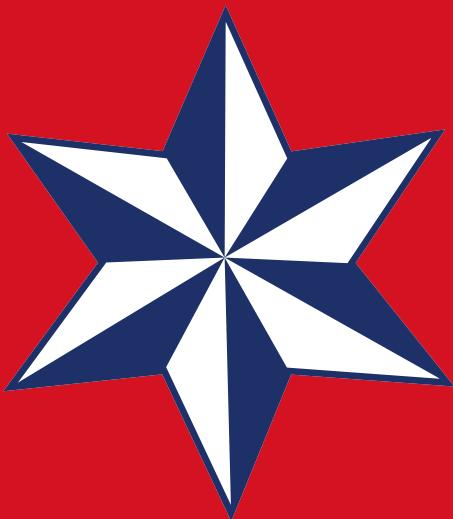


Sri Lanka's very first
publicly consulted

National Strategic Plan

Presidential Election 2024



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SARVAJANA BALAYA



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Uniting to Build a Happy Nation

Sarvajana Pledge of Intent

Our beloved nation and all its people – the Sinhalese, Tamil, Muslims, and others – are facing the most colossal economic, social, political, environmental, and cultural decline since independence. As we confront these vast challenges, the current global context is only worsening our national issues.

Centred on the concept that “The World belongs only to Man,” the Industrial Revolution, and the Green Revolution that followed, paved the way for a prolonged period of environmental destruction that caused existential threats to mankind, all life on earth, and our planet itself. The vagaries of extreme weather we experience today, from hurricanes to severe droughts and torrential rains, are nature’s intrinsic response to human-led destruction.

When nature unleashes its wrath, threatening our very existence, the ideal human response should be a collective global one. Instead, our world finds itself divided by states and in conflict with one another, leaving aside the rational thought and values that make us human. Every regional conflict between warring nations starkly reflects the economic and cultural erosion of our world.

Our civilisation is rooted in values of progressiveness, environmental friendliness, austerity, togetherness, and equality. Answers to the world’s most pressing economic, environmental, and social crises can be found at the heart of these civilisational values. This is the power of our national heritage, shared by every Sri Lankan, regardless of our differences. We must take great pride in the fact that our civilisation offers a pathway to comfort a world in crisis.

It is unfortunate, then, that every Sri Lankan government since 1977 has cast aside our national legacy in pursuit of a neoliberal economic vision that has dismantled our national economy. For years now, our economy has been mired in a vicious cycle of borrowing to fund our imports. Today, Sri Lanka is a bankrupt, failed state at the mercy of powerful countries and international financial institutions, which are tightening their grip on our country in exchange for offers to refill our begging bowl. Never before has our hard-fought sovereignty, gained through thousands of years of sacrifice by our ancestors, been as threatened as it is today.

Today, our economy has been devastated by multiple crises, among them a balance of payments crisis triggered by an over dependence on imports and

a revenue crisis caused by low revenue and waste. Sri Lanka has one of the lowest government revenue-to-GDP levels in the world, thanks to unwarranted tax breaks for crony businessmen and the protection of the largest tax evaders by corrupt politicians and public officials. Despite low revenues, governments have repeatedly failed to curb waste, diverting massive amounts toward irrational and non-essential expenditure.

The answer we have sought to the revenue crisis and balance of payments crisis by way of short-term commercial loans at high interest has created a debt crisis, made worse by borrowing further to settle existing national debt, owing to the lack of a long-term debt management plan.

Our society today is built on the ashes of our ruined value system: there exists a culture of violence and vice, where human life has mere monetary value. Our youth are disgruntled and disillusioned, seeking false pleasures by turning to drugs or isolating themselves.

Our inability to build a civilised state after independence has led to unrest and distrust among communities, manifesting in ethnic conflict and terrorism. We must be cognisant of the role of global powers in manipulating such tensions to destabilise and indirectly control the state.

An entrepreneurial mindset is part of our national legacy, but the shackles of our colonial education policies have robbed us of its intrinsic qualities such as creativity, resourcefulness, and risk-taking. It is a pity that we have capitulated to become a weak nation that seeks solutions rooted in foreign concepts alien to us.

Our motherland faces an unprecedented crisis; we must move beyond criticism to find solutions. The need of the hour is a strategic plan that goes beyond empty promises.

We, the party leaders and members of parliament who are signatories to this agreement, pledge our intention to collectively work towards the creation of a modern progressive nation that celebrates our heritage while being inspired by positive global developments.

We hereby express our intent to make a united effort to establish the fundamental policies outlined below to foster a thriving nation, and declare that a strategic plan founded upon these policies will be presented to the nation in the near future.

We pledge to:

1. Erase the pervasive negativity and self-doubt among our people by laying the foundation for a motivated, confident nation driven by an entrepreneurial mindset.
2. Ensure the creation of an educated and healthy populace by updating and modernising the free education and healthcare systems, while ensuring state welfare for those who need support.
3. Enable a national economy that produces valuable outputs for the local and global economy by utilising local resources, knowledge, and human capital.
4. Build strong state, private, and cooperative sectors that are driven by an entrepreneurial mindset.
5. Expand export markets through the diversification of products and services and by enhancing value addition to increase export revenue and ensure our motherland benefits from such revenues.
6. Curb corruption by investigating recent incidents of large-scale corruption, with a view to punishing the wrongdoers and vesting stolen wealth with the people, and minimise tax evasion by creating greater transparency through a digitalised tax system and issuing Unique Identification Numbers to all individuals.
7. Ensure the sustainability of mankind and all forms of life by introducing sustainable strategies and practices to sectors such as agriculture, energy, industry, and construction.
8. Strategically and equitably engage with countries of the world by prioritising national interest in the context of a multipolar world.
9. Build a proud modern nation free of any differences of religion, race, or caste, founded upon the civilisational values of our heritage.
10. Create a happy nation by recognising that happiness is true wealth and focusing on holistic development that balances our people's physical, mental, and spiritual aspects.

National Priorities: Critical Corrective Action

Punishing the Corrupt

- Establishing a commission to investigate all allegations of fraud and corruption in the country from 2010 to 2024 and to punish wrongdoers, similar to the establishment of the Criminal Justice Commission in 1971.
- Enacting laws to ensure the public prosecutor takes legal action against incidences of corruption reported by the National Audit Office within a specific timeframe, to eliminate fraud, corruption, and waste.
- Establishing a special commission to recover billions in tax revenue lost to the government in recent years due to fraud and payment evasion or delays, and to recover over 650 billion rupees in defaulted loans taken from state banks, and to punish the wrongdoers accordingly. This revenue will be used to temporarily reduce the heavy tax burden on the public.

Protecting Our War Heroes

- Halting the draft bill to establish a Truth and Reconciliation Commission, presented with the ulterior motive of subjecting Sri Lankan military officers to international judicial processes, thereby allowing international intervention in Sri Lanka's affairs. Instead a domestic mechanism will be introduced to investigate disappearances and deliver justice.
- Reviewing all laws aimed at undermining the military. Reviewing and correcting all decisions taken by past governments that have weakened national security. Restoring all benefits and privileges that are currently suspended for dependents of deceased soldiers and disabled soldiers.

Justice for Easter Attack victims

- Appointing an inter-ministerial task force to implement the recommendations of the Presidential Commission of Inquiry into the Easter Attacks to deliver justice to the victims of the Easter attacks and protect the entire nation from future impacts of religious extremism.
- Appointing a committee to study all reports of investigations related to the Easter attacks and provide recommendations on the necessary steps to be taken, and to take such action within an established timeframe.

Combating Economic Dependence

- Amending the new Central Bank of Sri Lanka Act of 2023, which allows international institutions to control the Central Bank of Sri Lanka under the guise of independence, and the Foreign Exchange Act No. 12 of 2017, which has been a primary cause of foreign exchange fraud.
- Abolishing the Public Debt Management Act, the Public Financial Management Bill, and the Economic Transformation Bill to prevent the monopolisation of the country's financial system and economic management process.
- Engaging in negotiations with India, China, Japan, and the USA to purchase sovereign bonds that have exerted considerable pressure on the country. The objective is to secure an agreement with the party offering the most favourable terms and maximum relief through long-term repayment options.
- Preventing the sale of state institutions, instead ensuring their proper management, establishing public-private partnerships

to attract private capital, and creating a holding company to centrally manage state enterprises.

Supporting Farmers, Industrialists and the Construction Sector

- Introducing a special import tax policy for selected goods to protect farmers and local industries.
- Ensuring the protection of lands allocated to farmers through the 'Urumaya' project by establishing a Bank to purchase these lands when necessary, preventing potential loss of such land over time.
- To assist small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) that have had to cease operations due to debt burdens, including those in the construction industry, and to provide relief to those who have lost their jobs. As a result, new laws will be enacted to establish a practical framework for debt forgiveness and relief measures to help them recover.

Establishing the Sovereignty of the State

- Repealing the current Electricity Act, which endangers energy security. A new Act will be introduced for reforms in the electricity sector, promoting environmentally friendly renewable energy, and encouraging domestic production of necessary equipment.

- Establishing a policy on international agreements to prevent potential detriments to the national economy or security from international trade, defence, or investment agreements, ensuring transparency and accountability. Halting the implementation of agreements currently under discussion until the policy is passed.

Abolishing Caste-based Oppression

- Strengthening and enforcing the existing Prevention of Social Disabilities Act (1957) to eliminate caste oppression, specific to the Northern and Eastern provinces. Establishing a commission to investigate the injustices faced by communities oppressed by caste discrimination under the Thesavalamai law in the Northern Province, which labelled them as 'untouchables,' and implementing measures to improve their living conditions based on the commission's findings.

Defeating Conspiracies that Undermine Society

- State intervention to defeat the planned conspiracies aimed at undermining the Sangha community, the family, and other historical social institutions, as well as individual integrity.



Introduction

Sri Lanka's post-independence politics and politicians have failed to uplift the nation by adequately representing the interests of its citizens.

Our primary intent is creating a 'Happy Nation'. A 'Happy Nation' is one where people enjoy moral and material contentment.

Our vision to achieve this is driven by the concept of an Entrepreneurial State, where the state is of a creative risk-taking mindset, armed with the efficiency and resourcefulness to make impactful decisions.

To realise our Entrepreneurial State, it is critical that we motivate all Sri Lankans.

We possess the strength, know-how and strategy to steer the economy forward by protecting local resources while creating opportunities for the right foreign investments.

Many critical decisions made to date have lacked clarity, long-term vision, cohesion, consistency and a strategy centred upon national interest. Instead, they have often been ad-hoc measures driven by short-term political, economic and opportunistic personal agendas, aimed at electoral gains and maintaining a rentier state rife with bribery, corruption and fraud. This, we perceive, is the primary factor that accelerated Sri Lanka's current predicament.

There is little benefit in despondently dwelling on the wrongs and shortcomings of the past. Instead, we offer a strategic plan of action with the transformative power to propel Sri Lanka into a new era of growth and opportunity.

The current national economic discourse is fixated on the bankruptcy of the country and how it plans to repay its debt. We, on the other hand, are

focused on building strategies that create wealth through entrepreneurial thinking.

Our economic vision is centred upon a structural transformation with production, entrepreneurship and strategic advantage at its heart. The alignment of monetary and fiscal policies, banking and financial sector orientation, trade and foreign policy with the three central elements of this structural transformation is a key enabling factor.

We present a fresh approach leveraging digital technology to tackle the widespread issues of corruption, bribery, fraud, and large-scale theft. Additionally, we are committed to implementing a comprehensive legal framework to address past corruption and fraud, ensuring thorough investigation and assessment of such crimes, recovering misappropriated funds, and bringing perpetrators to justice.

While we immediately begin implementing this long-term strategy, we plan to address the people's immediate economic needs by extending time-bound measures to relieve existing economic pressures, and support households to graduate out of poverty and hardship.

Sri Lanka's most distinctive characteristic lies in its thousands of years of civilisation, founded on the values of Buddhism. We must create an environment within this patriotic state where every citizen can live with dignity and pride. Developed countries worldwide have based their progress upon their unique nationalism, arising from their ancient civilisations. Sri Lanka must follow this same path to achieve growth and development.

We stand eager to lead our nation towards prosperity by embracing the unique civilisational values historically inherited by citizens of all ethnicities and religions, including the Sinhalese, Muslims, Tamils, Burghers, and Malays.

In this endeavour, we have identified the motivation of Sri Lanka's human resources as a fundamental factor. It is time to change this system that has forced people to leave their motherland, by robbing them of hope and happiness.

Upon being motivated, such human resources must be driven by an entrepreneurial mindset to manage the nation's physical and financial resources optimally.

In this context, it is essential that we adopt an independent, nation-centric foreign policy. Equipped with the expertise to identify the current realities of global politics and diplomacy, we know that Sri Lanka enjoys a unique geopolitical situation which must be exploited in our favour. We must move away from policies that promote the sale of strategic state assets to foreigners while seeking the refuge of foreign powers to solve local problems. Our foreign policy will instead be one of non-alignment to any single force, working in harmony with all global powers while prioritising our national interest and upholding our sovereignty.

The Sri Lankan youth have been wronged by politicians of all hues – the red and pink parties have abused their support on the streets and on social media, while the blue and green old guard continue with their traditional politics, ignoring the needs and desires of the youth. We have identified the upliftment of our youth against all these odds as a critical priority.

It is to their credit that our youth have carved a path to better opportunities by arming themselves with technology and modern skills to rise to global challenges, without any government intervention. We have devised a plan of action to harness the talents and creativity of our youth to face the world of tomorrow with courage and confidence.

The existing electoral system has given rise to self-serving politicians who extend support to damaging legislation for narrow political gains and who are out of touch with the realities of constituents, paying no heed to their needs after getting elected. The electoral system must thus be corrected and refined to rid it of politicians that expect a servile polity. We shall propose the necessary amendments to change this toxic political culture.

We have historically been a matriarchal society. The Sri Lankan woman is in fact the most significant embodiment of resilience and the entrepreneurial spirit. It is she who generates joy and happiness in the household. It is she who has ensured that we have survived as a people in the face of untold economic hardship and political chaos. We will ensure that she will play a pivotal role in imagining the country's future, designing strategies to deliver happiness and implementing the relevant policies.

