Ministry of Energy

Annual Performance Report - 2024

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Institutional Profile / Executive Summary

1.1 Introduction

The Ministry of Energy was established by Gazette No. 2412/08 dated 25.11.2025 to take policy decisions related to the energy sector of the country, formulate programs and projects, implement, monitor and evaluate those projects and thereby ensure the energy security of the country. The role of the energy sector has been unique in achieving the future vision and goals of the new government. Accordingly, Uninterupted supply of the petroleum needs of the people of Sri Lanka, ensuring a continuous supply of electricity and promoting renewable energy sources have been identified as the main roles of this Ministry.

Sri Lanka's energy sector is a mature and diversified part of the economy. The country achieved entire electrification in 2016, while petroleum products are widely accessible across the country. With abundant renewable energy resources, Sri Lanka maintains a broad primary energy mix. While rural areas primarily use fuel-wood for cooking, there is a growing shift toward LP gas. The energy supply portfolio of the country was dominated by petroleum until recently, but took a different turn in 2022, owing to the fuel crisis.

The total installed power generation capacity in 2024 was 6,048 MW, of which around 64% consists of renewable energy including large and small hydro, wind, solar, and biomass. The rest is generated through coal and oil-based thermal power. Sri Lanka’s annual electricity generation was approximately 17,364 GWh in 2024. Around 55% of this generation was covered through renewable energy resources in 2024.

Sri Lanka is expected to pass an important milestone in 2025, after commissioning of the last of the major hydro power plants in the country with the energizing of the Uma Oya hydro power plant in 2024 and expected commissioning of Moragolla hydro power plant in 2025. The year 2024 also saw the energizing of the first two floating solar power plants in the country, on pilot scale. On the thermal generation front, the commissioning of the Kerawalapitiya power plant which will eventually use Natural Gas (NG) as the primary source of fuel on completion of the Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) infrastructure, complemented the gains in the renewable energy front. These gains contributed to take Sri Lanka closer to the interim target of generating 70% of the country’s electricity from clean sources by 2030. This goal is supported by increasing investments in solar, wind, hydro, and biomass technologies.

While these achievements mark significant progress on the supply side, understanding the evolving demand landscape is equally important in shaping future energy strategies. Between 2011 and 2021, electricity demand in the country grew steadily, with overall electricity usage increasing at an average rate of around 4% annually, while the peak demand rose by approximately 3% per year. However, the COVID-19 pandemic disrupted this growth trajectory in 2020 resulting in a 1.8% decrease in electricity use. In 2021, a strong rebound in electricity usage occurred, rising by 6.2% as economic activities picked up and demand

returned to pre-pandemic levels. Despite this brief recovery, the country soon entered a prolonged economic crisis, leading to business closures, job losses, and reduced household incomes. This downturn significantly affected electricity use. As a result, electricity demand saw a notable contraction from 2021 to 2024, leading to a level shift in the economy. Future electricity generation expansion will consider current situation and future trends and revisit plans to meet this lower demand growth. In this background, Ministry of Energy focuses mainly to ensure continuous electricity and fuel supply and a stable energy sector assuring energy security of the country. The Ministry's aim is to drive Sri Lanka towards socio-economic progress envisioning a green economy attained through a 'people centric energy transition'.

Sri Lanka has taken several recent initiatives to implement sustainable energy programmes. Key principles in the Energy Policy (2019) guides the country to further develop indigenous renewable energy sources to the optimum level, diversify the generation mix and minimize dependence on imported fossil fuels. It is stated that renewable energy sources should be developed considering resource potential, economics, maturity of technology and quality of supply. These initiatives are expected to increase the share of clean energy-based power generation in the electricity supply.

Aligning with the theme 'people centric energy transition' envisaged in the policy statement of the newly elected government, a significant growth in increasing power generation through wind, solar, hydro and biomass is expected. In addition, Demand Side Management (DSM) activities, and transmission and distribution loss reduction activities will support Carbon and green gas emissions reduction. Furthermore, converting existing fuel oil-based combined cycle power plants to natural gas and introducing new natural gas-based power plants will support emissions reduction efforts, contributing to NDCs. Newer business models to realize the level of participation of private sector in the energy industry using concepts such as power wheeling and aggregation schemes and futuristic concepts such as green hydrogen and ammonia which can propel Sri Lanka to become an energy exporter have already attracted the attention of the Government as viable thrusts of an inclusive green economy. Furthermore, no new coal power plant capacity addition is expected for the future. The long-term target of the power sector is to achieve carbon neutrality in 2050, based on which the National Energy Policy and Strategies has been framed.

In this context, power sector interventions have been included in both the NDC which drives the strategic reduction of GHG emissions and the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) of Sri Lanka. Further, Sri Lanka has fostered private sector investment in renewable energy through enabling policies such as feed-in tariffs and rooftop solar power connection schemes, including "net metering," "net accounting," and "net plus" models. Energy efficiency (EE) is encouraged through tiered electricity tariffs, Time-of-Use (ToU) billing, and consumer incentives to switch from incandescent to light emitting diode (LED) lighting. "The Energy Efficiency Improvement and Conservation (EEI&C) programme" plays a crucial role in mitigating GHG emissions from the power sector, through appliance labeling, codes and standards and efficient

system technologies, covering efficient appliances, efficient buildings and mandatory energy performance benchmarks for certain scheduled sub-sectors of the economy.

The Ceylon Petroleum Corporation (CPC) plays a major role in ensuring the supply of petroleum products, primarily for power generation, transportation and industry. The corporation carries out all types of activities including importing, exporting, refining, storing, supplying, distributing and marketing petroleum products. In addition to that Ceylon Indian Oil Company (CIL), in 2023, Sinopec, R.M. Parks and United Petroleum also joined the Sri Lankan petroleum business in the field.

The Ceylon Petroleum Corporation has launched a project to renovate 24 oil tanks at the existing oil tank complex in Trincomalee to further expand its petroleum business. The Trincomalee Petroleum Terminal Company has also initiated preliminary work to develop 61 tanks there.

This Ministry, which identified the need for an independent regulatory body to regulate the activities of the petroleum sector in the country, took the initial steps towards this in 2024. A preliminary draft in this regard was submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers for approval in 2024. As there is currently a proposal to establish a regulatory body relevant to the energy sector, this work is scheduled to be implemented in the future.

With the aim of making fuel loading and distribution in Sri Lanka more efficient, the Petroleum Storage Terminal Company Limited implemented the development of fuel transportation pipeline systems, construction and repair of fuel storage tanks, etc. during the year 2024. Further work on these projects is ongoing.

The Petroleum Development Authority of Sri Lanka is the regulatory body for oil and gas exploration and development (EPD) activities in Sri Lanka. This body was established by the Petroleum Resources Development Act, No. 21 of 2021. An important role played by this body in the year 2024 was to launch a new petroleum resources exploration and development block map through a gazette notification. This is expected to make it easier to find investors for oil and gas exploration activities in the future.

Although various challenges related to the petroleum industry have existed for several years, the year 2024 can be considered a year of overcoming those challenges and achieving some success.

1.2 Vision and Mission

Vision

"To Make Sri Lanka the Energy Hub of South Asia"

Mission - Power Section

"Provide Quality, Reliable, Sustainable and Affordable Electricity for Economic Prosperity of the Nation"

Mission - Energy Section

"Enhancing Access to Low Cost Energy to Meet National Needs by Management of Fuel Importation and Integration of Domestic New Energy Sources into the Energy Mix, and Ensuring an Environmental Friendly Sustainable Energy Supply by Regulation of Energy Related Policy Enforcement in Complying with Relevant Laws and Regulations

1.3 Subjects and Functions

Subjects and Functions of the Ministry of Energy as the Gazette notification no. 2412/08 dated 25th November 2024 are as follows;

01. Exploration, planning, development and supervision of activities relating to generation of renewable energy, electricity and other energies from sources such as solar, water, thermal, coal, waste and wind
02. Meeting the electricity needs of Sri Lanka and safeguarding energy security
03. Management of demand to ensure energy efficiency
04. Implementation of a power generation plan based on long- term requirements
05. Making the power transmission and distribution processes efficient
06. Creation of a smart network to ensure maximizing efficient use of generated electricity
07. Reduction of costs for generating electricity and removal of uncertainties during generation
08. Implementation of appropriate programmes for replacing the existing high-cost sources of electricity generation with low-cost, environment-friendly, renewable sources
09. Ensuring that local companies get equal opportunities for investing in national renewable energy projects
10. Increasing energy generation using industrial waste
11. Establishing micro-grid networks as energy units based on the cooperative principles
12. Establishing strategic partnerships and investment opportunities in the energy sector
13. Encouraging re-investment in small-scale hydro power generation, specially by renewing existing agreements
14. Introduction of a fairer and transparent method for updating the electricity bill and application of price formula for petroleum and gas
15. Implementation of a power generation plan based on long term requirements
16. Taking necessary steps to reduce the losses at the institutional management level and technical damages that occur to the electricity generation and distribution system
17. Facilitating and encouraging to use electric vehicles
18. Taking measures to make Sri Lanka as an Energy Trading Hub
19. Controlling greenhouse gas emissions
20. Rural electrification
21. Coordination and implementation of import, refining, storage, distribution and sale of petroleum-based products and natural gas
22. Matters relating to petroleum production and refining
23. Exploration of petroleum and natural gases and related activities
24. Matters relating to production of gas and by-products from petroleum production sources, maintenance of stocks, production and distribution
25. Development of infrastructure facilities in relation to the supply and distribution of fuel
26. Formulation of an appropriate energy policy for the control, regulation and utilization of energy resources
27. Improving the capacity of oil refining and encouraging associate industry on petroleum by-products
28. Improving the reliability, continuity and efficiency in the supply of fuel.

1.4 Organizational Chart

- **Power Section**

- **Energy Section**

1.5 Main Divisions of the Ministry and Functions

▪ Establishment and Administration Division

- Conducting the administrative activities of all officers related to the Ministry, including those who are serving in the Ministry and its subsidiaries, and taking necessary actions to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the officers in performing their duties.
- Proper maintenance of personal files of the Ministry staff.
- Management of Human Resource in the Ministry and provision of Welfare Facilities.
- Making arrangements to ensure the participation of the officers of the Ministry in both local and international training programs, seminars, conferences, and workshops in order to enhance their knowledge, experience, and attitudes.
- Maintaining a positive working environment with the proper upkeep of the infrastructure and maintenance of the building where the Ministry is located, and attending to the matters related to the repairs and maintenance of telephones, computers and photocopiers.
- Forwarding the correspondence and documents received from outside institutions and individuals to the relevant divisions of the Ministry, distributing the correspondence and documents issued to external parties of the Ministry through daily mail, and taking necessary action with regard to public requests, complaints, and suggestions addressed to the Ministry.
- Providing transportation facilities to the officers for official duties as required while managing the vehicles under the Ministry with proper maintenance.

▪ Development Division

- Formulating policies relating to Renewable Energy/Atomic Energy and Radiation Sector.
- Determining the tariffs for integrating Renewable Energy generation into the National Grid.
- Coordinating Project financing and contributions – Multi-lateral coordination
- Facilitating Renewable Energy development.
- Coordinating with relevant external institutions relating to Renewable Energy/Atomic Energy and Radiation Sector.
- Recommending Customs Clearances and Tax Relief Requests when importing goods, equipment and raw materials for Renewable Energy projects.
- Providing recommendations for issuance/extension of required entry visa/residence visa to foreign consultants/staff who are visiting the country for Renewable Energy projects.
- Coordination of declaring areas/land acquisition for Renewable Energy development.

- Multilateral coordination related to Atomic Energy and radiation protection functions.
- Formulation and implementation of development policy decisions relating to upstream, midstream and downstream petroleum Industries.
- Coordination of all development activities pertaining to oil and natural gas exploration and production.
- Coordination and monitoring of development and regulatory activities pertaining to the petroleum sector.
- Coordination with the Ministry of Finance and other relevant Government Agencies, in connection with petroleum products pricing, fuel subsidies, distribution, sales, and marketing issues.
- Issuance/ renewal of licenses for the potential parties to engage in lubricant & greases, bitumen and bunkering businesses in Sri Lanka/renewal of issued licenses and granting permissions to private parties to import any other special petroleum products.

▪ Power and Power Sector Reforms Division

- Implementing large and medium-scale power generation projects and all the policy matters relevant to power generation, transmission and distribution.
- Monitoring the process of introducing Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) to the Sri Lanka's Power Sector as an environmentally friendly fuel.
- Coordinating all activities related to institutional restructuring of the power sector.
- Conducting activities related to approving, implementing and acquisition of lands for the Thermal Power Plant projects and Renewable Power Plant projects.
- Coordinating the Department of Foreign Resources concerning the aforementioned projects.
- Overall administration of the Power and Power Reforms Division, including the internal administration of its assigned staff.
- All duties assigned periodically by the Hon. Minister of Energy and the Secretary pertinent to the power sector.

▪ Technical Division

- Act in collaboration with the Public Utilities Commission of Sri Lanka on amending provisions, empowering the rules and regulation, and making policy directives in accordance with the provisions of the Sri Lanka Electricity Act.
- Making necessary arrangement to provide concurrence of Hon. Minister to granting licenses by Public Utilities Commission of Sri Lanka for generating, transmitting, and distributing electricity.
- Supervision and monitoring electricity generation of power plants such as hydro-power and thermal power (fuel oil, coal, nuclear, etc.). All technical matters related

to resolving power outage, and preventing & mitigating all shortages in transmission and distribution systems.

- Technical matters related to all power projects of electricity generation using resources such as hydro power, nuclear, coal thermal power, other thermal power and non - conventional renewable energy etc.
- Supervision and monitoring technical matters related to energy planning.
- Technical matters related to energy conservation and demand & supply management.
- Matters related to proposed project on India- Sri Lanka electricity grids interconnection.
- Coordination of power & energy related activities with international organization such as SAARC, BIMSTEC, ESCAP, etc through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- Coordinating matters on obtaining necessary approvals and implementations of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and Agreements on Cooperation in relevant to the technical division.
- Perform duties assigned to technical division by Hon. Minister and Secretary time to time, particularly related to the technical matters on electricity power related activities and internal administration of technical division.

▪ Planning Division

- Preparation of Action Plans, Annual Performance Report and Progress Report of the Ministry to submission to the relevant entities.
- Preparation and reviewing of project proposals and obtaining necessary approvals for implementation.
- Preparation of Annual Budget Estimates for development projects
- Monitoring and reviewing the progress of development projects and preparation of periodical progress reports.
- Monitor the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions of the Power Sector and supervision and reviewing the progress of the activities on Sustainable Development Goals.
- Activities related to the requests for carbon trading facility and the achieving the carbon net-zero targets
- Preparation of various reports and plans requested by the Presidential Secretariat, Prime Minister's Office, line Ministries, and the Treasury Departments.
- Engage the activities related to the Energy Transition Act and the National Energy Policy and Strategies
- Preparation of the Organization Result Frameworks for the institutes coming under the purview of the ministry

- **Procurement Division**

  - Conducting activities related to Procurement Committees appointed by the Cabinet of Ministers (HLPC/SHLPC/SSHLPC).
  - Conducting the relevant activities of the Consultative Procurement Committee at the Ministry level (CPCM)
  - Conducting activities related to Cabinet Appointed Negotiating Committees (CANC).
  - Conducting activities related to Ministry Procurement Committees (MPC).
  - Conducting activities related to Procurement Appeals.
  - Submitting Cabinet Memorandums, in relation to the procument activities.

- **Finance Division**

  - Managing all expenditures by the parliament-approved Budget Allocations of the Ministry for the respective year.
  - Taking actions to prepare and make payment of the salaries of the staff of the Hon. Minister and the Ministry staff and attend other activities in relation to the salary payments.
  - Making orders and supply necessary inventory items, stationeries and office equipment necessary for the staff of the Hon. Minister and the Ministry staff as per their requirements.
  - Proper operation and maintenance of the official Bank Account of the Ministry.
  - Preparing budget estimates for the next financial year, by considering the necessary allocations required for the expenditure of the Ministry.
  - Preparing and maintaining vote ledger classifying the object for the money receipts by the Ministry as government revenue and the expenses incurred for the Ministerial functions.
  - Preparing the monthly accounts on daily income received and expenses incurred by the Ministry and submit the details of those accounts to the Treasury.
  - Preparing the Appropriation Account representing all the transaction of the Ministry annually and submitting the same to the Auditor General.

- **Internal Audit Division**

  - Preparing the Annual Internal Audit Plan of the Ministry based on risks as per the Management Audit Department Guidelines.
  - Implementing the approved Internal Audit Plan.
  - Performing duties related to statutory bodies under the Ministry.
  - Conducting special inquiries as instructed by the Chief Accounting Officer.

1.6 Institutions under the Purview of the Ministry

- **Ceylon Electricity Board**

The Ceylon Electricity Board (CEB), a state-owned enterprise, was established under Act No. 17 of 1969 and has been amended multiple times to regulate the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity supply in Sri Lanka. The Sri Lanka Electricity Act No. 20 of 2009, amended by Act No. 31 of 2013, brought CEB pricing mechanism under the Public Utilities Commission of Sri Lanka (PUCSL). The latest reform, the Sri Lanka Electricity Act No. 36 of 2024, endorsed on June 27, 2024, aims to implement key sectoral reforms include CEB.

- **Lanka Electricity Company (Private) Limited**

Lanka Electricity Company (Private) Limited (LECO) is a limited liability company incorporated in 1983 under the Companies Act no. 17 of 1982 and the Companies Act No 07 of 2007. Lanka Electricity Company (Private) Limited has been established to distribute electricity in the authorized areas spanning in coastline from the Western province to the southern province. LECO is a subsidiary of CEB with shareholding of 54.84%, and with minority shareholding of the Treasury 43.56%, Urban Development Authority 0.79% and Local Authorities 0.81%. Its primary objective is to distribute electricity within its franchised area, covering the prime economic zone along the western coastal belt of Sri Lanka from Negombo to Galle. LECO serves more than 600,000 consumers. Subsequently by the Electricity Act No 20 of 2009, LECO was brought into the regulatory domain of the Public Utilities Commission with the issue of a distribution license to the company.

- **Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority**

The Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority (SLSEA) was established as the nodal national agency for sustainable energy development on October 1, 2007, with four primary objectives: Renewable Energy Development, Energy Management, Policy Development, and Fund Management. This authority was incorporated by the Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority Act, No. 35 of 2007.

- **Sri Lanka Atomic Energy Regulatory Council**

Sri Lanka Atomic Energy Regulatory Council (SLAERC) was established on the 1st of January 2015 under the Sri Lanka Atomic Energy Act No. 40 of 2014. As per the provisions of the Act, the Sri Lanka Atomic Energy Regulatory Council is mandated for;

Mainly regulation of practices and sources involving ionizing radiation by implementing licensing, inspection and import & export control programmes for protection of public, radiation workers, patients and the environment, Ensuring the safety & security of radiation sources,Taking enforcement actions for violations of provisions of the Act and licensing conditions, Taking actions to fulfil the obligations of Sri Lanka on agreements signed by Sri Lanka on safety, security and safeguards related to nuclear applications.

- **Sri Lanka Atomic Energy Board**

Sri Lanka Atomic Board (SLAEB) is the Government's premier Nuclear Science and Technology Organization. The mandate of the SLAEB flows from the powers vested by the Atomic Energy Act No. 40 of 2014 - for the promotion and encouragement of the use of Nuclear Science and Technology for national development purposes. SLAEB promotes and encourages peaceful applications of nuclear technology through related services, Research and Development (R & D) work and provides radiation protection services to meet regulatory requirements while ensuring safety, security, and quality.

- **Lanka Coal Company (Private) Limited**

Lanka Coal Company (Pvt.) Ltd (LCC), is a fully government owned business undertaking. The Company was incorporated solely for the purpose of import and supply of coal to the Lakvijaya Power Plant (LVPP) at Norochcholai, which operates under Ceylon Electricity Board (CEB). Lanka Coal Company (Pvt.) Ltd is a sole subsidiary of CEB with a shareholding 60%, with 20% minority shareholding by the Treasury, 10% by Ceylon Shipping Corporation and 10% by Sri Lanka Ports Authority.

- **Sri Lanka Energies (Private) Limited**

Sri Lanka Energies (Pvt) Ltd (SLE) is a company incorporated in 2011 and operates as a 100% owned subsidiary of Ceylon Electricity Board. SLE is with a vision of Development of Renewable Energy, among the other objectives of Associated Transmission Asset Development and Manpower Resource Provision.

- **LTL Holdings (Private) Limited**

LTL Holdings Limited (LTLH), formerly known as the "Lanka Transformers Limited" is a public private partnership between the Ceylon Electricity Board (CEB) and three other entities. Based on a current shareholding structure, which represents 35% to the CEB and 28% to the WCPL, whilst the balance 37% to two (02) companies representing the employees of LTL Group. The Company had achieved robust, firm and steady growth during its corporate journey over the past four decades and thus has become a leading Power Sector Engineering Organization in Sri Lanka. LTLH is operating with the purpose of "We Enrich Lives by Creating Sustainable Solutions with Engineering and Science" while customer centricity, passion for innovation, passion for quality, honesty and integrity being our core values.

- **Ceylon Petroleum Corporation**

The Ceylon Petroleum Corporation has been established under the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation Act No. 28 of 1961 to engage in business activities related to the import, export, refining, sale, supply, or distribution of petroleum products. This entity is the main importer of Petroleum products and imports and distributes about 68% of the domestic demand for Petroleum products. Since 1969, the entity has been importing kerosene under sole ownership and performing local refining and supply at Sapugaskanda, providing about 32% of the total domestic demand for petroleum products. Additionally, it acts as the sole supplier of aviation fuel and provides fuel for electricity generation.

- **Ceylon Petroleum Storage Terminal Limited**

The Ceylon Petroleum Storage Terminal Limited is a company incorporated under the Companies Act No. 17 of 1982. The company was incorporated through shareholding of Ceylon Petroleum Corporation and Lanka Indian Oil Company. It carries out fuel distribution from the refinery to filling stations and also maintains petroleum storage.

