the Draft Pre-Shipping Test Certificate and obtain the approval, clarify the details of the application with the agencies beforehand, and have a video telephone conversation with foreign agencies.
- As mentioned in the gazette notification issued by the Ministry of Environment, arrangements are being made to obtain confirmation through the Foreign Missions regarding the availability of facilities to test all gases.
- The Attorney General's Department was consulted on the legal status of the MoU to be signed with the issuer of Pre-Shipping Inspection Certificates. Accordingly, take actions to make necessary amendments to the MoU.

In accordance with the recommendations of the above committee, the Gazette Notification of Selected Pre-Shipping Inspection Certificates and Regulations (Fees) will be published in 2020.

### **2.2.5 Suggestions for updating Import and Export List.**

The department has published lists of import and export control and banned items separately and is taking necessary steps to update the list from time to time and to include the identified items in the list. Similarly, in the year 2019, the Department initiated discussions to regulate or prohibit various imports and exports based on proposals received from the government and non-governmental sectors and by the department itself.

The Ministry of Environment has proposed 103 identified items to be included in the Import Bans list. Of those items, 79 items are already on the Import and Export Control List, and they have been proposed to ban imports. The Department has decided to hold a series of discussions to discuss this matter and to seek comments and suggestions. Launched in 2019, the Ministry of Environment, Industry and Commerce, the Customs, Trade and Investment Policy Department of Sri Lanka, the Atomic Energy Regulatory Council of Sri Lanka, the Central Environmental Authority and the Board of Investment of Sri Lanka have been identified as key stakeholders. The Department also intends to consult the Chambers of Commerce regarding the ban on imports. After consultation with various parties, the policy will be taken to prohibit the importation of such items.

The Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment has proposed that the importation of asbestos and polythene which are harmful to public health should be controlled. Asbestos can be classified into two main categories. Namely amphibole and serpentine. According to the World Health Organization, all asbestos is classified as carcinogenic, and amphibole type asbestos is listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention as hazardous chemicals. Asbestos contamination is also listed in the Basel Convention on the list of banned waste in the exchange between borders. However, chrysotile asbestos, a type of serpentine, has little effect on the body. Having identified this need, the Department together with the Ministry of Environment took the initiative to issue permits for the importation of chrysotile asbestos only.

The Gazette Notification No. 2034/33 of the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment was issued on 01st September 2017 to limit the production and use of plastic and polythene products, considering the adverse impact of the environment. Accordingly, the importation of raw materials used in the production of Low-Density Polyethylene (LDPE) is designated as a controlled item and the control of the importation of all types of Polythene Films is done only on the recommendations of the CEA. The department is also in the process of issuing import control permits. Negotiations were held in 2019 for this purpose.

## **2.2.6 Facilitation for Export and Import Trade**

### **2.2.6.1. Implementation of the Recommendations of National Trade Facilitation Committee, NTFC.**

Sri Lanka as a member of the WTO is committed to the effective implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement to meet the National Development Goals and to support the economic growth of the country. The National Trade Facilitation Committee was established by the Government of Sri Lanka in 2014 to implement the Trade Facilitation Agreement and other Trade Facilities. As a founding member of the committee, the Import and Export Control Department implements the recommendations of the Committee with a view to streamlining the import and export process and facilitating the trade community. An Information Officer has been appointed for the year 2019 with the objective of facilitating the customers who come to the department and the external community who are inquiring over the telephone by implementing the recommendations of the National Trade Facilitation Committee. It will provide information to the outside community on import and export information accurately and expeditiously.

### **2.2.6.2 Citizen's Charter**

Drafts were prepared to update the Citizen's Charter stating the time taken to serve the clients and the documents required to obtain the service, and discussions were held with all sections of the department regarding the contents of the draft. It is intended to be used in the future to provide more efficient and better service to our clients. The new Citizenship Declaration is expected to be published in 2020.

### **2.2.6.3. Frequently Asked Questions, FAQ**

Frequently Asked Questions of Departmental Clients and Answers are already included in the Official Website of the Department (<https://www.imexport.gov.lk/>). In 2019, steps were taken to update those questions and answers, in addition to the FAQ's and to be posted on the website. By publishing them on the website, Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) are expected to reduce the number of inquiries made by telephone from the officers and to provide effective service to the clients.

#### **2.2.6.4. Black List**

If the goods are not in compliance with Sri Lanka Standards and Specifications as per the provisions of the Imports and Exports Control Act No 01 of 1969 and the Gazette notification of quality control, the importers of imported goods and their addresses are published in a gazette and they can be included to the blacklisted.

Internal negotiations have begun in 2019 for policy decisions to be made in the blacklist. A report was prepared comprising the steps to be taken to the blacklist.

#### **2.2.6.5. Updating Manual Guideline**

Since the Guidance Code, which is currently in use by Departmental Officers, was prepared several years ago, the need for an updated Guidance Code was identified for the efficient and formal operation of the Department. Accordingly, a committee was appointed in 2019 to make necessary amendments to the Guidelines to comply with the current conditions, and amendments were made to the sections identified in the Guidelines for Import / Export Licensing. The role of the Departmental Internal Audit Division established in 2018 was also included in this updated Guidelines.

#### **2.2.6.6. Establishment of an Investigation Unit**

Corruption and malpractices in the complex trading environment have increased rapidly and there have been many problems in the import and export sectors. It was also decided to set up an Investigation Unit within the department with a view to follow up on the import and export of permits issued by the Department so far. Based on the provisions of the Import and Export Control Act and the powers vested in the Minister in charge of the subject, the Gazette Notification consulted the Attorney General's Department regarding the legal status of the unit. An awareness program was conducted in the year 2019 with the participation of a Resource Person of the Consumer Affairs Authority and a study was initiated to establish an Investigation Unit based on existing legal provisions.

## 2.3 Issuance of Import and Export Licenses

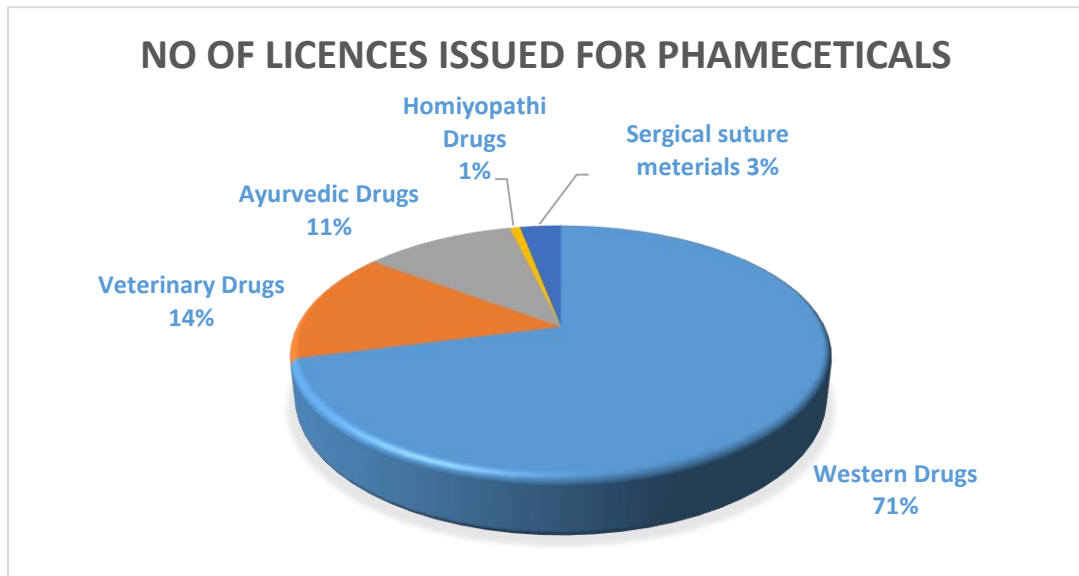
There are 5 units established in the Department of Import and Export Control to issue the licenses accurately and efficiently.

### 2.3.1 Unit 1 - Pharmaceuticals

Import Control Licenses are issued under five categories of drugs for ease of issuance and identification of items. Accordingly, the following categories of drugs have been issued for the year 2019:

No	Description	Category	No. of Licenses
1	Western Drugs	400	1,766
2	Veterinary Drugs	410	357
3	Ayurveda Drugs	420	274
4	Homeopathy Drugs	430	18
5	Surgical suture materials	450	74
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,489</b>

Chart No 9: Licenses issued for pharmaceuticals





### 2.3.1.1. Policies to be followed

The department has made it mandatory for imported drugs to have maximum life span. It aims to improve the quality of imported drugs and thereby improve the health of the public.

Group licenses for the next year began to be issued from December 15 instead of issuing from 1 December of the previous year, and the extension of the validity of group licenses commenced from 15 December. Extending the validity period of the Group License up to 31 January, in addition to the License Amendment Fee, the addition of 1/12 of the Group License Fee will commence from 2019.

### 2.3.2 Unit 2 - Auto and Auto Parts

The Licensing Unit has issued the following import licenses for the year 2019:

	Description	Category	No of Licenses
1	Imports made by foreign exchange originators	100	0
2	Donations by Migrant Workers	110	0
3	Vehicles imported by foreigners	120	0
4	Vehicles imported by Embassies	130	0
5	Imported Vehicles for Persons with Disabilities	140	0
6	Donations to Social Service Organizations	150	3
7	Resident aliens	160	2
8	Importations for sacred places	170	0
9	Special purpose machinery	180	3
10	Motor Trailers (Used)	185	2
11	Temporary imports to promote exports	190	0
12	Hearse	200	4
13	Aircraft and helicopter parts	210	80
14	Engine	220	219
15	The cabin	230	17
16	Body shell	235	0
17	Used motorcycles	240	8
18	Helmet	245	21
19	various	250	3
20	Custom auctions	255	0
21	Imports made by the officers of the Foreign Missions	260	0
22	Heavy vehicles	270	3

23	Heavy Vehicles (Letters of Credit)	275	1
24	Auto Parts	280	1
25	tires	285	1
26	Chassis	290	2
27	Automatic Three wheelers	305	0
28	Seats (Used vehicle seats)	320	148
29	Imports that do not comply with import test conditions	321	0
<b>Total</b>			<b>518</b>

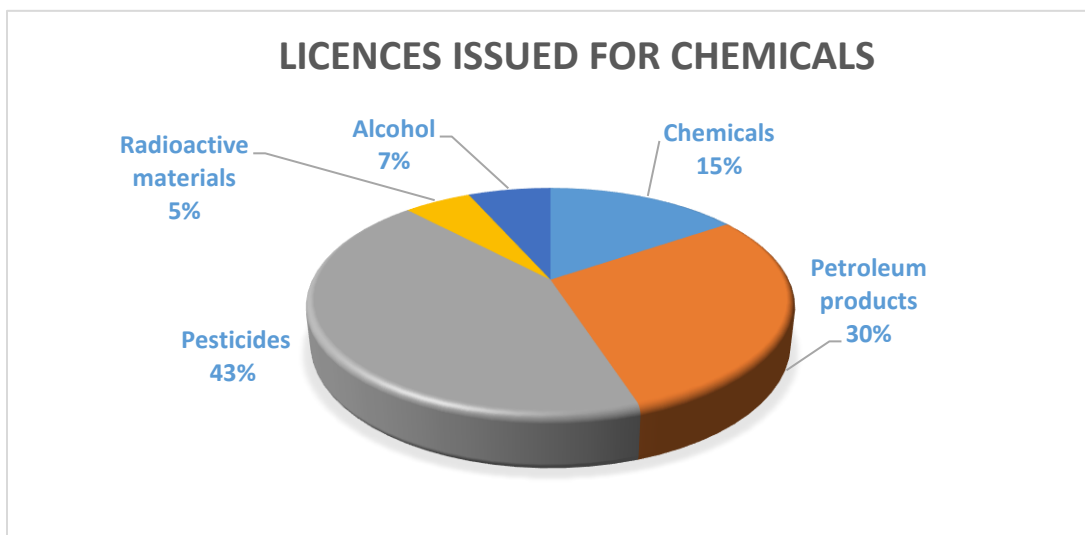
චිත්‍ර අංක 10: : Licenses issued for Auto and Auto Parts

### 2.3.3 Unit 3 – Chemicals

Licenses has been issued for the chemicals imported to Sri Lanka as follows.