We hereby present to you Sri Lanka's first National Strategic Plan to create a nation armed with an entrepreneurial mindset, with the courage to be creative and the will to take risks as we pursue a better future. This action plan was enhanced with the proposals received through the social discourse that arose following the release of the first and second drafts. Your feedback and suggestions regarding enabled us to develop a transformative strategy that unveils new possibilities for your future. As promised this is not a compilation of hollow promises, which has sadly been Sri Lanka's experience thus far. We are incredibly fortunate to have been born in this wonderful country that we call home. We must be determined that we shall live our lives not in sadness and despondence, but in optimism and joy.

This is our plan for your happiness.



A Happy Nation

**Sri Lankan
Civilisation**

Entrepreneurial State

Strategic Plan

Motivated People

People-friendly Administration



An Entrepreneurial State

Our vision emphasises a cohesive national identity, underpinned by shared values and unity, fostering an environment where entrepreneurial spirit and national pride drive progress. By integrating these principles, we aim to create a prosperous, unified, and resilient nation where every citizen has the opportunity to thrive and contribute to the collective success of Sri Lanka.

Pro-Sri Lanka: Initiatives centred upon the well-being and prosperity of Sri Lanka, ensuring that all policies are designed with the nation's best interests at heart.

Sri Lanka Can: A belief in the potential of every Sri Lankan, encouraging a spirit of self-reliance, innovation, and entrepreneurship among all citizens.

The government should enter into agreements with all state and private media organisations on dedicating the first 10 minutes of their news broadcasts to content that promotes entrepreneurship and creativity, in order to motivate the public to emerge from the current crisis. Similarly, print media should allocate 20% of the front page and 30% of the third page for this purpose.

Sri Lanka Day: Introduce a designated day where Sri Lankan professionals and scholars living around the world are invited back to Sri Lanka under state sponsorship to be recognised and honoured for their contributions. This day would be celebrated as the "Sri Lanka Day in Sri Lanka".

One National Identity: Fostering a national identity rooted in our historical civilisation, a national-level communication project will

be launched to transcend ethnic, religious, and cultural differences to build a cohesive society. Simultaneously, an approach will be developed that includes measures for changing attitudes.

Shared Civilisational Values: Civilisational values that emphasise respect, compassion, and community are common to all Sri Lankans and form the bedrock of our national character. A national cultural festival will be organised and held nationwide.

Peaceful Coexistence in a Unitary State: Strengthen national unity and stability by upholding the principles of a unitary state, ensuring peaceful coexistence, cooperation and solidarity among all regions and communities within Sri Lanka.

This will also be affirmed in the new constitution, which will be drafted following public dialogue.

Enacting a People's Constitution that embodies a code of ethics agreed upon by the public, recognising that our civilisation is built on the noble foundations of compassion towards all living and non-living beings and a deep sense of community.



Creating a Happy Nation through Equity and Prosperity

Happiness Strategy

- **Comprehensive Well-Being:** Implement a state-supported 'happiness strategy' that ensures well-being from cradle to grave. This strategy will encompass both material and moral happiness, and at a holistic level, focus on the three main aspects of motivating our human resources, optimising our natural resources and leveraging our financial resources, thereby fostering a society where every citizen can thrive.
- **Equitable Distribution of Resources:** Establishing a mechanism based on equality to distribute national resources and wealth fairly among all Sri Lankans. We commit to creating an economic environment by December 31, 2025, that ensures a minimum household income of Rs.100,000.
- **Digital Identity for All:** Provide a secure digital identity for every citizen, streamlining access to government services and enabling timely data and greater transparency. The digital ID would integrate all state services, welfare services, bank accounts, tax numbers and other state units, thereby improving state efficiency and combating corruption. The issuance of digital identity numbers will begin on 01 October 2024, and will be completed within six months.
- **Spiritual Values:** We believe that true happiness can be attained by fostering a modern society and a thriving generation that embraces and incorporates the rich and diverse spiritual heritage cultivated by Sri Lankans throughout history.

Empowering Entrepreneurship

- **State Ideology:** Transforming the mindset of the state machinery into a creative and risk-taking entrepreneurial mentality, leading towards innovative solutions in the face of challenges instead of traditional methods. This involves a profound transformation that turns a backward nation into a prosperous one.
- **Early Encouragement:** Cultivate an entrepreneurial spirit from early childhood through educational programmes that inspire creativity, innovation, and resilience.
- **Support for Entrepreneurs:** Foster entrepreneurship by ensuring access to essential resources such as knowledge, capital, and markets.
- **Targeted Welfare:** Identify individuals and communities in need of welfare support and empower them with the right tools and opportunities. We will create sustainable livelihood opportunities by focusing on capacity building rather than handouts.

Ending Political Servitude and Corruption

- **Empowerment Over Dependence:** Move away from a culture of dependency on political patronage. Instead, provide citizens with the resources and opportunities they need to become self-reliant and empowered.
- **Equal Opportunities:** Ensure that all citizens have access to the same opportunities, regardless of their political affiliations. This will help to end the culture of political servitude and promote a more equitable society.



Integrated Governance & Cohesive Strategies

A transformative, sustainable approach to governance and national operations, designed to achieve our national priorities and strategies through innovative, cohesive, and corruption-free practices.

- **Cohesive Decision-Making:** Establishing a National Strategic Planning Authority to create a cohesive framework for decision-making across all ministries, ensuring that every action aligns with our overarching national objectives. This will eliminate redundancy and enhance the efficiency of government operations and minimise waste.
- **Data-Driven Policies:** Implement a robust data management system to identify needs, allocate resources, and evaluate project effectiveness. This evidence-based approach will ensure that our policies are responsive to the real needs of our citizens instead of being decisions based on emotions or personal preferences. To achieve this, existing institutions will be integrated, and a multidisciplinary research institute will be established.
- **Eradicating Corruption:** By using a unique digital identification number, all internal transactions in Sri Lanka will be integrated into a single digital system, ensuring transparency in all personal and institutional transactions. This process will commence on December 31, 2024, and be completed within six months.

As an initial step, the immediate implementation of the recommendations from the COPA and COPE committees, as well as the partial oversight committee recommendations currently presented to Parliament, will commence on November 1, 2024.
- **Action on Corruption in the Past:** A new law will establish a fully empowered special commission to recover losses from corrupt transactions and tax and fee evasions over the past two decades, and bring such perpetrators to justice.
- **Reclaiming Stolen Domestic Assets:** Immediate action will be taken to institute a Stolen Assets Recovery Initiative to reclaim stolen assets belonging to Sri Lanka, with the help of international law. Necessary amendments to the Foreign Exchange Act will be introduced by 31 December 2024 to stop the misuse of foreign exchange. Additionally, in collaboration with international organisations, laws will be enacted to prevent the misuse of transfer pricing methods, profit repatriation, and other abusive practices. State Agreements will be entered into, to facilitate these efforts.
- **Collaborative Strategies:** Promote intentional strategies that leverage collaboration and synergies among ministries. This will enable the seamless delivery of interconnected services, maximising the impact of government initiatives.
- **Accountability and Integrity:** Develop mechanisms to minimise politically motivated and self-serving decisions. By prioritising the national interest, we will reduce the opportunities for corruption and foster a culture of transparency and accountability.

Introducing legislation to establish partial oversight committees with the authority to cover all ministries and state ministries. These committees will include civil society activists and will be responsible for monitoring and investigating the activities of ministries on a monthly basis. The findings of these investigations will be reported to Parliament.
- Using Sri Lankan diplomatic passports to access VIP terminals at local airports will be prohibited, and those holding such passport will be required to use the general passenger terminals instead.



A Happy Nation

A framework to create a nation of happy, productive people who enjoy material and moral happiness, through the establishment of an entrepreneurial state.

CABINET

Policy
Directions



PARLIAMENT

National Strategic Planning Authority

A centralised authority that sets time-based targets and strategies for the achievement of national priorities and objectives, and has oversight over each operational aspect of resource management and enablers.



Human Resources

MOTIVATE

National Human Resources Agency
A dedicated authority to manage human resources, whose areas of management will include food, shelter, health, education, safety, and transport, culture and harmony.



Financial Resources

LEVERAGE

National Capital Management Agency
An agency for the strategic management of capital and investments, to ensure the optimal allocation of resources to maximise economic returns and development impact.



Physical Resources

OPTIMISE

National Physical Resources Management Authority

An entity that will manage both natural resources of the country and the man-made infrastructure resources that are utilised for the generation of capital/economic outputs.

ENABLERS

Foreign Relations

Creative, Unbiased, Transparent, and Direct Foreign Policy that prioritises national aspirations.

Justice

A fair, impartial, and transparent legal system that ensures justice for all citizens while maintaining public trust and confidence in the legal process.

Defence

A strategic defence system that protects national security and sovereignty.

Compliance

Adherence to laws, regulations, international agreements and ethical standards across all sectors to maintain public trust and integrity.

ENTREPRENEURIAL STATE

INCLUSIVE NATIONALISM



Human Resources Motivation Cycle



1 A digital identity issued at birth to every Sri Lankan



2 Nutrition and Healthcare



3 Early Childhood Management



11 Startup Funding - National Entrepreneurship Fund



10 Job Market - MAP requirements versus resources



9 Vocational Training



12 Low cost Funding for Housing



13 First vehicle, a basic model, tax-free



4 Primary Education



5 Middle School



6 Vocational and Academic education in schools



8 Tertiary Education



7 Entrepreneurial Mindset Development



14 Retirement Benefits, Insurance, Social Welfare



Optimising Our Physical Resources

Our civilisation is built on respect for the harmony between humanity and nature. This perspective guides our approach to optimising our country's physical resources—its sky, land, and sea. Our intent is to harness these natural assets to foster economic growth, sustainability, and societal well-being. Our approach will prioritise balance, respect, and forward-thinking innovation when optimising the use of these physical resources to create a prosperous and sustainable entrepreneurial state.

SKY

Energy

Increasing the contribution of renewable energy sources, such as wind, solar, and hydro, to 70%.

Rain

The efficient use of rainwater for clean waterways and for consumption, agriculture, and industry.

LAND

Agriculture

Promoting the production of vegetables, fruits, commercial crops such as tea, rubber, coconut, spices, and modern commercial crops for domestic consumption and export.
Enhancing livestock resources for domestic consumption and export.
Conserving soil resources and ensuring their efficient use.
Livestock for Domestic Consumption.
Livestock Exports.

Industry and Services

Tourism
Industry
Development of marine and inland fisheries industry.

SEA



Airspace	Forests	Inland Waterways	Fauna/Flora
<p>Developing Sri Lanka as a Strategic Aviation Hub Utilising communication waves and satellite systems for development. Effective use for national security. Opportunities for the tourism industry.</p>	<p>Protecting forests and recognising their role in climate regulation and stability. Implementing modern environmental conservation measures, including carbon trading. Supporting sustainable timber industries and forest dependent local industries.</p>	<p>Efficient use for agriculture and to generate energy. Consumption and conservation. Efficient use for transportation and industry.</p>	<p>Protecting wildlife resources and preserving biodiversity. Ensuring the well-being of pets and domesticated animals. Safeguarding local heritage related to the animal kingdom.</p>
Marine	Coast	Fisheries	Mining
<p>Developing port and maritime sector as a strategic hub. Developing plans for energy production, conservation of biological resources, and sustainable consumption. Using modern technology for identifying, studying, and efficiently utilising marine resources.</p>	<p>Tourism promotion and ensuring the sustainable utilisation of marine mineral resources.</p>	<p>Enhancing fishery resources for both domestic consumption and export.</p>	



Leveraging Financial Resources

An indigenous approach to strategically managing and leveraging our financial resources towards supporting the needs of an entrepreneurial state, with an overarching goal to support local entrepreneurs and encourage local production.

Revenue Generation Strategies



- Widening the tax net and improving collection by introducing a unique digital identity number.
- Establishing an efficient and transparent digital platform to support local entrepreneurs through targeted tax incentives and reliefs, and to regularise and maximise the collection of customs duties, excise duties, vehicle revenue licences etc.
- Formulating strategic plans to maximise profits from state-owned enterprises.

Public Investments



- Prioritising investments for entrepreneurial development.
- Encouraging strategic investments in infrastructure and service development.
- Promoting strategic investments under a cohesive policy framework.
- Increasing allocations for health, security, and education under strategic investment concepts.

Domestic and Foreign Debt Management



- Establishing a national debt management agency to handle all domestic and foreign debt under the "national priority" framework.

Essential Goods & Services



- Government intervention to ensure uninterrupted access to essential goods and services for all citizens.
- Promoting broad policies that support all domestic industries, including local agriculture.

Technology and Innovation



- Establishing a "National Innovation Centre" to foster creativity and innovation, by supporting the development of innovative products and services, and startups.

Access to Capital



- State intervention to relieve small and medium enterprises from debt burdens caused by various external challenges over the past decade.
- Providing concessionary loans and know-how for new ventures.
- Sector-specific state-supported loans and credit schemes.
- Streamlining microfinance institutions to improve access to development finance and incentives, and establishing specialised development banks.

Finance



- Promoting "banking for all" by using unique digital identity numbers and mandating digital transactions within a set timeframe.
- Introducing financial literacy to citizens from early education.
- Ensuring low-cost banking services via state banks.

Capital Market Development



- Encouraging new listings and facilitating regional market participation to broaden capital access.
- Introducing investor protection mechanism.
- Promoting both private equity and public ownership.

Foreign Investments



- Identify and promote priority sectors.
- Encouraging foreign partnerships with local entrepreneurs for capacity building.
- Creating a conducive regulatory framework to ensure ease of doing business.
- Simplifying and streamlining legal regulations for investment-friendly bilateral and multilateral agreements.

Managing Reserves



- Encouraging Sri Lankans working abroad through a diversified and organised programme to enhance remittances.
- Digitising export operations to ensure transparency and correct repatriation of export earnings to Sri Lanka.

Crisis Response to Maintain Stability



- Maintaining a "mandatory national foreign exchange reserve" to ensure Sri Lanka can withstand economic fluctuations.