- **Petroleum Development Authority of Sri Lanka**

The Petroleum Development Authority of Sri Lanka under Petroleum Resources Act No. 21 of 2021 and is the authorized body for exploration and development of the resources associated with petroleum.

- **Trinco Petroleum Terminal Limited**

The company has been Established under the Companies Act, No. 07 of 2007 and it's main responsibility is to development activities of the petroleum storing tanks in Tricomalee.

1.7 Details of the Foreign Funded Projects

No	Name of the Project	Activities	Lending Agency	Estimated Cost (Rs. Mn.)	Project Period	Progress
1.1	**Generation Projects**					
1.1.1	Moragolla Hydropower Project	Construction of 30.5MW Moragolla Hydro Power Plant	ADB & CEB	19,288	July 2014 - 31, December 2025	84.8%
1.1.2	Uma Oya Hydropower Plant	Construction of 120MW Uma Oya Hydropower Plant	GOSL & Foreign funds (Iran)	USD 530 Mn	March 2010 - March 2024	100%
1.2	**Transmission Projects**					
1.2.1	**Green Power Development and Energy Efficiency Improvement Investment Project (Trench 2) GPDEEIIP (Tranche 2)**					
1.2.2	Package 01 Lot B	Construction of New Polpitiya - Hambantota 220kV, 150km transmission line	ADB	6,014.19	08, August 2018 - 18, March 2023	100%
1.2.3	Package 2 Lot B2 - A	Construction of Horana - Padukka 132 kV transmission line	Funded by AFD / Administered by ADB	599.71	30, April 2020 - March 2024	100%

1.2.4	Package 2 Lot B2 - B	Second Circuit Stringing of Habarana -Valachchenai 132 kV transmission line	Funded by AFD / Administered by ADB	501.73	28, November 2019 - 31, January 2022	100%
1.2.5	Package 03 Lot A1	Construction of Colombo B GSS Single In & Out Connection from Colombo C - Kolonnawa 132kV 800mm2 Cable Augmentation at Colombo C and Kolonnawa Grid Substations	AFD	1,260.80	15, October 2019 - 15, August 2023	100%
1.2.6	Package 3 Lot A2: Sub Lot 1 & Sub Lot 2	Augmentation of Kotugoda, Kolonnawa, Horana and Padukka Grid Substation	ADB	2,308.42	22, October 2018 Sub Lot 1 – 31, Decembr 2022 Sub Lot 2 - 31, December 2021	100%
1.2.7	Package 3 Lot B	Construction of Biyagama 220/33kV GSS Augmentation of Biyagama Grid Substation	ADB	1568.77	14, November 2018 - 31, January 2021	100%
1.2.8	P4 & P5	P4 (AFD) - Construction of 33 kV distribution Tower Lines and Gantries - 22km, 33kV D/C Lynx line from old Anuradhapura GSS to Mahailluppallama Gantry and Two section single busbar gantry at Mahailluppallama - 4 km, 33kV D/C Lynx line from Ethgala Gantry to Storefield Gantry and Two section single busbar gantry at Ethgala. - 8km, 33kV 4 cct Lynx line from Kappalthurai GSS to Chainabay Gantry and Two Section Double busbar gantry at Chainabay. - 10.5km, 33kV D/C Lynx line from Embilipitiya GSS to Weniwelara and Two section single busbar gantry at Sooriyawewa.	ADB(L) AFD(L)	5,342.00	January 2018 - May 2023	100%

		P5 (ADB) - 11.5km, 33kV D/C Lynx line from Matugama GSS to Bentota PSS				
1.2.9	Package 8: Lot B	Augmentation of Ambalangoda 132/33 kV Grid Substation ,Augmentation of Pannala 132/33 kV Grid Substation & Supply of 2 Spare Transformers of 132/33 kV 31.5 MVA	ADB	1,739.59	11, July 2022 - 30, June 2024	100%
1.2.10	Package 9	Construct of 220kV Switching Station at Kerawalapitiya	ADB	2,918.70	14, August 2020 - 31, May 2024	100%
1.3	**Greater Colombo Transmission & Distribution Loss Reduction Project**					
1.3.1	Construction of Second 220kV Underground Cable from Kerawalapitiya SS to Colombo L	Construction of 220kV Underground Cable from Kerawalapitiya SS to Colombo L	AIIB	9,119.00	January 2020 - September 2026	11.50%
1.3.2	Colombo City Transmission Network Development Project - Phase 2	Construction of Transmission Network in Colombo City	ADB	30,295.00	January 2022 - December 2027	Completion of procurement process
1.4	**Supporting Electricity Supply Reliability Improvement Project (SESRIP)**					
1.4.1	Package 4 & Package 5 : Supply and Delivery of Material for rural electrification network extended and distribution performance monitoring	Construction of 300 km long 33kV tower lines and 13 no. of 33kV switching gantries - All Island	ADB & GOSL & CEB (L)	7,314.052	2019 - 31, March 2025	73.82%
1.4.2	Package 7: Lot A1 Installation of 100 Mvar BSC at Pannipitiya	Lot 1: Distribution Meters and Modems Lot 2: Current Transformers for Metering Lot 3: Load Break Switches and Auto Reclosers	ADB & GOSL & CEB (L)	1646.71	1, August 2019 - 21 December 2024	100%

	Grid Substation	Lot 4: Steel Meter Enclosures Lot 5: 33kV ABC and Accessories				
1.4.3	Package 7: Lot A 2	Installation of Static Var Systems (SVS) at Biyagama Grid Substation	ADB	1103.50	07, October 2020 - 08, April 2024	100%
1.5	**Habarana - Veyangoda 220 kV Transmission Line**					
1.5.1	Habarana - Veyangoda 220kV Transmission Line	Construction Habarana - Veyangoda 220kV Transmission Line	JICA/GOSL	1756.34	07, October 2020 -31, May, 2024	100%
1.5.2	Habarana - Veyangoda 220kV Transmission Line	Lot A: Construction of New Habarana 220/132/33 kV Switching Station - Veyangoda, New Habarana, Valachchenai, Kotmale, Anuradhapura	JICA	5,847.00	February 2018 - February 2020	100%
		Lot B: New Habarana Veyangoda 220 kV Transmission Line (JICA)		10,155.00	May 2017 - November 2019	100%
1.6	**National Transmission & Distribution Network Development (NTDND & EIP)**					
1.6.1	Package 1	Construction of 400kV,220 kV,and 132 kV Transmission Lines) - Gampaha, Colombo, Kurunegala	JICA & GOSL	14,623.00	January 2020 - December 2025	60%
1.6.2	Package 2	Construction of Grid Substations - Gampaha, Colombo, Kandy, Kegalle		8,531.00	March 2019 - December 2025	71%
1.6.3	Package 3	Construction of 220/132 Kv Transmission Lines from New Polpitiya to Kothmale SWS (24km) 220 kV, and 132 kV Transmission Lines -Anuradhapura, Matale, Kandy, Kegalle, Nuwara Eliya		11,253.00	August 2019 - December 2026	59%
1.6.4	Package 4	Construction of 11 kV Underground System in Dehiwala, Mt. Lavinia and Battaramulla-Colombo		7,183.00	September 2020 - December 2026	42%

1.6.5	Installation of Battery Energy Storage System at Hambantota Grid Substation	Installation of Battery Energy Storage System at Hambantota Grid Substation	Government of Korea	4,419.00	January 2023 - 31, December 2025	39%
1.7	**Power System Reliability Strengthening Project (PSRSP)**					
1.7.1	Package 1A	Procurement of Indoor GIS Grid Substations on Turnkey Basis: Construction of 1. Mirigama 220/33 kV GSS (2×63 MVA) 2. Peliyagoda 132/33 kV GSS (2×45 MVA) (Including Modifications at New Habarana, Veyangoda, Kelaniya, Kotugoda GSs)	ADB	16,408.00	December 2025 - November 2027	Loan finalization done with ADB TEC appointed
1.7.2	Package 1B	Procurement of 132 kV outdoor AIS grid substations on Turnkey basis: Construction of 1. Homagama 132/33 kV GSS (2×45 MVA) 2. Negombo 132/33 kV GSS (2×63 MVA) (Including Modifications at Horana, Padukka, 2.7.3Bolawatta, New Chilaw, Katunayake GSs)	ADB	10,021.00	December 2025 - November 2027	Loan finalization done with ADB. TEC was appointment
1.7.3	Package 2	Procurement of overhead transmission lines on Turnkey basis: Construction of 1. Hambantota - Matara 132 kV DC transmission line (78 km) 2. 132 kV SC LILO to Homagama GSS from Horana - Padukka DC transmission line (7.7 km) 3. 132 kV SC LILO to Baddegama GSS from Ambalangoda - Galle DC transmission line (0.5 km) 4. 220 kV DC LILO to	ADB	10,025.00	December 2025 - November 2027	Loan Agreement signed with ADB. The Bidding Document was reviewed by the TEC and sent for ADB's concurrence

		Mirigama GSS from New Habarana - Veyangoda transmission line (1 km) 5. 132 kV SC LILO to Negombo GSS from Bolawatta - Kotugoda transmission line (0.5 km).				
1.7.4	Package 3	Procurement of 132 kV grid substations on turnkey basis: Construction of 1. Baddegama 132/33 kV GSS (2 × 45 MVA) 2. Construction of Kalawana 132/33 kV GSS (2×31.5 MVA) Augmentation of 3. Matara GSS (33 kV GIS, 2×132 kV single bus bar line bays) 4. Augmentation of Hambantota GSS (2×132 kV double bus bar line bays) 5. Augmentation of Kukule PS (2×132 kV double bus bar line bays)	ADB	10,060.00	December 2025 - November 2027	Loan Agreement signed with ADB
1.7.5	Package 4	Procurement of 132 kV Underground Cable Transmission Line on Turnkey basis: Construction of SC underground cable LILO to Peliyagoda GSS from Kelaniya - Kotugoda DC transmission line (2 km).	ADB	3,567.00	December 2025 - November 2027	Loan finalization with ADB
1.8	Package 4A - Construction of New Habarana-New Anuradhapura 220kV Transmission Line					
1.8.1	Package 4A 6i)	Procurement of Materials as "Spares & Tools for Transmission Network Requirements" under Packages 4, 6, 10 and 12 of ADB's Loans 3483-SRI and 3585-SRI	ADB Loan savings	2,140.00	October 2023	97%
1.8.2	Package 4A 6ii)	Civil Works, Tower Erection and Stringing Works for the Construction of the New Habarana – New Anuradhapura 220 kV	CEB Funds	1,695.00	November 2024 - May 2026	-

		Transmission Line and Dismantling the existing Old Habarana – New Anuradhapura132 kV Transmission Line				
1.8.3	Providing Rooftop Solar Power Facility Installation for Religious Solar Project	Providing Rooftop Solar Power Facility Installation for Religious places	SBI Credit facility	5353.05	01, January 2024 - 31, December 2024	75%
1.8.4	Constructio n of Hybrid Renewable Energy Syatem small Islands - Delft, Analativu, Nainativu, Sri Lanka (India)	Delft, Analativu, Nainathivu	Indian Grant	USD 11.3 Mn	01, January 2024 - 31, May 2025	35%

Chapter 02
Progress and Future Outlook

Chapter 02
Progress and Future Outlook

2.1 Performance of the Power Sector in the year 2024

2.1.1 Electricity Sector at a Glance

- Total Number of Electricity Users in 2024 = 7,717,673

Table 2.1.1
Customer Base - 2024

	Category	CEB	LECO	Total
1	Domestic	6,080,699	515,975	6,596,674
2	Religious Places	44,215	2,731	46,946
3	Industries	71,945	3,522	75,467
4	General Purposes	877,776	104,139	981,915
5	Hotels	776	88	864
6	Government Entities	9,285	420	9,705
7	Agriculture Purposes	4,061		4,061
8	Street Lights	-	2,041	2,041
	Total	**7,088,757**	**628,916**	**7,717,673**

- Net Electricity Generation in 2024 - 17,364 GWh
- Total installed power Generation Capacity in 2024 – 6,048.37 MW
- The breakdown of the total installed power Generation Capacity Mix

Table 2.1.2
Generation Mix - 2024

No	Technology	Capacity Mw
01	NCRE (other) - IPP	54.07
02	Major - CEB	1,533.38
03	NCRE (Mini Hydro) - IPP	432.02
04	NCRE (Grid connected Solar) -IPP	163.36
05	NCRE (Rooftop Solar) –IPP (estimated)	1,415.59
06	NCRE (Wind) - IPP	163.45
07	NCRE (wind) - CEB	103.50
08	Thermal (oil) - CEB	801.00
09	Thermal (oil) - IPP	482.00
10	Thermal (Coal) - CEB	900.00
Total		**6,048.37**

IPP- Independent power producers
NCRE – Non conventional Renewable Energy

2.1.2 Electricity Generation

The total annual electricity generation for 2024 was 17,364 GWh (Net), representing a 8.90% growth from last year's value of 15,588 GWh. Around 55% of this Generation was covered through renewable energy resources in 2024.

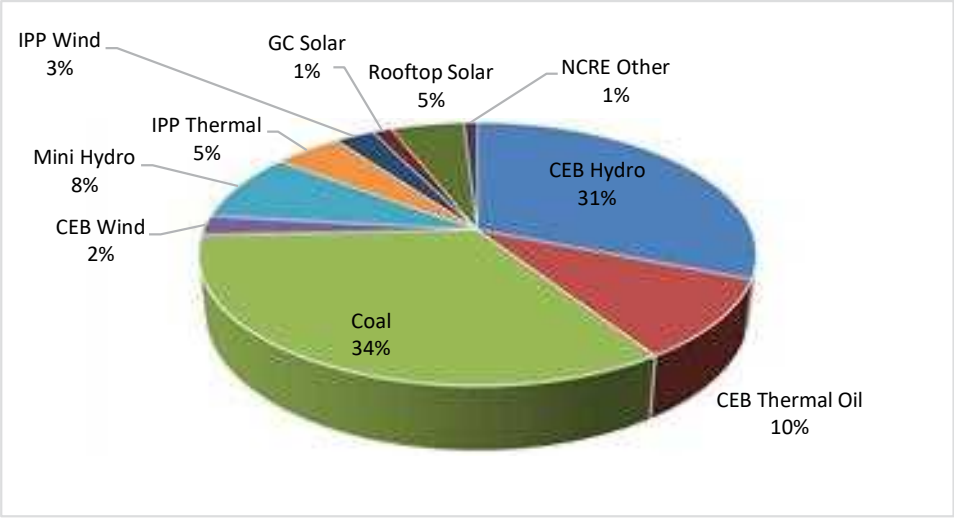
The table given below shows the percentages of contribution made by each source to the net electricity generation of 2024.

Table 2.1.3
Electricity Generation-2024

	Source	Percentage
01	Hydro Power (CEB)	31.25%
02	Mini Hydro Power (IPP)	8.48%
03	Wind (CEB)	2.20%
04	Wind (IPP)	2.35%
05	Rooftop Solar (IPP) - estimated	8.24%
06	Grid Connected Solar - (IPP)	1.47%
07	Thermal (CEB)	9.02%
08	Thermal (IPP)	4.43%
09	Coal (CEB)	31.56%
10	Non-conventional Other	1.00%
	Total	100.00%

Source- CEB, LECO, SEA

Figure -2.1.1
Electricity Generation-2024



Source –Progress Report -2024- CEB

2.1.3 Installed Capacity of the National Power Grid

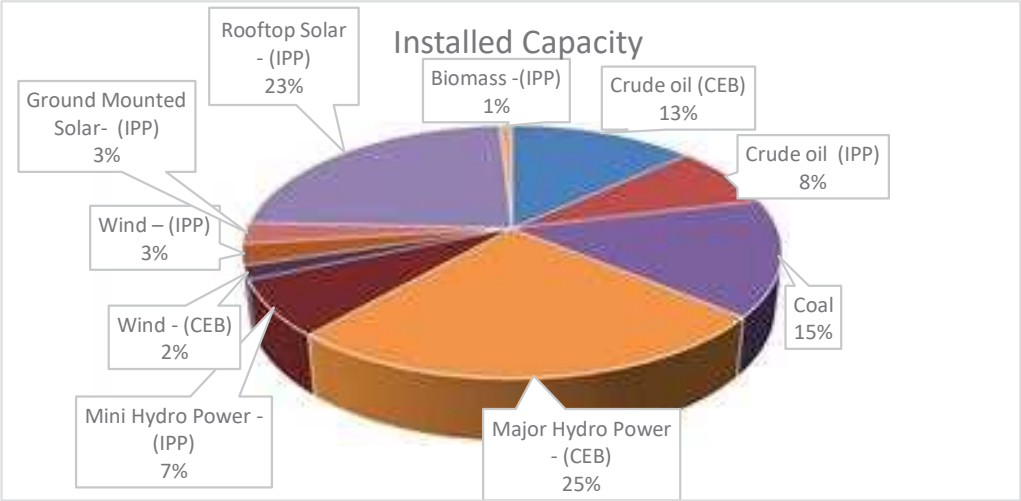
The total installed capacity was 6,048 MW in 2024, and the breakdown can be shown as the following table.

Table 2.1.4
Installed electricity capacity based on source of generation

	Energy Source		Installed Capacity (MW)	No. Power Plants
1	Thermal	Crude oil (CEB)	801	9
2		Crude oil (IPP)	482	1
3		Coal	900	1
4	Renewable Energy	Major Hydro Power - (CEB)	1,533	19
5		Mini Hydro Power - (IPP)	432	211
6		Wind - (CEB)	104	18
		Wind – (IPP)	163	
7		Ground Mounted Solar- (IPP)	164	86
8		Rooftop Solar - (IPP)	1,415	-
9		Biomass -(IPP)	54	14
	Total Capacity		**6,048**	**359**

Source – Detailed Electricity Generation Mix CEB- 2024

Figure -2.1.2
Installed Capacity -2024



2.1.4 Hydro Power Generation Expansion Projects

Capacity and reliability enhancement projects were carried out at Kotmale, Ukuwela, Victoria, Randenigala Power Stations to improve their operating conditions, efficiency, capacities, output, and operational lifespan.

Continued the related work on new generation capacity expansion projects such as the Moragolla Hydro Power Project, and Liquefied Natural Gas Power Project continued throughout the year 2024. Our motherland is expected to pass an important milestone in 2025, after commissioning of the last of the major hydro power plants in the country with the energizing of the Uma Oya hydro power plant in 2024 and expected commissioning of Moragolla hydro power plant in 2025. The year 2024 also saw the energizing of the first two floating solar power plants in the country, on pilot scale.

Table 2.1.5
Progress of Ongoing Generation Projects

No	Project/Programme	Progress	Expected Date of Completion
1	31 MW Moragolla Hydropower Plant	Construction in progress and at its final stage	2025 last Quarter
2	350 MW Sobadhanavi NG Combined Cycle Plant at Kerawalapitiya	Construction in progress and at its final stage	Gas turbine was commissioned in August 2024. Steam turbine to be commissioned in 2025.
3	100 MW /100 MWh Battery Storage System at Kolonnnawa	Funds committed. RFP document preparation to be initiated.	2026
4	350 MW Sahasdhanavi NG Combined Cycle Plant at Kerawalapitiya	PPA negotiations are being held	Open Cycle –2026 Combined Cycle –2027
5	200 MW Natural Gas IC Engine Power Plant	CANC & PC appointed	2028
6	130 MW Gas Turbines at Kelanitissa	Procurement temporary halted	2030

Progress Report-2024 -CEB

2.1.5 Other Clean Energy Generation Projects

The second Combined Cycle Power plant at the Kelanithissa was commissioned during the year, adding 157 MW of energy capacity to the power system.

On the thermal generation front, the commissioning of the Kerawalapitiya power plant which will eventually use NG as the primary source of fuel on completion of the LNG infrastructure, complemented the gains in the clean energy front.

2.1.6 Improving Access to Non- Conventional Renewable Energy (NCRE)

The Ministry has prioritized the promotion of Non-Conventional Renewable Energy resources enhancement works.

The progress of the NCRE developments which are currently in progress is given below.

Table 2.1.6
Large Scale Projects

No	Project/Programme	Progress	Expected Date of Completion
1	Siyambalanduwa 100MW Solar Power Project	PPA, Transmission agreement & Implementation agreement have signed. Transmission line constructions are going on.	Last quarter of 2025
2	Mannar 250MW Wind Power Project	Cabinet approval for power plant award received. PUCSL approval pending for award. AG's clearance is pending.	Second quarter of 2027
3	Pooneryn 234MW Wind Power Project	Cabinet approval for power plant award received. PUCSL approval pending for award. AG's clearance is pending. PPA negotiations and price negotiations on Transmission facility going on.	Second quarter of 2027
4	Sampoor 50MW Solar Power Project	Developer's proposal is under evaluation by PC / CANC.	Last quarter of 2026
5	Mannar 50MW Wind Power Project	The Contract has been awareded	Second quarter of 2026

Table 2.1.7
Tendered Projects

	Project/Programme	No of Plants	Total Capacity (MW)	Progress	Prospective Date of Completion		
					2024	2025	2026
1	90X 1MW Solar PV Power Plants tender	50	50	Commissioned - 1 MW x 45 Plants Under construction – 1 MW x 5 Plants		5	
2	10MW Polonnaruwa Solar PV Power Plant tender	1	10	Commissioned	10		
3	30MW Ground mounted/floating Solar PV Power Plants tender (1-5MW)	2	5	PPA's signed, under construction		5	
	30MW Ground mounted/floating Solar PV Power Plants tender (1-5MW) - Retender	9	27	LOI's signed, pending signing PPA's			27
4	40MW Ground mounted/floating Solar PV Power Plants tender (in 5MW scale)	8	40	LOI's signed, pending signing PPA's		30	10
5	20MW Wind Power Plants tender (in 2.5-10MW scale) in Mannar	4	20	LOI's signed, pending signing PPA's		20	
6	70MW, AC Ground Mounted Solar PV Power plants in (1-5) MW, AC	12	51	LOI's signed 6 projects PPA's signed (26MW) Balance 6 projects pending signing PPA's		51	
	70MW, AC Ground Mounted Solar PV Power plants in (1-5) MW, AC - Retender	7	19	6 projects LOI's signed & 1 pending			19
7	165MWGround Mounted solar PV power plants in (1-5) MW,AC	-	165	Tender evaluation completed, pending Cabinet Decision to award			165

Table 2.1.8
Projects under Feed-In Tariff

Project Technology	Year 2024		Year 2025	Year 2026
	Commissioned (MW)	To be Commissioned (MW)	To be Commissioned (MW)	To be Commissioned (MW)
Solar PV	10	15	150	150
Wind	-	-	10	10

Table 2.1.9
Other Projects

No	Project/Program	Progress	Prospective Date of Completion
1	Renewable Energy Control & Monitoring Desk at National System Control Center	Funds committed. RFP document preparation to be initiated.	2026
2	600 MW Pump Storage Power Plant at Maha oya	Feasibility study completed. Project proposal will be submitted to NPD approval.	2034

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2.1.7 Power Transmission Improvements

At the end of 2024, the total number of 947 distribution substations were integrated into the system. By the end of the year, the total route length of 220 kV and 132 kV overhead and underground transmission lines reached 3,398 km.