	Description	Category	No of Licenses
1	Chemicals	500	611
2	Petroleum products	510	1,165
3	Agriculture Pesticides	520	1,696
4	Radioactive materials	530	214
5	Alcohol	540	262
<b>Total</b>			<b>3,948</b>

Chart No 11: Licenses issued for Chemicals



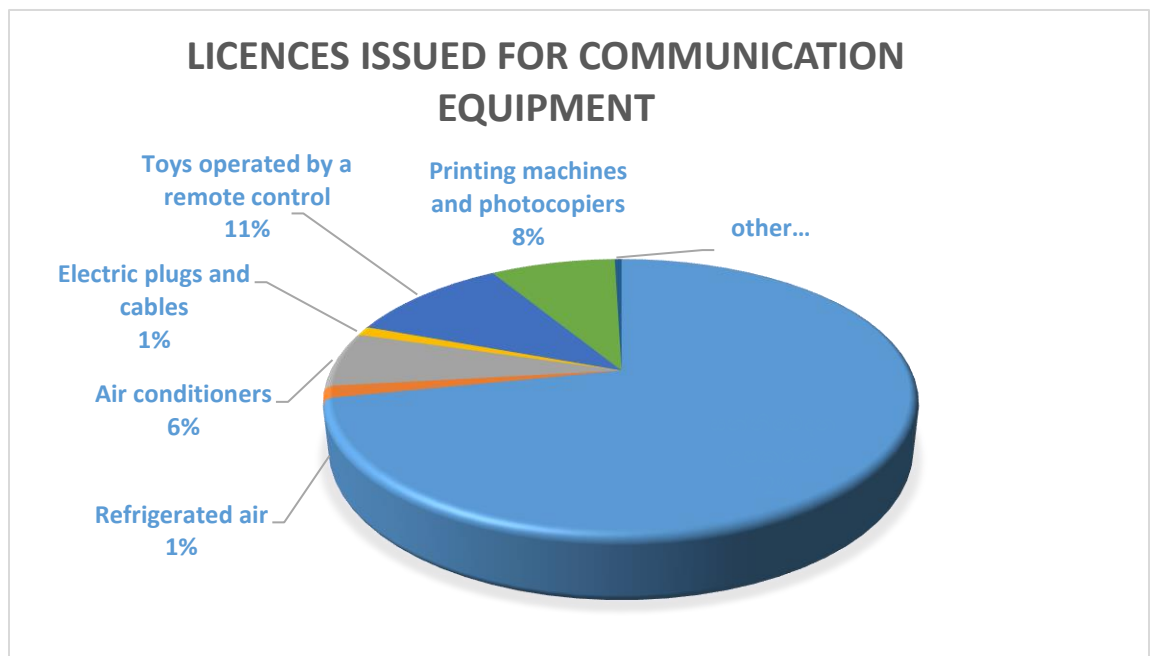
### 2.3.4. Unit 4 – Communication Equipment

Licenses has been issued for the communication equipment, as follows.

	Description	Category	No of Licenses
1	Mobile Phones (Used / New)	615	3450
2	Communication equipment	620	1,285
3	Computers	625	1
4	Used air conditioners, used refrigerators and freezers	630	0
5	Heat pumps	631	6
6	Used washing machines	635	0
7	Refrigerant air	640	25
8	Air Conditioning (New)	645	115
9	Electric plugs and cables	655	19
10	Toys operated by a remote control	660	191
11	Printing machines and photocopiers	690	147
12	Weather balloons	695	2
<b>Total</b>			<b>5,241</b>

Chart No 12: Licenses issued for communication equipment

In order to minimize the impact on the environment, a policy decision was taken not to issue import control permits for used electrical equipment to limit the potential environmental pollution in the future.

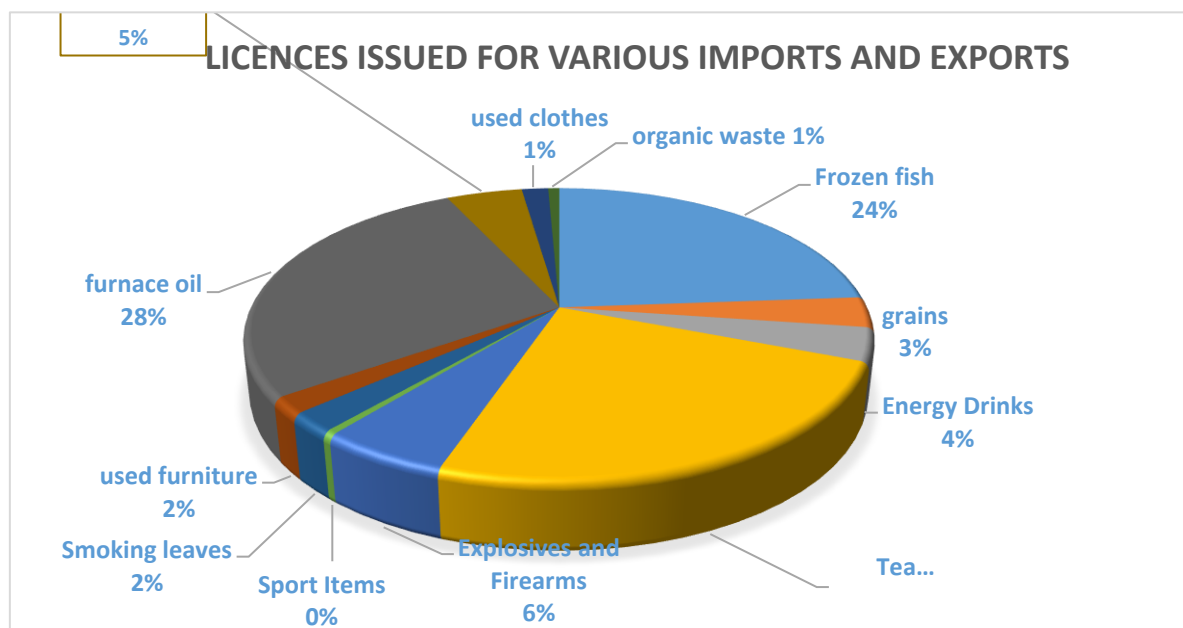


### 2.3.5. Unit 5 – Various Imports and Exports

Licenses has been issued for the various Imports and Exports, in 2019, as follows.

	Description	Category	No of Licenses
1	Animal and animal products	550	2,215
2	Frozen fish	555	554
3	Frozen squid	556	0
4	Grains	570	78
5	Energy Drinks	575	85
6	Tea	580	567
7	Explosives and Firearms	600	132
8	Sport items	650	10
9	Smoking leaves	670	50
10	Used furniture	680	42
11	Furnace oil	700	643
12	Metal pieces and debris and other	715	109
13	Used clothes	720	38
14	Organic waste	735	16
Export Licenses			
15	Parts of shredded wood	602	11
16	Rubbish metal debris	710	338
<b>Total</b>			<b>4,888</b>

Chart No 13: Licenses issued for various Imports and Exports



The Department of Import and Export Control issued only 17,084 licenses in 2019 for the purpose of import and export control.

### 2.3.6. Licenses Issued in 2019 - Monthly

Month	pharmaceuticals	Vehicles	chemicals	communication equipment	Export	Total
January	273	34	347	477	409	1,540
February	207	19	287	418	388	1,319
March	199	32	377	495	417	1,520
April	171	35	237	318	383	1,144
May	211	42	356	486	426	1,521
June	156	64	272	446	352	1,290
July	225	60	371	482	380	1,518
August	201	46	333	425	404	1,409
September	183	45	353	386	405	1,372
October	267	43	369	525	447	1,651
November	186	45	342	420	429	1,422
December	210	53	304	363	448	1,378
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,489</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>3,948</b>	<b>5,241</b>	<b>4,888</b>	<b>17,084</b>

Chart No 14: Licenses issued in 2019

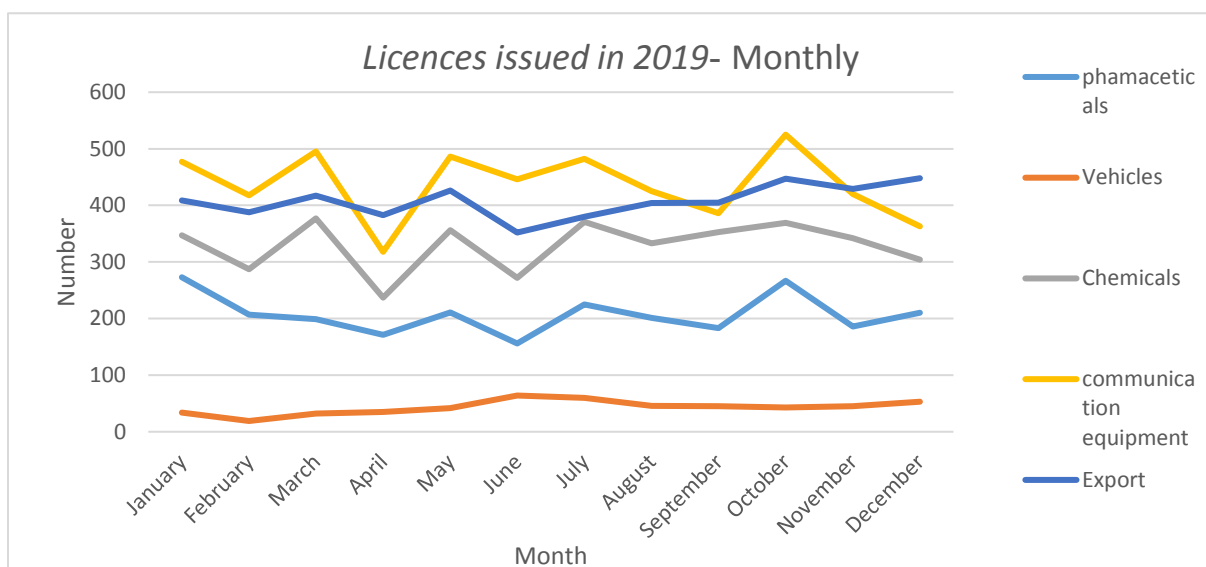


Chart No 15: Licenses issued in 2019

### 2.3.7. No. of Licenses Issued Within the Last 5 Years

No. of Licenses Issued within the Last 5 Years, as follows.