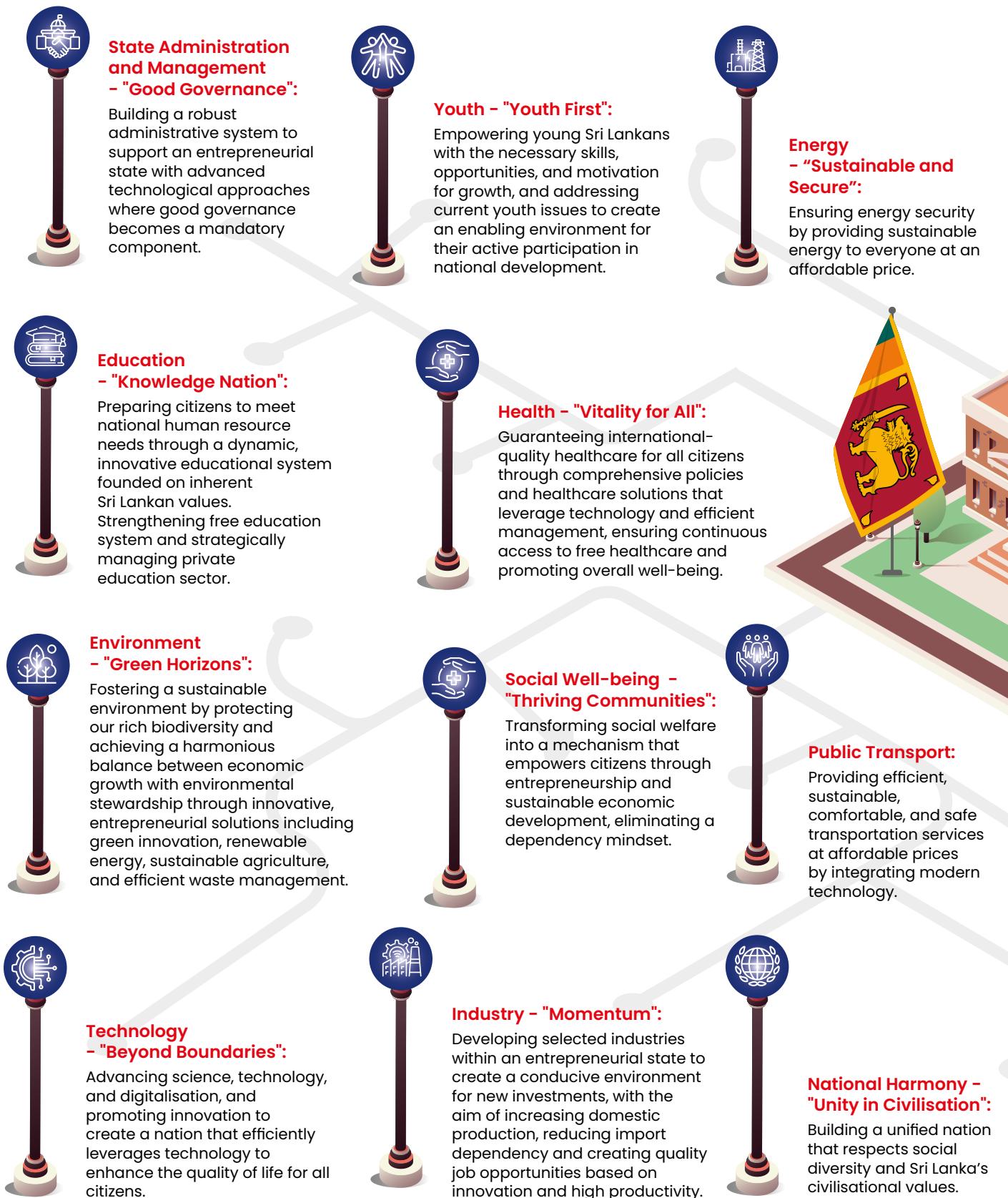
Central Bank

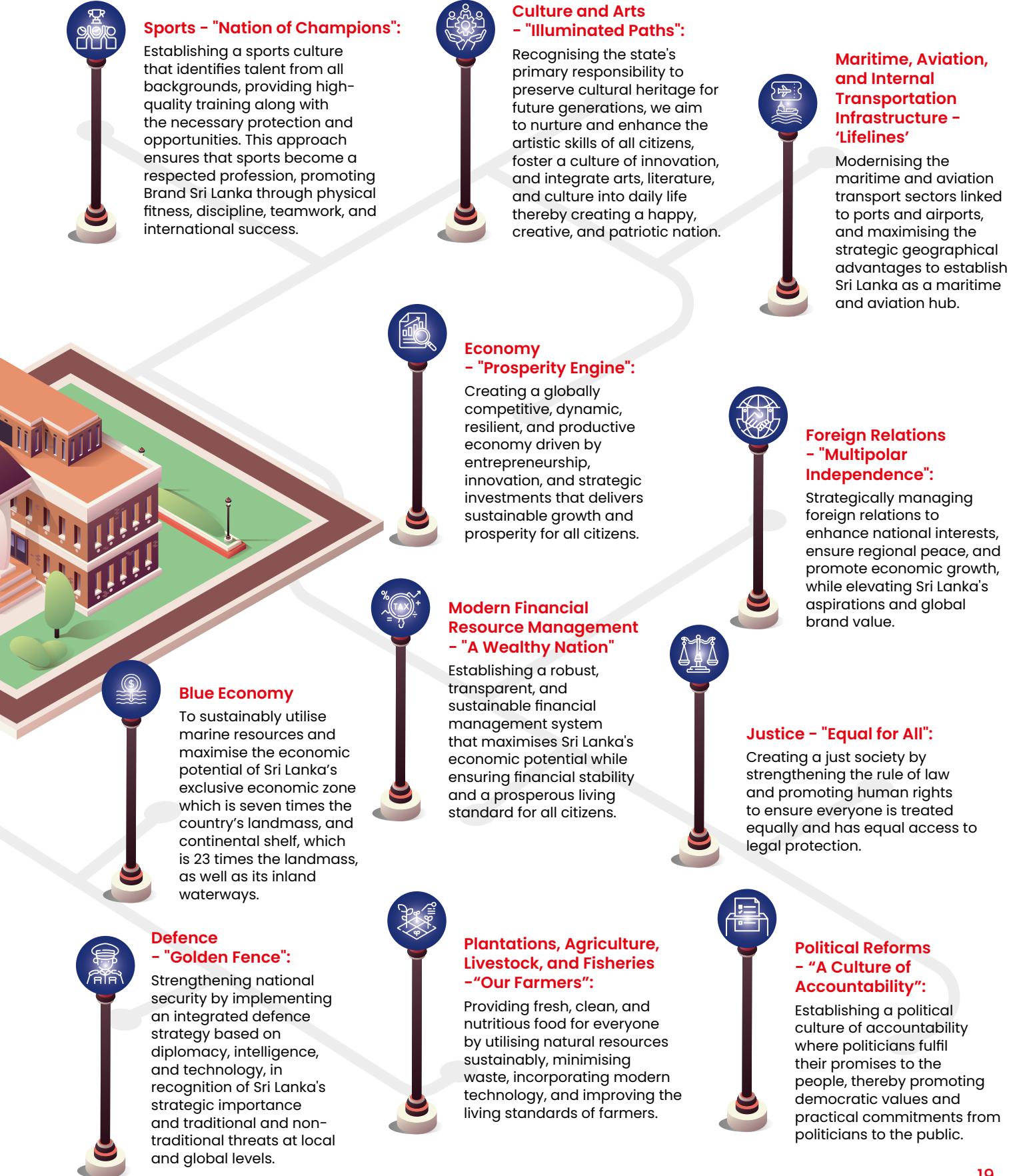


- Granting independence to the Central Bank for its core functions to ensure financial system stability, under the scrutiny of the legislature.
- The National Strategic Planning Authority will be empowered to ensure that Central Bank policies align with the national agenda, supporting economic objectives.



The Governance Structure of an Entrepreneurial State







Education - "Knowledge Nation"

Vision:

In recognition of the fundamental responsibility of providing education to every child, we will strategically create a dynamic and innovative education system with a strong emphasis on intrinsic Sri Lankan values, preparing citizens to meet the nation's human resource needs by strengthening free education and leveraging private education within a structured framework. To achieve this, a national education policy will be strategically managed under a commission comprised of qualified experts.

Education for an Entrepreneurial State:

- **Strategic Management:** Establishing a Sri Lanka Education Index as an investment resource, taking into account the state's development plans and national human resource needs.
- **National Human Resources Agency:** Establish a dedicated authority to gather data, analyse trends, forecast needs, and manage the country's human resources, in keeping with international trends. The Agency will also be tasked with gathering data on disabled people and other special groups, to ensure their education needs are identified.
- **Personal Bio Data:** Every Sri Lankan will have an updated digitally stored bio data for tailored educational and professional development.

Early Childhood Education

- **The Early Childhood Management Authority:** Authority will oversee policy planning, teacher education, and infrastructure.
- **Government-Monitored Preschools:** Existing preschools will be converted into institutions monitored by the government with a comprehensive activity-based syllabus that includes introduction to early entrepreneurship concepts. Accordingly, the training of all preschool teachers will commence on 1 January, 2025.

- **Funding:** The government will provide financial support to preschools based on the number of children enrolled, and all necessary measures will be taken to ensure the full physical and mental development of the children. Central programs focused on positive attitude development and social integration will be implemented, fostering the personal development of future multi-skilled workers.

Primary Education (Grades 1-5)

- **Activity-Based Syllabus:** The primary education curriculum will be transformed into an activity and objective-based syllabus, that inspires creative thinking.
- **Optional Tests:** Tests will be optional and used solely for assessment purposes; no other exams will be administered.
- **Equal Quality:** By providing equal facilities to every primary school, we will ensure that every child receives the same quality of education.
- **Mother Tongue:** Primary education in the mother tongue will be compulsory while access to learning secondary languages will be provided.

Secondary Education (Grades 6-9)

- **Comprehensive Curriculum:** Subjects will include science, mathematics, language, religion, history, computer science, aesthetic studies, civic studies, and entrepreneurship.

- **Law:** An introduction to civil law, criminal law, taxation, and various administrative laws to be included under civic studies to lay the foundation for a law-abiding citizenry.
 - **Examinations:** Examinations conducted for all subjects except religion, aesthetic studies, civic studies, and entrepreneurship.
 - **Certification and Skills Development:**
Recognition for Certificates issued by religious institutions and received for sports, aesthetic studies, special skills, and entrepreneurship.
 - **Benchmark Examination:** Introducing a national-level benchmark examination in Grade 9 to provide children with the opportunity to select their future educational stream.
 - **Entrepreneurship Clubs:** Establishing entrepreneurship clubs in schools to develop children's creativity and financial management skills.
- **Practical Training:** Incorporate on-the-job training and education while there will be emphasis on entrepreneurship and life skills development.
 - **University Budgeting and Management:** Universities will be allocated budgets, which will be managed by an independent management body.
 - **Specialised Universities:** Establishing a system of specialised universities based on geographic and human resource needs.
 - **University Regulation:** Strengthening the regulation of both state and private universities.

Senior Secondary and University Education:

High School Education (Grades 10–11):

- **Senior Secondary Curriculum:** Students will face their Advanced Level examination upon completion of Grade 11, in streams such as Science, Mathematics, Commerce, Arts, Vocational Training, and Technology. Advanced Level preparation will include focus on entrepreneurship and life skills education.

University Education:

- **Student Selection:** Ensuring that universities become centres for nurturing well-rounded, multi-skilled students who make productive use of their energetic youth, with the goal of enabling them to complete their degrees by the age of 22.

Specialised Education Authorities

- **Social Skills Education Authority:** Will be responsible for developing leadership and interpersonal skills to cultivate motivated Sri Lankans.
- **Authority on Piriven Education:** Manage and regulate Piriven education.
- **Teacher Training Authority:** Provide continuous training to update the knowledge of teachers, from preschool to university.
- **Private Education Regulatory Authority:** To regulate the entire sphere of private education.

Salaries and Allowances in the Education Sector

- **Teachers' Salaries:** As a key initiative, all salary disparities among professionals in the education sector will be eliminated, with steps taken to elevate teacher salaries to the level of the highest earners in Sri Lanka.



Health – "Vitality for All"

Vision:

To ensure the health and well-being of all citizens as a national responsibility, through proactive management, technology-driven solutions, and comprehensive healthcare policies where everyone will have guaranteed access to a free, world-class medical care system.

Modernising and empowering the Family Health Bureau

- Building a healthy nation through healthy mothers and healthy house workers.
- Implementation and regulation of policies and programmes to guarantee high standards of maternal and child health, thereby ensuring healthy births.
- The provision of clean drinking water to all citizens is recognised as a fundamental responsibility of the government and will be accomplished as one of our primary tasks.

National Disease Prevention and Planning Agency:

- Create an agency focused on preventing and managing communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- Leverage technology and data to track, predict, and control disease outbreaks and health trends.
- Developing methodologies to use Western medicine, traditional medicine, Ayurveda, Siddha, and Unani medicine for disease prevention.

- Ensuring the quality and nutrition standards of food.
- Focus on the future population composition with special attention to the growing elderly population.
- Introducing telemedicine health services to address health issues arising in underserved areas due to inadequate facilities.

Focus on Sports and Recreation:

- Promote sports and recreational activities as essential components of a healthy lifestyle. All schoolchildren to engage in a minimum of two sports.
- Develop infrastructure and programmes to encourage active participation in physical activities across all age groups.

Mental Health Focus:

- Prioritise mental health by providing accessible and comprehensive mental health services.
- A comprehensive plan leveraging all mass media and social media platforms

to achieve this goal will be launched by December 31, 2024.

National Health Insurance Fund

- Introducing a national health insurance fund to provide financial coverage for all citizens. Where necessary, citizens should have the choice of accessing private or overseas health facilities for emergency health needs.
- Ensure that every citizen has access to affordable and quality healthcare services.

Nine Hospitals for Provinces.

- Developing nine provincial hospitals to the standard of National Hospital by providing the necessary physical and human resources.