Ceylon Electricity Board successfully completed the construction of the Pettah grid substation during the year 2024. Consequently, the total grid substation capacity increased to 12,379.50 MV and the total number of grid substations in the country at the end of the year reached 90.

Work on transmission projects such as Greater Colombo Transmission and Loss Reduction Project, Green Power Development and Energy Efficiency Improvement Project, National Transmission & Distribution Network Development and Energy Efficiency Project, Trincomalee Coal Power Project, and Transmission Construction Projects continued during the year 2024.

The Transmission Division through its System Control Centre dispatches the electricity supplied to the National Grid by all generation stations by utilizing the 220 kV and 132 kV transmission network.

Development of transmission lines and grid substations in past years are as given below.

Table 2.1.10
Summary of the Grid Submission

Grid Submision	2024		Newly Added Grid Substation Details		
	Number	Capacity (MVA)	Grid Name	Voltage (kV)	Capacity (MVA)
132/33kV	63	4973.5	Wagawatta	132/33	90
220/132/33 kV	4	1600/380			
220/132 kV	9	4010			
132/11 kV	8	792			
220/33 kV	6	624			

Furthermore, following projects are implementing and some projects are ready to implement when funds received by the Transmission Division targeting the development of its transmission network.

Table 2.1.11
The Progress of Ongoing Transmission Development Projects

Project/ Branch	Package	Cost (LKR million)	Physical Progress as at 2024-10-31	Date of Completion
Greater Colombo Trans & Loss reduction Project	Construction of Second 220kV Cable from Kerawalapitiya to Colombo L	13,055	11.50%	August 2026
	Battery Energy Storage System	4,419	35.00%	December 2025
Trincomalee Tramission Expansion project	Construction of Habarana - Veyangoda 220kV Transmission Line Project Lot A - Substation	6,958	100.00%	completed
	Construction of Habarana - Veyangoda 220kV Transmission Line Project Lot B - Transmission Line	17,770	100.00%	completed
Green Power Development and Energy Efficiency Improvement Investment (Tranch 2)	Package 2/Lot B2 A - Construction of Padukka-Horana 132kV TL	600	100.00%	completed
	PMU 2-Package 8/Lot B - Augmentation of Ambalangoda 132/33 kV Grid Substation, Augmentation of Pannala 132/33 kV Grid Substation & Supply of 2 Spare Transformers of 132/33 kV 31.5 MVA	1,740	100.00%	completed
	Package 9 : 220kV Switching Station at Kerawalapitiya	2,919	100.00%	completed
	SESRIP: Package 7-Lot A1: Installation of 100Mvar BSC at Pannipitiya Grid Substations	1103.5	95.00%	December 2024
	SESRIP: Package 7-Lot A2: Installation of Static Var System (SVS) at Biyagama Grid Substation	1680.8	100.00%	May 2024
National Trans. & Dist. Net. Dev. & EI Project	Package 1: Construction of 400kV, 220kV and 132kV Transmission Lines	13,003	84.00%	December 2025
	Package 2 :Construction & Augmentation of Grid Substations	7,418	91.00%	December 2025
	Package 3: Construction of Transmission Lines (220kV, 132kV)	12,000	59%	Re implementing activites in progress
	Package 4: Construction of Distribution Substations and Cables (33kV, 11kV, 0.4kV)	4,594		Contract terminated
	Reconstruction of Madagama - Ampara 132kV Transmission Line	3,206	45%	January 2025

Transmission Contruction Projects	Construction of Victoria - Rantembe 220kV Transmission Line	1,400	6%	December 2024
	Augmentation of Athurugiriya - Kolonnawa 132kV Transmission Line	170	20%	June 2024
	Reconstruction of Kolonnawa - Pannipitiya 132kV Transmission Line	960	10%	June 2024
	Raising Heights of Kelanitissa - Kolonnawa 132kV Transmission line	702	9%	April 2024
	Installation of 2x50MVAr Reactor at New Anuradhapura GS and 1x50MVAr Reactor at Mannar GS	1,463	100.00%	completed
	Construction of Wagawatta Grid Substation (2x45MVA T/F with DBB)	1,898	99.00%	December 2023
	Extension of Kelanitissa 132kV GIS	464	98.00%	March 2024
	Construction of Two Nos. of 220kV Double Busbars Transmission Line Bay at New Polpitiya Switching Station	291	100.00%	completed
	Kotugoda Augmantation Work	73	100.00%	completed
	Balangoda Augmantation Work	67	55.00%	Feb - 2025
	Athurugiriya Augmantation Work	15	100.00%	completed
	Construction of Two 33kV Feeder Bays at Rathmalana Grid Substation	148	100.00%	completed
	Construction of 220kV GIS at Rantambe Switch Yard	2,809	6.00%	December 2026
	Construction of one nos of 220kV 1 1/2 Breaker System at Victoria PP	229	80.00%	April 2025
	Construction of 132kV Switch Yard at Randeniya (Umaoya Hydro Power Project)	350	100.00%	completed
	Construction of 132kV single bus bar Transmission Line Bay at Ampara GS	85	8.00%	March -2025
	Replacement of old static relays in 14 GSs	212	28.00%	March -2025
	Rehabilitation of 33kV side of Mathugama Gs	595	9.00%	Dec-2025
	Augmentation of Aniyakanda GS	353	14.00%	Dec-2025
	Augmentation of Chunnakam GS	610	14.00%	Dec-2025
	Augmentation of Nadukuda GS	1,526	5.00%	Sep-2025
	Augmentation of Kukuleganga Switchyard	306	3.00%	Aug-2025
	Augmentation of New Anuradhapura GS	600	3.00%	June-2025
Transmission Projects	**Procurement of Goods** Procurement of Materials/Equipment As Spares and Tools for Transmission Network Requirements- Package 4,5,6,10 &11 Under Sampur Kappalthurei Transmission Development Project	4,381	98.00%	March 2025
	Prelimany work of Construction of Poonaryn - Kilinochchi 220kV D/C Transmission Line PSRSP-Ph-02-OU2	3,400	12%	December 2025

Power System Strengthening & Renewable Energy Integration Project	Package 4A: Procurement of Materials as "Spares & Tools for Transmission Network Requirements" under Packages 4, 6, 10 and 12 of ADB's Loans 3483-SRI and 3585-SRI	3,633	Within Bidding period	2025

Table 2.1.12

The Details of the Transmission Developments to be Funded

Item		Expected Year of Completion	Total Cost Estimate (LKR Million)	Financial Commitment Required for the Year 2025 (LKR Million)
1	DGM (Transmission Projects)	2027	12,863	1,950
	CEATP -1 Lot – A I. Construction of 77km long. 220kV double circuit transmission line from New Habarana SS to Kappalthurai GS			
	Lot – B I. Augmentation of New Habarana 220/132 kV Switching Station (2x220kV transmission line bays)			
	II. Modification of Kappalthurai 220/33 kV Grid Sub Station.			
	CEATP- II Lot A - (i) Construction of 132/33 kV 2 X 31.5 MVA Walimada Grid Substation	2027	16,674	1,668
	(ii) Construction of 132/33 kV 2 X 31.5 MVA Keeriyankalliya Grid Substation			
	(iii) Augmentation of New Chilaw GS			
	(iv) Augmentation of Puttalam GS			
	(v) Augmentation of Badulla & Laxapana GS			
	(vi) Augmenation of Samanalawewa & Embilipitiya GS			
	Lot B - (i) Capacity Enhancement of Samanalawewa - Embilipitiya 132kV TL			
	(ii) Capacity Enhancement 74.5km of Badulla - Laxapana 132kV TrL			
	Lot C - Reconstruction of Puttalam - New Chilaw 132kV TL			
	SKTDP Construction of Sampur - Kappalturai 220kV Double Circuit TL & Construction of 220/33kV Collector GS at Sampur	2026	7,896	7,106

	PSRSP : Ph II P 2 - OU 01 Construction of Wariyapola 220/132kV SS, Construction of Wariyapola - Kurunegala 132kV Double Circuit 22km TL, Construction of Double In-Out connection from Habarana Veyangoda 220kV TL to wariyapola SS (3km), Augmentation of Kurunegala 132kV GS	2027	7,710	771
	PSRSP : Ph II P 2 - OU 02 (i) Ekala 132/33kV GS, Double In & Out connection of 4 km from Kotugoda - Kelaniya 132kV TL	2027	3,897	556
	(ii) Yakkala 132/33kV GS, 132kV Double Circuit TL approximately 10km from Kirindiwela GS to proposed Yakkala GS		3,226	479
	PSRSP : Ph II P 2 - OU 03 Construction of 132/11kV Kandy City GS, Construction of 6 km TL for Kandy City GS and Augmentaion of Kiribathkumbura and Ukuwela GSs	2027	6,150	900
	Construction of 132/33kV,31.5MVA Weligama GS	2027	3,824	520
	Conductor Upgrading of Mannar - Vavuniya 220kV Transmission Line	2026	690 (with Taxes)	460
2	GCT & DLRP Colombo City Transmission Network Development Project - Phase 2	2027	30,295	-
3	Construction of Pannipitiya-Panadura 132kV Transmission Line with 2xZebra	2027	2,020	406
4	Construction of Panadura T- Matugama 132kV Transmission Line with 2xZebra	2027	2,766	734
5	Construction of Laxapana - Wimalasurendra 132kV Transmission Line with Zebra	2027	683	181
6	Reconstruction of Balangoda - Deniyaya -Galle 132kV Transmission Line with Zebra	2027	6,439	1,708
7	Installation of 300 Mvar STATCOM Unit at PADDUKA GSS	2027	11,290	2,994
8	Construction of Dehiwala - Ratmalana 132kV Underground Cable	2027	4,679	1,241
9	New Habarana-VAVUNIYA-N-COLLECTOR (220kV operational Stage)Transmission Line with 4xMoose	2027	36,067	9,565
10	Reconstruction of New Laxapana - Balangoda 132kV Transmission Line with Zebra	2027	2,845	2,264
11	Capacity enhancement of 132kV Lynx transmission lines to Zebra - Laxapana Complex	2027	1,444	383
12	Construction of Weligama 132/33 kV grid substation	2027	2,423	643
13	Development of New Habarana - PSPP- Kirindiwela 400kV Transmission Network	2027	35,335	9,371
14	Replacing Thulhiriya Capacitor Banks	2027	154	123

2.1.8 Climate Change Mitigation Activities and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) of the Power Sector

In order to mitigate climate change, greenhouse gas emissions have to be reduced and accordingly, it has aimed for zero carbon emissions by 2050. Preparation of the Implementation and Monitoring Plan of NDCs related to the Power Sector was completed. Progress of the implementation of NDCs in the power sector was reported to the National Steering Committee. The Greenhouse Gas emission reduction against business as usual scenario has recorded 25%. The estimated Greenhouse Gas emission reduction (5% unconditionally and 20% conditionally) over the period of 2021-2030 is Co_2 equivalent to 9,819,000 MT unconditionally and 39,274,000 MT conditionally (total Co_2 emission reduction is 49,093,000 MT). In order to meet these targets, the Renewable Energy power generation needs to be increased.

2.1.9 Research and Development Activities

United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has committed to provide technical assistance amounting USD 4.23 million to CEB, USD 1.9 million to LECO and USD 3.6 million to SLSEA under their grant financing under the Sri Lanka Energy Programme. Under this, the technical assistance to conduct selected Research and Development activities is expected to be provided.

2.1.10 Electricity Tariff Revision -2024

The General Policy Guidelines on the Electricity Industry was issued by the Government of Sri Lanka through letter No. MOPE/SEC/COM/2023 of the Ministry of Power and Energy dated 12-01-2023, and accordingly, in order to create a setting devoid of scheduled power outages and operations relying on government subsidies, the electricity tariffs revisions should be held semi-annually, which is, on the first day of January and July of each year.

The Ceylon Electricity Board, after a lapse of 10 years, has derived a cost-reflective tariff method for the tariff revision in first half of 2023 in 2024 on Electricity tariff revision has been imposed on 16.07.2024 and the average reduction was 22.5% in all categories , and it enabled uninterrupted electricity supply across the country throughout the day, providing ways for the economic revival of the country, and it also benefited the industries, businesses, general public, investor community, prospective electricity consumers and also the Ceylon Electricity Board in may ways.

2.1.11 Operational Improvements Achieved with the Modern Technology

- **National Energy Forecasting model for solar PV**

A National Energy Forecasting model for solar PV systems, aimed at creating a reliable and accurate energy forecasting system, has been developed. Currently, the testing of the forecasting model for all ground-mounted solar PV systems in CEB is underway on the CEB Assist platform.

- **The Progress of Rooftop Solar Connections**

Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority, Ceylon Electricity Board and Lanka Electricity Company Private limited have consistently pursued initiatives to encourage the establishment of small solar power plants on the rooftops of residences, religious sites, hotels, commercial establishments, and industries.

- **Integration of Rooftop Solar PV Application Processing System into CEBAssist**

CEBAssist has recently incorporated a new module, the Rooftop Solar PV Application Processing System. This addition empowers Distribution Staff to efficiently handle various tasks such as Solar PV clearance requests, connection applications, internal workflows, and field inspection tasks.

This module has been successfully developed and implemented across all areas, providing a standardized approach to processing rooftop solar PV applications. All RTSPV applications are managed through this module, enabling customers to access real-time updates on their application status.

- **Automated IT Service Desk**

The newly developed Automated IT Service Desk software has been launched to CEB internal customers to enhance the quality of services offered by the IT Branch.

In addition to the above operational developments highlighted in the Annual Report 2022, the following modules have been developed under CEBAssist solution.

- NCRE Desk module to monitor real-time generation statistics for all NCRE plants. This module monitors generation statistics through energy meters installed in NCRE plants.
- Daily generation statistics module to collect daily generation, reservoir, fuel status, and details online from major hydro and thermal generation plants
- Attendance module to manage shift rosters, teams, leave, and attendance of shift staff in power plants and other units.
- Expenditure tracking module to monitor invoices, pay slips, fund allocation, and cheque of individual paying units.
- E-bill services via Email & SMS for all ordinary customers to reduce the reliance on printed bill issuance.
- Smart Meter Head End System (HES) and connected 3500 ordinary customer meters to HES. This assists CEB in remotely reading meters and issuing e-bills.

2.1.12 International Collaborations

- A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between the CEB and the Japan Electric Power Information Center (JEPIC) on technology transfer with the two organizations after having the consent of the Department of Attorney General and received the approval from the Cabinet of Ministers to extend whenever necessary.

- Activities related to get the membership of the Energy Centre of South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) under the guidance of the Foreign Ministry.
- The activities have been carried out with the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) under the guidance of the Foreign Ministry. Participated and activities carried out in the first meeting on Administration Board of the BIMSTEC and the second assembly of the Electricity Network Inter Connection
- Submitted the reviews on electricity distribution, selling and interchange and pricing on policy document of the BIMSTEC.

2.1.13 Future Plans and Programmes for 2025

Allocations by the Budget Estimate-2025

Table 2.1.13
Budget Estimate - 2025

	Subject	Object	Item Description	2025 (Rs. Mn) Allocation				Total Rs. Mn
				11	12	13	17	
1.	032	2506	Accounting for the Foreign Loan Disbursements of CEB		7,676			7,676
2.	033	2202	Colombo Waste to Energy Power Plant	1,204				1,204
3.	034	2401	The Project for Capacity Development on the Power Sector Master Plan Implementation Program (JICA)			0.5	0.1	0.6
4.	035	2103	Battery Energy Storage System under Grant of Korean Government			0.8	0.1	0.9
5.	036	2103	Providing Rooftop Solar Power Facility Installation for Government Building, low-Income Households, Religious Places and RO Plants (GOSL/India)			240	50	290
6.	037	2103	Construction of Hybrid Renewable Energy System in Small Islands - Delft, Analativu, Nainativu, Sri Lanka			2600	400	3000
7.	038	2401	Sri Lanka Energy Programme- USAID			280	17	297

8.	042	2103	Expending the Capacities & Capabilities of the SLAEB			125	38	163
9.	043	2103	Donation from International Atomic Energy Agency			25	7	32
10.	045	2302	Kerawalapitiya - Port 2nd Transmission Line Project		7000			
11.	048	2302	New Habarana Kappalthurai Transmission Development Project CEATP 1 (AIIB)		1			
12.	049	2302	Sampur Kappalthurai Transmission Development Projects (AIIB)		1			
13.	001	1503	Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority					140
		1509						15
14.	002	1503	Sri Lanka Atomic Energy Board					50
15.	004	1503	Sri Lanka Atomic Energy Regulatory Council					45
		1509						20
16.	015	1503	National Electricity Advisory Council					22
		1509						36
17.	015	1503	Establishment of Secretariat for Power Sector Reforms					8
		1509						50
18.	015	2201	National Electricity Advisory Council	50.5		0.3	0.2	51
19.	016	2507	Nuclear Power Study and Planning Programme for Electricity Generation (AEB)					2.5
20.	017	2201	Establishment of Secretariat for Power Sector Reforms					50

Source-Budget Estimate 2025

- **Expansion of Generation Capacity**

The Long-Term Generation Expansion Plan 2023-2042 was submitted to the PUCSL for approval on 2022-09-14, and PUCSL approval was granted on 2023-02-10. Accordingly, the implementation of new generation projects is progressing as envisaged in the CEB's Long-Term Generation Expansion Plan (2023-2042).

As per the CEB Long-Term Generation Expansion Plan (2023-2042), the following power plants are scheduled to be added to the power system from the year 2024 up to the year 2026.

Table 2.1.14

Capacities to be added to the power system from 2024 to 2026 as per the Long Term Generation Expansion Plan (2023-2042)

	Power Plant Technology	Capacity (MW)
01	Renewable (Major Hydro, Mini Hydro, Wind, Solar, Dendro & Biomass)	2,199
02	Standalone Battery Energy Storage	100
03	Grid Connected Fully Facilitated Solar (With Battery Energy Storage)	200
04	Natural Gas & Natural Gas Combined Cycle Power Plant	665
05	New Gas Turbines	130
	Total	**3,294**

LTGEP 2023-2042

2.2 Performance of Energy Sector

The needs of the people are increasing day by day, and among the factors that are essential for meeting those needs, petroleum holds a prominent position. Therefore, the energy sector under the Ministry of Energy is tasked with providing an efficient service to fulfill the petroleum requirements of the country and to offer guidance on necessary policies aimed at serving the consumer population and other stakeholders, to be executed during the year 2024.

Accordingly, this section presents the performance related to the global fuel price trends and their impact on fuel prices in Sri Lanka during the year 2024, the contribution made to meet domestic fuel demand, the measures received for regulating the petroleum industry, and the actions taken by the ministry for the development of infrastructure in the petroleum sector.

2.2.1 Petroleum Sector at a Glance – 2024

Total Imports of Refined Petroleum Products	3,188,771 MT
Total Imports of Crude Oil	1,519,284 MT
Production of Sapugaskanda Oil Refinery	1,294,963 MT
Total Import Cost of Petroleum Products	USD 3,263.562 Mn
Total Sales of Petroleum Products	4,470,060 MT
Number of Fuel Filling Stations in Operation	1,535
Petroleum Storage Capacity of CPSTL	440,147 MT

2.2.2 Impact of global petroleum trends to the fuel price of Sri Lanka

a. Trends of global petroleum prices

International fuel prices have a direct impact on domestic fuel prices. In 2024, the Asia Pacific region has experienced the following trends in crude oil and refined fuel prices.