Item	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Phamaceticals</b>	2732	2,450	2,205	2,293	2,489
<b>Vehicles</b>	739	797	690	740	518
<b>Chemicals</b>	3,844	3,684	3,644	3,718	3,948
<b>Comm. equipment</b>	4,338	4,399	3,401	4,310	5,241
<b>Other Import and Export</b>	3,274	4,168	4,947	4,714	4,888
<b>Total</b>	14,927	30,425	45,312	15,775	17,084

Chart No 15: No. of Licenses Issued Within the Last 5 Years

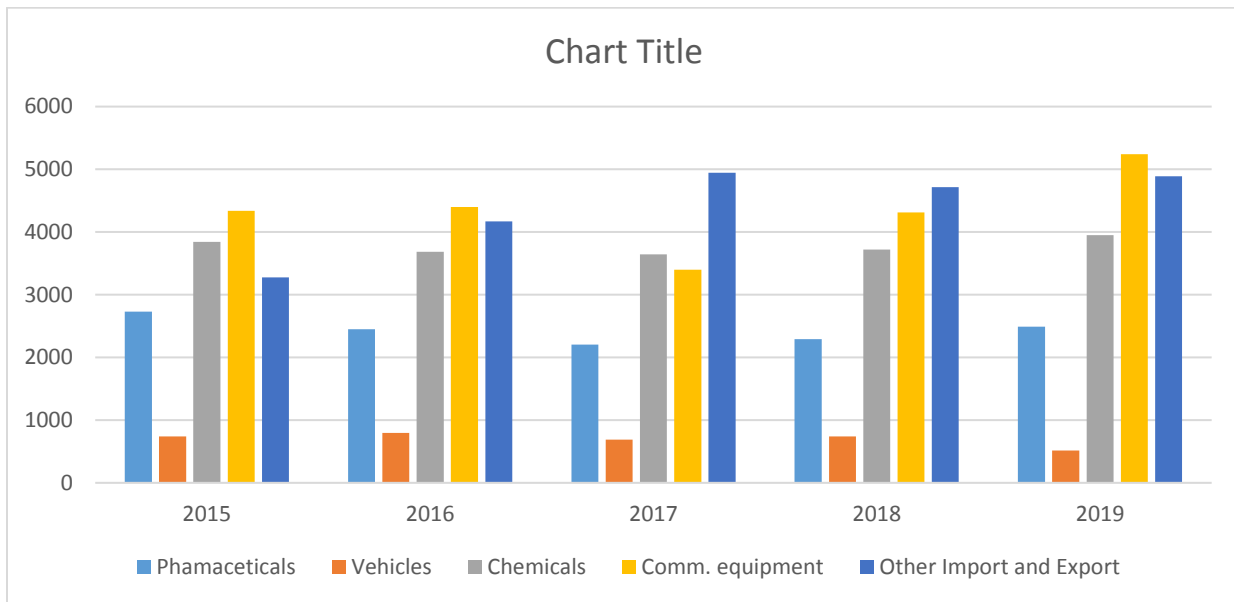


Chart No.3 No. of Licenses Issued within the last 5 years

## 2.4. No. of Licenses Issued Within the Last 5 Years

### 2.4.1. Pharmaceuticals - Unit 01

2015 was the year in which the most number of licenses were issued in the last five years. There has been a decrease in the number of licenses issued since 2016. The year 2019 reported a significant growth. The 2019 report on the Economic Development of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka shows an increase in the number of licenses issued for pharmaceuticals in 2019 compared to 2018. Accordingly, the expenditure on pharmaceutical imports has increased by 0.4% in 2019 compared to the total cost of import of drugs in 2018.

Chart No 3: No. of Licenses Issued Within the Last 5 Years

### **2.4.2. Vehicles - Unit 02**

According to the Central Bank's Economic Development Report, the total number of vehicles registered for the first nine months of 2019 declined by 23.3% compared to the first nine months of 2018. Accordingly, the vehicle imports sector has experienced a decline. The regulations imposed by the Gazette Notification 2107/45 of January 25, 2019 have also contributed to this. The Gazette stipulates that all vehicles must be imported by opening a letter of credit and that they must comply with emission standards and safety standards. The importation of used vehicles has been discouraged due to the terms and conditions of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka, the terms and conditions of the importers' financial ability, and obligations imposed by the commercial banks when opening credit letters. The Central Bank of Sri Lanka has imposed a 200% Letter of Credit Margin on September 29, 2018, to open a Letter of Credit Margin on vehicle imports, taking into consideration the negative impact of the rupee on the US dollar over the past several years, is such a condition.

In 2019, 518 licenses were issued under the Auto and Parts category, of which 219 and 148 were issued to the engine and used seats, respectively. There has been a fluctuation in the number of licenses to import vehicles and spare parts over the past five years. Further, the number of licenses for vehicle and spare parts imports has decreased significantly in the period from 2019 to 2018. The slump in the vehicle import sector has also discouraged the import of used vehicles. Moreover, the new policy of issuing licenses for used vehicles introduced and adopted by the Department of Import and Export Control has discouraged the importation of used vehicles.

The vehicle import policy introduced in 2019 lists the categories of licensed vehicles: agricultural tractors, hearses, hospital ambulances, concrete mixers, cranes, and heavy vehicles (trucks). Considering the environmental and development plans in Sri Lanka, the department has taken steps to issue permits for essential vehicles only, which in turn limits the import of used vehicles for business purposes. Due to the limited number of imported vehicles, foreign exchange earnings The sharing has occurred due to limit the number of licenses to provide the conditions for issuing licenses to be completed.

### **2.4.3. Chemicals - Unit 03**

The highest number of licenses to import chemicals was recorded in 2019. 3844 permits were issued in 2015 for the importation of chemicals, pesticides and petroleum-based products.

The highest number of import permits for chemicals, fungicides and pesticides used in factories has been issued by Unit 3 in 2019. A total of 1165 import permits have been issued for petroleum products in 2019, out of which the highest number of licenses for gas and tar have been issued.



#### **2.4.4. Communication Equipment and Other - Unit 04**

There has been an increase in the number of licenses granted for the import of communications equipment during the period 2015 to 2019, excluding 2017. Unit 4 is the one, which issued the highest number of licenses in 2019. The growth in communications technology and related industries has contributed to this. The Annual Report of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka for the period 2015-2018 states that there has been an increase in mobile phone density (number of mobile phones per 100 persons) in the last four years. As a result of this growth, the highest number of licenses have been issued for the import of mobile phones in 2019.

However, according to the Basel Convention, the department did not issue permits for used air conditioners, used refrigerators, refrigerators, washing machines and computers, in order to prevent the accumulation of electronic waste in the country.

#### **2.4.5. Other Imports and Exports - Unit 05**

From 2015 to 2017, there has been a steady increase in the number of licenses granted for other imports and exports. The number of work permits was issued under the Livestock and Livestock category in 2019. The highest number of permits issued in that category are animal foods, animals, vitamins used as animal foods and animal meat.

The Sri Lanka Standards Institution (SLSI) has provided the Import and Export Control Department with a list of foreign canned fish manufacturers to facilitate the importation of quality canned fish to local importers. From April 2019, Sri Lanka Standards Institution has been granted the opportunity to apply for permits without importing a letter of recommendation from foreign manufacturers.

Large imports of used fabrics result in the spread of various pathogenic germs and viruses, which pose a serious risk to public health. Licensing for imports of used clothes for the purpose of safeguarding public health was suspended from April 2019.

The Department also regulates international financial transactions for commercial purposes. Payment methods have been made public. Following are the payment methods. Operating Instructions are constantly issued to Commercial Banks on these payment methods.

## **2.5 Import and Export Payment Methods and Directives**

The Department also regulates international financial transactions for commercial purposes. Payment methods have been made public. Following are the payment methods. Operating Instructions are constantly issued to Commercial Banks on these payment methods.

- i. Advanced payments
- ii. Documents against Acceptance, DA
- iii. Letters of Credit, LC
- iv. Documents against Payment
- v. Open Accounts, OA
- vi. Payments on Consignment Basis

All non-compliant payments must be given prior approval by the Controller of Import and Export. The Director General of Sri Lanka Customs shall be informed to recover fines in case of violation of Import and Export Control Regulations.

### **2.5.1 Imports on foreign exchange free basis**

Approval from the Controller of Export and Export Control (General) for all imports of foreign exchange free basis imports valued at more than US \$ 5,000 (USD 5000), must be obtained.

## Chapter 3 - Overall Financial Performance of the Year

### 3.1 Statement of Financial Performance for the Period ended 31, December 2019

		Note		Rs.	
				2019	2018
<b>Budget 2019</b>					
-	<b>Revenue Receipts</b>				
-	Income Tax	1	-	-	
-	Taxes on Domestic Goods & Services	2	-	-	ACA-1
1,600,000,000	Taxes on International Trade	3	1,542,976,673	1,554,482,324	
-	Non Tax Revenue & Others	4	-	-	
<u>1,600,000,000</u>	<b>Total Revenue Receipts (A)</b>		<u>1,542,976,673</u>	<u>1,554,482,324</u>	
-	<b>Non Revenue Receipts</b>				
-	Treasury Imprests		-	-	ACA-3
-	Deposits		127,450,718	156,058,823	ACA-4
2,500,000	Advance Accounts		5,550,780	6,021,049	ACA-5(a)/5(b)
-	Other Receipts		3,013,741	3,285,716	
<u>2,500,000</u>	<b>Total Non Revenue Receipts (B)</b>		<u>136,015,239</u>	<u>165,365,588</u>	
<u>1,602,500,000</u>	<b>Total Revenue Receipts &amp; Non Revenue Receipts C = (A)+(B)</b>		<u>1,678,991,912</u>	<u>1,719,847,912</u>	
	<b>Less: Expenditure</b>				
-	<b>Recurrent Expenditure</b>				
43,873,450	Wages, Salaries & Other Employment Benefits	5	43,698,385	38,995,524	
22,672,550	Other Goods & Services	6	20,569,760	20,276,131	ACA-2(ii)
825,000	Subsidies, Grants and Transfers	7	816,303	1,017,112	
-	Interest Payments	8	-	-	
-	Other Recurrent Expenditure	9	-	-	
<u>67,371,000</u>	<b>Total Recurrent Expenditure (D)</b>		<u>65,084,448</u>	<u>60,288,767</u>	
	<b>Capital Expenditure</b>				
250,000	Rehabilitation & Improvement of Capital Assets	10	230,142	1,076,902	
750,000	Acquisition of Capital Assets	11	687,874	1,392,712	
-	Capital Transfers	12	-	-	ACA-2(ii)
-	Acquisition of Financial Assets	13	-	-	
800,000	Capacity Building	14	754,755	503,700	
-	Other Capital Expenditure	15	-	-	
<u>1,800,000</u>	<b>Total Capital Expenditure (E)</b>		<u>1,672,771</u>	<u>2,973,314</u>	
	<b>Main Ledger Expenditure (F)</b>		<u>144,300,294</u>	<u>164,209,316</u>	
	<b>Deposit Payments</b>		<u>139,779,665</u>	<u>156,068,103</u>	ACA-4
5,100,000	<b>Advance Payments</b>		<u>4,520,629</u>	<u>8,141,213</u>	ACA-5(a)/5(b)
	<b>Total Expenditure G = (D+E+F)</b>		<u>211,057,513</u>	<u>227,471,397</u>	
<u>5,100,000</u>	<b>Imprest Balance as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2019</b>		<u>1,467,934,399</u>	<u>1,492,376,515</u>	
	<b>H = (C-G)</b>				

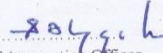


### 3.2 Statement of Financial Position

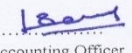
**Statement of Financial Position**  
As at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2019

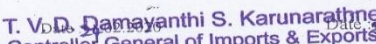
	Note	Actual	
		2019 Rs	2018 Rs
<b><u>Non Financial Assets</u></b>			
Property, Plant & Equipment	ACA-6	31,255,187	21,332,034
<b><u>Financial Assets</u></b>			
Advance Accounts	ACA-5/5(a)	14,165,887	15,196,038
Cash & Cash Equivalents	ACA-3	-	-
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>45,421,074</b>	<b>36,528,072</b>
<b><u>Net Assets / Equity</u></b>			
Net Worth to Treasury		14,165,887	2,867,091
Property, Plant & Equipment Reserve		31,255,187	21,332,034
Rent and Work Advance Reserve	ACA-5(b)	-	-
<b><u>Current Liabilities</u></b>			
Deposits Accounts	ACA-4	-	12,328,947
Imprest Balance	ACA-3	-	-
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>45,421,074</b>	<b>36,528,072</b>

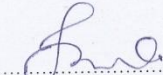
Detail Accounting Statements in ACA format Nos. 1 to 6 presented in pages from 01 to 61 and Notes to accounts presented in pages from 62 to 69 form and integral parts of these Financial Statements. The Financial Statements have been prepared in complying with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles whereas most appropriate Accounting Policies are used as disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements and hereby certify that figures in these Financial Statements, Notes to accounts and other relevant accounts were reconciled with the Treasury Books of Accounts and found to in agreement.