Pharmaceuticals

- Updating the classification of essential and non-essential medicines.
- Make decisions on the country's pharmaceutical needs based on accurate data to prevent irregularities. Implementing a pharmaceutical policy similar to the Senaka Bibile Drug Policy, effective from January 1, 2025.
- Promoting local pharmaceutical production and supporting local pharmaceutical entrepreneurs while strengthening the traditional medical profession by promoting and popularising indigenous medical treatment methods

both locally and internationally. This will be achieved by familiarising the public with a sustainable and simple health regimen based on these practices.

Indigenous Medical Authority

- Establishing an authority to regulate indigenous medical practices and to promote research and development in this field, particularly with the aim of supporting the tourism industry. By integrating it with the tourism industry, the indigenous medical sector will be advanced as a leading economic resource. This approach aims to transform the Ayurveda sector into a self-financing, revenue-generating sector within one year.

Regional Disparities

- Immediate implementation of necessary measures to eliminate regional disparities in the healthcare sector, based on recommendations of medical experts.

Concerns of Medical Professionals

- Recognising the medical service as the leading sector in healthcare, top priority will be given to resolving all professional issues of medical practitioners and ensuring their satisfaction. Additionally, essential infrastructure required for the healthcare system will be provided on priority basis.



Environment - "Green Horizons"

Vision:

To create a balanced equilibrium between economic growth and development and environmental stewardship by embracing green innovation, renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and efficient waste management, with the goal of preserving Sri Lanka's high biodiversity and conserving its environment through innovative and entrepreneurial solutions.

Green Innovation and Entrepreneurship

- Environmental Innovation Centres:** These centres will support startups and entrepreneurs in the field of sustainable technologies and solutions.
- Green Funds:** Providing grants, loans, incentives, and green bonds to businesses implementing eco-friendly practices and developing green products to minimise global warming.
- Carbon Trading:** Activating a national carbon fund so that funds from carbon trading can be used for green projects in Sri Lanka.
- Sustainable Business Practices:** Promoting and incentivising businesses that adopt sustainable practices such as waste minimisation, recycling, and using renewable energy. Additionally, the installation of 50,000 household biogas units would be facilitated within one year.

Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security

- Agri-Entrepreneurship:** Supporting agri-entrepreneurs to utilise effective agricultural practices and technology. Introducing measures to enhance efficiency and productivity, including increasing production by cultivating three crop cycles instead of two, and adopting approaches to boost the yield of crops such as tea and coconut.

- Smart Agriculture:** Implementing smart agricultural solutions like precision farming and IoT technology to increase efficiency and minimise environmental impact.
- Marine Resources Management Authority:** Responsible for integrating the resources of Sri Lanka's exclusive economic zone, which is seven times the size of its landmass, and the continental shelf, which is twenty- three times the landmass, into the national economy. The authority will be responsible for taking all necessary actions to empower and strengthen the marine economy.

Renewable Energy Development

- Investment in Renewables:** Encouraging investment in renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, hydro, and green hydrogen through public-private partnerships.
- Energy Innovation Grants:** Providing grants and incentives for innovative renewable energy projects and startups.
- Sustainability Indicators and Targets:** Sustainable development indicators and targets will be provided to each ministry alongside the annual budgets. For the year 2025, these will be provided by the end of November 2024.

Waste Management and Circular Economy

- **Circular Economy Models:** Promoting the principles of a circular economy by encouraging businesses to design products with their entire lifecycle in mind.
- **Recycling and Upcycling Initiatives:** Supporting startups focused on recycling and upcycling to convert waste into valuable resources.
- **Zero Waste Approach:** To minimise waste production and maximise resource efficiency, indicators and standards will be established, and laws and regulations will be enacted to launch a zero-waste approach among communities and industries.

Diversified Initiatives

- **National Sustainable Development Council:** Establishing a council led by the Prime Minister to build Sri Lanka's future on the foundation of natural wealth, emphasising atmospheric, water, and soil conservation.
- **Eco-Friendly Vehicles:** Phasing out fossil fuel vehicles by transitioning initially to hybrid vehicles and eventually to fully eco-friendly vehicles.
- All three wheelers and small motor vehicles in the country to run on renewable energy by 2035.
- **Climate Change:** Securing international funding to adapt agriculture, health, construction, and transport sectors to climate change impacts.
- **International Climate Leadership:** Leading an international agreement to secure compensation from high carbon-emission countries for the damage suffered by tropical

island states such as Sri Lanka due to climate impacts.

- **Green Bonds:** Issuing green bonds to fund necessary environment-friendly reforms in energy, transport, industry, construction, and agriculture sectors.
- **Green Bonds for Conservation:** Introducing green bonds focused on the conservation of Sri Lanka's rainforests and biodiversity.
- **Invasive Species Management:** Developing a plan to minimise the harm caused to biodiversity by invasive species. A coordinated plan involving customs and ports of entry will be implemented to prevent harmful organisms and seeds entering into the country.

Disaster Management

- **Flood Mitigation:** To minimise the disasters caused by floods, a comprehensive approach will be implemented across flood-prone areas, including water retention, conservation, restoration, new constructions, and the adoption of modern technological solutions.
- **Updating Housing Policies:** Modernising housing and construction policies to ensure resilience to natural disasters.
- **Water Management:** Given that the wet zone suffers from flooding while the dry zone experiences water scarcity, a permanent flood control system will be established around the Kalu and Nilwala rivers. This will include diverting excess water to the dry zone, providing simultaneous solutions to both flooding and water scarcity. A full feasibility study will be completed in 2025, with project implementation starting in 2026 and concluding within five years by December 31, 2030.



State Administration and Management – "Good Governance"

Vision:

To build an administrative system that supports the entrepreneurial state using an advanced technological approach, where smart governance becomes a driving force.

Competence-First

- Merit-based recruitment into the public service through an examination, free from any political interference.
- The Public Service Commission will be restructured by December 31, 2024, to ensure representation of the various services within the public sector.
- Enacting legislation by December 31, 2024 to ensure that decisions regarding public service salaries are based solely on the recommendations of the National Human Resources Authority.

National Strategic Planning Authority

- Establishing an authority under the Prime Minister's leadership, comprising politicians, officials, scholars, professionals, workers' associations, and entrepreneurs.
- Creating an authority responsible for formulating long-term national strategic plans and policies.
- Coordinating efforts among various state institutions and sectors towards common national goals.

Uniform Administrative Units

- Standardising the structure and functions of administrative units across the country.
- Ensuring consistency in service delivery and administrative processes to enhance efficiency and accountability.

National Data Management Agency

- Establishing a national data management agency responsible for creating and managing a unique digital identity for all citizens. Required legislation will be enacted within three months.
- Centralising data management to ensure accuracy, security, and accessibility of information across all public services. Legislation will be enacted to guarantee the legality and compliance of data handling processes.

Digital Public Infrastructure Management Agency

- Creating a dedicated institution by 31 December 2024, for the development, management, and oversight of digital public infrastructure.
- Ensuring strong, secure, and accessible digital infrastructure to support government operations and public services.

Digital Boundary Delimitation

- Implementing smart technology-based solutions for accurate and efficient administrative boundary delimitation, considering geographical, historical, cultural, and social factors. All existing proposals will be considered, and the process will be completed within one year.

- Using Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and other digital tools to ensure fair and logical distribution of administrative units.

Integrated Public Service Platforms

- Developing integrated platforms that provide citizens with access to multiple services through a single digital user interface. Six selected District Secretariats will be completed within the first six months.
- Making public services more accessible and efficient through digital integration.
- Completion of the necessary laws and procedures within six months to ensure that all correspondence within the public service is conducted through electronic mail.
- Public sector to opt for meetings via video conference in place of in-person meetings to save time and money, and to reduce traffic congestion, thereby improving budgets.
- As accessing public services requires constant follow up, service recipients should be regularly informed about the progress of their service requests, along with the name and contact details of the responsible officer, via text messages.
- Ensuring the right to access all digital public services in one's native language.

Public Participation and Feedback

- Using digital tools to collect and analyse citizen feedback in order to improve public services. A mechanism with government and private sector participation will be

established to facilitate this process.

Additionally, continuous training for public servants, improving the work environment, and implementing attitude development programs will be prioritised to boost efficiency.

Retirement

- Adjust pensions of individuals who retired before 2020 to align with the salary structure applicable in 2020, with immediate effect, eliminating pension disparities. The revised pensions will be paid starting from January 2025, and any arrears will be settled within three years.
- In future, ensure that retirees' pensions are revised to take effect concurrently with any salary revisions in the public services.
- Implement a retirement cost of living allowance amounting to at least 75% of a government employee's cost of living allowance, effective from the date of implementation.
- Adjust the pensions of former General Clerks, Stenographers, Typists, Bookkeepers, Shroffs and Storekeepers—positions that were restructured into the Public Management Assistant Service¹ after their retirement—to reflect the salary structure of the Public Management Assistants Service. These revised pension payments will commence in January 2025.
- The length of service required to qualify for pension benefits will be equalised for all public officials.
- A contributory pension scheme based on insurance models will be introduced for employees in the private sector.



Defence - "Golden Fence"

Vision:

To safeguard national values and interests by affirming the state's capability to address and manage challenges and conflicts that threaten the nation's ultimate principles and core values, thereby ensuring the security of the nation by defeating such threats.

National Security Objectives:

- Given Sri Lanka's claim to a land area of 65,000 square kilometres, a maritime economic zone seven times that size, and a continental shelf 23 times larger, maritime security is prioritised as a national priority.
- Recognising the national development potential missed since independence, a development-centric security policy will be implemented, considering Sri Lanka is still regarded as a developing nation.
- Lessons from past challenges will be used to prioritise national needs, aiming to overcome both external and internal conflicts.
- Special attention will be given to global socio-economic trends and economic development while identifying national security priorities.
- Priority will be given to ideological, economic, political, and state diplomatic needs that continue to support essential national requirements.

Sri Lanka Armed Forces:

- The military will ensure the ability to meet any emerging challenges through an integrated approach, utilising the full

potential of each service branch to build a cohesive and effective defence force.

- The efficiency of the military will be enhanced through essential strategic reforms, focusing on institutional restructuring, improving the effectiveness and coordination of joint military operations, modernising equipment and technology, and prioritising training and professional development to elevate Sri Lanka's armed forces to the next level.

Central Intelligence Agency:

- A Central Intelligence Agency will be established under the leadership of a National Security Advisor, responsible for coordinating, supervising, and managing all intelligence sectors, covering areas such as national security, crime, and the economy.
- The agency will be empowered with high-level data collection, analysis, and forecasting capabilities.
- Investments will be made in institutional collaboration, information exchange, and providing specialised training on advanced intelligence techniques and technologies, along with modernising intelligence infrastructure.

Integrated Special Forces Command:

- Special forces from the army, navy, and air force will be brought under a single Integrated Special Forces Command to streamline operations.

Proactive Defence:

- A defence strategy will be implemented, capable of preempting and minimising threats before they materialise.
- Surveillance and early warning systems will be improved to swiftly detect and respond to threats.
- Priority will be given to securing the national information system against cyber-attacks.

Special Economic Zone Protection:

- A high-level surveillance and monitoring plan will be implemented to prevent illegal migration and resource theft, and to ensure Sri Lanka's territorial integrity.
- Advanced surveillance technology will be employed to safeguard the nation's territorial integrity.

Economic Threats:

- Contingency plans will be developed to minimise the impact of economic crises and ensure financial stability.
- The economy will be protected from potential threats, including economic espionage and subversive activities.

Food Security Threats:

- Ensuring the safety and security of the national food supply chain from production to distribution.
- Strong food safety standards and monitoring systems will be developed to protect food quality and prevent contamination.

Power and Energy Security:

- Ensuring the security of the country's power and energy infrastructure against potential threats and disruptions.
- Promoting energy independence and resilience through the diversification and protection of energy resources.
- Actions will be taken based on recommendations from a committee of high-level energy and economic experts, starting from December 31, 2024.



Economy - "Prosperity Engine"

Vision:

To create a globally competitive, dynamic, and resilient production economy driven by entrepreneurship, innovation, and strategic investments, ensuring sustainable development and prosperity for all citizens.

Production Economy:

- Ensuring state intervention to create the knowledge, capital, technology, and market necessary for an efficient domestic production economy.

Ministry of Finance and Entrepreneurship

- Establishing a dedicated ministry to oversee and support entrepreneurial activities and financial management, with all relevant institutions brought under its purview by 31st December 2024.
- Policies and programmes to encourage innovation and economic diversification will be formulated by 31st December 2024, by implementing recommendations from Parliamentary Oversight Committees.

National Entrepreneurship Fund

- Establishing a fund to provide financial support and resources to all entrepreneurs, including small and medium enterprises, affected by external factors beyond their control. In conjunction, taking steps to ensure the sustainability of all state-owned enterprises by introducing a feedback-driven insurance system that minimises their risks, with all relevant state entities involved.
- Offering grants, loans, and equity investments to innovators and new businesses to provide necessary capital

and market opportunities, as well as management skills. In this regard, a new integrated mechanism will be established under the Ministry of Entrepreneurship within three months, uniting all relevant governmental research and administrative institutions.

Development Bank

- Collaborating with banks to provide low-cost, alternative funding for new and small businesses.
- Ensuring micro, small, medium, and large enterprises receive loans and funds at affordable interest rates to stimulate economic activities and growth. A development bank will be established for this purpose, with an initial capital of LKR 750 billion, comprising over 1,000 branches and more than 8,000 staff members, to be integrated with major commercial banks. This bank will focus exclusively on micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises, with the aim of achieving a 25% growth in national output within this sector within a year.

'Startup Sri Lanka' Digital Entrepreneurship Fund

- Launching a digital entrepreneurship fund in collaboration with the global private sector partners.

- Supporting tech startups and digital enterprises through investment, advisory, and market access.
- Providing development loans to facilitate comprehensive economic expansion by empowering business models such as sole proprietorships, partnerships, cooperatives, limited companies, or venture capital enterprises.