Table 2.2.1
Asia-Pacific Crude and refined Product Published Prices - 2024

Month	Price Per Barrel (USD)				
	Petrol 92 Octane	Petrol 95 Octane	Super Diesel	Auto Diesel	Crude Oil
January	91.195	95.978	102.832	101.162	83.32
February	95.591	100.161	106.523	104.983	77.68
March	97.142	101.440	103.859	102.875	79.06
April	102.126	106.472	104.705	103.522	80.99
May	91.130	95.498	97.318	95.753	84.52
June	87.935	93.078	98.085	97.642	89.14
July	92.134	96.541	99.303	98.994	83.93
August	84.702	88.938	92.214	90.692	82.52
September	78.448	82.858	84.329	83.358	83.80
October	79.755	85.932	87.915	87.426	77.94
November	79.088	84.509	89.230	89.098	73.41
December	81.352	84.640	88.473	88.905	74.87

Source : S&P global commodity insights

In consideration of the Singapore Platt prices in 2024,

- The maximum price of a crude oil barrel is recorded as USD 89.14 in June and the minimum price is recorded as USD 73.41 in November while the average price of a crude oil barrel is identified as USD 80.93.
- The maximum price of a Petrol Octane 92 barrel is recorded as USD 102.23 in April and the minimum price is recorded as USD 78.45 in September while the average price of a Petrol Octane 92 barrel is identified as USD 88.38.
- The maximum price of a Petrol Octane 95 barrel is recorded as USD 106.47 in April and the minimum price is recorded as USD 82.86 in September while the average price of a Petrol Octane 95 barrel is identified as USD 93.
- The maximum price of an Auto Diesel barrel is recorded as USD 106.52 in February and the minimum price is recorded as USD 84.33 in September while the average price of an Auto Diesel barrel is identified as USD 96.23.
- The maximum price of a Super Diesel barrel is recorded as USD 104.98 in February and the minimum price is recorded as USD 83.36 in September while the average price of a Super Diesel barrel is identified as USD 95.36.

b. Impact of global prices on Fuel Price in Sri Lanka

Since, Sri Lanka is totally dependent on imported petroleum products, international fuel prices have a direct impact on domestic fuel prices. As there are high daily sales of Petrol Octane 92 and Auto Diesel and therefore, the fluctuations in the global fuel prices have a direct impact on domestic fuel prices. However, since the daily sales of Petrol Octane 95 and Super Diesel is very small, the changes in the international price does not affect the local price.

2.2.3 Import, Import Cost and Sales of Petroleum Products

i. Import and Import Cost of Petroleum Products

With the recovery of economic activities after the economic crisis and the relief of the foreign exchange crisis, the importation of Petroleum Products was regularized in 2024. Accordingly, in order to meet the domestic petroleum requirement in the year 2024, an amount of 4,708,055 MT of 08 Petroleum Products including crude oil, was imported and supplied by five (05) main supplier organizations including Ceylon Petroleum Corporation for which USD 3,263.562 Mn has been spent.

Table 2.2.2
Imports of Petroleum Products - 2024

Product	Quantity (MT)					Total
	CPC	LIOC	SINOPEC	R.M. PARKS	UPL	
Crude Oil	1,519,284	-	-	-	-	**1,519,284**
Lanka Auto Diesel	507,054	286,197	151,884	104,270	15,137	**1,064,542**
Lanka Super Diesel	26,945	11,140	6,067	6,283	2,958	**53,393**
Petrol – 92 Octane	585,708	269,701	149,277	100,070	15,059	**1,119,815**
Petrol – 95 Octane	19,540	12,570	5,133	5,926	2,937	**46,106**
Jet A - 1	315,811	-	-	-	-	**315,811**
Low Sulphur Fuel Oil (180 CST)	35,468	332,900	186,199	-	-	**554,567**
Marine Gas Oil	-	34,537	-	-	-	**34,537**
Total	**3,049,576**	**947,045**	**498,560**	**216,549**	**36,091**	**4,708,055**

Source: CPC, LIOC, SINOPEC, R.M.PARK, UNITED PETROLEUM

Table 2.2.3
Import Cost of Petroleum Products - 2024

Product	Import Cost (USD Mn.)					Total
	CPC	LIOC	SINOPEC	R.M. PARKS	UPL	
Crude Oil	981.140	-	-	-	-	981.140
Lanka Auto Diesel	381.099	213.325	114.96	75.577	11.334	796.295
Lanka Super Diesel	19.805	8.366	4.75	4.839	2.227	39.987
Petrol – 92 Octane	470.652	216.917	124.484	77.981	12.322	902.356
Petrol – 95 Octane	16.706	10.538	4.311	5.136	2.518	39.209
Jet A - 1	245.417	-	-	-	-	245.417
Low Sulphur Fuel Oil (180 CST)	21.293	211.892	-	-	-	233.185
Marine Gas Oil	-	25.973	-	-	-	25.973
Total	2,137.701	687.011	248.505	163.533	28.401	**3,263.562**

Source: CPC, LIOC, SINOPEC, R.M.PARK, UNITED PETROLEUM

ii. Sales of Petroleum Products

Since the functioning of all sectors of the national economy, such as transport, power supply, Industry, Agriculture, Fisheries etc., depends on energy supply, it is essential to maintain a supply that matches the demand for the smooth functioning of those sectors. Accordingly, following table shows the contribution of each fuel supplier to the sale of petroleum products in the year 2024. Total petroleum product sales in 2024 is 4,470,063 MT.

Table 2.2.4
Sales of Petroleum Products - 2024

Product	Import Cost (USD Mn.)					Total
	CPC	LIOC	SINOPEC	R.M. PARKS	UPL	
Petrol 92 Octane	804,419	253,821	157,631	81,710	17,064	**1,314,645**
Petrol 95 Octane	20,893	14,583	4,355	2,974	632	**43,437**
Lanka Auto Diesel	1,025,160	279,474	170,385	82,395	14,760	**1,572,174**
Lanka Super Diesel	23,531	9,621	5,482	3,880	707	**43,221**
Lanka Kerosene	134,580	-	-	-	-	**134,580**
Lanka Industrial Kerosene	4,134	-	-	-	-	**4,134**
Lanka Chemical Naptha	101,541	-	-	-	-	**101,541**
Lanka Fuel Oil 800 Sec.	6	-	-	-	-	**6**
Lanka Fuel Oil 1500 Sec.(High Sulphur)	116,652	-	-	-	-	**116,652**
Lanka Fuel Oil 1500 Sec.(Low Sulphur)	155,816	306,262	-	-	-	**462,078**
Lanka Fuel Oil Super	155,857	-	-	-	-	**155,857**
Jet A 1	468,158	-	-	-	-	**468,158**
Lanka Solvents (SBP)	1,161	-	-	-	-	**1,161**
LP Gas	19,676	-	-	-	-	**19,676**
Lanka AV Gas	132	-	-	-	-	**132**
Marine Gas Oil	-	32,608	-	-	-	**32,608**
Total	**3,031,716**	**896,372**	**337,853**	**170,959**	**33,163**	**4,470,063**

Source: CPC, LIOC, SINOPEC, R.M.PARK, UNITED PETROLEUM

Sale of aviation fuel (Jet A-1)

As the sole supplier of aviation fuel in Sri Lanka, Ceylon Petroleum Corporation has become a major participant of the national economy. The aviation fuel division of Ceylon Petroleum Corporation provides its services to the four airports Bandaranaike International Airport (BIA), Maththala Rajapaksha International Airport (MIA), Rathmalana Airport and Palali Airport.

In 2024, a total aviation fuel sale of 468,158 MT is recorded and there is an average demand of about 1,283 MT per day. Compared to 2023, 24% increase is shown in 2024. The table provides details on aviation fuel sales during 2021-2024.

Table 2.2.5
Sale of Jet A-1(2021 – 2024)
Ceylon Petroleum Corporation

Year	Quantity (MT)
2021	223,854
2022	245,838
2023	377,608
2024	468,158

Source: Ceylon Petroleum Corporation

Sale of Lubricants

Lubricant industry is one of the most competitive and strategic business in the industrial field. Ceylon Petroleum Corporation sells its products under the brand name Ceypetco and their products are presented with international standards. The Table shows the amount of the sale of lubricants by Ceylon Petroleum Corporation from 2021 to 2024. According to the data, a significant decline in the lubricant sector is obvious in the previous years, however, we can see that there is a recovery of the business in the market in 2024

Table 2.2.6
Sales of Lubricant - (2021 - 2024)
Ceylon Petroleum Corporation

Year	Quantity (KL)
2021	3,809
2022	901
2023	1,310
2024	1,538

Source: Ceylon Petroleum Corporation

2.2.4 Import and Refining of Crude Oil

The oil refinery at Sapugaskanda was established in 1969 with a refining capacity of 38,000 barrels per day. Thereafter, refinery has undergone several modifications in a manner to increase the capacity up to 50,000 crude oil barrels per day. At present, the total production of the refinery contributes to about 1/3 of total requirement of petroleum products in the country per annum. Petrol, Auto Diesel, Super Diesel, Furnace Oil, Kerosene, LPG, Jet A-1, Bitumen, Chemical Naphtha and Solvent are the finished products that come from the refinery.

The 2.2.7 Table shows the details of crude oil imported during the period from 2019 to 2024 and Table 2.2.8 shows the quantity of petroleum products produced by the refinery during that time period.

Table 2.2.7
Imports of Crude Oil (2019 - 2024)
Ceylon Petroleum Corporation

Year	Quantity (MT)	Import value (Rs. Mn)
2019	1,843,000	172,542
2020	1,666,000	98,277
2021	1,130,000	101,306
2022	743,000	180,019
2023	1,666,000	364,098
2024	1,519,284	322,404

Source: Ceylon Petroleum Corporation

In the year 2022, 743,000 MT of crude oil was imported, which increased to 1,666,000 MT of crude oil by the year 2023. Accordingly, compared to the year 2022, crude oil imports in the year 2023 show a growth of 124%. By the year 2024, crude oil imports have decreased again to 1,519,284 MT.

Table 2.2.8
Domestic Refined Petroleum Products (2019 - 2024)
Ceylon Petroleum Corporation

Product	Quantity (MT)					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Quantity of Crude Oil Inputs	1,902,357	1,685,441	1,272,207	529,773	1,677,033	1,543,836
Petrol 92 Octane	185,915	164,416	124,092	38,666	171,186	150,665

Lanka Auto Diesel	624,462	537,645	370,594	128,165	505,675	443,933
Lanka Fuel Oil	468,843	465,419	359,021	194,197	482,126	345,447
Lanka Fuel Oil 800 Sec.	-	-	-	-	-	82,000
Kerosene	8,369	109,165	98,284	25,289	49,484	72,618
Naptha	162,019	156,953	106,956	30,835	129,058	121,449
Bituman	17,103	13,561	6,879	-	-	-
LP Gas	26,988	25,251	16,650	5,687	23,800	20,815
Jet A 1	258,986	157,279	130,572	57,346	233,652	207,434
Lanka Solvents (SBP)	1,660	897	3,037	2,690	1,524	1,267
Total	**1,754,345**	**1,630,586**	**1,216,085**	**482,875**	**1,596,505**	**1,294,963**

Source: Ceylon Petroleum Corporation

Ceylon Petroleum Corporation refined 1,294,963 MT of petroleum using 1,543,836 MT of crude oil during the year 2024, which is 44% of the total refined petroleum products of Ceylon Petroleum Corporation. The import quantities of petroleum products refined by Ceylon Petroleum Corporation during the year 2024 and the domestically refined petroleum products are given in Table 2.2.9.

Table 2.2.9
Details of Imported Finished Products and Locally Refined Products 2024
Ceylon Petroleum Corporation

Product	Imported Refinery products MT	Sapugaskanda Refinery products (MT)	Total (MT)	Products refined locally
Lanka Auto Diesal	507,378	443,933	991,311	47%
Lanka Super Diesal	26,944	-	26,944	-
Petrol 92 Octane	585,708	150,665	736,274	20%
Petrol 95 Octane	19.540	-	19,540	-
Kerosene	-	72,618	72,618	100%
Jet A-1	315,811	207,434	523,245	40%
Naphtha	-	121,449	121,449	100%
LP Gas	-	20,815	20,815	100%
SBP Solvent	-	1,267	1,267	100%
Lanka Fuel Oil 800 Super	-	345,447	345,447	100%
Lanka Fuel Oil 800 Marine oil	-	82,000	82,000	100%
Lanka Fuel Oil 180	35,468	-	35,468	-
Total	**1,530,849**	**1,294,963**	**2,936,477**	**44%**

Source: Ceylon Petroleum Corporation

Fuel storage

The Ceylon Petroleum Storage Terminal Company Limited operates fuel storage facilities at two main terminals at Kolonnawa and Muthurajawela and 11 regional depots. Accordingly, a fuel storage capacity of 224,649 metric tons is maintained in the country, 202,358 metric tons in the Kolonnawa Terminal, 13,140 metric tons in the Muthurajawela Terminal and 11 regional depots, for a total fuel storage capacity of 440,147 metric tons. Accordingly, these two main terminals and 11 regional depots made an active contribution to fuel storage during the year 2024 and the total fuel storage capacity is shown in the table below.

Table 2.2.10
Total Fuel Storage Capacity
Ceylon Petroleum Storage Terminals Company Limited

Product	Storage Capacity (MT)			Total
	Kolonnawa Terminal	Muthurajawela Terminal	Regional depots	
Naphtha	11,996	-	-	11,996
Petrol 95 Octane	23,197	-	-	23,197
Petrol 92 Octane	59,321	83,857	3,346	146,524
Kerosene	9,813	-	680	10,493
Jet A-1 Fuel	9,484	-	-	9,484
Auto Diesel	46,074	118,501	9,114	173,689
Super Diesel	18,319	-	-	18,319
Lanka Fuel Oil	44,575	-	-	44,575
Solvent	341	-	-	341
Industrial Kerosene	1,529	-	-	1,529
Total	**224,649**	**202,358**	**13,140**	**440,147**

Source: Ceylon Petroleum Storage Terminals Company Limited

Fuel Distributors

By the year 2024, five fuel supply companies will be engaged in fuel distribution activities and the Ceylon Petroleum Terminal Company will distribute fuel according to the fuel requirements of those companies. The fuel will be released to the fuel supply companies from the regional fuel depots including the two main terminals of the Ceylon Petroleum Terminal Company, Kolonnawa and Muthurajawela, and the progress of fuel distribution to the fuel supply companies during the year 2024 is shown in the table below.

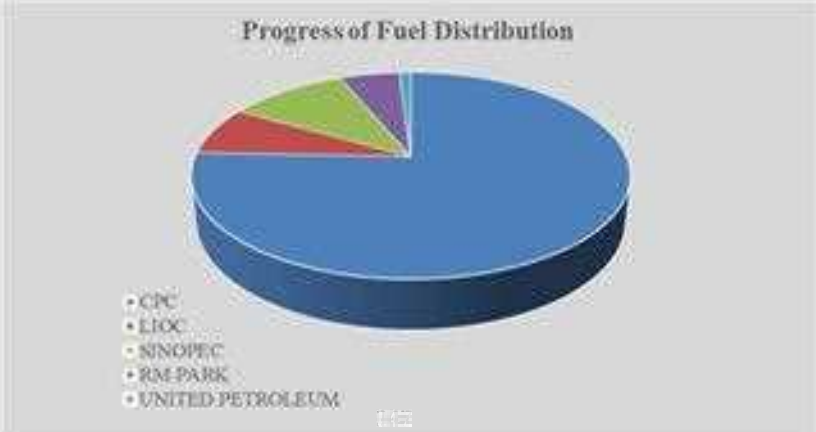
Accordingly, the total deliveries recorded in the year 2024 are 4,178,575 kiloliters, of which 3,159,547 kiloliters of Ceylon Petroleum Corporation fuel, 318,331 kiloliters of Ceylon Indian Oil Company fuel, 439,422 kiloliters of Sinopec Company fuel, 218,493 kiloliters of R.M. Park Company fuel and 42,781 kiloliters of United Petroleum Company fuel. Accordingly, 76% of the total fuel deliveries of the Ceylon Petroleum Storage Terminal Company are fuel owned by Ceylon Petroleum Corporation and the remaining 24% are fuel owned by Ceylon Indian Oil Company, Sinopec Company, R.M. Park Company and United Petroleum Company.

Table 2.2.11
Fuel Distribution Progress - 2024
Ceylon Petroleum Storage Terminals Company Limited

Product	Quantity (KL)					
	CPC	LIOC	SINOPEC	R.M. PARKS	UPL	TOTAL
Crude Oil	339,256	-	-	-	-	339,256
Jet A-1	557,515	-	-	-	-	557,515
Lanka Auto Diesel	1,074,364	142,085	208,401	98,630	17,371	1,540,852
Lanka Super Diesel	27,813	3,887	6,966	4,679	832	44,178
Naphtha	197,241	-	-	-	-	197,241
Petrol 92 Octane	935,908	160,109	218,092	111,137	23,701	1,448,947
Petrol 95 Octane	27,449	12,250	5,963	4,046	878	50,586
Total	**3,159,547**	**318,331**	**439,422**	**218,493**	**42,781**	**4,178,575**

Source: Ceylon Petroleum Storage Terminals Company Limited

Figure 2.2.1
Fuel Distribution Composition – 2024
Ceylon Petroleum Corporation



Source: Ceylon Petroleum Storage Terminals Company Limited

Table 2.2.12
Total number of fuel filling stations (As at 12.31.2024)

province	CPC	LIOC	SINOPEC	R.M. PARKS	UPL	Total
Central Province	64	33	10	11	11	129
Eastern Province	87	18	12	15	10	142
North Central Province	53	13	9	9	9	93
Northern Province	96	16	7	8	7	131
North Western Province	122	28	23	25	28	226
Sabaragamuwa Province	51	18	10	10	10	99
Southern Province	114	27	11	13	13	178
Uva Province	36	15	8	9	4	72
Western Province	201	93	38	47	27	406
Total	**824**	**261**	**128**	**147**	**119**	**1,476**

2.2.5 Regulatory tasks performed during the year 2024

• Introducing a new regulator for the petroleum industry

There has been no comprehensive regulatory mechanism for the downstream petroleum industry in Sri Lanka, and the petroleum industry, which includes the import, refining, distribution and marketing of petroleum products including petrol, diesel, kerosene, jet fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and lubricants, operates within the existing legal framework. With the expansion of petroleum market activities and the entry of new competitive entities into the market, the need for an independent regulator and a strong regulatory framework has arisen to maintain product quality and ensure consumer safety.

Accordingly, with the approval of the Cabinet No. 24/0691/621/038 and dated 25.04.2024, an expert committee was appointed to submit recommendations for the introduction of an effective and efficient regulatory mechanism for the downstream petroleum industry, and the committee submitted the following proposals.

- Establishment of a "Sri Lanka Petroleum Industry Regulatory Commission" to regulate and supervise the downstream petroleum industry,
- Passage of a regulatory act for the petroleum industry,

With the approval of the Cabinet, the necessary laws to implement the above proposals have been referred to the Legal Draftsman for drafting. After obtaining the policy approval of the new government regarding the regulation of the petroleum industry, steps will be taken to appoint a permanent regulator for the petroleum industry.

• Introducing guidelines on the construction and operation of fuel stations

In terms of the provisions of the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation Act No. 28 of 1961, the import and distribution of petroleum and related products was carried out exclusively by the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation (CPC). However, with the liberalization of the market, in addition to the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation (CPC), the import and distribution of fuel is also carried out by the Lanka Indian Oil Company (LIOC), Sinopec Energy Lanka Private Limited (Sinopec), R.M. Park Private Limited and United Petroleum Lanka Private Limited. With the entry of new competitive entities into the market, the Ministry of Power and Energy introduced guidelines in the following areas to ensure minimum standards for the establishment and operation of fuel filling stations.

- Criteria for locating fuel stations
- Criteria for constructing fuel stations
- Criteria for maintaining the operations of fuel stations

Fuel supply institutions have been informed to follow these guidelines, and the guidelines have been published on the Ministry's website for the information of the public. Furthermore, the Ministry will monitor whether new fuel supply institutions/corporations operate in accordance with these guidelines.

- **Regulating the process of supplying petroleum products directly to consumer institutions**

Fuel supply companies distribute fuel through fuel stations located throughout the island and directly to consumer establishments.

Since a significant amount of fuel is distributed daily through customer service centers, the need to streamline the process of establishing customer service centers was identified. Accordingly, the Ministry took steps to introduce minimum criteria for the registration of new establishments and the continuation of existing customer service centers. The approval of the Ministry was given through fuel supply companies to customer service centers that meet the minimum criteria. The number of customer service centers operating as of 31.12.2024 is as per Table 2.2.13.

Table 2.2.13
No. of Consumer Points – As at 2024.12.31

Supply Company	No .of Consumer Service Centers
CPC	1042
LIOC	170
SINOPEC	13
Total	1225

Source: Ceylon Petroleum Corporation, Lanka Indian Oil Company, Sinopec Energy Company

• **Implementation of the fuel price formula**

The Ceylon Petroleum Corporation faced a severe financial crisis due to the long-standing irregular fuel pricing system, and the price revisions made from time to time also caused large fluctuations in fuel prices. In order to overcome these situations, the government took the initiative to determine fuel prices through a cost-covering pricing formula effective from May 2022.

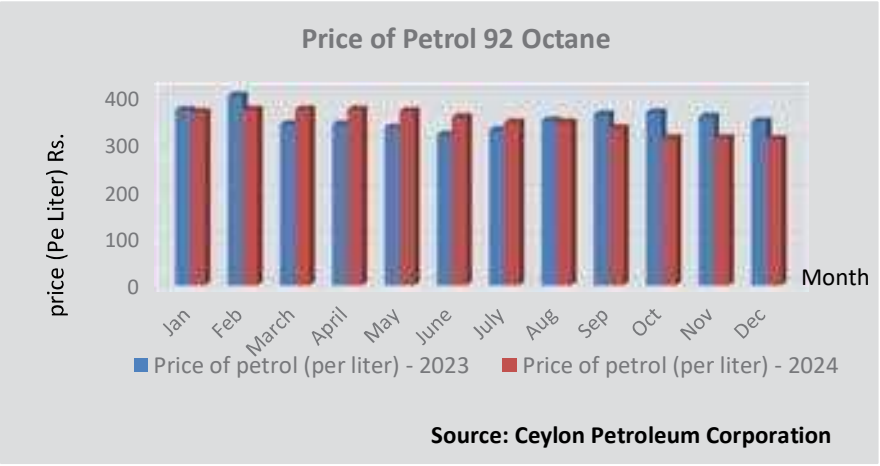
Fuel prices were revised on eleven (11) occasions in the year 2024. When considering the fuel prices in December 2024 compared to the fuel prices in December 2023, there was a decrease in the prices of petrol (octane 92), petrol (octane 95), auto diesel, super diesel and kerosene by 11%, 17%, 17%, 31% and 20%, respectively.