  
 Chief Accounting Officer  
 Name :  
 S.R. Attygalle  
 Designation :  
 Secretary  
 Ministry of Finance, Economy & Policy  
 Development

Date 27.02.2020

  
 Accounting Officer  
 Name :  
 T.V.D.D.S. Karunarathna  
 Designation :  
 Controller General  
 Department of Imports &  
 Exports control

  
 T.V.D. Damayanti S. Karunarathne  
 Controller General of Imports & Exports  
 Department of Import & Export Control  
 Colombo 01.  
 Date 27.02.2020

  
 Chief Financial Officer/ Chief Accountant/  
 Director (Finance)/ Commissioner (Finance)  
 Name :  
 I.P. Kothalawala

**I. P. Kothalawala**  
 Chief Accountant  
 Import and Export Control Department  
 Colombo 01

**S. R. Attygalle**  
 Secretary to the Treasury and Secretary to the  
 Ministry of Finance, Economy and Policy  
 Development  
 The Secretariat  
 Colombo 01

### 3.3 Statement of Cash Flows

ACA-C

#### Statement of Cash Flows for the Period ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2019

	Actual	
	2019 Rs.	2018 Rs.
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>		
Total Tax Receipts	-	-
Fees, Fines, Penalties and Licenses	1,542,976,673	1,554,482,324
Profit	3,013,741	3,285,716
Non Revenue Receipts	-	-
Revenue Collected from the Other Heads	-	-
Imprest Received	-	-
<b>Total Cash generated from Operations (a)</b>	<b>1,545,990,414</b>	<b>1,557,768,040</b>
<b>Less - Cash disbursed for:</b>		
Personal Emoluments & Operating Payments	63,712,617	58,807,005
Subsidies & Transfer Payments	816,303	1,017,112
Expenditure on Other Heads	878,333	411,639
Imprest Settlement to Treasury	1,465,887,930	1,492,898,750
<b>Total Cash disbursed for Operations (b)</b>	<b>1,531,295,183</b>	<b>1,553,134,506</b>
<b>NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES(C)=(a)-(b)</b>	<b>14,695,231</b>	<b>4,633,534</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>		
Interest	-	-
Dividends	-	-
Divestiture Proceeds & Sale of Physical Assets	-	-
Recoveries from On Lending	-	-
Recoveries from Advance	3,827,116	6,490,273
<b>Total Cash generated from Investing Activities (d)</b>	<b>3,827,116</b>	<b>6,490,273</b>
<b>Less - Cash disbursed for:</b>		
Purchase or Construction of Physical Assets & Acquisition of Other Investment	1,672,771	2,973,314
Advance Payments	4,520,629	8,141,213
<b>Total Cash disbursed for Investing Activities (e)</b>	<b>6,193,400</b>	<b>11,114,527</b>
<b>NET CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES(F)=(d)-(e)</b>	<b>(2,366,284)</b>	<b>(4,624,254)</b>
<b>NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING &amp; INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES (g)=(c) + (f)</b>	<b>12,328,947</b>	<b>9,280</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</b>		
Local Borrowings	-	-
Foreign Borrowings	-	-
Grants Received	-	-
Deposit Received	127,450,718	156,058,823
<b>Total Cash generated from Financing Activities (h)</b>	<b>127,450,718</b>	<b>156,058,823</b>
<b>Less - Cash disbursed for:</b>		
Repayment of Local Borrowings	-	-
Repayment of Foreign Borrowings	-	-
Deposit Payments	139,779,665	156,068,103
<b>Total Cash disbursed for Financing Activities (i)</b>	<b>139,779,665</b>	<b>156,068,103</b>
<b>NET CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (J)=(h)-(i)</b>	<b>(12,328,947)</b>	<b>(9,280)</b>
Net Movement in Cash (k) = (g) -(j)	-	-
Opening Cash Balance as at 01 <sup>st</sup> January	-	-
Closing Cash Balance as at 31 <sup>st</sup> December	-	-

### 3.4 Performance on Revenue Collection

Rs. , 000

Revenue code	Revenue code Description	Revenue Estimation		Income collected	
		Original Estimate	Final Estimate	Amount (Rs.)	As% of the final revenue estimate
10.01.03.00	Import and Export License Fees	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,542,977	96%

Chart No 16: Performance on Revenue Collection

### 3.5 Performance of utilization of allocated funds

Rs. , 000

Provision Type	allocated provisions		Actual Expenditure	As a % of the final allocation amount after utilized
	original provision	final provision		
Recurrent	64,000	67,371	65,084	97%
Capital	2,000	1,800	1,673	93%

Chart No 17: Performance of utilization of allocated funds

**3.6 FR 208 As a representative of other Ministries / Departments, there is no provision made for this Department**

### 3.7 Performance of reporting non-financial assets

Assets code	code description	Balance as per the goods survey report as at 31.12.2019	Balance as per financial status report as at 31.12.2019	To be accounted in future	Progress reported as a %
9151	Buildings and structures	-			
9152	Machinery	-	<b>31,255,187</b>		
9153	Lands	-			
9154	Intangible assets	-			
9155	Biological assets	-			
9160	Ongoing work	-			
9180	Leased assets	-			

*Chart No 18: performance of the non-financial reporting*



### 3.8 Report of the Auditor General



# ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය

## தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்

### NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE



මගේ අංකය  
எனது இல. }  
My No. }

පියුආර්/බී/අයිටීසීබී/2019/එල්.ඒ

ඔබේ අංකය  
உமது இல. }  
Your No. }

දිනය  
திகதி }  
Date }

2020 ජූනි 30 දින

ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරී

ආනයන හා අපනයන පාලන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව

ආනයන හා අපනයන පාලන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ 2019 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳව 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 11 (1) වන වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව විගණකාධිපති සම්පිණ්ඩන වාර්තාව

01. මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන

1.1 තත්ත්වගණනය කළ මතය

ආනයන හා අපනයන පාලන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ 2019 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට මූල්‍ය තත්ත්වය ප්‍රකාශනය, එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය කාර්යසාධන ප්‍රකාශය හා මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ප්‍රකාශවලින් සමන්විත 2019 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ විධිවිධාන සමඟ සංයෝජිතව කියවිය යුතු ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 154 (1) ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ ඇතුළත් විධිවිධාන ප්‍රකාර මාගේ විධානය යටතේ විගණනය කරන ලදී. 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 11 (1) වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව ආනයන හා අපනයන පාලන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලබන මෙම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳව මාගේ අදහස් දැක්වීම් හා නිරීක්ෂණයන් මෙම වාර්තාවේ සඳහන් වේ. ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 154 (6) ව්‍යවස්ථාව සමඟ සංයෝජිතව කියවිය යුතු 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 10 වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතු විගණකාධිපති වාර්තාව යථා කාලයේදී පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ සභාගත කරනු ලැබේ.

මෙම වාර්තාවේ 1.6 ඡේදයේ දක්වා ඇති කරුණුවලින් වන බලපෑම් හැර 2019 දෙසැම්බර් 03 දිනැති අංක 271/2019 දරන රාජ්‍ය ගිණුම් වක්‍රලේඛයේ විධිවිධාන ප්‍රකාරව පිළියෙල කළ එම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවලින් 2019 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට ආනයන හා අපනයන පාලන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ මූල්‍ය තත්ත්වය සහ එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා එහි මූල්‍ය කාර්යසාධනය හා මුදල් ප්‍රවාහය පොදුවේ පිළිගත් ගිණුම්කරණ මූලධර්මවලට අනුකූලව සත්‍ය හා සාධාරණ තත්ත්වයක් පිළිබිඹු කරන බව මා දරන්නා වූ මතය වේ.





1.2 තත්වගණනය කල මතය සඳහා පදනම

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

1.3 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශය සම්බන්ධයෙන් ප්‍රධාන ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරීගේ හා ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරීගේ වගකීම

පොදුවේ පිළිගත් ගිණුම්කරණ මූලධර්මවලට අනුකූලව සත්‍ය හා සාධාරණ තත්වයක් පිළිබිඹු කෙරෙන පරිදි 2019 දෙසැම්බර් 03 දිනැති අංක 271/2019 දරන රාජ්‍ය ගිණුම් වක්‍රලේඛයේ විධිවිධාන ප්‍රකාරව මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීම හා වංචා සහ වැරදි හේතුවෙන් ඇති විය හැකි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශයන්ගෙන් තොරව මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීමට හැකි වනු පිණිස අවශ්‍ය වන අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනය තීරණය කිරීම ප්‍රධාන ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරීගේ/ ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරීගේ වගකීම වේ.

2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 16 (1) වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව ආනයන හා අපනයන පාලන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් වාර්ෂික හා කාලීන මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීමට හැකිවන පරිදි ස්වකීය ආදායම්, වියදම්, වත්කම් හා බැරකම් පිළිබඳ නිසි පරිදි පොත්පත් හා වාර්තා පවත්වා ගෙන යා යුතුය.

ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 38 (1) (ඇ) උප වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ මූල්‍ය පාලනය සඳහා සඵලදායී අභ්‍යන්තර පාලන පද්ධතියක් සකස් කර පවත්වා ගෙන යනු ලබන බවට ප්‍රධාන ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරී/ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරී සහතික විය යුතු අතර එම පද්ධතියේ සඵලදායීත්වය පිළිබඳව කලින් කල සමාලෝචනයක් සිදු කර ඒ අනුව පද්ධතිය ඵලදායී ලෙස කරගෙන යාමට අවශ්‍ය වෙනස්කම් සිදු කරනු ලැබිය යුතුය.

1.4 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන විගණනය පිළිබඳ විගණකගේ වගකීම

සමස්ථයක් ලෙස මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන, වංචා සහ වැරදි නිසා ඇතිවන ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශයන්ගෙන් තොර බවට සාධාරණ තහවුරුවක් ලබාදීම සහ මාගේ මතය ඇතුළත් විගණකාධිපති සම්පිණ්ඩන වාර්තාව නිකුත් කිරීම මාගේ අරමුණ වේ. සාධාරණ සහතිකවීම උසස් මට්ටමේ සහතිකවීමක් වන නමුත්, ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිති ප්‍රකාරව විගණනය සිදු කිරීමේදී එය සෑම විටම ප්‍රමාණාත්මක අවප්‍රකාශයන්ගෙන් තොර බවට තහවුරු කිරීමක්





නොවනු ඇත. වංචා හා වැරදි තනි හෝ සාමූහික ලෙස බලපෑම නිසා ප්‍රමාණාත්මක අවප්‍රකාශනයන් ඇති විය හැකි අතර, මෙම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පදනම් කර ගනිමින් පරිශීලකයන් විසින් ආර්ථික තීරණ ගැනීමේදී ඒ පිළිබඳව සැලකිලිමත් විය යුතුය.

මා විසින්, වෘත්තීය විනිශ්චය සහ වෘත්තීය සැකමුසුබවින් යුතුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිති ප්‍රකාරව විගණනය කරන ලදී. තවද,

- වංචා හෝ වැරදි හේතුවෙන් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇති විය හැකි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනගේ අවදානම් හඳුනාගැනීමේදී හා තක්සේරු කිරීමේදී අවස්ථාවෝචිතව උචිත විගණන පරිපාටි සැලසුම් කිරීමෙන් වංචා හෝ වැරදි හේතුවෙන් ඇති වන්නා වූ අවදානම් මඟ හරවා ගැනීමට, ප්‍රමාණවත් සහ සුදුසු විගණන සාක්ෂි ලබා ගැනීම මාගේ මතයට පදනම් වේ. ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන්ගෙන් සිදු වන බලපෑමට බඩා වංචාවකින් සිදු වන්නාවූ බලපෑම ප්‍රබල වන අතර, දුස්සන්ධානය, ව්‍යාජ ලේඛන සැකසීම, චේතනාන්විත මඟ හැරීම, හෝ අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයන් මඟ හැරීම වංචාවක් ඇති වීමට හේතු වේ.
- අවස්ථාවෝචිතව උචිත විගණන පරිපාටි සැලසුම් කිරීම පිණිස දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයේ සඵලදායීත්වය පිළිබඳ මතයක් ප්‍රකාශ කිරීමට අදහස් නොකරයි.
- හෙළිදරව් කිරීම් ඇතුළත් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ව්‍යුහය සහ අන්තර්ගතය සඳහා පාදක වූ ගනුදෙනු හා සිද්ධීන් උචිත හා සාධාරණ අයුරින් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇතුළත් බව ඇගයීම.
- සමස්ථයක් ලෙස මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමේදී, මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ව්‍යුහය හා අන්තර්ගතය සඳහා පාදකවූ ගනුදෙනු හා සිද්ධීන් උචිත හා සාධාරණව ඇතුළත් වී ඇති බව,

මාගේ විගණනයෙන් හඳුනාගත් වැදගත් විගණන සොයා ගැනීම්, ප්‍රධාන අභ්‍යන්තර පාලන දුර්වලතා හා අනෙකුත් කරුණු පිළිබඳව ප්‍රධාන ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරීගේ/ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරී දැනුවත් කරන ලදී.