Accelerated Agricultural Efficiency Management Agency

- Establishing an agency to transform the agricultural sector into an innovative industry focused on adding value to agricultural products by integrating existing institutions in the agricultural field through the use of modern technological methods and technology to enhance agricultural productivity. A five-year plan to elevate this sector to foreign exchange-earning status will be implemented starting from January 1, 2025.
- Promoting sustainable agricultural practices and enhancing the efficiency of the agricultural sector.

National Capital Management Agency

- Establishing an agency to strategically manage national capital and investments.
- Ensuring optimal distribution of resources to maximise economic benefits and developmental impact.

National Supply Chain Authority

- Establishing an institution to ensure efficient and efficient operation and coordination

of the national supply chain, ensuring the availability, reliability and security of critical goods and services.

Natural Resources Management Authority

- Centralising existing institutions for natural resource management under a single authority.
- Managing local resources efficiently and transparently through effective public-private partnerships.

Revamping the Board of Investment

- Reforming the Board of Investment to enhance its efficiency and effectiveness in attracting foreign investments. Reforming the laws, regulations, and procedures related to this initiative before the end of 2024.
- Appointing a CEO with top-level corporate experience to focus on strategic partnerships and investor relations. A mechanism to provide all services through a single office will be implemented by 31st December 2024..

National Debt Management Agency

- Incorporating a constitutional limit on government borrowing as a percentage of national income to prevent unnecessary and unsustainable borrowing.
- Establishing a dedicated agency to ensure national debt management and financial stability.
- Implementing strategies to reduce debt levels and manage borrowing effectively.

National Branding Centre

- Creating a national branding centre to build and promote the Sri Lanka brand both locally and internationally.
- Enhancing strategic branding initiatives to improve the global presence of Sri Lankan products.
- Fostering citizen motivation and national pride through national branding campaigns and initiatives.

Increasing State Revenue

- Efficiently collecting taxes through unique digital identity.
- Increasing tax revenue by streamlining tax collection and adjusting tax rates accordingly.

Recovering Lost Revenue

- Establishing an appropriate mechanism to calculate and recover the revenue lost due to past tax evasion or avoidance, with an expected additional income exceeding LKR 500 billion, and taking steps to collect all dues within a year.
- Creating a digital mechanism to uncover large-scale fraud and corruption that occurred in the past, safeguarding state revenue, and legally initiating actions to recover the embezzled funds for the country.

State Enterprises

- Fostering an entrepreneurial mindset within the public sector to efficiently utilise government assets instead of selling them. This includes appropriate restructuring,

merging and categorising unnecessary institutions, or closing them down.

- Minimising the government's expenditure burden by transitioning non-essential institutions to self-financing levels, except in cases where the provision of services is a mandatory obligation of the state.

Foreign Exchange Reserves/EXIM Bank

- Implementing a foreign transaction system that is not solely based on the US dollar and establishing an EXIM (Export-Import) Bank.
- This EXIM bank will facilitate export promotion programmes and help local entrepreneurs gain access to international markets.
- Enacting laws to ensure that all exporters repatriate their export earnings within three months.
- Recognising foreign exchange fraud as a criminal offense, amending the Foreign Exchange Act appropriately, and activating relevant institutions for enforcement.
- Pursuing membership in the BRICS association and collaborating with regional financial institutions.
- Implementing a trade, investment, and industrial policy aimed at quickly creating a trade surplus.



Modern Financial Resource Management – "A Wealthy Nation"

Vision:

To create a robust, transparent, and sustainable financial management system that maximises the economic potential of Sri Lanka, ensuring equitable growth, financial stability, and improved quality of life for all citizens.

Transparent and Efficient Taxation System

- **Digital Taxation Platform:** Implement a comprehensive digital taxation system to streamline tax collection, reduce evasion, and improve compliance. This platform will allow for real-time tracking of tax revenues and automated processing of tax returns. As a result of these measures, annual state tax revenue is expected to increase by approximately 30%, with the potential to generate an additional LKR 1,000 billion in the first year.
- **Progressive Tax Reforms:** Introduce progressive tax reforms to ensure equitable tax distribution, with direct taxes contributing 40% and indirect taxes contributing 60%. This adjustment will include implementing higher tax rates for high-income earners and providing relief for low-income families. Additionally, the Value Added Tax (VAT) on a selected list of essential consumer goods will be removed to lower their prices and reduce the cost of living for the public. The removal of VAT on essential goods will take effect from 1st October 2024.
- **Simplification of Tax Codes:** Simplify the tax code to make it easier for individuals and businesses to understand and comply with tax regulations.

Enhancement of Non-Tax Revenue Streams

- **Monetising State Assets:** Optimise the use of government-owned assets through public-private partnerships and leasing arrangements, ensuring maximum returns

while maintaining public ownership. These reforms will ensure the optimal use of state assets, generating additional revenue from these enterprises, which will lead to self-financing and relieve the burden on state expenditures.

- **Efficient Service Delivery:** The public service will be transformed into a more efficient system to improve productivity, reduce costs, and increase revenue through service fees and charges. This will rationalise and stabilise public expenditures, positively impacting the budget. The annual financial savings are expected to exceed LKR 100 billion.

Strengthening Financial Institutions

- **Modernising the Central Bank:** Enhance the Central Bank's capabilities with advanced data analytics and AI for better monetary policy formulation, financial stability monitoring, and economic forecasting.
- **Encouraging Financial Inclusion:** Promote financial inclusion by expanding access to banking services in rural areas through mobile banking, microfinance institutions, and digital financial services.
- **Crypto Currency:** Managing crypto currency in a manner that is tailored to the country's needs by studying crypto currency trends.

Capital Market Development

- **Deepening the Capital Market:** Introduce innovative financial instruments and platforms to attract both local and foreign

investments. Promote the listing of startups and SMEs on the Colombo Stock Exchange.

- **Investor Protection and Education:** Strengthen regulatory frameworks to protect investors and launch national campaigns to educate the public on investment opportunities and financial literacy.
- **Commodity Exchange:** Setting up a commodities exchange named the Sri Lanka Agricultural Products Exchange, similar to the Colombo Stock Exchange, with foreign technical assistance, to ensure fair prices and high standards for both consumers and producers.
- **Secondary Market for Debt Securities:** Creating a secondary market for debt securities to promote the circulation of debt securities in both the government and private sectors.

Leveraging Technology for Financial Services

- **FinTech Ecosystem Development:** Support the growth of the FinTech sector by creating a regulatory sandbox for innovation, providing funding and mentorship for FinTech startups, and integrating FinTech solutions into mainstream financial services.

Effective Management of Public Debt

- **Debt Transparency and Accountability:** Implement a transparent public debt management system with real-time tracking and public disclosure of all government borrowing and debt servicing activities, with oversight by Parliament to ensure regular monitoring and public disclosure.
- **Debt Restructuring Strategies:** Develop and execute strategies to manage and restructure existing debt to reduce the burden on future generations and ensure fiscal sustainability.

These should be based on the best international approaches and experiences successfully adopted by debt-ridden nations like ours. All forms of debt utilisation, aid usage, and project implementations should be conducted solely through a transparent procurement process approved by the National Procurement Commission and recognised by the Auditor General, as sanctioned by Parliament.

- **Strategic use of funding:** Establishing a reporting framework to ensure that international aid and loans are utilised strategically and transparently. A Standing Committee of Parliament to be appointed for oversight before 31st December 2024.

Foreign Exchange and Remittance Optimisation

- **Incentivising Remittances:** Offer incentives for Sri Lankans working abroad to remit funds through formal channels, such as preferential exchange rates and lower transaction fees as well as non-financial incentives.
- Providing opportunities under government guarantee, through the newly established Development Bank, for individuals in the small and medium-sized industrial sector to invest their earnings in family-owned businesses.
- **Encouraging remittances** through official channels by offering non-financial incentives based on the amount of foreign exchange sent to the country by migrant workers over the past three years. These could include incentives such as extra points when enrolling children in schools.
- **Stable Foreign Exchange Reserves:** Maintain adequate foreign exchange reserves to ensure economic stability and investor confidence.

Price Stabilisation Fund

- Establishing a Price Stabilisation Fund to prevent undue impact on domestic consumers and producers caused by significant fluctuations in the global market of prices of essential goods, including fuel.

Public Financial Management Reform

- Zero-Based Budgeting:** Adopt zero-based budgeting across all government departments to ensure efficient allocation of resources based on current needs and priorities.
- Conducting an audit of energy, fuel, and other resource usage within the public sector, and streamlining operations to achieve significant and minor cost savings. This approach aims to generate a resource surplus of over 10% in state expenditures through efficient management of the public sector machinery.
- Performance-Based Budgeting:** Link government spending to performance outcomes, ensuring that public funds are used effectively to achieve desired results.

International Aid and Development Finance

- Enhanced Cooperation with Multilateral Agencies:** Strengthen relationships with international financial institutions to secure favourable funding terms and technical assistance for national development projects.

Financial Sector Stability and Regulation

- Robust Regulatory Framework:** Strengthen financial sector regulation to ensure the stability and resilience of banks and non-bank financial institutions.

Economic Crisis Management Mechanisms:

Develop and implement comprehensive crisis management frameworks to address potential economic sector vulnerabilities.

- Public-Private Partnerships:** Leverage partnerships with the private sector to enhance the efficiency and reach of financial services.
- Capacity Building:** Invest in empowering finance professionals to effectively implement modern financial management practices.
- Engage with Stakeholders:** Building consensus and cooperation for financial reforms by engaging with businesses, civil society, and international partners.
- Monitoring and Evaluation:** Establishing a robust monitoring and evaluation framework to track progress, assess impact, and make necessary adjustments to financial management strategies.

Agricultural Produce Exchange

- Establish "Sri Lanka Agricultural Produce Exchange" a produce exchange that functions similar to the Colombo Stock Exchange. The Exchange, to be established with the assistance of foreign technology, will ensure fair prices and high standards for both consumers and producers.

Secondary Debt Market

- A secondary debt market will be established with the aim of promoting government and private sector debt securities.



Unity in Diplomacy: Strategic Foreign Affairs Management

Vision:

To strategically manage foreign relationships to enhance national interests, ensure regional peace, and foster economic growth while protecting Sri Lanka's sovereignty and elevating its global brand.

National Council on Strategic Foreign Relations

- Establish a council composed of scholars, professionals, entrepreneurs, and diplomats to study global trends and advise on the formulation of foreign policies accordingly.

Strategic Management of Foreign Relationships:

- Implement a comprehensive strategy to manage and nurture diplomatic relationships with countries worldwide.
- Focus on building strong alliances and partnerships that align with Sri Lanka's long-term goals and interests.

Deploying Patriotic Modern Global Foreign Ambassadors:

- Appoint highly skilled and patriotic ambassadors who can effectively represent Sri Lanka's interests on the global stage.
- Provide continuous training and support to ensure ambassadors are well-equipped to handle modern diplomatic challenges.

Multi-Aligned Policy Based on National Interest:

- Adopt a flexible, multi-aligned foreign policy that adapts to changing global dynamics and prioritises national interests.
- Engage in strategic alliances and partnerships that bring mutual benefits while maintaining independence and sovereignty.

Ensuring Peace in the Indian Ocean:

- Take the lead in enforcing the United Nations Resolution 2832 (xxvi), to promote peace and stability in the Indian Ocean region.

- Collaborate with neighbouring countries and international organisations to address maritime security, piracy, and other regional challenges.

Elevating Brand Sri Lanka:

- Promote Sri Lanka's cultural, economic, and technological achievements globally to enhance its international image.
- Utilise diplomatic channels to support and showcase Sri Lankan products, services, and innovations on the world stage.
- Garner support of the international community during international challenges.

Securing Assistance for Economic Growth:

- Leverage international partnerships to attract foreign investments, secure economic aid, and access global markets.
- Engage with international financial institutions and donor countries to support national development projects and economic initiatives.

Protecting Sovereignty:

- Ensure all foreign policies and agreements respect and uphold Sri Lanka's sovereignty and territorial integrity.
- Actively defend national interests in international forums and negotiations to prevent undue influence or pressure from external actors.
- All embassies and their commercial officers worldwide will be operated based on specific targets related to trade, employment, scholarships, and other opportunities within their respective countries. Any diplomatic or commercial officers who fail to meet these targets will be recalled.



Thriving Communities: Transforming Social Welfare through “Hithe Haiya”

Vision:

To transform social welfare into a mechanism that empowers citizens through entrepreneurship, reducing dependency and fostering sustainable economic development.

“Hithe Haiya” Entrepreneurial Welfare Scheme:

- **Capital for Investment:** Provide capital to eligible individuals to start or grow their businesses instead of direct financial aid.
- **Entrepreneurial Training:** Offer training and resources to develop entrepreneurial skills and business management knowledge.
- **Mentorship and Support:** Connect beneficiaries with experienced mentors and business advisors to guide them in their entrepreneurial journey.

Targeted Support and Accountability:

- **Right Beneficiaries:** Implement stringent criteria to ensure that the right individuals receive support based on their potential for success and need.
- **Performance-Based Incentives:** Introduce Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for Samurdhi officers, focusing on Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise (SME) development.
- **Rescuing Communities from Microfinance Burden:** Implementing an urgent action plan to rescue rural communities from the financial burdens imposed by exorbitant

interest rates under the microfinance label, often provided by large financial and non-financial institutions. This plan will focus on alleviating the injustice faced by these communities through microfinance schemes.

- **Reward System:** Reward Samurdhi officers based on the success of the businesses they support, fostering a culture of accountability and results.

Capacity Building and Development:

- **Skill Development Programmes:** Offer comprehensive skill development programmes tailored to various industries.
- **Access to Markets:** The government, already the main purchaser in Sri Lanka, will immediately establish a mechanism to directly purchase from 'Hithe Haiya' entrepreneurs, providing platforms and opportunities for them to access domestic and international markets.
- Establish the Hithe Haiya Digital Market.
- **Innovation Hubs:** Establish innovation hubs and business incubators to nurture and support new ventures.

Community-Driven Growth:

- **Local Economic Development:** Promote community-based economic development projects that encourage collaboration and shared prosperity.
- **Sustainable Practices:** Encourage sustainable business practices that contribute to the long-term well-being of the community and the environment.
- **Social Enterprise Support:** Support the development of social enterprises that address community needs while generating economic value.
- **Co-operative System:** Establish co-operative systems to allow individuals to pool resources, share knowledge, and collectively invest in business ventures, promoting economic solidarity and community resilience.