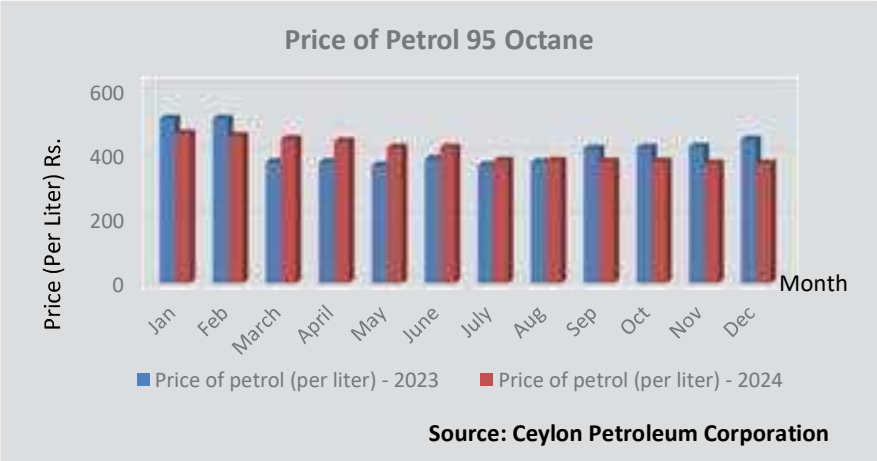
Table 2.2.14
The maximum and minimum market prices reported in 2024.

Product	Maximum Price	Minimum Price
Petrol (92 Octane)	Rs .371.00 (February/ March/ April)	Rs. 309.00 (December)
Petrol (95 Octane)	Rs. 464.00 (January)	Rs. 371.00 (November/ December)
Auto Diesel	Rs. 363.00 (February/ March/ April)	Rs. 283.00 (November)
Super Diesel	Rs. 475.00 (January)	Rs. 313.00 (November/ December)
Kerosene	Rs. 262.00 (February)	Rs. 183.00 (October/ November)

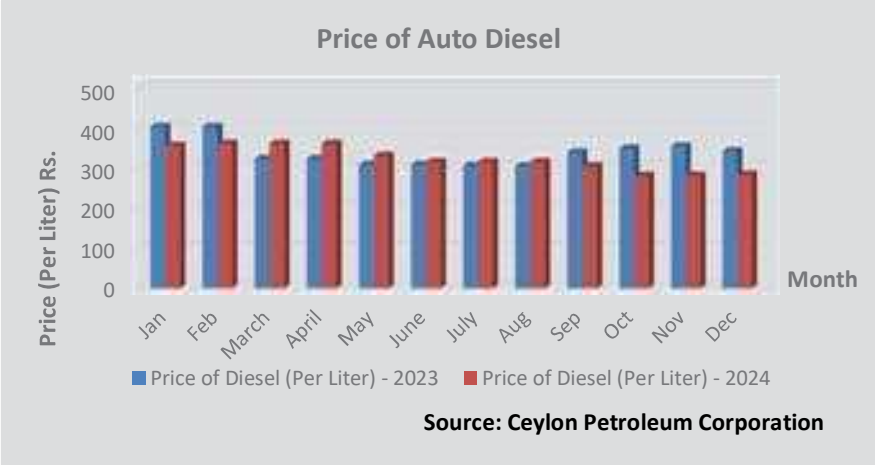
Source: Ceylon Petroleum Corporation

Figure 2.2.2
Market prices recorded in the year 2024

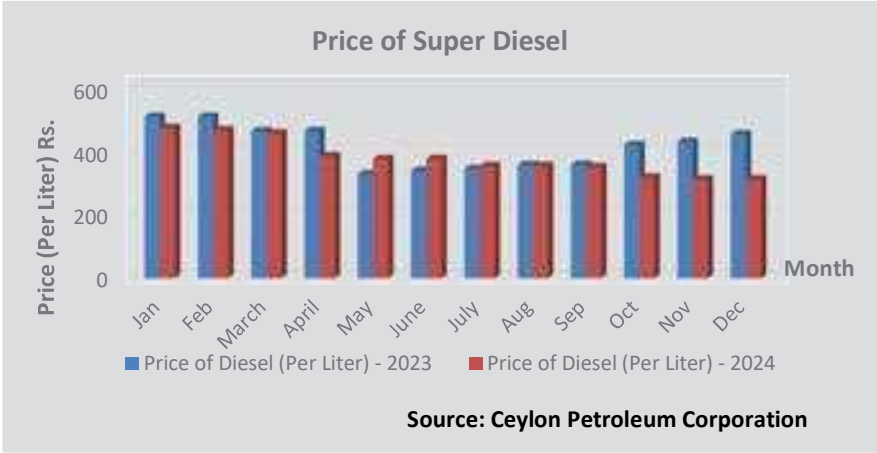




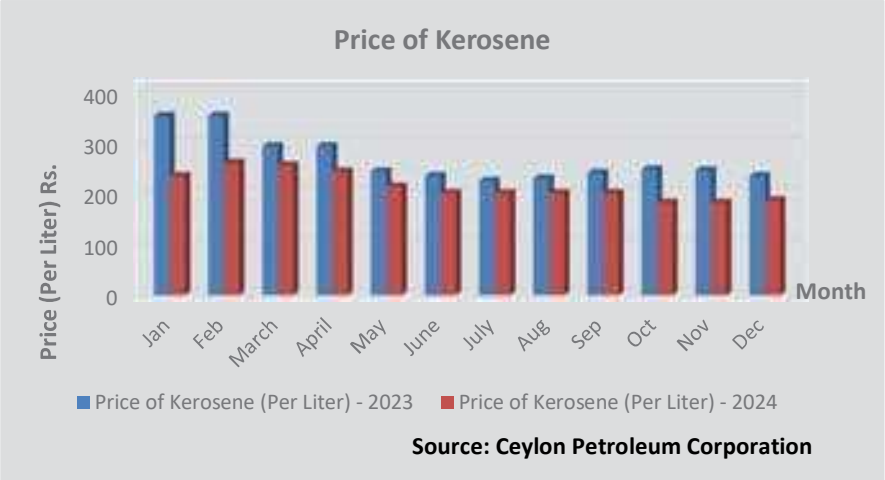
Source: Ceylon Petroleum Corporation



Source: Ceylon Petroleum Corporation



Source: Ceylon Petroleum Corporation



2.2.6 Nature of the Petroleum Market

■ Lubricant Market

Lubricating oil is defined as a petroleum product in terms of Section 5(C) of the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation Act No. 28 of 1961 and the related amended provisions. Accordingly, in accordance with the relevant powers, the lubricant market in Sri Lanka was fully liberalized by Cabinet Paper No. 06/0858/217/015 dated 08.05.2006 (Decision dated 24.05.2006) and Extraordinary Gazette Notification No. 1453/6 dated 12.07.2006.

Accordingly, by the year 2024, 34 institutions have received approval to import lubricants into the country and these institutions operate under 5 activities.

Activity	Description	No. of Institutions
A1	Import, export, blend or produce, sell, supply or distribute lubricants & greases	4
A2	Import, export, sell, supply, and distribute lubricants & greases	27
B	Import, export, sell, supply or distribute genuine transmission oil (Continuously Variable Transmission Oil, Automatic Transmission Fluid, Gear Oil)	1
C1	Import, export, sell, supply or distribute marine lubricants and greases	1
C2	Import, export, sell, supply or distribute industrial lubricants and greases	1

■ Bituman Market

Since the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation's refinery produces Bituman, and it is not sufficient to meet the local demand, permission is granted to import Bituman, based on accepted criteria. Accordingly, permission has been granted to 10 Private institutions to import 185,000 MT of Bituman required for the development activities of the country during the year 2024.

■ Marine Fuel Market

Marine fuel trade is a major sector that provides foreign exchange to the country and special attention has been paid to the development of this sector. The Ministry provides the necessary authority to engage in marine fuel trade. Accordingly, 12 institutions have been approved to import and trade marine fuel in the year 2024 and about 1,085,749 metric tons of marine fuel were sold.

■ Aviation Fuel Market

The supply of Jet A-1 fuel used for aircraft in this country is currently carried out by the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation and the Minister in charge of the subject has the authority to issue licenses for the supply of aviation fuel in accordance with the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation Act. Currently, the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation meets the Jet A-1 fuel requirement and approval has been given to 02 other institutions to import this fuel.

License revenue from licensing for the petroleum market – 2024

Type of Fuel	Income of Variable Fee (Rs.)	Annual Income (Rs.)
Lubricant	451,793,992.71	217,195,180.63
Bitumen	23,590,017.00	21,600,000.00
Bunkering	-	20,379,415.80
Jet A - 1	-	9,144,598.00
Total	475,384,009.71	268,319,194.43

Name of the Institution	Fuel Filling Installation Fee (Rs./USD)
CPC	624,061,000.00
LIOC	581,071,400.00
R.M.PARKS	USD 2,000,000
SINOPEC	610,806,800.00
UPL	599,751,000.00

Issuing no objection letters for the imports of Peroleum related products, which are not imported by Local Lisence Holders for Industry and Services - 2024.

Institutions submit daily requests to the ministry for the importation of products crucial for the industry and services related to petroleum products, and a committee appointed by the ministry's leadership makes recommendations regarding these requests.

For this, the Ministry of Industries, the Board of Investment of Sri Lanka, the National Authority for the Implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, and the institutions provide their recommendations separately.

Accordingly, the Ministry of Energy has issued letters confirming that there are no objections to import activities under the following categories during the year 2024.

- For rubber-related products
- For garment-related products
- For cosmetics-related products
- For paint-related products
- For other industry-related products
- For selling to other industries and service institutions

2.2.7 Petroleum-related Infrastructure Development Projects

Establishment of an Export-oriented Petroleum Refinery and Related Products Processing Center

The Ministry of Power and Energy invited expressions of interest from qualified investors on 24.02.2023 for the establishment of an export-oriented petroleum refinery and related products processing center in Hambantota and seven (07) investors expressed their interests for the same. After evaluating the proposals submitted, two institutions were qualified to submit detailed proposals. Out of the two institutions, only M/s China Petroleum and Chemical Corporation submitted a detailed proposal. After considering this detailed proposal by the Project Appraisal Committee and the Cabinet-appointed Negotiation and Consensus Committee, Cabinet approval was obtained to enter into an agreement with China Petroleum and Chemical Corporation to construct and operate the refinery. Accordingly, four rounds of negotiations were held to enter into an agreement with China Petroleum and Chemical Corporation and the negotiations are in the final stage.

The main project features

• Expected capacity - Refining a minimum of 100,000 barrels of crude oil per day
• Expected investment - Between US$ 1.5 and 2 billion
• Expected completion time for the project - (2024 – 2028)

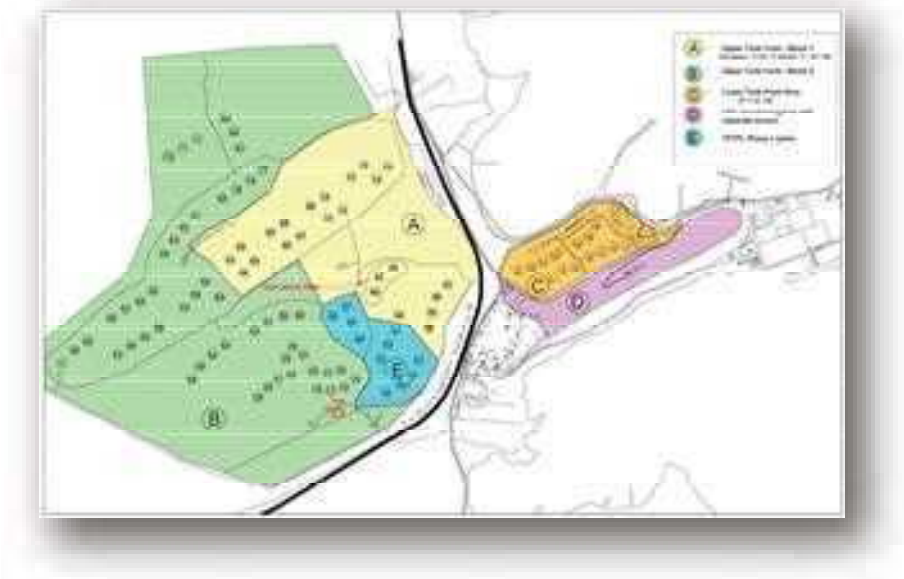
This project is expected to ensure fuel security in the country, create new employment opportunities, create new industrial opportunities related to the petroleum industry, and earn foreign exchange for the country.

- **Trinco Tank Farm Development Project**

The Upper Tank Farm at China Bay Trincomalee, was constructed by the British Government to supply fuel for colonial era ships and it is consisted of ninety nine (99) fuel storage tanks of 10,000 MT each. For the development of these fuel storage tanks, it was decided to lease out them for a period of 50 years by the Decision of the cabinet of Ministers paper No. 21/2285/325/050 dated 11.01.2022 as follows.

- ✓ Ceylon Petroleum Corporation (CPC) – 24 Fuel tanks
- ✓ Lanka Indian Oil Company (LIOC) – 14 Fuel tanks
- ✓ Trinco Petroleum Terminal Limited – 61 Fuel tanks

Map 2.2.1
The Map of Trincomalee Tank Farm



- **Development Progress of 24 tanks owned by Ceylon Petroleum Corporation**

20 million dollars has been estimated for the development of 24 tanks in Trincomalee owned by Ceylon Petroleum Corporation, and the project will be implemented in two phase with financing by Ceylon Petroleum Corporation.

The following tasks have been completed by 31.12.2024.

- Phase-1 Mechanical Cleaning of Tank (12 Tanks)
- Phase-2 Mechanical Cleaning of Tanks (9 Tanks)
- Tank Health Inspection
- Geographical Survey of the Premises including a photogrammetry site survey
- Construction of Water Pipeline

- **Progress in development of tanks owned by Trinco Petroleum Terminal Limited**

The following activities have already been completed as a preliminary step in the development of the 61 fuel tanks given to the Trincomalee Petroleum Terminals Limited.

- ✓ Clearing the land required to provide access for ten (10) fuel tanks
- ✓ Obtaining a quality inspection report for these ten (10) oil tanks from Bureau Veritas Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.
- ✓ A feasibility study has been conducted for the project, identifying long-term and short-term development strategies.

In order to select a suitable investor to implement the project, interests of proposals were invited and 05 institutions submitted their proposals. The Cabinet Appointed Project Committee (CAPC) and the Negotiation Committee (CANC) are evaluating the proposals.

- **Construction and Commissioning of Six Tank (6) at Kolonnawa**

The project to construct 06 tanks with the total capacity of 64,000 m^3 was awarded to a contract amount of Rs. 2286.8 million without tax on 24.10.2019. Due to the poor performance of the contractor, the contract was terminated on 19.01.2022. At that time the overall performance of the project was 18%. It was estimated that a sum of Rs. 3374 million (without tax) was needed to re-implement the project and bids were invited to select a suitable contractor with the approval of Cabinet of Ministers. The bids submitted are at the stage of evaluation and it is planned to award the contract by February 2025. The expected project duration is 24 months.

- Construction of a 18" diameter pipeline from Colombo Fort to Kolonnawa Terminal

The pipeline system which transports fuel from Colombo Port to Kolonnawa terminal is very old and dilapidated, and so it was planned to construct a pipeline with 18 inches diameter in order to make efficient the unloading of fuel. For that, the procurement activities were started with the approval of the Department of National Planning and with the approval of Cabinet of Ministers. The estimated cost for this is Rs. 2853 million (without tax) and the expected project duration is 18 months.

- **Enhancement of Fire Water Storage Capacity and Construction of Generator Room at LBD Magalle.**

Actions were taken to construct water storage tanks with a capacity of 110,000 m^3 for fire fighting at Magalle regional depot. This increased water storage capacity from 90,000 m^3 to 200,000 m^3 and the estimated cost for that was Rs. 12 million.

- **Construction of a pipeline support system in Kolonnawa 6 zones**

Ceylon Petroleum Storage Terminals Limited has planned to enhance the petrol filling capacity of gantries while enhancing petrol filling gantry of 07 zones by installing pumps with new high capacity. For that purpose, needed supporting system and the related facility system were constructed to connect the pipelines built at the innovative pumping station in Kolonnawa 06 zones. The estimated cost is Rs. 76 million (without tax).

- **Relocation of the existing LBD at KKS**

The regional depot located in Kankasanthurai is strategically important for fuel distribution to Northern Province. This warehouse was maintained in a land belonging to the cement factory, and currently, it is not in use. This regional depot was re-established in a land belonging to Ceylon Petroleum Storage Terminals Limited. The total installation capacity is about 540,000 liters. For this, Rs. 170 million (without tax) is estimated and the construction activities are carried out in three phases. It is expected to end up construction activities in January, 2025.

2.2.8 Future Plans and Programmes for 2025

Fossil fuels continue to play a significant role in meeting domestic energy demand, and with the aim of ensuring domestic energy security and the contribution done by Sri Lanka to global energy supply, the following programs are expected to be implemented in 2025.

- **Appointment of a permanent regulator for the regulation of the downstream petroleum industry**

Currently, with the expansion of petroleum market activities and the entry of new competitive entities into the market, the need for an independent regulator and a strong regulatory framework has arisen to maintain the quality of petroleum products and ensure consumer safety. Accordingly, it is planned to appoint a permanent regulator to regulate the downstream petroleum industry.

- **Modernizing the Sapugaskanda Refinery and constructing a new refinery**

Only 25% of Sri Lanka's Petroleum needs are supplied by the Sapugaskanda Refinery and the remaining 75% of the refined petroleum requirements have to be met by imports, putting more pressure on the foreign exchange. Our main objective is to produce domestic petroleum requirements through local refineries, and for that, Sapugaskanda Refinery will be upgraded or a new refinery will be constructed as per the feasibility.

- **Development of Trinomalee Tank Farm**

Taking into consideration the agreements reached regarding the Trincomalee Oil Tank Farm, steps will be taken to develop the twenty-four (24) tanks owned by the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation and the sixty-one (61) tanks owned by TPTL under business models beneficial to the national economy.

Rs. 4010 million has been approved for the year 2025 to develop twenty-four (24) tanks owned by the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation.

- **Establishing charging stations across the island to charge electric vehicles**

A study conducted by the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation revealed that there is a high potential for establishing electric vehicle charging stations at filling stations. Accordingly, it is planned

to establish electric vehicle charging stations at potential filling stations across the island, and the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation has allocated Rs. 100 million for the year 2025.

- **Expansion of fuel storage capacity**

Adequate fuel storage capacity should be maintained to ensure energy security in the country. At present, the Ceylon Petroleum Storage Terminal Limited maintains a total storage capacity of 440,147 MT. To further increase this capacity, it is planned to construct new storage tanks as follows.

Description	Estimated cost	Fund compilation
Construction of 06 tanks with the total capacity of 64,000m^2 in Kolonnawa Terminal	Rs.3,374 Mn	CPSTL
Construction of 02 tanks with the total capacity of 22,000m^2 in Kolonnawa Terminal	Rs.1,470.4 Mn	CPSTL
Construction of 03 tanks with the total capacity of 40,000m^2 in Muthurajawela Terminal	Rs.3,496 Mn	CPSTL

- **Development of the fuel transportation pipeline system**

The pipeline system that transports fuel from Colombo Port to Kolonnawa Terminal is very old and in a dilapidated condition. This has led to fuel leaks as well as excessive time and cost for fuel unloading. Therefore, it was planned to construct pipelines to make fuel unloading and transportation efficient.

Description	Estimated cost	Fund compilation
Construction of a pipeline with the diameter of 18 inches from Colombo Port to Kolonawa Terminal	Rs.2,852.5 Mn	CPSTL
Construction of a pipeline with the diameter of 12 inches from Kolonawa Terminal to Kelanithissa Power Station (Naptha)	Rs.1,444 Mn	CPSTL
Construction of a pipeline to transport aviation fuel from Muthurajawela to Katunayake Airport	Rs.18,000 Mn	CPC

Future Plans and Heading Programmes for 2025

- **Identifying new petroleum and natural gas potential and evaluating existing discoveries to find a suitable investor and entering into joint study agreements in this regard**
- **Formulating a national policy for the emerging petroleum industry with the assistance of industry experts**

- **Developing the 61 existing oil tanks in Trincomalee as a joint venture with internationally recognized institutions and developing the 24 existing oil tanks under the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation through several phases**

- **Improving the sanitary facilities at selected fuel stations under the Clean Sri Lanka program**

  Under the Clean Sri Lanka program, implemented with the intervention of the Presidential Secretariat, measures are being taken to improve the existing sanitary facilities at selected fuel stations belonging to major fuel suppliers CPC, LIOC, Sinopec and RM Parks.

Chapter 03

Overall Financial Performance for the year ended 31st December 2024

Chapter 03

Overall Financial Performance for the year ended 31st December 2024

Basis of Reporting

1) Reporting Period
   The reporting period for these Financial Statements is from 01st January to 31st December 2024.

2) Basis of Measurement
   The Financial Statements have been prepared on historical cost modified by the revaluation of certain assets and accounted on a modified cash basis, unless otherwise specified.
   The figures of the Financial Statements are presented in Sri Lankan rupees rounded to the nearest rupee.

3) Recognition of Revenue
   Exchange and non-exchange revenues are recognized on the cash receipts during the accounting period irrespective of relevant revenue period.

4) Recognition and Measurement of Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&E)
   An item of Property, Plant and Equipment is recognized when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with the assets will flow to the entity and the cost of the assets can be reliably measured.
   PP&E are measured at a cost and revaluation model is applied when cost model is not applicable.

5) Property, Plant and Equipment Reserve
   This reserve account is the corresponding account of Property Plant and Equipment.

6) Cash and Cash Equivalents
   Cash & cash equivalents include local currency notes and coins in hand as at 31st December 2024.