1.5 වෙනත් නෛතික අවශ්‍යතා පිළිබඳ වාර්තාව

2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 6 (ඇ) වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව පහත සඳහන් කරුණු මා ප්‍රකාශ කරමි.

- (අ) මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන ඉකුත් වර්ෂය සමඟ අනුරූප වන බවට,
- (ආ) ඉකුත් වර්ෂයට අදාළ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳ මා විසින් කර තිබුණු 2.3 (ආ) හා (ඊ) ඡේදවලට අදාළ නිර්දේශ ක්‍රියාත්මක කර නොතිබුණි.





1.6 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳ අදහස් දැක්වීම

1.6.1 මූල්‍ය කාර්යසාධන ප්‍රකාශය

1.6.1.1 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන වක්‍රලේඛ විධිවිධානවලට අනුකූල නොවීම

2019 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය කාර්යසාධන ප්‍රකාශනයේ ආකෘති පත්‍ර අංක ACA - 2 (i) වැඩසටහන අනුව වියදම් ප්‍රකාශයෙහි වැය විෂයය අංක 2401 කාර්යමණ්ඩල පුහුණුව යටතේ රු.200,000 ක් "පරිපූරක ඇස්තමේන්තුගත ප්‍රතිපාදන" අඩු කිරීමක් ලෙස දක්වා තිබුණි. එහෙත් ACA - 2(ii) ආකෘතියේ නිවැරදි ඉතිරිය ලෙස දැක්විය යුතු වටිනාකම රු.245,245 ක් වුවත්, දක්වා ඇති වටිනාකම රු.45,245 කි.

1.6.2 ලේඛන හා පොත්පත් පවත්වා නොතිබීම

දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් පහත දැක්වෙන ඇතැම් ලේඛන පවත්වා නොතිබුණු අතර, ඇතැම් ලේඛන විධිමත්ව හා යාවත්කාලීනව පවත්වා නොතිබුණු බව නියැදි විගණන පරීක්ෂණවලදී නිරීක්ෂණය විය.

ලේඛන වර්ගය	අදාළ රෙගුලාසි	නිරීක්ෂණ
(අ) ඇප ලේඛනය	මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 891 (1) සඳහන් තොරතුරු ඇතුළත් වන පරිදි ඇප තැබිය යුතු නිලධාරීන් පිළිබඳ ඇප ලේඛනයක් පවත්වා ගත යුතුය.	මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 891 (1) ප්‍රකාරව ඇප තැබිය යුතු නිලධාරීන් හා සේවකයන්ගේ තොරතුරු ඇතුළත් ඇප ලේඛනයක් පිළියෙල කර නොතිබුණි.
(ආ) වාහන ලොග්පොත්	මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 1645 (අ) හි දැක්වෙන විධිවිධාන ප්‍රකාරව පොදු 267 ආකෘතිය ප්‍රකාරව වාහන ලොග් පොත් සෑම වාහනයක් සම්බන්ධයෙන්ම පවත්වා ගත යුතු වන අතර ඒවා යාවත්කාලීන කළ යුතුය.	මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 1645 (අ) ප්‍රකාරව වාහන ලොග් පොත් යාවත්කාලීන කර නොතිබුණි.
(ඇ) බඩු ලේඛන පොත	මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 454 (1) හි විධිවිධාන ප්‍රකාරව කටයුතු කළ යුතුය.	මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 454 (1) ප්‍රකාරව බඩු ලේඛන පොත් යාවත්කාලීන කර නොතිබුණි.





- (ඇ) තොග පොත මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 751 හා 763 ප්‍රකාරව මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 751 හා 763 ප්‍රකාරව තොග පොත් පවත්වා ගත යුතු වන තොග පොත් යාවත්කාලීන කර අතර ඒවා යාවත්කාලීන කළ යුතුය. නොතිබුණි.
- (ඉ) ප්‍රසම්පාදන කමිටු වාර්තා රජයේ ප්‍රසම්පාදන මාර්ගෝපදේශ සංග්‍රහයේ 2.11.3 (අ) රජයේ ප්‍රසම්පාදන මාර්ගෝපදේශ සංග්‍රහයේ 2.11.3 (අ) මාර්ගෝපදේශය මාර්ගෝපදේශය ප්‍රකාරව ප්‍රසම්පාදන මාර්ගෝපදේශය ප්‍රකාරව ප්‍රසම්පාදන අත්පොතෙහි කමිටු රැස්වීම් වාර්තා පවත්වාගෙන 2.11.3 හි සඳහන් ආකෘතිය ප්‍රකාරව යුතුය. වාර්තා පවත්වා නොතිබුණි.

2. මූල්‍ය සමාලෝචනය

2.1 වියදම් කළමනාකරණය

පහත සඳහන් නිරීක්ෂණයන් කරනු ලැබේ.

- (අ) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂයේදී පුනරාවර්ථන වැය විෂයයන් 5 කට අදාළ එකතුව රු.51,900,000 ක් වූ මූලික ඇස්තමේන්තුව රු.54,682,450 ක් දක්වා සංශෝධනය කර තිබූ අතර එය ප්‍රතිශතයක් ලෙස සියයට 10 සිට සියයට 59 දක්වා වූ පරාසයක පැවතුණි.
- (ආ) පුනරාවර්තන වැය විෂයයන් 5 ක් සඳහා ලබාදී තිබුණ එකතුව රු.6,600,000 ක ශුද්ධ ප්‍රතිපාදනයෙන් රු.4,498,510 ක් පමණක් උපයෝජනය කර තිබුණි. ඒ අනුව ඉතිරිවීම් රු.1,561,490 ක් වූ අතර එම ඉතිරිවීම් ශුද්ධ ප්‍රතිපාදනයෙන් සියයට 12 සිට සියයට 37 ක් දක්වා වූ පරාසයක පැවතුණි.
- (ඇ) 2019 වර්ෂයේ අයවැය ඇස්තමේන්තු පිළියෙල කිරීම සඳහා මාර්ගෝපදේශයන් සඳහන් කරමින් නිකුත් කර තිබූ 2018 ජූලි 17 දිනැති ජාතික අයවැය වකුලේඛ අංක 4/2018 මගින් කාර්යසාධනය පදනම් කරගත් අයවැයක් සකස් කිරීම අවධාරණය කර තිබුණි. ඒ අනුව එම අරමුණ ඉටු කර ගැනීමට හැකි අයුරින් ඇස්තමේන්තු සකස් කිරීමේ අවශ්‍යතාවය සඳහන් කර තිබුණි. එහෙත් ආනයන හා අපනයන පාලන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ඇස්තමේන්තු සකස් කිරීමේදී ඒ සම්බන්ධයෙන් අවධානය යොමු කර නොතිබුණු බව නිරීක්ෂණය විය.
- (ඈ) සමාලෝචිත වර්ෂය සඳහා ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබූ මූලික ඇස්තමේන්තු වර්ෂය තුළ වියදම් සඳහා ප්‍රමාණවත් නොවීම හේතුවෙන් මු.රෙ. 66/69 වරමොං ක්‍රියාපටිපාටි මගින් හා පරිපූක ඇස්තමේන්තු මගින් ප්‍රතිපාදන මාරු කර තිබුණි. ඒ අනුව මූලික ඇස්තමේන්තු සකස් කිරීමේදී පසුගිය වර්ෂයන්හි වියදම් පිළිබඳ සමාලෝචනයක් සිදු කර හැකිනාක් නිවැරදිව වියදම් ඇස්තමේන්තු පුරෝකථනය කිරීමේ අවශ්‍යතාවය විගණනයේදී නිරීක්ෂණය විය.





2.2 ප්‍රධාන ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරී/ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරී විසින් සිදු කළ යුතු සහතිකවීම

2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 38 වන වගන්තියේ විධිවිධාන අනුව දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ මූල්‍ය පාලනය සඳහා ඵලදායී අභ්‍යන්තර පාලන පද්ධතියක් සකස් කර පවත්වා ගෙන යනු ලබන බවට ප්‍රධාන ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරී/ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරී සහතික විය යුතු අතර එම පද්ධතියේ සඵලදායීතාවය පිළිබඳව කලින්කල සමාලෝචනය සිදු කර ඒ අනුව පද්ධති ඵලදායී ලෙස කර ගෙන යෑමට අවශ්‍ය වෙනස්කම් සිදු කරනු ලැබිය යුතු බවත්, එම සමාලෝචනයන් ලිඛිතව සිදු කර එහි පිටපතක් විගණකාධිපති වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතුව තිබුණත්, එවැනි සමාලෝචනයක් සිදු කළ බවට ප්‍රකාශ විගණනයට ඉදිරිපත් කර නොතිබුණි.

2.3 නීති, රීති හා රෙගුලාසිවලට අනුකූල නොවීම

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

නීති, රීති හා රෙගුලාසි වලට යොමුව	අනුකූල නොවීම
(අ) 2015 අංක 05 දරන ජාතික ඖෂධ නියාමන අධිකාරිය පනත	(i) ඖෂධ නියැදියක් පමණක් ආනයනය කරන්නේ නම් ආනයන බලපත්‍රයක් ලබාගත යුතු වුවද, රු.11,753,264 ක් වටිනා ඖෂධ එසේ බලපත්‍ර ලබා ගැනීමකින් තොරව ආනයනය කර තිබුණි.  (ii) ඖෂධ ආනයනය සඳහා ලබාදී තිබූ ලියාපදිංචි සහතිකයේ වලංගු කාලය ඉක්මවා ගොස් තිබියදී, රු.964,897 ක් වටිනා ඖෂධ ආනයනය කිරීමට අවසර ලබාදී තිබුණි.
(ආ) 1978 අංක 28 දරන පනතින් සංශෝධිත 1969 අංක 01 දරන ආනයන හා අපනයන පාලන පනතේ 11 E වගන්තිය	ප්‍රමිතියට පටහැනි ආනයනකරුවන් ගැසට් පත්‍රයේ නිවේදනය මගින් ප්‍රකාශයට පත් කර නොතිබුණි.
(ඇ) ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ මුදල් රෙගුලාසි සංග්‍රහයේ මු.රෙ. 1646	වාහනවල ධාවන සටහන් සෑම මාසයක් අවසාන වී ඊළඟ මාසයේ 15 වන දිනට ප්‍රථම විගණකාධිපතිවරයාට ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතු වුවත්, එසේ ධාවන සටහන් ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට දීර්ඝ ප්‍රමාදයක් දක්වා තිබුණි.