Welfare of Children, Women, and Disabled Persons

Child Welfare:

- Ensuring Every Child's Well-being: Guaranteeing that every child receives love, care, nutrition, health, education, and recreation.
- Establishing a fully empowered Comprehensive Authority by integrating all existing institutions related to child protection and welfare.

Women's Welfare

- Launching specialised programmes for women entrepreneurs to economically, socially, and culturally empower women.
- Conducting mobile wellness clinics at rural level through the 'Mathru' organisation under the supervision of the family health officer to improve women's health.

Opportunities for Disabled Communities

- Introducing necessary laws to implement international conventions on the disabled community, taking all necessary steps to normalise the lives of disabled individuals.
- Providing special incentives to entrepreneurs who employ disabled individuals.
- 2% of all public sector jobs will be reserved for differently-able persons
- Offering support and incentives to businesses that hire and support individuals with special needs.



Youth Empowerment Task Force: Central Strategy and Common Direction

Vision:

To empower the youth of Sri Lanka by providing the skills, opportunities, and motivation necessary for them to thrive. This pillar aims to address current issues and create a supportive environment where young people can actively participate in the nation's growth and development.

Youth Entrepreneurship

- Youth Entrepreneurship Programmes:** Providing funds, mentorship, and resources to encourage young entrepreneurs and startups.

Youth Unemployment

- A commitment to reduce youth unemployment to 3% within 5 years and eliminating it entirely within 10 years, as a primary responsibility of the Human Resources Development Institute.
- Partner with the private sector to create job opportunities for youth.
- Establish a research division within the Foreign Employment Agency to gather information on and analyse opportunities in foreign job markets through embassies, and developing senior secondary courses based on these findings.
- Create an institution to provide vocational training to youth based on the needs of the international labour market.
- Focus on exporting consultancy and professional services, instead of exporting unskilled labour towards.
- Develop internship programmes to provide practical work experience and improve service employment for young men and women.

Skill Development and Education Reform:

- Practical Skills Training:** Implement vocational training and apprenticeship programmes to equip youth with practical skills that meet market demands.
- Education System Overhaul:** Reform the education system to reduce delays and align curricula with current and future job market requirements.
- Digital Literacy:** Promote digital literacy and technological skills to prepare youth for the evolving digital economy.

Political Participation and Civic Engagement

- Youth Councils and Forums:** The National Youth Services Council will be restructured to better fulfill its mandate of enhancing leadership and entrepreneurship, as well as uplifting artistic and sports skills among the youth community.
- Leadership Development: Offer leadership training programmes such as Youth Parliament to prepare youth for active roles in governance and community leadership.

Motivation and Mental Health:

- Mental Health Support:** Provide mental health resources and counselling services to address the psychological well-being of young people.

- **Motivation Programmes:** Launch initiatives that highlight success stories and role models to inspire and motivate youth.
- **Sports and Recreation:** Develop sports and recreational facilities and programmes to channel youth energy positively and build teamwork and discipline.
- **Mandatory Leadership Training:**
Implementing a compulsory one-month leadership training programme after the Advanced Level examinations, conducted with the assistance of the tri-forces.
- **Scholarships to Foreign Universities:**
Facilitating scholarships for Sri Lankan students to study at global universities.

Preventing Brain Drain:

- **Attractive Opportunities:** Create attractive career opportunities and development programmes to retain talent within the country.
- **National Service Programmes:** Implement national service programmes that provide youth with valuable skills and experience while contributing to national development.
- **Cultural Exchange Programmes:** Promote cultural exchange and global exposure opportunities that encourage youth to bring back knowledge and experience to Sri Lanka.
- **Mandatory Service Periods:** Imposing a minimum service period for professionals in critical shortage occupations within

the country, as determined by the Human Resources Development Institute, to ensure they contribute to the nation before seeking overseas opportunities.

Integrated Programmes and Initiatives:

- Design and implement integrated programmes that leverage the strengths of each agency to provide comprehensive support for youth.

For example: A joint initiative between the Vocational Training Authority (VTA) and National Apprenticeship and Industrial Training Authority (NAITA) to offer blended learning opportunities combining vocational training and apprenticeships.

Systemic Reset:

- **Policy Advocacy:** Advocate for policies that address the unique challenges faced by youth and ensure their needs are a national priority.
- **Youth Empowerment Task Force:** Establish a task force dedicated to implementing and monitoring youth empowerment initiatives.
- **Regular Feedback Mechanisms:** Create platforms for youth to provide feedback on policies and programmes, ensuring continuous improvement and relevance.



Cultural Renaissance: Fostering a Happy and Creative Nation

Vision:

To cultivate a happy and creative nation by encouraging and nurturing the artistic talents of all citizens, fostering a culture of innovation, and making arts and culture integral to everyday life.

Community Arts Programmes:

- **Local Arts Initiatives:** Establish community-based arts programmes and centres where citizens of all ages can participate in artistic activities, including painting, music, dance, theatre, and crafts.
- **Public Art Projects:** Launch public art initiatives that engage communities in creating murals, sculptures, and installations that reflect local culture and identity.
- **Art in Public Spaces:** Integrate art into public spaces, such as parks, libraries, and transportation hubs, to make art accessible to everyone.

Accessible Arts Education:

- **Arts in Schools:** Incorporate comprehensive arts education into the school curriculum from early childhood through secondary education, ensuring all students have the opportunity to explore their artistic talents.
- **Extracurricular Programmes:** Offer extracurricular arts programmes and workshops in schools, community centres, and online platforms.
- **Adult Arts Education:** Provide continuing education opportunities in the arts for

adults, including evening classes, weekend workshops, and online courses.

Support for Emerging Artists:

- **Artist Grants and Scholarships:** Establish grant programmes and scholarships to support emerging artists in various disciplines, helping them to develop their talents and pursue their artistic careers.
- **Mentorship Programmes:** Create mentorship programmes that connect emerging artists with established professionals for guidance, support, and collaboration.
- **Artist Residencies:** Develop artist residency programmes that provide artists with the time, space, and resources to create new work and engage with communities.

Cultural Hubs and Innovation Centres:

- **Creative Hubs:** Set up creative hubs and cultural centres in urban and rural areas where artists can collaborate, share resources, and exhibit their work.
- **Innovation Labs:** Establish cultural innovation labs that explore new forms of artistic expression and use technology to push the boundaries of traditional arts.

- **Cultural Zones:** Develop cultural zones in cities that host galleries, theatres, studios, and creative businesses, becoming vibrant centres of artistic activity.

Nationwide Cultural Events:

- **National Arts Festival:** Organise a national arts festival that celebrates the diversity and richness of Sri Lankan arts, showcasing performances, exhibitions, and workshops across the country.
- **Community Festivals:** Support local cultural festivals that highlight regional arts and traditions, encouraging community participation and tourism.
- **Competitions and Awards:** Host national competitions and awards in various artistic disciplines to recognise and reward outstanding talent.

Digital Arts and Innovation:

- **Online Platforms:** Create online platforms for artists to showcase and sell their work, connect with audiences, and collaborate with other artists globally.
- **Digital Arts Education:** Develop digital arts education programmes that teach skills in graphic design, digital photography, video production, and other new media arts.
- **Virtual and Augmented Reality:** Explore the use of virtual and augmented reality to create immersive artistic experiences and reach wider audiences.

Promotion and Awareness:

- **Media Campaigns:** Launch media campaigns that promote the importance of arts and culture in society and highlight the achievements of Sri Lankan artists.
- **Cultural Tourism:** Develop cultural tourism initiatives that attract visitors to Sri Lanka's artistic and cultural sites, supporting local economies and spreading cultural awareness.
- **Corporate Partnerships:** Partner with businesses to sponsor arts programmes and projects, providing additional funding and visibility.

Prioritising Native Languages

- **The Right to Communicate in Official Language:** Enforcing the right of all citizens to communicate with the government in their chosen official language.
- **Language Laboratories:** Setting up language laboratories to conduct research into and preserve native languages and their dialects.
- **Digitising Religious and Classical Literature:** Preserving religious and classical literary works through digitisation and making them easily accessible to the public and future generations.



Pillars of Justice: Ensuring Equity and Fairness for All

Vision:

To create a just and equitable society where every individual has access to fair treatment, legal protection, and equal opportunities. This pillar aims to strengthen the rule of law, promote human rights, and ensure that justice is accessible to all citizens.

Judicial Independence and Integrity:

- **Independent Judiciary:** Ensure the judiciary remains independent and free from political influence to uphold the rule of law impartially.
- **Transparent Appointments:** Implement transparent and merit-based processes for the appointment of judges and judicial officers.
- **Independent Public Prosecutor:** Create the position of an independent public prosecutor to handle the filing of criminal cases, ensuring the process is free from political influence and intervention.

Access to Justice:

- **Legal Aid Services:** Expand legal aid services to ensure that all citizens, especially the underprivileged, have access to legal representation and advice.
- The Legal Aid Commission to impose a regulation that every lawyer must appear free of charge for at least one case at any given time.
- **Community Legal Clinics:** Set up community legal clinics in urban and rural areas to provide free or low-cost legal services.

Human Rights Protection:

- **Human Rights Commission:** Strengthen the Human Rights Commission to investigate and address human rights violations effectively.
- **Public Awareness Campaigns:** Conduct public awareness campaigns to educate citizens about their rights and how to protect them.
- **Anti-Discrimination Laws:** Enforce and strengthen laws that prohibit discrimination based on race, gender, religion, disability, and other protected characteristics.

Legal and Institutional Reforms:

- **Criminal Justice Reform:** Implement reforms to the criminal justice system to ensure fair trials, humane treatment of detainees, and rehabilitation-focused corrections.
- **Civil Justice Reform:** Streamline civil litigation processes to reduce delays and improve the efficiency of the civil justice system.
- **Alternative Dispute Resolution:** Promote alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, such as mediation and arbitration, to resolve conflicts amicably and efficiently.

- **Minimising Delays in Justice:** Expanding the number of judges, officials in the Attorney General's Department, and court facilities to reduce delays in the administration of justice while broadening the commercial court system to minimise the economic impact of delays in justice.
- **Prohibition on Dual Citizens and Foreign Nationals:** Enacting laws to prohibit dual citizens and foreign nationals from holding positions as ministry secretaries, heads of state institutions, ambassadors, and political party office bearers.

Equitable Law Enforcement:

- **Community Policing:** Adopt community policing strategies to build trust and cooperation between law enforcement and communities.
- **Police Training and Welfare:** Provide comprehensive training for law enforcement officers on human rights, cultural sensitivity, and non-violent conflict resolution. Ensure that police officers are properly rewarded, and provided with modern facilities and technologies to perform their duties effectively.
- Introduce a merit-based promotions mechanism.

Inclusive and Equitable Policies:

- **Gender Equity:** Promote gender equity in all areas of society, including education, employment, and political participation, through targeted policies and programmes.
- **Support for Vulnerable Groups:** Develop policies and programmes that address

the specific needs of vulnerable groups, such as children, the elderly, people with disabilities, and minority communities.

- **Economic Equity:** Implement measures to reduce economic disparities and ensure that all citizens have access to opportunities for economic advancement.

Education and Advocacy:

- **Legal Literacy Programmes:** Conduct legal literacy programmes in schools, colleges, and communities to educate citizens about their legal rights and responsibilities.
- **Civic Education:** Integrate civic education into the national curriculum to promote understanding of democratic principles and active citizenship.
- **Advocacy Groups:** Support and collaborate with civil society organisations and advocacy groups that work towards justice and equity.

Digital Platforms and Technology:

- **Adopting Online Legal Systems:** Expanding the limits of justice delays by providing legal information, services, and conducting court sessions through online systems to ensure swift delivery of justice.
- **Mobile Justice Apps:** Create mobile applications to help citizens access legal services, file complaints, and track their cases.
- **AI in Legal Processes:** Implement artificial intelligence tools to assist in legal research case management, and predictive analysis for faster and more accurate legal outcomes.



Sports Excellence: Building a Nation of Champions

Vision:

To develop a robust sports ecosystem in Sri Lanka that nurtures talent from all backgrounds, provides high-quality training and development, and offers security and opportunities for all athletes, ensuring sports can be a viable and respected career path.

Policy and Governance

- **National Sports Policy:** Develop a comprehensive national sports policy outlining the vision, goals, and strategies for sports development in Sri Lanka.
- **Sports Governance:** Ensure transparent and efficient management of sports organisations to promote fairness, accountability, and excellence.

Sports for All

- Promoting sports nationwide to ensure participation regardless of age, gender, or any other social divisions.
- Implementing a special programme to promote volleyball, requiring minimal cost and space, to increase public participation in sports.

Talent Identification and Development

- **Grassroots Programmes:** Establishing community sports clubs with government intervention to identify sporting talent from a young age.
- Mandatory requirement that every schoolchild participates in at least one sport.
- **Nation-wide Talent Identification Programme:** Implementing a comprehensive talent identification programme to discover and nurture

talented athletes from underprivileged and rural areas.

- **Scholarships and Financial Aid:** provided to talented athletes to ensure they can pursue their sports careers without financial hardship.

High-Quality Training

- **Sports Education Institutions and Schools:** Establishing specialised sports education institutions and schools across the country to provide high-quality training, education, and facilities.
- **Sports Universities:** Creating sports universities focused on sports science, management, and coaching to offer specialised training and educational programmes.
- **Professional Coaches:** Hiring and training international-level professional coaches to ensure athletes receive the best guidance and support. Creating an environment that provides necessary technology and financial support for coaches to thrive.
- **High-Performance Centres:** Establishing high-tech training centres to meet the technical and nutritional needs of athletes.

Comprehensive Support for Athletes

- **Professionalising Sports:** Implementing measures to elevate the living standards of athletes by turning them into professional sports people.
- **Career Security:** Providing career security for athletes, including education and career transition programmes for those retiring from sports.
- **Health and Well-being:** Offering extensive health services, including physical and mental health support, to ensure athletes are well cared for.
- **Insurance and Benefits:** Providing insurance and other benefits to ensure athletes can focus on their sports activities with peace of mind.