3.1 Statement of Financial Performance Report

Ministry of Energy
Statement of Financial Performance
for the period ended 31st December 2024

ACA -F

Revised Budget Allocations 2024 Rs.		Note	Actual 2024 Rs.	Actual 2023 Rs.	
-	**Revenue Receipts**			-	
-	Income Tax	1	-	-	
-	Taxes on Domestic Goods & Services	2	-	-	ACA-1
-	Taxes on International Trade	3	-	-	
1,800,000,000	Non Tax Revenue & Others	4	3,158,283,029	1,724,530,475	
1,800,000,000	**Total Revenue Receipts (A)**		**3,158,283,029**	1,724,530,475	
-	**Non Revenue Receipts**		-	-	
-	Treasury Imprests		7,941,916,912	2,190,981,500	ACA-3
-	Deposits		896,711	5,054,780	ACA-4
-	Advance Accounts		11,525,177	11,878,897	ACA-5
	Other Main Ledger Receipts		-	-	
-	**Total Non Revenue Receipts (B)**		**7,954,338,800**	2,207,915,177	
1,800,000,000	**Total Revenue Receipts & Non Revenue Receipts C = (A)+(B)**		**11,112,621,829**	3,932,445,652	
	Remittance to the Treasury (D)		613,559,261	198,628,192	
	Net Revenue Receipts & Non Revenue Receipts E = (C)-(D)		**10,499,062,568**	3,733,817,460	
	Less: Expenditure				
	Recurrent Expenditure		-	-	
187,610,000	Wages, Salaries & Other Employment Benefits	5	172,701,438	163,839,665	
283,225,000	Other Goods & Services	6	231,472,868	237,439,889	ACA-2(ii)
438,540,000	Subsidies, Grants and Transfers	7	343,781,526	312,925,050	
-	Interest Payments	8	-	-	
100,000	Other Recurrent Expenditure	9	500	67,884	
909,475,000	**Total Recurrent Expenditure (F)**		**747,956,332**	714,272,488	
	Capital Expenditure				
11,680,000	Rehabilitation & Improvement of Capital Assets	10	5,167,451	11,333,067	
8,411,413,000	Acquisition of Capital Assets	11	2,456,703,933	975,471	
8,022,000,000	Capital Transfers	12	7,530,808,674	12,566,391,531	ACA-2(ii)
-	Acquisition of Financial Assets	13	-	-	
1,232,632,000	Capacity Building	14	527,644,374	-	
30,000,500,000	Other Capital Expenditure	15	15,603,436,028	-	
47,678,225,000	**Total Capital Expenditure (G)**		**26,123,760,460**	12,578,700,069	
	Deposit Payments		1,071,012	5,543,323	ACA-4
	Advance Payments		11,585,407	12,908,270	ACA-5
	Other Main Ledger Payments		-	-	
	Total Main Ledger Expenditure (H)		12,656,419	18,451,593	
	Total Expenditure I = (F+G+H)		26,884,373,210	13,311,424,150	
(46,787,700,000)	**Balance as at 31st December J = (E-I)**		(16,385,310,642)	(9,577,606,690)	
	Balance as per the Imprest Adjustment Statement		(16,385,998,643)	(9,577,606,690)	ACA-7
	Imprest Balance as at 31st December		688,001	-	ACA-3
			(16,385,310,642)	(9,577,606,690)	

3.2 Statement of Financial Position

ACA-F

Ministry of Energy
Statement of Financial Position
for the period ended 31st December 2024

	Note	Actual 2024 Rs	2023 Rs
Non Financial Assets			
Property, Plant & Equipment	ACA-6	745,479,913	746,481,280
Financial Assets			
Advance Accounts	ACA-5(a)	31,886,066	31,825,836
Cash & Cash Equivalents	ACA-3	688,001	-
Total Assets		778,053,980	778,307,116
Net Assets / Equity			
Net Worth to Treasury		21,933,522	21,098,991
Property, Plant & Equipment Reserve		745,479,913	746,481,280
Rent and Work Advance Reserve	ACA-5(b)	9,550,000	9,550,000
Current Liabilities			
Deposits Accounts	ACA-4	402,544	576,845
Unsettled Imprest Balance	ACA-3	688,001	-
Total Liabilities		778,053,980	778,307,116

Detail Accounting Statements in ACA format Nos. 1 to 7 presented in pages from .....3..... to .....63..... and Annexures to accounts presented in pages from ...64.... to .....110..... form an integral part of these Financial Statements. **The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Government Financial Regulations 150 & 151 and State Accounts Guideline No. 06/2024, dated 16.12.2024** 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 in agreement.

We hereby certify that an effective internal control system for the financial control exists in the Reporting Entity and carried out periodic reviews to monitor the effectiveness of internal control system for the financial control and accordingly make alterations as required for such systems to be effectively carried out.

Chief Accounting Officer
Name :
Designation :
Date : 2025/02/25
Prof. K.T.M. Udayanga Hemapala
Secretary
Ministry of Energy
No. 437, Galle Road,
Colombo - 03.

Accounting Officer
Name :
Designation :
Date : 2025/02/25
Prof. K.T.M. Udayanga Hemapala
Secretary
Ministry of Energy
No. 437, Galle Road,
Colombo - 03.

Chief Financial Officer / Chief Accountant/
Director (Finance)/ Commissioner (Finan
Name :
Date : 2025.02.25
A.M.S. Mulkanthi
Chief Financial Officer
Ministry of Power and Energy
No. 437, Galle Road,
Colombo 03.

3.3 Statement of Cash Flow

ACA-C

Ministry of Energy
Statement of Cash Flow
for the period ended 31st December 2024

	Actual	
	2024	**2023**
	Rs.	**Rs.**
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Total Tax Receipts	-	-
Fees, Fines, Penalties and Licenses	742,592,829	453,923,675
Profit	-	-
Non Revenue Receipts	-	-
Revenue Collected on behalf of Other Revenue Heads	2,634,824,309	7,601,420
Imprest Received	7,941,916,912	2,190,981,500
Recoveries from Advance	10,410,029	10,264,823
Deposit Received	896,711	5,054,780
Total Cash generated from Operations (A)	**11,330,640,790**	**2,667,826,198**
Less - Cash disbursed for:		
Personal Emoluments & Operating Payments	403,125,625	400,383,012
Subsidies & Transfer Payments	112,277,526	122,336,686
Expenditure incurred on behalf of Other Heads	1,245,856	1,873,034
Imprest Settlement to Treasury	613,559,261	198,628,192
Advance Payments	11,428,107	13,158,270
Deposit Payments	1,071,012	5,543,323
Total Cash disbursed for Operations (B)	**1,142,707,387**	**741,922,517**
NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES(C)=(A)-(B)	**10,187,933,403**	**(1,925,903,681)**
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Interest	-	-
Dividends	-	-
Divestiture Proceeds & Sale of Physical Assets	-	-
Recoveries from On Lending	-	-
Total Cash generated from Investing Activities (D)	**-**	**-**
Less - Cash disbursed for:		
Capital Expenditure	10,187,245,402	1,925,903,681
Total Cash disbursed for Investing Activities (E)	**10,187,245,402**	1,925,903,681
NET CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES(F)=(D)-(E)	**(10,187,245,402)**	**(1,925,903,681)**
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING & INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES (G)=(C) + (F)	**688,001**	
Cash Flows from Fianacing Activities		
Local Borrowings	-	-
Foreign Borrowings	-	-
Grants Received	-	-
Total Cash generated from Financing Activities (H)	**-**	**-**
Less - Cash disbursed for:		
Repayment of Local Borrowings	-	-
Repayment of Foreign Borrowings	-	-
Total Cash disbursed for Financing Activities (I)	**-**	**-**
NET CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (J)=(H)-(I)	**-**	**-**
Net Movement in Cash (K) = (G) + (J)	688,001	-
Opening Cash Balance as at 01st January	-	-
Closing Cash Balance as at 31st December	688,001	-

3.4 Performance of the Revenue Collection

Revenue Code	Description of the Revenue Code	Original Estimate		Collected Revenue	
		Original Estimate (Rs.)	Revenue Estimate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)	As a % of Final Revenue Estimate
2003.02.21	Non-tax incomes and other fees relevant to the Ministry of Petroleum Industry	1,720,000,000.00	1,800,000,000.00	3,158,283,029.00	175%

3.5 Performance of the Utilization of Allocation

Type of Allocation	Allocation		Actual Expenditure (Rs.)	Allocation Utilization as a % of Final Allocation
	Original (Rs.)	Final (Rs.)		
Recurrent	910,000,000.00	909,475,000.00	747,956,332.00	82%
Capital	42,073,000,000.00	47,678,225,000.00	26,123,760,460.00	55%

3.6 In terms of F.R.208 Grant of Allocations for Expenditure

	Allocation Received from Which Ministry /Department	Purpose of the Allocation	Type of the Allocation	Allocation		Actual Expenditure (Rs.)	Allocation Utilization as a % of Final Allocation
				Original (Rs.)	Final (Rs.)		
1	Railway Department	Free train warrant issued to the officers of the Ministry	Recurrent	847,100.00	847,100.00	847,100.00	100%
2	Department of Treasury Operations	Accounted the foreign debt got by CTB	Capital	30,000,000,000.00	30,000,000,000.00	15,603,436,028.00	52%
3	Department of Treasury Operations	Accounting expenses OBTAIN BY CEB for the waste to energy project in Colombo	Capital	1,750,000,000.00	2,110,000,000.00	2,109,921,098.20	100%

4	Department of Treasury Operations	Accounting of the donation received from Japan International Cooperation Agency for worker training	Capital	22,000,000.00	22,000,000.00	557,291.29	3%
5	Department of Treasury Operations	Accounting expenses for Korean Granted Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) implemented by the CEB.	Capital	3,239,000,000.00	2,379,468,526.96	2,379,468,526.96	73%
6	Department of Treasury Operations	Accounting Foreign loans granted for SLSEA under Indian Government.	Capital	600,000,000.00	5,840,000,000.00	5,353,052,576.49	92%
7	Department of Treasury Operations	Accounting expenses donated /granted by Govt. of India to SLSEA.	Capital	3,600,000,000.00	3,600,000,000.00	327,924,478.02	9%
8	Department of Treasury Operations	Accounting expenses FOR Sri Lanka Energy Programme under USAID funding.	Capital	1,210,000,000.00	1,210,000,000.00	526,482,282.38	44%
9	Sri Lanka Custom	Accounting expenses for SLSEA under government of the Republic of Korea.	Capital	1,087,000,000.00	1,228,450,678.04	1,143,450,678.04	93%
10	Department of Treasury Operations	Accounting expenses for SLSEA under Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Capital	122,000,000.00	122,000,000.00	91,864,124.52	75%
11	Department of Treasury Operations	Accounting expenses for Air conditioning Laboratory implemented By SLSEA Korean Grant.	Capital	218,000,000.00	218,000,000.00	101,774,770.00	47%
12	Department of Treasury Operations	Accounting expenses for equipment granted by The Sri Lanka Atomic Energy Board (SLAEB)	Capital	25,000,000.00	743,080,795.00	689,109,422.00	93%

13	Department of Treasury Operations	Accounting expenses for equipment granted by International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	Capital	109,000,000.00	113,700,000.00	99,290,136.16	87%
14	Department of Treasury Operations	Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority	Recurrent	140,000,000.00	127,250,000.00	127,250,000.00	91%
15	Department of Treasury Operations	Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority	Capital	50,000,000.00	50,000,000.00	50,000,000.00	100%
16	Department of Treasury Operations	Sri Lanka Atomic Energy Board	Recurrent	35,000,000.00	47,750,000.00	47,750,000.00	100%
17	Department of Treasury Operations	Sri Lanka Atomic Energy Board	Capital	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	15,860,000.00	79%
18	Department of Treasury Operations	Sri Lanka Atomic Regulatory Council	Recurrent	55,000,000.00	55,000,000.00	30,790,000.00	56%
19	Department of Treasury Operations	Sri Lanka Atomic Regulatory Council	Capital	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	1,975,000.00	99%
20	Department of Treasury Operations	Petroleum Development Authority	Recurrent	55,000,000.00	55,000,000.00	25,714,000.00	47%

3.7 Performance of the Reporting of Non-Financial Assets

Assets Code	Code Description	Balance as per Board of Survey Report as at 31.12.2024 (Rs.)	Balance as per Financial Position Report as at 31.12.2024 (Rs.)	Yet to be Accounted (Rs.)	Reporting Progress as a %
9151	Building and Structures				
9152	Machinery and Equipment	737,341,777.22	737,341,777.22	-	100%
9153	Land	-	-	-	-
9154	Intangible Assets	8,138,136.00	8,138,136.00	-	100%
9155	Biological Assets				
9160	Work in Progress				
9180	Lease Assets				

3.8 Auditor General's Report

Note: Auditor General's Report 2024 is attached as Annexure 1.

Chapter 04

Performance Indicators

Chapter 04
Performance Indicators

4.1 Performance Indicators of the Ministry (Based on the Action Plan)

Ministry of Energy is comprising with power sector and Energy Sector of Sri Lanka. Power sector deals with Electricity supply related activities and the Energy sector is for the supply of petroleum related activities.

The following the table shows the main key performance indicators of both section of the Ministry.

Specific Indicators		Unit of Measurement	Out Put Progress 2024
Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	**Description**		
Power Sector			
01. Electrification coverage of the country	Supply of service connections to the public as per the demand. Expansion of the power distribution network of the country to increase the accessibility to electricity.	Precentage	99.9%
02. Total Installed capacity of Renewable Energy in the National Share	Implementation of Power generation plan based on the renewable integration of the long-term requirements of the country	Precentage	64%
03. Share of Renewable Energy in the total Generation Mix	Implementation of Renewable Energy Projects (Hydro, Wind, solar, Biomass) in the country including large scale Renewable Energy Parks.	Precentage	55%
04. Length of High Voltage Transmission Network (strength Transmission / Grid Capacity)	Implementation of 220 kV and 132 kV transmission lines to evacuate the power generated from the generation facilities and to transmit into the load centers (Establishment of grid substation)	Number of km (Cumulative) Number of substation (Cumulative)	220kV Route Length O.H. (km) -976 220 kV Route Length U.G. (km) -22 132 kV Route Length O.H. (km) -2350 132 kV Route Length U.G. (km) -50 Substation-90

Energy Sector			
01. Establishment of Regulatory Framework for the Downstream Petroleum Industry	Completion of policy and legal drafts and stakeholder consultations by target deadline	Precentage	100%
02. Availability of Petrolatum Products across the supply chain Adequate supply of petroleum products	99% availability rate at key distribution points (depots, terminals and retail outlets)	Precentage	100%

Source: Ministry of Energ

O.H – Over Head
U.G – Under Ground

Chapter 05

Performance of Achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

Chapter 05
Performance of the achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

5.1 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the Power Sector

SDG Goal 7 - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Lack of access to energy supplies and transformation system is a constraint to human and economic development. The renewable and nonrenewable energy sources i.e. solar, wind, hydro-power, geothermal, bio-fuels, natural gas, coal and petroleum, consistant the electricity power generation of the country.

Increased use of fossil fuels without actions to mitigate greenhouse gases will have global climate change implications. Energy efficiency and increase use of renewable contribute to climate change mitigation and disaster risk reduction.

Accordingly, power sector has contributed to the following activities.

- Improving the distribution network for 99.9% of total household electrification and ensuring a quality distribution of power.
- Enhancing the accessibility up to 100% for electricity in the country. (The balance of 0.01% which has been identified as hard to reach areas electrified as off grid electricity supply concepts)
- Supplying 70% of the electricity share of the total generation mix by Renewable Energy sources by 2030.
- Integrating 1578.95 MW of Solar power capacity to the National Grid by 2024.

5.2 Identified respective Sustainable Development Goals

SDG Target Goal 7	SDG Indicator	Unit of Measurement	Set Target for 2030	Progress Up to 2024	Remarks
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all					
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	Percentage (%)	99.9%	99.9%	Cumulative Value
	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	(%) of population	99.9%	22.4%	Cumulative Value
7.2 By 2030, increase the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total electricity generation by source (hydro, solid bio-fuels, wind, solar, liquid bio-fuels, biogas, geothermal, marine and waste) (Proxy indicator)	Percentage (%)	70%	64%	Cumulative Value
	7.2.2 Renewable energy share in the final energy consumption of 2024.	Percentage (%)	70%	55%	Cumulative Value

7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services.	7.b.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in Sri Lanka (in watts per capital) (Repeat 12.a.1)	Toe per million LKR of GDP	286	176	Cumulative Value

5.3 Achievements and challengers of the sustainable development goals Achievements

Achievements

1. Enhancement of the level of electrification up to 99.9% in Sri Lanka.
2. Has been able to maintain an attractive share of Renewable Energy contribution in install capacity of the electricity generation, and Year & Share of Renewable Energy in electricity generation is as follows.

Year	Share of Renewable Energy in Generation
2023	52%
2024	55%

3. Launched the Battle for Energy (Soorya Bala Sangramaya) programme**.**

Under the "Battle for Energy" programme, 812 MW of Renewable Energy Capacity by 39,827 of Roof top Solar Power systems has been integrated into the National Power System by the end of 2023, and further it has been to increase upto 767 MW within 2024.

4. Initial steps have been taken established a renewable control center.

Challenges

1. Technical Challenges in terms of the inadequacy of ancillary systems to support the Grid in Renewable Energy integration
2. Renewable Energy is on Demand, which requires storage solutions, Cost - effective batteries, pump hydro storage solutions.
3. High Cost of the renewable energy technologies and hence require large scale investments for renewable energy developments.
4. Climate Changes
   Irregularly in the weather is severely affecting the Hydro-power generation and power generation through Biomass production and Agro-residue.
5. Social Issues in Renewable Energy generation.
   - Conflicts with wildlife and forest areas
   - Conflicts with villagers.
6. It Difficult to measure the Electricity Generation of the roof top solar system and it least to beyond our control the Electricity Generation Mix.
7. Achieving the targets pertaining to Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in reduction of Carbondioxide (CO2) level by 2030
   5% Voluntary Action – unconditionally – to reduce environmental carbon dioxide
   20% Supported Action - to reduce environmental carbon dioxide under the situations of international participation.

Chapter 06

Human Resource Profile

Chapter 06
Human Resource Profile

6.1 Cadre Management

Position	Power Section			Energy Section		
	Approved Cadre	Existing Cadre	Vacancies / (Excess)**	Approved Cadre	Existing Cadre	Vacancies / (Excess)**
Senior	24	18	06	23	13	10
Tertiary	03	02	01	03	02	01
Secondary	73	61	12	52	39	13
Primary	39	30	09	22	21	01
Casual/Contruct	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary	04	04	-	-	-	-
Total	**143**	**115**	**28**	**100**	**75**	**25**

Source: Ministry of Energy

6.2 Impact of the Shortage or Excess in Human Resource on Performance of the Ministry.

Sixteen (16) senior position vacancies and Thirty Seven (37) other position's vacancies are available and occasionally the Ministry of Public Administration, Home Affairs, Provincial Councils, and Local Government was informed about this at the ministry level. Further, the new Secretary of the ministry also has informed about this by mentioning the vacancies in the letter dated 06.01.2024 to the relevant ministry. If the Ministry of Public Administration, Home Affairs, Provincial Councils, and Local Government could not respond urgently in this regard, it will negatively affect the performance of that ministry. The necessary actions are taken to fill the vacancies by updating the database based on the actual information relevant to the approved cadre of the ministry. From the approved cadre of 47 senior positions posts of the ministry, only 31 officers are in the service and it should be mentioned that it is 66% of the total senior positions. 25 posts are vacant from the secondary level positions and 02 positions are vacant from the 06 approved tertiary level positions. Despite the shortage of staff, the existing staff has fulfilled an important role in achieving the expected performance of the ministry in 2024. If all the vacancies were filled (specially the senior positions) it will contribute a lot to achieve the expected performance.