- (ඇ) 2017 නොවැම්බර් 09 දිනැති අංක 2044/40 දරණ අතිවිශේෂ ගැසට් පත්‍රය  
1969 අංක 01 දරණ ආනයන හා අපනයන පාලන පනතේ 4 වැනි වගන්තියේ (3) වැනි උපවගන්තිය සහ 14 වැනි වගන්තිය සමඟ කියවිය යුතු එම පනතේ 26 වැනි වගන්තිය යටතේ අමාත්‍යවරයා විසින් සාදනු ලබන නියෝගයන් සම්බන්ධව 2017 නොවැම්බර් 09 දිනැති අංක 2044/40 දරණ අතිවිශේෂ ගැසට් පත්‍රය මගින් සඳහන් කර ඇති භාණ්ඩ ආනයනය කිරීමේදී ආනයන හා අපනයන පාලන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ බලපත්‍රයක් ලබාගත යුතුය. එහෙත් ශ්‍රී ලංකා ආයෝජන මණ්ඩලයේ ලියාපදිංචි වූ සමාගමක් විසින් 2017 හා 2018 වර්ෂවල ආනයනය කර තිබූ මි.ර.ගැ වටිනාකම රු.19,760,224 ක් වූ සහ අපද්‍රව්‍ය කිලෝග්‍රෑම් 2,131,325 ක් අඩංගු බහාළුම් 102 ක් සඳහා එලෙස බලපත්‍ර ලබා ගෙන ඇති බව නිරීක්ෂණය නොවීය.
- (ඉ) ප්‍රසම්පාදන මාර්ගෝපදේශ සංග්‍රහය 4.2.1 වගන්තිය  
ප්‍රධාන ප්‍රසම්පාදන සැලැස්ම ආකෘතියට අනුව පිළියෙල කර නොතිබුණි.
- (ඊ) 2006 පෙබරවාරි 10 දින පැවති රජයේ ගිණුම් පිළිබඳ කාරක සභාවේදී සාකච්ඡාවට අනුව බලපත්‍ර නිකුත් කිරීමෙන් පසු, පසු විපරම් කාර්ය සඳහා වෙනම ඒකකයක් ස්ථාපිත කිරීම  
2016 ආරම්භ කර තිබූ මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය 2017 ක්‍රියාකාරී සැලැස්මට අනුව 2017 අවසන් කාර්තුවේ නිම කළ යුතු වුවත් අපේක්ෂිත පරිදි මෙම කාර්ය ඉටු කර නොතිබුණි. ඒ අනුව සැලැස්ම කළ කාර්යයන් ඉටු කිරීම හෝ සැලැස්ම නිවැරදිව හා කාලානුරූපීව සංශෝධනය කර නොතිබුණි.
- (උ) 2019 සැප්තැම්බර් 24 දිනැති අංක 5/2019 දරන ජාතික අයවැය වක්‍රලේඛය  
2019 සැප්තැම්බර් 24 දිනැති අයවැය වක්‍රලේඛය ප්‍රකාරව ප්‍රාග්ධන වියදම් වෙනුවෙන් වෙන් කරන ලද ප්‍රතිපාදනයන් සියයට 25 ක් අවුරා තැබිය යුතු වුවත්, වැය විෂයයන් 03 කට අදාළව එම ප්‍රතිපාදන අවුරා තබා නොතිබුණි.

2.4 බැංකු ගිණුම් මෙහෙයවීම

ආදායම් අතිරික්තයෙන් තම දෛනික වියදම් පියවීමට තරම් ප්‍රමාණවත් (දළ වශයෙන් රු.මි. 02 ක්) මුදල් සංචිතයක් පවත්වාගෙන ඉතිරි මුදල් භාණ්ඩාගාරයට ප්‍රතිපූර්ණය කළ යුතු වුවත්, ඒ අනුව කටයුතු කර නොතිබූ අවස්ථා විය.





3. මෙහෙයුම් සමාලෝචනය හා කාර්යසාධනය

ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලබන මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල සඳහන් ආදායම්, වියදම්, වත්කම් හා වගකීම් සම්බන්ධයෙන් මෙහෙයුම් සමාලෝචනය, තිරසාර සංවර්ධනය, යහපාලනය හා මානව සම්පත් කළමනාකරණයට අදාළ විගණන නිරීක්ෂණ ඉහත 1.1 ඡේදයේ දක්වා ඇති 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 10 වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලබන වාර්තාවට ඇතුළත් කරනු ලැබේ.

ආර්. ආර්. එම්. අබේසිංහ බණ්ඩා  
නියෝජ්‍ය විගණකාධිපති  
විගණකාධිපති වෙනුවට

පිටපත්: 01. ලේකම්, මුදල් ආර්ථික සහ ප්‍රතිපත්ති සංවර්ධන අමාත්‍යාංශය

02. අධ්‍යක්ෂ ජනරාල්, රාජ්‍ය ගිණුම් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව

## Chapter 4- Performance Criteria's

### 4.1 Performance Indicators of the Institute (Based on the Action Plan)

Special Indicators	Actual output as an expected percentage (%)		
	100% - 90%	75% - 89%	50% - 74%
Gazette Publications		✓	
Formulation of guidelines and policies	✓		
Implementing training programs	✓		

Chart No. 7: Performance criteria's



## **Chapter 5 - Achieving Sustainable Development Goals**

At the United Nations General Assembly in 2015, the world leaders introduced the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets globally. Humanity, Earth and Prosperity Action Plans for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, efforts to strengthen universal peace in widespread freedom, eradicate forms of poverty including extreme poverty, empower human rights, gender equality and women and girls and all Stakeholder collaboration are among these goals and targets.

Our Department participated in workshops sponsored by the Sustainable Development Council on the need to adopt Sri Lankan government agencies and implement long-term development strategies as an approach to global sustainable development. Based on the vision, mission and role of the department, the Department identified the global Sustainable Development Goals and targets. Subsequently, the department's objectives were met with a long-term vision for sustainable development objectives and criteria for measuring its progress. Our department has initiated activities to realize the timely need for the sustainable development of the country through established goals. Following are the Sustainable Development Goals that are based on the department's objectives.

### **5.1 Identified Sustainable Development Goals**

#### **Promote the welfare of all age groups by ensuring a healthy life. (Sustainable Development Goals No. 03)**

Our department acts as a regulatory body to achieve the development targets set by the government by identifying, controlling and regulating the imports and exports which have an impact on the local economy. Imported and exported items are regulated to protect the economy, public health, the environment and to ensure the safety of the country for the benefit of the public. There, the regulations specify standards for such items or require the import or export of such items to be licensed. Identifying the items that need to be imposed regulations are done in partnership with other relevant government agencies.

The International Convention on the Montreal Convention states that measures to protect the ozone layer from harmful substances are to be taken as HFC and HFC composite permits. In addition, the importation of vehicles and imports of Sludge for more than 5 years was subject to license restrictions on the protection of the environment and the importation of therapeutic waste and chain saws. Importing lanterns and kites are under the control of non-decaying materials such as nylon, polythene and plastics.

#### **Strengthening and Reviving the Implementation of Global Cooperation for Sustainable Development (Sustainable Development Goals No. 17)**

It is the responsibility of the Department to facilitate, coordinate and regulate the implementation of the policies that are being met by the Government towards the Sustainable Development Goals. Under this, the departmental objectives of implementing government policies and ensuring proper implementation of regulation and strengthening and enforcing regulations on international trade are significant. The implementation of the United Nations Security Council Statute 1540 and the Trade Facilitation Agreement in Sri Lanka achieve the sustainable development goals of policy coordination and enhancing global macroeconomic stability through policy coherence.

**Creating a peaceful and inclusive society for sustainable development, providing opportunities for all for justice and building effective and responsible institutions at all levels. (Sustainable Development Goals No. 03)**

This Sustainable Development Goal seeks to ensure that the public receives access to information in accordance with the national legal system, international conventions and treaties, eradicates bribery and corruption and establishes an effective accountability and transparency agency at all levels.

Target / Objective	Targets	Achievement Index	Percentage of obtaining achievements up to now		
			0%-49%	50%-75%	75%-100%
Promote healthy living and promote the welfare of all age groups.	To regulate and regulate imports and exports to ensure the well-being of the people through the protection of the economy, public health, environment and national security	The number of items controlled by the regulations compared to the number of items suggested to be controlled for the protection of national security, the environment and public health.		✓	
		Number of rejections due to noncompliance of vehicle emission test and safety measurements			✓
Strengthening and Reviving the Implementation of Global	Enforcing and strengthening regulations on international trade	Completion of Timeframe steps for Implementation of United Nations Security			✓

Cooperation for Sustainable Development		Council Resolution (UNSCR) -1540 in Sri Lanka			
	Develop knowledge, skills and staff capacity through training programs	Average training hours per employee			✓
		Number of employees who participated in foreign training programs			✓
	Build a productive working capital with bribery and corruption-free responsibilities and accountability	Action taken on complaints received on bribery and corruption			✓
	Efficient utilization of annual budgetary allocation to achieve the department's main objective				✓
	Promoting the sources of information that can be accessible for the public.	Utilizing budgetary allocations			✓

*Chart No 8: Progress of achieving sustainable development goals*

## **5.2. At present, the department has some of the biggest challenges facing the Sustainable Development Goals.**

An IT system should be established to enhance the efficiency of the department and to provide a more efficient service to the public and to minimize the risk of bribery and corruption. However, it is a challenging task because it costs a lot to install the IT system. The department has to work in collaboration with other government agencies and with the support of them to reach the targets. Other government agencies are assigned a task and the progress of the implementation of these functions will have a critical impact on the departmental goals. The progress made by these government agencies in performing these tasks is beyond the control of our Department and is another challenge. The department is working hard to overcome these challenges and move towards sustainable development.

## Chapter 6 – Human Resource Profile

### 6.1 Staff Composition

The staff of the department is in the process of formulating policies for the regulation of import and export, issuing licenses/debits and revenue collection and is committed to collectively delivering efficient and effective service to the clients.

Designation	Service	Grade /Class	Salary Code	Service Level	Approved Cadre By the Management Services Department			No. of current Staff				During the period from 01.01. 2019 to 31.12. 2019							
					Permanent	Contract	Casual	Permanent	Contract	Casual	Other(Acting)	Recruiting	Promoting	Secondments	Resignations	Abandonment of	Dismissal	Retirements	Deceased
Controller General of Imports and Exports	Sri Lanka Administrative Service	Special	SL 3-2016	Senior Level	1	0	0	1	0	0									
Import and Export Controller	Sri Lanka Administrative Service	1	SL 1-2016	Senior Level	2	0	0	2	0	0									
Chief Accountant	Sri Lanka Accountants Service	1	SL 1-2016	Senior Level	1	0	0	1	0	0									
Chief Internal Auditor	Sri Lanka Accountants Service	1	SL 1-2016	Senior Level	1	0	0	1	0	0									

Deputy / Assistant Controller	Sri Lanka Administrative Service	II/III	SL 1-2016	Senior Level	6	0	0	4	0	0								
Legal officer		II/III	SL 1-2016	Senior Level	1	0	0	0	0	0								
Administrative Officer	Management Services Officer	Supra Grade	MN 7-2016	Tertiary level	1	0	0	1	0	0								1
Translator	Government Translators Service	I/III	MN 6-2016	Tertiary level	2	0	0	1	0	0								
Information and Communication Technology Officer	Information and Communication Technology Service of Sri Lanka	II	MN 6-2016	Tertiary level	1	0	0	1	0	0								
		III	MT 1-2016	Secondary level	0	0	0	1	0	0								
Management Budget assistant	Departments	-	MN 4-2016	Secondary level	1	0	0	0	0	0								
Data Management Assistant	Departments	-	MN 4-2016	Secondary level	1	0	0	1	0	0								
Investigation Officer	Departments	-	MN 4-2016	Secondary level	2	0	0	2	0	0								
Information and Technology Assistant	Departments	-	MN 4-2016	Secondary level	1	0	0	0	0	0								

Policy and Planning Assistant	Departments	-	MN 4-2016	Secondary level	1	0	0	0	0	0								
Research Assistant	Departments	-	MN 4-2016	Secondary level	1	0	0	0	0	0								
Development Officer	Development Officer Service	I/ II /III	MN 4-2016	Secondary level	4	0	0	9	0	0								
Management Services Officer	Management Services Officer Service	I/ II /III	MN 2-2016	Secondary level	57	0	0	44	0	0								
Driver	Driver service	I/ II /III	PL 3-2016	Primary Level	5	0	0	5	0	0		2						
Office Assistant	Office Employee Service	I/ II /III	PL 1-2016	Primary Level	15	0	0	11	0	0		5						
<b>Total</b>					104	0	0	85	0	0		7						1

වගු අංක 1 : කාර්ය මණ්ඩල සාරාංශය 2019.12.31 දිනට

## 6.2 Management of Staff

Designation, Service and Grade	Approved Staff	Current Staff	Deficient Staff	Excess Staff
<b>Senior</b>	12	09	03	-
<b>Tertiary</b>	04	03	01	-
<b>Secondary</b>	68	57	11	-
<b>Primary</b>	20	16	04	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-</b>

Chart No. 2: Staff Management

Although we requested to provide the required staff, the total number of employees has not yet been met and the deficiency of the staff is likely to have an impact on the performance of the department, but it was possible to meet the expected performance because of the correct management of the prevailing staff.