Sports Infrastructure and Facilities

- **Modern Facilities:** Investing in and maintaining state-of-the-art sports facilities accessible to athletes across the country.
- **Community Sports Centres:** Developing community sports centres and providing training facilities at the regional level to encourage widespread participation in sports.

Promotions and Incentives

- **Public Awareness Campaigns:** Launching promotional campaigns to highlight the importance of sports and encourage participation across all age groups.
- **Incentives for Excellence:** Creating a recognition system for outstanding performance in sports, including awards, financial rewards, and sponsorship opportunities to motivate athletes.
- **Institutional Partnerships:** Establishing partnerships with the private sector to secure financial sponsorship and additional resources for every sport.

Opportunities for International Competitions

- **International Competitions:** Providing opportunities and facilities for Sri Lankan athletes to participate in international competitions and hosting international tournaments to promote sports within the country.
- **Exchange Programmes:** Implementing exchange programmes with other countries to provide athletes and coaches with opportunities to learn international standards.



Digital Frontier: Advancing Science, Technology, and Digital Development

Vision:

To transform Sri Lanka into a leading entrepreneurial nation by advancing science, technology, and digital development. This pillar focuses on fostering innovation, enhancing digital infrastructure, and leveraging technology to drive economic growth and improve the quality of life for all citizens.

Research and Innovation:

- **Establishing a Strategic Culture of Research:** Adopting a strategic approach to build a local research culture that generates new knowledge essential in the global social, economic, and political environment.
- This will include the gradual increase of the current allocation of 0.12% of GDP for research to a more pragmatic level.
- Additionally, all barriers to bringing in research grants obtained competitively and transparently through foreign research institutions, will be removed.
- Steps will be taken to ensure that the research initiatives, fully supported by the government, prioritise research ethics and align the generated knowledge with the export economy and service delivery.
- To establish an inclusive research ecosystem, we guarantee the involvement of all stakeholders in the entire research cycle, ensuring that the benefits of research contribute to the well-being of the public.
- **National Innovation Hubs:** Establish innovation hubs and research centres across the country to foster collaboration

between academia, industry, and government.

- **R&D Funding:** Increase funding for research and development (R&D) in key areas such as biotechnology, renewable energy, artificial intelligence, and advanced manufacturing.
- **University-Industry Partnerships:** Promote partnerships between universities and industries to drive innovation and commercialisation of research.

Digital Infrastructure:

- **Broadband Access:** Ensure nationwide access to high-speed internet, focusing on rural and underserved areas to bridge the digital divide.
- **Smart Cities:** Develop smart city initiatives that leverage technology to improve urban living, including smart transportation, energy management, and public services.
- **5G Deployment:** Accelerate the deployment of 5G networks to support advanced technological applications and boost connectivity.

Entrepreneurial Ecosystem:

- **Tech Incubators and Accelerators:** Establish tech incubators and accelerators to support startups and scale-ups in the technology sector.
- **Venture Capital and Funding:** Create funding mechanisms, including venture capital funds and grants, to support tech startups and innovative projects.
- **Innovation Challenges:** Organise national and international innovation challenges and hackathons to spur creativity and solve pressing problems.

Digital Skills and Education:

- **STEM Education:** Integrate science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) education into the national curriculum from an early age.
- **Digital Literacy Programmes:** Implement digital literacy programmes to equip citizens with the skills needed for the digital economy.
- **Tech Apprenticeships:** Develop apprenticeship programmes in partnership
- **Digital Frontier:** Advancing Science, Technology, and Digital Development with tech companies to provide hands-on training and experience.

E-Governance and Digital Services:

- **E-Government Platforms:** Implement e-government platforms to streamline public services, enhance transparency, and improve efficiency.

- **Unique Digital ID System:** Develop a digital ID system for secure and easy access to government services and online transactions.
- **Open Data Initiatives:** Promote open data initiatives to increase transparency, foster innovation, and enable data-driven decision-making.

Cybersecurity and Data Protection:

- **National Cybersecurity Strategy:** Develop and implement a comprehensive cybersecurity strategy to protect critical infrastructure and sensitive data.
- **Data Protection Laws:** Enforce strict data protection laws to ensure the privacy and security of citizens' information.
- **Cybersecurity Training:** Provide training and resources to build a skilled cybersecurity workforce.

Global Collaboration:

- **International Partnerships:** Foster international partnerships and collaborations in science and technology to share knowledge and resources.
- **Tech Diplomacy:** Engage in tech diplomacy to position Sri Lanka as a key player in the global tech ecosystem and attract foreign investment.
- **Global Talent Attraction:** Create programs to attract global talent and encourage the return of skilled Sri Lankan expatriates.



Vision

To build a unified nation that respects social diversity and Sri Lanka's civilisational values.

Promoting Common Values

- **Cultural Education:** Integrating teachings about Sinhala Buddhist principles and values into the education system while also promoting understanding of other religions and cultures.
- **Public Awareness Campaigns:** Raising awareness about values common to all religious teachings such as compassion, kindness, tolerance, and mutual respect.

Inter-Religious and Inter-Cultural Dialogue

- **Dialogue Platforms:** Creating platforms for inter-religious and inter-cultural dialogues to enhance mutual understanding and cooperation among different ethnic and religious communities.
- **Community Relations:** Organising various communal activities and festivals that celebrate cultural diversity to foster positive inter-communal relations.

National Identity

- **National Symbols:** Promoting national symbols and concepts that reflect the country's heritage, thereby generating positive feelings about this heritage among citizens.

Development Benefits for all

- **Common Policies:** Introducing policies to ensure fair access to resources and opportunities for all communities sans ethnic or religious discrimination.

- **Regional Development:** Addressing disparities in regional development projects to ensure that all provinces develop relatively equally.

Conflict Resolution and Peace building

- **Mediation Services:** Establishing inter-religious committees at the village level to promote inter-religious harmony.
- **Peace Education:** Incorporating peace education into the school curriculum to teach the importance of unity and conflict resolution from a young age.

Promoting and Preserving Cultural Heritage

- **Cultural Preservation Projects:** Preserving the cultural heritage of all communities living in Sri Lanka.
- **Cultural Exchange Programmes:** Facilitating cultural exchange programmes to allow different communities to understand and share each other's customs and traditions.

National Festivals and Celebrations

- **Encouraging Communal Celebrations:** Promoting the communal celebration of major religious and cultural festivals to enhance unity.



Plantations, Agriculture, and Livestock

Vision:

To ensure the provision of fresh, clean, and nutritious food for all by sustainably utilising natural resources, minimising wastage, incorporating innovative technologies, and improving the living standards of the farming community.

Policy Focus

- **Centralised Agricultural Administration:** Integrating all segments related to agriculture, currently fragmented across various ministries, government institutions, and agencies, under a single ministry.
- **Agrarian Bank:** Establishing an Agrarian Development Bank under the proposed Development Bank.

Agricultural Entrepreneurship

- **Transforming Agriculture:** Transitioning Sri Lankan agriculture towards agripreneurship, making farming more productive and attractive to the younger generation, who are increasingly moving away from the sector.
- **Promoting Cooperative Entrepreneurship:** Establishing cooperative societies across all possible sectors of the rural economy to reap the benefits of scaling up businesses.
- **Market Price Regulation:** Implementing a strategic market price regulation to increase the income of rice farmers.
- **Collective Farming Enterprises:** Establishing cooperative companies for large-scale paddy farming, from land preparation to harvesting and packaging rice under their own brand, leveraging collective efforts for greater profitability.

- **Digital Crop Planning:** A national crop cultivation plan will be implemented utilising digital technology to align supply with market demand for vegetables, fruits, and other crops. To manage this plan effectively, an institution will be established, which will mitigate the problems of over-supply and under-supply that have occurred in the past.
- **Post-Harvest Infrastructure:** Establishing regional collection, storage, and value addition centres to minimise post-harvest losses.
- **Soil Health:** Implementing a scientific programme for efficient fertiliser and other input application using soil health assessments, cutting unnecessary costs, and ensuring environmental conservation.
- **Integrated Food Promotion:** Launching an integrated food promotion programme in collaboration with the health and education sectors to uplift agripreneurs.
- **Promoting High-Value Crops:** Collaborating with international brands to promote economically profitable crops through strategic initiatives, allowing agripreneurs to partake in super profits earned through special value addition.

- **Centralisation of Agricultural Institutions:** Centralising existing agricultural research institutions, survey institutions, and agricultural development institutions.
- Prioritising local seed production and introducing seeds that can withstand any conditions.

Agricultural Commodities Exchange:

- Establishing an agricultural commodities exchange similar to the Colombo Stock Exchange, ensuring fair prices and high standards for both consumers and producers, with foreign technical support.

Organic Agriculture

- Establishing an authority to systematically promote and regulate organic agricultural production, which has significant global demand.

Irrigation

- Implementing a national integrated irrigation management programme that encompasses rivers, streams, tanks, canals, and wells.
- **Restoring Irrigation Culture:** Reviving the ancient irrigation culture by rehabilitating approximately 30,000 tank systems through collective efforts, revitalising rural areas.

Plantation Crops

- **Export Market Development:** Introducing new and advanced markets for export crops, enhancing the value addition of their produce and transforming farmers into agripreneurs to maximise profits.
- Formulating a national policy for the efficient use of underutilised lands.
- Introducing advanced varieties to increase crop yields.

Livestock

- **Livestock Cooperatives:** Promoting cooperative companies to transform meat, milk, and egg farmers into livestock entrepreneurs.
- **Online Marketplaces:** Launching online auctions for meat and eggs to ensure fair prices for producers and consumers.
- **National Livestock Development Board:** Strengthening and modernising the National Livestock Development Board to manage production costs and price fluctuations effectively.



Blue Economy

Vision:

To sustainably utilise marine resources and maximise the economic potential of Sri Lanka's exclusive economic zone which is seven times the country's landmass, and continental shelf, which is 23 times the landmass, as well as its inland waterways.

Identification and Management of Blue Resources

- **Scientific Survey:** Conducting comprehensive scientific surveys of inland and oceanic aquatic resources to identify natural resources such as fish stocks and marine minerals, and assess opportunities in the tourism industry.
- Establishing an Ocean Resources Authority to attract the necessary technology and investments for the exploration and utilisation of resources located on, within, and beneath the ocean in the continental shelf area.
- Implementing joint development projects in collaboration with states that have successfully achieved their economic goals through the optimal utilisation of exclusive economic zones, with a strategic plan to use these resources for the nation's development.

Fisheries Development Authority

- Creating an efficient Fisheries Development Authority by merging the Ceylon Fisheries Corporation and the Ceylon Fishery Harbours Corporation.

Value Addition and Export Promotion in Fisheries

- Implementing measures for value addition through processing and other methods, and conducting research and development to help build high-quality brands in the fisheries export sector.

Fishing Community

- **Social Protection Fund:** Introducing a special fund for social protection programmes for the fishing community.
- **Modern Training Programmes:** Introducing modern, systematic training programmes to update knowledge and provide training to fishing communities.
- Inland Fisheries Industry
- **Scientific Inland Fisheries:** Modernising the existing administrative mechanisms to promote organised and scientific inland fishery development utilising all tanks, rivers, and canals in the country.
- **Processing Centres:** Establishing regional processing centres to transform inland fishery production into value-added products.
- **Breeding Centres:** Enhancing and expanding inland fish breeding centres regionally.

Marine Fisheries Industry

- **Strategic Modernisation:** Strategically modernising the marine fisheries industry to maximise economic benefits, given Sri Lanka's status as an island nation.
- **Day Boat Fisheries:** Providing necessary training, methods, and capital to develop an entrepreneurial mindset and add value to the production of day boat fishermen.

Multi-Day Boat Fisheries

- **Subsidised Loans:** Increasing the number of multi-day boats and improving their facilities by providing highly subsidised loans with government intervention.

Other Development Projects

- **Efficient Use of Marine Resources:** Implementing technological measures to utilise all marine resources, including local aquatic plants, efficiently.
- **Water-Based Tourism:** Taking steps to develop tourism industries based on water resources.



Industry

Vision

To develop selected industries that prioritise innovation and high productivity, creating quality job opportunities, increasing domestic production, and minimising the reliance on imports, thus creating a favourable environment for new investments within an entrepreneurial state.

Industrial Policy

- **Comprehensive Industrial Policy:** Developing an industrial policy that covers all sectors aimed at promoting domestic industries.
- **Strategic Development Programmes:** Launching a common strategic programme linked with agriculture, education, infrastructure, and finance to support industrial growth.
- **Investing in a Large-Scale National Industrial System:** to fully utilise and add value to the country's mineral resources, with the aim of generating and conserving foreign exchange.
- **Investment Incentives:** Encouraging investment in industries through tax incentives, new technology, international support, and funding.
- **Industrial Innovation:** Promoting innovation by increasing funding for universities and research institutions to drive the industrial sector towards a process of innovative production, fostering the development of new creators.

Reducing Import Dependence

- **Strengthening Supply Chains:** Investing in and strengthening domestic supply chains

while enhancing linkages with international supply chains.

- **Expanding Industrial Zones:** Creating large-scale industrial zones with infrastructure and regulation to attract both domestic and international investments.
- **Sector Prioritisation:** Implementing necessary state interventions to develop industries suitable for Sri Lanka.
- **Tariffs and Import Substitutes:** Implementing a scientific approach to tariffs to protect local entrepreneurs and promote import substitution.

Capital and Investment

- **Financial Sector Reforms:** Strengthening the industrial sector by providing low-interest loans and long-term financial facilities.
- **Industrial Development Bank:** Establishing an Industrial Development Bank under the proposed Development Bank.
- **Public-Private Partnerships:** Establishing a Youth Entrepreneurship Authority to attract young entrepreneurs to the industrial sector. The government will act as the primary buyer, encouraging the industry by

sharing risks and promoting the common use of resources.