6.3 Human Resource Development

No.	Name of the Program	No. of Staff Trained	Duration of the Program	Total investment (Rs. '000)		Nature of the program (Foreign/ Local)	Output/ Knowledge gained*
				Local	Foreign		
01	Training of Trainers of National Evaluation Policy Implementation Framework	02	03 Days			Local	Knowledge gained
02	Conducting awareness works loss on the vehicle emission testing process – Transport officers	06	01 Day			Local	Knowledge gained
03	Transport Management	01	01 Day	7,000.00		Local	Knowledge gained
04	Workshop on file & office Management	33	02 Days	7200.00		Local	Successfully completed
05	Workshop on Renewable Energy Integration and Procurement	02	02 Days			Local	Successfully completed
06	Workshop on integrated SGD Monitoring in Sri Lanka	03	02 Days			Local	Successfully completed
07	National Energy Company Creation and Regulation Workshop	03	03 Days			Local	Successfully completed
08	E-Procurement awareness programme	05	01 Day			Local	Knowledge gained
09	Awareness session on Web Development Standards and Procedures	01	01 Day			Local	Knowledge gained
10	Outreach Workshop on implementation of International Nuclear Safeguards in Sri Lanka	01	03 Days			Local	Successfully completed
11	National Workshop on 'Threat Assessment and Design Basis Threat'	01	04 Days			Local	Successfully completed
12	IAEA National Workshop on the Roles and responsibilities of a Nuclear Energy Programme implementing organization and it's experience from member states and country nuclear infrastructure profiles	02	04 Days			Local	Successfully completed
13	Procurement Training Programme	40	01 Day			Local	Knowledge gained
14	IAEA Expert Mission of National Workshop on Human resource development for new nuclear programmes	02	05 Days			Local	Successfully completed
15	Strengthening the mechanism of conflict prevention & resolution in government sector	13	02 Days			Local	Knowledge gained
16	Speech craft training with Toastmasters International	01	10 weeks	35,000.00		Local	Knowledge gained

17	Taxation course (CTA Professional)	01	05 Months	98,000.00		Local	Successfully completed
18	Interregional Workshop on Infrastructure Development to support small modular reactors focusing on high temperature gas cooled reactors and other relevant nuclear activities	01	02 weeks			Foreign	Successfully completed
19	Workshop on High Level Technologies for Power Transition	01	08 Days			Foreign	Successfully completed
20	IAEA Technical Cooperation meeting on development of the integrated work plan(IWP) in support the nuclear energy programme of Sri Lanka	01	06 Days			Foreign	Knowledge gained
21	3rd Asia - Pacific Regulatory Forum	01	05 Days			Foreign	Successfully Paticipated
22	Workshop on Cross border Transmission Lines Optimization	01	05 Days			Foreign	Successfully completed
23	Green Grids Initiative	01	05 Days			Foreign	Knowledge gained
24	SABIT Clean Energy Programme	01	01 week			Foreign	Knowledge gained
25	Bilateral Meeting to finalize new nuclear act of Sri Lanka	01	01 week			Foreign	Successfully Paticipated
26	Asia Clean Energy Forum	01	01 week			Foreign	Knowledge gained
27	08th China - Eurasia Expo	01	01 week			Foreign	Successfully Paticipated
28	Asia Clean Energy Forum	01	01 week			Foreign	Successfully Paticipated
29	IAEA - UNODC Seminar to promote the universalization of the amendment to the convention on the physical protection of Nuclear material and the international convention for the suppression of Acts of nuclear terrorism	01	01 week			Foreign	Successfully Participated
30	FIRST Regional Conference in South, Central, and East Asia on Advancing the safe and Secure Deployment of Small Modular Reactors	01	05 Days			Foreign	Knowledge gained
31	Seminar on promoting the jointly building of green development for BRI partner countries	01	02 weeks			Foreign	Successfully Participated
32	Seminar on Renewable Energy Power Sector Standardization Cooperation between China and South Asian Countries – From 16 to 29 July 2024 in China	02	02 weeks			Foreign	Successfully Participated
33	India Study Tour & Site Visits(Green Hydrogen) CIF on behalf of US bureau of Energy Resources	01	01 week			Foreign	Knowledge gained

34	Special Short term course for Sri Lanka Administrative Service Officers	01	01 week			Foreign	Knowledge gained
35	Green Hydrogen Policy Accelerator training Course	01	01 week			Foreign	Successfully Participated
36	Seminar on Renewable Energy Development & Utilization for Republic of Sri Lanka	02	02 weeks			Foreign	Knowledge gained
37	South Asia Clean Energy Forum	01	01 week			Foreign	Knowledge gained
38	Conference on Regional Cooperation and Integration - Enhancing Critical Minerals for the Clean Energy Transition	01	02 Days			Foreign	Knowledge gained
39	Seoul Debates 2024	01	05 Days			Foreign	Knowledge gained
40	South Asia Clean Energy Forum	01	01 week			Foreign	Successfully Participated
41	South Asia Sub Regional Economic Cooperation(SASEC) Program's working group meeting and senior officials meeting for 2024	01	06 Days			Foreign	Successfully Participated
42	Professional English Diploma Course - 2024	02		184,000.00		Local	Success
43	Workshop on Office Management and File Management	20	02 Days	3,600.00		Local	Success

Source: Ministry of Energy

Training and development programs help employees attract and retain top talent, increase job satisfaction, improve productivity, and address deficiencies identified in their performance reviews. Also, a clear view and understanding is given on how to complete their duties and tasks in a given time frame. Training also helps improve workplace performance management.

Chapter 07
Compliance Report

Chapter 07
Compliance Report

No.	Applicable Requirement	Compliance Status (Complied/ Not Complied)	Brief Explanation for Non-Compliance	Corrective Actions Proposed to Avoid Non-Compliance in Future
1.	**The following Financial Statements/Accounts have been submitted on due date.**			
1.1	Annual Financial Statements	Compliance		
1.2	Advance to Public Officers Account	Compliance		
1.3	Trading and Manufacturing Advance Accounts (Commercial Advance Accounts)	Not Relevant	These account are not used in Ministry of Energy	
1.4	Stores Advance Accounts			
1.5	Special Advance Accounts			
1.6	Others			
2	Maintenance of Books and Registers (F.R.445)			
2.1	Fixed assets register has been maintained and update in terms of Public Administration Circular 267/2018.	Compliance		
2.2	Personal emoluments register/ Personal emoluments cards has been maintained and updated	Compliance		
2.3	Register of Audit queries has been maintained and updated	Compliance		
2.4	Register of Internal Audit reports has been maintained and updated.	Compliance		
2.5	All the monthly account summaries (CIGAS) are prepared and submitted to the Treasury on due date	Compliance		
2.6	Register for cheque and money orders has been maintained and updated	Compliance		
2.7	Inventory register has been maintained and updated	Compliance		
2.8	Stocks Register has been maintained and updated	Compliance		
2.9	Register of Losses has been maintained and updated	Compliance		
2.10	Commitment Register has been maintained and updated.	Compliance		
2.11	Register of Counterfoil Books (GA-N20) has been maintained and updated.	Compliance		
03	**Delegation of functions for financial control (F.R. 135)**	Compliance		
3.1	The financial authority has been delegated within the institute	Compliance		

3.2	The delegation of financial authority has been communicated within the institute.	Compliance		
3.3	The authority has been delegated in such manner so as to pass each transaction through two or more officers	Compliance		
3.4	The controls has been adhered to by the Accountants in terms of State Account Circular 171/2004 dated 11.05.2014 in using the Government Payroll Software Package	Compliance		
4	**Preparation of Annual Plans**			
4.1	The Annual Action Plan has been Prepared.	Compliance		
4.2	The Annual Procurement Plan has been prepared.	Compliance		
4.3	The Annual Internal Audit Plan has been prepared.	Compliance		
4.4	The Annual Estimate has been prepared and submitted to the National Budget Department (NBD) on due date.	Compliance		
4.5	The Annual Cash Flow has been submitted to the Treasury Operations Department on time	Compliance		
5	**Audit queries**			
5.1	All the Audit Queries has been replied within the specified time by the Auditor General	Not Relevant		
6.	**Internal Audit**			
6.1	The Internal Audit Plan has been prepared at the beginning of the year after consulting the Auditor General in terms of F.R.134(2) DMA/1-2019	Compliance		
6.2	All the Internal Audit Reports has been replied within one month	Compliance		
6.3	Copies of all the Internal Audit Reports has been submitted to the Management Audit Department in terms of Sub-section 40(4) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018	Compliance		
6.4	All the copies of Internal Audit Reports has been submitted to the Auditor General in terms of Financial Regulation 134(3).	Compliance		
7	**Audit and Management Committee**			
7.1	Minimum 04 meetings of the Audit and Management Committee has been held during	Compliance		

	the year as per the DMA Circular 1-2019			
8	**Asset Management**			
8.1	The information about purchases of assets and disposals was submitted to the Comptroller General's Office in terms of Paragraph 07 of the Asset Management Circular No. 01/2017	Compliance		
8.2	A suitable liaison officer was appointed to coordinate the implementation of the provisions of the circular and the details of the nominated officer was sent to the Comptroller General's Office in terms of Paragraph 13 of the aforesaid circular	Compliance		
8.3	The boards of survey was conducted and the relevant reports submitted to the Auditor General on due date in terms of Public Finance Circular No. 05/2016.	Compliance		
8.4	The excesses and deficits that were disclosed through the Board Of Survey and other relating recommendations, actions were carried out during the period specified in the Circular.	Compliance		
8.5	The disposal of condemn articles had been carried out in terms of F.R. 772	Compliance		
9	**Vehicle Management**			
9.1	The daily running charts and monthly summaries of the pool vehicles had been prepared and submitted to the Auditor General on due date.	Compliance		
9.2	The condemned vehicles had been disposed of within a period of less than 6 months after condemning.	Compliance		
9.3	The vehicle logbooks had been maintained and updated.	Compliance		
9.4	The action has been taken in terms of F.R. 103, 104, 109 and 110 with regard to every vehicle accident.	Compliance	Actions are taken as per 104(03), 104(04).	
9.5	The fuel consumption of vehicles has been re-tested in terms of the provisions of Paragraph 3.1 of the Public Administration Circular No. 30/2016 of 29.12.2016.	Not Compliance	The green test hasn't been done in 2024 due to practical issues arose	The committee has been established to take action related to green test fro reserved vehicles for 2025.

			with limiting the motherly fuel capacity. The activities were based on the data obtained previously.	
9.6	The absolute ownership of the leased vehicle log books has been transferred after the lease term	Compliance		
10	**Management of Bank Accounts**			
10.1	The bank reconciliation statements had been prepared, got certified and made ready for audit by the due date	Compliance		
10.2	The dormant accounts that had existed in the year under review or since previous years settled	Compliance		
10.3	The action had been taken in terms of Financial Regulations regarding balances that had been disclosed through bank reconciliation statements and for which adjustments had to be made, and had those balances been settled within one month.	Compliance		
11	**Utilization of Provisions**			
11.1	The provisions allocated had been spent without exceeding the limit.	Compliance		
11.2	The liabilities not exceeding the provisions that remained at the end of the year as per the F.R. 94(1)	Compliance		
12	**Advances to Public Officers Account**			
12.1	The limits had been complied with	Compliance		
12.2	A time analysis had been carried out on the loans in arrears.	Compliance		
12.3	The loan balances in arrears for over one year had been settled.	Not Compliance	Necessary action has been taking to be settled the loan balance	
13	**General Deposit Account**			
13.1	The action had been taken as per F.R.571 in relation to disposal of lapsed deposits.	Compliance		
13.2	The control register for general deposits had been updated and maintained.	Compliance		

14	**Imprest Account**			
14.1	The balance in the cash book at the end of the year under review remitted to Treasury Operations Department.	Compliance		
14.2	The ad-hoc sub imprests issued as per F.R. 371 settled within one month from the completion of the task	Compliance		
14.3	The ad-hoc sub imprests had been issued exceeding the limit approved as per F.R. 371	Compliance		
14.4	The balance of the imprest account had been reconciled with the Treasury books monthly.	Compliance		
15	**Revenue Account**			
15.1	The refunds from the revenue had been made in terms of the regulations	Compliance		
15.2	The revenue collection had been directly credited to the revenue account without credited to the deposit account.	Compliance		
15.3	Returns of arrears of revenue forward to the Auditor General in terms of F.R. 176.	Compliance		
16	**Human Resource Management**			
16.1	The staff had been paid within the approved cadre.	Compliance		
16.2	All members of the staff have been issued a duty list in writing.	Compliance		
16.3	All reports have been submitted to MSD in terms of their circular no.04/2017 dated 20.09.2017	Compliance		
17	**Provision of information to the Public**			
17.1	An information officer has been appointed and a proper register of information is maintained and updated in terms of Right To Information Act and Regulation.	Compliance		
17.2	Information about the institution to the public have been provided by Website or alternative measures and has it been facilitated to appreciate/allegation to public against the public authority by this website or alternative measures.	Compliance		
17.3	Bi- Annual and Annual reports have been submitted as per section 08 and 10 of the RTI Act.	Compliance		
18	**Implementing citizens charter**			
18.1	A citizens charter/ Citizens	Compliance		

	client's charter has been formulated and implemented by the Institution in terms of the circular number 05/2008 and 05/2018(1) of Ministry of Public Administration and Management.			
18.2	A methodology has been devised by the Institution in order to monitor and assess the formulation and the implementation of Citizens Charter/ Citizens client's charter as per paragraph 2.3 of the circular	Compliance		
19	**Preparation of the Human Resource Plan**			
19.1	A human resource plan has been prepared in terms of the format in Annexure 02 of Public Administration Circular No.02/2018 dated 24.01.2018.	Compliance		
19.2	A minimum training opportunity of not less than 12 hours per year for each member of the staff has been ensured in the aforesaid Human Resource Plan.	Compliance		
19.3	Annual Performance Agreements have been signed for the entire staff based on the format in Annexure 01 of the aforesaid Circular.	Compliance		
19.4	A senior officer was appointed and assigned the responsibility of preparing the human resource development plan, organizing capacity building programs and conducting skill development programs as per paragraph No.6.5 of the aforesaid Circular.	Compliance		
20	**Responses Audit Paras**			
20.1	The short comings pointed out in the audit paragraphs issued by the Auditor General for the previous years have been rectified	Compliance		

ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය
தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்
NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE

මගේ අංකය / எனது இல. / My No. ENR/E/ME/2024/FA/07
ඔබේ අංකය / உமது இல. / Your No.
දිනය / திகதி / Date 2025 ජුනි 09 දින

ලේකම්,
බලශක්ති අමාත්‍යාංශය

ශීර්ෂය 119 - බලශක්ති අමාත්‍යාංශයේ 2024 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳව 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 11(1) වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව විගණකාධිපති සම්පිණ්ඩන වාර්තාව.

1. මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන

1.1 තත්ත්වාගණනය කළ මතය

ශීර්ෂය 119 - බලශක්ති අමාත්‍යාංශයේ 2024 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනට මූල්‍ය තත්ත්වය පිළිබඳ ප්‍රකාශය, එදිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය කාර්යසාධන ප්‍රකාශය හා මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ ප්‍රකාශවලින් සමන්විත 2024 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 බලශක්ති අමාත්‍යාංශය වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලබන මෙම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳව මාගේ අදහස් දැක්වීම හා නිරීක්ෂණයන් මෙම වාර්තාවේ සඳහන් වේ. 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 11(2) වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව ප්‍රධාන ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරී වෙත වාර්ෂික විස්තරාත්මක කළමනාකරණ විගණන වාර්තාව යථාකාලයේදී නිකුත් කරනු ලැබේ. ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 154(6) ව්‍යවස්ථාව සමඟ සංයෝජිතව කියවිය යුතු 2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 10 වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතු විගණකාධිපති වාර්තාව යථා කාලයේදී පාර්ලිමේන්තුව වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලැබේ.

මෙම වාර්තාවේ 1.6 ඡේදයේ දක්වා ඇති කරුණුවලින් වන බලපෑම හැර, බලශක්ති අමාත්‍යාංශයේ 2024 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවලින්, මූල්‍ය තත්ත්වය, මූල්‍ය කාර්යසාධනය හා මුදල් ප්‍රවාහ, මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන වලට අදාළ සටහන් 1හි සඳහන් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සකස් කිරීමේ පදනමට අනුකූලව සියලුම ප්‍රමාණාත්මකභාවයන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් සාධාරණ තත්ත්වයක් පිළිබිඹු කරන බව මා දරන්නා වූ මතය වේ.

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1.2 **නත්ත්වාංකණය කළ මතය සඳහා පදනම**

මෙම වාර්තාවේ 1.6 ඡේදයේ දක්වා ඇති කරුණු මත පදනම්ව මාගේ මතය නත්ත්වාගණනය කරනු ලැබේ. ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිතිවලට (ශ්‍රී.ලං.වි.ප්‍ර) අනුකූලව මා විගණනය සිදු කරන ලදී. මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සම්බන්ධයෙන් මාගේ වගකීම්, විගණකගේ වගකීම් 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 **කරුණක් අවධාරණය කිරීම - මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සකස් කිරීමේ පදනම**

මෙම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සකස් කිරීමේ පදනම විස්තර කරන මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවලට අදාළ සටහන් 1 කෙරෙහි අවධානය යොමු කරවමි. මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන රජයේ මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 150 හා 151 සහ 2025 පෙබරවාරි 21 දින සංශෝධිත 2024 දෙසැම්බර් 16 දිනැති රාජ්‍යය මිණුම් මාර්ගෝපදේශ අංක 06/2024 අනුව බලශක්ති අමාත්‍යාංශයේ , මහා භාණ්ඩාගාරයේ සහ පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ අවශ්‍යතාවය සඳහා සකස් කර ඇත. එම නිසා, මෙම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන වෙනත් අරමුණු සඳහා සුදුසු නොවිය හැක. මගේ වාර්තාව බලශක්ති අමාත්‍යාංශයේ , මහා භාණ්ඩාගාරයේ සහ ශ්‍රී ලංකා පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ භාවිතය සඳහා පමණක් අරමුණු කර ඇත. මෙම කරුණ සම්බන්ධයෙන් මගේ මතය විකරණය කරනු නොලැබේ.

1.4 **මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන සම්බන්ධයෙන් ප්‍රධාන ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරීගේ හා ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරීගේ වගකීම**

රජයේ මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 150 හා 151 සහ 2025 පෙබරවාරි 21 දින සංශෝධිත 2024 දෙසැම්බර් 16 දිනැති රාජ්‍යය මිණුම් මාර්ගෝපදේශ අංක 06/2024 අනුකූලව සියලුම ප්‍රමාණාත්මකභාවයන් සම්බන්ධයෙන් සාධාරණ තත්ත්වයක් පිළිඹිබු කෙරෙන පරිදි මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීම හා වංචා සහ වැරදි හේතුවෙන් ඇති විය හැකි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන්ගෙන් තොරව මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළියෙල කිරීමට හැකි වනු පිණිස අවශ්‍යවන අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනය තීරණය කිරීම ප්‍රධාන ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරීගේ වගකීම වේ.

2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 16(1) වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව අමාත්‍යාංශය 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 අමාත්‍යාංශයේ මූල්‍ය පාලනය සඳහා සඵලදායී අභ්‍යන්තර පාලන පද්ධතියක් සකස් කර පවත්වා ගෙන යනු ලබන බවට ප්‍රධාන ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරී සහතික විය යුතු අතර එම පද්ධතියේ සඵලදායීත්වය පිළිබඳව

කලින් කල සමාලෝචනයක් සිදු කර ඒ අනුව පද්ධතිය වලදායී ලෙස කාරගෙන යාමට අවශ්‍ය වෙනස්කම් සිදු කරනු ලැබිය යුතුය.

1.5 **මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන විගණනය පිළිබඳ විගණකගේ වගකීම්**

සමස්ථයක් ලෙස මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන, වංචා හා වැරදි හේතුවෙන් ඇතිවන ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශයන්ගෙන් තොර බවට සාධාරණ තහවුරුවක් ලබාදීම සහ මාගේ මතය ඇතුළත් විගණන වාර්තාව නිකුත් කිරීම මාගේ අරමුණ වේ. සාධාරණ සහතිකවීම උසස් මට්ටමේ සහතිකවීමක් වන නමුත්, ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිති ප්‍රකාරව විගණනය සිදු කිරීමෙදී එය සෑම විටම ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශයන් අනාවරණය කර ගන්නා බවට වන තහවුරු කිරීමක් නොවනු ඇත. වංචා සහ වැරදි තනි හෝ සාමූහික ලෙස බලපෑම් නිසා ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන් ඇති විය හැකි අතර, එම ප්‍රමාණාත්මක භාවය මෙම මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පදනම් කර ගනිමින් පරිශීලකයන් විසින් ගනු ලබන ආර්ථික තීරණ කෙරෙහි වන බලපෑම් මත රඳා පවතී.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විගණන ප්‍රමිති ප්‍රකාරව විගණනයේ කොටසක් ලෙස මා විසින් විගණනයේදී වෘත්තීය විනිශ්චය සහ වෘත්තීය සැකපිලිසුබවින් යුතුව ක්‍රියා කරන ලදී. මා විසින් තවදුරටත්,

- ප්‍රකාශ කරන ලද විගණන මතයට පදනමක් සපයා ගැනීමෙදී වංචා හෝ වැරදි හේතුවෙන් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇති විය හැකි ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශයන් ඇතිවීමේ අවදානම් හඳුනාගැනීම් හා තක්සේරු කිරීම් සඳහා අවස්ථාවෝචිතව උචිත විගණන පරිපාටි සැලැසුම් කර ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ලදී. වරදවා දැක්වීම් හේතුවෙන් සිදුවන ප්‍රමාණාත්මක සාවද්‍ය ප්‍රකාශයන්ගෙන් සිදුවන බලපෑමට වඩා වංචාවකින් සිදුවන්නා වූ බලපෑම් ප්‍රබල වන්නේ ඒවා දුස්සන්ධානයෙන්, වාසප ලේඛන සැකසීමෙන්, වෙනහාන්වීම් මඟහැරීමෙන්, වරදවා දැක්වීමෙන් හෝ අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයන් මඟ හැරීමෙන් වැනි හේතු නිසා වන බැවිනි.

- අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනයේ සඵලදායීත්වය පිළිබඳව මතයක් ප්‍රකාශ කිරීමේ අදහසින් නොවුවද, අවස්ථාවෝචිතව උචිත විගණන පරිපාටි සැලැසුම් කිරීම සිමිස අභ්‍යන්තර පාලනය පිළිබඳව අවබෝධයක් ලබා ගන්නා ලදී.

- භෙළිදරව් කිරීම් ඇතුළත් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල වපුභය සහ අන්තර්ගතය සඳහා සාදක වූ ගනුදෙනු හා සිද්ධීන් උචිත හා සාධාරණ අයුරින් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල ඇතුළත් බව ඇගැයීම.

- මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල වපුභය හා අන්තර්ගතය සඳහා සාදක වූ ගනුදෙනු හා සිද්ධීන් උචිත හා සාධාරණව ඇතුළත් වී ඇති බව සහ භෙළිදරව් කිරීම් ඇතුළත් මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනවල සමස්ථ ඉදිරිපත් කිරීම අගයන ලදී.

මාගේ විගණනය තුළදී හඳුනාගත් වැදගත් විගණන සොයාගැනීම්, ප්‍රධාන අභ්‍යන්තර පාලන දුර්වලතා හා අනෙකුත් කරුණු පිළිබඳව ප්‍රධාන ගණන්දීමේ නිලධාරී දැනුවත් කරමි.

ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය
தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்
NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE

1.6 මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳ අදහස් දැක්වීම

1.6.1 ආදායම්

(අ) ලිහිසිතෙල් කර්මාන්තය සඳහා 2023 අප්‍රේල් 25 දිනැති අමප/23/0632/621/031 අංක දරණ අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල තීරණය අනුව, වාර්ෂික ස්ථාවර ලියාපදිංචි ගාස්තුව වශයෙන් රු. 6,000,000 ක මුදලක්ද, ඊට අමතරව වාර්ෂික විකුණුම් පරිමාව පාදක කරගනිමින් එම වටිනාකමින් සියයට 0.9ක මුදලින්, වාර්ෂික ස්ථාවර ලියාපදිංචි ගාස්තුව අඩුකොට ඉතිරි මුදල විචල්‍ය ලියාපදිංචි ගාස්තුව ලෙස අයකළ යුතුය. අමාත්‍යාංශය, එක් එක් බලපත්‍රලාභියා සමඟ ඇතිකරගත් ගිවිසුම්වල 3.5 වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව බලපත්‍රලාභී ආයතන විසින් ආනයන සහ විකුණුම් වලට අදාල මාසික තොරතුරු අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ඉල්ලීම පරිදි මාසිකව, අර්ධ වාර්ෂික තොරතුරු අර්ධ වර්ෂය අවසන් වී දින 14ක් ඇතුළත සහ වාර්ෂික විගණනය කළ තොරතුරු මාස 06ක් ඉක්මවීමට පෙර අමාත්‍යාංශයට සහ මහජන උපයෝගිතා කොමිෂන් සභාව වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතුය. 2024 වර්ෂය තුළ වාර්ෂික බලපත්‍ර ලබාගත් ආයතන 13ක් පමණක් ස්වතක්සේරුව මත විචල්‍ය ලියාපදිංචි ගාස්තු ගෙවා තිබුණි. අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් ගිවිසුම් ප්‍රකාරව අදාල තොරතුරු බලපත්‍රලාභීන්ගෙන් ලබාගෙන පරීක්ෂා කර 2023 හා 2024 වර්ෂ සඳහා විචල්‍ය ලියාපදිංචි ගාස්තු නිවැරදිව ගණනය කර, අයකර ගැනීමට හෝ හිඟ විචල්‍ය ලියාපදිංචි ආදායම්, හිඟ ආදායම් ප්‍රකාශයට හඳුනාගැනීමට කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි. එම හේතුවෙන් හිඟ ආදායම් නිවැරදිව සත්‍යනිරීක්ෂණය කළ නොහැකි විය. මහජන උපයෝගිතා කොමිෂන් සභාව විසින් 2023 වර්ෂයට අදාලව ප්‍රසිද්ධ කරන ලද ලිහිසිතෙල් වෙළඳපොළ තොරතුරු පදනම් කරගනිමින් 2023 හා 2024 වර්ෂ සඳහා විගණනය විසින් ගණනය කරන ලද හිඟ ලිහිසි තෙල් විචල්‍ය ලියාපදිංචි ගාස්තු රු. මිලියන 231 ක් විය.

1.6.2 මූල්‍ය නොවන වත්කම්

අමාත්‍යාංශයට සියයට 60ක හිමිකාරීත්වයක් සහිත සීමා සහිත පොලිප්ටෝර් සමාගම ප්‍රතිව්‍යුහගත කිරීම සඳහා 2018 සැප්තැම්බර් 26 දින මෙහෙයුම් හා නඩත්තු කටයුතු ගිවිසුමක් අත්සන් කර තිබුණි. එම ගිවිසුම් අනුව නිමවුම්කරු විසින් අමාත්‍යාංශයට වසර 10කින් බේරුම් කළ යුතු ප්‍රතිෂ්ඨාව වූ රු. 82,019,500ක වටිනාකම මේ දක්වා මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන තුළ හෙළිදරව් කර නොතිබුණි. අමාත්‍යාංශයට ලැබිය යුතු ප්‍රතිෂ්ඨාව ගණනය කිරීමේදී රු. මිලියන 1.25කට තක්සේරු කරන ලද මෝටර් වාහනය ඇතුළත් කර නොතිබුණි.

02. වෙනත් නෛතික අවශ්‍යතා පිළිබඳ වාර්තාව

2018 අංක 19 දරන ජාතික විගණන පනතේ 6(1)(ඇ) වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව පහත සඳහන් කරුණු මා ප්‍රකාශ කරමි.

(අ) මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන ඉකුත් වර්ෂය සමඟ අනුරූප වන බවට

(ආ) ඉකුත් වර්ෂයට අදාළ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳව මා විසින් කර තිබුණු නිර්දේශ ක්‍රියාත්මක කර තිබුණි.

3. මූල්‍ය සමාලෝචනය

3.1 ආදායම් කළමනාකරණය

(අ) ගුවන් යානා ඉන්ධන ආනයන, අපනයනය, විකිණීම් සහ බෙදාහැරීම් සඳහා 2024 වර්ෂයට අදාළව ආයතන දෙකක් විසින් බලපත්‍ර 03ක් අලුත්කර තිබුණි. ඒ අනුව 2024 වර්ෂය සඳහා ඇ.ඩො. 30,000 ක් ලෙස ඇස්තමේන්තු කළ යුතු ආදායම් ඇ.ඩො. 20,000 ක් ලෙස ඇස්තමේන්තු කර තිබුණි.

(ආ) 2024 වර්ෂයේ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන වල හිඟ ආදායම් පිළිබඳ ප්‍රකාශය (ඒසීඒ 1(i))ට අනුව හිඟ ආදායම් ලෙස හඳුනාගත් ලංකා ඛණිජතෙල් සංස්ථාව වෙතින් 2022 සහ 2023 වර්ෂයන්ට අදාළව අයවිය යුතු කාර වෙළඳාම සඳහා වාර්ෂික ලියාපදිංචි ගාස්තු රු. 4,400,000ක් සහ 2024 වර්ෂයට අදාළව පෞද්ගලික සමාගමකින් අයවිය යුතු ලිහිසි තෙල් බලපත්‍ර ගාස්තු රු. 2,989,020ක් අයකරගෙන නොතිබුණි.

3.2 වියදම් කළමනාකරණය

(අ) ව්‍යාපෘති ක්‍රියාත්මක නොකිරීම හේතුවෙන් ප්‍රාග්ධන වැය විෂයයන් 05ක් සඳහා වෙන් කළ රු. මිලියන 3,406ක් වූ මුළු ඉද්ධ ප්‍රතිපාදනයම උපයෝජනය කිරීමකින් තොරව ඉතිරිවී තිබුණි.

(ආ) අංක 119-2-3-36-13-2202 දරණ වැය විෂය යටතේ සංවර්ධන කටයුතු සඳහා වාර්ෂික අයවැය ඇස්තමේන්තුවෙන් ප්‍රතිපාදන සලසා නොතිබූ අතර පරිපූරක ඇස්තමේන්තුවක් මඟින් රු. 300,000,000ක ප්‍රතිපාදන වෙන්කර තිබුණි. එම ප්‍රතිපාදිත මුදලින් රු. 59,697,576ක් වියදම් කර තිබූ අතර රු. 240,302,424 ක් එනම් සියයට 80ක් ඉතිරිවී තිබුණි.

3.3 නීති, රීති හා රෙගුලාසිවලට අනුකූල නොවීම

නීතිරීති, රෙගුලාසිවලට යොමුව	විස්තරය
ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජයේ මුදල් රෙගුලාසි සංග්‍රහය	
(අ) මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 104(3)	මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 104(3) අනුව වාහන අනතුරු සම්බන්ධව ප්‍රාරම්භක වාර්තාව දින 07ක් ඇතුළත ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතු වුවද, 2021- 2023 කාලපරිච්ඡේදය තුළ සිදු වූ අනතුරු 05ක ප්‍රාරම්භක වාර්තා දින 22 සිට දින 663ක කාලයක් ප්‍රමාද වී නිකුත් කර තිබූ අතර 2023 වර්ෂයේ එක් අනතුරක සහ 2024 වර්ෂයේ අනතුරු 05 ක ප්‍රාරම්භක වාර්තා විගණිත දින වන විටත් නිකුත් කර නොතිබුණි.
(ආ) මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 104(4)	මුදල් රෙගුලාසි 104(4) අනුව වාහන අනතුරු සම්බන්ධව අවසන් වාර්තාව මාස 03ක් ඇතුළත ඉදිරිපත් කළ යුතු වුවද, 2021 වර්ෂයට අදාල අනතුරු 02ක්, 2022 වර්ෂයට අදාල අනතුරු 01ක් සහ 2023 වර්ෂයට අදාල අනතුරු 04ක අවසන් වාර්තා විගණිත දින දක්වා නිකුත් කර නොතිබුණි.

4. මෙහෙයුම් සමාලෝචනය

4.1 කාර්යසාධනය

4.1.1 අපේක්ෂිත නිමවුම් මට්ටම් ලබා නොගැනීම

මන්නාරම් ද්‍රෝණියේ ඛනිජතෙල් ගවේෂණ කටයුතු

මන්නාරම් ද්‍රෝණියේ එම් - 2(M-2) ගවේෂණ බ්ලොක් කොටසේ (SL 2007-01-001) ඛනිජතෙල් ගවේෂණ කටයුතු සඳහා පෞද්ගලික සමාගමක් 2007 වර්ෂයේදී තෝරාගෙන තිබූ අතර 2011 වර්ෂයේදී එම සමාගම විසින් ස්වාභාවික වායු නිධි දෙකක් සොයාගෙන තිබුණි. 2016

සැප්තැම්බර් මස 06 දිනැති අංක 16/1745/746/021 දරණ අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල අනුමැතිය අනුව මන්නාරම් ද්‍රෝණියේ එම් - 2(M-2) ගවේෂණ සිම කොටසෙන් සොයාගත් ස්වාභාවික වායු නිධි සංවර්ධනය හා නිෂ්පාදන කටයුතු සඳහා සුදුසු ආයෝජකයෙකු අන්තර්ජාතික තරඟකාරී යෝජනා කැඳවීමේ ක්‍රියාවලියක් මඟින් තෝරා ගැනීමට අවශ්‍ය තාක්ෂණික හා අලෙවිකරණ උපදේශණ සහය ලබාගැනීම සඳහා විදේශීය සමාගමක් 2016 දෙසැම්බර් 14 වන දින පත් කරගෙන තිබුණි. උපදේශන සහය ලබා ගැනීමේ ගිවිසුම 2017 දෙසැම්බර් 13 දින අවසන්ව තිබූ අතර එම කාර්ය සඳහා අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් ඇ.ඩො. 300,000 ක් එවකට පැවති විනිමය අනුපාත අනුව රු. 46,610,853ක වියදමක් දරා තිබුණි. ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ඛනිජතෙල් සම්පත් ගවේෂණය, සංවර්ධනය, උකහා ගැනීම සහ කළමණාකරණය යන කාර්යයන් නියාමනය කිරීමේ පරමාර්ථ ඇතිව 2021 අංක 21 දරණ ඛනිජතෙල් සම්පත් පනතේ විධිවිධාන යටතේ 2021 ඔක්තෝබර් 08 වන දින ශ්‍රී ලංකා ඛනිජතෙල් සංවර්ධන අධිකාරිය ස්ථාපිත කර තිබූ අතර එමඟින් ඒකාබද්ධ අධ්‍යයන ගිවිසුම් හා ඛනිජතෙල් සම්පත් සේවා සපයන්නන්ගේ බලපත්‍ර වලට අදාල රෙගුලාසි හා ශ්‍රී ලංකා ඛනිජතෙල් සම්පත් ගවේෂණ සහ සංවර්ධන සිම කොටස් සිතියම් ප්‍රකාශයට පත් කර තිබුණද, අදාල අධ්‍යයනයන් සඳහා සුදුසු ආයෝජකයෙකු සොයාගැනීමට විගණිත දින දක්වා නොහැකි වී තිබුණි.

4.1.2 කළමණාකරණ දුර්වලතා

(අ) සිමාසහිත පොලිප්ලෙට් ලංකා පුද්ගලික සමාගම

ඉවතලන ප්ලාස්ටික්/පොලිතීන් මඟින් ඉන්ධන නිපදවීම සඳහා 2009 වර්ෂයේ අමාත්‍යාංශයට සියයට 60ක කොටස් අයිතියක් සහිතව සිමාසහිත පොලිප්ලෙට් ලංකා පුද්ගලික සමාගම ආරම්භකර තිබුණි. 2018 වර්ෂයේ සමාගම ප්‍රතිව්‍යුහගත කර අමාත්‍යාංශය හා නිමවුම්කරු අතර 2018 සැප්තැම්බර් 26 දින මෙහෙයුම් හා නඩත්තු ගිවිසුමක් අත්සන් කර තිබුණි. එම ගිවිසුමේ 09 වන වගන්තිය අනුව, ප්‍රතිව්‍යුහගත කරන අවස්ථාවේ දී සමාගමේ ස්ථාවර වත්කම්වල තක්සේරු වටිනාකම වූ රු. 82,019,500 කට තක්සේරුකර තිබුණි. ගිවිසුමේ 12 වන වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාරව, තක්සේරු මුදල වූ රු. 82,019,500ක සම්පූර්ණ මුදල හා ඊට අදාල පොලියද සමඟ අමාත්‍යාංශය වෙත ගෙවා අවසන් වනතුරු සමාගමේ කොටස් අයිතියෙන් සියයට 1ක් අමාත්‍යාංශය සතුවිය යුතු බව දක්වා තිබුණද, ඊට පටහැනිව 2018 ඔක්තෝබර් 03 දින අමාත්‍යාංශය සතු සමාගමේ සියළුම කොටස් නිමවුම්කරු වෙත පවරා තිබුණි. සමාගම ආරම්භයේ සිට ප්‍රතිව්‍යුහගත කරන ලද අවස්ථාව දක්වා වූ කාල පරිච්ඡේදය තුළ රජය විසින් මූලික ප්‍රාග්ධනයද ඇතුළුව, රු. මිලියන 300කට අධික වියදමක් මෙම සමාගම සඳහා දරා තිබුණි. ජාතික වශයෙන් ඉතා වැදගත් අරමුණු රැසක් ඉටුකර ගැනීම පෙරදැරි කරගනිමින් නියමු ව්‍යාපෘතියක් ලෙස ස්ථාපිත කරන ලද මෙම සමාගමේ මෙහෙයුම් අර්ධ වාණිජ ව්‍යාපෘතියක් ලෙස ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේදී, නිසි පිරිවැය ප්‍රතිලාභ විශ්ලේෂණයක් සිදුනොකිරීම,

නිෂ්පාදන වෙළඳපොළ අවස්ථා හඳුනා නොගැනීම, ඇතුළුව මෙහෙයුම් සැලසුම්කරණය හා කළමණාකරණයේ දුර්වලතා හේතුවෙන් අපේක්ෂිත අරමුණු ළඟාකර ගැනීමට හෝ රජය යෙදවූ මුදලට කිසිදු ප්‍රතිලාභයක් ලබා ගැනීමට නොහැකිව තිබුණි.

(ආ) 2024 වර්ෂයේ සැලසුම්කර ඇති ඇස්තමේන්තුගත මිලියන ඇ.ඩො. 11,900,000 වන කොරියානු රජයේ ආධාර යටතේ ඉදිකිරීමට නියමිත හම්බන්තොට බැටරි බලශක්ති ගබඩා පද්ධතිය ව්‍යාපෘතිය සඳහා 2024 වර්ෂයේදී රු. 3,239,000,000ක භාණ්ඩාගාර ප්‍රතිපාදන වෙන්කර තිබුණද, අදාල ව්‍යාපෘතිය ආරම්භ කර නොතිබුණි.

(ඇ) ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ජාතික බලශක්ති ප්‍රතිපත්තිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම

I. ජාතික මෙහෙයුම් කමිටුවක් මඟින් බලශක්ති ප්‍රතිපත්තිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම අධීක්ෂණය කළ යුතු අතර අදාළ කමිටුව කාර්තුමය පරාසයන් තුළ රැස්වී ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ ප්‍රගතිය අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලයට වාර්තා කිරීම කළ යුතු වුවද 2024 වර්ෂය තුළ ජාතික මෙහෙයුම් කමිටු රැස්වීම් පවත්වා නොතිබුණි.

II. බලශක්ති ප්‍රතිපත්ති ප්‍රකාශයෙහි 04 වන ඡේදය ප්‍රකාරව, කාර්යසාධන කාලරාමුව සෑම වසර දෙකකට වරක්ම එම වගකීම පවරා ඇති ආයතන විසින් සංශෝධනය කිරීමට ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ගත යුතුය. නමුත් 2019 වර්ෂයේ සිට 2024 වර්ෂය දක්වා වසර 05ක් ගතව ඇතත් අදාළ කාර්යසාධන කාලරාමුව අවශ්‍ය පරිදි සංශෝධනය කිරීමට එකී ආයතන විසින් කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණු අතර අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් එම කටයුතු අධීක්ෂණය කර නොතිබුණි.

III. බලශක්ති ප්‍රතිපත්තියේ කාර්යසාධන කාලරාමුව තුළ බලශක්ති සුරක්ෂිතතාවය සහතික කිරීම යටතේ 4.1.d ඡේදය අනුව බලශක්ති ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ කාර්යසාධනය කෙරෙහි තීරණාත්මක බලපෑම් එල්ල කළ හැකි අභ්‍යන්තර හා බාහිර අවිනිශ්චිතතාවයන් පිළිබඳ අවධානම් ඇගයීමේ මණ්ඩලය 2019 වර්ෂය අවසන් වන විට පිහිටුවීමට නියමිතව තිබුණද, 2024 වර්ෂය අවසන් වන විටත් එය ස්ථාපිත කර ඇති බවට විගණනයට තොරතුරු ඉදිරිපත් කර නොතිබුණි.

IV. කාර්යසාධන කාලරාමුවේ බලශක්ති ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ යහපාලනය ශක්තිමත් කිරීම යටතේ 4.8.g ඡේදය තරඟකාරී පදනම මත ආයෝජකයන්ට සහ සංවර්ධන හවුල්කරුවන්ට පහසුවෙන් සහභාගීවීම සඳහා බලශක්ති ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ සියළු ව්‍යාපෘති සහ ආයෝජන අවස්ථාවන් හඳුනාගෙන යම් සුදුසු ව්‍යාපෘති සංකල්ප ආකෘතියක ලේඛණ ගතකර එක් එක් ආයතන විසින් 2020 වර්ෂයේ සිට ප්‍රකාශයට පත් කළ යුතුය. සුනිත්‍ය බලශක්ති අධිකාරිය පමණක් රටේ පවතින සියළු පුනර්ජනනීය බලශක්ති ප්‍රභවයන් පවතින ස්ථාන

ගැසට් පත්‍රයක් මඟින් ප්‍රසිද්ධකොට තිබුණි. නමුත් ඉහත පේදය ප්‍රකාරව අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් එම කටයුතු අධීක්ෂණය කළ බවට විගණනයට සොරතුරු ඉදිරිපත් නොකරන ලදී.

V. කාර්යසාධන කාලරාමුවේ 4.9.e පේදය අනුව පොදු සේවා සමීක්ෂණ හා බෙදාහැරීම් මාර්ග පිළිබඳ ගැටළු විසඳීම සඳහා අන්තර් ආයතන සම්බන්ධීකරණ අධිකාරිය 2020 වසර වන විට පිහිටුවීමට නියමිතව තිබුණද, 2024 වර්ෂය අවසානය වන විටත් එය ක්‍රියාත්මක කර ඇති බවට විගණනයට සොරතුරු ඉදිරිපත් නොවුණි.

VI. කාර්යසාධන කාලරාමුවේ, බලශක්ති කාර්යක්ෂමතාවය සහ සංරක්ෂණය වැඩිදියුණු කිරීම යටතේ, පොදු ස්ථාන ආලෝකකරණය ද ඇතුළුව ග්‍රාමීය, නාගරික සහ ප්‍රධාන මාර්ග ආලෝකකරණය සඳහා ආලෝකකකරණ ප්‍රමිත 2020 වර්ෂය තුළ අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් හඳුන්වාදී අනිවාර්ය පදනමින් ක්‍රියාවට නැංවීමට නියමිතව තිබුණද, අදාළ ප්‍රමිත මේ දක්වා ප්‍රකාශයට පත්කර ඇති බවට විගණනයට සොරතුරු ඉදිරිපත් නොකරන ලදී.

VII. බලශක්ති ප්‍රතිපත්තිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ උපායමාර්ගයන්හි පුනර්ජනනීය බලශක්තියේ දායකත්වය ඉහළ නැංවීම සඳහා 3.7.5 පේදය අනුව සුළං සහ සූර්ය බලශක්තිය වැනි විවිධ පුනර්ජනනීය බලශක්ති මූලාශ්‍රයන්ගෙන් ජනනය කරන විදුලිය විදුලිබල පද්ධතියට අවශෝෂණය කිරීමේදී ඇතිවන තාක්ෂණික ගැටළු විසඳා ගැනීම සඳහා ගත යුතු ක්‍රියාමාර්ග පිළිබඳ අධ්‍යනයන් සිදුකර නොතිබුණි.

4.2. විදේශ ආධාර ව්‍යාපෘති

විදේශාධාර ව්‍යාපෘති යටතේ රු. මිලියන 47,658ක් වටිනා සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘති 15ක් ක්‍රියාත්මක වන අතර ඉන් ව්‍යාපෘති 07ක ප්‍රවර්ථන වර්ෂයට අදාළ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රගතිය හා භෞතික ප්‍රගතිය සියයට 51කට වඩා අඩු මට්ටමක පවතින බව ව්‍යාපෘති ප්‍රගති වාර්තා අනුව නිරීක්ෂණය විය.

4.3 පාඩු හා හානි

අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් 2024.12.31 දිනට වාහන අනතුරු 09ක් සම්බන්ධයෙන් මු.රෙ. 104(4) ප්‍රකාරව රු. 3,926,540ක අලාභ හානි අයකරගෙන නොතිබුණි.

එන්.එච්.ඒ.ආර්.කේ. ගුණරත්න
ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ සහකාර විගණකාධිපති
විගණකාධිපති වෙනුවට