## 6.3. Human Resource Development

In order to improve the knowledge, skills and attitudes of the officers with the objective of improving the efficiency and productivity of the department, a number of local training programs were organized in the year 2019 and the officers were directed to the foreign training programs. These training programs have increased the level of knowledge and efficiency of the departmental officers.

Grade	Training Program	No. of Participants	Duration	Investment (Rs.)		Training Institute/ Country
				Local	Foreign	
Staff Grade	Business ethics and personal branding	1	2019.07.25	8,900.00		D. & R Professional Development Institute
	Bachelor of Business Management Degree	1	2019.07.30	390,000.00		University of Colombo
	Preparation of Salary Records	1	2019.09.04 - 2019.09.06	18,000.00		Miloda Academy
	Performance evaluation and processing	1	2019.11.26	5,000.00		Skills Development Fund

	Preparation of financial statements and annual reports	2	2019.11.26	8,000.00		Sri Lanka State Financial Accounting Association
<b>Staff Grade and Development Officers</b>	26th Asian Export Control Conference	1	2019.02.26 - 2019.02.28		183,487.00	Japan
	Professional Certificate Course in International Trade	1	2019.04.29 - 2019.05.18		189,244.00	Australia
	Second South China - Cooperation Conference, Sino-Asian Business Cooperation Meeting and 2019 South and Southeast Asian Commodity Exhibition	1	2019.06.08 - 2019.06.13		169,173.64	China
	Symposium on Personal Training for the Management of One Decision One Way Countries	1	2019.07.01 - 2019.08.01		175,270.00	China
	Asia Pacific Trade Facilitation Conference	1	2019.09.17 - 2019.08.19		55,430.00	India
	16th International Strategic Trade Control and Border Security Conference	1	2019.10.21 - 2019.10.24		55,915.00	Scotland
	Workshop on Construction and Management and Free Trade Zone Management in Sri Lanka	3	2019.10.10 - 2019.10.30		540,636.00	China



<b>Development Officers, Management Service Officers, Office Assistants</b>	Role and responsibility of drivers and junior employees	1	2019.03.11 - 2019.03.12	8,500.00		Sri Lanka Foundation Institute
	Fiscal Regulations	1	2019.03.25 - 2019.03.27	18,000.00		Miloda Academy
	Stress Management	2	2019.04.04	7,000.00		Sri Lanka Foundation Institute
	Office Management, Ethics, and Customer Care for Office Assistants	1	2019.04.04 - 2019.04.05	12,500.00		D. & R Professional Development Institute
	Improve attitudes and professional knowledge of office assistants	1	2019.05.16 - 2019.05.17	8,500.00		Skills Development Fund
	Procurement Process	1	2019.05.08	8,500.00		National Institute of Labor Studies
	Office Systems and Office Management	1	2019.05.30 - 2019.05.31	8,500.00		Skills Development Fund
	Internal Audit	1	2019.05.23 - 2019.05.24	8,500.00		Skills Development Fund
	Transport Management	1	2019.06.20 - 2019.06.21	8,500.00		Skills Development Fund
	Tamil Certificate Course	1	2019.06.03 සිට දින 10	15,000.00		Sri Lanka Foundation Institute
	Time Management	1	2019.06.08	3,000.00		National Institute of Labor Studies
	Workshop on Preparation of Cabinet Memoranda	1	2019.07.23	3,900.00		Sri Lanka Foundation Institute
	Training in Fire Fighting	2	2019.07.25	5,000.00		IT Properties

Business ethics and personal branding	1	2019.07.25	8,900.00	D. & R Professional Development Institute
Process of preparation of Government salary registers	2	2019.07.31 - 2019.08.02	36,000.00	Miloda Academy
Salary conversion and preparation of pensions	1	2019.09.24	3,800.00	Sri Lanka Foundation Institute
Training on related duties, hospitality and ethics for junior employees	1	2019.10.01	4,000.00	Construction and Machinery Training Center
Formal letter writing skills	1	2019.09.23 - 2019.09.24	18,000.00	Miloda Academy
Edition and changes in customs clearance procedures and international trade rules for 2020	3	2019.11.26	25,650.00	Ceylon National Industrial Board
Training on first aid	1	2019.11.30	3,000.00	IT PROPERTIES (PVT) LTD

Chart No. 1: Training Programmers Conducted in 2019

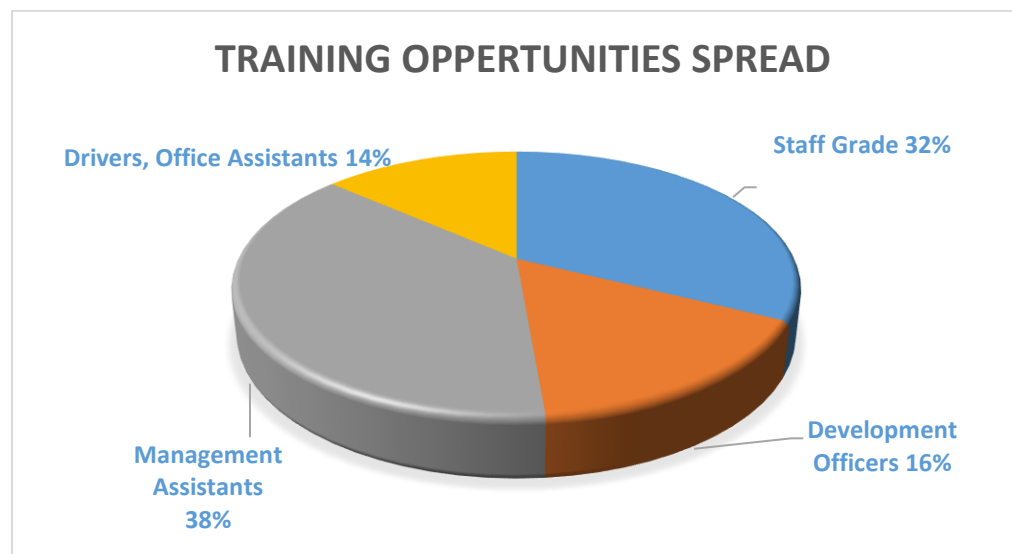


Chart No. 1: Training Opportunities Spread

By participating in international conferences and training programs, officials were able to gain a better understanding of the import and export sector. This gave us the opportunity to use this knowledge in formulating Sri Lanka's import and export control policies. In addition, departmental officers have been able to contribute their knowledge and resources to adapt Sri Lanka's import and export process to global trends.

Considering locally organized training programs, it is clear that there is a proper guide to providing satisfactory service to the clients and maintaining office systems properly. Specifically, through training programs such as Time Management, Cabinet Memorandum Knowledge, Procurement Process, Payroll Registration and Knowledge of Public Finance Regulations, the officers have been able to maintain their quality of service and gain knowledge of the subject areas.

Facilities were provided to inform the officers on how to act in case of an emergency. Fire and First Aid training is a special training. The department has endeavored to provide a satisfactory level of service to any client who comes to the department by enhancing his knowledge of language skills and hospitality.

Training programs organized in the year 2019 enhanced their service satisfaction and enabled the service of a batch of knowledgeable officers to contribute to the national development process.

### **6.3.1. Training Programs Organized by the Department**

In addition to the training programs mentioned above, the Department organized special training sessions and awareness programs that are directly related to the scope of the identified department.

#### **6.3.1.1 Montreal Awareness Program**

An awareness program on the Montreal Convention and the subsequent Kigali Amendment, enacted by Sri Lanka and other countries, was held in 2019 in collaboration with the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment. The program discussed in detail the importance of the Earth's ozone layer and its importance, human activities damage to the ozone layer and the role of the Department in protecting it.

CFC is a gas that damages the ozone layer and Import of CFC gas to Sri Lanka has been stopped. Another similar gas, HFC. Steps have been taken to stop the importation of HFC and its gas into Sri Lanka by 2030. The Department is mainly responsible for these phases and for this purpose the Ozone Unit of the Ministry of Environment together with the

Regulation of Import of Gases mentioned above. Officers were briefed on the current status of the import regulatory process and future plans for the process. As part of this program, various activities have been developed to enhance the attitudes and personality of the officers working in the department, to improve the employer-employee relationship and to enhance team spirit.

#### **6.3.1.2 Workshop on Foreign Currency Act**

Regulation of Financial Transactions relating to Import and Export Processing is the scope of the Department. Accordingly, a program was organized to educate the officials on the foreign exchange process. The resources of the program were funded by the Department of Foreign Exchange. It explained in simplified way the basic concepts, policies, objectives and regulations of the Foreign Exchange Act and the important parts of the Act. Further, the e-fund transfer card system and the process of opening accounts outside Sri Lanka were also highlighted.

#### **6.3.1.3. Awareness Program on the concept of productivity.**

It was decided to introduce the concept of 5S to the department with the objective of providing an efficient service to the customers who come to the department and to create a conducive environment for the office to function properly. As a preliminary step, three awareness programs on the concept were organized in 2019 in collaboration with the National Productivity Secretariat. One of the highlights of the program was the conversational nature of the program, which illustrated in a simple way how officers can complete their day-to-day office work more easily and efficiently.

#### **6.3.1.4 Awareness Program on the Documents of the Import Process**

As the premier agency for the regulation of imports and exports, the Department has identified the need to update the awareness of the officers regarding the import process.

Accordingly, a resource awareness program was organized by the Customs of Sri Lanka Customs. They were briefed on the information contained in the Customs Clearance Report, Shipping and Air Liabilities and the applicability of such information. In addition, department officials were informed of the ways in which an accurate customs clearance report could be identified.

Through this program, the officers were able to get a better understanding of the import process and the importance of using the above documents correctly in their duties.

### **6.3.1.5 Awareness Program on the International Trade Agreements**

In the recent past, there was a discussion among Sri Lanka on trade agreements with other countries, and the need for officials to be aware of international trade agreements as a direct link between international trade and international affairs. Accordingly, an awareness program on international trade agreements was organized with the assistance of USAID. Officials were aware of the trade agreements, the terms of the agreement with Sri Lanka and other countries, the advantages that Sri Lanka can achieve through the agreements, the potential disadvantages and the areas that need to be considered when signing future agreements.

Officials were briefed on the Department's role with the International Agreement and in particular the Sri Lanka-Singapore Cooperation Agreement. This awareness program helped us to understand the need to focus on these trade agreements as the Import and Export Control Department in formulating import and export policies and regulating international trade transactions.

### **6.3.1.6 'Supilipanna' State Service - Awareness Program**

The National Action Plan for the Elimination of Corruption in Sri Lanka has been released by the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption 2019-2023. The Department of Bribery and Corruption is conducting a program to educate the Department Officers on the Bribery and Corruption Investigation Act No. 11 of 1954 with the objective of recruiting Public Officers to that mechanism.

The five-year plan identifies the public sector as a key player in the anti-bribery movement in the country and highlighted the need for vigilance in institutions, which include ways and means of protecting the dignity of public officials. Officers were also given a clear understanding of the procedures to be adopted, the gift rules and the conflicts of interest to ensure transparency within the administrative structure.

### **6.3.1.7 Strategic Items Export Control**

Since 2005, the Department of Imports and Exports Control, by the Export Control and Related Border Security Program (EXBS), is organizing local and international training and awareness programs on item export control, on strategic actions for the government officers of the related agencies like, Ministry of Defense and Sri Lanka Customs. Five local and foreign training programs were conducted for this purpose in the year 2019 and the Department of Import and Export Control took necessary steps

to ensure the participation of officials of other government institutions in these programs.

Specifically, the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 provides guidance on how to build the legal background for implementation in Sri Lanka. In these training programs, the officers were aware on the Dual-Use Items and Military Items, which are considered as Strategic Items, Export Control Systems, Strategic Items Control Systems already in place in other countries in the region (Philippines, Singapore) and their respective countries, end of those items Determining Customer End-User How to Identify Strategic Items and Export License Method. These training programs were of great value in setting up the Strategic Item Management System which is to be established in Sri Lanka in the future.