Enhancing Job Skills

- **Vocational Education:** Implementing a five-year programme to develop vocational education necessary for modern technological industries by integrating all technical colleges, vocational education institutions, the Vocational Training Authority, and relevant private institutions in Sri Lanka.
- **Promoting High-Skill Sectors:** Promoting industries in advanced technological fields such as nanotechnology, biotechnology, and information technology, which offer high-paying jobs.
- **Skilled Labour Policies:** Formulating policies to create a highly skilled and trained workforce.

Industrialisation of Remote Areas

- **Agricultural and Industrial Parks:** Establishing agricultural and industrial parks in rural areas to create job opportunities through regionally-based processing of agricultural products.
- **Incentives for Industries in remote Areas:** Providing state support through infrastructure development and tax incentives to establish industries in remote areas.

Industrial Technology

- **International Collaboration:** Facilitating the introduction of modern technology

to Sri Lanka through international collaboration.

- **Smart Production Laboratories:**

Establishing laboratories equipped with modern technological methods such as 3D printing, IoT, and robotics to support small-scale entrepreneurs.

- **Blockchain Technology:** Introducing blockchain technology to systematically manage supply chains and address new trends in the global market.

- **Concessions on Energy:** Providing energy to industries at concessional rates.

Construction Industry

- **Local Production of Raw Materials:**

Providing state support to encourage the local production of imported raw materials to lower construction costs.

- **Low-Interest Loans for Construction:**

Providing special low-interest loan facilities for industrial and housing construction to reduce capital costs.

- **Priority for Local Contractors:** Giving priority to local contractors in large-scale public construction projects.

- **Tax Incentives for Private Construction:**

Providing tax incentives for large-scale private construction projects using local contractors.

- **Technological Guidance:** Establishing provincial centres that provide local industrialists with the necessary

technological guidance, infrastructure, and easy access to advanced technology.



Naval, Air, and Inland Transportation Infrastructure – "Lifelines"

Vision

To transform Sri Lanka into a maritime and naval hub by modernising the maritime and aviation transportation sectors and maximising strategic location advantages..

Port Modernisation:

- **Development of Port Infrastructure:** Increasing the capacity for vessel handling by investing in the development of major ports in Colombo, Hambantota, and Trincomalee.
- **Smart Port Technology:** Enhancing efficiency by introducing smart port technological methods such as automated cargo handling, digital surveillance systems, and AI-based supply systems.

Maritime Services:

- Encouraging and facilitating public-private partnerships and greater opportunities in providing maritime services as a business sector.

Airport Development:

- **Development of Airports:** Expanding Bandaranaike International Airport to align with global standards, in keeping with the strategic development objectives, especially to support the tourism industry. Developing Mattala International Airport as an extensive aviation hub by attracting more airlines.
- **Development of Regional Airports:** Expanding domestic air travel by developing regional airports.

- **Air Traffic Management:** Investing in modern air traffic management systems to enhance safety, efficiency, and capacity of Sri Lanka's airspace.
- **Integrated Transport Systems:** Streamlining inland transportation by connecting ports, airports, highways, and railways.
- **International Partnerships:** Integrating ports and airports into the international transportation sector through strategic partnerships with global supply chains and airlines.

Highway System:

- **Major Highways:** Expanding the network of highways to strategically covers all regions of the country, connecting all major cities, airports, and ports.
- **Main and Rural Roads:** Initiating projects to rehabilitate and develop rural roads nationwide to enhance productivity and personal efficiency, thereby strengthening the process of wealth distribution within the country, and promoting entrepreneurial activities and passenger convenience.



Transport

Vision:

To provide an efficient, sustainable, comfortable, and safe transportation service at an affordable cost by integrating modern technology.

Passenger Transport:

- Creating an integrated transport plan by combining railways, buses, boats, and taxi services.
- Transforming the railway service into a profitable venture by leveraging modern technology and generating additional revenue.
- Expanding the railway service to cover the entire country.
- Developing a scientific mechanism to efficiently utilise railway infrastructure.
- Ensuring that only 'standardised' vehicles are used for long distance public and private bus services to enhance comfort during transport.
- Modernising and restructuring the Sri Lanka Transport Board through a public-private partnership, with a majority shareholding by the State.
- Ensuring continuous government support to enhance entrepreneurship in private bus transportation services.
- Collaborating with private enterprises to modernise and beautify bus and railway stations to enhance passenger comfort.

Urban and Short-Distance Transport:

- To alleviate the difficulties and hardships faced by commuters travelling to

Colombo for work and other needs, a modern, air-conditioned, electric 'Metro' train service should be swiftly initiated, utilising the existing infrastructure. This service would connect surrounding cities such as Kalutara, Polgahawela, Negombo, Rambukkana, and Avissawella with Colombo. The capital required for this will be urgently raised via the issuance of bonds via the Colombo Stock Exchange.

- Introducing 'circular' bus routes within cities, including Colombo, to improve urban transport. Buses will operate on a precise schedule using digital technology, allowing anyone to check timings via their mobile phones.
- Gradually replacing existing buses with low-floor buses to facilitate easy boarding and alighting, minimise delays, and ensure accessibility for disabled persons.
- Establishing priority lanes for private vehicles, including trishaws, carrying maximum passengers on selected days of the week to reduce traffic congestion.
- Promoting the use of bicycles in urban areas.
- Gradually phasing out trishaw use by providing concessionary motor vehicle loans to trishaw owners.



Energy: Towards Making Sri Lanka the Energy Hub of Asia

Vision

Ensuring energy security by providing energy to everyone at all times at an affordable cost.

Becoming an Energy Hub:

- Developing Sri Lanka as the energy hub of Asia by leveraging its strategic location to import crude oil, export refined petroleum products, provide fuel storage facilities, export green hydrogen, and supply fuel to ships and aircraft.

Investment in Renewable Energy Sources:

- Increasing investment in renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, hydro, and biomass to diversify the energy mix and minimise reliance on fossil fuels.
- Reactivating renewable energy projects that have stalled for various reasons.
- Investments to be made with the goal of ensuring that by 2035, 70% of the electricity system will use renewable energy.

Community-Based Renewable Projects:

- Promoting community-based renewable energy projects that allow regional communities to generate and manage their energy, providing national and economic benefits.

Incentivising Renewable Energy:

- Providing subsidies and grants to encourage businesses and households to adopt renewable energy.

Energy Efficiency and Conservation:

- Launching a comprehensive national plan to improve energy efficiency across residential, commercial, and industrial sectors.
- Promoting the use of energy-efficient technologies such as LED lighting, energy-efficient appliances, and smart meters.

Utilising Domestic Resources:

- Implementing a three-year programme to use confirmed natural gas reserves for electricity generation.
- Initiating joint ventures with foreign investors to produce green hydrogen using the wind energy potential in the Mannar Sea.
- Launching a promotional campaign to attract foreign investors for oil exploration in the Mannar and Cauvery basins.
- Rapidly renovating and utilising the Trincomalee oil tank complex.

Public Awareness Campaigns:

- Launching campaigns to educate citizens on the importance of energy conservation and provide guidelines on reducing energy consumption.
- Establishing a practical National Energy Policy and enacting it as law through Parliament in order to prevent intermittent changes in energy policy by various governments for different reasons.

Promoting Renewable Energy:

- Implementing a national energy efficiency policy that covers all residential, commercial, and industrial sectors.
- Introducing and familiarising the use of efficient electrical appliances and consumption methods.
- Investing in resilient system technologies to improve the efficiency, reliability, and resilience of the energy system.
- Implementing energy storage solutions such as pumped hydro storage and batteries to prevent power wastage and ensure reliable energy supply.
- Improving the infrastructure of the power system to enhance overall efficiency and prevent unnecessary energy losses.



Political Reforms

Vision

To establish a political culture where democratic values are upheld, and where politicians make practical promises to their people, and are held accountable for delivering on those promises.

New Constitution

- The President serves as the head of the Executive, the head of the Cabinet, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. The President must also hold the position of Minister of Defence. Members of Parliament should be appointed to all other ministerial positions, with the agreement of the Prime Minister.
- The executive presidency will be transformed into a position accountable to parliament and subject to the judiciary.
- The immunity granted to the president will be removed, under the conditions that prior approval from the judiciary will be required to file a case against the president, and the president does not need to appear in court personally.
- A State Minister of Presidential Affairs will be established to answer for the president's actions in parliament.
- A parliamentary oversight committee on presidential affairs will be established with the ability to summon the President to the committee, if the Presidential Secretary fails to provide satisfactory answers.
- A parliamentary debate on presidential affairs will be held every three months, with the president personally participating in the response speech.

- A new electoral system will be introduced where 70% of members of parliament elected from districts are chosen at the constituency level and 30% through proportional representation to minimise election expenses and violence, and to ensure direct accountability to the people.

A New Chapter on Duties:

- The chapter on rights in the Constitution will be complemented by a chapter on the duties of citizens who enjoy these rights. This will serve as a guiding example from our motherland to the world.

Political Accountability:

- Each presidential candidate will be required to present a five-year programme as part of their election manifesto.
- Every expenditure proposal must include the method of obtaining the necessary funds.
- A National Performance Review Council will be established, headed by the Prime Minister and including professionals, academics, and entrepreneurs, to monitor the proper implementation of the government's election manifesto.
- The Performance Review Council will publish an annual progress report showing each

ministry's progress towards targets, including reasons for any failures. If a ministry fails without justifiable reasons, citizens should have the opportunity to take legal action.

- All ministries will be ranked in the annual progress report and any minister and secretary that comes last for three consecutive years will be removed.

Division of Ministries:

- The number of cabinet ministries will be limited to a maximum of 25 and deputy ministries to 35 by dividing subjects logically.
- Executive committees will be created to advise each minister, ensuring every parliamentarian can be connected to the executive.
- If a parliamentarian crosses over to another party or votes against their party's stance, a by-election will be held to obtain public approval for their position. If such an MP has been appointed through the proportional representation system or the national list, they must be able to demonstrate in court that their stance is in alignment with the election pledges they committed to.

Legal Recourse for Approved Bills:

- The constitution will be amended to allow citizens to challenge a bill approved by parliament in court for not following proper procedures or being against the constitution.

Local Government Institutions:

- Local government institutions will be further empowered by assigning selected provincial council subjects to them.

- Local government institutions will be stabilised by increasing the number of members elected by the constituency system from 60% to 70% and awarding a grace member seat to the political party with the most votes within the local government area.
- The number of local government councillor seats will be reduced to fifteen thousand as the large number of such councillors has become a burden to the country.

Accountability

- It should be mandatory for officials of political parties, media organisation owners, journalists, leaders of national-level NGOs, and trade union leaders to annually declare their assets and liabilities. Those who fail to fulfil this obligation should be publicly named and subjected to legal penalties.
- Every political party must publicly release its audited accounts every six months

Media Freedom:

- The state acknowledges the public's right to access all information regarding governance and the implementation of government policies transparently. Accordingly, the freedom of speech of all forms of media and journalists is guaranteed, allowing them to report, use, and critique any information, except for those that endanger national security, territorial integrity, or state secrets.

Debt Management

Vision

Transforming from a debtor nation to a creditor nation by restructuring debt in a way that does not burden the economy in the short term, while increasing revenue, and achieving financial stability.

Multilateral, Bilateral, Foreign Commercial, and Guaranteed Foreign Debt:

- As of now, the country's total foreign debt stands at USD 37 billion, with USD 12 billion being multilateral debt and USD 10 billion in bilateral debt. The remaining USD 15 billion consists of commercial debt in the form of sovereign bonds.

Discussions are ongoing to extend the repayment period for multilateral and bilateral debt as part of restructuring efforts. However, any such extension could increase the debt burden due to accumulating interest over the extended period.

- For commercial debt, particularly sovereign bonds that have already matured or are due to mature, negotiations are taking place with bondholders to potentially write off a portion of the debt.
- Additionally, the country's domestic commercial debt amounts to USD 57 billion, with another USD 4 billion being guaranteed foreign debt. A harsh reality of managing these debts is the necessity to impose high taxes on the Sri Lankan population, reducing their standard of living and cutting

funds allocated for education and healthcare. Currently, approximately 65% of government revenue is allocated to paying interest on debt.

Foreign Debt Management:

- Taking steps to introduce domestically produced substitutes of global standards to reduce the reliance on imports and increase export revenue.
- Identifying state and private enterprises with high potential to contribute to rebuilding Sri Lanka's economy and increasing foreign exchange earnings, and providing them with the necessary incentives and support to capture export markets.
- Increasing and stabilising export revenue by diversifying export goods and markets and enhancing the value added to export products.
- Utilising digital technology to ensure a transparent process for repatriating foreign exchange earned from exports and introducing laws to ensure exporters bring their revenue into the country within a specified timeframe.

- Introducing special tax incentives and privileges to increase foreign exchange earnings from service economy activities.
- Transforming Sri Lanka's foreign employment structure from a high percentage of unskilled labour to more skilled labour, high-tech, and professional vocations.
- Launching a communication project to motivate expatriates to increase remittances and implementing special mechanisms and privileges to encourage this.
- Attracting high-spending tourists by establishing the "Sri Lanka Brand" through a carefully devised strategic plan, and utilising existing tourism infrastructure efficiently to increase foreign exchange earnings.
- Creating an investment-friendly environment immediately, featuring streamlined procedures to encourage public-private partnerships, foreign enterprises, and foreign-local joint ventures to bring foreign direct investments into the country.

Domestic Debt and Guaranteed Domestic Debt Management:

- The government has borrowed USD 53 billion through state bonds and treasury bills, obtained via the Central Bank, state and private commercial banks, and primary dealers. While the debt held by the Central Bank has already been restructured, the remaining domestic debt has not yet undergone a similar process. It is proposed to restructure this remaining debt using similar methods, with the expectation of reducing the interest burden on government expenditures.
- State revenue must be increased to enhance the primary account balance surplus without placing a heavy burden on the population by using efficient and transparent methods, while all low-priority expenditures must be managed to improve the capacity to repay domestic debt.



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No. 11, Park Avenue, Colombo 08, Sri Lanka.

Tel: +94 11 7 344 321 WhatsApp: +94 770 139 139

E-mail: connect@mjp.lk



sarvajanabalaya.com

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Dilith Jayaweera