### 6.3.2 Information on training programs organized by the department

	Name of the Training Program	Date Held	No. Of Participants
1	Montreal Awareness Program	2019.08.31	90
2	Workshop on Foreign Exchange Act	2019.09.18	25
3		2019.02.31 2019.09.09 2019.09.16 2019.12.16	11
4	Awareness of the concept of productivity.	2019.09.30	55
5		2019.08.17	20
6	Awareness Program on Import Process related Documents	2019.04.03	60
7	Awareness Program on International Trade Agreements	2019.01.22-2019.01.24 2019.06.19-2019.06.20 2019.09.10-2019.09.12 2019.10.31-2019.11.01	05

Chart No. : Training programs organized by the Department

## **6.4. Employee Welfare**

The Department of Imports and Exports Control, which is comprised of busy staff, has taken various measures for the welfare of its officers. The Department of Sports, Recreation and Employees' Welfare Association is playing a major role.

### **6.4.1. Department Library**

A Library has been established in the Department premises to enhance the knowledge of the officers and to spend their leisure time effectively.

## **6.5. Community Care Program in Kimbulwewa**

The Department of Imports and Exports Control, established by the Import and Export Control Act No. 1 of 1969, marked its half century of service in 2019. The Welfare Society decided to implement a community service program for a difficult village in view of our fifty years of celebration as part of its vision of "safeguarding the environment and the public for a better future". It aims to launch a community based program for the people of the country by selecting a village where kidney disease is spreading. Kimbulwewa, a remote village in the Mahawilachchiya Divisional Secretariat Division in the Anuradhapura District, which is 224km from Colombo, has been transformed into a beneficiary village of the Department of Community Services.

Accordingly, the community outreach program in the village had two main components. Namely,

1. Establishment of a Reverse Osmosis Plant to address the drinking water problem of the people of the village.
2. Modernization of Ananda Vidyalaya, Kimbulwewa, the only school in the village and fulfilling all the basic requirements.

- **Establishment of a Reverse Osmosis Plant**

There are 450 families living in the Kimbulwewa village where the majority of the farmers are living and the main problems they face are the difficulty of finding clean drinking water and the spread of kidney disease in the village. A water filter system of 10,000 liters of purified water per day has been installed at Kimbulwewa Sri Dharmawardana Rajarama Viharaya an easily approachable place of every villagers. System installation and long-term maintenance will be done by Sri Lanka Navy.

- **Modernization of Ananda Vidyalaya, Kimbulwewa**

The school, which for a long time did not receive attention, is still working towards building the future of innocent children despite the difficulties. Even though it is a less privileged school, its children have shown their talents by participating in regional level competitions.

The school buildings were in a dilapidated condition for a long time, and all the buildings were repaired and painted. International standard desks and benches were donated to the classrooms of the school. At the same time the sanitation facilities of the school children were also upgraded. To enhance the educational level of the children, the school donated a library and computer unit and an outdoor faculty to showcase their creativity and talents. Also, the children park in a dilapidated condition has been modernized.

All students were provided with gift packs, exercise books, school equipment, shoes and other essential items. There was a great deal of enthusiasm of the Departmental Officers to contribute to this CSR program. All the desks and chairs of the school were painted by department officials.

The welfare association was entrusted with the fundraiser, and the department's clients and departmental staff supported it with their personal wealth. Opening ceremony of the newly Reverse Osmosis Plant was declared open on 29th June 2019 by the Controller General of Import and Export Department, Ananda Vidyalaya, Kimbulwewa.



## Chapter 7 - Conformity Report

No	Necessity, which should be relevant	Conformity condition (compatible/non compatible)	If non compatible, short explanations	Accurate decision-making measures to prevent non-compliance in the future
1	The following financial statements / accounts have been submitted to the due date.			
1.1	Annual Financial Statements	Compatible		
1.2	Public Officers Advance Account	Compatible		
1.3	Business & Manufacturing Advance Account (Commercial Advance Account)	Not applicable		
1.4	Store Advance Account	Not applicable		
1.5	Special Advance Account	Compatible		
1.6	Other	-		
2	Maintenance of Books and Records (FR 445)			
2.1	Updating and maintaining the fixed asset register as per Public Administration Circular 267/2018	Compatible		
2.2	Updating and maintaining personal payroll documents / personal pay cards	Compatible		
2.3	Updating and maintaining the audit query register	Compatible		
2.4	Updating and maintaining the internal audit record	Compatible		
2.5	Prepare all monthly account summaries (CIGAS) and submit them to the Treasury on due date	Compatible		
2.6	Updating and maintaining the check and cash order register	Compatible		
2.7	Updating and maintaining inventory	Compatible		
2.8	Updating and maintaining stores	Compatible		
2.9	Updating and maintaining the loss and damages register	Compatible		
2.10	Updating and maintaining the liability register	Compatible		

2.11	Updating and maintaining the Supplementary Booklet (GA - N20)	Compatible		
03	Delegation of Functions for Financial Control (FR 135)			
3.1	Financial powers	Compatible		
3.2	Awareness on the transfer of financial powers within the institution	Compatible		
3.3	Assign authority to two or more officers for Every transaction	Compatible		
3.4	To act under the control of Accountants in using Government Payroll Software Package as per Public Accounts Circular No. 171/2004 dated 11.05.2014.	Compatible		
4	Preparation of Annual Plans			
4.1	Preparation of Annual Action Plan	Compatible		
4.2	Preparation of Annual Procurement Plan	Compatible		
4.3	Preparation of Annual Internal Audit Plan	Compatible		
4.4	Preparation of Annual Estimate and submitting it to the National Budget Department (NBD) on due date	Compatible		
4.5	Annual cash flow statement should be submitted to the Treasury Operations Department on the due date	Compatible		
5	Audit query			
5.1	All audit queries have been answered on the date specified by the Auditor General	Compatible		
6	Internal Audit			
6.1	Preparation of Internal Audit Plan after consultation with the Auditor General at the beginning of the year, as per FR 132 (2) DMA / 1-2019	Compatible		
6.2	Every Internal Audit queries have been answered within a month	non compatible	This section is newly established and answering	Make aware the officers to answer on due date

			method was not prepared.	
6.3	Copies of all internal audit reports in terms of subsection 40 (4) of the Audit Act No 19 of 2018 have submitted to the Management Audit Department	Compatible		
6.4	Providing copies of all internal audit reports to the Auditor General in terms of 134 (3) of the Financial Regulations	Compatible		
7	Audit and Management Committee			
7.1	According to DMA Circular 1-2019, at least four Audit and Management Committees have been held during the year.	Compatible		
8	Asset Management			
8.1	Submission of information on purchase and disposal of assets to the Comptroller General's Office as per Chapter 07 of the Asset Management Circular No. 01/2017	Compatible		
8.2	In accordance with Chapter 13 of the above circular, a suitable coordination officer has been appointed to coordinate the implementation of the provisions of the said circular.	Compatible		
8.3	According to the Public Finance Circular No. 05/2016, the goods have been surveyed and the relevant reports have been submitted to the Auditor General on due date.	Compatible		
8.4	Excess, deficiencies and other recommendations revealed by the Annual Survey of Survey have been made during the period specified in the circular	Compatible		
8.5	Conducting Disposal of damaged goods according to FR 772	Compatible		
9	Vehicle Management			
9.1	Prepare daily running charts and monthly summary reports	Compatible		

	for reserve vehicles and submit them to the Auditor General on due date			
9.2	Disposing vehicles less than six months' time period, after the vehicle has been damaged	Compatible		
9.3	Maintaining and updating vehicle log books	Compatible		
9.4	Acting in accordance with the FR 103,104,109 and 110 for each vehicle accident	Compatible		
9.5	Re-inspection of fuel burns in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3.1 of Public Administration Circular No: 2016/30 dated 29.12.2016.	Compatible		
9.6	After the lease, the full ownership of the tax vehicle log books has been taken over	Compatible		
10	Managing bank accounts			
10.1	Preparing and certifying bank reconciliation statements on due dates and submitting them for audit	Compatible		
10.2	Settlement of non-performing bank accounts brought forward during the year under review	Compatible		
10.3	Acting in accordance with the Financial Regulations relating to the balances which should be disclosed and adjusted in the Bank's consolidated statements and settling the balance within one month.	Compatible		
11	Utilization of Provisions			
11.1	Expenditure incurred so that the provisions made do not exceed their limits	Compatible		
11.2	FR Receiving liabilities not exceeding the remaining provision limit after the end of the year, utilizing the provision provided in terms of 94 (1)	Compatible		
12	Advance Accounts of Public Officers			
12.1	To compatible the restrictions	Compatible		

12.2	Should have had a timely analysis of the outstanding debt balance	Compatible		
12.3	Settlement of outstanding debt balances which have been in existence for more than one year	Non compatible	Two debt balances 1) A pensioned Officer 2) A suspended officer	1) A pensioned Officer - Recovery from pension 2) An officer who is suspended - Recovery after receiving disciplinary order
13	General deposit account			
13.1	It had been acted upon the FR 571, with regard to overdue deposits	Compatible		
13.2	Updating and maintaining the Control Account for Public Deposits	Compatible		
14	Impress Account			
14.1	The balance of the cash book has been remitted to the Treasury Operations Department at the end of the year under review	Compatible		
14.2	FR Accidental interim issuance in terms of 371, settled within one month after the expiry of such work	Compatible		
14.3	Issuance of ad hoc interim impress, not to exceed the approved limit in terms of FR 371	Compatible		
14.4	Reconciliation of Impress Account balance with Treasury books, monthly	Compatible		
15	Income account			
15.1	Should have paid the proceeds from the collected income in accordance with the regulations	Compatible		
15.2	Collected income has been credited directly to the Income Account without being credited to the deposit account.	Compatible		
15.3	In accordance to the FR 176, Reporting of arrears of revenue to the Auditor General	Compatible		

16	Human Resource Management			
16.1	Maintain staff within approved staff limits	Compatible		
16.2	Duties should be given in writing to all members of the staff	Compatible		
16.3	Submitting all reports to the Department of Management Services as per MSD Circular No. 04/2017 dated 20.09.2017	Compatible		
17	Provide information to the public			
17.1	Appointing an Information Officer in terms of the Right to Information Act and Regulations	Compatible		
17.2	Information about the organization is provided through its website and facilitates to publish the public comments/accusations on the organization through the website or alternative means.	Compatible		
17.3	Submission of reports twice or once a year in terms of sections 8 and 10 of the Right to Information Act	Compatible		
18	Implementation of Citizen Charter			
18.1	Formulation and implementation of a Citizenship / Client Charter as per the Public Administration and Management Circulars No. 05/2008 and 05/2018 (1)	Compatible		
18.2	In terms of paragraph 2.3 of the said circular, the Institution has formulated a mechanism to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Citizen / Client Charter.	Compatible		
19	Preparation of Human Resources Plan			
19.1	Preparation of a Human Resources Plan based on the Annex 02 format of the Public	Compatible		

	Administration Circular No. 02/2018 dated 24.01. 2018			
19.2	The above HR plan shall ensure that at least 12 hours of training for each member of the staff is not less than 12 hours per year.	Compatible		
19.3	Annual Performance Agreement has been signed for the entire staff based on the format given in Annex 01 of the above circular.	Compatible		
19.4	Appointing a senior officer in charge of preparation of human resource development plan, capacity building programs and implementation of skills development programs in accordance with paragraph 6.5 of the above circular.	Compatible		
20	Responding to audit paragraphs			
20.1	Correction of shortcomings indicated by the Auditor General's Audit paragraphs for the past year	Compatible		



## **Conclusion**

The Department of Import and Export Control has implemented a number of important decisions during the year 2019 with the objective of protecting the environment and the public for a better future in line with their vision and mission. Meanwhile, the Government of Sri Lanka has issued three special gazette notifications for the implementation of the import and export policy. Although a department dedicated to safeguarding Sri Lanka's environment, national security, economy and public health rather than revenue, issuance of import and export licenses added considerable income to the national income. Clients who visit the department are provided with quality service and measures are taken to enhance the skills and talents of the departmental officers and their welfare. The Department which is working for the betterment of the country is looking forward to introducing the latest e-concepts and licensing process to provide a better service to our customers in the future and to implement the national development objectives and to comply with the international trade and environmental policies.